A dictionary of terms used in medicine and the collateral sciences / by the late Richard D. Hoblyn.

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DICTIONARY

OF

TERMS USED IN MEDICINE

AND THE COLLATERAL SCIENCES

BY THE LATE

RICHARD D. HOBLYN, M.A. Oxon.

Twelfth Edition

REVISED THROUGHOUT, WITH NUMEROUS ADDITIONS

BY

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1892

TO THE MEMORY OF THE AUTHOR,

THE LATE RICHARD D. HOBLYN, M.A.,

THIS EDITION IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED BY

THE EDITOR.

UNIVERSITY
OF BRISTOL
MEDICINE

EDITOR'S PREFACE TO THE TWELFTH EDITION.

The changes in the present Edition are mainly those of addition, and the Editor hopes that the selection of several new words and phrases, more particularly those relating to bacteriology, will render the work even more useful than it has been in the past. The Greek κ has been invariably rendered by the letter *c*, except where general usage has accepted the letter *k*, as for instance in *kinetic*, *keratitis*, &c.; to paragraphs in which occur the names of celebrated physicians, surgeons, anatomists, &c., are appended the periods during which they lived.

In the preparation of this Edition free use has been made of the new Dictionary now being brought out by the Sydenham Society, of Mayne's Lexicon, of the National Medical Dictionary by Billings, and of Crookshank's work on Bacteriology, and such help has been openly acknowledged in the text.

124 Castle Street, Reading,
May, 1892.

AUTHOR'S PREFACE TO THE TENTH EDITION.

THE present Edition of this work, though differing little in bulk from the preceding Edition, contains several marked features of distinction. The last Edition has undergone complete revision and emendation. Many terms, fallen more or less into disuse, have been omitted; and a considerable amount of fresh matter has been introduced, in order to meet the requirements of the present day. The definitions adopted in the "Nomenclature of Diseases," drawn up by a Committee of the Royal College of Physicians, are here inserted with a distinct notice in each case. Further, the inevitable introduction of new terms into Medical Nomenclature, arising from constant discovery, and the unclassical character of many of the terms in common use, have suggested to the Author the propriety of offering a few general remarks on orthography, derivation, and composition, with special reference to medical terminology; and it is hoped that the intelligent student will derive some profit, perhaps pleasure, from carefully considering the following paragraphs:—

1. *The letters C and K.*—A certain amount of discrimination has been observed by thoughtful writers during the last few years, in the use of these letters. The employment of the letter C, instead of the letter K, in terms of Greek origin has led, and still leads, to confusion, not only of spelling, but also of articulation, especially when the former letter is followed by the vowels *e* and *i*, which suggest, to the English ear, the soft sound of S, instead of the hard sound of K, of the initial syllable of Greek terms. 1. In words of which the K is *initial*, the objection to its use is gradually disappearing; the intelligent chemist now writes *kakodyl;*

why should the intelligent physician object to write *kakochymia?* In pursuance of this not unreasonable object, the terms commencing with *kata-*, *kako-*, *kephalo-*, and *kerato-* have, in this Edition, been relegated to their proper alphabetical position, under the letter K (see pp. 336–341). These four prefixes have been selected as presenting the most stringent cases for alteration, but the student who will cast his eye over the pages devoted to the letter C, will find a very large number of terms, *enclosed in brackets*, to which the same law might with propriety be applied. The "brackets" tell the story. *Est quadam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra.* 2. In cases in which the letter K is *not initial*, its introduction into the body of a term is sometimes offensive to the English eye, and its use in such a position has not been generally observed. But science is progressive, and if terminology is to keep pace with science and express intelligibly what is meant, it must eventually submit to the laws of classical orthography.

2. *Greek Substantives ending in -Sis and -Ma.*—If there were only two or three pairs of words in which confusion arises from the misuse of these substantives, a short notice would be sufficient on their several occurrence. But as there are more than forty pairs of these words in medical nomenclature, and as they appear to be carelessly employed in many cases as synonymous—one writer, for instance, using *glaucosis*, another *glaucoma*, both describing the same disease—the intelligent student will inquire whether the Greeks did, or did not, recognize a trenchant rule for the distinctive employment of words having these terminations respectively; and he will consider whether it would not be desirable, when using words of so descriptive a language as the Greek, himself to give them their proper Greek meaning. With reference, then, to these two classes of words, it may be stated that nouns ending in *-sis* denote generally "the action itself incomplete or in progress," and that nouns ending in *-ma* denote "sometimes the result of an action, sometimes the product of the act, sometimes the object which

causes the verbal state." Viewed in this simple manner, the two classes of words have a distinct relation to, and connection with, each other: the former, those ending in *-sis*, represent a *cause;* the latter, those ending in *-ma*, represent an *effect;* the former denote an *act*, the latter a *fact;* thus *glaucosis* is the *cause* of *glaucoma;* in other words, glaucosis is an *act*, glaucoma a *fact; phlogosis* produces *phlogoma*, leucosis leucoma, and so of all the others. Reference is generally made, on the occurrence of these allied terms in the body of the work, to this paragraph.

3. *Latin Substantives ending in -Io and -Us or -Um.*— There are about thirty pairs of terms in medical nomenclature, of Latin origin, presenting a similar relationship to, and connexion with, each other, to what has been observed in Greek terms, in the preceding paragraph. The term *Affectio*, for instance, denotes an action which imparts an inclination to the body or the mind; the term *Affectus*, then, denotes the state or disposition of the body or the mind induced by the particular "Affectio." We have here, as in the Greek words terminating in *-sis* and *-ma*, a *cause* and an *effect*, an *act* and a *fact*. Thus, *Apparatio* is the act of preparing, *Apparatus* is the thing prepared; *Auditio* is the act of hearing, *Auditus* is the sense of hearing; *Decoctio* is the process of boiling, *Decoctum* the thing boiled; and so of all the others. Our English language, it is true, does not recognize these nice distinctions: with us, the word "Decoction" stands for the act of boiling and the thing boiled; "Conception" for the process of conceiving and the thought conceived. The Greeks and the Latins were more precise; in availing ourselves of their terminology, it would be desirable also to adopt their precision.

4. *Hybrid and Meaningless terms.*—1. The convenience of combining the Greek nouns ἄλγος, κῆλμ, ἦτρον, ὀδύνη, with other terms, is undoubtedly great, but the abuse of the convenience is painfully seen, perhaps felt, in the following hybrids: cox-algia, stern-algia; muco-cele, scroto-cele, varico-cele; spiro-meter,

lacto-meter; lumbo-dynia, scapul-odynia; and many more. 2. Hybrid terms ending in -(*o*)*id*, as cancr-oid, ov-oid, admit of obvious correction, by substitution of the Latin term *forma* for the Greek -ιδ, -*id*, as in cancri-form, ovi-form, &c. In several cases we have genuine cognate terms, derived from the two classical languages, as pterygo-*id* and ali-*form*, xipho-*id* and ensi-*form*, psallo-*ides* and lyri-*form*, thyreo-*id* and scuti-*form*, &c. As a general rule, however, in Medical Nomenclature, comparative terms are objectionable; the names of diseases, as well as their definitions, should be derived from positive and self-evident characters, not from comparison with other diseases, the characters of which may be less familiar than those of immediate interest. What value, it may be asked, is attached to the term *typhoid*, as characteristic of a species of fever? 3. Meaningless words are of frequent occurrence. Take the Greek words *taxis* and *taraxis*, the former simply denoting *order*, the latter *disorder* or confusion, and, etymologically, signifying nothing more. Yet they are used arbitrarily in medical nomenclature, the former being applied to a special surgical operation, the latter to a specific affection of the eye. The terms compounded with ἄγρα, a seizure, generally of gout, are legitimate, but ment-agra is hybrid and meaningless. Phlegmasia dolens, Delirium tremens, Porrigophyte, Caput gallinaginis, Veru montanum, Vitiligoidea, Chlorodyne, and others too many for insertion, remain as literary curiosities, to excite a smile or a sigh, according to the temperament of the reader. But these things should not be. Surely the members of a noble profession, whose object, and, it may be said, privilege, are the investigation and treatment of the manifold ills that "flesh is heir to," may be fairly expected to exercise a wholesome vigilance in promoting and maintaining the purity of their professional terminology.

2 Sussex Place, Regent's Park,
September, 1878.

A

DICTIONARY

OF

MEDICAL TERMS.

A (*a*). In words of Greek derivation beginning with a consonant, this letter is employed, as a prefix, in a *privative* sense, as in *a*-cephalous, headless, *a*-phonia, voicelessness. In words beginning with a vowel, the *a* becomes *an*, to prevent the hiatus, as in *an*-encephalia, brainlessness.

$\overline{AA}$ (contracted from ἀνά), 'of each.' An expression used in prescriptions, to denote an equal quantity of two or more substances.

$\overline{AAA}$. A chemical abbreviation for *amalgama*, amalgamate.

AB. A Latin preposition and prefix to words of Latin origin, signifying *from*, *separating*, or *departure*. Before *c* and *t*, it is generally changed into *abs*, as in *abs-cess*, *abs-tinence*, &c.

ABAPTI'STON (ἀβάπτιστος, not to be dipped, that will not sink; Lat. *immersabilis*). A kind of trepan or trephine, furnished with a ring or knob a little above the extremity, in order to prevent its penetrating the cranium too suddenly, and so injuring the brain. Hence the name διὰ τὸ μὴ βαπτίζεσθαι, says Galen, because it could not be suddenly *plunged* or *immersed* into the brain.

ABARTICULA'TIO (*ab*, and *articulus*, a joint). A species of articulation which admits of free motion. The term is the Latin synonym of the Greek *diarthrosis*, the preposition *ab* of the former corresponding with the preposition διά of the latter, each denoting separation, and so mobility.

A.B.C. PROCESS. Sellar's process of purifying sewage by mixing it with alum, blood, clay, charcoal, and a salt of manganese.

ABDO'MEN. The belly or the cavity situated between the thorax and the pelvis; the lower part of the belly, *venter abdomine tardus*, Juv. The term is perhaps a corrupted form of *adipomen*, from *adeps*, *adipis*, fat; in Cicero, it denotes corpulence.

ABDO'MINAL REGIONS. The abdomen is divided into three transverse zones—an upper, a middle, and a lower. Each zone is divided, by perpendicular lines,

into three compartments or *regions* —a middle, and two lateral. They are thus named :—

1. *Epigastric Region.* The middle region of the upper zone, situated immediately over the right portion of the stomach. The two lateral regions of this zone, situated under the cartilages of the ribs, are called the *hypochondriac.*

2. *Umbilical Region.* The middle region of the middle zone situated immediately over the umbilicus. The two lateral regions of this zone, situated over the loins, are called the *lumbar.*

3. *Hypogastric Region.* The middle region of the lower zone, situated below the stomach. The two lateral regions of this zone, situated over the ilia, are called the *iliac.*

4. *Inguinal Region.* By this term is denoted the vicinity of Poupart's ligament.

ABDOMINAL PORE. See *Pore, Abdominal.*

ABDOMINAL PREGNANCY. Same as *Extra-uterine gestation* q.v.

ABDOMINAL RESPIRATION. See *Breathing, Abdominal.*

ABDOMINAL RING, EXTERNAL. A triangular opening formed by the separation of the fibres of the aponeurosis of the obliquus externus abdominis. The *internal abdominal ring* is an oval opening in the fascia transversalis vel Cooperi, about midway between the anterior superior iliac spine and the symphysis pubis.

ABDOMINAL SECTION. The operation whereby the abdominal cavity is opened by means of an incision made through the abdominal walls, and generally in the middle line.

ABDUCENTES NERVI (*abducere*, to draw from). The name of the sixth pair of nerves, or *motores externi*, so named from their influence in drawing the eyes outward.

ABDUCTION (*abducere*, to draw from). 1. The movement of a limb from the median line, or axis of the body. 2. A transverse fracture, in which the broken parts recede from each other. See *Adduction.*

ABDU'CTOR (*abducere*, to draw from). *Abducent.* A muscle whose office is to draw a part of the body from the median line ; thus the rectus externus is called *abductor* oculi from its action in drawing the eye outward. Its antagonist is called *adductor.*

ABERRA'TION (*aberrare*, to wander from). 1. A partial alienation of mind. 2. The passage of a fluid into parts not appropriate for its reception. 3. In botany, a deviation from the ordinary structure of related groups of plants ; thus a natural order may be *aberrant* by being intermediate between two other orders.

ABERRATION, CHROMATIC. The dispersion of the elementary rays of light on passing through a lens ; owing to their unequal refrangibility, a coloured image of the object is formed.

ABERRATION, SPHERICAL. The deviation of those rays of light which pass through the periphery of a lens so that they come to a focus farther away from the lens than do those rays which pass through nearer the axis ; the image is consequently blurred.

ABIOGE'NESIS (α, priv., βίος, life, γένεσις, production). *Archigenesis.* Spontaneous generation. A term applied to the alleged production of living beings without the pre-existence of germs of any kind, and therefore without the

pre-existence of parent-organisms. See *Biogenesis*,

ABLACTA'TION (*ablactare*, to wean). This term denotes the cessation of the period of suckling, as regards the mother. The same period, with regard to the infant, is termed *weaning*.

ABLA'TION (*ablatio*, the act or process of taking away). A term applied to any mode of removing tumours. Dunglison uses the term for evacuation.

ABLE'PSIA (ἀβλεψία, blindness, from α, priv., and βλέπω, to see). *Cæcitas*. Blindness; privation of sight.

A'BLUENTS (*abluere*, to wash away). *Detergents*. Medicines formerly supposed to cleanse the blood by washing away impurities.

ABNORMAL (*ab*, from, *norma*, a rule). Irregular; that which deviates from the usual order, as the position of stamens when opposite to, instead of alternate with petals. The term *anormal* denotes anything that is *without rule* or order.

ABOMA'SUM (*ab*, from, *omasum*, the paunch). The fourth and true stomach of ruminants.

ABORTION. *Abortio*. The expulsion of the ovum from the uterus before the sixth month of gestation. Expulsion between the sixth and ninth month is called premature labour. Miscarriage, as popularly understood, is the expulsion of the fœtus at any period of gestation, and in law no distinction is made between abortion and premature labour. [The term *abortio* is derived from the verb *aboriri*, the primary meaning of which expresses the *setting* of the heavenly bodies, as opposed to *exoriri*, to arise. Hence the term was applied to *failure*, as of the fœtus.]

1. *Abortus*. A person born prematurely—the result of *abortio*. The English confound the two words, describing both as "abortion."

2. *Abortive*. 1. That which is brought forth prematurely. 2. That which is supposed to produce abortion; but this is more commonly called *abortifacient*.

ABRA'SIO, ABRA'SUM (*abradere*, to scrape or shave off). The former term denotes the art of abrading; the latter an abraded part, or superficial excoriation with loss of substance, in the form of small shreds.

A'BSCESS (*abscessus*, from *abscedere*, to separate). *Apostema*. An imposthume, gathering, or boil; a circumscribed collection of pus formed or deposited in some tissue or organ. It is so named from the *separation* of the sides of the cavity which is produced. Where the skin is thinnest, and fluctuation most palpable, the abscess is said to *point*, or to make its point. If the pus is absorbed, the abscess is said to be *dispersed*.

ABSCI'SSÆ (Fr. *abscisse*). The transverse lines cutting vertical ones at right angles in diagrams in which the mutual connection of two series of facts is shown. (Power and Sedgwick).

ABSCI'SSION (*ab*, from, *scindo*, to cut off). The removal of a part by cutting. *Abscission of the cornea* is the removal of the cornea, with the anterior portion of the sclerotic, leaving the posterior portion of the eyeball as a stump for an artificial eye.

ABSENCE OF MIND. A mental phenomenon which seems to consist in a disturbance of the proper balance between conscious and unconscious cerebration, leaving the latter to perform tasks of which it is incapable.

ABSINTHE. A deleterious liqour in which five drachms of the essence of *absinthium*, or wormwood, are added to one hundred quarts of alcohol.

ABSOLUTE (*absolutus*, freed from, complete). A term denoting, in chemistry, pure and unmixed, as *absolute* alcohol, or alcohol entirely freed from water.

ABSORBE'NTIA (*absorbere*, to suck up). *Antacida.* A class of medicines, including the alkalies, the alkaline earths, and the carbonates of these substances, possessing *absorbent* powers.

ABSO'RBENTS (*absorbere*, to suck up). Vessels which *absorb* and convey fluids to the thoracic duct. These are the *lacteals*, which take up the chyle from the alimentary canal; and the *lymphatics*, which pervade almost every tissue of the body, and absorb lymph therefrom.

ABSO'RPTION (*absorbere*, to suck up). The function of the *absorbents* and, it is said, of the capillaries and veins; it is the function by which the fluid and soluble portions of the food enter into the blood of the living animal.

2. *Interstitial Absorption.* The function by which the particles of the tissue which fill the meshes of the capillary network are removed, as in the atrophy of the tail of the tadpole, and of the pupillary membrane in the fœtus, and in the development of cells in bone.

2. *Cutaneous Absorption.* A function of the skin, by which certain preparations, rubbed into the skin, have the same action as when given internally, only in a less degree. Thus, mercury, applied in this manner, cures syphilis, and excites salivation; tartrate of antimony is said to occasion vomiting; and arsenic produces poisonous effects.

ABSORPTION, *in Chemistry* (*absorbere*, to suck up). This term denotes the passage of a gas or vapour into a liquid or solid substance; or that of a liquid into the pores of a solid. Thus, water absorbs carbonic acid gas, lime absorbs water, &c.

ABSO'RPTION BANDS. Dark vertical lines seen in the solar spectrum, and called Fraunhofer's lines, after Fraunhofer, of Munich, who first accurately described them.

ABSTEMIOUSNESS (*abs*, from, *temetum*, strong drink). The habit of being abstemious or sparing in the use of food and strong drinks. The word expresses a greater degree of abstinence than *temperance*; and it differs from *abstinence* because the latter may be temporary. See *Temetum*.

ABSTE'RGENTS (*abstergere*, to cleanse, to wipe dry). *Abstersives.* Lotions, or other applications, for cleansing sores. Applied to suppurating surfaces, they are called *detersives.*

ABSTINENCE (*abstinere*, to abstain). *Cura famis.* Excessive or total privation of food. See *Abstemiouness.*

ABSTRACTION (*abstrahere*, to draw from). The process of distilling a liquid from any substance; a separation of volatile parts by the process of distillation.

ACAJOU. 1. The cashew nut also called *acajuba.* *Ac. officinalis*, = *Anacardium occidentale*, is the cashew nut tree.

2. Mahogany.

ACA'NTHA (ἄκανθα, a thorn). A spine or prickle of a plant. A prickly fin of a fish. A spinous process of a vertebra. The term

has been used for the spina dorsi, or entire vertebral column.

ACANTHACEP'HALA (ἄκανθα, a thorn, κεφαλή, a head). A group of entozoal parasites so called from their spine-covered heads. The group comprises but one genus, the *echinorhynchus*.

ACA'RDIAC (α, priv., καρδία, the heart). *Excors*. Wanting a heart; a term applied to the *fœtus* when it is destitute of a heart.

A'CARUS (ἄκαρι, a mite or tick, from α, priv., and κείρω, to cut; a kind of *animal atom*). A genus of minute animals belonging to the Acarides, a division of the Arachnides.

1. *Acarus autumnalis*. The harvest-bug, mower's mite, wheal-worm, or rouget; a minute animal of a red colour which attacks the legs during the harvest season, and thence proceeds to every other part of the body.

2. *Acarus folliculorum*. The name given by Dr Simon, of Berlin, to an animalcule found in the sebaceous follicles. It is also called *demodex folliculorum*. See *Steatozoon*.

3. *Acarus scabiei*. *Sarcoptes scabiei*. The itch-animalcule; a human parasite; the female burrows beneath the human scarf-skin, commonly between the fingers, in the bend of the wrists, elbows, and knees, behind the malleoli, and over the external genital organs. The female is twice the size of the male, and its two hinder pairs of legs terminate in long bristles.

ACATALEPSY (ἀ, veg., καταλαμβάνω, to understand). A term implying inability to diagnose accurately any disease.

ACATA'POSIS (α, priv., κατάποσις, deglutition). An inability to swallow liquids; a term synonymous with *hydrophobia*.

ACAULE'SCENT (α, priv., καυλός, a cabbage-stalk). Stemless; a term applied to certain plants, of which the stem is so short as to be almost reduced to nothing, as in *cnicus acaulis*. The term *subcaulescent* would be preferable in these cases.

A.C.C. See *Electricity*.

ACCELERA'TOR NERVES (*accelero*, to hasten). Certain nerves which run from the spinal cord, by connecting filaments to the last cervical and first thoracic sympathetic ganglia, and thence to the heart; when stimulated the rate of the heart's beat is increased.

ACCE'SSIO (*accedere*, to approach). *Accessus*. A term employed by the Latin writers in a sense precisely similar to that of the Greek word *paroxysm*, and denoting the hot or cold stage of a febrile seizure. In the present day, the term is generally limited to the *commencement* or onset of a fit—its *insultus*, as denominated by the Latin writers. Cullen speaks of an "accession of paroxysms." Strictly speaking, *accessus* is an approach; *accessio*, the act of approaching.

ACCESSORII WILLISII (*accedere*, to be added to). The *superior respiratory* or *spinal accessory* nerves; a pair arising from the spinal marrow as low down as the origin of the sixth cervical nerves, and joining the *par vagum*; named from Willis.

AC'CESSORY (*accedere*, to be added to). A term applied to several muscles, ligaments, &c., which depend on, or are *added to*, some other part. Thus, Haller applied the term *accessory of the parotid* to a small gland (*socia partidis*) which accompanies the parotid duct, and seems to be a mere prolongation of the parotid itself.

ACCIDE'NTAL (*accidere*, to happen). *Adventitious.* That which occurs unexpectedly, as a *tissue*, when the result of a morbid process.

Accidental Hæmorrhage. See *Hæmorrhagia.*

ACCLIMATIZA'TION. The naturalization or domestication of animal or vegetable forms to a country which is foreign to them.

ACCOMMODA'TION (*accommodo*, to adjust). When applied to the eye this term expresses the act of adjusting the lens for far or near objects, so that the image in either case may be focussed exactly on the retina.

Accommodation, Range of. The distance between a person's near and far point.

Accommodation, Spasm of. Decreased range of accommodation due to involuntary sudden contraction of the ciliary muscle of the eye.

ACCOMPANIMENT TO THE CATARACT. A whitish, viscid substance which sometimes surrounds the opaque crystalline lens, and remains after the operation for cataract, causing a secondary cataract. It is the opaque lens capsule with or without some opaque lens tissue adhering to it.

ACCRE'TION (*accrescere*, to grow to). The addition of new parts, as in the formation of a crystal by the position of new parts around a central nucleus. The organic and inorganic kingdoms are distinguished by their mode of increase; the former increasing by *intus-susception* and alimentation, the latter by *accretion* without alimentation.

ACCU'BITUS JUNIO'RIS. The animal heat of a young and healthy person; a remedy employed in cases of extreme exhaustion with great depression of the temperature of the body, especially in the aged.

A.C.E. MIXTURE. A mixture of alcohol, chloroform, and ether in the respective proportions of one, two, and three; it is used for producing anæsthesia.

-A'CEOUS. Terminations in *-aceous* denote a resemblance to a substance, as membranaceous, resembling membrane; whereas terminations in *-ous* denote the substance itself, as membranous, belonging to membrane.

ACE'PHALOCYST (α, priv., κεφαλή, the head, κύστις, a bladder). The hydatid or headless bladder-worm; a small bladder-like body found in various tissues of the body, especially in the liver. It is a tapeworm in a particular stage of development. See *Vermis* and *Tænia.*

ACE'PHALOUS (α, priv., κεφαλή, the head). Without a head; the condition of a *fœtus* born without a head.

ACE'RVULUS CE'REBRI (dim. of *acervus*, a heap or collection of things of the same kind). Literally, a little heap of brain; a term applied by Soemmering to a small quadrilateral mass of concretions collected under the tela choroidea, near the base of the pineal gland, and consisting chiefly of carbonate and phosphate of lime, magnesium phosphate, and grains of amyloid matter.

ACETA'BULUM. A little cup used for holding *acetum* or vinegar. Hence it denotes the *cup-like* cavity of the os innominatum which receives the head of the os femoris, the socket of the hip-bone. See *Pyxis.*

ACETA'NILIDE. *Antifebrin. Phenyl-acetamide.* A white crystalline compound produced by the action of acetic anhydride on aniline. It is soluble in hot water and alcohol, and in its action is sedative as well as antipyretic.

ACE'TIC ACID (*acetum*, vinegar). An acid liquid existing naturally in the juices of several trees, and prepared artificially either by fermentation of spirit, or by destructive distillation of wood and subsequent purification. It exists in vinegar in a dilute and impure state. Its salts are called *acetates*.

Glacial Acetic Acid. Concentrated acetic acid, corresponding to at least 84 per cent. of anhydrous acid. See *Glacial*.

ACE'TIC ETHER. *Acetate of ethyl.* A colourless liquid, formed by distilling acetate of sodium, alcohol, and sulphuric acid.

ACE'TIFICATION. The process of manufacturing *acetum*, or vinegar, from malt, the infusion of which is allowed to undergo the alcoholic and the acetous fermentations.

ACE'TINES. Artificial oils formed by the direct union of acetic acid and glycerine. There are three of these, termed monacetine, diacetine, and triacetine.

ACETO'METER (*acetum*, vinegar, μέτρον, a measure). *Acetimeter.* An instrument for ascertaining the strength of vinegar and other acids.

ACE'TONÆ'MIA (*acetone*, and αἷμα, blood). The presence of acetone in the blood; it is supposed to give rise to the coma of diabetes. See *Coma*.

ACE'TONE. *Pyro-acetic spirit.* A colourless liquid prepared by the dry distillation of an acetate. The term *acetone* or *ketone* is applied to a class of bodies containing the bivalent group CO united to two hydrocarbon radicals, and yielding, under the influence of nascent hydrogen, secondary alcohols.

ACE'TUM. Vinegar; an acid liquid prepared from malt and unmalted grain by the acetous fermentation. The term *acetum* was originally the participle of the verb *acere*, to be sour, as in "adetum vinum," sour wine or vinegar.

ACE'TYLENE. *Klumene.* A luminous hydrocarbon gas found in coal-gas, and capable of being formed by the direct union of carbon and hydrogen by means of the electric spark. The name is derived from the hypothetical radical *acetyl*, to which acetylene bears the same relation as ethylene bears to ethyl.

ACHÆ'NIUM (α, priv., χαίνω, to gape, to open wide). A general term for a dry, *indehiscent* fruit, comprising the caryopsis, the cypsela, the glans, and, in a restricted sense, the fruits of ranunculus, fraxinus, &c.

ACHI'LLIS TENDO (tendon of Achilles). The strong tendon of the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles, which is inserted into the heel.

ACHLAMY'DEOUS (α, priv., χλαμύς, a cloak). A name applied to those plants in which the floral *envelopes*—the calyx and the corolla—are both absent, as in *coniferæ*.

A'CHLYS (ἀχλύς, a mist, mostly over the eyes). *Caligo.* Dimness of sight; defect of vision from ulceration or cicatrization of the cornea over the centre of the pupil. See *Caligo*.

ACHO'LIA (α, priv., χολή, bile). Bilelessness. Absence of biliary pigments from the alvine discharges. *Acholic diseases* comprise jaundice, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cholera,

ACHOR (ἀχώρ, scurf, dandriff). A term formerly applied to a small acuminated pustule of the scalp, containing a straw-coloured matter, and succeeded by a thin brown or yellowish scab.

ACHO'RION. A term probably derived from *achor*, and constitut-

ing the generic name of a vegetable parasite, the *A. Schönleinii*, probably the penicillium glaucum, being the parasite in tinea favosa; the *A. Lebertii*, or trichophyton tonsurans, being the parasite in tinea tonsurans.

A'CHROIA (ἄχροια). A Hippocratic term denoting want of colour, loss of colour, paleness; opposed to εὔχροια, *euchroia*, or goodness of colour. The term is also applied to a *colourless* state of the skin depending upon a want of pigmentary matter in the rete mucosum. See *Dyschroia*.

ACHROMATI'C (α, priv., χρῶμα, colour). The term applied to a combination of lenses which causes no dispersion of the rays of light, and so yields an image free from all colour except that of the object.

ACHROMATO'PSIA (α, priv., χρῶμα, colour, ὄψις, vision). Want of power in distinguishing colours. See *Chromatodysopsia*.

Achroo-dextrine. See *Dextrine* and *Erythrodextrine*.

ACI'CULAR (*acicula*, a little needle). A term applied, in crystallography, to *needle-shaped* crystals; and, in botany, to the *leaves* of certain plants which are long, stiff, and pointed, like a *needle*; or to *surfaces* which are marked with fine needle-like streaks.

A'CID. An electro-negative compound which is capable of uniting in definite proportions with alkaline bases, and which, when liquid or in a state of solution, has a sour taste, changes *blue* litmus to *red*, and restores to turmeric, previously changed *brown* by an alkali, its original *yellow*. An acid may be defined, with reference to its composition, as "a hydrogenized body which can readily exchange its hydrogen for a metal." It is a salt of hydrogen.

1. The *Names of Acids*, formed from the same base, vary in their *terminations*, according to the quantity of oxygen which they are presumed to contain. Thus, Acids which terminate in *-ic* denote the maximum of oxidation; in *-ous*, a lower proportion: those which begin with *hyper-* (ὑπέρ, above) denote an excess of oxidation; with *hypo-* (ὑπό, under), the lowest proportion. See *Sal*.

2. The Acids which terminate in *-ic* form compounds which terminate in *-ate*; those which terminate in *-ous* form compounds which terminate in *-ite*; thus, sulphur*ic* acid forms salts which are called sulph*ates*, while sulphur*ous* acid forms salts which are called sulph*ites*.

3. *Acidifiable*. A term applied to substances capable of being converted into an acid by an acidifying principle. Substances possessing this property are called *radicals*, or *acidifiable* bases.

4. *Acidfying Principle*. That which possesses the property of converting a substance into an acid. Oxygen was formerly supposed to be the general acidifying principle of nature; no such general principle, however, exists.

5. *Acidi-metry* (μετρέω, to measure). The measurement of acids. The process of determining, either by volumetric analysis, or by direct weighing, the amount of free acid contained in acid solutions.

6. *Acidulous*. Slightly acid; a term applied to those salts in which the base is combined with such an excess of acid that they manifestly exhibit acid properties, as the supertartrate of potassa; and to certain mineral waters which contain carbonic acid.

ACIDITY (*aciditas*). The impression produced on testing an acid. The condition produced by an excess of acid in the body, due

either to its deficient elimination or to its excessive formation.

ACINE'SIS (α priv., κινέω, to move). *Akinesis.* Paralysis of motion, as distinguished from *anæsthesia* or paralysis of sensation. See *Hypercinesis.*

A'CINI (pl. of *acinus*, any juicy berry containing seeds, especially the grape ; the seed of a berry). 1. The term *acini* is applied, in botany, to the minute bodies composing certain aggregate fruits, as raspberry, blackberry, &c. 2. The term is also applied to the smallest lobules of glands, to the minute spaces in which the excretory ducts commence.

Aciniform. A term applied by the old anatomists to the choroïd, from its resemblance in structure to the grains of the raisin.

ACME' (ἀκμή, a point or edge). 1. A term, as applied to a disease, signifying the third stage, or *crisis*, when it is at its height. Hippocrates employs the term αἱ ἀκμαί (plur.) to denote the *crisis* of a disease. 2. As applied to the life of man, it means the *flower of his age.* Hence the pimples that appear on the face at this period were called ἀκμαί, the indications of puberty. See *Acne.*

ACNE (ἄκνη, quasi, ἀκμή, from its appearance in youth, or at the *acme* of the system). *Ionthus. Varus.* "Copper-nose." A chronic inflammation of the sebaceous glands, and of their excretory hair-follicles, characterized by an eruption of hard, conical, and isolated pustules with deep-red bases.

1. *Acne vulgaris.* Stone-pock, or whelk, comprising the species *simplex*, or simple ; *punctata*, or maggot-pimple, or grub ; and *indurata*, or stone-pock, of Willan. Appears on the forehead and cheek.

2. *Acne rosacea.* Rosy drop, carbuncled face, grog-blossom, or bubukle. This is also termed *Bacchia*, and, by Mason Good, *Ionthus corymbifer.* Appears on the nose, forehead, cheeks, and chin as bright red spots or nodules, containing dilated blood-vessels. The sebaceous glands and surrounding connective tissue may or may not be hypertrophied. See *Gutta rosacea.*

ACO'LOGY (ἄκος, a remedy, λόγος, a description). That department of Therapeutics which relates to the consideration of remedies. By some authors the term is limited to the consideration of surgical and mechanical remedies. See *Iamatologia.*

ACONI'TIA. An alkaloid contained in the root of *Aconitum napellus*, a ranunculaceous plant cultivated in Britain.

A'COPON (α, priv., κόπος, weariness). That which removes weariness. Hence τὸ ἄκοπον (sc. φάρμακον), a restorative. The term originally signified something that was rubbed upon the joints, but was afterwards extended to applications without reference to the relief of fatigue.

ACO'RIA (ἀκορία, a ravenous appetite, from ἄκορος or ἀκόρεστος, ceaseless). A Greek term employed by Hippocrates and Aretæus for ravenous appetite.

A'CORUS CA'LAMUS (ἄκορον of the Greeks). The rhizome of the Common Sweet Flag, a plant of the order *Aroidaceæ*, commonly called *calamus aromaticus*, from its aromatic qualities.

ACOTYLE'DONES (α, priv., κοτυληδών, a seed-lobe). Acotyledonous plants ; plants whose embryos have no cotyledons or seed-lobes. But the *acotyledonous embryo* is not exactly, as its name

seems to indicate, an embryo without cotyledons; for, in that case, cuscuta would be acotyledonous. On the contrary, it is an embryo which does not germinate from two fixed invariable points, namely, the plumule and the radicle, but indifferently from any point of the surface, as in some Araceæ and in all flowerless plants. See *Cryptogamia.*

ACOUSTIC NERVE (ἀκούω, to hear). *Auditory nerve.* The nerve of hearing, the *portio mollis* of the seventh pair.

ACQUI'SITIVENESS (*acquirere,* to obtain). A term in phrenology indicative of a desire to possess, a pleasure in accumulating, without any definite object for such desire. It is common to man and the lower animals. Its organ is placed by phrenologists at the back part of the temples, or the anterior inferior angle of the parietal bone.

ACRA'TIA, ACRATEI'A, ACRA'SIA (ἀκρατής, powerless, from α, priv., and κράτος, strength). Allied terms denoting powerlessness, as of a nerve; also incontinence, or *impotentia* of the Latins.

A'CRIDA (*acris,* pungent). 1. Substances which make a *sharp* impression, that may originate from an excessive quantity of salts. 2. A class of topical medicines which stimulate, irritate, or inflame the living tissues, independently of any known chemical action. They are, in fact, *dynamical irritants.*

ACRI'TICAL (α, priv., κριτικός, critical). Having no crisis; giving no indications of a crisis; as *acritical* symptoms, an *acritical* abscess, &c.

ACROS, AKROS (ἄκρος). Extreme. An adjective denoting the termination or extremity of anything.

1. *Acro-bystia* (βύω, to stop up). 1. Uncircumcision. 2. The foreskin; the extremity of the prepuce; or that part which covers the glans penis. See *Acro-posthia,* of which the term is perhaps a corruption.

2. *Acro-cheir* (χείρ, the hand). A term used by Hippocrates to designate the fore-arm and hand. But ἀκρόχειρ is a later form for ἄκρα χείρ, the *hand,* whereas χείρ includes the *arm* (Galen). Sometimes it may signify the *fingers.* See *Acro-pous.*

3. *Acro-chordon* (χορδή, a string). An excrescence on the skin, with a slender base; a tumor which hangs by a pedicle; a wart with a thin neck, as distinguished from a μυρμήκιον, myrmecion, which has a broad base. See *Myrmecia.*

4. *Acr-odynia* (ὀδύνη, pain). A painful affection, especially of the wrists and ankles, which was epidemic in Paris in 1828–9; by some it was referred to rheumatism, by others to spinal irritation.

5. *Acro-gen* (γεννάω, to produce). Point-grower; the name of a plant which grows only at its *point* or top, as a fern-tree. It is distinguished from an *exo-gen,* which grows by deposition on the *exterior,* and from an *endo-gen,* which grows by deposition towards the *interior,* of its trunk. See *Cryptogamia.*

6. *Acr-olein* (ἔλαιον, oleum, oil). A limpid liquid of a highly pungent odour, obtained by the dehydration of glycerine.

7. *Acr-olenion* (ὠλένη, the cubit). The upper extremity of the ulna; the point of the elbow; a term synonymous with *olecranon.*

8. *Acro-megaly* (μέγας, great) a peculiar disease the chief feature of which is extreme hypertrophy of the extremities of the limbs and face.

9. *Acr-omion* (ὦμος, the shoulder). A Hippocratic term denoting the large process which terminates the spine of the scapula — the outer extremity of the shoulder-blade; the *top* of the shoulder. In a horse, *the withers.*

10. *Acr-omphalion* (ὀμφαλός, umbilicus). The extremity or middle of the umbilicus, or navel.

11. *Acro-pathia* (πάθος, disease). A disease at any extremity of the body. Hippocrates applies this term to disease of the internal orifice of the uterus, and to cancer.

12. *Acro-posthia* (πόσθη, the prepuce). The extremity of the prepuce; a term synonymous with *acro-bystia.*

13. *Acro-pous* (ἀκρόπομς an anomalous word for ἄκρος πούς, Hipp.). The extremity of the leg, *i.e.* the foot — the *foot*, rather, perhaps, than the *toes.* But the uses of the word are analogous to those of *acro-cheir.*

14. *Acro-spire* (σπεῖρα, a spire). The part of a germinating embryo called the *plumula;* named from its spiral form.

15. *Acroterion.* Any topmost or prominent part. The plural, *Acroteria*, denotes the extremities of the body, hands and feet, fingers and toes. *Acrocolia* (κῶλον, a limb, esp. the leg) also denotes the extremities of the body, usually of the lower animals, as snout, ears, trotters, pettitoes, or the Latin *trunculi.*

16. *Acro-thymion* (θύμος or θύμον, thyme). A conical, rugated, bleeding wart, compared, by Celsus to the flower of thyme. The term *thymus* (θύμος) was applied by Galen to a warty excrescence, from its likeness to a bunch of thyme-flower.

17. *Acrotica.* One of the orders of the class *Eccritica* of Mason Good, comprising "diseases of the external surface." See *Catotica.*

ACROTI'SMUS (α, priv., κρότος, any striking, or sound produced by striking). Defect of pulse. *Asphyxia* is the term employed for this affection by Ploucquet. See *Crotophus.*

A'CRYL. The name of a hypothetical radical, analogous to acetyl. *Acrylic acid* is a compound analogous to acetic acid, standing in the same relation to acroleine as acetic acid does to aldehyde. *Acrylic alcohol* is a colourless transparent liquid, of a pungent odour, resembling that of mustard.

A'CTINE (ἀκτίς, a ray of light). The name given by Sir J. Herschel to the unit which he proposed to establish for the intensity of solar heat. It is the value which would, in one minute of time, dissolve a thickness equal to one-millionth part of a metre of a horizontal sheet of ice, when the sun's light falls vertically upon it.

A'CTINISM (ἀκτις, a sunbeam). *Tithonicity.* That influence of the rays of the solar spectrum, chiefly those beyond the violet end, by means of which certain substances, as chloride of silver, when exposed to the light, undergo chemical changes.

ACTI'NOGRAPH (ἀκτὶς, a sunbeam, γράφω, to describe). An instrument for registering the variations which occur in the *actinic* or chemical influence of the solar rays.

ACTINO'METER (ἀκτίς, a ray of light, μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for measuring the intensity of the sun's *actinic* rays.

ACTINO-MY'CES (ἀκτίς, a sunbeam, μύκης, a fungus). A micro-organism growing in the shape of a rosette in the tissues, especially the jaws, lungs, liver,

and tongue of man and other animals.

ACTINO-MYCO'SIS (ἀκτίς, a sunbeam, μύκης, a fungus). The disease produced by the growth of actinomyces in the tissues.

A'CTION (*agere*, to act). A general term for *doing* anything.

1. *Voluntary actions* are those produced by acts of the will, as the contractions of the muscles.

2. *Involuntary actions* are those excited either *mediately*, through the nerves and spinal marrow, as those of the larynx, pharynx, sphincters, &c. ; or *immediately*, as those of irritability. 3. *Mixed actions* are those motions or alternations of inspiration and expiration which constitute the acts of respiration.

ACU'LEUS (probably a dim. of *acus*, a needle). A sting or dart of animals ; a prickle ; a hard, conical expansion of the bark of some plants, as the rose. It is composed entirely of *cellular* tissue, and must be distinguished from the spine or thorn, which consists of *woody* tissue.

ACUPRESSURE (*acus*, a needle, *pressura*, pressure). Needle-pressure ; a simple method of arresting hæmorrhage from wounded or cut arteries by the pressure of a needle passed across their course.

ACUPU'NCTURE (*acus*, a needle, *pungere*, to prick). *Acupuncturation.* The insertion of needles into the skin or flesh for remedial purposes, as in severe rheumatic affections for alleviating pain, in œdema of the legs and hydrocele to afford an exit for the fluid.

ACU'TE DISEASES. Diseases of considerable severity, rapid progress, and short duration, as distinguished from *chronic*, or long-continued diseases. Diseases were formerly thus distinguished : *morbi acutissimi*, very acute, lasting only three or four days ; *morbi subacutissimi*, lasting seven days ; and *morbi subacuti*, lasting from twenty to forty days.

ACUTENA'CULUM (*acus*, a needle, *tenaculum*, a handle). A needle-handle ; the name given by Heister to the porte-aiguille.

ACY'ANOBLEPSIA (α, priv., κύανος, blue ; βλέπω, to see). A want of power to distinguish the shades of blue colour.

ADAMKIEWIEZ'S TEST. A test for the presence of albumin and albuminoids in urine, it depends upon the fact that these bodies when dissolved in glacial acetic acid give a fluorescent bluish tint to the solution, and a peculiar absorption band when examined with the spectroscope.

ADAMS'S OPERATION. Subcutaneous osteotomy of the neck of the femur for ankylosis of the hip-joint.

ADDISON'S DISEASE. *Dermato-melasma suprarenale.* Disease of the supra-renal capsules, with discolouration of the skin and incurable anæmia. It is also called *Cutis ærea*, or "Bronzed Skin," though this feature is not exclusively indicative of the disease. The peculiar phenomena of the disease are probably due to pressure or a dragging on the sympathetic ganglia and nerves in the immediate neighbourhood of the capsules. Addison was physician to Guy's Hospital (1793–1860).

ADDISON'S KELOID. See *Kelis Addisonii.*

ADDITAMENTARY BONES. *Wormian Bones.*

ADDITAME'NTUM (*addere*, to add). An addition, an accession. A term applied to a small suture which occasionally connects the

squamous and lambdoïdal sutures. A synonym of Epiphysis.

ADDU'CTION (*adducere*, to draw to). The movement of a limb towards the median line. It is opposed to *abduction*.

ADDU'CTOR (*adducere*, to draw to). *Adducent*. A muscle whose office is to bring one part towards another. Thus, the rectus internus is also called *adductor* oculi, from the action of this muscle in turning the eye towards the nose. Its antagonist is called *abductor*.

ADELOMO'RPHOUS CELLS (α, neg., δῆλος, conspicuous, μορφή, shape). *Central cells. Chief cells.* (*Hauptzellen*, Heidenhain.) The cells which form the chief part of the lining of the cardiac glands of the stomach ; in appearance they are somewhat granular, and in shape short and columnar. See *Delomorphous*.

ADE'LPHIA (ἀδελφός, a brother). Literally, a *brotherhood* ; a term applied in botany to a combination of the filaments of the stamens into a single mass. Thus if there is only one combination, as in Mallow, the filaments are said to be *mon-adelphous* ; if there are two, as in Pea, they are *di-adelphous* ; if three, as in some species of St John's Wort, they are *tri-adelphous* ; if many, as in Melaleuca, they are called *poly-adelphous*. The tube formed by the union of monadelphous filaments is termed, by Mirbel, *androphorum*.

ADEMO'NIA (ἀδημονέω, to be troubled). Trouble, distress. Buttmann derives the term from ἄδημος, not at home, ill at ease. Others refer it to ἀδέω, to satiate ; hence ἀδήμων, cast down.

ADE'N (ἀδήν). This term denotes an *acorn* ; in medical language, a *gland*. Hence the terms, *adenia* (Fr. *adenie*) chronic enlargement of lymphatic glands, *adenitis*, phlegmasia glandulosa, or inflammation of the lymphatic glands; *aden-algia*, or aden-odynia, pain of a gland ; *aden-emphraxis* (ἔμφραξις, stoppage), glandular obstruction ; *adeno-graphy*, a description of the glands ; *adeno-logy*, a treatise of the glands ; *aden-oid*, gland-like, a term applied to flesh-like tumor of the brain, and to chronic mammary tumour ; *adenoid tissue*, a tissue which resembles that found in lymphatic glands ; and *adeno-tomy* (τομή, section), or incision of a gland.

1. *Adeno-cele* (κήλη, a tumor). Glandular tumor. Same as *Adenoma*.

2. *Adeno'ma*. A non-malignant tumor resembling in structure that of the gland within which it originates.

3. *Adeno-meningeal* (μήνιγξ, a membrane). A variety of gastric fever, depending on disease of the mucous follicles. *Pinel*.

4. *Adeno-phyma* (φῦμα, a suppurating tumor). A swelling of a gland ; when it occurs in the liver, it is called *hepato-phyma ;* but when it occurs in the inguinal gland, it is termed *bubo*.

5. *Adeno-sarcoma* (ἀδήν ; σάρξ, flesh). An adenoma which contains sarcomatous elements.

ADEPHA'GIA (ἄδην, abundantly, φάγω, to eat). Gluttony ; voracious appetite, particularly as it occurs in children affected with worms. Sophocles speaks of an ἀδηφάγον νόσον, or devouring, insatiable disease ; an epithet well adapted to the race of φαγεδαινικῶν diseases, which are also called νομαί, or *eating* sores. See *Bulimia*.

ADEPS. The soft fat or grease of animals, as distinguished from the *sebum*, or hard fat. *Adeps*

præparatus, adeps suillus, axungia, or lard, is the purified fat of the sus scrofa, or hog. *Adeps anserinus* is goose-grease. *Adeps ovillus*, sebum or sevum, is mutton-suet. Compare *Pinguedo*.

ADHÆRE'NTIA (*adhærere*, to stick to). A general term for adhesions, including thickening and ossification.

ADHE'SION (*adhærere*, to stick to). The process by which parts, which have been separated by accident or design, unite. This is owing to an intervening deposit of coagulating lymph, or albumino-fibrin. See *Intention*.

ADHE'SIVENESS (*adhærere*, to stick to). A term in phrenology, indicative of attachment, and the production of friendship and society. It is common to man and the lower animals. The organ is placed by phrenologists just above the lambdoid suture, immediately above and to the outer side of the organ of Philoprogenitiveness, and on each side of Concentrativeness. It is generally stronger in women than in men.

ADIAPNEU'STIA (α. priv., διαπνέω, to blow through). Want of evaporation ; defective or impeded perspiration ; a term nearly synonymous with *adiaphoresis*.

A'DIPOCERE (*adeps*, fat, *cera*, wax). The fatty spermaceti-like substance into which the soft parts of the body become converted after prolonged immersion in water or by burial in moist earth ; the change commences in the muscles. The fatty material is a soap composed of oleic and other acids in combination with the alkalies and alkaline earths.

A'DIPOSE ARTERIES. Arteries which supply *adeps* or fat, particularly those branches of the diaphragmatic, capsular, and renal arteries, which supply the fat about the kidneys.

A'DIPOSE TISSUE (*adeps*, fat). *Tela adiposa*. The tissue which incloses the adeps or fat. It is composed of minute fat cells clustered together within the areolæ of common cellular tissue.

ADIPO'SIS (*adeps*, *adipis*, fat). Excessive deposition, or hypertrophy of the adipose substance. The result is *adipoma*, the actual deposit. But each term consists of a Latin word with a Greek suffix, and is therefore unclassical. See *Preface*, par. 2.

ADI'PSIA (α, priv., δίψα, thirst). The total absence of thirst ; one of the *dysorexiæ*, false or defective appetites, of Cullen.

ADI'PSOS (α, priv., δίψα, thirst). The primary sense of this word is *not thirsty*. Its secondary and active sense is, *quenching thirst*.

A'DITUS (*adire*, to go to), An approach or access ; the entrance to a canal or duct, as the *aditus ad aquæductum Fallopii*.

ADJECTIVE COLOUR. A colour which requires to be fixed by some mordant or base, to give it permanency.

A'DJUVANS (*adjuvare*, to help). A constituent part of a medicinal formula, denoting '*that which assists and promotes the operation*' of the principal ingredient or basis. See *Prescription*.

ADNA'TA (*adnasci*, to grow to). Literally, *grown to*, or adhering. 1. An adjectival term (*tunica* being understood) applied to the *tunica conjuctiva*, or external coat of the eye, so named from its close adherence to the anterior part of the eyeball. 2. This term is applied, in botany, to the *anther*, when it is attached to the filament by its back, as in polygonum. See *Anther*.

ADNEXA (*ad*, to, *necto*, to bind). Structures which are attached to or are appendages of another, thus the broad ligaments and their contents are termed uterine adnexa.

ADOLE'SCENCE (*adolescere*, to grow up). The period of youth, between puberty and the time at which the body has acquired its full development, ranging between 14 and 25 in man, and 12 and 21 in woman. See *Adult*.

ADOSCULA'TION (*adosculari*, to kiss at or to). 1. Impregnation by mere external contact, without intromission, as in fishes. 2. The insertion of one part of a plant into another.

A'DRAGANT (a corruption of *tragacanth*). A gum obtained from several species of Astragalus. It consists, in great measure, of a scaly substance, called *adragantine*.

ADRE'NALS (*ad*, to, *ren*, the kidney). Another name for the *Suprarenal capsules*.

A'DULT (*adultus*, part. of *adolescere*, to grow up). That which has reached the period when the body has acquired its full development, when adolescence is completed. See *Adolescence*.

ADU'LTERATION (*adulterare*, to defile). Figuratively, the mixing up of noxious or inert ingredients with articles of food or medicine; the debasing of any product of manufacture, especially chemical, by the introduction of cheap materials.

ADU'STION (*adurere*, to burn). The action of heat, as applied to the body. In surgery, the term denotes *cauterisation*.

ADVENTI'TIOUS (*adventus*, an arrival, from *advenire*, to come to). Accidental, casual, that which is not normal; that which comes from some other person or thing; a term applied to false membranes; or opposed to the term *hereditary* or *congenital*; also applied, in botany, to anything developed out of the ordinary course, as aerial roots, extra-axillary buds, &c. The term *adventicius* is opposed, in classical language, to the terms *proprius*, *innatus*, *insitus*, &c.

ADYNA'MIA (α, priv., δύναμις, power). The defect of power; considerable debility of the vital powers. By the term *Adynamiæ* some nosologists designate all asthenic diseases. *Adynamic fever* is fever characterized by prostration or depression of the vital powers. See *Typhoid condition*.

ÆDŒ'A (αἰδοῖα, pudenda, from αἰδώς, pudor). The pudenda. Hence.

1. *Ædœo-ptosis* (πτῶσις, lapsus). Prolapsus of one or more of the pudenda. Sauvages and Sagar apply the term to the meatus urinarius, as well as to the uterus.

2. *Ædœo-psophia* (ψόφος, a noise). Flatus issuing per urethram, or per vaginam.

ÆGAGROPI'LUS (αἴγαγρος, a wild goat, πῖλος, hair). A ball of hair found in the stomach of goats and other animals.

ÆGER, ÆGROTUS. These adjective terms agree in denoting the unsound state of a patient; the former, however, extends to both mind and body, while the latter is limited to the body alone.

Æ'GILOPS (αἴξ, αἰγός, a goat, ὤψ, the eye). *Anchilops*. An ulcer at the inner canthus of the eye, so called from the supposition that goats are subject to it.

ÆGOBRONCHO'PHONY (αἴξ, a goat, βρόγχος, a bronchos, and φωνή, voice). See *Auscultation*.

ÆGO'PHONY (αἴξ, a goat, φωνή, a voice). A peculiar sound of the

voice, resembling the bleating of a goat, heard in certain diseases, on applying the ear to the back of the chest over the bases of the lungs, as in cases of pleurisy with moderate effusion. See *Auscultation.*

ÆGRITUDO, ÆGROTATIO. The former term is generally used for sorrow, care, anxiety, &c. ; the latter for bodily sickness. "Propriè ut ægrotatio in corpore, sic ægritudo in animo nomen habet." —*Cic.* When Cicero says, "quod minus noceant animi ægrotationes quam corporis," he speaks of the passions which last for some time.

Æ'OLIPILE (*Æoli pila*, Æolus's ball). A hollow metal ball with a slender pipe for the purpose of converting water into steam.

AEQUABILITER (Latin, equally). The *æq. justo-major pelvis* is an abnormally large pelvis in which the diameters bear the usual proportion to each other, and the *æq. justo-minor pelvis* one smaller than usual but with its diameters proportionate to each other.

AE'R (ἀήρ, ἀέρος, aër, air, the dense air which we breathe, the atmosphere). This prefix denotes the presence of *air* or gas in the following terms :—

1. *Aërate.* To impregnate with carbonic acid gas, or fixed air, as in *aërated* or gas waters. The process is termed *aëration.*

2. *Aërial Acid.* The name given by Bergmann to carbonic acid, from an idea that it entered into the composition of atmospheric air.

3. *Aëri-ferous* (*fero*, to carry). Air-carrying ; a term applied to the tubes which convey air, as the larynx, trachea, and bronchi.

4. *Aëri-form* (*forma*, likeness). Air-like ; a term applied to *gaseous* fluids, from their resemblance to common air.

5. *Aërostatic press* (στάσις, from ἵστημι, to make to stand). A machine for extracting the colouring matter from dye-woods, and similar substances, by means of the pressure of the atmosphere, which forces the extracting liquid through the substance, below which a vacuum has been formed.

6. *Aëro-therapeia* (θεραπεία, medical treatment). A method of treating certain pulmonary diseases by subjecting the patient to the influence of condensed or of rarified air.

7. *Aërobious, An-aërobious* (βιός, life). Terms used first by Pasteur ; the former is applied to those bacteria which, for their proper development need oxygen, *e.g.*, Bacillus Anthracis ; the latter to those which develop in the absence of oxygen, *e.g.* Bacterium termo.

8. *Aëro-steam engine.* An engine in which compressed air is united with steam. It is said to have effected the saving of 47 per cent. of fuel.

-Æ'RESIS (αἵρεσις, a taking of anything, from αἱρέω, to take). A termination denoting a removal or separation, as in *aph-æresis*, the removing of a diseased part ; *di-æresis*, a solution of continuity ; *exæresis*, an old term for the removal of a diseased part, &c.

ÆRU'GO (*æs*, copper). Verdigris ; an impure di-acetate of copper, formed by placing plates of the metal in contact with the fermenting mark of the grape, or with cloth dipped in vinegar. See *Verdigris.*

ÆSTHE'SIA (αἴσθησις, sensibility, from αἰσθάνομαι, to perceive). Perception ; feeling ; sensibility.

1. *Dys-æsthesia.* Defective perception ; a morbid state of the corporal senses generally.

2. *An-æsthesia.* Loss of sensa-

tion, especially of tactile sensation, as distinguished from *analgesia*.

3. *Æstheterium*. The seat of the senses, or the sensorium. The term has been applied to an organ of sense, and to the perceptive faculty.

4. *Æsthesiometer* (μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for measuring the tactile sensibility of the surface of the human body, in health and disease, by finding the shortest distance by which two points can be separated when brought into contact with the body, and yet *both* be distinctly perceived and felt.—*Webster*.

ÆSTHE'TICA (αἰσθητικός, belonging to αἴσθησις, or sensation). Agents affecting sensation, and employed either to increase or to diminish sensibility ; in the former case they may be termed *hyperæsthetica*, in the latter *hypæsthetica*. See *Anæsthetica*.

ÆSTIVA'TION (*æstivus*, belonging to summer). *Præfloration*. A term used in botany to express the manner in which the parts of a flower are arranged in the flower-bud, with respect to one another, before their expansion. Compare *Vernation*.

Æ'STUS VOLA'TICUS. Literally, *flying heat;* a synonym of Wild-fire rash. See *Strophulus*.

ÆTAS. Age ; a term including the several states of life, as infancy, youth, and old age. *Ætas firmata* is the prime or full strength of age, the age of thirty. *Ætas constans* is the steady age, the age of forty. *Ætas matura* is the age of maturity or prudence, the age of fifty.

ÆTHEO'GAMOUS PLANTS (ἀήθης, unusual, γάμος, marriage). Semivascular plants ; a class of flowerless plants furnished with stomates and vascular tissue. The term has reference to the unusual method of their reproduction. See *Amphigamous*.

Æ'THER (αἰθήρ, ether, the sky, the pure region of air above our atmosphere). A term applied to a highly volatile and inflammable liquid produced by the action of an acid on alcohol or on rectified spirit. The ether of the *Br. Ph.* is "a volatile liquid prepared from alcohol, and containing not less than 92 per cent. by volume of pure ether." *Pure ether* is "ether free from alcohol and water."

ÆTHE'REA. *Spirituosa*. A class of stimulants, including ardent spirits, wine, beer, and the ethers. See *Methystica*.

ÆTHE'REO-OLEO'SA. A class of vegetable stimulants which owe their medicinal powers wholly or chiefly to volatile oil.

Æ'THIOPS (Αἰθίοψ, an Ethiop). An Ethiop ; and, hence, a medicine as black as an Ethiop. Hence the terms *mineral æthiops*, or black sulphide of mercury ; *æthiops per se*, or grey oxide of mercury ; *martial æthiops*, or deutoxide of iron ; &c.

ÆTIO'LOGY (αἰτιολογία, a giving of a cause ; from αἰτία, a cause, λόγος, an account). The doctrine of the causes or reasons of phenomena ; hence, the doctrine of the *causes* of disease, the *proximate* or occult, and the *remote* or evident causes.

AFFECTIO, AFFECTUS (*afficere*, to do something to). The former term denotes the affecting of the mind or body ; the latter denotes the effect thus produced. See *Preface*, par 3.

A'FFERENT (*affere*, to convey to). Bearing or conducting ; a term applied to the lymphatic vessels which *convey* fluids *into* the glands, as distinguished from the *efferent* vessels, which *convey*

the fluids *from* the glands towards the thoracic duct. The term *afferent* has also been applied to those nerves which convey impressions to the central axis, and which Hartley called *sensory* nerves, in contradistinction to the *efferent* or motor nerves. See *Efferent.*

AFFI'NITY, CHEMICAL (*affinitas*, relationship). That kind of attraction by which *different* classes of bodies combine, at insensible distances, to form compounds, or *new* bodies, as in the case of an acid with an alkali, forming a salt. The term was introduced from the idea that chemical attraction takes place between those substances only which resemble each other. The metaphor signifies, however, not a *resemblance*, but a *disposition* to *unite.*

1. *Single affinity* is the power by which two elementary bodies combine, as hydrogen and chlorine.

2. *Elective affinity* denotes the preference which one body manifests in combining with another, rather than with a third, a fourth, &c.

3. *Double elective affinity* occurs when two compounds decompose each other, and two new compounds are formed, by an exchange of elements. This is also called *double decomposition*, or *complex affinity.*

4. *Quiescent affinity* is that which tends to maintain the elements of a compound in their present state, preventing decomposition.

5. *Divellent affinity* is that which tends to arrange the particles of a compound in a new form, producing decomposition. In mixing different compounds, if the sum total of the *divellent* be more powerful than that of the *quiescent affinities*, decomposition takes place.

6. *Disposing affinity* is that which promotes the tendency of bodies to combine in a particular way, by presenting to them a third substance which exerts a strong attraction to the compound they form ; when the combination has been effected, the third substance may be withdrawn. Some writers call this tendency to unite the *affinity of intermedium.* Berthollet styles it *reciprocal affinity.*

7. Berthollet distinguishes affinity into *elementary*, when it takes place between the elementary parts of bodies; and *resulting*, when it takes place with a compound only, and would not take place with the elements of that compound.

AFFI'NITY, BA'SYLOUS, HALO'GENOUS. Terms employed in the investigation of chemical polarity, and denoting two attractive powers of opposite natures; thus, in a binary compound, as chloride of potassium, there is the *basylous* affinity of the metal potassium, and the *halogenous* affinity of the salt-radical chlorine. The former corresponds with *vitreous*, the latter with *resinous* electricity.

AFFLA'TUS (*afflare*, to blow or breathe on). A blast, vapour, or blight. The term is applied to a sudden attack of erysipelas. In the West of England and South Wales facial erysipelas is by the lower orders frequently termed "the blast."

AFFU'SION (*affundere*, to pour to). The pouring of water upon the whole or a part of the body, as a remedy in disease.

A'FTER-BIRTH. A termapplied to the placenta and membranes of the ovum, which are expelled after the delivery of the fœtus.

AFTER-BRAIN. The English equivalent of the German *nach-hirn*,

the fifth vesicle of the brain in the embryo.

A'FTER-DAMP. The carbonic acid which results from the explosion of *marsh-gas*, or light carburetted hydrogen.

A'FTER-PAINS. A term applied to the pains due to the contractions of the uterus which are continued for a certain length of time after delivery.

AGALA'CTIA (ἀγαλακτία, from α, priv., and γάλα, milk). *Defectus lactis; oligogalactia.* A diminution or complete absence of milk in nursing women. See *Galactorrhœa.*

A'GAMÆ (ἄγαμος, from α, priv., γάμος, marriage). Agamous or sexless; a term applied to *cryptogamous* plants, from the notion that they possess *no sexual organs.*

AGAR-AGAR. A glue made from the *fucus spinosus*, and imported from Java. It is largely used in the artificial cultivation of various micro-organisms.

AGA'RICIN. A white crystalline powder prepared from agaricus albus. In small doses it checks the night-sweating of phthisis, in large doses it acts as a purgative.

AGA'RICUS. Agaric; the generic name for all the species of mushrooms, properly so called. The term must not be confounded with Amadou. See *Boletus Igniarius.*

AGENNE'SIS (α, priv., γέννησις, a producing). Male sterility; inability to beget offspring. As applied to the *brain*, it denotes imperfect development and atrophy of that organ.

AGES OF LIFE. The periods of human life, characterised by the most remarkable processes of development, or by their completion, are, according to Müller, the following:—

1. *The period of embryonic life.* During this period the processes of formation and growth are in their greatest activity. The organs which are forming present none of their functional phenomena, or only a gradual commencement of them.

2. *The period of immaturity.* This period extends from birth to puberty. It is marked by growth, by the development of the forms of the different parts of the body, and by the gradual perception and analysis, by the mind, of the different phenomena of the senses. The period of *childhood* comprises the first six years; that of *boyhood* extends to the fifteenth year.

3. *The period of maturity.* This period begins at puberty and ends at the period when the generative power is lost, which in woman occurs from about the forty-fifth to the fiftieth year. This period is distinguished into the ages of *youth* and *manhood*, or *womanhood.*

4. The *period of sterility.* This period extends from the cessation of the fruitful exercise of the generative function to extreme old age.

AGEU'STIA (ἀγευστία, from α, priv., and γεύομαι, to taste). This term properly denotes *fasting*, but is used to imply defect or loss of taste, one of the dysæsthesiæ of Cullen.

AGGLUTINA'TION (*agglutinare*, to glue or cement to). Adhesive union; the adhesion of parts by means of coagulating substance. See *Adhesion.*

A'GGREGATE (*aggregatus*, herded together). 1. Formed into clusters, as aggregate *glands.* 2. Composed of *florets* united within a common receptacle, as in compositæ; or of *carpels* crowded together, as in ranunculus.

A'GMINATE GLANDS (*agmen*,

agminis, a heap). Another name for the aggregate or clustered glands of Peyer, situated in the small intestines. *Agminal* is the classical term.

A'GNAIL (*ang-nægle*, A.S. from *ange*, uneasy). An old English term for a small flaw of the skin, near the finger-nail, occasioning sometimes a *whitlow*. It is now applied to the little ragged band of cuticle which curves back and projects at the root of the nail. If the etymology given above is correct, the vulgarity of the term *hangnail* is solely owing to the undue use of the unfortunate letter *h*.

AGNA'THOUS (α, priv., γνάθος, a jaw). Without jaws.

AGNI'NA MEMBRANA (*agninus*, from *agnus*, a lamb, *membrana*, a membrane). The name given by Aetius to one of the membranes of the fœtus, the amnion, from its tenderness.

-AGO'GA, -AGOGUES (ἀγωγός, one who leads, from ἄγω, to lead or drive). A termination of words denoting substances which *expel* others, as in copr-*agogues*, expellers of fæces; lith-*agogues*, expellers of calculus, &c.

AGO'MPHIOS (ἀγόμφιος, from α, priv., and γόμφιος, a grinder-tooth). Without grinders. The terms *agomphiasis* and *agomphosis* are not classical; but gomphiasis and gomphosis are found, the former denoting tooth-ache, the latter a form of articulation.

AGORAPHO'BIA (ἀγορά, a market-place, φόβος, fear). The fear of open spaces; a peculiar form of nervousness associated with violent palpitation of the heart and trembling of the limbs. See *Claustrophobia*.

-AGRA (ἄγρα, seizure). A termination of words denoting a *seizure*, or pain, generally as applied to gout, as in cleis-*agra*, gout of the clavicle; pod-*agra*, gout of the foot, &c.

AGRA'PHIA (α, priv., γράφω, to write). Loss of the cerebral faculty of expressing ideas by *writing*. See *Aphasia*.

A'GRIOS (ἄγριος, wild, fierce). *Agrius*. This term denotes living in the fields, and, hence, living *wild*. In a medical sense, it means malignant, cancerous, &c., with reference to the *violence* of certain diseases, as in lichen *agrius*.

AGRY'PNIA (ἀγρυπνία). Sleeplessness; waking; watching. Hence the terms *agrypnocóma*, (κῶμα, drowsiness), a lethargic state without actual sleep; and *agrypnótica*, agents which cause wakefulness. The latter have been termed *anthypnótica*.

A'GUE (Fr. *aigu*, from Lat. *acutus*, acute). *Intermittent fever*. An intermittent fever, attended by alternate cold and hot fits. The *interval* of the paroxysms has given rise to the following varieties of ague: an interval of 24 hours constitutes a *quotidian* ague; of 48 hours, a *tertian;* of 72 hours, a *quartan;* of 96 hours, a *quintan*.

The following terms are also in use:—1. The *double quotidian*, having two paroxysms every day. 2. The *double tertian*, having a paroxysm every day, those of the alternate days being of equal duration and intensity. 3. The *triple tertian*, in which two paroxsyms occur on one day, and one on the other. 4. The *duplicated tertian*, which recurs twice on each alternate day. 5. The *double quartan*, in which a paroxysm occurs on the day succeeding that of the regular *quartan*, so that there is a perfect intermission only on the third day. 6. The *duplicated quartan*, in which two paroxysms occur on the day of

attack, with two days of intermission. 7. The *triple quartan*, in which a slight paroxysm occurs on each of the usual days of intermission. 8. Those forms of ague which have longer intervals, as five, six, seven, eight, nine, or ten days, a month or a year, are termed *erratic*. See *Brassfounders' Ague*.

AGUE-CAKE. Enlargement of the spleen, induced by ague, and presenting the appearance of a solid mass or cake.

AGUE-DROP. A solution of the arsenite of potassium; an empirical remedy for which the *liquor arsenicalis*, or Fowler's solution, is now substituted.

AINHUM. A disease found amongst negroes; the little toes slowly and spontaneously, without much inflammation, become separated from the foot.

AIR (ἀήρ, aër). This term denotes popularly the atmosphere. In chemical language it is frequently applied to a *gas*, or a permanently elastic or *aëriform* fluid. Thus, oxygen gas was called *vital* air; hydrogen gas, *inflammable* air; carbonic acid, *fixed* air; ammonia, *alkaline* air, &c.

AIR-BED. A mattress made of vulcanised india-rubber, divided into separate compartments, each of which is provided with an air-valve. Air-cushions are similarly prepared.

AIR-BLADDER. See *Bladder*.

AIR-CELLS IN PLANTS. *Air-cavities*. Circumscribed spaces surrounded by cells, or lacunæ formed by obliteration of the septa between a number of contiguous cells, as in hemlock and the pith of walnut. They are large in aquatic plants, and enable them to float.

AIR-GAS. The principle of this and similar inventions is that of passing atmospheric air through light hydrocarbons, the latter furnishing the illuminating power.

AIR-SACS. In mammals, the terminal portions of the bronchial tubes into which the air vesicles open. In birds, the term is applied to certain cavities, nine in number, which though outside the lungs are connected with these and with the central cavity of some of the bones.

AL. 1. The Arabic article signifying *the*, prefixed to many terms formerly in use, as *al-chemy*, *al-kahest*, *al-cohol*, &c. 2, The terminal particle *-al* is frequently employed in chemical nomenclature, to express the names of bodies which are either homologous with aldehyd, or are derived from it, as *butyr-al*, *valer-al*, *chlor-al*, *brom-al*, &c.

A'LA. A wing; and, by metonymy, the arm-pit. Also, in botany, the designation of each lateral petal of a papilionaceous corolla. The following are its anatomical uses:—

1. *Ala*, or *pavilion*. The upper and cartilaginous part of the ear.

2. *Alæ majores*. Literally, *larger wings*; another term for the labia externa of the pudenda.

3. *Alæ minores*. Literally, *lesser wings*; a name applied to the two small folds formed by the nymphæ.

4. *Alæ nasi*. The lateral or movable cartilaginous parts of the nose.

5. *Alæ vespertilionum*. Literally, *bats' wings*; the broad ligaments, folds of peritoneum attached to the sides of the uterus, and containing various structures.

6. *Alæ vomeris*. Two laminæ constituting the sphenoidal edge of the vomer.

ALA'LIA (α, priv., and λαλέω, to speak). An old name revived

to designate the more or less complete loss of speech from muscular paralysis, as in bulbar paralysis.

ALA'RIS (*ala*, a wing). Pterygoid or wing-like; as applied to each of the pterygoid processes of the sphenoid bone, &c.

ALBI'NO (*albus*, white). A person in whom the skin, hair, and iris are light, and the pigmentum of the eye is wanting. The term Albino is derived from the Portuguese, by whom it was applied to individuals found on the coast of Africa, who resembled the negroes in every respect except in their colour, and who were consequently called *Leuc-Æthiopes*, white negroes. The ferret is supposed to be an albino polecat. See *Alphosis*.

ALBUGI'NEA (*albus*, white). Whitish. The word *tunica* being understood, we have the following terms:—

1. *Albuginea oculi*. The *tunica sclerotica*, or external fibrous membrane of the eye. The brilliancy of its whiteness has given rise to the popular expression *white of the eye*.

2. *Albuginea testis*. A thick fibrous membrane of a white appearance, forming the proper tunic of the testis.

ALBU'GO (*albugo*, whiteness, film, from *albus*, white). *Leucoma; cornea opaca*. A small opaque spot on the transparent cornea.

ALBUMEN OF SEEDS (*albus*, white). See *Perisperm*.

ALBU'MIN, ALBU'MEN. The general term for all albumins.

1. *Acid albumin*. This form is prepared from a natural albumin, such as ovalbumin, by acting on the latter with an acid; on neutralizing the liquid with an alkali, the proteid is precipitated. *Muscle albumin*, or *syntonin*, is an acid albumin prepared from finely divided muscular fibre by the action of dilute acids.

2. *Alkali albumin*. This is prepared by treating a natural albumin with a dilute alkali; neutralization precipitates the proteid. *Casein* is an *alkali albumin* found in milk. See *Casein*.

3. *Ovalbumin*. *Egg albumin*. The albumin of the white of egg. A natural albumin readily coagulated by heat, and, if in saline solution, by ether.

4. *Serum albumin*. The albumin of the serum of blood, of chyle, lymph, &c.; it is a natural albumin, and differs from ovalbumin in not being coagulated by ether when in saline solution, and in being more readily soluble in strong nitric acid.

5. *Vegetable albumin*. An albumin found in the juices of plants; it resembles in its properties ovalbumin.

Albuminate. A compound resulting from the combination of albumin with a base.

ALBU'MINOID DEGENERATION. See *Amyloid degeneration*.

ALBU'MINOID or PROTEIN GROUP. A group of substances nearly identical in their chemical composition. These are, *albumen*, represented by the white of egg and the serum of blood; *fibrin*, the muscular tissue of animals; *casein*, found in solution in milk, and forming the basis of cheese; and *legumin*, existing in the seeds of all leguminous plants. To these may be added *globulin*, *vitellin*, *myosin*, *lardacein*, *febrinogen*, *fibrinoplastin*, and *peptones*.

ALBU'MINOID AMMONIA. That ammonia which is given off when water is heated with a solution

of permanganate of potash and an alkali ; its presence indicates the previous contamination of the water with organic matter. The *free ammonia* in drinking water passes over with the distillate under the action of heat only.

ALBU'MINOSE (*albumen*). Albuminoid matter prepared for absorption by the process of digestion. See *Epidermose.*

ALBUMINU'RIA (*albumen*, and οὐρέω, to make water). An unclassical term for the presence of albumen in the urine, the result of renal disease, of changes either in the circulation or in the blood itself. See *Bright's Disease.*

ALBUR'NUM (*albus*, white). The *white* and softer part of the stem of exogenous trees, situated between the inner bark and the hard, dark, and innermost portion of the stem, or *duramen.* From its being the channel of the ascending sap, it is commonly called *sapwood.* See *Duramen.*

AL'CHEMY. *Al-kemy.* An art which aimed at transmuting metals into gold, and at discovering a panacea or universal remedy for disease. *Chemistry* is probably derived from Alkemy, "the wise daughter of a foolish mother."

AL'COHOL. The spirituous principle of wine, beer, and spirits, produced by the fermentation of sugar ; ethyl alcohol. In the diluted state, it is sometimes called "spirits of wine." *Absolute alcohol* is entirely free from water.

Alcohols, series of. Series of homologous bodies divided into *monatomic, diatomic,* and *triatomic* alcohols, according to their construction upon the type of one, two, or three molecules of water. The diatomic alcohols are called *glycols ;* the triatomic, *glycerins.*

AL'COHOLISM. The condition produced by excessive indulgence in alcohol. It may be either acute or chronic ; the liver (*cirrhosis*) and nerve centres (*delirium tremens*) are especially affected.

ALCOHOLO'METRY (*alcohol*, and μέτρον, a measure). The process of estimating the percentage amount of absolute alcohol in any sample of spirits, which is usually effected by the determination of the specific gravity of the sample. The instrument employed in the process is called an *alcoholometer* or *œnometer.* It is usually some form of the hydrometer with a special scale,

A'LDEHYD. A colourless liquid, one of the products of the oxidation of alcohol. Its name is derived from the first syllables of the words *al*cohol and *dehyd*rogenatus. Aldehyd is, in fact, alcohol *minus* two atoms of hydrogen.

1. *Aldehydic* or *Acetic acid* is prepared from aldehyd, and formerly regarded as acetic acid deprived of an equivalent of water.

2. *Resin of aldehyd* is a product of the decomposition of aldehyd by alkalies, with the assistance of air.

ALE'MBIC. A chemical vessel of glass or metal, formerly used in distillation, but now generally superseded by the retort.

ALEMBROTH SALT. The *Salt of Wisdom* of the alchemists. A compound of bichloride of mercury and sal-ammoniac.

ALEPPO'EVIL. *Aleppo button.* A disease endemic in Aleppo, and corresponding with "Delhi boil ;" supposed by some authorities to be due to the presence of a fungus in the distended lymphatics near the sore.

ALEURO'METER (ἄλευρον, wheaten flour, μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for determining the

quality of gluten in flour, and thus indicating its panifiable properties.

ALEXIA (α priv., λέξις, a word). The loss of power to understand written or printed words.

ALEXIPHA'RMIC (ἀλεξιφάρμακος, from ἀλέξω, to repel, φάρμακον, poison). *Alexiteric.* Expelling or resisting poison ; acting as an antidote. Generally, in a substantive sense, a remedy or antidote ; sometimes a charm or spell. See *Antidote.*

A'LGAROTH, POWDER OF. The oxy-chloride of antimony, named after Victor *Algarotti*, of Verona.

-A'LGIA (ἄλγος , pain). A termination of words denoting, like *-odynia*, the presence of *pain*, as in gastr-*algia*, pain of the stomach ; odont-*algia*, pain of the teeth, &c.

A'LGID (*algidus*). Cold, chilled ; applied to the stage of collapse in Asiatic cholera when the body feels extremely cold and the temperature is low.

A'LGOR (*lagere*, to be cold). A sudden chilliness or rigor.

ALIENA'TIO (*alienare*, to alienate). The transferring of a thing from one person to another. Hence, *alienatio mentis* is, figuratively, loss of reason, lunacy ; and the former of these two words is also used, in the same sense, absolutely, without the addition of the latter word.

ALIE'NIST (*alienus*, not one's own ; *of the mind*, distracted, delirious). A term sometimes applied to one who treats diseases of the mind.

ALIFO'RMIS (*ala*, a wing, *forma*, likeness). Pterygoid, or wing-like ; as applied to processes of the sphenoid bone. See *Alaris.*

ALIME'NTARY CANAL. The entire passage through which the aliment or food passes. It is a musculo-membranous tube, extending from the mouth to the anus.

ALIMENTA'TION (*alimentum*, nourishment). The process of converting food into nourishment. The *organs of alimentation* are the mouth, gullet, stomach, and intestines, with their appendages.

ALISPHE'NOID (*ala*, a wing, *sphenoïdes*, the sphenoid bone). An unclassical term applied by Professor Owen to the middle portion, or great wing, of the sphenoid bone—to the "neurapophysis" of the "neural arch." See *Vertebra.*

A'LIZARINE (*alizari*, the commercial name of madder in the Levant). A crystalline body, constituting the red colouring matter of madder, the root of *Rubia tinctorum.* See *Anthracene.*

ALKALESCENT. A term applied to substances in which alkaline (ammoniacal) properties are becoming developed. The term is generally applied to the urine.

A'LKALI (Arab. *al*, the, *kali*, the name of a plant called *glasswort*, and an old name for *potash*). A substance which unites with acids in definite proportions to form salts, has a peculiar soapy feel and taste, changes *yellow* turmeric to *brown*, and restores the *blue* colour to litmus paper which has been *reddened* by an acid. These properties are called *alkaline*, apparently because they were known to the early alchemists as being possessed by the ashes of plants (potashes) called *kali.*

1. The *fixed* alkalies are those, such as potash and soda, which are left in the ashes of inland and marine plants, as distinguished from the *volatile* alkali or *ammonia* which was prepared by distillation from hartshorn, &c.

2. *Animal alkali.* Ammonia.

3. *Vegetable alkali.* Potash, from its occurring in the ashes of plants.

4. *Mineral Alkali.* Soda.

ALKALIMETER (*alkali*, and μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of alkali in giving substances by the quantity of dilute sulphuric acid of a known strength which a certain weight of them can neutralize.

ALKALINE EARTHS. Substances which possess alkaline properties; such as lime, baryta, and strontia, which, being far less soluble in water than potash and soda, are distinguished as the alkaline *earths*.

ALKALOIDS (*alkali*, and εἶδος, likeness). Salifiable bases existing in some vegetables as proximate principals, and belonging to different series. These substances are sometimes termed *vegetable* alkalies, having been hitherto found exclusively in vegetables; they are also called *organic* alkalies, from their requiring a vital power to effect their formation; they probably belong to the group of chemical compounds called *amines* and *amides*. The term alkaloid has reference to their resemblance to alkalies, the properties of which they possess in the lowest degree.

A'LKANET. A fine red colouring matter, obtained from the root of *Anchusa tinctoria*, or Dyers' Bugloss.

ALKA'RGEN. *Cacodylic acid.* An acid formed by the action of the air upon cacodyl or its oxide. *Alkarsin* is an impure oxide of cacodyl formerly called *liquor of Cadet;* it is remarkable for its insupportable odour and spontaneous inflammability in air.

ALLANTI'ASIS (ἀλλᾶς, a sausage). Poisoning from decomposed sausage meat. See *Allanto-toxicum*.

A'LLANTOIS (ἀλλαντοειδής, sc. ὑμήν or χιτών, from ἀλλᾶς, ἄλλαντος, a sausage, and εἶδος, likeness). *Allantoïdes membrana.* The name applied to one of the membranes of the fœtus from its somewhat resembling a sausage; it grows from the ventral surface of the hind gut carrying with it the allantoic vessels. In man it forms the following structures:—the *chorion* from the distal end, the *bladder* from the proximal end, and the *urachus* and a portion of the *umbilical cord* from the stalk of intermediate part.

1. *Allantoic Acid.* A compound described by Vauquelin under the name of *amniotic acid*, and said to exist in the liquor amnii of the cow. It was found by Dzondi to be present solely in the liquor of the allantois, and to be in fact the urine of the fœtus.

2. *Allantoin.* A crystalline substance found in the allantoic fluid of the cow, and produced artificially by boiling uric acid with the pure-coloured oxide, or peroxide, of lead.

3. *Allanto-toxicum* (τόξικον, poison). A name given to a poison developed in sausages composed of blood and liver.

ALLEVA'TIO (*allevare*, to raise up). The act of raising; figuratively, the act of relieving pain. *Allevamentum* is the ease or comfort received. *Allevator* is an apparatus for raising invalids.

ALLO'PATHY (ἄλλος, other, πάθος, disease). *Heteropathy.* The art of curing, founded on *differences*, by which one morbid state is removed by inducing a different one. The practitioner is termed an *allopathist*, or, more curtly, *allopath.* See *Homœopathy.*

ALLO-STEATO'DES (ἄλλος, other, στεατώδης, tallowy). A term denoting altered sebaceous secretion, and embracing the morbid changes of the sebaceous substance. See *Stearrhœa.*

ALLO'TRIOPHA'GIA (ἀλλότριος, extraneous, φάγω, to eat). *Malucia.* The name by which Volpato has described the pica endemic in certain parts of Italy. See *Pica.*

ALLO'TROPY (ἀλλότροπος, of a different nature). A term used to designate the property possessed by certain substances of existing in two or more distinct states, the chemical and physical properties of the same substance differing in each of the states in which it exists. Sulphide of mercury, for instance, may be procured in the black and in the red state, yet its composition is precisely the same in both. Carbon furnishes three forms —plumbago, charcoal, and diamond. Dimorphism, or diversity in crystalline form, is, therefore, a particular case of allotropy. See *Ozone.*

ALLO'XAN. The *erythric acid* of Brugnatelli, the chief product of the oxidation of uric acid. *Alloxanic acid* is produced by the metamorphosis of alloxan by caustic alkalies.

ALLO'Y. A term applied to a combination of metals by fusion, as of copper and zinc, to form brass. When mercury is one of the metals, the compound is called an *amalgam.*

A'LLYL (*allium*, garlic, ὕλη, matter). The hypothetical radical of the oils obtained from alliaceous and cruciferous plants. These oils may be termed the *allyl oils*, to distinguish them from other sulphurated oils. *Allylic alcohol* is an organic liquid, one of the series of alcohols.

A'LMONDS. *Amygdalæ.* This term is applied, popularly, to the exterior glands of the neck and to the tonsils.

A'LOES. A drug consisting of the inspissated juice of the leaf of some species of *aloe*, imported from Barbadoes and from Socotra.

A'LOIN. A glucoside discovered in nearly all the varieties of aloes, by Meissner, analogous in many of its chemical characters to *rhein*, the peculiar principle of rhubarb. See *Nataloin.*

ALOPE'CIA (ἀλωπεκία, a disease, like the *mange in foxes*, in which the hair falls off; from ἀλώπηξ, a fox). *Fluxus capillorum; area; calvities.* Baldness, or the falling off of the hair, called *fox-evil* or *scurf.*

Alopecia unguis. Fall of the nail; an affection in which the nail is regularly shed; a new nail being formed beneath, while the old one becomes loosened previously to falling off.

ALPHA-O'RCEIN. Dr Kane finds the orcein of archil to be often a mixture of two substances, differing in their proportion with the age of the archil, which he names *alpha-orcein* and *beta-orcein;* the latter is produced by the oxidation of the former, and is the orcein of Robiquet and other chemists.

ALPHA-ORSELLIC ACID. One of the colorific principles of the Orchella weeds. The others are the *beta-orsellic* and the *erythric* acids.

ALPHA-RESIN. 1. The name of one of the two resins of colophony, or pinic acid; the other, or *beta-resin*, is identical with sylvic acid. 2. Turf or peat contains several resinous bodies, respectively designated by the

terms alpha, beta, gamma, delta. See *Alpha-orcein*.

A'LPHITON (ἄλφιτον). Peeled or pearl-barley, barley-meal, *polenta* of the Latins, opposed to ἄλευρον, wheat-meal. The term is, however, applied generally to any kind of meal or groats, as of wheat or pulse.

A'LPHOS (ἀλφός, a *dull-white leprosy*, especially of the face). This is the lepra alphos of the Greeks, the vitiligo alphos of Celsus, and the lepra (*psoriasis*) of Willan. The term corresponds with *albus* of the Latins.

ALPHO'SIS (ἀλφός, white). *Achroia*. A state of colourlessness; a term applied by Mason Good to general leucopathia or albino-skin. *Alphosis Æthiopica* is a state of complete albinism occurring in the negro. See *Albino*.

ALTERA'NTIA NERVI'NA. A class of substances, as spirituous liquors and narcotics, which produce material changes in the brain, attended by disturbance of the intellectual functions.

A'LTERATIVES (*alterare*, to change). A vague term for remedies which are supposed to have the property of *altering* the physiological condition of tissues, organs, or secretions,

ALTE'RNATE GENERATION. A term expressive of resemblances occurring in *alternate generations*; that is, not between the offspring and the parent, but between the offspring and the grand-parent. The solitary *salpa*, for instance, produces a series of connected salpæ, each individual of which, in turn, yields a solitary salpa, the mode of generation being alternately *solitary* and *aggregate*. See *Metagenesis*.

ALTHE'A. An alkaloid procured from the root of *Althæa officinalis*, or March Mallow, a malvaceous plant abounding in mucilage.

ALU'MEN. Alum. "A sulphate of ammonia and alumina, crystallized from solution in water."

ALU'MINA. *Aluminous earth*. One of the primitive earths, which, from constituting the plastic principle of all clays, loams, and boles, was called *argil*, or *argillaceous earth*, but now, as being obtained in its greatest purity from alum, is called *alumina*, or the sesqui-oxide of aluminium. It occurs nearly pure in the *sapphire* and the *ruby*.

ALUMI'NIUM. The metallic base of the earth alumina, which, in combination with silica, is the chief constituent of clay.

ALVEA'RIUM, ALVEA'RE (*alveus*, a cavity). Literally, a beehive. The meatus auditorius externus, or auditory canal of the ear.

A'LVEOLAR STRUCTURE (*alveolus*, a small tray or trough). A term applied by Hewson to minute superficial depressions found in the mucous membrane of the stomach, œsophagus, and small intestine, and which he compared with the cells of honeycomb; in the gall bladder and vesiculæ seminales they are well marked. They are distinct from the follicles. In Pathology it is applied to a morbid growth made up of spaces surrounded by connective tissue and containing a large number of new cells.

A'LVEOLI (dim. of *alvei*, channels). The alveolar processes of the maxillary bones, containing the sockets of the teeth. Hence the term *alveolar*, as applied to the arteries and veins of the sockets of the teeth.

Alveoli of Lungs. The air-cells of the lungs.

A'LVEUS COMMUNIS (*alveus*, a canal or duct). The *utricle*. The name given by Scarpa to the common duct or communication of the ampullæ of the semicircular canals of the ear.

A'LVUS. This term denotes, correctly, the interior cavity of the venter, or belly; but it is used to designate sometimes the intestines, at other times the intestinal evacuation. *Alviduca* are medicines which promote evacuation of the bowels. *Alviductio* is another term for enema or clyster. *Alvi-fluxus* and *alvus soluta* are Latin terms for diarrhœa. *Alvus adstricta* and *alvus coacta* are Latin terms for constipation or the state of hardened fæces. See *Venter*.

ALY'SMUS (ἀλυσμός, restlessness, from ἀλύω, to be vexed). A term used by Hippocrates to denote anxiety, or restlessness, chiefly affecting the præcordia, with lowness of spirits, &c.

A'MADOU. A spongy, inflammable substance, prepared from the dried plant of the *Boletus Igniarius*, found on old ash and other trees. It is used for stopping hæmorrhages, for tinder, &c.

AMA'LGAM (ἅμα, together γαμέω, to unite). A mixture of mercury with some other metal. *Amalgamation* is practised for separating gold and silver from their ores by mixing these with mercury.

Native amalgam. The *only* native body of this kind is a compound of 64 parts of mercury and 36 of silver.

AMARTHRI'TIS (ἅμα, together, ἄρθριτις, gout). A term signifying universal gout, or gout affecting several joints at once.

AMARY'THRIN (*amarus*, bitter, and *erythrin*). *Erythrin bitter* of Heeren. A bitter extractive matter, obtained by dissolving erythrin in hot water, and exposing it some days to the action of air.

A'MATIVENESS (*amare*, to love). A term in phrenology, indicative of a propensity to the sexual passion. It is common to man with the lower animals. Its organ is supposed by the phrenologists to be the cerebellum, and its energy to be denoted by the extent of the space on each side of the head between the mastoid process, immediately behind the ear and the spine of the occipital bone.

AMA'TORII (*amare*, to love). Pathetici or the superior obliqui muscles of the eye; so named from the characteristic expression which they impart.

AMAURO'SIS (ἀμαύρωσις, a darkening, from ἀμαυρός, obscure). *Caligo oculorum*. Blindness without any visible cause. Formerly, before the use of the ophthalmoscope, the term included many now recognizable diseases of the eye, as white atrophy of the optic discs, retinitis, &c. This term and *amblyopia* have been used indiscriminately to express the same conditions; and to add to the confusion, the expression *Amaurotic amblyopia* is occasionally found. It would be better to confine the term *amaurosis* to total blindness, and *amblyopia* to dimness of vision. See *Gutta serena*.

1. *Muscular amaurosis*. Weak-sightedness, from fatigue of the muscular system of accommodation. See *Asthenopia*.

2. *Reflex amaurosis*. Amaurosis due to remote causes, as irritation of teething, intestinal worms, ovarian or uterine disease, &c.

Amaurotic cat's-eye. Gale-

amaurosis. An amaurotic affection due to glioma of the retina, in which the pupil presents, apparently in the fundus of the eye, a light yellowish or brownish-yellow tint, instead of its natural dark appearance.

A'MBER. *Succinum.* A yellowish, translucent, inflammable, brittle resin, which is found in beds of wood-coal, and appears to be the altered resin of trees; by Berzelius it was considered as a concreted balsam.

A'MBERGRIS (*ambregris*, Fr., grey amber). A sebaceous substance found floating on the sea in warm climates, supposed to be a concretion formed in the intestinal canal of the *Physeter Macrocephalus*, or Spermaceti whale. The Japanese call it *whale's dung.*

AMBIDE'XTER (*ambo*, both, *dexter*, the right hand). One who uses *both* hands with equal facility. Celsus observes that the surgeon should be "*non minus sinistrâ quam dextrâ promptus.*" Hippocrates says that a woman is never ambidextra.

AMBLO'SIS, AMBLO'MA (ἀμβλόομαι, to be abortive). The former term denotes the *process* of abortion; the latter denotes the *result*, viz. *an* abortion or abortive child. See *Preface*, par. 2.

Amblotica (sc. φάρμακα). Medicines for causing abortion.

AMBLYA'PHIA (ἀμβλύς, dull, ἁφή, touch). Insensibility of touch or general feeling.

AMBLYO'PIA (ἀμβλύς, dull, ὤψ, the eye). Indistinct vision; incomplete or *incipient amaurosis;* diminished acuteness of retinal perception, without any opacity of the cornea or of the interior of the eye; it may be due to over-indulgence in alcohol, hysteria, suppression of the image in cases of strabismus, neuralgia, &c. See *Amaurosis.*

A'MBON (ἄμβων, the *edge* of a dish that *rises above* the centre). *Crista.* The margin of the socket in which the head of a large bone is lodged, as of the glenoid cavity of the scapula, the acetabulum, &c. *Ambe* is the Ionic form of ambon.

A'MBULANCE (*ambulare*, to walk). *Hôpital ambualant.* The surgical staff and appliances attached to an army on active service. Also, a vehicle used for the transfer of the sick and wounded.

AMBU'STA (plur. of *ambustum*, a burn, from *amburere*, to burn round). Blisters caused by burns or scalds—the result of *ambustion.*

AMBU'STIO (*amburere*, to burn around). A burning or scalding, produced by irradiated caloric from the sun or other hot bodies, or by direct contact of solid, liquid, or gaseous substances. The varieties are the *erythematous*, the *vesicated*, and the *gangrenous.* See *Ephelis.*

AMENORRHŒ'A (α, priv., μήν, a month, ῥέω, to flow). *Menstrua non provenientia.* Absence, obstruction, or morbid deficiency of the menses or catamenia, arising from organic deficiency, functional derangement, or more general constitutional conditions, as phthisis, Bright's disease, &c. The varieties are *retention*, in which the catamenia are secreted, but not discharged externally; and *suppression*, in which the discharge is prematurely arrested.

AME'NTIA (*amens*, senseless). Defect of intellect, partial in *imbeciles*, complete in *idiots.* The adjectives *amens* and *demens* are sometimes used indiscriminately,

but the former denotes a man "out of his wits;" the latter, a man deficient in judgment in certain things.

AME'NTUM. A catkin; a form of inflorescence, in which the flowers of a spike are destitute of calyx and corolla, the place of which is taken by bracts, and the whole inflorescence falls off in a single piece, either after flowering or the ripening of the fruit, as in the hazel, the willow, the birch, the alder, &c.

AMERICAN HEMP. *Cannabis sativa.* Its extract is used in place of Indian hemp.

AMETRO'PIA (α, neg., μέτρον, measure, ὤψ, the eye). A defective condition of the refracting media of the eye, so that the image of an external object is not formed on the retina. See *Hypermetropia*, *Myopia*, *Presbyopia.*

AMICI'S PRISM. A prism with two surfaces convex and the third plane, used in the microscope as a reflector and condenser producing illumination. Amici, an Italian physician (1784–1863).

A'MIDES. A class of chemical compounds derived from ammonia by the substitution of an acid radical for an equivalent of hydrogen. The term *amidogen* has been applied to their hypothetical radical NH_2. See *Hydramides.*

A'MIDINE (*amidon*, starch). A term applied to starch modified by heat so as to become a transparent mass like horn. *Amidulin* is soluble starch. See *Amylum.*

A'MINES. *Amide-bases compound ammonias.* A collective title of the organic bases derived from ammonia by the substitution of an alcohol radical for an equivalent of hydrogen. They may be *mon-amines*, *di-amines*, *tri-amines* *tetr-amines*, or *pent-amines*, according to their composition.

AMMO'NIA. *Ammoniacal gas; hydrate of ammonium.* A colourless, pungent, alkaline gas, produced by heating chloride of ammonium with slaked lime; also a product of the decomposition of organic substances. By Priestley it was called *alkaline air*; it is frequently termed the *volatile alkali*, to distinguish it from the *fixed* alkalies, soda and potash. Its present name is derived from *sal ammoniac*, of which it constitutes the basis, and which received its title from being first prepared in the district of Ammonia in Libya. It is now considered an amide of hydrogen.

1. *Ammoniaco-.* A term prefixed to salts, in which ammonia has been added sufficient to combine with both the acid and the base.

2. *Ammoniuret.* A compound of ammonia with a metallic oxide.

3. *Ammoniacal Amalgam. Ammonium amalgam.* A substance formed by the action of galvanism on a salt of ammonia, in contact with a globule of mercury. It was formerly regarded as an amalgam of the hypothetical metal "Ammonium" with mercury.

AMMO'NIACUM. Ammoniac, a gum-resin, which exudes from the surface of *Dorema ammoniacum*, a plant of the order *Umbelliferæ*, growing in Persia and the Punjaub. The varieties are *gutta* ammoniaci, occurring in tears, and *lapis* ammoniaci, occurring in lumps.

AMMONIÆ'MIA (*ammonia*, and αἷμα, blood). An ammoniacal state of the blood, supposed to be due to the decomposition of urea and the absorption into the system of the carbonate of ammonia so formed.

AMMO'NIUM. A hypothetical

metal, which is assumed to exist in ammoniacal salts. *Ammonium carbonate* is a solid compound of ammonia and carbonic anhydride gases.

AMNE'SIA (α, priv., μνῆσις, memory). *Oblivio*; *memoria deleta*, forgetfulness; loss of memory, especially memory of words; a prominent symptom in certain cerebral diseases, &c. See *Aphasia*.

A'MNION (ἀμνός, a sheep). The most internal of the fœtal membranes, formed by a folding over the fœtus laterally and anteroposteriorly of the epiblast and somatopleural portion of the mesoblast; the folds meet over the embryo and coalesce, leaving no septum at the line of junction, so that there are formed two layers, the outer or *false amnion*, and the inner or *true amnion*, and between these a cavity continuous with the pleuro-peritoneal space; between the true amnion and the fœtus is a second cavity containing the *amniotic fluid*, or *liquor amnii*. In fishes and amphibia the amnion is absent. The name appears to have been derived from its softness to the touch; but it is said to have been first observed in the sheep. Dr Greenhill says that the proper term is ἀμνεῖος χιτών or ὑμήν, and that it is doubtful whether τὸ ἀμνίον, the neuter substantive, is ever used in this sense.

AMNIOTIC. Belonging to the amnion.

AMŒ'BA (ἀμείβω, to change). A monocellular nucleated organism containing a finely granular protoplasm; it is constantly changing its form (hence its name) by thrusting out processes of its protoplasm. *Amœboid movements*. Those seen in the white corpuscles of the blood and resembling the movements of the amœba.

AMO'RPHOUS (α, priv., μορφή, form). Formless; irregular; a term applied to certain sediments found in the urine, in states of disease. See *Calculus*.

AMPÈRE. The unit of the strength of an electric current. See *Volt* and *Ohm*.

AMPÈRE'S LAW. The law that equal volumes of gases or vapours under like conditions contain the same number of molecules. Ampère died in 1836.

A'MPHI- (ἀμφί). A Greek preposition signifying, in compound words, *about*, *on both sides*, *on all sides*, so that it seems sometimes to stand for δύο and reminds us of the Latin *ambo* in *ambi*dexter.

1. *Amph-eme'rinos* (ἀμφημέρινος, sc. πυρετός). A Hippocratic term for *quotidian fever*, ἀμφὶ ἡμέρα, in the compass of a day.

2. *Amph-id Salts* (εἶδος, likeness). Salts supposed to result from the combination of a base with an acid. They were thus distinguished by Berzelius from *haloid salts*, which consisted only of a metal and an electro-negative radical or halogen. Thus chloride of sodium would be a *haloid salt*, while sulphate of soda would be an *amphid salt*. In modern chemical nomenclature this distinction is not made, the two classes being considered identical; sulphate of soda being formed on the type of chloride of sodium.

3. *Amphi-arthrosis* (ἄρθρωσις, articulation). A *mixed* kind of articulation, with obscure motion, partaking of both the movable diarthrosis and the immovable synarthrosis; it is also called *continuous diarthrosis*. Examples occur in the connection between the bodies of the vertebræ, the union of the first two pieces of the sternum, and the

sacroiliac and pubic symphyses. See *Articulation.*

4. *Amphi-blestro'-ides* (ἀμφίβλησ-τρον, a casting-net, εἶδος, likeness). Net-like. The term χιτών, or tunic, being supplied, we have a Greek designation of the retina, or *tunica retiformis*, a term derived from its network of blood-vessels and its form. *Amphiblestroiditis* would then be a classical substitute for the unclassical *retinitis.*

5. *Amphi-diarthrosis.* The name given by Winslow to the temporo-maxillary articulation, from its partaking, according to his view, of the motions both of ginglymus and arthrodia.

6. *Amphi-gamous plants* (γάμος, marriage). Cellular plants ; a class of flowerless plants, destitute of stomates and entirely cellular. The term has reference to the doubtful method of their reproduction. See *Aetheogamous.*

7. *Amphi-sarca* (σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh). A berry, consisting of seeds imbedded in pulp, superior, the outer portion of the pericarp being thick-skinned, as in citrus, &c. See *Bacca.*

8. *Amphi-tropal* (τρέπω, to turn). That which is curved round the body to which it belongs ; a term applied to the embryo of the seed, when it is curved round the albumen.

9. *Amphi-tropous* (τρέπω, to turn). This term is applied to the ovule of plants, when the foraminal and chalazal ends are transverse with respect to the hilum.

AMPHI'BIA (ἀμφί ; βιός, life). A class of the sub-kingdom vertebrata including such animals as the frog, newt, &c.

AMPHIO'XUS (ἀμφί ; ὀξύς, sharp). The Lancelet. The only member of the sub-class *Leptocardia ;* it stands as a connecting link between the Ascidians and the Vertebrates, and is remarkable in not possessing a brain, having an entirely membranous cranium, and a notochord which extends to the anterior end of the body.

AMPHISTOMA (ἀμφί ; στόμα, a mouth). A genus of the Trematoda possessing a single sucker at the posterior extremity. *Amphistoma hominis* has been found in the colon of man.

A'MPHORIC RE'SONANCE (*amphora*, a two-handed vessel). A sound of the chest like that heard on blowing into an empty decanter. See *Auscultation.*

AMPLE'XICAUL (*amplecti*, to embrace, *caulis*, a stem). A term applied to the stalks of leaves which are dilated and embrace, or form a sheath to, the stem. Some leaf-stalks perform this office partially, and are called *semi-amplexicaul*, or half-stem sheathing.

AMPLIFICA'TIO. Enlargement, as of a gland. The term denotes congestion, as of the liver, or *conjestio jecinoris.*

A'MPLITUDE (*amplitudo*, width). The extent or height of a wave ; in a respiratory or pulse curve it is measured by the distance between the base-line and the summit of the curve or wave.

AMPU'LLA. A big-bellied jug or bottle, used by the Romans for containing liquids. 1. Hence the term is applied to a *chemical vessel* having the same form as a cucurbit. 2. It also denotes a dilatation of the cavity occurring near one extremity of each of the semicircular canals of the ear, *Ampulla membranacea labyrinthi.* 3. The term is used in medicine as synonymous with *bulla ;* hence pemphigus is called, by some of the continental writers, *febris ampullosa*, or *bullosa.* 4. The term is also applied, in

botany, to that modification of the petiole, in which it resembles an *open* pitcher. *Ampulla chyli*, the enlargement at the lower end of the thoracic duct ; *ampulla ductus lactiferi*, the dilated excretory ducts of the mammary gland near the nipple.

AMPU'LLULA (dim. of *ampulla*, a bottle). A term applied by Lieberkühn to the expanded extremity of each villus of the mucous coat of the intestines.

AMPUTA'TION (*amputare*, to cut off). The removal of a limb, or other part of the body, by the knife, or as a consequence of disease, as from gangrene. Amputation is termed *primary* (expedita), when it is performed within forty-eight hours after an injury, and before fever and inflammation have taken place ; *secondary* (prorogata), when it is delayed until inflammation has subsided and suppuration is established.

1. *Spontaneous amputation.* The amputation of a limb of the fœtus in utero from constriction of the part by the umbilical cord, or by bands.

2. *Subperiosteal amputation.* When flaps of periosteum are made in order to cover the cut end of the bone.

A'MULET (*amuletum*, from *amoliri*, to put away). A sympathetic preservative against sickness, as a gem or paper inscribed with mystical, prophylactic characters. To this principle may be referred the reputed virtue of the *anodyne necklace* for facilitating the teething of infants, of the *metallic ring* for preventing cramp, the *child's caul* for protecting seafaring persons, &c.

AMUSSAT'S OPERATION FOR COLOTOMY. The operation for opening either the ascending or descending colon by means of a transverse incision between the last rib and the crest of the ilium, commencing outside the quadratus lumborum muscle.

AMY'ELOUS (α, priv., μυελός, medulla). A term applied to the fœtus, in cases in which there is complete absence of the spinal marrow. When the encephalon also is absent, the fœtus is termed *amyencephalous*.

AMY'GDALÆ (ἀμυγδάλη, an almond). Literally, *almonds ;* a popular name for the exterior glands of the neck, and for the tonsils.

Amygdalitis. Inflammation of the tonsils. *Tonsillitis* is an unclassical term.

Amy'gdalin. A glucoside found in bitter almonds and other seeds ; when boiled with dilute acids, or under the action of *emulsion*, it decomposes into glucose, hydrocyanic acid, and oil of bitter almonds.

A'MYL. The radical of amyl alcohol.

1. *Amyl alcohol. Fusel oil.* Amonatomic alcohol, containing five atoms of carbon, highly intoxicating and largely manufactured from potatoes for the purpose of adulterating whisky, brandy, &c. ; when oxidised, it yields valeraldehyde and valeric acid.

2. *Amyl nitrite.* A compound prepared by passing nitrogen dioxide through amyl alcohol ; it is a liquid of a yellow colour, and possesses a peculiar odour ; when inhaled, it quickens the heart's action, dilates the blood-vessels, and lowers blood-pressure.

A'MYLOID (*amylum*, starch, εἶδος, form). In Botany, a starch-like substance found in the cotyledons of leguminous plants. In Pathology, an albuminous substance

found in the tissues the seat of *amyloid degeneration.*

A'MYLOID BODIES. *Corpora amylacea.* More or less round concretions of amyloid material exhibiting concentric rings and often inclosing a crystal of hæmatoidin; they are found in the ependyma of the ventricles, in the prostate gland, and in many tissues the seat of old inflammation.

A'MYLOID DEGENERATION. *Lardaceous disease. Waxy disease.* A degenerative change which takes place especially in the kidneys, spleen, liver, and intestines, as a result of chronic suppuration of bone, chronic phthisis, and syphilis with or without suppuration. The organ affected is enlarged from the deposit within it of the translucent amyloid material, which may be detected by its giving, with a solution of iodine, a deep brown colour, and a faint blue when treated with iodine and sulphuric acid. This latter reaction led Virchow to regard the new material as allied to starch; it is, however, as discovered by Kekulé, a nitrogenous substance.

A'MYLOLYTIC (ἄμολον, λόω, to loosen). The term applied to those ferments of saliva, pancreatic juice, &c., which converts starch into dextrin and maltose.

A'MYLUM (ἄμυλον, unground, sc. ἄλευρον, wheaten flour). Starch; the starch procured from the grains of *Triticum vulgare* or common wheat. The term denotes fine meal prepared more carefully than by common grinding.

AMYOSTHE'NIC (α, priv., μῦς, μυός, a muscle, σθένος, strength). That which arrests muscular action. Chloral, it is stated, arrests uterine contraction, and thus prevents abortion.

AMYO'TROPHY (α, neg., μῦς, a muscle, τροφή, nutrition). Atrophy of muscles. *Amyotrophic paralysis* is paralysis due to muscular atrophy.

ANA'- (ἀνά. A Greek preposition, signifying in compound words, *upwards, backwards, throughout*, and hence sometimes conveying the sense of *increase*, or *strengthening*, of *repetition* and *improvement*, &c.

ANABIO'TIC (ἀναβιόω, to revive). A term applied by Schulz to the effect of such remedies as tonics and stimulants.

ANABLE'PSIS (ἀνάβλεψις), from ἀναβλέπω, to see again). Restoration of sight.

ANACATHA'RSIS (ἀνακαθαίρω, to cleanse upwards, *i.e.* by vomiting). A term used by the Greeks, and copied by Sauvages to denote cough attended by expectoration.

ANACATHA'RTICS (ἀνακαθαίρω, to cleanse or purge upwards). *Vomitoria.* Emetics, or medicines which produce vomiting. When they produce merely nausea, they are termed *nauseants.*

ANA'CROTISM (ἀνακροτέω, to lift up). An oscillation in the upstroke of a sphygmographic tracing.

ANADIPLO'SIS (ἀναδιπλόω, to redouble). A doubling back, or reduplication; the redoubling which occurs in a paroxysm of ague when its type is double.

ANADI'PSIA (ἀνά, intensive, δίψα, thirst). Intense thirst.

ANÆMATOPOIESIS (α, neg., αἷμα, blood, ποιέω, to make). Deficient formation of blood.

ANÆ'MIA (α, priv., αἷμα, blood). "Deficiency of red corpuscles in the blood." This term denotes, simply, *absence* of blood, and it implies *deficiency* of blood; but it is employed to denote, generally, an alteration of *quality*, rather than of quantity, of blood. The disease

is also called *oligohæmia* and *spanæmia*, terms expressive of deficiency or paucity of the constituents of the blood. Anæmia may be due to hæmorrhages, chronic suppuration, cancer, gastric ulcer, phthisis, chronic lead-poisoning, and other general disorders.

1. *Idiopathic anæmia, essential anæmia, progressive pernicious anæmia*, are terms applied to a form of anæmia which, despite all treatment, tends to a fatal issue; it was first recognized and described by Addison. There is no increase in the number of white blood corpuscles, no enlargement of the spleen and lymphatic glands, but an abnormally rapid destruction of the red blood corpuscles occurs.

2. *Lymphatic anæmia.* See *Hodgkin's Disease.*

ANÆMO'TROPHY (α, priv., αἷμα, blood, τροφή, nourishment). By this term, and *hæmotrophy*, are implied, respectively, a deficiency, and an excess, of sanguineous nourishment. *Atrophy* and *hypertrophy*, as commonly understood, include the idea of diminished and increased magnitude; while *anæmia* and *hyperæmia* have reference only to the quantity of blood present, without regard to its nutritive properties. See *Hæmotrophy.*

ANÆSTHE'SIA (ἀναισθησία, from α, priv., ἄισθησις, perception). 1. Loss of sensation; paralysis of the nerves of sensation. 2. The term *anæsthesia* is also applied to the state of insensibility produced by the use of anæsthetic agents, or the state of being *anæsthetized.*

ANÆSTHESI'METER (ἀναισθησία, insensibility, μέτρον, a measure), A measurer of insensibility; an apparatus invented by M. Duroy, of Paris, for the administration of chloroform.

ANÆSTHE'TICS. Agents used to produce insensibility to pain during surgical operations and parturition; they may be classified into local and general. The *local* are, the application of cold by means of ice or the ether spray, cocain, &c. The *general* are those inhaled as a vapour, as chloroform, ether, nitrous oxide gas, methylene bichloride, &c.

A'NAL (*anus*, the fundament). Belonging to the anus.

1. *Anal fascia.* The fascia covering the inferior surface of the levator ani muscle, and attached in front to the deep layer of the triangular ligament.

2. *Anal fistula.* Same as *Fistula in ano.*

ANALE'PSIS (ἀνάληψις, recovery, from ἀναλαμβάνω, to take up). Recovery of strength after sickness.

ANALE'PTICA (ἀναληπτικά, from ἀνάληψις, recovery). Restoratives; medicines which stimulate the heart and vascular system, and are generally termed *cordials.*

ANALGE'SIA (α, priv., ἄλγος, pain). Diminished sensibility to pain, as distinguished from *hyperalgesia*, or increase of sensibility.

ANA'LOGOUS TISSUES (ἀνάλογος, conformable). A term applied to all solid, morbid products, which resemble the natural elementary tissues of the body. It is synonymous with the *euplastic* matter of Lobstein. See *Heterologous Formations.*

A'NALOGUE (ἀνάλογος, conformable). A term applied, in comparative anatomy, to an organ in one animal which is analogous to another organ in another animal, in its *functions*, without reference to its fundamental *structure:* thus, the wing of a bird is the analogue

of the wing of an insect, the leaf of a plant is the analogue of the lung of an animal, &c. Compare *Homologue.*

ANALY'SER (ἀναλύω, to unloose). The eye prism of the polariscope.

ANA'LYSIS, CHEMICAL (ἀναλύω, to resolve into elements). The resolution of compound bodies into either their simpler or their elementary constituents. When merely the number and nature of these are ascertained, the analysis is termed *qualitative*; but when their proportions also are determined, the analysis is *quantitative.* If the analysis consists in determining the quantities of the *simpler* constituents only of a compound, it is called *proximate*, as when carbonate of potash is separated into carbonic acid and potash; but when the operation is extended, and the carbonic acid is resolved into carbon and oxygen, and the potash into potassium and oxygen, this process is termed *ultimate* analysis.

1. *Analysis, organic.* The generic term for those operations which aim at ascertaining the composition and constitution of all matter formed under the influences existing in animal and vegetable life.

2. *Analysis, gravimetric.* A mode of conducting quantitative analysis, by isolating a body and weighing it alone in a balance, and ascertaining its quantity; or by separating it by, and weighing it in combination with, another body, whose combining proportion is well known.

3. *Analysis, volumetric.* A mode of conducting quantitative analysis, by which the amount of a constituent of a compound may be ascertained by noting the *volume* of a liquid which is required to be added to the compound before a given effect is produced.

4. *Analysis, gasometric.* A branch of chemical analysis for determining the volume of oxygen in samples of atmospheric air taken from various localities. The *eudiometer* is the instrument used in these determinations; and hence, the terms *eudiometry*, eudiometrical analysis, &c. See *Eudiometer.*

ANAMNE'STIC SYMPTOM (ἀναμνηστικός, able to recall to mind). A symptom which relates to the patient's previous state of health, and thus affords the physician a hint by *remembrance.*

ANAMNIO'TA (α, neg., ἄμνιον). Vertebrates which do not possess an amnion, as Pisces and Amphibia.

ANAMORPHO'SIS (ἀναμόρφωσις, the act of *forming anew*). A term indicative of an ascending or progressive development of species in the animal and the vegetable kingdoms. The term would have a distinct meaning as applied to the *imago* state of an insect; but in cases in which the senses detect no progression, the word *metamorphosis* is, perhaps, co-extensive with our knowledge.

ANA'NDRIA (α neg., ἀνήρ, a man). Impotence in the male.

ANAPEIRA'TIC (ἀνα πειράομαι, to do again, to repeat). The term applied to paralysis of certain muscles from over use, as in writer's cramp.

ANAPHRODISI'ACS (ἀναφροδισία, absence of the sexual feelings). Antaphrodisiacs; medicinal agents supposed to repress or diminish the sexual feelings. See *Aphrodisiacs.*

ANAPLA'STY (ἀναπλάσσω, to form anew). An operation for the

restoration of lost or deformed parts.

ANAPO'PHYSIS (ἀνά, backward, ἀπόφυσις, a process of bone). A term applied to that process of a vertebra which arises above the diapophysis or transverse process, and projects more or less backward. See *Vertebra.*

ANA'PTYSIS (ἀναπτύω, to spit up or out). Expectoration. A term used by the Greeks in the same sense as *Anacatharsis.*

ANASA'RCA. *Aqua inter cutem; hydrosarca.* General dropsy; "an accumulation of serum in the areolar tissue, with or without effusion into the serous cavities." It is the *leucophlegmasia* of various writers. Dr Mayne observes that *Anasarca* is properly characterized as a Latin noun of the first declension.

ANASTA'LTIC (ἀνά, upwards, στέλλω, to contract). A term applied by Marshall Hall to the *upward* direction of the nervous influence. See *Diastaltic.*

ANASTOMO'SIS (ἀναστομόω, to furnish with a mouth; to open, as of one sea into another). The communication of vessels with one another, as if the *mouths* or open ends of one set were joined to those of another. The term has been inaccurately used to indicate the junction of nerve filaments with each other.

ANASTOMO'TIC. Belonging to anastomosis. Applied to certain arteries of the upper and lower limbs.

ANA'TOMY (ἀνατομή, dissection, from ἀνατέμνω, to cut up). This term now denotes the act of *dissection,* and comprises the science of organization, or the examination of the organs or *instruments* of life. By the older writers it was often used to denote the *object dissected;* and then, as this was stripped of its flesh, it was applied to what we now call a skeleton. "Skeleton" had then another meaning. See *Skeleton.*

1. *Descriptive Anatomy* treats of the numerous organs of which the human body consists, with reference to their shape and mutual relations. This branch is subdivided into the *particular anatomy of the organs,* and the *anatomy of regions,* or surgical anatomy.

2. *General Anatomy* treats of the structure and properties of the different tissues which are common to several organs. To this branch belongs the examination of the general characters of all the organs.

3. *Medical Anatomy* has special reference to the relations of the viscera to each other and to the overlying parietes.

4. *Pathological* or *Morbid Anatomy* comprehends an account of all the changes of structure produced by disease, whether in individual organs, or in the primitive or common substances of which these organs are composed.

5. *Transcendental Anatomy* is that which investigates the mode, plan, or model upon which the animal frame or organs are formed.

6. *Comparative Anatomy* is that which investigates the organization of plants and animals.

ANATRIPSOLO'GIA (ἀνάτριψις, friction, from ἀνατρίβω, to rub in, λόγος, a description). A treatise on friction employed as a remedy. This process has been variously termed the *intraleiptic method,* the *epidermic method,* and *espnoic medicine.*

ANA'TROPOUS (ἀνατρέπω, to turn up or over). Inverted; a term

applied to the ovule of plants, when the inside of this organ is reversed, so that the apex or micropyle of the nucleus corresponds with the insertion of the funiculus, while the chalaza is at the other extremity.

ANAU'DIA (α, priv,, αὐδή, speech). Speechlessness. The term *anaudia* has a weaker signification than *aphonia*, the former denoting an inability to articulate, the latter an entire loss of voice. Used also for *Catalepsy*.

AN-AZOTU'RIA (α, priv., *azote*, and οὐρέω, to make water). A term applied by Dr Willis to that variety of chronic diuresis in which a *less* quantity of urea is excreted in the urine than in a healthy state. See *Azoturia*.

A'NCHILOPS (ἄγχι, near, ὤψ, the eye). A term for an abscess near the inner angle of the eye, and superficial to the lacrymal sac. See *Ægilops*.

ANCHYLO'SIS. This term should be spelled *ankylosis:* the Greek letter is κ, not χ. Ancylosis is inconvenient, the *c* before the *y* having generally the soft sound of *s*. See *Ankylosis*.

ANCHYLO'STOMA DUODENALE (ἀγκύλος, curved, στόμα, mouth ; *duodenalis*, belonging to the duodenum). *Sclerostoma duodendale. Dochmius duodenalis.* A nematode worm found in the upper part of the small intestine of man ; its head is bent towards the dorsal surface, and hence its name. It is especially common in Egypt, and has recently been found in the intestines of those engaged in excavating the St Gothard tunnel. Its presence gives rise to serious anæmia. The spelling an*ch* is wrong. See *Anchylosis*.

A'NCON (ἄγκων). A Hippocratic word, synonymous with *olecranon*, but often used for the whole elbow generally. Hence the terms *anconal aspect*, relating to the side on which the ancon or elbow is situated ; *anconad*, "towards the anconal aspect ; *anconeus*, a muscle which assists in extending the forearm ; and *anconoïd* (εἶδος, likeness), or elbow-like, applied to a process of the cubit.

ANDRÆCI'UM (ἀνήρ, a man). A term applied to the male apparatus in plants, commonly called the *stamens* — the *apices* of old botanists. See *Gynœceum*.

ANDROGY'NA (ἀνήρ, a man, γυνή, a woman), Monœcious plants with male and female flowers on the same inflorescence. Also a female in whom the genital organs approach in character those of the male. *Androgynus* is a male in whom the genital organs approach in character those of the female.

ANDROPHONOMA'NIA (ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, a man, φονεύω, to kill, μανία, madness). Homicidal mania.

ANELE'CTRICS (α, priv., ἤλεκτρον, amber). *Non-electrics.* A term applied to those bodies which were supposed to be incapable of being electrified by friction ; they are, however, easily electrified, but being good conductors readily lose their electricity.

ANELECTROTO'NUS (α, neg., ἤλεκτρον ; τόνος, tension. The altered condition produced in the neighbourhood of the positive pole (*anode*) when an electric current is passing through either a muscle or a nerve.

ANEL'S OPERATION FOR ANEURYSM. In this operation the artery was tied immediately above the aneurysm ; it differed from former operations for the same purpose in not having a second ligature applied below the aneurysmal sac, and in not opening the latter. See *Hunterian Operation*. Anel

was a French surgeon, and died in 1722.

ANEL'S SYRINGE. A small syringe with a fine nozzle used for injecting fluids through the punctum lachrymale into the duct.

ANEMO'METER (ἄνεμος, wind, μέτρον, a measure). An apparatus for measuring the velocity of the wind.

ANEMOPHILOUS (ἄνεμος ; φίλος, loved). The termed applied to plants which are fertilized by pollen carried by the wind.

ANENCEPHA'LIA (α, priv., ἐγκέφαλος, the brain). The state of an anencephalus ; the absence of a greater or less part of the cerebral portion of the head. Geoffrey St Hilaire justly distinguishes—

1. *Real Anencephalia*, or entire absence of the brain, which might be denominated *hol-anencephalia* (ὅλος, entire), or *pant-anencephalia* (πᾶς, παντός, all).

2. *Cyst-anencephalia* (κύστις, a bladder), or the vesicular brain, in which, instead of a brain, a bladder is found filled with fluid.

3. *Der-anencephalia* (δέρη, the neck), in which only a small portion of the brain exists, resting on the cervical vertebræ.

4. *Pod-anencephalia* (ποῦς, ποδός, a foot or stalk), in which a brain indeed exists, but it is situated outside the cranium, attached, as it were to a stalk.

5. *Not-anencephalia* (νῶτος, the back), in which the brain is not within the skull, but (at least in great part) is thrust through a fissure of the back part of the head, and so produces, like a spina bifida, *not-anencephalocele.*

ANENCE'PHALUS (α, priv., ἐγκέφαλος, the brain). A term applied to a fœtus without brains.

AN'ENTERELMINTHA (α, priv., ἔντερα, intestines, ἕλμινς, a worm). Those entozoa, or intestinal worms which have no intestinal canal, as distinguished from the sterelmintha or solid, and the cœlelmintha, or hollow, worms.

ANEPITHY'MIA (α, priv.. ἐπιθυμία, appetite). A morbid loss of appetite, as of hunger, thirst, &c.

A'NEROID BAROMETER (α, neg., νηρός, moist, εἶδος, form). A barometer the action of which depends upon the varying pressure of the atmosphere on the top of a thin watch-shaped metallic box, from which the air has been exhausted ; a movable hand, as in a watch, shows the variations of pressure. The name *aneroid* implies that the indicator is not a liquid, as in the mercurial barometer.

ANERY'THROBLEPSIA (α, priv., ἔρυθρος, red, βλέπω, to see). A defect of vision in which the different shades of the *red* colour cannot be distinguished.

A'NESIS (ἀνίημι, to remit). A remission or relaxation of a disease or symptom. The adjective term *anetus* (ἀνετός, relaxed) has been employed to denote intermittent fever. Here, πυρετός, fever, must be understood.

ANEURA'LGICON (α, priv., νεῦρον, a nerve, ἄλγος, pain). An instrument for allaying pain of the nerves, used by Dr C. T. Downing. It is a kind of fumigating apparatus in which dried herbs are burned, and the heated vapour is then directed to any part of the body.

ANEU'RIA (α, neg., νευρον, a nerve). Paralysis.

A'NEURYSM (ἀνεύρυσμα, a widening). A dilatation involving the whole, or a portion only, of the circumference of an artery. Anatomically aneurysms have been divided into: *true*, those in which the sac-wall consists of all the arterial coats ; *false*, where the

sac-wall consists of only one coat, the external; and *diffused* or *consecutive*, where the sac is formed from the surrounding connective tissue. According to their shape aneurysms have been classified into :—

(i) *Fusiform* or *tubular* (*aneurysmal dilatation*), where all the coats are equally expanded throughout the circumference of the vessel. (ii) *Sacculated*, when the tumor springs from one side of the artery, with which it communicates by a small opening called the mouth of the sac; this variety is again divided into *true*, *false*, and *consecutive*. The following classification is based upon the cause producing the disease :— (i) *Spontaneous*, those due to atheroma, pressure, inflammation in the neighbourhood, lodgement of septic emboli, &c. (ii) *Traumatic*, those due to injury, as from puncture by a lancet in venesection, or by a spicule of bone, from rending of the coats without an external wound, &c.

Mr Holmes, in the third edition of the "System of Surgery," following Erichsen and Broca, gives the following useful classification :—

1. *Common* or *Encysted Aneurysm* (*circumscribed* of Broca), where the tumor consists of a single cyst communicating only with a single artery, and limited to a single point of the course of that artery, subdivided into : (i) *fusiform aneurysm*, or *aneurysmal dilatation*, occurring most frequently in the aorta; (ii) *true sacculated aneurysm*, always small, and an early condition of (iii) and (iv); (iii) *circumscribed false sacculated aneurysm* (*mixed external aneurysm* of Broca), the most frequent form of sacculated aneurysm, attaining a large size, and having one at least of the arterial coats existing in the sac; (iv) *diffused false sacculated aneurysm*, or *consecutive aneurysm*, the sac being formed of a condensed connective tissue.

2. *Arterio-venous Aneurysm*, which includes two varieties : (i) *varicose aneurysm*, in which there is a sac having a communication with an artery on one side and a vein on the other; (ii) *aneurysmal varix*, in which there is direct communication between artery and vein; both forms are usually the result of an injury in which an artery and its adjacent vein have been wounded, as in some cases of venesection.

3. *Cirsoid aneurysm*, *arterial varix*, where the artery is elongated, tortuous, and dilated into pouches, all the coats being thinned, especially the middle; this condition occurs in the arterial trunks; when it extends into the network of capillaries, it is called *aneurysm by anastomosis*.

4. *Dissecting aneurysm*, where the internal coats of an artery rupture, and the blood passes for some way between them, either to re-enter the vessel, or to make its way outwards.

Other conditions to which the term aneurysm has been applied are : (i) hypertrophy of the heart (*active cardiac aneurysm*); (ii) dilatation of the heart (*passive cardiac aneurysm*); (iii) rupture of an inflamed and softened part of the heart-wall (*acute aneurysm of the heart*); (iv) minute dilatations of the small cerebral arteries (*miliary aneurysm*); (v) protrusion of the inner coat through the ruptured middle and external coats of an artery (*hernial aneurysm*.

ANEURYSM NEEDLE. A blunt-pointed curved instrument with the eye near its flattened free end; it is used for passing a ligature under an artery.

ANFRA'CTUS (ἀμφι, about, φράσσω, to environ). A winding or turning. The term denotes the anfractuosities, furrows, or depressions, by which the convolutions of the brain are separated.

ANGEIE'CTASIS (ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, ἔκτασις, extension). Extension or hypertrophy of the capillaries and minute vessels of the skin; hence, *angeiectasis capillaris*, a term applicable to several forms of vascular nævus.

ANGEI'OGRAPH (ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, γράφω, to write). A form of sphygmograph invented by Landois.

ANGEIOLEUCI'TIS (ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, λευκός, white, and *itis*, denoting inflammation). *Lymphangitis.* Inflammation of the lymphatic vessels; literally, white-vessel-inflammation.

ANGEIO'LOGY (ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, λόγος, a discourse). A description of the blood-vessels and lymphatics. By some of the older writers the term was employed to express the *selection of veins* (for section), and it has been found in connection with the word ἀρτηριοτομία, or section of arteries. The operation is described by Celsus, who has "venas legere," to select the veins.

ANGEIOPLA'NIA (ἀγγεῖον; πλάνη, a wandering). Abnormality of structure and course of a blood-vessel.

ANGEIO'SIS, ANGEI'OMA (ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, a blood-vessel). The former term denotes the *formation* of a tumor composed of vascular tissue; the latter denotes the tumor *formed.* See *Preface*, par. 2.

1. *Simple angeioma*, where the smaller vessels and capillaries are simply dilated and tortuous, and held together by connective tissue.

2. *Cavernous angeioma*, where there exist alveolar spaces lined with an endothelium, and freely communicating with each other, and with any dilated veins, arteries, or capillaries around. Found in the liver, and in the skin as *nævus prominens.*

3. *Lymphatic angeioma, lymphangeioma.* This bears the same relation to the lymphatics that angeioma does to the blood-vessels; these tumors may be either simple or cavernous, congenital (*macroglossia*) or acquired.

ANGEIOSPE'RMÆ (ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, σπέρμα, seed). A division of plants which have their seeds enclosed in a vessel, or pericarp. Compare *Gymnospermæ.*

ANGEIOTE'NIC FEVER (ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, τείνω, to stretch). Inflammatory fever, situated in the organs of circulation.—*Pinel.*

ANGEIO'TOMY (ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, τομή, section). Dissection of the vessels of the body.

ANGI'NA (*angina*, from *angere*, to choke). A sense of choking, and hence applied to those affections in which a feeling of suffocation is a prominent symptom.

1. *Angina clericorum.* Clergyman's sore throat.

2. *Angina membranosa.* Membranous laryngitis.

3. *Angina parotidea.* Mumps. Parotitis.

4. *Angina pectoris.* A paroxysmal affection coming on with sudden and acute pain in the chest, referred to the sternum, accompanied by intense anxiety and a feeling of impending death. It is supposed to be due to a lesion of the cardiac ganglia, to excitation

of the vagus, or to a lesion of the vasomotor nerves.

5. *Angina simplex.* Sore throat.

6. *Angina tonsillaris.* Quinsey.

In the root *ang* or *anc* the ideas of "bending" and "squeezing' are comprised, as in ἀγκών, *ankon*, the bent arm ; ἄγκυλος, bent, and hence *ankylosis*, a stiffening of a joint ; ἄγκυρα, *ancora*, and hence *ankyroides*, applied to an anchor-shaped process, &c.

A'NGLE (*angulus*, from ἄγκυλος, bent). The space between two straight lines which meet at a point.

1. *Cephalic angles.* Measurements in anthropology used for the purpose of comparing the skulls of one race with those of another. The following are a few of those used :—*Basifacial angle* is contained by a line drawn from the basion to the middle of the anterior extremity of the upper surface of the sphenoid, and one drawn from the latter point to the anterior margin of the alveolar border of the maxilla superior ; this angle in man varies from 90° to 120°, in the higher mammals it is much greater. *Facial angle*, contained by a line drawn from the external auditory meatus to the alveolar border of the upper jaw, and one from the root of the nose to the same point. *Iniofacial angle* (ἰνίον, the back of the head), contained by two lines drawn from the most prominent point in the median line of the forehead, one to the occiput and the other to the symphysis menti.

2. *Critical angle.* That angle beyond which a ray of light passing from a higher to a less refractive medium cannot emerge.

3. *Angle of deviation.* This measures the difference in direction between the emergent and incident rays when light passes through a prism.

4. *Angle of incidence*, and *angle of refraction.* The angle contained between the incident ray and the reflected ray respectively and the perpendicular to the reflecting surface.

5. *Angle of polarization.* The angle of incidence when the reflected and refracted rays are at right angles to each other.

6. *Visual angle.* The angle contained between two lines drawn from the extremities of the object looked at to the optic centre of each lens.

A'NGLICUS SUDOR. The English sweating fever, or the *ephemera maligna* of Burserius, described by Dr Caius as "a contagious pestilential fever of one day." It made its first appearance in London in 1480, or 1483.

A'NGOR (*angere*, to choke). "Great anxiety accompanied by painful constriction at the belly, often with palpitation and oppression." Figuratively, *angor* denotes vexation of a transitory nature, and is thus distinguished from *anxietas*, which is of an abiding nature.

ANGOR. A synonym of *angina pectoris.*

ANGULAR APERTURE. The angle contained at the focal point between the most divergent rays which enter the objective of the microscope.

A'NGULAR MOTION. Motion of the joints capable of being performed in four different directions, viz., forwards and backwards, constituting *flexion* and *extension*, or inwards and outwards, constituting *adduction* and *abduction.*

ANHELA'TION (*anhelatio*, from *anhelare*, to pant). *Dyspnœa.*

Difficulty of breathing; shortness of breath; panting; *tussis anhela*, a cough making one out of breath.

ANHIDRO'SIS. Hippocrates employs this word ἀνίδρωσις for the act of sweating, deriving it from ἀνιδρόω, to get into a sweat. Later writers view it as composed of α, priv., and ἱδρώς, sweat, and hence it denotes the suppression or diminution of the perspiratory secretion from arrest of the function of the sudoriparous glands.

A'NHYDRIDES (ἄνυδρος, without water). Chemical compounds which are free from water. Salts, when free from their water of crystallization, are called *anhydrous* salts, as distinguished from hydrated salts. See *Hydrates*.

ANIL (*anil*, Portuguese for indigo). *Nil*. An American plant, yielding indigo. *Anilic acid*, formerly called indigotic, is formed by the action of nitric acid on indigo. *Aniline* is an oily alkaline body found among the products of the distillation of indigo by the action of caustic potash or soda on indigo, and now largely prepared from nitrobenzene by the action of a reducing agent. It is amidobenzene, namely, benzene in which an atom of hydrogen has been replaced by amidogen, NH_2.

A'NIMA. The name given by Stahl to the intelligent agent supposed to preside over many parts of the animal economy. This is the *Archæus* of Van Helmont, and has been termed the vital principle, the spirit of animation, &c. The classical writers applied the term to the wind, breath, animal life, the air we breathe, and sometimes used it synonymously with *animus*, the mind. See *Archæus*.

A'NIMAL CHA'RCOAL. *Carbo animalis*. A mixture of charcoal and bone-ash, prepared by calcining bones in close vessels. It is called *bone-black*, ivory-black, &c.

A'NIMAL MA'GNETISM. *Mesmerism*. *Hypnotism*. These terms are applied to the effects, real or supposed, of a peculiar agent upon the human body. The following is a classification of these effects, by Kluge, a German writer on the subject:—

1. First degree:—called *waking*, presents no very remarkable phenomenon. The intellect and the senses still retain their usual powers and susceptibility.

2. Second degree:—*half-sleep* or *imperfect crisis*. Most of the senses still remain in a state of activity, that of vision only being impaired, the eye withdrawing itself from the power of the will.

3. Third degree:—the *magnetic* or *mesmeric* sleep. The organs of the senses refuse to perform their respective functions, and the patient is in an unconscious state.

4. Fourth degree:—the *perfect crisis* or *simple somnambulism*. In this state the patient is said to "wake within himself," and his consciousness returns. He is in a state which cannot be called either sleeping or waking, but which appears to be something between the two.

5. Fifth degree:—*lucidity* or *lucid vision*. This is called in France, and mostly in this country, *clairvoyance*; in Germany, *Hellschen*. In this state the patient is said to obtain a clear knowledge of his own internal mental and bodily state, is enabled to calculate with accuracy the phenomena of disease which will naturally and inevitably occur,

and to determine what are their most appropriate and effectual remedies! He is also said to possess the same faculty of internal inspection with regard to other persons who have been placed in mesmeric connection (*en rapport*) with him).

6. Sixth degree :— *universal lucidity;* in German, *allgemeine Klarheit.* In this state the lucid vision becomes gradually increased, and extends to objects, whether near or at a distance.

ANIMAL'CULES (dim. of *animal*). Microscopic animals. They doubtless exist in the atmosphere, and in all rivers and ponds; they are, besides, *infusory*, observed in all fluids impregnated with any animal or vegetable substance; and *spermatic*, in the semen of animals. See *Spermatozoon.*

ANIMALIZA'TION. The process by which food is assimilated, or converted into animal matter.

A'NIMI. A resinous substance, improperly called *gum animi*, said to be obtained from the *Hymenæa Courbaril.*

A'NION (ἀνιόν, that which goes up). A term applied by Faraday to the body which passes to the positive pole—to the *anode* of the decomposing body—as it is separated by electricity. It is, in other phraseology, the *electronegative* body. See *Kation.*

ANISCHŪ'RIA (α, neg., ἴσχω, to check, οὖρον, urine). Incontinence of urine.

ANISOC'ORIA (ἄνισος, unequal, κόρη, pupil). A persistent difference in the size of the two pupils.

ANISOMETRO'PIA (ἄνισος, unequal, μέτρον, measure, ὤψ, eye). Unequal refraction of the two eyes.

ANKYLOBLE'PHARON (ἀγκύλη, a noose of a cord, βλέφαρον, the eyelid). Cohesion of the eyelids at their ciliary border; preternatural union of the free edges of the eyelids. See *Symblepharon.*

ANKLYO'SIS (ἀγκύλωσις, from ἄγκυλος, curved). The stiffening of a joint; a fusion or union of the ends of bones. 1. *False* or *spurious ankylosis* consists in more or less fixation of a joint from rigidity of the surrounding soft parts. 2. *Ligamentous ankylosis* signifies the union of two articular surfaces by fibrous tissue. 3. *Bony ankylosis*, where the uniting medium is bone. [In correct terminology, *ankylosis* is a stiffening of a joint; a stiffened joint is *ankyloma.* See *Preface*, par. 2.]

ANKYRO'IDES (ἀγκυροειδής, sc. ἀπόφυσις). An anchor-shaped offshoot; an ancient designation of the coracoid process of the scapula, from its resemblance to the beak of an ἄγκυρα, or anchor. The term *ancistroides*, or hook-shaped was applied synonymously to the same process, from its resemblance to an ἄγκιστρον, or fish-hook.

ANNOTTO. *Rocou.* A substance procured from the pellicles of the seeds of *Bixa Orellana*, a liliaceous plant. The red colouring principle is called *bixin.*

A'NNULUS (Latin). A ring; a circle, or rounded margin.

1. *Annulus abdominalis externus.* A triangular opening caused by separation of the fibres of the aponeurosis of the externus obliquus.

2. *Annulus inguinalis internus*, vel *posterior.* An oval opening in the fascia transversalis, vel Cooperi, half an inch above Poupart's ligament.

3. *Annulus membranæ tympani.* An incomplete bony ring, consti-

tuting in the fœtus the auditory process of the temporal bone.

4. *Annulus ciliaris*, vel *albidus*. A part of the ciliary muscle; a white ring, forming the bond of union betwixt the choroid coat, the iris, and the corona ciliaris. It is the *annulus gangliformis tunicæ choroïdeæ* of Soemmering.

5. *Annulus ovalis*. The rounded margin of the septum, which occupies the place of the foramen ovale in the fœtus. It is also called the *annulus foraminis*, and the *Annulus Vieussenii*, after Vieussens, a celebrated French Anatomist, 1640—1721.

A'NODE (ἀνά, upwards, ὁδός, a way). The positive pole, through which the current leaves the battery. A term applied by Faraday to that part of the surface of the electrolyte or decomposing body which the electric current *enters*—the part immediately touching the positive pole. See *Cathode*.

A'NODIC (ἀνά, upwards, ὁδός, a way). A term employed by Marshall Hall, in his Diastaltic Nervous System to denote the *upward* course of the nervous influence. See *Anastaltic*.

A'NODYNES (α, priv., ὀδύνη, pain). Remedies against pain, as opium. From their tendency to induce sleep, they are sometimes called *hypnotics;* from their causing insensibility, they are also termed *narcotics*.

ANŒ'A (ἄνοια, want of understanding). Amentia.

ANO'MALOUS (α, priv. ὁμαλός, even). Irregular; a term applied to diseases, in which the symptoms are irregular. Hence the term *anomalous exanthem* denotes those rosy rashes which resemble measles and scarlatina, as false measles and rubella.

ANO'MALUS MUSCULUS. *Muscle of Albinus*. It arises in common with the compressor naris muscle, and is inserted into the nasal process of the superior maxilla.

ANONY'CHIA (α, neg., ὄνυξ, the nail). Defect of either the finger or the toe-nails.

ANOPHTHA'LMIA (α, priv., ὀφθαλμός, the eye). This term has been employed to denote absence of the eye, and it is said to be synonymous with *anopsia*. But each term is utterly inadmissible in the sense proposed; the former denoting absence of ophthalmia, the latter, the want of fish to eat with bread.

ANO'RCHUS (ἄνορχος, without ὄρχεις, or testes). A person born without testes; or one in whose case the testes have not descended into the scrotum.

ANORE'XIA (α, priv., ὄρεξις, appetite). *Innappentia* Want of appetite; absence of appetite. unaccompanied by loathing of food.

ANO'RIA (ἀνωρία, untimeliness). Immaturity.

ANO'RMAL (*anormis*, without rule). See *Abnormal*.

ANO'SMIA (α, priv., ὀσμή, odour). Loss of smell; it is *organic*, arising from disease of the Schneiderian membrane, or *atonic*, occurring without manifest cause.

ANOSTOSIS (α, neg., ὀστέον, bone). Defective development of bone.

ANSÆ VIEUSSENII (*ansa*, a handle). Branches of the inferior cervical ganglion looping round the subclavian artery.

ANSERINE DISEASE (*anser*, a goose). A wasting of the extremities, so that the tendons of the hands and feet become very prominent.

ANTA'CIDS. Remedies against acidity of the stomach, as alkalies and absorbents.

ANTA'GONIST MUSCLES (ἀντί, against, ἀγών, a struggle). The general name of muscles which act in opposition to others, as the adductors in opposition to the abductors.

ANTA'LGICA (ἀντί, against, ἄλγος, pain). *Anodynes.* Remedies which remove or relieve pain.

ANTA'LKALINES. Remedies against alkalescence, as applied to the urine.

ANTAPHRODI'SIACS (ἀντί, against, Ἀφροδίτη, Venus). Medicines which blunt the aphrodisiac or venereal appetite.

ANTARTHRI'TICS (ἀντί, against, ἀρθρῖτις, gout). *Antiarthritic.* Remedies against arthritis or gout.

ANTEFLE'XIO UTERI (*ante*, before, *flectere*, to bend). *Uterus provolutus.* A morbid bending forward of the body of the uterus.

ANTENEASMUS (ἀντιτείνω, to rise up). The term applied to the dancing mania of the Middle Ages.

ANTENNÆ (*antenna*, a sail-yard). Jointed feelers on the heads of Insecta and Crustacea.

ANTESTERNUM (*ante*, before; *sternum*). The first division of the sternum.

ANTEVE'RSIO UTERI (*ante*, before, *vertere*, to turn). *Uterus pronus.* A falling forward of the body of the uterus, while the cervix projects backwards.

ANTHELMI'NTICS (ἀντί, against, ἕλμινς, a worm). *Vermifuges.* Remedies against worms. The term *anthelmintic* is sometimes applied to medicines which prevent the formation, as well as to those which promote the expulsion, of worms; the term *vermifuge* is restricted to the latter office.

A'NTHER (ἀνθηρός, from ἀνθέω, to flourish). The essential part of the stamen, consisting, in most cases, of two thecæ placed at the top of the filament, and hence called *bilocular.*

The anther is termed *innate*, when it is attached to the filament by its base, as in sparganium; *adnate*, when it is attached to the filament by its back, as in polygonum; *versatile*, when it is attached to the filament by a single point of the connective, from which it slightly swings, as in grasses; *antica* or *introrsa*, when the line of its dehiscence is towards the pistol; and *postica* or *extrorsa*, when the line of its dehiscence is towards the petals. See *Pollen* and *Fovilla.*

ANTHERI'DIUM (ἀνθηρός; εἶδος, form). Small cellular bodies in flowerless plants corresponding in function to the anthers of flowering plants. *Antherozoids* are the male reproductive cells contained in the *antheridia.*

ANTHO-CA'RPOUS (ἄνθος, a flower, καρπός, fruit). Flower-fruited; a characteristic designation of certain fruits described under the term *Sorosis.*

ANTHOTA'XIS (ἄνθος, a flower, τάξις, arrangement). Flower-arrangement; the arrangement of flowers on the axis of growth. See *Inflorescence.*

A'NTHRACENE (ἄνθραξ, a burning coal). A crystalline body found in coal-oils, sometimes called *paranaphthaline.* Anthracene has been obtained from alizarine, and alizarine from naphthaline.

ANTHRACO'SIS (ἄνθραξ, a burning coal). An affection oc-

curring among miners, from the introduction of particles of carbon into the respiratory passages. See *Pneumo-coniosis.*

A'NTHRAX (ἄνθραξ, a burning coal). Carbuncle; a hard, circumscribed, flattened tumor, very little raised above the level of the skin, but extending deeply into the cutaneous tissue. A synonym of *malignant pustule.*

Anthrax intestinalis. Minute hæmorrhages and pustules in the mucous membrane of the intestine, due to the presence of *Bacillus anthracis.* The term suggests a coal-black appearance, or the dark-red colour of the precious stone called carbuncle. See *Pruna* and *Terminthus.*

ANTHROPO'GENY (ἄνθρωπος, man, γένος, race). The study of the descent of man.

A'NTHROPOÏD (ἄνθρωπος; εἶδος, form.) Man-like.

ANTHROPO'LOGY (ἄνθρωπος, man, λόγος, a description). The doctrine of the structure of the human body; the natural history of the human species.

ANTHROPO'METRY (ἄνθρωπος; μέτρον, measure). The study of the measurements of the various parts of the human body.

ANTHROPO'PHAGUS (ἄνθρωπος; φάγω, to eat). A cannibal.

ANTHROPO'TOMY (ἄνθρωπος, man, τομή, section). The anatomy or dissection of the human body.

ANTHYPNO'TICA (ἀντί, against, ὕπνος, sleep). *Agrypnotica.* Medicinal agents which induce wakefulness. See *Hypnica.*

A'NTI- (ἀντί). Against; a Greek preposition, signifying *opposition,* and in this sense compounded with words implying counter-agents or remedies, as *ant*-acids, *anti*-dotes; with words denoting opposition in situation, as *anti*-helix, and with words indicating opposition in action or feeling, as *ant*-agonist, *anti*-pathy, &c.

ANTIADI'TIS (ἀντίαδες, the tonsils, and the termination *itis*). Inflammation of the tonsils. This is a classical term, whereas *tonsillitis* is barbarous.

A'NTIARIN. The poisonous principle contained in the milky juice of the *Antiaris toxicaria,* or Upas-tree of Java. See *Upas.*

ANTIBRA'CHIUM (ἀντί, against, βραχίων, the arm). The forearm.

ANTICA'RDIUM (ἀντικάρδιον, the pit of the stomach; from ἀντί, against, καρδία, the heart). The scrobiculus cordis, or pit of the stomach, opposite to the heart.

A'NTICHEIR (ἀντίχειρ; from ἀντί, against, χείρ, the hand). Sub. δάκτυλος, a finger. The thumb, as being *opposite* to the fingers, or the hand.

ANTICNE'MION (ἀντικνήμιον, the shin, leg; from ἀντί, against, κνήμη, the calf of the leg). The shin-bone, as *opposed* to the calf.

A'NTIDOTE (ἀντί, against, διδόναι, to give). *Antitoxicon.* A counter-poison; a remedy against the action of poison. Among the Greeks, antidotes against the bite of poisonous animals were called θηριακά, *theriaca,* or *treacles;* those which were used in cases of poison taken internally, were called ἀλεξιφάρμακα, or *alexipharmics.*

ANTIFE'BRIN (ἀντί, against, *febris,* a fever). The hybrid term applied to acetanilide, or phenyl acetamide, which see.

ANTIGALA'CTICA (ἀντί) against, γάλα, γάλακτος, milk. Medicines which check the secretion of milk, such as belladonna and iodide of potassium.

ANTIHE'LIX (ἀντί, against, ἕλιξ, a helix or coil). The semi-circular prominence of the external ear, situated before or within the helix.

ANTILE'PSIS (ἀντίληψις, a receiving in turn). The treatment of disease by derivation, the remedy being applied to a part other than that diseased.

ANTILI'THICS (ἀντί, against, λίθος, a stone). *Lithontriptics.* Remedies against stone; agents which counteract the tendency to the deposition of calculus or urinary sediments.

ANTILO'BIUM (ἀντί, against, λοβος, the lobe of the ear). The tragus; the process *opposite* to the lobe of the ear.

ANTIMO'NIUM. *Stibium.* Antimony; a brittle whitish metal, usually found associated with sulphur. It is sometimes called *regulus of antimony*, to distinguish it from *crude antimony*, the name by which the sulphuret is sometimes called. The etymology of the term has been fancifully derived from its fatal effects upon some monks (*anti-moine, anti-monachus*), upon whom its properties were tried by Valentine.

A'NTINIAL (ἀντί, against, ἰνίον, the occiput). A term applied by Barclay to an aspect directed towards the part of the head *opposite* to the *inion.* By the term *antiniad,* used adverbially, Barclay denotes "towards the antinial aspect."

A'NTIPATHIC (ἀντί, against, πάθος, a disease). *Allopathic.* A term applied to the method of employing medicines which produce effects of an *opposite* nature to the symptoms of the disease, and the maxim adopted is "*contraria contrariis opponenda;*" as opposed to the *homœo-pathic* treatment of disease.

ANTIPERIO'DIC (ἀντί, against περίοδος, a period). A remedy which counteracts *periodicity* in a disease, as the sulphate of quinine in intermittent fever.

ANTIPERISTA'LTIC (ἀντί, against, περιστέλλω, to clasp and compress). A term applied to the vermicular contraction of the intestines in a direction *contrary* to that which is natural or *peristaltic.*

ANTIPHLOGI'STIC TREATMENT (ἀντί, against. φλόγωσις, inflammation). The employment of means for removing or lessening inflammation, and of obviating its effects, as by blood-letting, &c.

ANTIPLA'STIC AL'TERATIVES (ἀντί, against, πλαστικός, fit for moulding; from πλάσσω, to form). *Dysplastica.* Terms applied by Oesterlein to the class of medicines more commonly termed *spanæmics,* or agents which impoverish the blood.

ANTIPY'RETIC (ἀντί, against, πυρετός, fever). A remedy which reduces the high temperature in fevers. The term *anti-pyrotic* (πύρωσις) is applied to a remedy against burns.

ANTIPY'RIN (ἀντί, against, πῦρ, fever). A derivative of chinoline; it is a soluble crystalline substance prepared synthetically, and possesses antipyretic properties in a high degree.

ANTISCORBU'TICS (ἀντί, against, *scorbutus*). Remedies, real or reputed, against scorbutus—a barbarous word denoting scurvy.

ANTISE'PTICS ἀντί, against, σήπομαι, to putrify). Substances which prevent or check putrefaction; they act by destroying the germs upon the presence of which putrefaction depends.

Antiseptic Gauze. Made by impregnating a cotton cloth of open texture—a kind of book-muslin—

with a mixture of carbolic acid, resin, and paraffin.

A'NTISPASIS (ἀντί, against, σπάσις, a drawing back). Revulsion, or derivation, of fluids from one part of the body to another; the effect produced by the application of a blister.

ANTISPASMO'DICS (ἀντί, against, σπασμός, a spasm). *Antispastics.* Remedies against spasm, as opium, &c.

ANTI'STASIS (ἀντί, against, στάσις, a placing). Opposition.

A'NTITHENAR (ἀντί, against, θέναρ, the palm of the hand). An eminence extending from the base of the little finger to the pisiform bone.

ANTITHE'TIC or POLAR FORMULÆ. A method of writing a chemical formula in two lines, placing all the negative constituents in the upper, and the positive in the lower line. From their construction, these formulæ are named *antithetic*, the two orders of constituents being placed opposite or against each other; or *polar*, from exhibiting the opposite attractive forces of the elements.—*Graham.*

A'NTITRAGUS (ἀντί, against, τράγος, a goat). A prominence of the lower posterior portion of the external ear, *opposite* to the tragus.

A'NTITRISMUS (ἀντί, against, τρισμός, *stridor*). A form of spasm in which the mouth is open, and the jaw is incapable of moving to close it. See *Trismus.*

A'NTITROPAL (ἀντί, against, τρέπω, to turn). *Antitropous.* Straight, and having a direction *contrary* to that of the body to which it belongs; a term applied to the embryo of the seed, compared with the direction of the seed itself.

ANTODONTA'LGICS (ἀντί, against, ὀδονταλγία, tooth-ache). Remedies against tooth-ache. See *Odontalgic.*

A'NTOZONE (ἀντί, against, and *ozone*). This is now known to be hydrogen peroxide. It is stated to have been obtained, by Meissner, by electrifying dry oxygen and then depriving it of its ozone. It has been suggested that ozone is really the negative atom of oxygen, detached from the positive atom of antozone, associated with it in the molecule. See *Ozone.*

ANTROPHORE. A flexible bougie consisting of a central spiral wire covered with medicated gelatine and used for introducing drugs into the urethra, the uterine cavity, &c.

A'NTRUM HIGHMO'RIANUM *antrum*, a cave). *Antrum maxillare.* The maxillary sinus; a cavity situated above the molar teeth of the upper jaw.

A'NTRUM PYLO'RI (*antrum*, a cave). The cave of the pylorus; a dilatation at the lesser end of the pylorus.

ANTYLLUS, METHOD OF. A method of treating aneurysm by opening the sac, turning out the clots, and ligaturing the artery immediately above and below the tumor. Antyllus was an Italian surgeon.

ANU'RA (α, neg., οὐρά, a tail). An order of amphibia, so called because its members in the adult state do not possess a tail.

ANU'RIA (α, priv., οὐρέω, to make water. A synonym for *ischuria renalis*, or suppression of urine. See *Ischuria.*

A'NUS. The termination or verge of the rectum, serving as an outlet for the fæces. 1. *Artificial anus* is an opening in the parietes of the abdomen and of some part of the intestinal tube, subjacent and adherent. This is also termed *anus nothus* and *fistula*

stercorosa or fæcal fistula. 2. *Imperforate anus* is congenital closure or obliteration of the anus. 3. *Ani prolapsus*, exania, or archoptosis, is protrusion of the rectum or of its internal membrane.

The term *Anus* or foramen commune posterius, is applied to the anterior aperture of the aqueduct of Sylvius. See *Aqueduct.*

A.O.C. See *Electricity.*

AO'RTA (ἀορτέω, a lengthened form of ἀείρω, to raise or hang up). The great artery which proceeds from the left ventricle of the heart. It is characterized by the terms *ascending* and *descending* aorta ; in the abdomen it is called the *abdominal* aorta.

Aortitis. Inflammation of the aorta.

Aortic cartilage. The second right costal cartilage, so called because by applying the stethoscope over it the second sound of the heart is clearly heard.

Aortic notch. The notch which in a sphygmographic tracing immediately precedes the dicrotic wave.

APARTHRO'SIS (ἀπο, from ἄρθρωσις, articulation). Abarticulation. An old term denoting articulation which admits of free motion. *Diarthrosis* is the usual term. See *Abarticulatio* ; used also in the sense of *Disarticulation.*

A'PATHY (ἀπάθεια ; from α, priv., and πάθος, suffering). Want of passion ; insensibility. According to the Stoics, the term denotes dispassionateness, calmness — the perfection of the wise man.

APE'LLOUS (α, neg., *pellis*, skin). Having no skin.

APE'PSIA (α, priv., πέπτω, to concoct). Indigestion. The term *dyspepsia* is now used, denoting faulty digestion.

APE'RIENTS (*aperire*, to open). Mild purgatives ; medicines which gently open the bowels.

APE'TALÆ (α, priv., πέταλον, a petal). *Monochlamydeæ.* Having no petals ; the name of a sub-class of exogenous plants which have a calyx only, or none.

APEX BEAT. The cardiac impulse felt in the fifth left intercostal space, 3½ inches from the middle line of the sternum.

APHA'KIA (α, priv., φακός, a lentil). The condition of the eye in reference to its refractive power, after removal of the lens.

APHALANGI'ASIS (α, priv., φάλαγξ, a finger bone). That stage of Oriental leprosy which is marked by the loss of the fingers and toes from gangrene.

APHA'SIA (ἀφασία, speechlessness, caused by fear or perplexity). A classical name recommended by M. Trousseau for loss of the "cerebral faculty of speech," for "loss of memory of words." Bastian gives the following forms :—

1. Loss of power both of speaking and of writing, *Typical Aphasia.*

2. Loss of power of speaking, power of writing preserved, *Aphemia.*

3. Loss of power of writing, power of speaking preserved, *Agraphia.*

4. Loss of power of speaking, with an amnesic defect in writing.

5. Loss of power of writing, with an amnesic defect in speaking.

6. Amnesic defects alone in speech or in writing.

APHE'MIA (α, priv., and φημί, to speak). *Aphémie.* A term invented by M. Broca to denote the loss of the cerebral faculty of speech. M. Broca now proposes the term *aphrasie* (α, priv., and φράζω to speak). See *Aphasia.*

APHO'NIA (α, priv., φωνή,

voice). Loss of voice; voicelessness, occasioned by organic or functional disease of the vocal cords, and ranging in degree from slight deficiency of voice to complete dumbness. See *Anaudia* and *Dysphonia.*

APHO'RIA (ἀφορέω, to be barren). A not bearing; a dearth, of fruits, of children; barrenness of land; sterility of intellect.

APHRODI'SIACS (Ἀφροδίτη, Venus). Medicines which excite the venereal appetite. Remedies against impotence.

APTHÆ (ἄφθα, ἄφθαι, from ἅπτω, to inflame). *Ulcuscula oris. Stomatitis vesiculosa.* Thrush; numerous minute vesicles terminating in white sloughs, and occurring in the mouth and other parts of the body. The adjective *aphthodes* occurs in the works of the older writers, signifying, in connection with substances, a complication with, or simply the affection of, *aphthæ.*

1. *Aphthæ epizootica.* The foot and mouth disease of cattle as it occurs in man.

2. *Aphthæ lactantium* is infantile or white aphtha; *aphthæ adultorum,* aphtha of adults or black aphtha; and *apthæ anginosæ,* aphtha of the throat. See *Stomatitis.*

3. *Aphthæ parasiticæ.* Parasitic aphtha; parasitic thrush. The name of the Thrush parasite is *Oidium albicans,* or thrush fungus. It occupies the mouth in cases of thrush, and certain mucous and cutaneous surfaces.

4. *Aphtho-phyte* (φυτόν, a plant). A name suggested for aphtha by Gruby, who considered the disease of vegetable origin.

APHTHO'NGIA (α, priv., and φθέγγομαι, to speak). *Aphthongie.* This term, and *aphthenxis* or *aphthenxia,* similarly derived, have been proposed to designate the loss of the cerebral faculty of speech; also a form of aphasia due to spasm of those muscles which are supplied by the hypoglossal nerve.

APLA'SIA (α, priv., πλάσις, a moulding, from πλάσσω, to mould). The non-development of an organ or tissue. See *Hypoplasia.*

APLA'STIC (α, priv., πλάσσω, to form). Without regular form or structure; a term applied to morbid unorganized deposits.

APNEUMATO'SIS (α, neg., πνευμάτωσις, puffing up). Collapse of a part of the lung. See *Atelectasis.*

APNŒ'A (α, priv., πνοιή, the breath). Interrupted or suspended respiration. It leads to *asphyxia,* or pulselessness. Sometimes the asphyxia precedes the apnœa, as in the undue administration of chloroform. See *Asphyxia.* In physiology it is applied to arrested respiration from saturation of the blood with oxygen.

A'PO (ἀπό). A Greek preposition, signifying *from, off,* &c., and, in composition, denoting *separation,* as in *apo*-physis; frequently it only strengthens the meaning of the simple word, as in *apo*-plexy.

APO'CARPOUS (ἀπό, from, καρπός, fruit). A term applied to fruits which have distinct carpels, as distinguished from *syncarpous* fruits, in which the carpels cohere —the bean, for instance, as distinguished from the orange.

APOCENO'SIS (ἀπό, from, κένωσις, evacuation). A morbid flux. A term sometimes applied to a partial evacuation, as distinguished from *cenosis* or general evacuation.

APO'COPE (ἀπό, from, κόπτω, to cut). A cutting off; a wound accompanied by loss of substance; a fracture, with loss of bone.

Synonymous with the old term *aphæresis.*

APODI'CTIC (ἀποδείκνυμι, to point out). That which is beyond contradiction.

APOLLINA'RIS WATER. A table-water of the effervescent alkaline class, intermediate in composition between the famous waters of Selters-brunnen and Kränchen at Ems.

APOMO'RPHIA. One of the active principles of opium ; when injected underneath the skin, it acts as a powerful emetic.

APONEURO'SIS (ἀπονευρώσις, the *end of a muscle*, where it becomes *tendon* ; a later name for τένων, a tendon, or, rather, a muscle). A membranous expansion serving as the origin or insertion of a muscle, or for the purpose of binding down and keeping muscles in their place. The term, though derived from νεῦρον, *nervus*, Latin, has nothing to do with *nerves* ; it was not till the time of Galen that the term νεῦρον was applied to a nerve, as an organ of sensation proceeding from the brain. See *Fascia.*

APOPETALOUS (ἀπό, from, apart, πέταλον, a leaf). Flowers in which the petals are distinct and separate.

APOPHLEGMA'TIC MEDICINES (ἀποφλεγματίζω, to purge away phlegm). Medicines which promote the discharge of *phlegm* or mucus from the mouth or nostrils, as squill, &c.

APO'PHYSIS (ἀπόφυσις, an offshoot). A process of a bone, and a part of the same bone (see *Epiphysis*). By the old writers the term *apophysis* was extended to other parts than bony protuberances, viz. to *branches* of a *nerve*, to the *cerebral nerves*, to a *branch* of the *vena cava*, to the male *urethra*, as being a *prolongation* of the bladder, and perhaps to the *labia* and *prepuce.*

APOPLE'CTIC (ἀποπληκτικός, apoplectic, relating to apoplexy). A term generally applied, by the early writers, to the individual struck by apoplexy ; sometimes to the accidents or symptoms of the disease. Dr Greenhill observes that the application of the word—1, to remedies for apoplexy ; 2, to the constitution predisposing to apoplexy ; 3, to the state or condition of apoplexy ; and 4, to the jugular veins—is mediæval or modern.

APOPLE'XIA (ἀποπληξία, from ἀποπλήσσω, to cripple by a stroke). Apoplexy ; apoplectic stroke or fit ; a term which has been used in two different senses : by some authors it is employed to denote a group of symptoms ; by others an anatomical condition. According to the former, apoplexy means a sudden loss of consciousness ; according to the latter, an extravasation or hæmorrhage into the cerebral or other tissues.

1. *Apoplexy, congestive or simple.* Distension of the vessels of the brain, death being probably due to shock. *Serous apoplexy* "is a disease of which we know nothing . . ., formerly used to designate cases of very speedy death by coma, where no blood was discovered in the brain . . . ; the majority of such cases were instances of Bright's disease." — *Wilks and Moxon.* In *hæmorrhagic* apoplexy, or cerebral hæmorrhage, there is effusion of blood into the substance of the brain, into the ventricles, at the base, or on the surface.

2. *Apoplexia pulmonalis.* This term has been recently applied to hæmorrhage into the parenchyma of the lungs, usually attended by hæmoptysis.

3. *Apoplexy of the liver.* A term applied to extravasated masses of blood found in the hepatic tissue or beneath its capsule, arising from congestion.

4. *Par-apoplexy.* A soporous state resembling apoplexy. False apoplexy.—*Dunglison.*

APOPSY'CHIA (ἀπό, from, ψυχή, the soul). *Leipopsychia* of Hippocrates) syncope or fainting. But Dr Greenhill observes that the term is of doubtful authority, and rests on one passage only of Galen, where the reading is undoubtedly corrupt. See *Apsychia.*

APOSE'PALOUS. Flowers in which the sepals are distinct and separate. See *Gamosepalous.*

APOSE'PEDIN (ἀπό, from, σηπεδών, putrefaction). An impure leucin formed from the putrefaction of cheese; it is also called *caseous oxide.*

APO'STASIS (ἀπόστασις, a standing away from). An apostеme, imposthume, or abscess. When a disease passes away by some outlet, Hippocrates calls it *apostasis by excretion*; when the morbific matter settles on any part, he calls it *apostasis by settlement*; and when one disease turns to another, *apostasis by metastasis.*

APOSTA'XIS (ἀποσταξις, a trickling down). The dripping of any fluid, as of blood from the nose.

APOSTE'MA (ἀπόστημα, an interval, an abscess). An apostеme or abscess; a separation of parts, as expressed by the similar Latin word *abscessus,* "quæ ἀποστήματα Græcinominant" (*Celsus*). The English term is incorrectly written *imposthume.*

APOSTOLI'S METHOD. The treatment of uterine fibroids by means of the electric current, one pole being placed within the uterus, the other on the surface of the abdomen.

APOSYRINGE'SIS (ἀπο, from, σύριγξ, fistula). The degenerating of a sore into a fistula.

APOTHE'CA (ἀποθήκη, a shop, or store, where anything is laid up). A shop where medicines are sold. Hence the term *apothecarius,* an apothecary, a compounder of medicines. This designation is more correct than those of chemist and druggist.

APOTHECIA (ἀποθήκη, a case or repository). *Scutella.* Shields; a name given, in botany, to some of the organs of reproduction in cryptogamic plants, particularly the *Lichens.*

A'POZEM (ἀπόζεμα, a decoction; from ἀπό, from, ζέω, to boil). A decoction; a preparation differing from a ptisan only in the addition of various medicines, and in its being employed at prescribed intervals, and not as a habitual drink.

APPARA'TUS (*apparere,* to be at hand). A term applied to a collection of instruments employed in surgery, chemistry, &c.; also to certain methods of cutting for the stone (see *Lithotomy*); also to a collection of organs all of which concur in a common function, as the respiratory apparatus, &c.

APPARATUS LIGAMENTO'SUS COLLI. The occipito-axoid ligament; a broad and strong band which covers in the odontoïd process and its ligaments.

APPE'NDIX (*appendere,* to hang to). Properly, a small building added to the main fabric. Figuratively, it denotes what is accessory or depends upon another. Cicero says, "appendix animi corpus." Generally, a process or appendage; something appended to another part, without being essential to the existence of this

part, as a thorn or gland in plants. *Appendicula* is the diminutive of appendix, and denotes a little appendage, or small incident; *Appendicula cerebri* is the pituitary body.

1. *Appendix cæci vermiformis.* A long worm-shaped tube or process, the rudiment of the lengthened cæcum.

2. *Appendix auricularis.* A process situated at the anterior and upper part of the auricles of the heart.

3. *Appendices epiploicæ*, vel *pinguedinosæ.* Small irregular pouches of peritonæum, filled with fat, and situated like fringes upon the large intestine. They are sometimes called *omentulæ intestini crassi.*

A'PPETENCY (*appetere*, not only to wish for, but also to attempt to get a thing). The disposition of organised beings to acquire and appropriate substances adapted to their support.

APPOSI'TION (*apponere*, to place at). A term applied to that part of the function of nutrition, by which the components of the blood are transformed on the free surface of an organ into a solid unorganised substance, which is the mode of growth of the non-vascular tissues. See *Transformations.*

APPROBA'TION, LOVE OF (*approbare*, to approve). A term in phrenology indicative of a desire for the esteem of others, love of praise, desire for fame or glory. It is common to man and the lower animals. Its organ is placed by phrenologists on each side of Self-esteem; when much developed, it generally elongates the upper and back part of the head, but it sometimes spreads out latterly, so as to widen rather than lengthen it.

APROCTHELMI'NTHES (α, neg., πρωκτός, anus, ἕλμινς, worm). Intestinal worms which possess no anus.

APROSE'XIA (ἀπροσεξιά, headlessness). Inability to pay attention to or concentrate the mind on a subject.

APROSO'PIA (α, neg., πρόσωπον, face). A fœtus in which the face is either absent or imperfectly developed.

APSY'CHIA (ἀψυχία, lifelessness, swooning). This term, as well as *apopsychia*, *leipopsychia*, and *leipothymia*, signifies faintness, or loss of spirits, but probably, according to Dr Greenhill, never lifelessness.

APYRE'XIA (α, priv., πύρεξις, a fever). An intermission between the paroxysms of a fever, the duration of the intermission depending on the type of the fever. This is the *intermissio* of the Latins. The term also denotes the cessation of febrile symptoms in acute disease.

A'PYROUS (α, priv., πῦρ, fire). A term applied to bodies which sustain the action of a strong heat for a long time, without change of figure or other properties. In this respect *apyrous* bodies differ from those which are simply *refractory*, which may be altered though not fused by heat.

A'QUA FO'RTIS. A name applied by the alchemists to nitric acid, on account of its strong solvent and corrosive properties.

A'QUA LABYRI'NTHI. *Liquor of Scarpa, Liquor Cotunnii, Perilymph.* A clear fluid found in the space between the membranous and osseous labyrinths of the internal ear; this interspace communicates with the subdural and sub-arachnoid spaces of the brain by means of the sheath of the auditory nerve.

A'QUA LABYRINTHI MEMBRANACEI. The *Endolymph*, which see.

A'QUA MORGAGNI. The name given to a minute quantity of fluid which collects after death between the back of the lens and its capsule.

A'QUA RE'GIA. *Nitro-hydrochloric acid.* Royal water; the name given by the alchemists to a mixture of two parts by measure of strong spirit of salt with one part by measure of strong aqua fortis; from its property of dissolving gold, styled the *king* of metals.

A'QUA TOFA'NIA. A subtle, certain, slow-consuming poison, prepared by a woman named Tophania, or Tofana, of Sicily. The phials of the *aqua* bore the inscription, "Manna of St Nicholas of Bari." Its composition is not known with certainty, but it was probably an arsenical solution.

A'QUA VI'TÆ. *Eau de Vie*, A name given in commerce to ardent spirit of the first distillation. Distillers call it *low wines.*

A'QUA VULNERA'RIA (*vulnus*, a wound). A remedy applied to wounds; another term for *arquebusade.*

A'QUÆ DESTILLATÆ. *Aquæ Stillatitiæ.* Distilled waters; waters impregnated with the essential oil of vegetables, principally designed as grateful vehicles for the exhibition of more active remedies.

A'QUÆ MINERA'LES. *Aquæ Martiales.* Mineral waters; a term conventionally applied to such waters as are distinguished from spring, lake, river, or other waters, by some real or supposed medicinal properties. Mineral waters are of four kinds:—

1. *Acidulous*; owing their properties chiefly to carbonic acid; as those of Pyrmont, Seltzer, Spa, Carlsbad, and Scarborough.

2. *Chalybeate*; containing iron in the form of sulphate, carbonate, or muriate; they have a styptic, inky taste; they are found at Brighton, Cheltenham, Bath, and Tunbridge.

3. *Sulphurous* or *hepatic*; deriving their character from sulphuretted hydrogen, either uncombined, or united with lime or an alkali; they are found in Enghien, Aix-la-Chapelle, Harrogate, and Moffat.

4. *Saline*; containing a large quantity of some salt; as those of Cheltenham, Leamington, Seidlitz, and all brackish waters.

A'QUEDUCT (*aquæ ductus*, a water-course). A term applied to certain *canals* occurring in different parts of the body as those—

1. Of *Fallopius.* The canal by which the portio dura winds through the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

2. Of *Sylvius.* The canal which extends backwards, under the tubercula quadrigemina, into the fourth ventricle.

3. Of the *Cochlea.* A foramen of the temporal bone, for the transmission of a small vein from the cochlea.

4. Of the *Vestibulum.* The commencement of a small canal, which opens upon the posterior surface of the petrous bone, and transmits a small vein.

A'QUEOUS (*aqua*, water). A term now coming into general use for designating definite combinations with water. The term *hydrate* has long been employed for the same purpose. A prefix is used when there is more than one atom, as in *bin*-aqueous, *ter*-hydrate.

A'QUEOUS HUMOR (*aqua*, water). That portion of the transparent contents of the eye which lies between the cornea and the iris.

A'QUO-CAPSULI'TIS. This unclassical term has been applied to inflammation of the capsule of the aqueous humor or lining membrane of the cornea. But, as there is no such membrane, the term really denotes inflammation of the posterior layers of the cornea and of the iris. See *Kerato-iritis*.

A'QUULA (dim. of *aqua*, water). A little water; a small stream. A fatty tumor situated under the skin of the eyelid.

ARA'CHNOID MEMBRANE (ἀράχνη, a spider's web, εἶδος, likeness). *Meninx media*. A serous membrane investing the brain and spinal cord, and placed between the dura and pia mater; it was formerly thought to consist of a parietal and a visceral layer; the former, however, is merely the epithelial lining of the inner surface of the dura mater. The space between the arachnoid and the dura mater is called the *arachnoid cavity*, or the *subdural space*, and contains the *arachnoid fluid*. The *sub-arachnoid space*, containing the *cerebro-spinal fluid*, lies between the arachnoid and pia mater.

1. *Arachnoiditis*, or *Arachnitis*. Inflammation of the arachnoid membrane of the brain; also termed *meningitis*.

2. *Sub-arachnoidian fluid*. A serous secretion, which fills all the spaces between the arachnoid and pia mater, and distends the arachnoid of the spinal cord so completely as to enable it to occupy the whole of the space included in the sheath of the dura mater. See *Cerebro-spinal Fluid*.

3. The *Arachnoid apophyses*, or cobweb-like offshoots, of the old writers, signified nervous filaments. Sometimes the term *arachnoid* was applied to the pulse, when so small and unsteady, that it was fancifully compared to a cobweb gently shaken by the wind; sometimes to the *urine*, when fatty substances like cobwebs float on the surface. The term *arachnoid* was most frequently joined to χιτών, when it probably never signified the arachnoid membrane of the brain (as in modern anatomical works), but one of the membranes of the eye.—*Greenhill*.

A'RACK. An Indian word for a spirit prepared from rice.

ARÆO'METER (ἀραιός, thin or light, μέτρον, a measure). An instrument employed for the purpose of ascertaining the specific gravities of fluids, especially those containing alcohol. It differs little from a *hydrometer*, the depth to which it sinks in any fluid being the test of the gravity of that fluid.

A'RBOR. A tree. The term is applied to some *arborescent* forms assumed by *metals* under certain conditions:—

1. *Arbor Dianæ*. A term applied to *silver*, when precipitated from its oxide in the metallic form by mercury; prepared by introducing mercury into a solution of nitrate of silver.

2. *Arbor Saturni*. A term applied to *lead*, when separated from its salts in a metallic state by zinc; prepared by suspending a piece of zinc in a solution of acetate of lead.

A'RBOR VITÆ CEREBELLI. Literally, *tree of life of the brain*. A term applied to the *arborescent* appearance presented by the cerebellum when cut into vertically.

Arbor vitæ uterina. A term applied to an *arborescent* arrangement of folds on the interior of the cervix uteri. They resemble the smallest of the carneæ columnæ of the heart.

ARCA'NUM (*arca*, a chest). A secret ; a secret remedy ; a remedy which owes its value to its being kept secret. Thus, sulphate of potash was formerly called *arcanum duplicatum* ; acetate of potash, *arcanum tartari* ; deutoxide of mercury, *arcanum corallinum*, &c.

ARCH, CRURAL (*cruralis*, belonging to the leg). The *superficial* is Poupart's ligament ; the *deep* is a band formed by a thickening of the fascia transversalis with a few fibres of the tendon of the transversalis muscle, passing over the femoral vessels to be attached to the iliopectineal line.

ARCH, NEURAL ; HÆMAL. Terms applied by Prof. Owen to the bony hoops constituting the chief part of the primary segment of the vertebra in the archetype vertebrate skeleton. 1. The *neural arch* is that which is placed above the centrum or body of the vertebra (or projects backwards in the human skeleton), for the protection of a segment of the nervous axis. 2. The *hæmal arch* is that which is placed beneath the centrum (or extends forward in man), for the protection of a segment of the vascular system. See *Vertebra.*

Arches, visceral. A term applied to the hæmal arches of the cranial vertebræ in the embryo. Their interspaces are called *visceral clefts.*

ARCH OF THE AORTA. The urved portion occurring between the ascending and the descending portions of the aorta.

ARCH, PALMAR, DEEP. *Arcus palmaris.* The arch formed by the radial artery as it crosses the metacarpal bones to the ulnar side of the hand to anastomose with the ulnar artery.

ARCH, PLANTAR. *Arcus plantaris.* The slight curve described by the transverse portion of the external plantar artery, the convexity being directed forwards.

ARCHÆ'US (ἀρχαῖος, from ἀρχή, a beginning). This is, according to the theory of Paracelsus and Helmont, the all-pervading *primum mobile*, or fundamental principle of life, which penetrates all parts of the living body, and on the condition of which depends sickness or health—on its presence, life ; on its absence, death. The word is formed in imitation of the term ἀρχαίη φύσις, "fundamental principle of nature," used by Hippocrates. See *Anima.*

ARCHEGE'NESIS (ἀρχή, beginning, γένεσις, generation). *Archebiosis*, or Life-Evolution. A term connected with the universal evolution theory, and denoting the origin of the simplest organisms from so-called lifeless inorganic material. See *Abiogenesis* and *Panspermism.*

ARCHEGO'NIUM (ἀρχέγονος, first of a race). A small unicellular body found in mosses and certain ferns ; it contains the germ-cell ; the corresponding sperm-cell is called *antherozoid.* See *Antheridium.*

A'RCHETYPE (ἀρχέτυπος, stamped as a model ; from ἀρχή, a beginning, and τύπος, a type, from τύπτω, to stamp). A model or fundamental pattern on which a system is constructed, and to which all modifications of such a system may be referred, as the vertebrate *archetype* in Comparative Anatomy.

A'RCHIL. *Orchil. Cudbear.* A violet-red or blue dye, procured

from the lichens *Rocella tinctoria* and *Ceanora tartarea*.

ARCHINE'PHROS (ἀρχή, beginning, νεφρός, kidney). Professor Ray Lankester's term for the primitive kidney of vertebrates before the differentiation of the Mullerian and Wolffian ducts. See *Mesonephros*.

A'RCHISTOME (ἀρχή, beginning, στόμα, a mouth). Another name for *Blastopore*.

ARCHOSTO'SIS, ARCHOPTO'MA (ἀρχός, anus, πίπτω, πέπτωκα, to fall). The former term denotes a falling of the rectum; the latter, its fall, or prolapsus ani. See *Anus*.

A'RCIFORM FIBRES (*arcus*, a bow, *forma*, likeness). A term applied by Mr Solly to a set of fibres which proceed from the pyramidal, beneath the olivary, to the restiform bodies. He distinguishes them into two layers, the *superficial cerebellar* and the *deep cerebellar fibres*.

ARCTA'TIO (*arctare*, to narrow). Constipation of the intestines; also preternatural straightness of the vagina. Also, the *narrowing* of the calibre of an artery from inflammation. Total closure is called *occlusio*.

A'RCUATE LIGAMENTS (*arcus*, a bow). The *internal* run between the body and transverse process of the first lumbar vertebra, the *external* between the last point and the last rib. They both give origin to muscular fibres of the diaphragm.

A'RCUS SENI'LIS (bow of old age). *Leucoma gerontoxon; macula corneæ arcuata*. An opaque circle round the margin of the cornea, occurring in advanced age, and depending on fatty degeneration.

A'RDOR (*ardere*, to burn). A sense of heat or burning. Hence the terms, *ardor urinæ*, a sense of scalding experienced on passing the urine; *ardor ventriculi*, heartburn; *ardor stomachi*, pyrosis; *ardor febrilis*, the hot period of fever, &c. See *Fervor*.

A'REA (*arere*, to be dry). Literally, an *open place*. Under this term Celsus describes two varieties of *Alopecia*, or baldness, viz.:—

1. *Area diffluens*. Diffluent areated hair; consisting of bald plots of an indeterminate figure, in the beard as well as in the scalp. This is the true *alopecia* of the Greeks.

2. *Area serpens*. Serpentine areated hair; consisting of baldness commencing at the occiput, and winding in a line not exceeding two fingers' breadth to each ear, sometimes to the forehead; often terminating spontaneously. This is the *ophiasis* of the Greeks.

AREA GERMINATIVA. That part of the blastoderm in which the first traces of the embryo appear; *area pellucida*, a transparent portion of the blastoderm resting on a clear fluid (hence its appearance) and surrounding a central opaque spot (the nucleus of Pander); *area opaca*, an opaque ring surrounding the area pellucida; its appearance is due to the presence of white yelk immediately beneath this portion of the blastoderm.

Area vasculosa. A second distinct space surrounding the area pellucida, and so named from the formation of the blood-vessels in it.

Area vitellina. A third distinct space surrounding the area vasculosa. This zone eventually encloses the whole yelk.

AREFA'CTION (*arefacere*, to make dry). The process of drying a substance previous to pulverization.

ARENA'TION (*arena*, sand). *Saburration.* The practice of sand-bathing; the application of hot sand, enclosed in a bag or bladder, to the body as a stimulant and sudorific.

ARE'OLA (dim. of *area*, a void space). The pink or brown circle which surrounds the nipple of the female breast. Also the name given by Brown to an opaque spot or nucleus observed in the cells of plants, and since termed by Schleiden *cytoblast.*

ARE'OLAR TISSUE (*areola*, dim. of *area*, a void space). The filmy tissue which connects the other component parts of the body in such a manner as to allow of a greater or less freedom of motion among them. Hence it has also been termed *connective tissue.* It is the tela cellulosa, or *cellular tissue*, of older writers; but this term is manifestly inappropriate, as its ultimate structure appears to be of a fibrous character. For this reason it is also called *filamentous tissue.*

A'RGEMA (ἄργεμα, from ἀργης, white). A small white speck or ulcer, occurring partly on the cornea, partly on the sclerotic coat of the eye.

ARGE'NTINE FLOWERS OF ANTIMONY (*argentum*, silver). The sesquioxide of antimony, frequently occurring in the form of small shining needles of silvery whiteness.

ARGE'NTUM (ἀργός, white). Silver; a brilliant white metal, occurring in the metallic state, and obtained from the ores of lead. *Argentum purificatum* is refined or pure metallic silver. *Argentum divisum* is metallic silver, finely pulverised. *Argentum foliatum* is silver-leaf. *Argentum in musculis* is shell-silver. *Argenti nitras* is lunar caustic. *Argentum zootinicum* is cyanide of silver. The following are *misnomers*:—

1. *Argentum musivum.* Mosaic silver; made of bismuth and tin melted together, with the addition of quicksilver.

2. *Argentum vivum.* Quicksilver or mercury; found native, but mostly extracted from the native sulphides.

3. *Argentum vivum purificatum.* Hydrargyrus purificatus; or quicksilver rubbed with an equal weight of iron fillings, and distilled.

ARGI'LLA (ἀργός, white). *Argillaceous Earth.* White clay or potter's earth; the earth of clay, called in chemistry *alumina*, from its being obtained in greatest purity from alum. See *Alumina.*

Argilla vitriolata. Alum.

A'RGOL or ARGAL. *Winestone.* Crude tartar; an acidulous concrete salt, deposited by wine on the sides of vessels, and used by dyers as a mordant.

ARGY'RIA (ἄργυρος, silver). The slate-coloured stain of the skin produced by the internal use of the salts of silver.

A'RILLODE. A false arillus or aril; it grows from the neighbourhood of the micropyle over the *testa*, as in Ricinus, Euphorbia, &c.

ARI'LLUS. A term applied, in botany, to an expansion of the placenta, or funiculus, about the seed, as the *mace* of the nutmeg, and the red covering of the seed of the spindle-tree.

ARMAMENTA'RIUM. Literally, an arsenal or armoury. Hence, *parvis componere magna*, an "armoury" of surgical instruments.

ARMATURE (*armatura*, an equipment). A piece of soft iron which is kept in contact with the

poles of a magnet when not in use, to prevent loss of magnetism.

ARMY ITCH. A skin disease, probably scabies, in soldiers, characterized by great itching.

ARQUA'TUS MORBUS (*arcuatus*, from *arcus*, a bow). Literally, the *arched disease*; a name formerly given to jaundice, from the supposed resemblance of its colour to that of the rainbow.

ARRECTO'RES PILO'RUM (*arrigo*, to erect, *pilus*, a hair). The small muscles of the hair follicles; their contraction causes an erection of the hair, and is the cause of the so-called goose-skin.

A'RROW-ROOT. A term applied to the fecula, or starch, prepared from the tubers of the *Maranta arundinacea* of the West Indies; the tubers are said to be efficacious in the treatment of wounds from poisoned *arrows*. Some writers derive the word from *ara-ruta*, an Indian term meaning mealy root.

Arrow-root, British. A fecula prepared from the roots of the *Arum maculatum*, or Cuckoo-pint, in the Isle of Portland.

ARSE'NICAL RASH. *Eczema arsenicale.* A papular or vesicular eruption occurring on the face, neck, hands, and armpits, as a result of the long-continued use of arsenic.

ARSE'NICUM (ἀρσενικόν, *masculine*, an ancient epithet, denoting strong acrimonious properties). Arsenic; an elementary substance of a bluish-white colour, occurring chiefly in the form of arsenide of iron, nickel, or cobalt. Arsenic is often classed among the metals, which it resembles in some of its properties. (The ἀρσενικόν of the Greeks was not our arsenic, but *yellow orpiment*).

1. *Arsenious Acid.* This compound, frequently called *white arsenic*, and *white oxide of arsenic*, is an "anhydrous acid," obtained by roasting arsenical ores, and purified by sublimation. Its salts are called *arsenites*. See *Anhydrides*.

2. *Arsenic Acid.* The compound produced by the action of nitric acid on white arsenic. Its salts are called *arseniates*.

3. *Arsenical Green*; *Schweinfurt green*; *Imperial green.* An aceto-arsenite of copper; a beautiful but very poisonous green pigment, prepared by boiling verdigris and arsenious acid together.

4. *Arseniuret*; *Arsenide.* Chemical names of a compound of arsenic with a metal or any elementary substance.

ARTE'RIA (ἀήρ, air, τηρέω, to hold). An artery. The ancients applied this term to two distinct kinds of tube, viz., the smooth, or *arteries*, and the rough, or *bronchi*. The latter application seems to have suggested the etymology given above. But Dr Greenhill observes that the derivation from ἀίρω, *to raise* or *carry*, will suit either of the meanings sufficiently well, "as the lungs may be supposed to be carried or suspended by the trachea, or the heart by the aorta."

1. *Arteria innominata.* A trunk arising from the arch of the aorta.

2. *Arteriæ helicinæ.* The name given by Müller to one set of the arterial branches of the corpora cavernosa penis. "They come off from the side of the arteries, and consist of short, slightly curled branches, terminating abruptly by a rounded, apparently closed extremity, turned back somewhat on itself: these are sometimes single; sometimes several arise from one stem forming a tuft."

3. *Arteriæ venosæ.* The four pulmonary veins were so called, because they contained arterial blood.

4. *Arterial Circle of Willis.* This is formed by branches of the carotid and vertebral arteries at the base of the brain.

5. *Arterial pyæmia. Ulcerative endocarditis.* A pyæmia in which the source of infection is a septic inflammation of the mitral or aortic valves; the primary seat of the disease is therefore in the arterial, and not, as in ordinary cases of pyæmia, in the venous system. The term was first suggested by Dr Wilks.

ARTERIO-CAPILLARY FIBROSIS. The term applied by Drs Gull and Sutton to a degenerative change which takes place in the capillaries and small arteries in chronic Bright's disease; this change, according to the above authorities, consists in a deposit of a hyaline fibroid material in the external coats of the vessel; but Dr George Johnson regards the middle coat as the one most affected.

ARTERIALIZA'TION The conversion of the *venous* into the *arterial* blood; a term applied to the change induced in the blood as it passes through the lungs, by the evolution of carbonic acid and the abstraction of oxygen from the air.

ARTERIO'TOMY (ἀρτηρία, an artery, τομή, section). 1. The opening of an artery to let blood, generally the temporal. 2. That part of anatomy which treats of the dissection of the arteries.

ARTERI'TIS. Inflammation of an artery or arteries. *Arteritis deformans*; *Endarteritis deformans.* See *Atheroma.*

ARTHRO'DIA (ἀρθρωδία, a particular kind of articulation, *Galen*). See *Articulation.*

A'RTHRON (ἄρθρον). A term sometimes generally applied to any kind of *joint*, but also restricted to the natural juxtaposition of *movable* bones, as distinguished from *symphysis*, or the union of *immovable* bones. See *Articulation.*

1. *Arthr'algia* (ἄλγος, pain). Pain in a joint; gout.

2. *Arthre'ctomy* (ἐκτομή, excision). Excision of a joint.

3. *Arthritis.* Inflammatory disease, acute or chronic, of the whole or greater part of the structures that enter into the formation of a joint. The term was applied by the ancients to general gout, but has been extended to other affections of the joints. See *Gout. Arthritis acuta*, acute gout; *Arthritis deformans*; *Arthritis nodosa.* See *Rheumatoid Arthritis.*

4. *Arthr-odynia* (ὀδύνη, pain) Pain of the joints.

5. *Arthro-logy* (λόγος, a description). A description of the joints.

6. *Arthro-pathy* (πάθος, a disease). Disease of a joint.

7. *Arthro-pyosis* (πῦον, pus). Suppuration of a joint.

8. *Arthro-sis.* Articulation, or jointing. See *Articulation.*

9. *Arthroxesis* (ξέω, to scrape). The removal of diseased tissues within a joint by scraping.

A'RTIADS (ἄρτιος, *even*, of numbers; opposed to περισσός, *odd*). A term connected with the new theory of atomic weights, and denoting *elements of even atomicity*, including the dyads, tetrads, and hexads. See *Atomicity* and *Perissads.*

ARTICULA'RIS, *articulus*, a joint). Relating to joints; particularly applied to the arteries given off from the popliteal.

Articularis genu. This, and the term *subcruræus*, have been applied to a few detached muscular fibres, frequently found under the

lower part of the cruralis, and attached to the capsule of the knee-joint.

ARTICULA'TION (*articulus*, a joint). *Arthrosis*, a jointing. The mechanism by which the bones of the skeleton are connected with one another. The forms of articulation are :—

1. *Synarthrosis*, or *Immovable Articulation.*

1. *Harmonia* (ἁρω, to adapt). Close-jointing ; in which the bones merely lie in apposition to each other, as those of the face.

2. *Schindylesis* (σχινδύλησις, a fissure). A mode of jointing, by which a projection of one bone is inserted into a groove or fissure in another, as in the articulations of the vomer with the rostrum of the sphenoid and with the central lamella of the ethmoid bone.

3. *Gomphosis* (γόμφος, a nail). Nail-like insertion, as of the teeth into their sockets ; their roots being fixed into the alveoli, like nails into a board. This is the only example of this kind of articulation.

4. *Sutura.* Literally, a seam. A dove-tailing form of articulation, the most solid of the four forms of *synarthrosis* ; it occurs in the union of the flat bones of the skull with each other. There are two varieties, viz. :—

α. *Sutura serrata*, as in the serrated, or *saw-like*, union of the frontal with the parietal bones, and of the parietal bones with one another.

β. *Sutura squamosa*, as in the *scale-like* connection of the temporal with the parietal bone.

II. *Diarthrosis*, or *Movable Articulation.*

1. *Arthrodia.* In this form of articulation, the extent of motion is limited, as in the articulations of both extremities of the clavicle and ribs, in the articulations of the radius with the ulna, of the fibula with the tibia, of the articular processes of the vertebræ, and of the bones of the carpus and tarsus with one another, &c.

2. *Ginglymus* (γιγγλυμός, a hinge). *Hinge-like* articulation, in which the bones move upon one another in two directions only, viz., forwards and backwards ; but the degree of motion may be very considerable. Examples occur in the elbow, the wrist, the knee, the ankle, the lower jaw, &c.

3. *Enarthrosis* (ἐν, in, ἄρθρωσις, articulation). *Ball-and-socket* joint, the most extensive in its range of motion of all the movable joints. The best example of this kind of joint is the articulation of the head of the femur with the accetabulum.

III. *Amphi-arthrosis*, or *Mixed Articulation.*

This kind of articulation is intermediate between the immovable and the movable forms. It is characterized by having an intervening substance between the contiguous ends of the bones, and permitting only a slight or obscure degree of motion. Examples occur in the connection between the bodies of the vertebræ, the union of the first two pieces of the sternum, and the sacro-iliac and pubic symphyses. This articulation has been called *diarthrose de continuité.*

ARTI'CULO MORTIS. At the critical moment of death. A term applied to a person who is moribund, or dying.

ARTI'CULUS NOTHUS (*nothus*, νόθος, spurious). *Fractura non*

coiens. Ununited fracture, or false joint.

A'RTOS (ἄρτος, a loaf of wheaten-bread). The Greek term for wheaten-bread, as distinguished from μᾶζα, or barley bread. *Arto-creas* is bread-meat or sandwich; *arto-gala*, bread and milk, perhaps a poultice; *arto-meli*, bread and honey, possibly a cataplasm.

A'RTUS (ἄρω, to adapt; hence ἄρθρον). This term properly means a *joint*—"per membra, per artus," in every limb and joint. But it is taken in a more general sense, and applied to the *limbs* of the body. See *Membrum.*

ARYTÆ'NOID CARTILAGES (ἀρύταινα, an ewer, εἶδος, likeness). A term applied to two triangular cartilages of the larynx. The derivation of the term relates to the appearance of both cartilages taken together, and covered by mucous membrane. In the animals which were the principal subjects of dissection among the ancients, the opening of the larynx with the arytænoid cartilages bears a striking resemblance to the mouth of a pitcher or *ewer* having a large spout.

ARYTÆ'NOID GLANDS. The mucous glands situated in the arytæno-epiglottidean folds of the larynx.

ASA-FŒ'TIDA. A gum-resin obtained, by incision, from the living root of *Narthex Asa-fœtida*, an Indian umbelliferous plant.

ASAPHI'A (ἀσάφεια, from α, priv., σαφής, clear). This Greek term denotes, generally, want of clearness, uncertainty, as of the mind; but it has been employed, in a special sense, to denote a want of clearness of *articulation* or speech.

ASBE'STOS (α, priv., σβέννυμι, to extinguish). A fibrous variety of hornblende or tremolite, of so soft a texture that it can be spun and woven like flax, and so *incombustible* that it can be cleaned, when dirty, by *burning* it. There are several varieties, all more or less flexible and fibrous, and termed *amianthus*, or mountain-flax, &c.

A'SCARIS (ἀσκαρίζω, to jump). The name of a genus of parasitical cœlelminthous worms found in the human body. *Ascaris lumbricoides* is the long and round worm; *ascaris vermicularis*, the thread or maw-worm; *ascaris mystax*, the round worm of the cat, rarely found in man. See *Vermes.*

A'SCI (ἀσκός, a sack). The tubes or membranous bladders which contain the sporules of cryptogamic plants. See *Apothecia.*

ASCI'DIANS. A group of animals belonging to the tunicate division of mollusca; they form a connecting link between invertebrates and vertebrates.

ASCI'DIUM (ἀσκίδιον, dim. of ἀσκος, a leathern bag). A name given to the petiole of certain plants, when it is leaf-like, and the margins are folded inwards, so as to form a *closed* urn or pitcher. See *Ampulla.*

ASCI'TES (ἀσκός, a sack; a skin-bottle; a big bellied man). *Hydrops ventris*, vel *abdominis.* Dropsy of the belly or abdomen. It was so named from the presence of the fluid in the peritonæum, as in a skin or bag. It is one of the three species of dropsy recognised by the ancients, the others being *anasarca* and *tympanites.*

ASCOCOCCUS (ἀσκός, a sack, κοκκος, a kernal). Pellicle cocci. A genus of *coccaceæ* resembling micrococcus, but the cocci grows in gelatinous particles. The genus comprises—

Ascococcus Billrothii. Small

lobules of cocci forming a cream-like skin on the surface of nutrient fluids. They were first observed on putrid broth.

ASCOMYCETES (*ἀσκός*, a sack, *μύκης*, a fungus). A family of fungi the spores of which are formed in *asci* or sacs.

ASE'PTA, ASEPTIC (*ἄσηπτος*, not liable to rot). Terms applied to substances which are themselves free from putrefaction, and which cannot convey the causes of putrefaction to others.

ASI'TIA (*α*, priv., *σῖτος*, food). Literally, *want of food.* Hippocrates employs the word to denote fasting, and also want of appetite.

ASO'DES (*ἀσώδης*, from *ἄση*, nausea, and the termination *-ώδης*, denoting *fulness*). *Subject to nausea* as applied to a patient or a diathesis ; or *accompanied by nausea*, as applied to terms expressing pain, fever, &c.

A'SPERA ARTE'RIA. Literally, a rough air-vessel. The trachea ; the wind-pipe which conveys the air into the lungs, named from the inequality of its cartilages. See *Arteria.*

ASPERGIL'LUS GLAUCUS (*Aspergo*, to scatter). The ordinary blue mould found on jams, fruits. It consists of a mycelium from which arise the conidia filaments, as well as sexual organs. The species *A. auricularis* and *A. flavescens* have been found in the external auditory meatus.

ASPE'RMIA (*ἄσπερμος*, from *α*, priv., and *σπέρμα*, semen). Complete absence of seminal secretion, occurring in atrophy or from absence of the testes.

ASPE'RSION (*aspergere*, to sprinkle). A kind of *affusion* in which the liquid is thrown, drop by drop, like rain, upon the body. *Aspersio* is the act of besprinkling ; *aspergo* is the sprinkling itself.

ASPHALT. A solid bituminous substance, probably derived from decayed vegetable matter.

ASPHY'XIA (*α*, priv., *σφύξις*, the pulse). *Defectus pulsûs ; defectus animi.* This term simply means *pulselessness*, but is now used much in the same sense as apnœa, being applied to the effect produced by preventing access of oxygen to the blood ; *apnœa* leads to *asphyxia*, in the original sense of the term.

ASPIRA'TION, PNEUMATIC (*aspiratio*, a blowing to or upon). The operation of drawing off gas or liquid from a tumor, by means of a pneumatic apparatus termed *aspirator.*

ASSAY'ING (*essayer*, to try). The chemical operation of ascertaining the quality of a metal, usually gold and silver, in an ore or mixture. It differs from *Analysis* only in degree, and is performed in the *dry way* by heat, or in the *moist way* by acids, &c. See *Cupellation.*

A'SSIDENT SIGNS (*assidere*, to sit by). A term applied to *occasional* signs of a disease. They are distinguished from *pathognomonic* signs, which are *inseparable* from a disease.

ASSIMILA'TION (*assimilare*, to make like). The conversion of food into nutriment. 1. To the process of the mingling of the food, in the form of chyle, with the blood, Prout gave the name *primary assimilation.* 2. To the subsequent changes in the capillaries, and those connected with the formation and modification of the lymph, he gave the name *secondary assimilation.*

ASSO'CIATE MOVEMENTS.

Consensual Movements. Those movements which, contrary to our will, accompany other, voluntary, movements, those connected by habit or sympathy. Thus, the eye cannot be moved inwards, by the action of the rectus internus, without contraction of the Iris being produced.

ASTEATO'DES (α, priv., στεατώδης, tallowy). A term denoting deficiency in the sebaceous secretion ; deficient action of the sebaceous glands.

A'STER (ἀστήρ, a star). The name applied to the star-like body, of which two are produced, seen during cell-multiplication. See *Cell.*

ASTHENI'A (ἀσθένεια, want of strength). A failure or loss of strength.

A'STHENIC DISEASES (ἀσθενικός, weakly ; ἀσθενης, weak, from α, priv., σθένος, strength). Diseases characterized by want of vigour. The term *asthenic* is nearly synonymous with the words *typhoid* and *adynamic.* See *Sthenic.*

ASTHENO'PIA (ἀσθενής, weak, ὤψ, the eye). Weak sight, weakness of the eyes. *Muscular asthenopia*, imperfect convergence of the eyes from weakness of the internal recti ; *accommodative asthenopia*, weakness of the ciliary muscle from over-use in hypermetropic patients ; *retinal asthenopia* is due to hyperæsthesia of the retina.

A'STHMA (ἀσθμάζω, to breathe heavily). Dyspnœa occurring in paroxysms, with intervals of freedom of respiration. *Humoral asthma*, or bronchorrhœa, is characterized by bronchial flux ; *congestive asthma*, or dry catarrh, by scanty expectoration ; *spasmodic asthma*, by presumed spasmodic action of the muscular fibres of the air-tubes ; *hay-asthma*, by the peculiarities of hay-fever ; and *hysteric asthma*, by extraordinary frequency of the respirations, with perfectly healthy sound of the chest and breathing. *Asthma cultrariorum* is Grinders' asthma ; *asthma metallariorum*, Miners' asthma.

ASTI'GMATISM (α, priv., στίγμα, a spot). A term applied by Dr. Donders to the phenomena which result from an inequality of the refractive media of the eye ; the rays of a cone of light do not all come to a focus at one point on the retina ; this is chiefly due to the fact that the cornea is more highly refractive in the vertical than in the horizontal meridian. If when accommodation is paralyzed by atropine, a vertical line be seen more clearly than a horizontal one, then the horizontal meridian is the more defective of the two.

1. *Simple astigmatism*, where one meridian is emmetropic, and that at right angles myopic or hypermetropic.

2. *Compound myopic* and *compound hypermetropic astigmatism*, when the meridia are either unequally myopic, or unequally hypermetropic.

3. *Mixed astigmatism*, when one meridian is myopic, and the other hypermetropic.

4. *Lenticular astigmatism* arises from an inequality in the curves of the different meridians of the crystalline lens.

5. *Regular astigmatism* embraces forms 1, 2, and 3, in all of which the principal meridians are at right angles to each other.

6. *Irregular astigmatism.* In this form the refraction varies in the same meridian and the principal meredian vary in relation to each other.

ASTIGMO'METER. An instrument employed in cases of *astigmatism*, for determining, and

noting, for the guidance of the optician, the precise angular position of the axes of the cylindrical lenses required for correction.

ASTRA'GALUS (ἀστράγαλος, a die). The ankle-bone ; the analogous bones of some animal were used by the Ancients as dice.

ASTRI'CTION (*astrictio*, a power of binding close). The action of an astringent ; a contraction of parts on the application of certain substances. The term was formerly used for constipation.

ASTRI'NGENT PRINCIPLE (*astringere*, to bind). A binding and contracting principle contained in the husks of nuts, of walnuts, in green tea, and eminently in the gall-nut. From the use of this principle in tanning skins it has obtained the name of *tannin*.

ASTRI'NGENTS (*astringere*, to bind). Remedies which contract the animal fibre, and arrest fluxes, hæmorrhages, diarrhœa, &c.

ASTROBOLI'SMUS (ἄστρον, a star, βάλλω, to strike). *Astroblesia*. The state of one star-struck, stricken by the sun, withered. The term has been applied to apoplexy, from the supposition of stellar influence. *See Sideratio*.

ASYNE'RGIA (α, neg., συνεργία, co-operation). An absence of the natural co-ordination in the action of different muscles or groups of muscles.

ASY'STOLISM (ἀσύστολος, without contraction). A term applied to the incomplete contraction of the left ventricle in some forms of heart disease.

ATACTICALLY APHASIC (ἄτακτος, out of order, ἀφασία, speechlessness). A term applied by Küssmaal to one who is able to form the sounds and syllables of familiar words, but unable to regroup these sounds and syllables in any other unfamiliar way (*Power and Sedgewick*).

A'TAVISM (*atavus*, a forefather ; strictly, a great-grandfather's grandfather). A term applied to a curious phenomenon of hereditary predisposition, in which the disappearance of a peculiarity of form, character, or morbid tendency, during one generation, is succeeded by its reappearance in the next. See *Hereditary*.

ATA'XIA (α, priv., τάξις, order). Ataxy ; irregularity ; a term applied to the *disorder* which characterizes *fever* of no certain type. The term is also applied to the *pulse*, when it is not simply irregular or uneven, but when it has no order in its irregularity ; it is then *atactic*, or disorderly.

1. *Ataxia, Progressive Locomotor*. A disease of the spinal cord in which a want of co-ordination of the ordinary muscular movements is an important symptom ; amongst the earlier symptoms are, loss of knee-jerk and shooting pains in the extremities, especially in the lower extremities.

2. The *Atactic Apophyses*, or irregular offshoots of the old writers, applied to a vein, signified its extreme subdivisions.

ATAXIC APHASIA. The loss of power to put together and pronounce as a whole the various sounds which make up certain words. See *At. Aphasic*.

ATA'XIC FEVER (α, priv., τάξις, order). Irregular fever, in which the brain and nervous system are chiefly affected.

ATELE'CTASIS (ἀτελής, imperfect, ἔκτασις, extension). *Imperfecta explicatio*. 1. "Imperfect expansion of the lung in a newborn child" (*Nom. of Dis.*). 2. This term and *apneumatosis* are used synonymously, but in its strict

sense the latter term is applied to a portion of a lung which, at one time functionally active, has become airless; *atelectasis*, however, to a lung, or portion of a lung, which has never been inflated with air.

ATEL'IA (ἀτέλεια, imperfection). The condition of a defectively formed fœtus.

ATHE'RMANCY (α, priv., θερμαίνομαι, to become hot). The property of arresting the passage of radiant heat. An *athermanous* substance is sometimes spoken of as being *opaque to heat*. See *Diathermancy*.

ATHERO'MA (ἀθήρωμα, a tumor filled with matter resembling ἀθήρη, gruel or pap). A granular and fatty degeneration of the intima of an artery which has been the subject of arteritis. This disintegrative process may soften and cause rupture of the intima, and so form an *atheromatous ulcer*, or on the other hand the pultaceous material may calcify and undergo the so-called ossification. "The three conditions, semi-cartilaginous thickening, atheroma, and ossification, are the successive effects of the low inflammation for which the term *endarteritis deformans* is used by German authors."—*Wilks and Moxon*. The term is derived from the pultaceous or *pap-like* character of the deposits. See *Steatoma*.

ATHETO'SIS (ἄθετος, without position or place). The name given by Dr Hammond to the condition in which there is slow, irregular, and continued motion of the fingers and toes; the movements are more or less under the influence of the will, and may or may not cease during sleep. It may follow hemiplegia; the corpus striatum and optic thalamus are stated by Dr Hammond to be the seat of the mischief causing the movements.

ATHRE'PSIA (α, neg., τρέφω, to nourish). Defective nutrition in children from injudicious feeding.

A'THRIX (α, priv., θρίξ, hair). Hairless; a term applied by Mason Good to a state characterized by diminished formation of hair. Thus *athrix calvities* is synonymous with Alopecia senilis, or senile baldness; and *athrix simplex* with Defluvium capillorum or the simple and progressive fall of the hair, producing thinness.

ATHY'MIA (ἀθυμία, despondency, from α, priv., θυμός, courage). Lowness of spirits; depression; despondency.

ATLA'NTAL ASPECT. That aspect of the neck and trunk which is directed towards the Atlas. The term *Atlantad* signifies "towards the atlantal aspect."

A'TLAS. The *first* or uppermost of the cervical vertebræ, articulating immediately with the occipital bone, and thus supporting the globe of the head,—as Atlas was said to support that of the earth.

ATMO'LYSIS (ἀτμός, vapour λύσις, a loosing or setting free). A method of separating gases by diffusion through a porous tube such as graphite: thus, on transmitting an explosive mixture of oxygen and hydrogen gases through a tobacco pipe, the hydrogen will pass through the pores of the tube so much more rapidly than the oxygen that their explosive character will be entirely destroyed. See *Diffusion*.

ATMOSPHERE (ἀτμος, vapour, σφαῖρα, a sphere). The envelope of gases and vapours which surrounds the earth. *Atmospheric air* consists chiefly of a mechanical mixture of nitrogen with one-fifth of its volume of oxygen, and very small portions of carbonic acid

and ammonia. The term "atmospheric air" was introduced to distinguish the atmosphere from other *airs*—a term formerly applied to all the *gases*.

1. *Atmospheric Pressure* is indicated by the height of a column of mercury. A mercurial column, 30 inches in length, presses on a given surface with the same force as the atmosphere in its ordinary state; and hence the force of a 60-inch column is equal to the pressure of *two atmospheres;* that of 15 inches to half an atmosphere; that of one inch to 1-30th of the atmospheric pressure.

2. *Atmospheres — two, three, &c.* Multiplied pressures of air, arising from condensation, the ordinary pressure being fifteen pounds on the square inch.

ATOCIA (ἄτοκος, barren). Sterility.

A'TOM (ἄτομος, that cannot be cut). An ultimate particle of matter, incapable of further division. The term *atom* is, however, not only hypothetical, but often inapplicable, as when half-atoms occur. *Equivalent* is only expressive when comparison with a correlative equivalent is directly implied. *Proportion* means similitude of ratios. *Proportional* is one of the terms of a proportion. *Combining quantity* or *weight* is sometimes expressive, but, besides being unwieldy, it is not always applicable. Dr. Donovan adds, the word *dose* is universally employed to designate a *determinate* or *definite quantity* of a thing *given;* it has the quality of involving nothing beyond a fact, and can often be used with advantage. See *Atom and Molecule.*

ATOM and MOLECULE. These terms have recently received new definitions, in compliance with the new views of atomicity. Thus an *Atom*, sometimes called "elementary atom," is the smallest quantity of an element or compound that can be *associated* with others, or transferred from one compound body to another; a *Molecule*, sometimes called "molecular atom," is the smallest quantity that can exist *isolated in a free state*, or stand by itself uncombined. See *Oxide of Oxygen.*

ATOMIC or EQUIVALENT PROPORTIONS. A law of the Atomic Theory according to which each element, in combining with other elements, or in displacing other elements from combination, does so in a fixed proportion, which may be stated numerically.

ATO'MIC HEAT. The term applied by Regnault to the specific heat of atoms. The *atomic heat* of a substance is the number obtained by multiplying its specific heat by its atomic weight.

ATO'MIC SATURATION. A term introduced to express a doctrine which affects all chemical compounds — viz., that each element is capable of combining with a certain limited number of atoms, and that this number can never be exceeded, although the energy of its affinities may have been increased by combination up to this point. See *Atomicity.*

ATO'MIC THEORY. A theory which deals with the indivisible particles of all substances, and comprehends three grand laws which form the foundation of chemical science. These are—1, the law of *definite* proportions; 2, the law of *multiple* proportions; and, 3, the law of *atomic* or *equivalent* proportions.

ATO'MIC VOLUME. The volume or measure of an equivalent or atomic proportion of a body, termed by M. Kopp the *specific*

volume. By dividing the atomic weight by this volume, we obtain the *calculated density.*

ATO'MIC WEIGHTS. A term connected with the theory founded on the supposition that matter consists of ultimate indivisible particles, called *atoms;* that these are of the same size and shape in the same body, but differ in *weight* in different bodies; and that bodies combine in definite proportions, with reference to those weights, which are hence called *atomic weights.*

ATOMI'CITY. A term of modern date introduced for the purpose of describing those properties of *atoms* which were otherwise described by the term "equivalence," and of enforcing the fact that the effects referred to belong really to atoms. By the *atomicity* of an element is meant the number expressing the hydrogen-atoms to which one atom (or volume) of that element is usually equivalent. Hence the following terms:—

1. *Mon-atomic, uni-equivalent, monad* elements, the atomic weights of which are represented by the same numbers as their equivalent weights. Chlorine is the type of one-atom elements.

2. *Di-atomic, bi-equivalent, dyad* elements, of which the number representing the equivalent weight is half of that which represents the atomic weight. Oxygen is the type of two-atom elements.

3. *Tri-atomic, ter-equivalent, triad* elements, of which the number representing the equivalent weight is commonly taken as identical with that which represents the atomic weight, though, if the equivalentic system were rigorously carried out, the equivalent should be one-third of the atomic weight. Nitrogen is the type of three-atom elements.

4. *Tetr-atomic, quadr-equivalent, tetrad* elements, of which the number representing the equivalent weight ought to be one-fourth of that which expresses the atomic weight, whereas it is usually represented as half that number. Carbon is the type of four-atom elements.

ATO'NIA (α, priv., τόνος, tone). A hippocratic word, denoting relaxation or want of tone in the system generally. It seems to have been applied to the coats of the veins, and reckoned among the four causes of hæmorrhage occurring without a wound. The term *atonic* is now applied to a disease characterized by *atonia,* or want of vital energy, as *atonic* gout, &c.

ATRA BILIS. *Nigra bilis.* Black bile: a term denoting melancholy or sadness: "quem nos furorem, μελαγχολίαν illi vocant; quasi vero atra bili solum mens, ac non sæpe vel iracundia graviore, vel timore, vel dolore moveatur."—*Cic.* Tusc. Dis.

Atrabiliarious. Affected with melancholy, which the Ancients attributed to the predominance of *atra bilis,* or black bile. The term *atrabiliary* has been applied to the arteries, capsules, and veins pertaining to the kidney—called also *renal* arteries, &c.

ATRE'SIA (α, priv., τράω, to perforate). Imperforation, as of the anus, meatus auditorius, uterus, vagina, &c. The substantive *atresia* is not found in Greek writers, but the adjective ἄτρητος occurs, both in an active and a passive signification. *Atresia iridis* is closure or imperforation of the pupil. See *Synechia.*

ATRIUM (the forecourt). The

term applied to that part of the auricle of the heart into which the blood is poured; it does not include the *appendix auricularis* or auricle proper.

ATRO'PHIA (α priv., τροφή, nourishment). Atrophy; want of nutrition; a disease of the whole body, or of any particular part; thus, *atrophy of the heart* is either a wasting of the heart, or a fatty degeneration of the muscular tissue of that organ; *atrophy of the brain* is "diminution of brain-substance without induration or softening;" *spinal atrophy* is a term synonymous with tabes dorsalis; *linear atrophy* is another name for morphœa atrophica when it occurs in bands or lines in different parts of the body; *progressive muscular atrophy*, a slowly advancing atrophy of the voluntary muscles ending in absolute loss of their functions. The disease depends upon a chronic inflammation of the anterior cornua of the spinal cord called *anterior poliomyelitis*.

ATRO'PIA. An organic alkaloid constituting the active principle of *Atropa belladonna*, or Deadly Nightshade.

ATTE'NUANTS (*attenuare*, to make thin). Diluents; medicine, which make thin, or dilute, the fluids of the body, as opposed to *inspissants*, or those which make thick or viscid.

ATTENUA'TIO (*attenuare*, to make thin). The lessening of weight or of consistency; emaciation. The term is also applied to the process by which a fluid becomes of less specific gravity, as when it undergoes fermentation and parts with carbonic acid. *Extenuatio* is a stronger term, and denotes the making *very* thin.

ATTO'LLENS (*attollere*, to lift up). A muscle which draws any part upwards, as the *attollens auriculam*, or superior auris, which raises the ear; also called *levator* or *elevator*.

ATTRA'CTION (*attrahere*, to draw to). A term denoting certain *physical* and *chemical* properties of matter.

1. *Attraction of Gravitation.* The tendency of *masses* of bodies to one another, at all distances. See *Gravity*.

2. *Capillary Attraction.* The power by which a liquid rises in a fine tube higher than the surface of the liquid which surrounds it.

3. *Electrical Attraction.* The tendency which bodies charged with opposite kinds of electricity have to attract each other.

4. *Magnetic Attraction.* The tendency of certain bodies, chiefly iron, to point towards the north pole of the earth and each other.

5. *Attraction of Cohesion.* The tendency of the *molecules* of a body to *cohere*, to form masses. It is the antagonist of *affinity*.

6. *Attraction of Affinity.* The tendency of the *atoms* of certain bodies to combine, to form *chemical compounds*. See *Affinity*.

7. *Attraction, elective.* A term denoting the apparent *choice* which bodies exhibit when under the influence of the attraction of affinity, the tendencies to combine being found to exist in different degrees between the particles of different bodies.

A'TTRAHENS AURIS (*attrahere*, to draw to). A muscle which draws the ear forwards and upwards; also called *anterior auris*, and prior auriculæ.

-ATUS. This termination, as also that of *-itus* denotes the presence of the substance indicated by the word which it terminates; as al*atus*, having wings; aur*itus*, having ears, &c.

AUDIPHONE (*audio*, to hear, *φωνή*, a sound). A hybrid term for an instrument which improves the power of hearing in the deaf. It consists of a thin vibratile plate which is held between the teeth, so that its vibrations are transmitted to the skull and so to the auditory nerve of the deaf person.

AUDI'TIO, AUDI'TUS (*audire*, to hear). The former term denotes the *act* of hearing; the latter, the *sense* of hearing. "*Auditiones* fictæ, quibus *auditus* sæpius patet, *audientiam* facere solent." The last term denotes *audience*, or attention given to a discourse.

AUERBACH'S PLEXUS. A plexus of sympathetic nerve-fibres and ganglia situated between the muscular coats of the intestine.

AU'RA (*αὔρα*, aura, a gentle breeze). A wafting air; a subtle, invisible fluid supposed to be wafted from a body; an effluvium emanation, or exhalation, as the aroma of flowers, the odour of the blood, &c.

1. *Aura electrica.* Electric breeze. A term sometimes applied to the currents of air which proceed from a point connected with a charged body, such as a needle attached to the prime conductor of an electric machine which is being worked.

2. *Aura epileptica.* A sensation of cold or pain felt in the extreme parts of the body, and gradually creeping upward to the head, before an attack of epilepsy—a kind of 'formicatio.'

3. *Aura podagrica.* A peculiar sensation creeping through the system in gout.

4. *Aura sanguinis.* The odour exhaled by blood newly drawn.

5. *Aura seminalis.* A term connected with the theory of the mode of action of the semen on the ovum, according to which it was supposed to take place through the intervention of a peculiar *emanation*, and not by immediate contact.

AU'RIC ACID (*aurum*, gold). A name proposed by Pelletier for the peroxide of gold, from its property of forming salts with alkaline bases. Its salts are called *aurates*.

AURI'CULA (dim. of *auris*, the ear). 1. An auricle; the flap of the ear, with the auditory tube. 2. Also the name of two cavities of the *heart* which lead to the ventricles, and resemble the external ear of some quadrupeds.

AURICULA'RIS (*auricula*, the external ear). A designation of the muscle which extends the little finger, or the *extensor minimi digiti*, from its turning up the little finger.

AURI'CULO-VENTRI'CULAR RING. The fibrous ring or opening which communicates between the auricle and the ventricle of the heart. This ring is larger on the right than on the left side.

AURI'GO (*aurum*, gold). Orange-skin; a term applied to an orange hue, diffused over the entire surface of the skin in newborn infants. Sauvages term it *ephelis lutea*. Also an old name for jaundice, derived from its colour.

AURIPIGME'NTUM (*aurum*, gold, *pigmentum*, paint). Orpiment; yellow sulphide of arsenic, of a brilliant yellow colour.

AURIPU'NCTURE (*auris*, the ear, *pungere*, to prick). Puncture of the membrana tympani of the ear.

AU'RIS (*audire*, to hear). The ear, generally. *Auricula* is the flap of the ear with the auditory tube.

Pinna is the flap of the ear only.

Auritus, having large or long ears; *auritulus*, dim., having small ears.

AURISCA'LPIUM (*auris*, the ear, *scalpere*, to scrape). A surgical instrument for cleansing the ear; an ear-pick,

AU'RUM. Gold; a yellow metal of great malleability and ductility. It is found generally native, massive, and disseminated in threads through a rock, or in grains in the sand of rivers.

1. *Aurum fulminans.* Aurate of ammonia; an explosive substance, produced by precipitating a solution of gold by means of ammonia.

2. *Aurum foliatum.* Aurum in libellis. Gold-leaf, for gilding pills.

3. *Aurum in musculis.* Shell-gold; made by grinding the cuttings of gold-leaf with thick gum-water, and spreading the ground gold in pond-mussel shells.

4. *Aurum potabile.* Gold dissolved and mixed with volatile oil.

5. *Aurum pulveratum.* True gold-powder; made by rubbing together grain-gold and quicksilver, then distilling off the quicksilver, or corroding it away with spirit of nitre, and heating the black powder which is left to redness.

The following are *Misnomers*:—

1. *Aurum musivum*, seu *mosaicum.* Mosaic gold; a name of the disulphide of tin, prepared in the form of golden-yellow spangles.

2. *Aurum sophisticum.* Powder-gold, or bronze-powder; consisting of verdigris, tutty, borax, &c., made into a paste with oil, and melted together; used in japan work as a good colour.

AUSCULTA'TION (*auscultare*, to listen; from the ancient *auses* for *aures* quasi *aures cultare*, i.e., *aures colere.* Or, "perhaps from an obsolete verb, *ausi-culare* or *aus-culare*, which would come from *ausi-cula*, an old form of *auricula*"—Smith). Auricular exploration. The act of listening by the application of the ear, in the examination of disease. It is termed *immediate*, when practised by the unassisted ear; *mediate*, when performed by means of the stethoscope. By this means certain sounds are heard which are indicative of disease or its probable absence in the organ under examination.

1. *Sounds of the Respiration.*

1. *Vesicular Murmur.* The natural sound produced when air enters the alveoli of the lungs; it somewhat resembles the sound made by gently drawing in air between the partially closed lips, is audible during inspiration, and is loudest where the lung comes nearest the surface. *Puerile breathing* is the term applied to the loud harsh vesicular murmur heard over the chest of children, and over one lung which is doing its own work and that of the other impaired by disease. *Senile breathing* indicates the feeble respiratory murmur heard over the lungs of aged people in whom the respiratory act is feeble. The terms *jerky*, *wavy*, *sighing*, are applied to the normal vesicular murmur when frequently and jerkily interrupted; it indicates some impediment to the ready entry of air into the alveoli. The *expiratory murmur* is almost inaudible during normal respiration, and, when evident to the ear, indicates the existence of some obstruction to the exit of air from the lungs, as in bronchial catarrh.

2. *Bronchial* or *Tubular Respiration* is a loud blowing sound heard during inspiration and expiration over the trachea, and less intensely

over the interscapular space ; when heard elsewhere over the chest, it indicates some pathological condition, such as consolidation of lung tissue, pulmonary cavity, &c.

3. *Cavernous, Amphoric, Metallic Respiration* resembles the sound produced by blowing into or across the mouth of a decanter ; it is bronchial breathing with the reverberation produced by a cavity superadded. The terms *amphoric, metallic* may be used when the murmur has a very distinct metallic ring. The phenomena may be due to a large superficial pulmonary cavity, or to pneumothorax. *Bruit d'airain* may be mentioned under this head ; it is the metallic tinkle heard when the ear of the auscultator is applied over a large pulmonary cavity, or pneumothorax, whilst a coin used as a pleximeter over the same cavity is struck by a second coin used as the plessor. *Metallic tinkling* is described by Laennec as "a peculiar sound which bears a striking resemblance to that emitted by a cup of metal, glass, or porcelain, when gently struck with a pin ;" it signifies the presence of a cavity.

4. *Souffle* or *Blowing* is a sound resembling that of air being actually drawn from or propelled into the ear of the auscultator when the patient coughs.

II. *Râles, Rhonchi, Rattles.*

These terms are all used in very much the same sense, and signify the bubbling, cracklingsounds heard during the passage of air through tubes more or less blocked by secretion or by a swollen mucous membrane. When heard in the alveoli and smaller tubes, they are due to separation of the expanding walls from the fluid contained between them ; the presence of fluid is not, however, necessary to their production, as the sounds may be produced by a separation of the walls of collapsed alveoli.

1. *Crepitating Râles, Fine Crepitation.* Fine sounds resembling those produced by rubbing the hair between the fingers close to the ear ; they are produced during inspiration.

2. *Mucous Râles.* A coarser sound than that of crepitating râles, like that of bubbles bursting. They sometimes approach in character the crepitating râles, and are then termed *subcrepitant*, so that this latter term indicates a sound intermediate in fineness between (1) and (2).

3. *Sonorous Râles*, also termed *rhonchi*, are of a snoring character and low-pitched ; they are produced in the larger tubes.

4. *Sibilant Râles*, high-pitched, hissing or whistling sounds, produced in the smaller tubes. Both (3) and (4) are heard during inspiration and expiration.

III. *Sounds produced within the pleural cavity.*

1. *Succussion or Splashing.* On shaking a patient with hydropneumothorax, a splashing sound is heard, due to the presence of both air and fluid in the same cavity.

2. *Amphoric Bubble* occurs in the same pathological condition as the above ; it is single, and is produced by making the patient bend forward, when a gurgling sound is heard, due to the displacement of air.

3. *Pleuritic Rub.* A friction sound produced by the rubbing together of the opposed inflamed pleural surfaces ; it varies in character, being sometimes of a crackling

nature, sometimes like the creaking of a saddle.

IV. *Sounds of the Voice.*

1. *Bronchophony.* A clear and intensified voice sound heard normally over the larnyx and over the bifurcation of the trachea behind, and pathologically over consolidated lung and pulmonary cavities.

2. *Pectoriloquy.* A clear and exaggerated bronchophony. The term *whispering pectoriloquy* is sometimes used to express the very audible non-articulate sound heard as it were at the mouth of the stethoscope when the patient whispers.

3. *Ægophony* is applied to the nasal twang (resembling the bleating of a goat) of the voice heard through a thin layer of fluid. *Ægobronchophony* is ægophony rendered more evident to the ear by the presence of consolidated lung in addition to that of fluid.

V. *Sounds of the Heart.*

1. *Normal cardiac sounds.* These are two, the first the more prolonged, and the second the shorter and sharper : thus, *lubb—dup.*

2. *Cardiac Murmur.* The term applied to a sound of a blowing character heard in certain morbid conditions of the heart. For different murmurs, see *Heart Murmurs.*

3. *Bruit de cuir neuf.* The sound resembling the creaking of a new saddle, heard in pericarditis.

4. *Bruit de frottement.* A rubbing murmur heard in pericarditis.

5. *Bruit de râpe.* A harsh rasping valvular murmur.

6. *Bruit de scie.* Somewhat similar to the preceding, heard in mitral stenosis.

7. *Bruit de Soufflet.* This sound resembles the blowing of a bellows ; it passes by a gradual transition into (5) and (6).

8. *Frémissement cataire.* A thrill or tremor like the purring of a cat, perceived by the finger when applied over the seat of the cardiac impulse in some cases of mitral stenosis.

VI. *Sounds of the Vessels.*

1. *Bruit de soufflet intermittent.* An intermittent blowing sound, occasioned by contraction of the calibre of an artery, from tumor, &c. It is sufficient to compress the artery with the stethoscope to produce this sonnd.

2. *Bruit de soufflet continu.* A continuous blowing and snoring sound, resembling the blowing noise of the bellows of a forge. The *bruit de diable*, or sound of the humming-top, is a variety of this soufflet. Sometimes a kind of tune of the arteries is heard, resembling the humming of certain insects ; this is called *sifflement modulé, ou chant des artères.* The *bruit de mouché* is a buzzing sound like that of a fly, and is heard over the jugular veins and enlarged thyroid body in exophthalmic goitre.

3. *Aneurysmal Bruit.* A loud systolic murmur heard on applying a stethoscope over an aneurysm.

VII. *Sounds of the Abdomen.*

1. *Bruit placentaire.* A murmur of varying character, sometimes harsh, sometimes blowing, heard over certain parts of the pregnant uterus ; it is probably due to the coursing of the blood through the vessels and sinuses of the uterine wall, and the better term is *uterine souffle.*

2. *Funic souffle.* A blowing murmur synchronous with the sounds of the fœtal heart, and most

audible over an area immediately adjoining the points where these are best heard.

3. *Fœtal Pulsation.* The rapid tic-tac of the fœtal heart which becomes audible after the fourth month of pregnancy.

4. *Peritoneal Rub.* A friction sound occasionally heard over different parts of the abdomen in peritonitis, over the liver during the movements of respiration in cases of perihepatitis.

VIII. *Sounds of Muscles.*

Muscular Bruit. A peculiar sound heard on applying the stethoscope over a contracting muscle.

AUTO'CHTHONOUS (*αὐτόχθων*, sprung from the land itself). A term applied to a thrombus or *clot* of coagulated blood formed at the spot where it is found. See *Thrombosis.*

AUTOCINE'SIS (*αὐτός*, one's self, *κίνησις*, movement). Voluntary movement.

AUTOGE'NETIC (*αὐτός* ; *γένεσις*, production). The term applied to puerperal fever when the special poison is supposed to have been formed in the system of the patient.

AUTO'GENOUS (*αὐτός*, one's self, *γίνομαι*, to be produced). A term applied by Prof. Owen to parts or processes which are developed from independent centres. Thus, the *autogenous* parts of a vertebra are its *elements*, as distinguished from its *exogenous* parts, or its *processes.*

Autogenous "soldering." A process of constructing chambers of leaden plates by fusing their edges *without solder*, which would be rapidly corroded by acid vapours. The term is a misnomer.

AUTOMA'TIC MOTIONS (*αὐτόματος*, of his own accord). Those muscular actions which are not dependent on the mind, and which are either persistent, or take place periodically with a regular rhythm, and are dependent on normal causes seated in the nerves or the central organs of the nervous system.

AUTOPHONOMA'NIA (*αὐτοφόνος*, a self-murderer, *μανία*, madness). Suicidal mania.

AU'TOPLASTY (*αὐτός*, one's self, *πλάσσω*, to form). A general term for those surgical operations in which an injured part of the body is repaired by means of the healthy parts in the immediate neighbourhood of the lesion, as in rhinoplasty, cheilöplasty, blepharoplasty, &c. See *Heteroplasty.*

AUTO'PSIA (*αὐτοψία*, from *αὐτός*, one's self, *ὄπτομαι*, to see), Literally, seeing with "one's own eyes;" a term curiously applied to post-mortem examination, or inspection, of the body after death.

AVA or KAVA-KAVA. The root of *Piper methysticum*, used by the Pacific islanders for intoxicating purposes, and recently employed in Europe as a remedy in gonorrhœa, &c.

AVALANCHE THEORY. A theory whereby Pflüger explains the fact that the further away from a muscle a stimulus is applied to its nerve, the greater is the effect, "*vires acquirit eundo.*"

AVOGA'DRO'S LAW. A law which asserts that equal volumes of different gases, at the same pressure and temperature, contain an equal number of molecules.

AVULSION (*avello*, to tear away). The extirpation of anything, as the removal of a polypus.

AX'ILLA (*ala*, a wing). 1. The arm-pit; the space between the side of the chest and the shoulder. Hence the term *axillary*,

applied to parts belonging to the *axilla*, or arm-pit. 2. In botany, the term *axilla* is applied to buds which are developed in the angle formed by a leaf-stalk and the stem; the *normal* position of every bud is axillary in this sense; buds otherwise developed are termed *extra-axillary*.

A'XIS. *Vertebra dentata.* A designation of the second cervical vertebra, from its presenting a tooth-like process, on which, as on an axis, the atlas, or first vertebra, turns. Also a designation of the *modiolus*, or central, conical, bony nucleus of the cochlea.

A'XIS, CŒ'LIAC. The first single trunk given off by the abdominal aorta.

A'XIS-CY'LINDER. The name given by Purkinje to the central filament or axis-fibre of a nerve, or primitive band of Remak.

A'XIS, THY'ROID. A short trunk arising from the front of the subclavian artery, close to the inner border of the anterior scalenus.

AXU'NGIA (so called from its being used to grease wheels—ab *axe* rotarum quæ *unguuntur*). Axunge, hog's lard, or the *Adeps præparatus* of the Pharmacopœia.

AXU'NGIA ARTICULA'RIS. *Unguen articulare.* Names of the peculiar lubricating fluid which facilitates the motions of the joints, commonly called *synovia*.

AXU'NGIA CA'STORIS. *Pinguedo Castoris.* The secretion found in the *oil-sacs* near the rectum of the Castor Fiber, or Beaver.

A'ZOTE (α, priv., ζωή, life). A constituent part of the atmosphere, so called from its being incapable, alone, of supporting life. This gas is also called *nitrogen*, from its being the basis of *nitric acid*.

Azotic and *Azotous acid.* Other names for nitric and nitrous acid, respectively, azote and nitrogen being the same gas.

AZOTU'RIA (*azote*, and οὐρέω, to make water). A variety of chronic diuresis, in which a *greater* quantity of urea is excreted in the urine than in the healthy state. See *Anazoturia*.

A'ZYGOS (α, priv., ζυγός, a yoke). A term applied to parts which are single, *not in pairs*, as to a *process* of the sphenoid bone, a *vein* of the thorax, and a *muscle* of the uvula.

B

BA'CCA. A berry, consisting in a restricted sense, of seeds embedded in pulp; as a rule, indehiscent; inferior; the outer portion of the pericarp being thin-skinned, as in ribes, &c. The term, however, comprises the uva, the pepo, and the amphisarca.

BA'CCHIA (*Bacchus*, the god of wine). A goblet or drinking-vessel; a term applied to *gutta rosacea*, as indicative of a cause,—a cause distinctly stated by Plenck, in his *gutta rosacea œnopoteron* (οἰνοποτήρων, wine-bibbers). See *Acne*.

BA'CILLUS. (*bacillum*, a little stick). A genus of Bacteriaceæ. There are cocci and rods, or rods only, forming straight and twisted threads. Spore-formation present in either rods or cocci. It comprises :—

1. *Bacillus subtilis.* Hay bacillus. Cylindrical rods which are three times as long as they are broad. In an impoverished nutrient medium, rod formation is replaced by spore-formation. They are ærobic. A culture is best obtained by making a decoction of hay.

2. *Bacillus anthracis.* The bacillus of splenic fever, woolsorter's disease, and malignant pustule. Rods of varying length, and threads made up of rods and cocci. The rods are straight, sometimes curved, stain deeply with aniline dyes, and are composed of segments, the ends of which are truncated at right angles, having between them a clear linear space. By double staining, each rod is seen to consist of a membranous sheath, with hyaline contents. The spores gain access to the human body by direct inoculation through a wound (*malignant pustule*), through the lungs (*pulmonary anthrax, wool-sorter's disease*), and by the alimentary canal (*intestinal anthrax*).

3. *Bacillus tuberculosis.* Very thin rods, with rounded ends, straight or curved, and frequently beaded. They are found in the sputum of phthisical patients, in the tubercles, and in the giant cells. Their growth can only take place between the temperatures of 30° and 40° C.

4. *Bacillus typhosus.* Bacillus of typhoid fever. Rods which form filaments sometimes exhibiting spore-formation and staining badly with aniline dyes ; they have been found in the inflamed Peyer's patches, the spleen, mesenteric glands, and lungs in fatal cases of typhoid fever. Inoculation experiments have given negative results.

5. *Bacillus lepræ.* Fine slender rods occasionally pointed at both ends, sometimes beaded, and often possessing bright oval spores. They occur in the cutaneous nodules of tubercular leprosy and in the interstitial tissues of the nerves in anæsthetic leprosy.

Other members of the genus are :—*B. ulna, B. tumescens, B. megaterium, B. Fitzianus, B. Cyanogenus* (*Bacillus of blue milk*), *B. acidi lactici, B. œdematis maligni, B. of septicæmia of mice, B. of diphtheria of man, B. malariæ, B. mallei* (*B. of glanders*), *B. caucasicus, B. dysodes, B. Hansenii, B. erythrosporus and B. ruber.* (*Crookshank.*)

BACILLARY LAYER OF THE RETINA. The layer of rods and cones.

BACK-STROKE OF THE HEART. A popular expression for the *diastole* or dilatation, as distinguished from the *systole* or contraction, of the ventricles of the heart.

BACTE'RIA (βακτήριον, a rod), or *Schizomycetes.* The general term for a large number of microscopic unicellular organisms devoid of chlorophyl, and consisting of an albuminoid body called mycoprotein ; they multiply by transverse subdivision. No satisfactory classification at present exists, owing to the imperfect knowledge of their life history. The present methods of distinguishing between one kind and another depend upon the size, shape, and manner of growth in sterilized gelatine of these organisms. Cohn classifies them according to shape into—

Sphærobacteria (σφαῖρα, a sphere). Minute bright non-moving globular bodies often aggregated together into chains or colonies (*zooglœa*), as *Micrococcus* and *Sarcina*, of both of which there are many species ; the latter is found

under certain conditions in the stomach, combined together in sets of four or more.

Microbacteria (μικρός, small). Bacteria proper; minute rod-like actively moving bodies, as *Bacterium termo* found in putrefying fluids, and *Bacterium lineola*, larger than the last, found in infusions.

Desmobacteria (δεσμός, from δέω, to bind), *Filobacteria*. Larger rod-like bodies of two kinds, the one straight, *bacillus*, the other curved, *vibrio*. Of *Bacillus* the best known are *B. subtilis* found in hay infusions, *B. anthracis* in splenic fever and malignant pustule, *B. tuberculosis* in tubercle, and *B. leprœ* in leprosy.

Spirobacteria (σπεῖρα, a coil). Spiral organisms, of which there are two genera: *spirochæta* with long flexible close-wound spirals, and *Spirillum* with short stiff open spirals. *Spirochæta Obermeieri* has been found in the blood during relapsing fever, *S. denticola* in the nose of those suffering from nasal catarrh. *Spirillum volutans* is the largest of all bacteria, and is occasionally found in drinking-water. Many of the forms described as distinct species in Cohn's classification are regarded by others as different stages in the life history of micrococci.

Crookshank in his work on "Bacteriology" adopts Zopf's classification as follows:—

1. *Coccaceæ* (κόκκος, a kernel). Possessing only cocci and thread-forms resulting from the juxtaposition of cocci. Fission in one or more directions. *Genera*—Streptococcus, Micrococcus, Merismopedia, Sarcina, Ascococcus.

2. *Bacteriaceæ* (βακτήριον, a rod). Possessing mostly cocci, rods and thread forms. Division occurs in one direction. *Genera* — Bacterium, Spirillum, Vibrio, Leuconostoc, Bacillus, Clostridium.

3. *Leptotricheæ* (λεπτόθριξ, with fine hair). Possessing cocci, rods and thread forms with a distinction between base and apex. The thread-forms are straight or spiral. *Genera*—Leptothrix, Beggiatoa, Crenothrix, Phragmidiothrix.

4. *Cladothrideæ* (κλάδος, a short, θρίξ, hair). Possessing cocci, rods, thread and spirals. Thread-forms provided with false branchings. *Genus*—Cladothrix.

He adds a list of bacteria which are not recogniesd as distinct species in the above classification.

BACTERIUM (βακτήριον, a rod). A genus of Bacteriaceæ. There are cocci and rods, or rods only, joined together to form threads. Spore-formation is absent or unknown. The genus comprises—

1. *Bacterium ureæ*. (Micrococcus ureæ). Ærobic cocci occurring singly in chains and in rods in ammoniacal urine.

2. *Bacterium aceti*. It occurs in the form of cocci, short and long rods, leptothrix-forms and Zoogloœa. Its presence converts the alcohol of wine into vinegar.

3. *Bacterium Pasteurianum*. This is morphologically similar to B. aceti, but the cells contain a starch-like substance which is turned blue by iodine; it occurs in beer-wort.

4. *Bacterium pneumoniæ crouposæ*. Ellipsoidal and round cocci occurring singly, in pairs in rods and thread-forms; the cell membrane develops into a gelatinous capsule. They have been found in pneumonic exudations.

Other members are *B. diphtheritica*, *Panhistophyton ovatum* (the cause of pébrine), *B. Pflügeri*, *B. ianthinum*, *B. synxanthum* (the

bacterium of yellow milk), *B. merismopedioides*, and *B. Zopfii*.

BADEN, MINERAL WATERS OF (Austria). Sulphurous waters, flowing from eleven springs into fifteen reservoirs or baths, at the rate of 80,640 cubic feet every twenty-four hours. The temperature of the hottest spring is 99°, that of the coolest 86° Fahr.

BADEN, MINERAL WATERS OF (Switzerland). Thermal springs, containing carbonic acid gas, marine salt, Glauber's salt, carbonate of lime, and magnesia. The highest temperature is 107° Fahr.

BADEN-BADEN, MINERAL WATERS OF. Thermal springs, seventeen in number, impregnated with salt, alum, and sulphur. Their temperature ranges from 115° to 153° Fahr.

BAER, VESICLE OF. See *Graafian Vesicle*. Von Baer was a Russian Physiologist, 1792–1876.

BAKER'S ITCH. *Psoriasis pistoria*. Eczema of the hands, in bakers, produced by local irritation; it was formerly called *lichen agrius*.

BAKER'S SALT. A name given to the sub-carbonate of ammonia, or smelling salts, from its being used by bakers, as a substitute for yeast, in the manufacture of some of the finer kinds of bread.

BA'LANCEMENT. *Compensation*. A law of teratogeny, by which, according to Geoffrey St. Hilaire, excessive development of one organ is supposed to be balanced or compensated by defective development of another, and *vice versa*.

BALANI'TIS (*βάλανος*, glans). *Gonorrhœa externa* vel *præputialis*. Inflammation of the surface of the glans penis and inside of the prepuce, with profuse purulent discharge and excoriation. Some writers term the disease *balanitis* when the glans only is affected, and *balanoposthitis* (see *Posthitis*), when complicated with inflammation of the lining of the prepuce. See *Vulvitis*.

BALAU'STA (*βαλαύστιον*, the flower of the wild pomegranate). A spurious fruit, consisting of many-seeded achænia, arranged in two circles, and blended with a fleshy disc, as in Punica. See *Pomum*.

BALBU'TIES. Stammering. This is not a classical word, but in pure Latin *balbus* denotes one who lisps, or is incapable of pronouncing certain letters; *blæsus* one who stammers, or has an impediment in his speech. See *Bambalia*.

BALDNESS. Loss of hair. When the loss is absolute, it is called *alopecia;* when circumscribed, *area, tinea decalvans*, &c. See these terms.

BALDWIN'S PHOSPHORUS. The fused nitrate of lime. This salt is so termed from its property of emitting a beautiful white light in the dark, when kept in a stoppered vial, after exposure for some time to the direct rays of the sun.

BALI'STA (*βάλλω*, to cast). A sling. The astragalus was formerly called *os balistæ*, from its being cast by the Ancients from their slings. There are also the terms *ballista* and *ballistra*.

BALL-AND-SOCKET JOINT. *Enarthrosis*. A species of movable articulation, in which the spheroidal surface furnished by one bone plays in a cup furnished by another, as in the hip-joint. See *Articulation*.

BALLI'SMUS (*βαλλίζω*, to trip or caper). A jumping about. A term which has been applied to choreic movements.

BALLOO'N. A chemical instrument or receiver, of a spherical form, for condensing vapours from retorts.

BALLOONING OF THE RECTUM. A characteristic dilated condition of the lower 3 or 4 inches of the rectum in stricture, whether due to malignant or other diseases.

BA'LLOTTEMENT (*ballotter*, French, to toss or bandy a ball at tennis). The repercussion or falling back of the fœtus, after being raised and made to float in the liquor amnii by an impulse of the finger introduced into the vagina and applied to the vaginal wall immediately in front of the cervix uteri.

BALL SODA. *Black-ash.* A mixture of carbonate of soda and oxysulphide of calcium.

BALM (*βάλσαμον*, balsamum). 1. An aromatic labiate plant named *Melissa officinalis.* 2. The resinous and odoriferous or aromatic sap or juice of certain trees. 3. Any fragment or valuable ointment. 4. Anything which soothes or mitigates pain.

BALM OF GILEAD. The prince of balsams, or True Balsam of Mecca; the resinous juice obtained by incisions into the *Balsamodendron Gileadense*, a small tree found only in part of India and in Arabia about Mecca. It was sold in Rome for double its weight in silver.

BALNEOTHERAPEI'A. A hybrid term for *balaneiotherapeia* (*βαλανεῖον*, a bath, *θεραπεία*, medical treatment), denoting the treatment of disease by means of baths.

BA'LNEUM (balineum, from *βαλανεῖον*, a bath). A bathing-chamber; a bath. In the plural *balneæ*, *-arum*, fem., and sometimes *balnea*, *-orum*, neut. Italian *bagno;* French, *bain.* See *Bath.*

1. *Balneum* and *balineum* were terms used for the water-bath, which a master of a family had in his house; *balneæ* and *balineæ*, for public bathing-places. All referred to baths artificially heated.

2. *Balneum siccum.* A dry bath. This term denotes the application of dry heated substances, as hot air, sand, ashes, salt, &c., to the skin to promote sweating. But the term *balneum* is inapplicable to such, since Celsus evidently confines it to a water-bath, while, under the head of "*Siccus calor*," he includes *arena calida*, the *laconicum*, and the *clibanum.*

3. *Balneum frigidum.* A cold bath. But the term is obviously incorrect, as *balneum* always denotes a hot-water bath. Equally incorrect is the term *balneum vaporis.* Celsus regards *calidus vapor* as one kind of "*siccus calor.*" See *Thermæ.*

BALSA'MICA. Balsamics; a term generally applied to substances of a smooth and oily consistence, possessing emollient, sweet, and generally aromatic, qualities. Dr. Cullen mentions them under the joint titles of *balsamica et resinosa*, considering that turpentine is the basis of all balsams. See *Balsamum.*

BA'LSAMUM (*βάλσαμον*, the balsam-tree.) Balsam; a technical term used to express a native compound of ethereal or essential oils with resin and *benzoic acid.* Those compounds which have no benzoic acid are *miscalled balsams*, being in fact true *turpentines*, as the so-called copaiba balsam, Hungarian balsam, &c.

BAMBA'LIA. Stammering; a kind of St. Vitus's dance, confined

to the vocal organs. Its varieties are *hesitation* and *stuttering*. The term is not classical, and can hardly depend, for its derivation, upon βαμβαίνω, to lisp or stammer. See *Balbuties*.

BANDAGE. A *roller*, compress, or apparatus of linen or flannel, for binding parts of the body. It is simple or compound. 1. The *simple* bandage is termed *equal*, when the turns are applied circularly above one another; *unequal*, when the turns are not accurately so applied. When each turn is covered one-third only, the bandage constitutes the *doloire* of the French; if the edges touch slightly only, it is the *mousse*; if the turns are very oblique and separated, it is called *spiral* or *creeping*, or the *rampant* of the French; if folded one on the other, it is the *reversed* or *renversé*. 2. The *compound* bandage consists of various kinds of bandages united together; and it has received several names expressive of its figure, or of the parts to which it is applied, as the T bandage, the eighteen-tail bandage, the many-tail bandage, the *capistrum*, &c. 3. According to their uses, bandages are termed *uniting*, *retaining*, *suspensory*, &c. 4. *Gum bandage*, a bandage into which mucilage is rubbed after its application to the injured part. 5. *Plaster of Paris bandage*, a muslin bandage into the meshes of which dry plaster of Paris has been rubbed.

BANG, BHANG, or BANGUE. *Subjee* or *Sidhee*. An intoxicating preparation made from the larger leaves and capsules of *Cannabis Indica*, or Indian Hemp. The resinous exudation of this plant is called *haschish*.

BAPTORRHŒ'A (βαπτός, infected, from βάπτω, to imbue, corrupt, poison, or infect, ῥέω, to flow). A generic term proposed by Dr R. G. Mayne, for the disease hitherto called *Gonorrhœa*, *Blennorrhœa*, *Blennorrhagia*, &c., epithets which in their application to the affection indicated are incorrect. It literally means an infected or *infectious flow*, and this he holds to be the essential characteristic of the discharge from the mucous membranes of the canals, &c., implicated in the affection, which infectious discharge constitutes the disease itself.

BAPTOTHE'CORRHŒA (βαπτός, infected or infectious, θήκη, a sheath, and so the vagina, ῥέω, to flow). A term proposed by Dr R. G. Mayne for gonorrhœa, or, as he designates it by the new term *Baptorrhœa*, in women; literally it denotes an *infectious flow from the vagina*.

BAPTURE'THRORRHŒA (βαπτός, infected or infectious, οὐρήθρα, the urethra, ῥέω, to flow). A term proposed by Dr R. G. Mayne for gonorrhœa, or, as he designates it by the new term of *Baptorrhœa*, in men; literally it means an *infectious flow or discharge from the urethra*, which he conceives is quite distinctive, for the affection cannot occur in the urethra of women without being also present in the vagina.

BARBA'DOES LEG. *Cochin leg*. Bucnemia tropica, or hypertrophy of the lower extremities, characterised by great swelling and induration of the derma, or true skin; termed by the Greeks *Elephantiasis Arabum*. The leg is the favourite seat of the disease in the West Indies. See *Elephantiasis*.

BARBA'LOIN. A term proposed for the *aloin* of Barbadoes aloes, analogous to the term *nataloin*, applied to the aloin of Natal aloes. See *Aloin*.

BA'RBIERS. A vernacular In-

dian term of unknown derivation. It denotes a paralytic affection, prevalent in India, and almost universally confounded by nosologists with *beriberi*.

BARI'LLA. A Spanish term for crude soda extracted from the ashes of the plants salsola and salicornia. See *Kelp*.

BA'RIUM (*βαρύς*, heavy). A metal found abundantly as carbonate and sulphate, and first obtained in its metallic state by Davy in 1808. It is named from the great density of its compounds.

BARK OF PLANTS. The external envelope of trees and shrubs. It was formerly distinguished into an external *cortical* or *cellular* integument, and an *internal* or *fibrous* portion, called liber. More recently, bark has been distinguished into four portions :—

1. *Epidermis*. The external and cellular envelope, continuous with the epidermis of the leaves. This is never renewed ; the following parts increase by successive additions to their interior.

2. *Epi-phlœum* (*ἐπί*, upon, *φλοιός*, bark). A cellular *suberous* portion, lying immediately under the epidermis. Cork is the epi-phlœum of the Quercus suber.

3. *Meso-phlœum* (*μέσος*, middle, *φλοιός*, bark). A cellular portion, lying immediately under the epi-phlœum. This portion differs from the preceding in the direction of its cells.

4. *Endo-phlœum* (*ἔνδον*, within, *φλοιός*, bark). The liber, part of which is cellular, part woody. This is the *bast-layer*, exhibiting a beautiful network in the Daphne lagetta, or lace-bark tree of Jamaica.

Bark in materia medica means *cinchona bark*.

BARO'METER (*βάρος*, weight, *μέτρον*, a measure). An instrument for ascertaining the weight of the atmosphere. The *mercurial barometer* consists in its simplest form of a straight glass tube about 36 inches long, closed at one end and open at the other, which dips into a vessel containing mercury ; the tube is partially filled with mercury sustained by the pressure of the atmosphere on the exposed surface of the metal in the open vessel, the space within the tube unoccupied by the column of mercury is a vacuum, and the height of the mercurial column depends upon the density of the air for the time being. The invention of this form of barometer is due to Torricelli, 1643 A.D.

Aneroid Barometer. See Aneroid.

BARRY'S EXTRACTS. These extracts differ from the common by the evaporation being carried on in a vacuum produced by admitting steam into the apparatus, which resembles a retort with its receiver.

BARTHOLI'N'S DUCT. A duct of the sublingual gland opening into, or close to Wharton's duct.

BARTHOLI'N'S GLANDS. Racemose mucus-glands opening on the surface of the mucous membrane of the external organs of generation in the female within the nymphæ and just in front of the hymen. They are also called the glands of Duverney.

BARYPHO'NIA (*βαρύς*, heavy, *φωνή*, voice). Heaviness of voice ; a difficulty of pronunciation ; hoarseness of voice.

BARY'TA (*βαρύς*, heavy). *Barytes*. Oxide of barium ; an alkaline earth, the *heaviest* of all the earths.

BASCULA'TION (*basculer*, French). A term used in examination and replacement of the uterus in retroversion : the fundus is pressed upwards, the cervix drawn

downwards; it is half the *see-saw* movement.

BASE. A body which is capable of neutralizing an acid, partly or entirely, to form salts. An *alkali* is only a particular species of base, and may be defined as a base which is very soluble in water.

BASEDOW'S DISEASE. This, which is also called Graves's Disease, is described under the term *Goitre, Exophthalmic.*

BA'SEMENT - MEMBRANE. *Limitary membrane, Membrana propria.* A delicate membrane on which the epithelial layer of mucous and serous surfaces rests, separating it from the vascular layer beneath; it is said to exist in the skin between the rete Malpighi and the corium. Bowman, by whom it was discovered, describes it as a structureless homogeneous membrane, but it is really a form of delicate connective tissue, and by staining with nitrate of silver may be seen to consist chiefly of flattened epithelioid cells.

BA'SES, ORGANIC. *Alkaloids.* These names are given to a class of nitrogenized organic compounds, which, in their relations, are quite analogous to ammonia, and its derived bodies, the *amines* and *amides.*

BASIBRA'NCHIAL BONES. A series of ventrally placed bones uniting the lateral segments of branchial arches in osseous fishes. The corresponding structure in man is the body of the hyoid bone.

BA'SIC SALTS. *Sub-salts.* Salts containing more base than exists in the related neutral salt. See *Super and Sub-salts.*

BA'SIC WATER. *Constitutional water.* A term applied in cases in which water appears to act the part of a *base* in salts, not being easily expelled by heat, and allowing its place to be supplied by another base.

BASI'CITY OF ACIDS. By this term is understood the number of replaceable hydrogen-atoms contained in an acid; or, on the old view of the constitution of acids, the number of *equivalents* of base with which the acid can combine.

BASIGY'NIUM (*βάσις*, base, *γυνή*, woman). The pedicle on which the ovary is seated in certain plants, as in passion-flower. See *Podogynium.*

BASIHY'AL (*basis*, base, and *hyoïdes*, the hyoid bone). A term applied by Professor Owen collectively to the four small subcubical bones, constituting the body of the inverted hyoid arch, or the "hæmal spine" of the "hæmal arch," in some fishes. See *Vertebra.*

BA'SILAR ASPECT (*βάσις*, the base). An aspect towards the base of the head. By the term *basilad*, used adverbially, is meant "towards the basilar aspect."

BA'SILIC (*βασιλικός*, royal). A term generally of *eminence*, and hence applied to the large vein of the arm.

BASI'LICON (*βασιλικός*, royal). This term, with *φάρμακον* understood, denotes a plaster of *royal* virtues, consisting of yellow wax, black pitch, resin, and olive oil. It was formerly called *unguentum tetrapharmacum*, the four-drug ointment.

BASI-OCCI'PITAL (*basis*, base, and *occipitalis*, the occipital bone). The name given by Professor Owen to the centrum, body, or basilar process of the occipital bone. See *Vertebra.*

BASIO-GLOSSUS (*βάσις*, the base, *γλῶσσα*, the tongue). That portion of the hyo-glossus muscle which arises from the body of the hyoid bone.

1. *Basio-chondro cerato-glossus.* An unwieldy designation of the component parts of the hyo-glossus muscle, according to their origins and insertions.

2. *Basio-pharyngeus.* A term applied by Winslow to some fibres of the muscular layer of the pharynx, which proceed from the base of the os hyoïdes, and form part of the constrictor medius.

BASION (βάσις, base). The central point of the anterior border of the occipital foramen.

BA'SIS (βάσις, a base, a support). 1. The substance with which an acid is combined in a salt. 2. A *mordant;* a substance used in dyeing, which has an affinity both for the cloth and the colouring matter. 2. The principal medicine in a prescription.

BASISPHE'NOID (βάσις, base, σφήν, a wedge, εἶδος, shape). A bone lying between the basi-occipital and the presphenoids; it is found in some of the osseous fishes, birds, and animals, and corresponds to the body of the sphenoid in man.

BA'SSORIN. A constituent part of a species of gum brought from *Bassora*, as also of gum tragacanth, and of some gum resins.

BAST-TISSUE. A tissue consisting of very long flexible tubes, occurring chiefly in the inner bark of plants, and constituting the substances *hemp* and *flax*. The bast used by gardeners for tying is the inner bark of the lime-tree. See *Bark of Plants*.

BA'SYL (βάσις, a base, ὕλη, nature or principle). A term proposed by Graham to denote the metallic radical of a salt. Thus, sodium is the *basyl* of sulphate of soda; soda is the *base*, and sulphat-oxygen the *salt radical*, if the salt be viewed as consisting of sulphat-oxide of sodium.

BATH (βαλανεῖον, Gr., *balineum*, or *balneum*, Lat., *bad*, Sax.). Baths are *general* or *partial;* they may consist of simple water or be *medicated*. The physiological and therapeutic effects of baths being modified by their temperature, the following classification, constructed on these principles, will be found practically useful:—

I. *General Baths.*

1. *Cold Bath.* Balneum frigidum. The temperature ranges from 33° to 60° Fahr. Below 50° Fahr., it is considered very cold.

2. *Cool Bath.* Balneum frigidulum. Temp. from 60° to 75° Fahr.

3. *Temperate Bath.* Balneum temperatum. Temp. from 75° to 85° Fahr.

4. *Tepid Bath.* Balneum tepidum. Temp. from 85° to 92° Fahr.

5. *Warm Bath.* Temp. from 92° to 98° Fahr.: about that of the body.

6. *Hot Bath.* Balneum calidum. Temp. from 98° to 112° Fahr.

7. *Vapour Bath.* Balneum vaporis; balneum laconicum. Temperature from 122° to 144°·5 Fahr. When a vapour bath is applied only to a particular part of the body, it is called a *fumigation*, or vapour douche.

8. *Hot-air Bath.* Balneum sudatorium. The sweating bath. Temperature from 100° to 130° Fahr.

9. *Artificial Sea-water Bath.* Balneum maris factitium. A solution of one part of common salt in thirty parts of water.

II. *Partial Baths.*

These are the *hip-bath*, coxæluvium, or demi-bain of the French,

in which the body is immersed as high as the hips or umbilicus; the *foot-bath*, or balneum pediluvium; the *head-bath*, or balneum capituluvium; the *hand-bath*, or balneum manuluvium; and the *arm-bath*, or balneum brachiluvium.

III. *Medicated Baths.*

1. *Saline Bath.* Prepared by adding common salt to water. The temperature ought not to exceed 92° Fahr.

2. *Sulphurous Bath.* Prepared by dissolving four ounces of sulphuret of potassium in thirty gallons of water in a wooden bathing-vessel.

3. *Gelatino-sulphurous Bath.* Prepared by adding one pound of Flanders' glue, previously dissolved in water, to the sulphurous bath above described.—*Dupuytren.*

4. *Alkaline Bath.* Prepared with soap, the carbonates of soda and potash, or the solution of hydrate of potash.

5. *Metalline Bath.* Prepared by impregnating water with the scoriæ of metals, particularly of iron.

6. *Ferruginous Bath.* Prepared with muriated tincture of iron, or sulphate of iron.

7. *Medicated Hot-air Bath.* Prepared by impregnating the hot air with some gas or vapour, as sulphurous acid gas, or chlorine.

BATH, CHEMICAL. An apparatus for modifying and regulating the heat in chemical processes, by interposing sand, or other substance, between the fire and the vessel intended to be heated.

1. *Water Bath.* Balneum aquosum; formerly called balneum mariæ, from the use of a solution of salt instead of water only.

2. *Sand Bath.* Balneum arenæ. An iron vessel containing sand, which, being gradually heated, communicates the heat to every vessel buried in the sand. Those distillations which, at any part of the process, require as much as a low red heat, are usually performed in sand baths.

3. *Solution Bath.* Where temperatures above 212° Fahr. are required in baths, saturated solutions are employed; these, boiling at different temperatures, communicate heat up to their boiling points. Solution baths will produce temperatures up to 360° Fahr.

4. *Metal Bath.* For temperatures above 360°, metal baths are employed, as those of mercury, fusible metal, tin, or lead. The temperature may thus be raised to 600° Fahr.

BA'TRACHUS (*βάτραχος*, a frog). See *Ranula.*

BA'TTERY, ELE'CTRIC (Fr. *battre*, to beat). A row of Leyden jars arranged so that the external coating of one is in connection with the internal coating of the next, and so on.

BA'TTERY, GALVA'NIC. See *Galvanism.*

BATTEY'S OPERATION. *Oophorectomy.* The removal of both ovaries.

BAU'HIN, VA'LVULE OF. *Ileo-colic* or *ileo-cæcal valve.* A valve within the cæcum, whose office is to prevent the return of the excrementitious matters from the cæcum into the small intestine. The extremities of its two lips form rugæ in the straight part of the cæcum, called by Morgagni *frœna of the valvule of Bauhin.*

BAUME'S FLUX. A deflagrating mixture, consisting of 90

grains of saltpetre, 30 of sulphur, and 30 of moderately fine sawdust.

BAYLE, GREY GRANULATIONS OF. Tubercular nodules in the lungs which have undergone a fibroid change.

BAY-SALT. Chloride of sodium, or common salt, as obtained by solar evaporation on the shores of the Mediterranean.

BDE'LLA (βδάλλω, to suck). The Greek term for the *leech*, or the *hirudo* of the Latins. The latter is the term now used.

BDE'LLIUM (βδέλλιον, a fragrant gum). A name applied to two gum-resinous substances. One of these is the *Indian bdellium*, or *false myrrh*, procured from the Amyris commiphora; it is the bdellium of the Scriptures. The other is called *African bdellium*, and is obtained from the Balsamodendron Mukul of Hook.

BDELLO'METER (βδέλλα, a leech, μέτρον, a measure). An instrument invented by Demours as a substitute for the leech, and consisting of a cupping-glass, a scarificator, and an exhausting syringe. Its advantage consists in its measuring the quantity of blood which is drawn. Kraus proposes the more significant term *anti-bdella*.

BEAD-PROOF. A term denoting the strength of spirituous liquors, as shown by the continuance of the bubbles or beads on the surface for a certain time.

BEAKER. A glass vessel used in chemical analysis.

BEARER COMPANY. That portion of the medical contingent with an army corps in the field, whose duty it is to remove the wounded from the immediate rear of the fighting line to the field hospital.

BEBE'RIA. The name of a drug procured from Nectandra or Bebeeru bark, imported from British Guiana.

BE'CHICA (βηχικά, from βήξ, cough). *Tussicularia ; tussiculosa.* Cough medicines ; demulcent remedies. See *Bex.*

BED-CASE. A form of hysteria in which the patient chooses to live in bed.

BED-SORE. *Ulcus ex cubando.* A sore occasioned by constant pressure of a part of the body in bed. In some cases, however, where the spinal cord is extensively diseased, and the grey matter softened, bed-sores develop very rapidly, and seem to be due rather to impaired nutrition of the skin than to direct pressure on the part involved. See *Trophic Lesions.*

BEE POISON. This is formic acid. It has an important, though not well-known purpose of preventing fermentation and decay.

BEGGIATOA. A genus of *Leptotricheæ.* The threads are unarticulated and the cells contain sulphur granules ; their habitat is water. It comprises—

1. *Beggiatoa alba.* Cocci, rods, spirals, and threads. They occur as greyish gelatinous threads in the water of sulphur springs.

2. *Beggiatoa roseo-persicina.* The peach-coloured bacterium. Cocci, rods, spirals, and threads; they contain a peach-blossom red pigment insoluble in water and in alcohol.

3. *Beggiatoa mirabilis.* The threads are broader than those of 1 and 2, are motile, rounded at the ends, and curled in various ways.—*Crookshank.*

BE'LA. Bael; a drug obtained from the dried half-ripe fruit of *Ægle Marmelos*, a plant of Malabar and Coromandel.

BELL'S PARALYSIS. Paralysis of the facial nerve. Sir Charles Bell was an English surgeon (1774–1842).

BELLADONNA. Deadly nightshade ; an indigenous species of *Atropia*, used as a cosmetic by the ladies of Italy. The term suggests personal attraction.

BELL'INI, DUCTS OF. The terminal portions of the excretory tubes of the kidney.

Bellini, an Italian anatomist (1643–1704).

BELLOC'S SOUND. A metal cannula used for plugging the posterior nares ; to the end of the stylet is attached a steel spring, which being set free after the instrument has been introduced into the nose, curves round the soft palate, carrying with it an attached loop of thread to which a plug can be fixed, and so drawn into the posterior nares.

BE'LLOWS' SOUND. An unnatural sound of the heart, resembling that of the puffing of a small pair of bellows, as heard by the stethoscope. See *Auscultation*, *Bruit de Soufflet.*

BELLY. *Abdomen.* The cavity containing the bowels or intestines. Formerly, the abdomen was called the *lower belly*, the thorax the *middle belly*, and the head the *upper belly.*

BEN, OIL OF. The expressed oil of the Ben-nut, or the *Moringa pterygosperma*, remarkable for not becoming rancid for many years. By saponification it yields *benic acid*, one of the acetic series of acids, or the fatty acid series.

BENEDI'CTUS (*benedicere*, to bless). Benedict or blessed ; a term applied to compositions and herbs, on account of their supposed good qualities; thus, antimonial wine was termed *benedictum vinum*, &c.

BENEFI'CIUM NATU'RÆ. *Bénéfice de la nature.* A term by which the French denote the curative process of nature, when unaided by medicine, and which we popularly express by the term "effort of nature." It is synonymous with *alvi profluvium*, or spontaneous diarrhœa, which relieves or removes the symptoms of disease.

BENE'VOLENCE. A term in phrenology indicative of a disposition for kindness, compassion, and other amiable qualities. It is common to man and the lower animals. Its organ is, according to phrenologists, seated in the upper and middle part of the forehead, just where the hair begins to grow.

BE'NZENE, BENZOL, BENZINE. C_6H_6. A hydrocarbon prepared from coal-tar oil ; the first of the series of the aromatic organic compounds. It is clear, colourless, and very volatile, its vapour being highly inflammable ; it has a pleasant aromatic smell, dissolves fat readily, and is therefore used for cleaning clothes.

Benzine cautery. See *Paquelin's Cautery.*

BENZO'IC ACID. *Flowers of Benjamin.* A crystalline acid obtained from benzoin, and prepared by sublimation. See *Benzoinum.*

BENZOI'NUM. Benzoin ; a balsamic resin which exudes from incisions made into the bark of the *Styrax Benzoin*, or Benjamin-tree. Imported from Siam and Sumatra.

BE'RIBERI. *Bad sickness of Ceylon.* A form of general dropsy, accompanied by general anæmia, numbness, and paralysis of the lower limbs, &c.; a disease occurring in an acute and chronic form in India, and commonly confounded by nosologists with

barbiers. The name *beriberi* is that given by the Malibars to this disease; *beri* is Singalese for weakness, and, by iteration, implies *great* weakness.

BE'RTIN, COLUMNS OF. Portions of the cortical substance of the kidney which run inwards between the pyramids.

BE'RTIN, SPONGY BONES OF. The sphenoidal turbinated bones which partially close in the sphenoidal sinuses.

BE'TA. The second letter of the Greek alphabet, employed occasionally to distinguish an ingredient of a body; *beta-orcein* is one of the constituents of orchil or archil; *beta-resin*, or sylvic acid, is one of the resins of colophony. See *Alpha-orcein.*

BE'TAINE. An alkaloid extracted from beetroot, *beta vulgaris*, hence the name. It is poisonous, and occurs as the result of the putrefactive decomposition of albuminous substances; it has been extracted from human urine.

BE'TEL. A famous masticatory employed in the East, consisting of the *areca*, *betel*, or *pinang nut*, the produce of the Areca Catechu, or Catechu palm. A portion of the nut is rolled up with a little lime in the leaf of the *Piper betel*, and the whole chewed.

BE'TULIN. Birch-camphor; a chemical resinoid substance found in the bark of the *Betula alba*, or Birch-tree.

BE'X (*βήξ*, *βηχός*, a cough). A Greek term used by some nosologists instead of the Latin term *tussis*, or cough. See *Bechica.*

BE'ZOAR (*pâd-zahr*, Persian, a destroyer of poison). A morbid concretion formed in the bodies of land animals to which many fanciful virtues were formerly ascribed. See *Ellagic Acid.*

Bezoardics. A name given to a class of *alexipharmic* medicines, from the imputed properties of the *bezoar.*

BI-. Two. A particle found in composition only. The older form was *dui*, as dui-dens for bi-dens. In chemical terms this prefix denotes two equivalents of the first-mentioned ingredient to one of the other, as *bi*-chromate of potash, *i.e.* two equivalents of chromic acid to one of potash. Compare *Di-.*

1. *Bi-auriculate* (auricula, an auricle). 1. Having two auricles, as the heart of mammalia, birds, and reptiles. 2. Having two auricle-like projections, as the base of certain leaves.

Bi-basic salts. A class of oxygen-acid salts, which, in the language of the acid theory, contain two equivalents of base to one of acid, as the *tartras potassæ et sodæ*, or Rochelle salt.

3. *Bi-capsular* (capsula, a little case). A designation of certain pericarps which consist each of two capsules, or seed cases in each flower.

4. *Bi-carbonate.* A salt containing a double proportion, or two equivalents of carbonic acid to one of base.

5. *Bi-carinate* (carina, a keel). Having two keel-like projections, as the upper palea of grasses.

6. *Bi-ceps* (caput, a head). Two-headed, or having two distinct origins, as applied to a muscle of the thigh and of the arm. The interossei muscles are termed *bicipites*, from having each two heads.

7. *Bi-concave* (concavus, hollowed out). Concave or hollowed out on both sides; a term applied to a vertebra.

8. *Bi-congregate* (congregatus, collected together). Bigeminate,

or arranged in two pairs, as the leaflets of mimosa unguis cati.

9. *Bi-conjugate* (conjugatus, yoked together). Twice paired, as when a petiole forks twice, forming two pairs of forkings.

10. *Bi-cornis*, cornu, a horn). A term applied to the os hyoïdes, which has two processes of horns; and, formerly, to muscles which have two insertions.

11. *Bi-crenate* (crena, a notch). Doubly crenate; when the crenate toothings of leaves are themselves crenate.

12. *Bi-cuspidati* (cuspis, a spear). Having two tubercles; as applied to the first two pairs of molars in each jaw.

13. *Bi-dentate* (dens, a tooth). Two-toothed; having two tooth-like processes, as applied to the fruit or achenia of bidens.

14. *Bi-ennial* (annus, a year). Enduring throughout two years, and then perishing; plants which bear leaves only the first year, leaves, flowers, and fruit the second year, and then die.

15. *Bi-farious* (bifarius, two-fold). A term applied to leaves arranged in two rows, not necessarily opposite to each other; in this particular, the term is different from *distichous*. Also, a stem or branch is said to be *bifariously* hairy, when the hairs between any two joints appear on the front and back, and in the adjoining internode on the right and left sides.

16. *Bi-foliolate* (foliolum, a leaflet). When two folioles or leaflets are developed at the same point at the end of the petiole, as in zygophyllum fabago. The term is synonymous with *conjugate*.

17. *Bi-forine* (biforus, for biforis, having two doors, from foris, a door). A cell containing raphides found in certain plants; so called from its discharging its contents by an opening at each extremity.

18. *Bi-furcate* (furca, a fork). Forked, as applied to the inflorescence of stellaria, and synonymous with *dichotomous*.

19. *Bi-furcation* (furca, a fork). The division of a vessel, or of a nerve into two branches, as that of a two-pronged fork.

20. *Bi-gaster* (γαστήρ, the belly). Two-bellied, as applied to muscles; a hybrid term synonymous with *bi-venter* and *di-gastricus*.

21. *Bi-geminate* (geminatus, doubled). A term applied to a *decompound* stem or leaf, in which the bifurcation is repeated at the ends of the petioles resulting from a first bifurcation.

22. *Bi-hernius* (hernia, ἔρνος, a branch). Having a scrotal hernia on each side.

23. *Bi-jugous* (jugum, a pair or yoke). Bijugate. In two pairs as applied to the leaflets of a pinnate leaf.

24. *Bi-labiate* (labium, a lip). Two-lipped, as applied to certain corollas. The term *labiate* is generally used, and is sufficiently descriptive.

25. *Bi-lamellated* (lamella, a small plate of metal). Formed of two small plates, as the stigma of mimulas and other plants.

26. *Bi-lateral*. Two-sided, pertaining to the two sides of a central axis, as in the bilateral symmetry of animals.

27. *Bi-lobate* (lobus, a lobe). Having two lobes resembling the tips of ears, as applied to the leaves of Bauhinia, &c.

28. *Bi-locular* (loculus, a cell). Two-celled; divided into two cells; a term applied, in botany, to the anther, to certain capsules, &c.

29. *Bi-mana* (manus, a hand). Two-handed, as characteristic of

man the only mammal that possesses two perfect hands.

30. *Bi-nate* (natus, born). Growing in pairs; a term synonymous with *bi-foliolate*, as applied to leaves.

31. *Bin-oculus* (oculus, the eye). Having two eyes; an uncouth designation of a bandage for securing the dressings on both eyes. The term *binocular vision* relates to impressions made upon both retinæ, which are combined into *single vision*.

32. *Bin-oxide; sesquioxide.* Names applied by Thénard to oxides which are capable of combining with acids, and contain, respectively, twice and once and a half as much oxygen as the protoxides of the same metal. He avoids the use of the word "deutoxide," and limits the application of "peroxide" to those oxides which do not combine with acids.

33. *Bi-palmate.* Having a palmate arrangement on secondary petioles which are palmately arranged on the primary petiole.

34. *Bi-partite* (bipartitus, divided into two parts). Divided into two parts, as applied to the segments of a leaf; more deeply divided than *bifid*.

35. *Bi-pinnate* (pinna, the fin of a fish). Doubly pinnate; a term employed, in botany, when the leaflets of a pinnate leaf themselves become pinnate, as in fumaria officinalis. A *bi-pinnatifid* leaf is a pinnatifid leaf having its segments pinnatifid. See *Pinnate*.

36. *Bi-serrate* (serratus, saw-shaped). Doubly sawed; as applied to the margins of leaves, when the serrations are themselves serrate.

37. *Bi-serial* (series, a row). Arranged in two series, or rows; a term synonymous with *bifarious*.

38. *Bi-ternate* (terni, three apiece). Doubly ternate; a term applied, in botany, when three secondary petioles proceed from the common petiole, and each bears three leaflets, as in fumaria bulbosa.

39. *Bi-valved* (valvæ, folding-doors). Two-valved, as the shell of the oyster, a legume, &c.

40. *Bi-venter* (venter, the belly). The name of muscles which have two bellies, as the occipito-frontalis. The term is synonymous with *di-gastricus*.

BIBITO'RIUS (*bibere*, to drink). A former name of the *rectus internus oculi* muscle, from its drawing the eye inward towards the nose, and thus directing it into the cup in *drinking*.

BIDDER'S GANGLIA. (Bidder, a German anatomist). Nerve ganglia found in the heart-wall between the auricles and ventricles.

BIGELOW'S Y-LIGAMENT. The ilio-femoral ligament.

BIGELOW'S OPERATION. The operation of litholapaxy.

BILE (*bilis*, bile). The secretion of the liver, consisting of bile salts, cholesterin, mucus, bile pigments, fats, lecithin, inorganic salts, and water. It is an alkaline golden red (in carnivora) or green (in herbivora) viscid fluid.

1. *Bile acids.* The chief are taurocholic and glycocholic acids, existing in bile as salts of sodium; the latter is the more abundant in human bile. When boiled with dilute acids they decompose into cholalic acid and taurin, and cholalic acid and glycin respectively. *Pettenkofer's test* for bile acids: decolorized bile is gently warmed with cane sugar and dilute sulphuric acid, when a purple colour is produced, show-

ing, when viewed through the spectroscope, two absorption bands, one between the D and E, and the other between the E and F lines of the solar spectrum.

2. *Bile pigments.* The chief are *bilirubin* and *biliverdin;* the first gives the golden red colour to the fresh bile of carnivora; when its alkaline solution is exposed to the air for some time, it becomes green, being changed into biliverdin, which is the green pigment of the bile of herbivora.

3. *Gmelin's test for bile.* This consists in allowing a few drops of nitric acid, containing nitrous acid, to mix slowly with a little bile on a white porcelain plate; a play of colours is thus produced, passing from red to blue, green, violet, and finally to yellow; this final oxidation-product contains *choletelin.* When bilirubin and biliverdin are acted on by a reducing agent, *urobilin* is produced.

BILHARZIA HÆMATOBIA. *Distoma hæmatobia.* A sterelminthous parasitic worm, found in the portal vein and its roots, and in the kidney, where it causes hæmaturia.

BI'LIARY DUCTS (*bilis*, bile). These are the hepatic, the cystic, and the ductus communis choledochus, the first connected with the liver, the second with the gall-bladder, the third being the common excretory duct of the liver and gall-bladder.

BINARY COMBINATION. A term connected with the chemical theory that combination takes place between the atoms of bodies only. When only one combination of any two elementary bodies exists, it is assumed, unless the contrary can be proved, that its elements are united atom to atom singly. Combinations of this sort were termed by Dalton *binary.* But if several compounds can be obtained from the same elements, they combine, as he supposed, in proportions expressed by some simple multiple of the number of atoms, presenting *ternary* and *quaternary* combinations.

BINARY COMPOUND. A compound of two elements, or of an element and a compound performing the function of an element, or of two compounds each of which performs the functions of an element. See *Salt.*

BINI DIGITI. Two fingers. "In speaking of the numbers of things of which there are two or more *sets*, it is much less elegant to use the simple numerals than the distributives. Thus we should say with propriety, 'seni deni dentes,' *sixteen teeth;* 'quini digiti,' *five fingers;* but not 'bina labra,' *two lips*, or 'bini oculi,' *two eyes;* these, if unclassical, are at least poetical."—*Horæ subsecivæ.*

BINO'CULAR VISION (*bini oculi*, a pair of eyes). The faculty of using the two eyes harmoniously. Without this faculty a person cannot appreciate the effects of the ordinary stereoscope.

BIODY'NAMICS (*βίος*, life, *δύναμις*, force). The doctrine of the vital activity or forces.

BIOGE'NESIS (*βίος*, life, *γένεσις*, production). A term denoting the hypothesis that living matter always arises by the agency of pre-existing living matter. "Omne vivum ex vivo," no life without antecedent life. See *Abiogenesis.*

BIO'LOGY (*βίος*, life, *λόγος*, an account). The science which treats of the structure and functions of living organisms; it therefore embraces physiology.

BIO'LYSIS (*βίος*, life, *λύσις*, a

loosing). The destruction of life. Hence the term *biolytic* is applied by Schulz to those agents which have a disorganizing tendency, and lessen or destroy strength, as acids, salts, metallic substances, and narcotics. See *Morpholysis.*

BIO'PHAGOUS (*βίος*, life, *φαγεῖν*, to eat). Life-eating; a term applied to a mode of nutrition of plants, depending on the absorption of living organisms, as in the case of insectivorous plants. See *Necrophagous* and *Plasmophagous.*

BI'OPLASM (*βίος*, life, *πλάσμα*, anything formed or moulded). Another name for "germinal matter," or the rudimentary material of nutrition and growth in animal and vegetable tissues. See *Protoplasma.*

BIRD'S-NEST BODIES. Concentric globes of epithelial cells found in epitheliomatous growths.

BIRD'S NEST, EDIBLE. The nest of a swallow; it consists of marine algæ intimately mixed and cemented together with the salivary mucus of the bird, and in China is used for the purpose of making soup.

BISMUTH. *Tin-glance.* A pinkish-white crystalline metal, usually found in tin-mines. The *butter* of bismuth is the chloride; the *flowers*, the sublimed oxide; the *magistery*, the nitrate of the teroxide.

BI'STOURY (*bistouri*, French). A small curved knife for surgical operations, so called, it is said, from the town of Pistori, where there was a celebrated factory of these instruments, which were accordingly named *gladii Pistorenses*, Pistori swords.

BITTER PRINCIPLE. A general term applied to an intensely bitter substance, procured by digesting nitric acid on silk, indigo, &c.; also to quinia, quassia, salicina, &c.,

BI'TTERN. The *mother water*, or uncrystallizable residue left after common salt has been separated from sea-water by crystallization. It owes its bitterness to sulphate and muriate of magnesia. It contains bromine.

BITU'MEN (*πίτυμα*, *πίτυς*, pine). A mineral pitch, supposed to be formed in the earth by the decomposition of animal and vegetable substances. In its most fluid state it constitutes *naphtha;* when of the consistence of oil, it becomes *petroleum;* at the next stage of induration it becomes *elastic bitumen;* then *maltha;* and so on until it becomes a compact mass, and is then called *asphaltum.*

BIVA'LENT (*bis*, *valeo*, to have power). The term applied to an element which is capable of replacing two atoms of hydrogen in chemical reaction.

BLACK ASH. *Ball-soda.* A mixture of carbonate of soda and oxysulphide of calcium. Same as *Barilla.*

BLACK BLOOD. A common term for *venous blood*, derived from its intensely purple hue, and as distinguished from the *scarlet* blood, commonly known as *arterial.*

BLACK DEATH. An Oriental plague, which occurred in Italy in 1340, characterized by inflammatory boils and black spots of the skin, indicating putrid decomposition. In Italy it was called *la mortalega grande*, the great mortality.

The *New Black Death*, or Black Plague, which appeared in Dublin in 1866, somewhat resembled the Black Plague of the fourteenth century. Dr Stokes suggests, as an appropriate name for the disease,

malignant purpuric fever. It has also been designated cerebro-spinal typhus, black fever, &c.

BLACK DISEASE. This, and *black jaundice*, are English terms for the *morbus niger* of the Latins and the *melæna* of the Greeks.

BLACK DROP. *Acetum opii*. Opium boiled with aromatics in verjuice of the wild crab, to which sugar is added, and the whole then fermented. One drop is considered equal to two or three drops of laudanum. The morphine salt contained in the "black drop" is said to be the *citrate*.

BLACK FLUX. A mixture of finely-divided carbon with carbonate of potash, used for the reduction of metals on a small scale. It differs from *white flux* only in the proportion of the ingredients.

BLACK, IVORY. Ebur ustum, or animal charcoal; procured from charred ivory shavings; generally termed *blue black*.

BLACK, LAMP. Fuligo lampadum. A form of charcoal procured by burning resinous bodies, as the refuse of pitch, in furnaces.

BLACK LEAD. Plumbago, or graphite; a mineral carbon containing a small percentage of iron. It is named from its *leaden appearance*, for it contains no lead.

BLACK LEG. A form of purpura, which occurs amongst the lumbermen on the Ottawa or Grand River of Canada. It is contracted by the use of pork packed in nitrate of potash.

BLACK LION. A name given to a sloughing syphilitic ulcer, from which the British soldiers suffered severely in Portugal.

BLACK MEASLES. A rare form of measles, described by Willan under the name *Rubeola nigra*, and characterized by a purplish and livid appearance of the efflorescence.

BLACK RUST. A disease of wheat, in which a black, moist matter is deposited in the fissure of the grain. See *Brown Rust*.

BLACK SALTS. The name given in America to *wood-ashes*, after they have been lixiviated and become black.

BLACK TURPETH. Another name for the protoxide of mercury, commonly called the gray, ash, or black oxide.

BLACK VOMIT. *Melæna cruenta*. Substances of a black appearance ejected in certain forms of disease, as in yellow fever, &c.

BLACK WASH. A lotion prepared by the decomposition of calomel in lime-water.

BLACK WATER. This and *water brash* are English terms for pyrosis. Also, a disease of sheep.

BLA'DDER, AIR. *Swim Bladder*. A small bladder containing air found in fishes, and developed as a dorsal diverticulum from the œsophagus, with which it may sometimes be seen to be connected. The œsophageal pouches occasionally found in man probably correspond to this organ of fishes.

BLA'DDER, IRRITABLE. A condition of the bladder in which there is frequent desire to micturate; it arises from a variety of causes, such as calculus, morbid urine, cystitis, &c.

BLA'DDER, U'RINARY. *Vesica urinaria*. The reservoir which contains the urine.

1. *Columnar bladder. Fasciculated bladder*. A condition of the urinary bladder in which, from hypertrophy of the longitudinal muscular fibres, the inner surface has an extremely rugose appearance.

2. *Sacculated bladder*. A condition of the urinary bladder in which the mucous membrane be-

tween the hypertrophied longitudinal muscular fibres forms deep pouches or *sacculi;* it is due to obstructed outflow of urine.

3. *Trigonal space of the bladder.* A smooth *triangular* surface on the inside of the bladder, with its apex at the commencement of the urethra, and its base extending from the opening of one ureter to that of the other ; over its surface the rugæ are absent.

4. *Neck of the bladder.* The orifice of the urethra ; it is crescentiform, and embraces a small tubercle, called *uvula vesicæ*, formed by the projection of the mucous membrane.

5. *Fundus of the bladder.* That part of the bladder which is in immediate relation with the rectum.

BLA'DDERY FEVER. *Bullosa febris.* Vesicular fever, in which the skin is covered with *bullæ*, or blisters. See *Pemphigus.*

BLÆ'SITAS (*blæsus*, one who stammers). Misenunciation ; a species of *psellismus*, in which articulate sounds are freely but inaccurately enunciated ; in which soft consonants are substituted for the hard, as *z* for *s*, *d* for *t*, &c.

BLAIN. A blister ; a pustule ; an orbicular elevation of the cuticle, containing a watery fluid.

BLANDIN'S GLANDS. A pair of racemose glands, one on each side of the frænum linguæ near the tip of the tongue.

BLA'STEMA (βλαστάνω, to bud). *Cyto-blastema.* A term applied to the rudimental mass of an organ in a state of formation. According to Schwann, it consists partly of a fluid, partly of granules which spontaneously change into the nuclei of cells and into cells, and partly also of such nucleated cells already formed. In Physiology it signifies the nutritive pabulum which is necessary for the development and growth of the elements of various structures.

BLA'STODERM (βλαστάνω, to germinate, δέρμα, the skin). A membranous layer of cells formed by the segmentation of the ovum, of which it is the germinal part, and has therefore been called the *germinal membrane.*

1. *Blastodermic layers.* There are at first two, the upper or *epiblast*, and the lower or *hypoblast ;* a little later a third layer, the *mesoblast*, is developed from the upper and lower. From the epiblast are developed the skin and its appendages, the central and peripheral parts of the nervous system, the organs of special sense, and the mucous membrane of the buccal cavity and of the extreme lower end of the rectum ; from the hypoblast arise the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal and of those structures which are developed therefrom, viz., of the air passages, gland ducts, &c. ; from the mesoblast are developed the skeleton and its muscles, the connective tissues, the vascular system, the urinary and generative organs, and the serous membranes.

2. *Blastodermic vesicle.* The blastoderm of all mammals except marsupials ; it is a hollow sphere consisting of a single layer of cells (*ectomeres*) enclosing the segmentation cavity and a mass of internal cells called *entomeres.*

BLAUD'S PILLS. Pills containing sulphate of iron and carbonate of potash.

BLEACHING. The chemical process of *whitening* linen or woollen stuffs. 1. *Linen* is bleached by the old process, by exposure to air and moisture; by the new process, by means of

chlorine or solution of chloride of lime. 2. *Woollen stuffs* are bleached by exposure to the vapour of sulphurous acid.

BLEACHING POWDER. *Calx chlorata*. Chloride of lime, formerly called oxymuriate of lime, supposed to be a compound of hypochlorite of lime with chloride of calcium, in the proportions of one equivalent of each. In solution it is employed as a disinfectant.

Bleaching liquid, eau de Javelle, or oxymuriatic alkaline water, is the above compound obtained in solution, by transmitting a stream of chlorine gas through hydrate of lime suspended in water.

BLEAR-EYE. *Bleariedness*. A chronic catarrhal inflammation of the eyelids. See *Lippitudo*.

BLEB. *Pemphix*. A bulla, vesicle, or bladdery tumour of the skin, distended by a fluid. See *Pemphigus*.

BLENDE (*blenden*, German, to dazzle). *Black-jack*. Sulphide of zinc, named in allusion to the brilliancy of its crystals.

BLENNOPHTHA'LMIA (βλέννα, mucus, ὀφθαλμός, the eye). A muco-purulent discharge from the eye; purulent conjunctivitis.

BLENNORRHA'GIA (βλέννα, mucus, ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth). An excessive discharge of mucus from the urethra or vagina.

BLENNORRHŒ'A (βλέννα, mucus, ῥέω, to flow). A discharge of mucus from the urethra; a term synonymous with *gonorrhœa*. This term, as well as *blennorrhagia*, is used to denote purulent or gonorrhœal ophthalmia. See *Baptorrhœa*.

BLENNO'SES (βλέννα, mucus). The name given by Alibert to affections of the mucous membranes.

BLE'PHARA (βλέφαρον, the eyelid). Plural of *blepharon*, the eyelid. Hence the following terms:—

1. *Blepharitis*. Inflammation of the eyelids; purulent ophthalmia; synonymous with blephar-ophthalmia or -ophthalmitis.

2. *Blephar-adenitis* (ἀδήν, a gland; *adenitis*, inflammation of a gland). Inflammation of the glands of the eyelids.

3. *Blepharo-blennorrhœa*. Gonorrhœal ophthalmia; occasioned by the direct application of gonorrhœal or leucorrhœal matter to the eye.

4. *Blephar-oncósis* (ὄγκωσις, a puffing out). Tumour of the cellular tissue of the eyelid; it may be solid, pulpy, melicerous, or gelatinous.

5. *Blephar-ophthalmia*. Ophthalmia tarsi. Inflammation of the palpebral conjunctiva and edge of the eyelids. See *Psorophthalmia*.

6. *Blepharo-plásty* (πλάσσω, to form). The operation for forming a new or artificial eyelid. *Blepharo-cheilo-plásty*. An operation for restoring the diseased conjunctiva by the introduction of fresh mucous membrane from the lip (χεῖλος). See *Plasty*.

7. *Blepharo-plégia* (πληλή, a stroke). Paralysis of one or more of the muscles of the eyelid; also called ophthalmoplegia.

8. *Blepharo-ptósis* (πτῶσις, a falling down). A falling of the upper eyelid; inability to raise the upper eyelid, from relaxation of the integuments, or paralysis of the levator palpebræ.

9. *Blepharo-spásmus* (σπασμός, a spasm). Spasm of the eyelid; spasmodic action of the orbicularis palpebrarum muscle.

BLE'TTING. A term applied to that state of decomposition of ripe fruits, in which spots, or *blets*, appear upon them.

BLIGHT. A slight palsy, induced by sudden cold or damp, limited to one side of the face. The nerves which lose their power are branches of the portio dura, or the respiratory of Bell.

BLIGHT IN THE EYE. Bloodshot eye; the extravasation of blood beneath the conjunctiva from the bursting of a vessel.

BLIND PILES. *Cæcæ hæmorrhoides.* Piles which are unaccompanied by any discharge.

BLIND SPOT. A term applied to that point of the retina at which the optic nerve enters; it is absolutely blind.

BLISTER. A term applied to a *vesicating substance*, as emplastrum cantharidis; and to a *vesicle* or *bleb*, the result of a burn, scald, or the application of a vesicating substance. See *Emplastrum.*

Flying Blisters. Vésicatoires volants. A mode of treatment employed by the continental practitioners, for the purpose of ensuring a more diffusive counter-irritation. According to this plan the blister remains only till it produces a *rubefacient* effect; a second blister is then applied to some other part, and so on in succession.

BLOOD (*blod*, Saxon). *Sanguis.* A red fluid, sp. gr. 1055, which circulates through the heart, arteries, veins, and capillaries. It consists of a fluid called *plasma* and of *corpuscles* floating in the plasma; the colouring matter is contained in the red corpuscles, the plasma itself being nearly colourless. When exposed to the air, it coagulates with the formation of a red clot (*crassamentum*) consisting of a meshwork of fibrin, within which the corpuscles are entangled, and a yellow fluid called *serum.*

BLOOD-CORPU'SCLES (*corpusculum*, a little body). These are of two kinds, the *red* and the *white.* The *red* in man are circular non-nucleated discs, biconcave when viewed edgeways, and about $\frac{1}{3500}$ of an inch in diameter; their colour is due to the hæmoglobin which they contain. In amphibia, birds, and most reptiles these bodies are larger than those of human blood; they are moreover oval in shape, and possess a nucleus. The *white* or *colourless* corpuscles are nucleated, larger, lighter, and fewer in number than the red, the proportion being about 2·5 white to 1000 red; they exhibit amœboid movements.

BLOOD-CRYSTALS. Crystals of hæmatoidin.

BLOOD-PLA'SMA (πλάσμα, anything formed or moulded). *Liquor Sanguinis.* Has a sp. gr. of 1028, and consists of albumin, alkali albumin, and salts. Its exact composition is unknown.

BLOOD-PRESSURE. The pressure of the blood on the walls of the containing vessels.

BLOOD-PROPER FLUID. A term applied by Dr Williams to a distinct kind of nutrient fluid which exists in invertebrate animals, which is always contained in definitely organized, or walled, blood-vessels, and which has a determinate circulatory movement. See *Chylo-Aqueous Fluid.*

BLOOD-SERUM. The liquid portion of the blood left after the separation of the clot. It consists of water, serum albumin, paraglobulin, fats, extractives such as urea, sugar, creatin, &c., and salts.

BLOOD-STROKE. *Coup de sang.* A sudden congestion of the brain. An old term which probably included some forms of cerebral hæmorrhage.

BLOODY FLUX. Another name for *dysentery*, from the bloody nature of the intestinal discharges.

BLOODY SWEAT. *Ephidrosis cruenta.* A morbid, red discolouration of the perspiration, depending probably for its peculiar tint upon the colouring principle of the blood. See *Hæmidrosis.*

BLOW-PIPE. A small conical tube, bent at one end, so as to be easily introduced into the flame of a lamp, for the purpose of directing a stream of flame, by *blowing* through it, upon an object.

Oxy-hydrogen blow-pipe. An apparatus for producing intense heat, by supplying a stream of hydrogen with pure oxygen, so that the two gases issue together in the form of a jet from the nozzle of the blow-pipe.

BLUE DISEASE. Blue jaundice of the Ancients ; a disease in which the complexion is tinged with blue or venous blood. See *Cyanosis.*

BLUE GUM. A term applied to a blue or purplish line running along the edges of the gums just where they meet the teeth, indicating the introduction of lead into the system for a long time.

BLUE PILL. Pilula Hydrargyri.

BLUE POT. Another term for a black-lead crucible, made of a mixture of coarse plumbago and clay.

BLUE, SAXON. Sulphate of indigo ; a solution of indigo in concentrated sulphuric acid.

BLUE STONE, or BLUE VITRIOL. Blue copperas ; the sulphate of copper, prepared by oxidation of the sulphide.

BLUE, THENARD'S. *Cobalt-ultramarine.* Hydrate of alumina, phosphate of cobalt, and peroxide of mercury.

BLUE, TURNBULL'S. A beautiful blue precipitate, thrown down on adding red prussiate of potash to a protosalt of iron.

BLUE VERDITER. An impure carbonate of copper, said to be prepared by decomposing nitrate of copper by means of chalk.

BOIL. *Furunculus.* A localized inflammation of the skin and subcutaneous tissues, frequently around a sebaceous gland, resulting in the formation of a central slough, which is removed by suppuration from the surrounding tissues. It is greater in extent than are the pustules of acne, but more circumscribed and less extensive than a carbuncle. A *blind boil* is one which neither suppurates nor sloughs, but gradually and slowly subsides, the contents, if any, being absorbed ; this may be called the *indolent boil.*

BOILING POINT. That degree in the scale of the thermometer at which bubbles of vapour are rapidly formed and given off from the surface of the liquid. For the same liquid it varies directly as the barometric pressure ; thus, 212° F. is the boiling point of water, when the barometer stands at 30 inches ; at 31 inches, it is 213·76 ; at 29, it is only 210·19.

BOLE (*βῶλος*, a clod of earth). A general term for a massive argillaceous mineral, as Armenian bole, mountain soap, &c. Formerly, boles were made into various forms, stamped with specified signs, and termed *terræ sigillatæ.*

BOLE'TUS IGNIA'RIUS. A fungus employed, under the name of Amadou or German tinder, for stopping hæmorrhage from wounds. From being incorrectly referred to the genus Agaricus, it has been termed *agaric*, a word often used synonymously with *styptic.*

BOLO'GNIAN PHOSPHORUS. A substance produced by heating

sulphate of baryta with carbonaceous matter, and possessing the property of being luminous in the dark for some time after exposure to the direct rays of the sun.

BOLUS (*βῶλος*, a bole or lump). A form of medicine larger than a pill, but capable of being swallowed as a pill.

BO'MBUS (*βόμβος*, the humming of bees). A sense of buzzing in the ears; a species of *bourdonnement*, consisting of a dull, heavy, intermitting sound.

BONE. *Os, ossis.* The principal portion of the skeleton of an animal, consisting of about one-third of animal substance, which is almost entirely reducible to gelatine by boiling, and two-thirds of earthy and alkaline salts. See *Skeleton.*

According to their development bones are divided into (1) *Cartilaginous*, or those which arise or are laid down in cartilage, such as the vertebræ and bones of the limbs, and (2) *Membranous*, or those which arise in fibrous membrane, as the clavicle, inferior maxilla, &c.

BONE-BLACK. A black carbonaceous substance manufactured by calcining bones in close vessels. It is also called *ivory-black*, animal-black, and animal-charcoal.

BONE-EARTH. Phosphate of lime; the earthy basis of the bones of animals; the residuum after the calcination of bone.

BONE-PHOSPHATE OF LIME. *Calcis phosphas præcipitatum.* Calcium or phosphate; the earthy matter of bones, teeth, and horns; employed for obtaining phosphorus and phosphate of soda.

BONE-SPIRIT. *Bone-liquor.* A brown, ammoniacal liquor, consisting of carbonate of ammonia dissolved in water, and obtained in the process of manufacturing animal charcoal from bones. *Bone-oil* is a black, tar-like fluid, produced in the same process.

BOOMAH NUTS. The fruits of *Pycnocoma macrophylla*, imported from Natal under the name of *galls*, from their resemblance to Aleppo galls in shape and size.

BORA'CIC ACID. *Boric acid; hydrogen borate.* A hydrated oxide of boron, occasionally spoken of as Homberg's sedative salt. See *Borax.*

BO'RATE. A salt formed by combination of boracic acid with a base. The only important one is *borax*, or the bi-borate of soda, perhaps the *chrysocolla* of Pliny.

BO'RAX (*baurach*, Arab.). *Sodæ biboras; sodium anhydroborate.* A native bi-borate of soda, chiefly found in an impure state, and then called *tincal*, or crude borax, a saline incrustation in the beds of certain small lakes in Thibet. When the refined salt is deprived of its water of crystallization by fusion, it forms a vitreous transparent substance, called *glass of borax*, or vitreous boracic acid. Borax was known by the Ancients, who called it *chrysocolla*, or gold-glue.

BORBORY'GMUS (*βορβορυγμός*, Hipp., a rumbling in the bowels). The rumbling noise occasioned by flatus in the bowels, frequently occurring, during health, in nervous subjects.

BORN ALIVE. A term applied to those newly-born infants only who exhibit other acts of life than that of respiration; this is, indeed, according to English law, a sign of *life*, but not of *live birth*—not of being "wholly born alive."

BOROGLYCERIDE. A compound produced by heating glycerine with boracic acid; it possesses valuable antiseptic properties.

BO'RON. A non-metallic element closely allied to silicon, and found in boracic acid, whence it derives its name. It may be obtained in three states, viz., the *amorphous*, an olive-green powder; the *graphitoid*, corresponding to the black-lead variety of carbon; and the *adamantine*, or crystallized, also called *diamond of boron*.

BORURET. A compound of boron with a simple body.

BOTALLI, FORAMEN OF. The *foramen ovale* of the fœtal heart, first noticed publicly by Leonard Botalli of Piedmont.

BO'TANY (*βοτάνη*, a plant). The science which treats of the Vegetable Kingdom: 1. *Structural Botany* relates to the laws of vegetable structure, internal or external, independently of the presence of a vital principle. 2. *Physiological Botany* relates to the history of vegetable life, the functions of the various organs of plants, their changes in disease or health, &c. 3. *Descriptive Botany* relates to the description and nomenclature of plants. 4. *Systematic Botany* relates to the principles upon which plants are connected with, and distinguished from, one another.

BOTHRE'NCHYMA (*βὸθρος*, a pit, *ἔγχυμα*, *enchyma*). A name applied, in botany, to the *pitted tissue*, or *dotted ducts* of former writers, the appearance of these tubes being occasioned by the presence of little pits sunk in their walls. It is either *articulated* or *continuous*.

BOTHRIOCE'PHALUS LATUS (*βόθριον*, a pit, *κεφαλή*, the head). The broad Tape-worm; a sterelminthous parasite, found in the intestines; it is about 25 feet long, and its head is devoid of hooklets. *Bothriocephalus cordatus* is another species, found in the intestines. See *Vermes*.

BO'TRYOID (*βότρυς*, a bunch of grapes). Resembling in shape that of a bunch of grapes.

BOTTGER'S TEST. A test for the presence of sugar in the urine; solutions of nitrate of bismuth and carbonate of soda are added to the urine, which is then boiled; if sugar be present, the liquid turns a brownish black colour, from the reduction of the bismuth salt.

BOTTLES, 500 OR 1000 GRAIN. Under this name are sold bottles for ascertaining the specific gravities of liquids. The bottles are so adjusted that they contain a known weight of water at 60° F., usually 500 or 1000 grains, and are supplied with counterpoise or tare for the bottle or stopper.

BOTULI'NIC ACID (*botulus*, a sausage). A peculiar fatty acid, produced by decomposing sausages, and supposed to be the cause of their deleterious qualities.

BOU- (*βου*). A Greek particle often used in composition to express something *huge* and *monstrous*, as in *bou*limia or bulimia, *bou*phthalmia or buphthalmia; but doubtless it is merely a form of *βοῦς*, an ox, just as we often find compounds of *ἵππος*, a horse, as horse-radish, horse-chestnut, horse-laugh, &c.

BOU'GIE. Literally, a wax-taper. Bougies are cylindrical instruments, generally made of slips of linen, spread with wax or plaster, and rolled up with the waxed or plaster side outermost, on a hot glazed tile, and shaped. These instruments are intended to be introduced into the canals of the urethra, the rectum, the œsophagus, &c., for the purpose of dilating them. Metallic bougies are also employed.

BOURDONNEMENT. The name given by the French to the

several varieties of imaginary sounds, termed *syrigmus*, or ringing in the ears ; *susurrus*, or whizzing sounds ; and *bombus*, or buzzing sounds.

BOU'RRELET. A French term denoting a *border*, and hence applied to the fibro-cartilaginous border which surrounds certain articular cavities, as the glenoid cavity of the scapula and the acetabulum, by which the depth of these cavities is augmented.

BOUTTONNIERE OPERATION. One for impermeable stricture ; the urethra is cut down open in front of the stricture, through this a fine probe is passed as far as the bladder, and the stricture divided.

BOVI'NA FAMES (*bovinus*, pertaining to oxen, *fames*, hunger). *Bulimia*. Ox-appetite ; voracious appetite.

BOWEL. An entrail or intestine ; a term chiefly used in the plural number. The word is said to be derived from the Latin *botellus*, dim. of *botulus*, a sausage, originally intestine.

BOWMAN'S CAPSULE. The capsule lining the Malpighian glomerulus of the kidney.

BOWMAN'S DISCS. Small quadrangular discs (sarcous elements) into which the muscular fibrils may be broken up. (Sir William Bowman, a living English ophthalmic surgeon.)

BOYLE'S FUMING LIQUOR. A sulphide of ammonium of uncertain composition. See *Fuming Liquor*.

BOYLE'S LAW. That, with the same temperature, the volume of a gas varies inversely as the pressure.

BRACHE'RIUM (*brachium*, the arm). A term used by some Latin writers for a truss, or bandage, for hernia.

BRA'CHIA CE'REBRI (*brachium*, an arm, *cerebrum*, the brain). Two processes of the brain ; the anterior passes from the anterior quadrigeminate body to the optic tract of the same side, the posterior from the posterior quadrigeminate body to lose itself beneath the inner geniculate body of the same side.

BRACHIA'LGIA (βραχίων, the arm, ἄλγος, pain). Pain of the arm ; neuralgia of the arm.

BRACHILU'VIUM (*brachium*, the arm, *lavare*, to wash). An arm-bath. Other topical baths are indicated by the analogous terms, coxæluvium, manuluvium, and pediluvium.

BRACHIO'PODA (βραχίων, the arm, πούς, a foot). A subdivision of mollusca, possessing two long arms in place of feet.

BRA'CHIUM (*brachium*, an arm). The arm ; the part from the shoulder to the elbow. The part from the elbow to the wrist is termed *lacertus*. Thus, "subjuncta lacertis brachia."—*Ovid.*

BRACHYCE'PHALOUS (βραχύς, short, κεφαλή, the head). Having the biparietal nearly equal in length to that of the antero-posterior diameter of the head.

BRA'CTEA, BRACT. A Latin term, denoting a thin leaf or plate of any metal. It is applied, in botany, to all those modifications of leaves which are found upon the inflorescence, and are situated between the true leaves and the calyx of the flower. They compose the *involucrum* of Compositæ, the *glumes* of Gramineæ, the *spathe* of Arum, &c.

BRADY-CAR'DIA (βραδύς, slow, καρδία, the heart). A slowly beating heart.

BRADY-LA'LIA (βραδύς, slow, λαλιά, babbling). The slow, syllabic, monotonous speech which characterises disseminated sclerosis.

BRADY - SPERMATI'SMUS (*βραδύς*, slow, *σπέρμα*, semen). Seminal mis-emission, in which the discharge of semen is retarded from organic weakness.

BRAIDISM. Another term for *Hypnotism;* so called from Mr Braid, who carefully studied the phenomena of hypnotism.

BRAIN. *Encephalon.* A collective term for those portions of the nervous system, exclusive of the nerves themselves, which are contained within the cranium, and include the cerebrum, the cerebellum, and the medulla oblongata. They consist of a *cortical, cineritious,* or *gray* substance, which covers the brain in general, and a *medullary* or *white* substance, being the mass contained within the former.

BRAIN FEVER. Meningitis; also applied to the delirium of high temperature.

BRAIN PAN. The cranium.

BRAIN SAND. A gritty matter found in the pineal gland and other parts of the brain, consisting of phosphate and carbonate of lime, and phosphate of magnesia and ammonia, with some organic matter.

BRANCHIÆ. The gills of fishes and of certain other animals living in water.

BRANCHIAL ARCHES. The cartilaginous arches which in fishes support the gills. They are also present in the human fœtus, and are termed *subcranial plates.*

BRANCHIAL CLEFTS. Five or six fissures found in the fœtus between the branchial arches; they become closed early in fœtal life, but occasionally a small portion of one is left unclosed and forms a fistula (*branchial fistula*) connecting the pharynx with the outer surface of the neck. This congenital defect is usually found immediately above the sternoclavicular joint.

BRANDY (*Brantwein,* burnt wine). The alcoholic or spirituous portion of wine, separated from the aqueous part, the colouring matter, &c., by distillation.

BRASDOR'S OPERATION. The operation of ligaturing an artery on the distal side of the aneurysm.

BRASS. *Æs, æris* of the Romans. An alloy of copper and zinc. Common brass consists of three parts of copper and one of zinc.

BRASS-FOUNDERS' AGUE. A peculiar form of intermittent fever which affects brass-founders and other workmen exposed to the fumes of deflagrating zinc.

BREAST. 1. The upper and fore part of the body, situate between the neck and the abdomen. 2. The protuberant gland situate in front of the thorax in the female for the secretion of milk.

BREAST-PANG. The vernacular name for *Angina pectoris.*

BREATHING, ABDOMINAL. That form of breathing where the diaphragm is more used than the intercostal muscles; the thorax itself moves but slightly, whilst the movements of the abdominal walls are very evident. The reverse the case in *Thoracic breathing.*

BREATHING, VESICULAR, PUERILE, BRONCHIAL. See *Auscultation.*

BRE'GMA, BRECHMOS, or BRECHMA (*βρέχω*, to moisten; because this part of the bone is longest in hardening). *Fontanel.* The two spaces left in the head of the infant where the frontal and the occipital bones respectively join the parietal. It is distinguished as *anterior* and *posterior.* The term is generally applied to the anterior fontanelle only. See *Cranium.*

BREGMATO-COTYLOID (*βρέγμα, κοτύλη*, a cup). The term applied to the position of the fœtal

head when the bregma is towards one or other of the acetabula of the mother.

BRESLAU FEVER. An epidemic which broke out in the Prussian army at Breslau, in the middle of the last century, and which has been named by Savages *tritæophya Vratislaviensis.*

BREV'ISSIMUS OCULI (superl. of *brevis*, short). A synonym of the obliquus *inferior*, as being the shortest muscle of the eye.

BRICKLAYERS' ITCH. A form of eczema, produced on the hands of bricklayers by the contact of lime and other irritants.

BRIDLE-STRICTURE. *Packthread stricture.* A narrow stricture consisting of bands stretching across the urethra.

BRIDLES. The vernacular term for the tough and irregular bands which sometimes stretch across a cicatrix.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE. *Albuminuria.* "A generic term including several forms of acute and chronic disease of the kidney, usually associated with albumen in the urine, and frequently with dropsy, and with various secondary diseases resulting from deterioration of the blood."—*Nom. of Dis.*

BRIM OF THE PELVIS. The boundary of the *inlet of the pelvis*, formed by the ileo-pectineal lines, the promontory of the sacrum, and the crests of the bodies of the pubes. The *Outlet of the Pelvis* is a lower circle, composed by the arch of the pubes and the sciatic ligaments.

BRIMSTONE. A name for sulphur. The sublimed sulphur of the Pharmacopœia is termed *flowers of brimstone*, or of sulphur.

BRISTOL HOT-WELL. A calcareous spring at Bristol, almost purely thermal, slightly acidulated.

BRITISH GUM. *Dextrin.* Starch reduced to a *gum-like* state by the action of dilute acids, diastase, or heat.

BRITISH HERB-TOBACCO. The basis of this is Coltsfoot. This appears to have had a very ancient origin, for the same plant was smoked through a reed in the days of Dioscorides, for the purpose of promoting expectoration, and was called by him βηγίον, from βήξ, tussis; whence "Tussilago."

BRITISH OIL. Camphor, rectified spirits of wine, sweet oil, and oil of hartshorn, boiled together. This name is also given to the *Oleum petræ vulgare*, or common oil of petre, a variety of petroleum.

BRO'CA'S CONVOLUTION. The third left frontal convolution of the brain.

BRODIE'S DISEASE. Pulpy disease of a joint, more especially of the knee-joint.

BRO'DIUM. A term synonymous, in pharmacy, with *jusculum*, or broth, the liquor in which anything is boiled; as *brodium salis*, a decoction of salt.

BRO'MA (βιβρῶσκω, to eat of a thing). Food; aliment; anything that is masticated. Hence, *bromatology* denotes a description of, or treatise on, food.

BRO'MAL. A colourless oily liquid, formed by the action of bromide on alcohol. It is analogous to chloral.

BRO'MICA. A class of pharmaceutical remedies, consisting of bromine and its compounds.

BRO'MIDES. Salts formed by the combination of bromine with a base, as bromide of potassium.

BROMIDRO'SIS. (βρῶμος, a stench, ἱδρώς, sweat). *Odor hircinus.* Fetid perspiration. The term is used synonymously with *osmidrosis*, but it should be remembered that ὀσμή is a good

as well as a bad smell, whereas βρῶμος is never anything but a stench.

BRO'MISM. A disease occasioned by the excessive use of the bromides of potassium and of ammonium.

BRO'MOFORM. A volatile, heavy, liquid compound, obtained by distilling a mixture of bromide of lime with alcohol and water.

BRO'MUM (βρῶμος, a stench). *Bromine.* A deep red-coloured liquid, non-metallic element, formerly called *muride;* it exists, as a bromide, in sea-water, in several salt springs, in the ashes of sea-weed, &c. It combines with oxygen, and forms *bromic acid;* and with hydrogen forming *hydro-bromic acid.*

BRO'NCHI (βρόγχος, the wind-pipe). The two tubes into which the trachea divides, opposite the third dorsal vertebra; the *right bronchus*, wider and shorter than the left, passing off nearly at a right angle to the upper part of the corresponding lung; the *left bronchus* descending obliquely and passing beneath the arch of the aorta, to the left lung. There are no such singular nouns as bronchia and bronchius.

BRO'NCHIAL RESPIRATION. See *Auscultation.*

BRO'NCHIAL SOUND. A *natural* sound produced by the passage of the air in respiration, and heard, through the stethoscope, near the upper part of the sternum, and between the scapulæ.

BRO'NCHIAL TUBES AND CELLS (βρόγχος, the wind-pipe). The *bronchial tubes* are the divisions and subdivisions of the two bronchi, which take place as these enter the lungs. The terminations of the bronchial tubes within the lungs are called the *bronchial cells*, or *air cells*, which have sacculated walls.

BRONCHIE'CTASIS (βρόγχος, a bronchus, ἔκτασις, extension). Preternatural dilatation of a bronchus, from disease.

BRONCHI'TIS (βρόγχος, the wind-pipe, and the termination *-itis* denoting inflammation). *Pulmonary Catarrh.* Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes. See *Catarrh.*

Plastic bronchitis (πλάσσω, to mould). *Bronchial polypi.* A form of bronchitis characterized by expectoration of branched fibrinous casts of exudation-matter, moulded in bronchial tubes of the third or fourth diameter.

BRO'NCHOCELE (βρόγχος, the wind-pipe, κήλη, a tumour). *Cynanche thyroidea; thyrophraxia.* A permanent enlargement of the thyroid gland endemic in certain mountainous districts, but not limited to them. It is termed in Switzerland *goître*, and in this country Derbyshire-neck.

Bronchocele exophthalmica. Exophthalmic bronchocele or goitre. "Enlargement, with vascular turgescence, of the thyroid gland, accompanied by protrusion of the eyeballs, anæmia, and palpitation."—*Nom. of Dis.*

BRONCHO-HÆMORRHA'GIA (βρόγχος, the wind-pipe, αἱμορῥαγία, hæmorrhage). Exhalation of blood from the lining membrane of the bronchial tubes, commonly called bronchial hæmorrhage. See *Pneumo-hæmorrhagia.*

BRONCHOLEMMI'TIS (βρόγχος, the wind-pipe, λέμμα, a membrane, and *-itis*, a termination denoting inflammation). A membrane-like inflammation of the bronchial tubes. See *Diphtherite.*

BRONCHO'PHONY (βρόγχος

the wind-pipe, φωνή, voice). See *Auscultation.*

BRONCHO-PUEUMO'NIA (βρὸγχος, the wind-pipe, πνεύμων, the lung). A form of inflammation of the lungs which commences in the bronchioles and spreads to the surrounding lung-tissue; synonymous with *lobular pneumonia.* See under *Lobar.*

BRONCHORRHŒA (βρόγχος, the wind-pipe, ῥέω, to flow). Bronchial flux; a synonym of humoral asthma. Bronchitis in which the expectoration is very profuse and liquid.

BRONCHO'TOMY (βρόγχος, the wind-pipe, τομή, section). Incision into the larynx or trachea, for the purpose of extracting a foreign body, or of permitting the passage of air into the lungs. When practised on the larynx, the operation is called *laryngotomy;* when on the trachea, *tracheotomy;* when on both, *tracheo-laryngotomy.*

BRONZE. An alloy of copper, 8 or 10 per cent. of tin, and other metals, used for making statues, &c.

BRONZE-SKIN DISEASE. A designation of *Addison's disease,* derived from the bronze-like discolouration of the skin.

BROW-AGUE. Rheumatic pain, felt generally just *above* the eyebrow, and usually of intermittent character. It is distinguished from tic douloureux by the seat of the pain, which, in the latter case, is generally *beneath* the eye.

BROWNIAN MOTION. A motion of minute particles observed by Robert Brown, the botanist, in drops of dew, and attributed at first to rudimentary life, but afterwards referred to currents occasioned by inequalities of temperature and evaporation.

BROWN RUST. A disease of wheat, in which a dry, brown powder is substituted for the farina of the grain. See *Black Rust.*

BRUCH, MEMBRANE OF. The transparent innermost layer of the choroid, lying next to the retinal pigment.

BRU'CIA. An alkaloid procured from the bark and seeds of nux vomica, and from St Ignatius's bean. It is said to be a compound of strychnia and resin, and not a peculiar alkaloid. The name is derived from that of James Bruce, a Scot.

BRUIT. The French term for a *sound,* applied to various sounds heard on percussion and auscultation. See *Auscultation.*

BRU'NNER'S GLANDS. Small racemose glands found in the submucous coat of the duodenum; the functions of their secretion are not known. Von Brunn, after whom they are named, compared them collectively to a second pancreas.

BRUNO'NIAN THEORY. A theory maintained by John Brown, of Scotland. According to this, life is sustained by the normal action of external agents upon the system; disease is the result of the excessive or deficient action of these agents upon the system; and the remedy, in the one case is alcohol, in the other opium.

BRY'GMUS (βρυγμος, from βρύχω, to gnash with the teeth). *Brygma.* Gnashing or grating with the teeth.

BRY'OGEN (βρύον, a moss, γεννάω, to produce). *Anophyte.* A subdivision of cryptogams, including mosses and liverworts. By some writers they are included under Acrogens, and by others the two subdivisions are included under the term *Cosmogens.* See *Cryptogamia.*

BU'BO (βουβών, the groin, a swelling in the groin). *Adenophyma inguinale.* An enlarged in-

flamed lymphatic gland; the enlargement is secondary to any irritation such as a chancre, in the lymph territory of the inflamed gland. It is termed *sympathetic*, when arising from the mere irritation of a local disorder; *venereal*, when arising from the absorption of the syphilitic virus; and *constitutional*, as the pestilential—a symptom of the plague—or scrofulous swellings of the inguinal and axillary glands.

1. *Primary bubo.* A bubo which occurs from direct absorption of the syphilitic virus, without the previous formation of a chancre. This is the *bubon d'emblée* of the French.

2. *Creeping bubo.* A term applied to a bubo which, having burst, has a tendency to creep or spread over the neighbouring integument, and is characterized by a peculiar semicircular or horse-shoe shape.

3. *Amygdaloid indolent bubo.* A bubo which forms simultaneously with induration in cases of infecting chancre, and in which suppuration occurs only from some accidental complication.

4. *Virulent* or *inoculable bubo.* A bubo formed by absorption of virus from a soft or a phagedænic chancre. The gland suppurates, the pus is inoculable.

BUBO'NOCELE (*βουβών, βουβῶνος*, the groin, *κήλη*, a tumor). An inguinal hernia in which the protruding viscus remains within the inguinal canal.

BU'CCA. The hollow inner part of the cheek. This term refers to the same part of the face as *gena*, but regards it as capable of being inflated and of collapsing at different times.

1. *Buccal.* A term applied to a branch of the internal maxillary artery, to certain branches of the facial vein, and to a branch of the inferior maxillary nerve.

2. *Buccal glands.* The name of numerous follicles situated beneath the mucous layer of the cheek.

BUCCINA'TOR (*buccina*, a trumpet). The trumpeter's muscle; a muscle of the cheek, so called from its use in blowing the trumpet. It is also named *alveolo-labialis.*

BUCCO-LABIA'LIS. A sensory branch of the inferior maxillary nerve to the buccinator muscle.

BUCHU. A drug prepared from the leaves of several species of *Barosma*, imported from the Cape of Good Hope. See *Barosma.*

BUCNE'MIA (*βου*, a Greek augmentative, *κνήμη*, the leg). Literally, bulky or tumid leg. See *Barbadoes leg.*

BUDE-LIGHT, ATMOSPHERIC. A flame produced by means of coal-gas, the brilliancy of which is increased by a current of atmospheric air ingeniously introduced, according to the plan of Mr Goldsworthy Gurney, of Bude, in Cornwall, the inventor of the oxy-hydrogen light, which is used with the microscope of that name.

The present *Bude-light* is a gas flame, with two, three, or more concentric burners, with chimneys supplied with common air, and a reflecting apparatus of peculiar construction.

BUFFY COAT. The lighter coloured upper layer of blood-clot; it may be artificially produced by delaying coagulation, and is naturally formed in blood drawn from inflamed parts. The almost colourless condition is due to the sinking of the red corpuscles below the surface of the blood previous to the onset of coagulation.

BU'LAM FEVER. A name given to Yellow Fever, from its fatal visitations on the Guinea coast and its adjoining islands.

BULB OF THE URETHRA. The posterior *bulb*-like commencement of the corpus spongiosum penis ; hence, the included urethra is called the *bulbous portion.*

BULBI'LLUS (dim. of *bulbus*, a bulb). A bulbil, a small rounded body resembling a small bulb, and consisting of thickened scales, often consolidated together. Bulbils occur in the axils of the leaves of some lilies.

BULBO-CAVERNO'SUS. *Accelerator urinæ.* The name of a muscle situated beneath the bulb of the urethra, and covering part of the corpus spongiosum. Chaussier termed it *bulbo-urethralis.*

BUL'BUS. A bulb ; a scaly leaf-bud, which develops roots from its base, and a stem from its centre. When the outer scales are thin, and cohere in the form of a thin envelope, as in the onion, this is the *tunicated bulb.* When the outer scales are distinct and fleshy, as in the lily, this is called the *naked bulb.* There can be no such thing as a *solid bulb.* See *Cormus.*

BULBUS AORTÆ, BULBUS AORTICUS, BULBUS ARTERIO'SUS. The anterior of the three cavities of the rudimentary heart of the embryo ; from it are developed the pulmonary artery, and aorta. The term *Bulbus Aortæ* is also applied to the dilatation of the aorta near its commencement.

BU'LBUS OLFACTO'RIUS. That portion of the olfactory nerve which expands into a *bulb*-like form, and rests upon the cribriform lamella of the ethmoid bone.

BU'LBUS RHACHI'DICUS (*ῥάχις*, the spine). The spine-bulb ; a designation of the medulla oblongata or upper enlarged portion of the spinal cord.

BU'LBUS VE'NÆ JUGULA'RIS. A dilatation at the commencement of the external jugular vein.

BULI'MIA (*βου*, an intensive particle, from *βοῦς*, an ox, and *λιμός*, hunger). *Boulimia.* Ox-appetite ; voracious appetite ; also termed *adephagia, bupeina, cynorexio, fames canina,* or dog-appetite, &c. It is analogous to *polydipsia,* or the insatiable desire of drinking. See *Pica.*

BU'LITHUS (*βοῦς*, an ox, *λίθος*, a stone). A bezoar or stone found in the kidneys, the gall, and urinary bladder of the ox.

BU'LLA. A water-bubble or bleb ; "a large portion of the cuticle detached from the skin by the interposition of a transparent watery fluid." Under the general term *bullæ*, or *blebs*, are comprised vesicles of a larger size than those designated by the term *vesiculæ.*

BU'NIOID (*βούνιον*, a turnip, *εἶδος*, likeness). The designation of a variety of cancer, in which the morbid product resembles a turnip.

BU'NION (*βούνιον*, a turnip). An enlarged bursa situated anywhere over the tarsus, metatarsus, or phalanges, but most commonly over the metatarso-phalangeal joint of the great toe.

BUPHTHA'LMIA (*βοῦς*, an ox, *ὀφθαλμός*, eye). Ox-eye : dropsy of the eye ; the first stage of hydrophthalmia.

BU'RANHEIM. *Guaranheim.* An extract of the bark of the Chrysophyllum Buranheim, a Brazilian tree. The bark was introduced, a few years ago, into France, under the name of monesia, or *monesia-bark.* It contains an acrid principle analogous to saponine, called *monesine.*

BU'RDACH, COLUMNS OF. The outer portions of the posterior

median columns of the spinal cord ; they lie between the columns of Goll internally, and the posterior cornua of grey matter externally. Charcot applies the term *posterior root-zone* to the same area.

BURETTE (Fr., a cruet). A graduated glass tube with a small aperture and a stop-cock, so that the quantity drawn off may be readily measured.

BU'RGUNDY PITCH. *Pix Burgundica.* An impure resin which exudes from the incised bark of Abies excelsa.

BURNETT'S DISINFECTING LIQUID. A solution of chloride of zinc, first used by Sir William Burnett for preserving timber from dry rot, and afterwards as an antiseptic and deodorizer.

BURNS, LIGAMENT OF. The falciform process of the fascia lata of the thigh, which, after forming the superior cornu of the saphenous opening, becomes attached above to Gimbernat's ligament.

BURNS and SCALDS. Injuries produced by the action of excessive heat on the body ; they are classified according to the depth to which the tissues are injured.

BURNT EAR. A disease in corn in which the grain is destroyed, covered with a black powder, and as it were *burnt* up. It differs from *smut* in being external to the grain. The parasite is termed *Uredo carbo.*

BURNT HOLES. This, *white blisters*, and *eating hive*, are popular names applied, in several counties of Ireland, to Pemphigus gangrænosus, or Sordid Blane. See *Pemphigus.*

BU'RSÆ MUCO'SÆ (*bursa*, a sac). Small closed sacs interposed between surfaces which move upon each other so as to cause friction, frequently associated with the articulations, analogous in structure to synovial membrane, and secreting a similiar synovial fluid.

BU'RSÆ TUMOR. Bursal tumor. A solid tumor, the result of old enlargement of a bursa.

BURSA'LIS (*bursa*, a sac). *Marsupialis.* Former designations of the obturator internus muscle.

BURSI'TIS. Inflammation of a bursa.

BURSO'LOGY (βύρσα, bursa, λόγος, a description). A description of the bursæ mucosæ.

BUTCHER'S SAW. A small saw much used in the resection of joints ; it can be adapted to any angle in its frame, so as to cut from behind forwards, before backwards, &c. Butcher, a living Irish surgeon.

BUTTER (βούτυρον, *butyrum*, from βοῦς, a cow, τυρός, coagulum). A substance procured from the cream of milk by churning. *Butter-milk* is the thin and sour milk separated from the cream by churning. The term *butter* is applied in pharmacy to *butter-like* substances, as those of antimony, bismuth, &c., meaning the *chlorides.*

BUTTER OF CACAO. An oily, concrete, white matter, obtained from the seeds of Theobroma cacao. It is extensively used for suppositories.

BUTTON-SUTURE. The name given by Dr Bozeman to his mode of closing vaginal fistula by means of a thin leaden plate, called "the button." This suture is also employed in the treatment of hare-lip.

BUTYL (βούτυρον, butter, ὕλη, matter). An organic radical contained in a numerous family of compounds. *Butylic alcohol* is

obtained by fractional distillation of fusil oil from the oil of beetroot or from molasses after distillation of ethylic spirit.

BU'TYRIC ACID. An oily, limpid liquid, one of the volatile acids of butter. By distillation, it yields a substance called *butyrone.*

BU'TYRIC ETHER. *Butyrate of oxide of ethyl.* An ether formed by distilling alcohol and butyric acid with sulphuric acid.

C

C. Sometimes used as an abbreviation of centrigade ; C.C. stands for cubic centimetre.

CACÆ'MIA (*κακος*, bad, *αἷμα*, blood). A morbid condition of the blood.

CACÆSTHE'SIS (*κακος*, *αἴσθησις*, sensation). Morbid sensation.

CACA'NTHRAX (*κακος ἄνθραξ*, a burning coal). Malignant pustule.

CACA'O. Cocoa ; the bruised seeds of the Theobroma cacao, a sterculiaceous plant. The seeds reduced to a paste, mixed with sugar, and flavoured with vanilla, constitute *chocolate.* More than half the substance of the cacao-seed is made up of *cacao-butter*, a fatty matter consisting of oleine and stearine.

CACHEX'IA (*καχεξία*, a bad habit). A bad habit of body, the expression of a general defective nutrition of the various tissues, the result of chronic maladies, or of such diseases as cancer and syphilis.

CACOCHRŒ'A (*κακός*, *χροΐα*, colour). A term used by Galen to denote a bad colour or complexion. Hippocrates applies the adjective *κακόχροος* to a person of bad complexion.

CACOCHY'MIA (*κακός*, *χυμός*, juice). Literally, badness of juices ; a vitiated state of the fluids of the body, especially of the blood (Galen). 1. Mal - assimilation ; faulty chymification, faulty digestion, conversion, and appropriation of nutriment. 2. A morbid condition of the skin due to an unhealthy state of the fluids.

CACO'DES (*κακός*, *ὄζω*, to smell). Possessing an offensive smell.

CA'CODYL (*κακός*, *ὄζω* *ὕλη*, matter). *Cadet's fuming liquid, Alkarsin.* Arsen-dimethyl[$As_2(CH_3)_4$].

CACOÈTHES (*κακός*, *ἦθος*, habit). A term used by Hippocrates to denote malignant sores, fevers, &c. ; and by Celsus, the early stage of cancer which he thought to be curable ; " tolli nihil, nisi cacoëthes potest."

CACOGE'NESIS (*κακός*, *γένεσις*, origin). The production of a monster, or of some pathological state.

CACO'PHONY (*κακός*, *φωνή*, voice). A harsh, strident voice.

CACOPLA'STIC (*κακός*, *πλαστικός*, fit for moulding). An imperfectly organized morbid exudation : the term is often applied to lymph.

CACOTROPH'IA (*κακός*, *τροφή*, nourishment). Bad and imperfect nourishment ; an ill-nourished state of the skin.

CADA'VER (*cadere*, to fall). A corpse or dead body. Hence the term *cadaverous* or Hippocratic face, expressive of great exhaustion.

CADA'VERINE (*cadáver*, a corpse). Penta-methyl diamine. A somewhat poisonous alkaloid pro-

duced by the action of the cholera bacillus, as well as during certain putrefactive processes ; it has also been prepared synthetically.

CADA'VERIS SECTIO. Dissection of the dead body for the purpose of pathological examination.

CA'DMIUM (*Klaprothium Melinum*). A bluish-white metal found in several of the ores of zinc ; so named from *cadmia fossilis*, a former name of calamine, the common ore of zinc.

CADUC'A (*cadere*, to fall). Sub-*membrana*. The *deciduous* membrane, so called from its being *cast off* from the uterus.

CADUCIBRANCHIATE (*caducus*, falling, *βράγχια*, the gills). A hybrid term applied to those animals which cast off their gills on reaching the fully developed state.

CADU'CUS MORBUS. Falling sickness, epilepsy.

CÆ'CITAS (*cæcus*, blind). A general term for blindness. The term is of rare occurrence in classical literature.

CÆCI'TIS. An unclassical term for inflammation of the cæcum or of its appendix. See *Typhlitis*.

CÆ'CUM (*cæcus*, blind). The word *intestinum* being understood, the term denotes the caput coli or *blind* intestine ; a cul-de-sac, about two inches and a half in length, situated at the commencement of the large intestine.

CÆSARIAN SECTION (*Hysterotomia*). The operation for extracting the fœtus from the uterus, by means of an incision made through the parietes of the abdomen. This operation, it is said, first gave the name *Cæsar* to the Roman family. Persons so born were formerly called *Cæsones*—a *cæso* matris utero.

CÆ'SIUM (*cæsius*, bluish-grey ; sky-coloured, with specks of grey). A rare alkaline metal discovered, in 1860, in mineral springs, and named from the blue lines it exhibits in spectrum-analysis. *Cæsia* is its oxide.

CÆ'SPITOSE (*cæspes*, turf). Tufted.

CA'FFEIN (*café*, coffee). An alkaloid extracted from *Caffea arabica*, and from various species of *Théa*. Its citrate is used as a diuretic in cardiac dropsy.

CAISSON DISEASE. An affection produced by prolonged working in compressed air as in that of a caisson, and the sudden removal into air at ordinary atmospheric pressure. One of the most usual symptoms is paraplegia from anæmia of the spinal cord.

CALABAR BEAN. *Faba Calabarica*. The bean of *Physostigma venenosum*, a leguminous plant, yielding a poisonous principle called *physostigmatine*.

CALAMI'NE (*calamus*, a reed). Native impure carbonate of zinc, a pulverulent mineral, named from its tendency to form masses resembling a bundle of reeds.

CA'LAMUS SCRIPTO'RIUS. Literally, a *writing-pen*. A groove upon the anterior wall, or floor, of the fourth ventricle. Its *pen*-like appearance is produced by the divergence of the posterior median columns ; the feather is represented by the lineæ transversæ. At the point of the pen is a small cavity, lined with grey substance, and called the *Ventricle of Arantius*.

CALCA'NEUM (*calx*, the heel). A rare form for calx. The os calcis, or heel-bone ; the largest of the tarsal bones.

CALCAR AVIS (*calcar*, a spur, *avis*, a bird). The Hippocampus minor.

CALCARINE FISSURE. A horizontal fissure on the mesial surface of the occipital lobe; it joins in front the internal parieto-occipital fissure and corresponds to the calcar avis of the posterior cornu of the lateral ventricle.

CA'LCES. A former name for *oxides*, in consequence of their earthy character, resembling that of *calx* or lime. See *Calx*.

CALCIFICA'TION (*calx*, a lime-stone, *fieri*, to become). 1. The deposition in the coats of arteries, and in fibrous tumours, of gritty, earthy, and saline matters, incorrectly termed osseous; in the former case it may be *laminar*, *annular* or *tubular*. 2. The deposit of an earthy substance containing much lime in the formation of teeth and bones.

CALCI'GENOUS METALS (χάλιξ, calx, a lime-stone, γεννάω, to produce). Metals, the oxides of which were termed by the ancient chemists *calces;* as distinguished from the *terrigenous* and the *kaligenous* metals.

CALCI'GEROUS CELLS (*calx*, a lime-stone, *gerere*, to carry). A name given to the bone-cells and tubuli, from the opinion that they are the principal seat of the calcareous matter of bone.

CALCINA'TION (*calx*, quicklime). A term formerly applied to express the oxidation of a metal effected by the action of the air; the oxide thus formed was denominated a *calx*, from its being earthy like lime. The term is now generally applied whenever any solid matter has been subjected to heat, so as to be convertible into a state of powder; carbonate of lime is reduced to lime by *calcination*, or the expulsion of carbonic acid.

CA'LCIUM (*calx*, quicklime). The metallic basis of lime, discovered by Davy, in 1808, by the action of voltaic electricity.

Calcium light. An intense light produced by the incandescence of a ball of lime in the oxy-hydrogen flame.

CALCULA'TION. *Number.* A term in phrenology indicative of the faculty of arithmetic, and of whatever relates to number or calculation. In those in whom the power is strongly developed, the external angle of the eyebrow is either much depressed or elevated, the organ of this faculty being situated beneath that part of the brow.

CA'LCULUS (dim. of *calx*, a lime- or chalk-stone). A solid or unorganised concretion found in various parts of the human body, and commonly called *stone*, or *gravel*. It occurs most frequently in the organs which act as reservoirs, and in the excretory canals, as *biliary* calculus, *urinary* calculus, &c. It is apt to be formed in the kidney, in the circumstances of those constitutional derangements which have been denominated *calculous diatheses*, of which the principal are:—

1. The *Lithic Diatheses*, characterized by yellow, red, or lateritious, or pink deposits of lithate of ammonia; or by the formation of red gravel, or crystals of uric or lithic acid.

2. The *Phosphatic Diatheses*, characterized by the formation of white gravel, or crystals of phosphate of magnesia and ammonia; or by the white sediment of the mixed phosphates of magnesia and ammonia, and of lime.

α. *Amorphous Sediments.*—These are pulverulent, and may consist, 1, of *uric acid*, which is of a yellow or brick-dust colour, like the ordinary

sediment of cooled urine; 2, of *phosphate of lime*, mixed with *phosphate of ammonia and magnesia*, and a considerable quantity of mucus; and 3, of the *mucus of the bladder*, which, having no earthy salts, becomes of a greenish yellow on drying, and the urine is always acid.

β. *Crystalline deposits, or Gravel.*—These substances usually consist of, 1, acid urate of ammonia in the form of small, shining, red or yellow, pointed, crystalline groups; 2, of oxalate of lime, in pale yellow or green crystals; or 3, of phosphate of ammonia and magnesia.

γ. *Varieties of Calculus.*—Urinary calculi have usually a *nucleus* in the centre, consisting of one substance, which afterwards alternates with unequal *layers* of other, and in some cases of all, the principles of urinary calculi. Many calculi consist of the same substance in successive layers. The *varieties* of urinary calculus may be thus arranged:—

1. The *Lithic or Uric Acid*, or the light brown.—This acid is the most constant constituent of urinary calculus.

2. The *Triple Phosphate of Magnesia and Ammonia*, or the white.—This is never found quite alone in calculi; but is often one of their chief constituents.

3. The *Mixed Phosphates of Magnesia and Ammonia, and of Lime.*—This variety, next to uric acid, constitutes the most common material of calculus. From its ready fusibility before the blowpipe, it is termed the *fusible* calculus.

4. The *Oxalate of Lime.*—This is, apparently, a frequent constituent of calculus, particularly in children. The stone has usually an uneven surface, resembling the mulberry, and is hence called the *mulberry* calculus.

5. The *Alternating.*—The nucleus is most frequently lithic acid, rarely the phosphates; these, on the contrary, generally form upon some nucleus, and are seldom covered by other depositions.

6. The *Xanthic Oxide.*—Discovered by Dr Marcet, and so named from its forming a *lemon-coloured* compound, when acted upon by nitric acid.

7. The *Fibrinous.*—A pseudo-calculus described by Dr Marcet; "it must be regarded as a portion of dried inspissated albuminous matter."—*Dr Golding Bird.*

8. The *Urate of Ammonia.*—A somewhat uncommon form, generally found in children; it is of a slate or grey colour.

9. The *Cystic Oxide.*—This is formed in the kidneys, and not in the bladder, as might be inferred from its name. When fresh it is of a fawn colour, which changes to a greenish hue on keeping.

10. The *Phosphate of Lime.*—This may be either renal or vesical in origin; when renal, the calculus is of a light-brown colour, and laminated; when vesical, it is of irregular shape, and is termed "bone earth calculus" from its being composed of a phosphate of lime similar to that found in bones.

Other calculi are—

1. *Biliary.*—Those found in the gall bladder and biliary ducts; they consist mainly of cholesterin deposited around a nucleus of inspissated bile.

2. *Intestinal.*—These chiefly occur in herbivora as concretions of lime and other salts around a particle of undigested food. See *Bezoar.*

3. *Pancreatic.*—These are very rare, and have been found in the

ducts of the pancreas; they consist of lime salts.

4. *Prostatic.*—Consist of carbonate and phosphate of lime; occasionally a large number are present.

5. *Salivary.*—Calculi occurring in Wharton's and Stenson's duct; they are composed mainly of carbonate of lime.

CALEFA'CIENTS (*calefacere*, to make warm). Substances which excite warmth in the parts to which they are applied, as mustard, &c.

CA'LENTURE (*calere*, to be hot). A violent fever attended with delirium, caused by the heat of the tropical sun at sea, under the influence of which the sufferer is induced to throw himself into the water.

CA'LICES (pl. of *calix calicis*, a cup). A term applied to processes of the infundibula of the kidney, embracing the papillæ, and forming a separate pouch around each.

CALI'GO. Fog or mist. A disease of the eye, imparting dimness, cloudiness, obscurity. In former times, this opacity, as well as pterygium, was denominated a "web of the eye." The term is applied, figuratively, to the mind —"*mentis cæca caligo.*" See *Achlys.*

CALISTHE'NIC (καλός, beautiful, σθένος, strength). Another term for *gymnastic*, as applied to bodily exercises practised for the improvement of health and strength. As suggestive of beauty and strength, it is preferable to the term *gymnastic*, which reminds us of the custom of the Greeks, who stripped themselves *naked* before engaging in bodily exercises.

CALLISEN'S OPERATION. An operation for the formation of an artificial anus, by opening the descending colon in the left loin.

CALLO'SITY (*callosus*, thick-skinned, from *callus*, hard, thick skin). A hardness of the skin occasioned by pressure or friction; a corn; the hard cicatrix of ulcers. See *Clavus* and *Tylosis.*

CA'LLUS (*callus, callum*, hardened skin). *Callosity.* This term denotes *hardened skin*, especially of the feet and hands, but it is applied, in old works on surgery, to the new material which constitutes the bond of union in fractured bone. The temporary deposit is called *provisional callus;* that which is permanently left is called *definitive callus.* The term *calli* is also applied to the nodes of gout.

CA'LOMEL (καλός, beautiful, μέλας, black). "Beautiful black." *Mercurous chloride.* The subchloride, formerly submuriate, of mercury.

CALOR. A moderate or natural heat. *Calor fervens* denotes boiling heat, or 212° Fahr.; *Calor lenis*, gentle heat, betweeen 90° and 100° Fahr. See *Fervor.*

CALOR MOR'DICANS. Literally, a *biting heat;* a term applied to a dangerous symptom in typhus, in which there is a *biting* and pungent heat upon the skin, leaving a smarting sensation on the fingers for several minutes after touching it.

CALORE'SCENCE (*calor*, heat). A term introduced by Professor Tyndall to designate the transmutation of the ultra-red or invisible heat-rays of the spectrum of the electric light into rays of higher refrangibility, that is, into visible rays, by causing them to impinge upon a plate of platinum, which they raise to a white heat. See *Fluorescence.*

CALO'RIC (*calor*, heat). This term, in philosophical language,

denotes the *cause* of the sensation of heat — a fluid, or condition diffused through all bodies.

1. *Sensible* or *free caloric* is that which produces the sensation of heat, or affects the thermometer; all caloric is sensible, if it be considered in reference to bodies of which the *form* is permanent.

2. *Insensible caloric*, formerly supposed to be latent or combined, is that portion which passes into bodies during a change of form, without elevating their temperature; as into ice at 32°, as it becomes water, and is termed *caloric of fluidity;* or into water at 212°, as it passes into vapour, and is termed *caloric of vaporization.*

3. *Specific caloric* is the (unequal) quantity of caloric required by similar quantities of *different* bodies to heat them equally. The specific caloric of water is 23 times as great as that of mercury; thus, if equal weights of the former at 40°, and of the latter at 160°, be mixed together, the resulting temperature is 45°. This quality of bodies is called their *capacity* for caloric.

4. *Absolute caloric* denotes the total amount of heat in bodies. "When we speak of *capacity*, we mean a power inherent in the heated body; by *absolute caloric* we mean an unknown principle which is retained in the body by the possession of this power; and by *temperature* we consider the unknown principle as producing certain effects upon the thermometer."—*Dr. Crawford.*

5. *Evolution of caloric* denotes the escape of caloric on a change of capacities in bodies, from greater to less, as in combustion, on mixing water with sulphuric acid, or alcohol, &c.

6. *Absorption of caloric* is the reverse of the former, as in the melting of ice, the evaporation of water or other fluids, &c.

7. *Diffusion of caloric* denotes the modes by which its *equilibrium* is effected; viz., by conduction, radiation, and convection:—

α. *Conduction of caloric*, or its passage through bodies: those which allow it a free passage through their substance, as metals, are termed good conductors; those of a different quality, bad conductors.

β. *Radiation of caloric*, or its emission from the surface of all bodies equally in all directions, in the form of radii or rays; these, on falling upon other bodies, are either reflected, absorbed, or transmitted.

γ. *Convection of caloric*, or the conveying of caloric; as when a portion of air, passing through and near a fire, has become heated, and has *conveyed* up the chimney the temperature acquired from the fire. The convection of heat, philosophically considered, is in reality a modification of the conduction of heat; while the latter may be viewed as an extreme case of radiation.

8. The *effects of caloric* are *Expansion*, or augmentation of bulk; *Liquefaction*, or change from the solid to the liquid form; and *Vaporization*, or the passing of a liquid or solid into an aëriform state.

CALORI'DE (*calor*, heat). A term applied to the state of a body with reference to its capacity for combined heat: thus, as the oxide of chromium possesses more combined heat when in the soluble than in the insoluble state, the former is viewed as the higher *caloride*, and the body in question may have different proportions of this as well as of any other constituent.

CALORIE. The French thermal unit ; it is that amount of heat which is required to raise the temperature of one kilogramme of water one degree centigrade.

CALORIFA'CIENT (*calor*, heat, *facere*, to make). A term applied to substances supposed to generate heat in the animal system, as fat, starch, and other non-azotized articles of food. These are termed by Liebig "elements of respiration." See *Nitrogenized foods.*

CALORI'METER (*calor*, heat, μετρέω, to measure). A hybrid designation of an apparatus for measuring the specific heat of bodies. Three methods are employed in *calorimetry* :—1, by measuring the heat by the quantity of ice which a body liquefies ; 2, by calculating the heat by means of mixtures ; 3, by observing the rate at which heated bodies cool. See *Thermometry.*

CALVA'RIA (*calva*, the bald scalp ; *calvus*, bald). The skull, of man and beasts ; it is generally used to denote the skull-cap. *Calvarium* is a term sometimes used in this sense, but this is not its primary meaning. *Calvaria curta* denotes the congenital malformation of the cranium.

CALVI'TIUM (*calvus*, bald). Baldness. The term *calvities* is occasionally used in the same sense. It is synonymous with *Alopecia senilis*, or the baldness of old age.

CALX. (This term, when masculine, denotes the *heel ;* when feminine, a chalk-stone, or *lime.*) Lime. An alkaline earth, with some impurities, obtained by calcining chalk or limestone so as to expel carbonic acid. See *Calcination.*

1. *Calx viva.* Quicklime ; unslaked or uncombined lime ; obtained by heating masses of limestone to redness in a limekiln.

2. *Calx extincta. Calcis hydras.* Slaked lime, or the hydrate of lime ; procured by adding water to *calx viva*, or quicklime, which then swells, cracks, and subsequently falls to powder.

CALYCIFLO'RÆ (*calyx*, a flower-cup, *flos*, a flower). Plants which have their flowers furnished with both a calyx and a corolla, the latter consisting of distinct petals, and their stamens perigynous.

CALY'PTRA (καλύπτρα, a veil). Literally, a *veil* or *hood.* A term applied to a membranous covering, which envelops the urn-like capsule of mosses, and is eventually ruptured and falls off ; to the upper and separable portion of the calyx of Eschscholtzia, &c.

CA'LYX (*calyx*, κάλυξ, a cup). The flower-*cup*, or external envelope of the floral apparatus. Its separate pieces are called *sepals :* when these are distinct from one another, the calyx is termed *polysepalous ;* when they cohere, *gamosepalous*, or, incorrectly, *monosepalous.* The calyx is said to be *superior*, when it is situated above the ovary ; *inferior*, when placed below it.

CA'MBIUM. *Formative fluid.* A viscid juice abounding in spring between the bark and wood of trees. The term is now generally applied to the layer of juicy cells between the bark and the wood of Exogens ; from its inner surface is formed new wood, and from its outer new bark.

CAMBO'GIA. Gamboge. A gum-resin obtained from *Garcinia Morella*, a Guttiferous plant of Siam.

CA'MERA. Literally, a *chamber ;* an arched or vaulted roof. A

term applied to each of the *chambers* of the eye.

CAMPER'S LIGAMENT. *Ligamentum triangulare, perineale.* Another name for the deep perineal fascia, a thin layer of aponeurosis stretched across the anterior portion of the outlet of the pelvis.

CA'MPHINE. *Camphene.* A spirit for burning in lamps, said to consist of oil of turpentine combined with a species of naphtha.

CA'MPHORA. Camphor. A concrete volatile oil obtained from the wood of *Camphora officinarum;* imported from China and Siam.

CAMP-MEASLES. A form of measles said to be produced among soldiers from sleeping on damp or mouldy wheat-straw.

CAMPSIS (κάμψις, a bending). Bending of a bone without fracture.

CAMPYLOSPE'RMOUS (καμπύλος, curved, σπέρμα, seed). A term applied to seeds which have their *edges* curved inward, so as to form a groove ; also to certain fruits of umbelliferous plants.

CAMPYLO'TROPOUS (καμπύλος, curved, τρέπω, to turn). A term applied to the ovule of plants, when its axis, instead of remaining rectilinear, is curved down upon itself, the base of the nucleus continuing to be contiguous to, while the micropyle approaches the hilum, as in Caryophyllaceous plants. The term *camptotropous* (καμπτός, curved) is sometimes used to denote *complete* curvature.

CANADA BALSAM. A turpentine produced by *Abies balsamea.* It is not a balsam, since it contains no volatile acid.

CANALI'CULI (dim. of *canalis*, a canal). The name given by Morgagni to some (large) lacunæ, which secrete mucus in the canal of the urethra ; also a designation of the numerous ramifications proceeding from the lacunæ of bone, the formation of which has been termed *canaliculization.*

CANA'LIS (*canna*, a reed). A canal, groove, or channel ; a part hollowed out in the form of a reed. A hollow instrument used by surgeons as a splint.

1. *Canalis arteriosus. Ductus arteriosus Botalli.* A blood-vessel which unites the pulmonary artery and aorta in the fœtus.

2. *Canalis reuniens.* A small channel connecting the saccule of the vestibule with the canal of the cochlea.

3. *Canal of the Cochlea. Canalis membranaceus.* A triangular space lying between the scala tympani and scala vestibuli ; it is bounded by the membrane of Reissner, the basilar membrane, and the outer bony wall of the cochlea.

4. *Canals of Havers.* Branching and inosculating canals which traverse the *basis substance* of bone, in all directions, giving passage to vessels and nerves.

5. *Canal of Huguier.* A small canal in the temporal bone internal to the Glasserian fissure ; through it the chorda tympani nerve passes.

6. *Canal of Nuck.* A process of the peritoneum extending, in the young subject, for a short distance along the inguinal canal ; it is sometimes pervious in the adult.

7. *Canal of Petit.* A triangular canal situated immediately around the circumference of the crystalline lens, formed by the hyaloid membrane of the vitreous ; it is divided into several spaces by the splitting up of the hyaloid membrane into numerous layers, and is named after John Louis Petit, a celebrated French surgeon, its

discoverer. When distended with air, or size-injection, it presents a sacculated appearance, and has hence been called by the French *canal godronné*.

8. *Canal of Schlemm. Sinus circularis iridis.* A circular canal in the sclerotic close to its junction with the cornea, and just in front of the spaces of Fontana; it is probably a large circular vein.

9. *Canal of Stilling.* A canal in the vitreous body conveying to the lens in the fœtus a small branch of the central artery of the retina.

10. *Canal of Sylvius.* Aqueduct of Sylvius, or the *iter a tertio ad quartum ventriculum*, leading backward beneath the posterior commissure and through the base of the corpora quadrigemina to the upper part of the fourth ventricle of the brain.

11. *Canalis venosus.* A canal which conveys the blood from the *vena portæ* of the liver to the ascending *vena cava* in the fœtus.

CANCE'LLI. A Latin plural noun, without a singular number, denoting a *lattice*, or window made with cross-bars of wood, iron, &c.; a chancel, a balustrade. Hence the term *cancellous* is applied to the spongy structure of bones; and hence the term *cancellated* is applied to anything which is cross-barred, or marked by lines crossing one another. The term *cancelli* is a diminutive of *cancer, cancri*, a lattice, a word connected with the Greek κιγκλίς, of the same meaning.

CA'NCER (Lat. a crab). *Carcinoma. Malignant disease.* A disease consisting of the development of peculiar cells, called *cancer-cells*, accompanied by a liquid, called "cancerous juice," contained in the *stroma* of a new or previously existing tissue. The term is derived from the *crab-like* spreading of the veins.

In the *Nomenclature of Diseases*, Cancer is defined as "a deposit or growth that tends to spread indefinitely into the surrounding structures, and in the course of the lymphatics of the part affected, and to reproduce itself in remote parts of the body." The seven following articles are taken from the *Nomenclature of Diseases*:—

1. *Hard cancer.* Carcinoma durum or Scirrhus. "Cancer characterized by hardness of the primary tumor, and by a tendency to draw to itself the neighbouring soft structures. When ulcerated, the sore is commonly deep, uneven, and bounded by a thick, everted, hard edge."

2. *Medullary* or *soft cancer.* Carcinoma medullosum vel molle. "Cancer characterized by a smoothly-lobed surface, soft irregular consistence, great vascularity, and usually rapid growth and reproduction. When ulcerated, it protrudes in large masses, which bleed copiously." See *Fungus Hæmatodes* and *Encephaloid.*

3. *Epithelial cancer.* Carcinoma epitheliosum; Epithelioma; Cancroid. "Cancer characterized by its occurrence chiefly in parts naturally supplied with epithelium, and by the resemblance of its cells to those of the epithelium."

4. *Melanotic cancer.* Carcinoma nigrum; Melanosis. "A cancer characterized by the presence of pigment."

5. *Osteoid cancer.* Carcinoma osteoides. "A tumor usually commencing in the bones, consisting almost entirely of bone, and followed by similar growths in the glands and viscera." Probably Sarcoma.

6. *Villous cancer.* Carcinoma villosum. "Cancer in mucous membranes, when covered by a villous growth."

7. *Colloid cancer.* Carcinoma alveolare; Morbus colloides. Alveolar cancer. "A new growth, a great part of which is formed of transparent or gelatinous substance."—*Nom. of Dis.*

8. *Reticular cancer.* A term applied by Müller to cancer when portions of it have been changed into a yellow tubercular-looking mass, mingled with the seat of the tumor, presenting a reticulated appearance. By Lebert this was termed *phymatoid cancer.*

9. The *Textures of Cancer* were further designated by Bayle as *chondroid*, or cartilaginiform; *hyaloid*, vitriform or glassy; *larinoid* lardiform or fatty; *bunioid*, napiform or turnip-like; *encephaloid*, cerebriform or brain-like; *compound*, *mixed*, and *superficial* cancerous. See *Carcinoma.*

CANCER (BANDAGE). A crab; a bandage resembling a crab in the number of its legs, and called the *split-cloth of eight tails.*

CANCER-CELL. A cell characterized by its large nucleus, bright nucleolus, and the irregular form of the cell itself—found in many malignant tumors. See *Cancer.*

CANCER SCROTI. *Chimney-sweeper's cancer.* An affection of the scrotum, said to be occasioned by the irritation of soot. The disease is probably, in general, epithelioma, sometimes cancer. See *Soot-wart.*

CA'NCROID (*cancer*, and *εἶδος*, likeness). *Cheloid. Cancriform.* This term, and *semi-malignant*, are applied to tumors which have some, but not all, of the vital characteristics of cancerous growths; and to tumors which, like the fibroplastic, *resemble* cancer in their coarse appearance, though not in their real structure. See *Kelis.*

The term *Cancroid* should be rejected from medical terminology, as it not only is hybrid, but may be conveniently replaced by the Greek *cheloid* or *carcinoid*, or the Latin *cancriform.*

CANCRUM ORIS. *Gangrenous stomatitis.* A sloughing phagedænic ulceration, occurring in the mouths of ill-fed children.

CANINE APPETITE. *Fames canina.* Voracity; insatiable desire for food. See *Bulimia.*

CANINE TEETH (*canis*, a dog). *Cuspidati.* Eye-teeth; the four which immediately adjoin the incisors. See *Dens.*

CANI'NUS (*canis*, a dog). A name given to the *levator anguli oris*, from its arising above the canini, or dog-teeth. Compare *Incisivus.*

CANI'TIES (*canus*, hoary). *Trichosis poliosis.* Whiteness or grayness of the hair. The *degrees* are designated as "snowy" or an opaque white, and "silvery" or clear and transparent. The *kinds* are congenital, accidental, and senile. *Cani* denotes gray hairs, *capilli* being understood; this term is used only in relation to men, whereas *canities* is said of men and horses.

CA'NNABIS SATIVA. *Cannabis Indica.* Indian hemp, an Urticaceous plant, yielding a poisonous substance called *cannabin*, and other substances called churrus, gunjah, bang, &c. See *Haschish.* In America the name Indian hemp is given to *Apocynum cannabinum* (U.S. Ph.), which is a powerful diuretic.

CA'NNULA (dim. of *canna*, a reed). A small tube, made of

metal or other substances, into which fits a trochar.

CA'NTHARIS VESICATO'RIA (*cantharis*, a beetle). The Blister-Beetle or Spanish Fly ; a coleopterous insect, found on species of *Oleaceæ* and *Caprifoliaceæ ;* rare in England ; collected chiefly in Hungary. *Cantharidin* is a crystalline substance constituting the active principle of cantharides.

CANTHOPLA'STY (κάνθος, the angle of the eye, πλάσσω, to form). An operation for enlarging the palpebral aperture.

CA'NTHUS (κάνθος, the angle of the eye). The angle or commissure of the eye-lids ; the *inner* canthus is that nearer to the nose ; the other is called the *outer* or lesser canthus.

CA'NTON'S PHO'SPHORUS. A substance made by exposing calcined oyster-shells and sulphur to a red heat. On exposure to light, it acquires the property of shining in the dark.

CAOU'TCHOUC. *India-rubber.* A highly-elastic resinous substance, obtained from the milky sap of *Siphonia elastica* and other arboraceous plants. It is a hydrocarbon.

CAPACITY, SPECIFIC INDUCTIVE. A term applied by Faraday to indicate a difference in the powers or capacities which various dielectrics possess for transmitting statical inductive influence across them.

CA'PILLARIES (*capillus*, a hair). Capillary vessels ; hair-like vessels ; a network of microscopic vessels, varying from $\frac{1}{5000}$th to $\frac{1}{1500}$th of an inch in diameter, intermediate in situation between the arteries and the veins, and distributed through almost every part of the body.

CA'PILLARY ATTRACTION (*capillus*, a hair). *Capillarity.* The attraction by which a liquid rises in a capillary tube higher than the surface of the liquid into which it is dipped. The cause of the ascent of sap in plants.

CA'PILLARY FISSURE (*capillus*, a hair). *Capillatio.* A very minute crack in the skull ; a *hair*-like crack.

CA'PILLARY TUBES (*capillus*, a hair). Minute tubes, the diameter of which is less than the twentieth part of an inch.

CA'PILLUS (quasi *capitis pilus*). The hair of the head, sometimes of the beard, while *crinis* is any hair, when set in order or plaited. Specific terms are *cilium*, the eye-lash ; *pilus*, the hair of the head ; *cincinnus*, a curl of hair ; *cæsaries*, a man's head of hair ; *coma*, a head of hair, dressed or not ; *villus*, the shaggy hair of beasts; *seta*, a bristle; *pappus*, the down on the cheek ; *vibrissa*, the hair of the nostril, &c.

CAPI'STRUM (*caput*, the head). Literally, a halter, a muzzle. The single split-cloth bandage, so called from its being used to support the lower jaw like a halter.

CA'PITILUVIUM (*caput*, *capitis*, the head, *lavare*, to wash). The head-bath ; a bath for the head. See *Bath.*

CAPI'TIUM (*capitium*, a covering for the head). A bandage applied to the head.

CAPI'TULA SANTORI'NI (*capitulum*, a little head). *Cornicula laryngis.* Two small pyriform fibro-cartilages, articulating with the apices of the arytænoid cartilages.

CAPI'TULUM (dim. of *caput*, a head). A little head ; a form of inflorescence in which numerous flowers are seated on a depressed axis, as in the Compositæ. It is also termed *anthodium*, calathium, &c.

CA'PNOMOR (*καπνός*, smoke, *μοῖρα*, part; so called from its being one of the ingredients of smoke). A colourless, limpid oil, occurring along with creosote in the heavy oil of tar. It is the only ingredient in tar which can dissolve caoutchouc.

CAPRE'OLUS. A tendril of plants which is in connection with the stem alone, as of the passion-flower and vine. See *Cirrus*.

CAPRIFICA'TION (*caprificus*, the wild fig). A term applied, 1, to the process by which the maturation of the *fig* is accelerated in the Levant; and, 2, to the fecundation of the *date-palm*, mentioned by Herodotus. The two processes are essentially different.

CA'PROIC ACID (*caper*, a goat). A fatty acid existing as a glyceride in cows' milk, and in the free state in sweat; it is generally prepared from cocoa-nut oil and other fatty matters. See *Hexyl*.

CA'PRYL. The radical of a series of compounds, including caprylic acid and caprylic alcohol. The latter is also called *octylic* (*ὀκτώ*, eight), from being the eighth in the series of homologous alcohols.

CA'PSULE (*capsula*, dim. of *capsa*, a box). Literally, a little chest. 1. A capsule or bag which encloses any part, as the *Capsule of Glisson*, or the cellulo-vascular membrane which envelopes the hepatic vessels. 2. The membrane which contains the crystalline lens. 3. In chemistry, a small, shallow, evaporating dish, usually of porcelain. 4. In pharmacy, a small egg-shaped bulb or case made of gelatine and sugar, or of animal membrane, for administering nauseous medicines.

1. *Capsules, supra-renal.* Two yellowish, triangular, and flattened bodies, lying over the kidneys in the fœtus, in which they are as large as the kidneys themselves.

2. *Capsular ligament.* A loose bag which contains the synovia of the joints. This must be distinguished from the synovial membrane which produces this fluid. The latter is allied, by structure and function, to the serous membrane; the former to the fibrous.

3. *Capsulitis.* Inflammation of the capsule of the crystalline lens. The term is barbarous.

CAPSULE, in Botany. A dry, superior fruit, dehiscent by valves for the escape of the seeds. The *simple capsule* comprises the follicle and the legume; the *compound*, the pyxidium, the rhegma, and the fruits of papaver, campanula, and many others, from which the seeds escape by various kinds of rupture of the walls of the capsule. See *Fruit*.

CA'PUT. The head of man and of the lower animals. It is distinguished into the skull, or *cranium*, and the face, or *facies*.

CAPUT COLI. The head of the colon, the cæcum, or blind intestine.

CAPUT GALLINA'GINIS (woodcock's head). *Veru montanum*. A lengthened fold of mucous membrane, situated on the inferior wall or floor of the prostatic portion of the urethra.

CAPUT MORTUUM. Literally, a *dead head*. The inert residuum of a distillation, or sublimation; a term nearly obsolete.

CAPUT OBSTI'PUM (*obstipus*, bent to one side; opp. to *rectus*). Literally, a *stiff head*; a term for torticollis or wry-neck; a disease frequently arising from unequal contraction of the muscles of the neck.

CAPUT SUCCEDANEUM (*suc-*

cedaneus, substituted). An œdematous swelling of the scalp over the presenting part of the fœtal head.

CA'RAMEL. A dark-brown, porous, shining mass, produced by heating sugar. It is used for colouring brandy, &c.

CARBAMIC ACID. Unknown in the free state ; its ammonium salt is prepared by passing carbonic acid and ammonia into absolute alcohol. The *carbamates* are the salts and ethers of carbamic acid. See *Urethane*.

CARBAMIDE. See *Urea*.

CARBAZO'TIC ACID (*carbon* and *azote*). *Picric Acid*. An acid formed by the action of nitric acid on indigo and many other vegetable and animal substances.

CARBO ANIMA'LIS (*carbo*, a coal, either burning or not burning). Animal charcoal ; bone-black. The residue of bones which have been exposed to a red heat without the access of air ; consisting principally of charcoal, and phosphate and carbonate of lime.

CARBO LIGNI (*carbo*, a coal). Wood-charcoal. Wood charred by exposure to a red heat without access of air.

CARBO MINERA'LIS (*carbo*, a coal). *Graphite. Anthracite.* Mineral charcoal, containing various proportions of earth and iron without bitumen.

CARBOLIC ACID. *Phenic Acid*. A powerful antiseptic acid obtained from coal-tar oil, constituting a great part of ordinary commercial creasote.

CARBOLIC OIL. Oil charged with 5–10 per cent. of carbolic acid ; the latter soon passes off, so that the antiseptic properties of the mixture become rapidly lost.

CARBON (*carbo*, a piece of burning or charred wood ; charcoal). A non-metallic element, occurring under various aspects ; in its state of absolute purity it constitutes the *diamond ;* it is black and quasi-metallic in *graphite*, velvety and porous in wood-*charcoal*, and variously associated in the numerous forms of *coal*.

1. *Carbonic Acid*. A gaseous compound of carbon and oxygen, in the proportion of 6 parts by weight of carbon and 16 of oxygen. It exists in the atmosphere in the proportion of about four volumes to 10,000 volumes of air. It is also the product of combustion, respiration, and fermentation. It was termed by Black *fixed air*, from its having been found to exist, in a fixed state, in limestone and the mild alkalies, from which it was expelled by heat and by the action of acids.

2. *Carbonates* and *Bicarbonates*. Compounds of carbonic acid with alkalies, constituting two classes of well-defined salts.

3. *Carbonization*. The blackening of a substance by the separation of the carbon it contains—a laboratory test of the existence of organic matter in a substance.

4. *Carburets* or *Carbides*. Combinations of carbon with some metals by fusion ; thus steel is a carburet of iron. The term has also been applied to a peculiar compound of sulphur and hydrogen, the *carburet of sulphur*, also termed sulphuret of carbon and alcohol of sulphur.

5. *Carburetted Hydrogen. Methane*. A colourless, inflammable gas, abundantly formed in nature in stagnant pools, wherever vegetables are undergoing the process of putrefaction ; it also forms the greater part of the gas obtained

from coal. This gas was formerly called *heavy inflammable air*. See *Olefiant Gas*.

CARBONÆ'MIA (*carbon*, and αἷμα, blood). A hybrid term suggested by Dr. Cleveland as less objectionable than the terms *asphyxia* and *apnœa*, for expressing the circulation of non-arterialized or carbonized blood in the arteries, and its ultimate stagnation in the pulmonary capillaries, resulting in suffocation.

CARBU'NCLUS (dim. of *carbo*, a piece of burning or charred coal). *Anthrax*. A carbuncle; a "multiple furuncle;" severe inflammation of a portion of skin and subjacent tissue, with infiltration of unhealthy lymph and sloughing. It is not so defined as a boil, is less prominent, more extensive in its sloughing, and as a rule discharges by several openings.

CARBURA'TION. The process of conferring luminosity upon a combustible non-luminous gas, or inflammability, coupled with luminosity, upon a non-combustible and negative gas, by means of the vapours of hydrocarbons, which, when ignited, burn with exceedingly luminous flames.

CA'RCERULUS (dim. of *carcer*, a prison). A dry, compound fruit, breaking up longitudinally into indehiscent cocci, as in tropæolum, borago, &c. See *Schizocarp*.

CARCINO'MA (καρκίνωμα *i. q.* κάρκινος, cancer, a crab). The Greek term for a malignant ulcer supposed to resemble a *crab*, but now applied to many changes of structure, differing widely in their physical characters; as distinguished from *Sarcoma*, it includes those malignant growths which originate in either epiblastic or hypoblastic tissues, and possess an alveolar structure. See *Cancer*.

CARDAMO'MUM. Cardamoms. The dried capsules of the Malabar Cardamom, *Electuaria Cardamomum*. When required for use, the pericarpial coats should be rejected.

CARDEN'S OPERATION. Amputation at the knee joint by means of a long rounded anterior, and short posterior flap, the condyles being sawn through at their bases in a line parallel to the articular surface.

CA'RDIA (καρδία, the heart). The orifice leading into the stomach, so called from being near the heart.

1. *Cardi-algia* (ἄλγος, pain). *Ardor ventriculi*. Literally, *heart-ache*; but employed to denote pain of the *stomach*, and hence synonymous with gastralgia, gastrodynia, *cardiaca passio*, &c. See *Stomach-ache*.

2. *Carditis*, or *Myo-carditis*. Inflammation of the fleshy substance of the cardia or heart.

3. *Cardiogmus*. A term used to denote a species of aneurysm, called by some *aneurysma præcordiorum*, and by others *polypus cordis*. Hippocrates used the term as synonymous with *cardi-algia*.

CA'RDIAC (καρδία, the heart). Relating to the heart. The terms *cardiac* and *distil* are applied to the *situations* in which the ligature is employed in operations for aneurysm—the former denoting the situation *above*, the latter *below*, the aneurysmal sac. See *Dilatation*.

CA'RDIOGRAPH (καρδία, the heart, γράφω, to write). A modification of the sphygmograph used for the purpose of recording the movements of the heart.

CA'RIES. This term denotes *rottenness* or *decay*. By some surgeons it is applied to ulceration of bone; by others, to a species of disintegration of osseous tissue; by a third class, to the various

changes consequent on the chronic suppuration of the cancellous structure; and, lastly, to a disease of bone characterized by increased vascularity, softening and ultimate disintegration of the osseous tissue.

CARI'NA. Literally, a *keel*. A term applied to the two lower petals of a papilionaceous corolla, which cohere by their lower margins in the form of a keel.

CARMI'NATIVE (*carmen*, a song or charm). A remedy for dispelling flatulence or allaying internal pain—as by a *charm*.

CARNEÆ COLUMNÆ (*carneus*, fleshy). Fleshy columns; the muscular fasciculi within the cavities of the heart.

CARNIFICA'TION (*caro, carnis*, flesh *fieri*, to become). A term improperly used to designate common *hepatization*, but applied by Laennec to that state of the lungs, in pleurisy, complicated with slight pneumonia, in which the lungs have lost the granulated surface characteristic of hepatization, and are converted into a substance resembling, both in appearance and consistence, *muscular flesh* which has been beaten to make it tender.

CA'RO CA'RNIS. Flesh; the fibrous substance composing muscle. *Carnine* is a base found in "Extractum carnis."

CARO'TIC (καρωτικός, stupefying, soporific, from καρόω, to induce sleep). A term indicative of a *state of stupor*, and closely connected with the term *carotid*.

CARO'TID (καρωτίδες, the carotids, from καρόω, to induce sleep). The name of two large arteries of the neck; so called from an idea that the compression of them, or, contrariwise, an increased flow of blood through them, would induce coma. They subdivide into the *external carotid*, or artery of the head, and the *internal carotid*, or principal artery of the brain.

CARPE'LLUM (καρπός, fruit). A technical term applied, in botany, to a leaf in a particular state of modification (*Phyllonee*), constituting the *pistil*. The blade of the leaf forms the ovary; the elongated midrib, the style; and the apex of the midrib, the stigma. The edge of the carpel which corresponds to the midrib of the leaf, constitutes the *dorsal suture;* that of the united margins, the *ventral*. See *Pistil*.

CARPHOLO'GIA (κάρφος, the nap of clothes, λέγω, to pluck). *Floccitatio*. A picking of the bedclothes, supposed to be an indication of approaching dissolution. The term denotes a *seeking for little objects*, and is applied to a symptom of intoxication from belladonna, in which the affected person imagines he sees insects all around him, small birds continually flying before him, and madly excites himself in their pursuit.

CARPO'LOGY (καρπός, fruit, λόγος, description). That branch of botany which treats of the structure of fruits. See *Fruit*.

CARPOPEDAL SPASM (*carpus*, the wrist, *pes*, a foot). A local spasm in infantile convulsions, whereby the thumbs are flexed and adducted, and the feet strongly flexed.

CA'RPOPHORE (καρπός, fruit, φέρω, to bear). A fruit-bearer; a term applied to the central, filiform, and generally bipartite *column* or *axis* from which the pericarps, or carpels, are suspended in certain plants, as the Umbelliferæ.

CA'RPUS (καρπός). The wrist; consisting of the *ossa carpi*, or carpal bones; they are eight in number, and form two rows.

CA'RRAGEEN-MOSS. The *Chondrus crispus*, an algaceous plant, extensively used in Ireland as an article of food, and now sold in London as a substitute for Iceland moss.

Carrageenin. The mucilaginous matter, called by some writers *vegetable jelly*, by others *pectin*, yielded by the *Chondrus crispus*, or Irish Moss.

CARRA'RA WATER. *Carbonated Lime-water*. A patent beverage, consisting of an aërated solution of bicarbonate of lime. The title of "Carrara" has been applied on account of the Carrara marble being the source whence the purest lime is obtained, and of its being employed in the manufacture of this water.

CA'RRON OIL. *Linimentum Calcis*. Liniment of lime; prepared from equal parts of linseed oil and lime-water, and so called because it was first used at the Carron iron-works.

CARTHU'SIAN POWDER. *Poudre des Chartreux*. *Pulvis Carthusianorum*. A designation of the *Kermes mineral*, or amorphous tersulphuret of antimony, from its successful employment by a Carthusian friar, named Simon.

CA'RTILAGE (*cartilago*). Gristle; a white, (sometimes yellow,) semi-opaque, elastic tissue consisting of a hyaline, granular, or fibrous matrix containing numerous small bright nucleated cells; when boiled, it yields *chondrin*.

CARU'NCULA (dim. of *caro*, flesh). A little piece of flesh. Hence—

1. *Caruncula lacrymalis* (*lacryma*, a tear). The small, red, glandular body containing modified sweat-glands with a few sebaceous glands and very fine hairs, and situated in the inner angle of the eye.

2. *Caruncula mammillaris*. A papilla of gray matter embedded in the anterior lobe of the brain, giving origin to the middle root of the olfactory nerve.

3. *Caruncula sublingualis*. A papilla situated beside the frænum linguæ, at the apex of which is the termination of Wharton's duct.

4. *Carunculæ myrtiformes* (*myrtus*, a myrtle, *forma*, likeness). The myrtle-like granulations observed around the orifice of the vagina, occasioned by rupture of the hymen.

5. The term *carunculæ* was formerly applied to *tumors within the urethra*, consisting of vascular excrescences or of small polypi.

CA'RUS (κάρος, heavy sleep). Profound sleep, or lethargy. This affection is distinguished from *coma* by the absence of the return of distinct consciousness, though some indication of feeling still remains, on the application of stimulants. In *coma*, neither sensation nor feeling can be excited.

CA'RUS, CARVE OF. See *Curve of Carus*.

CARYOCINETIC (κάρυον, a nucleus, κινέω, to move). The collective name applied to all the changes which the dividing nucleus undergoes during cell multiplication. See *Cell*.

CARYOPHY'LLUM (κάρυον, a nut, φύλλον, a leaf). Clove; the dried, unexpanded flower-bud of *Caryophyllus aromaticus*, or Clove-tree, a Myrtaceous plant cultivated in Penang, Bencoolen, and Amboyna. The corolla forms a ball between the four teeth of the calyx, and this, with the lengthened tube of the calyx, resembles a nail, or *clou* of the French; hence the English term *clove*.

CARYO'PSIS (*κάρυον*, a nut, *ὄψις*, likeness). A one-celled, dry, superior, indehiscent fruit, in which the pericarp adheres to the seed, as in Graminaceæ. See *Achænium*.

CASCA. The bark of Erythrophlœum Guinense; it possesses purgative and emetic properties.

CASCARA SAGRA'DA. The sacred bark. The dried bark of *Rhamnus Purshiana*. It possesses laxative and stomachic properties.

CASEA'TION (*caseus*, cheese). One of the retrogressive changes which occur in tubercle, cancer, &c., characterized by *cheese*-like consistence, and followed by cretification and softening; the caseated mass contains oily matter and cholesterin crystals.

CA'SEIN (*caseus*, cheese). *Caseum*. An alkali albumen occurring in milk in the soluble form, and forming the principal constituent of cheese. Casein occurs also in certain leguminous seeds, and is hence sometimes called *legumin*. See *Albuminoid Group*.

CASSA'VA. A fecula, separated from the juice of the root of *Janipha Manihot*, and exposed to heat; a principal article of diet in South America. The same substance, differently prepared and granulated, constitutes *tapioca*.

CASSE'RIAN GANGLION. A large semi-lunar ganglion, formed by the fifth nerve, and immediately dividing into the ophthalmic, superior maxillary and inferior maxillary nerves. It was named from Julius Casserius of Padua.

CA'STOR OIL. A viscid, yellowish oil extracted from the seeds of *Ricinus Communis*. The term is said to be a corruption of "castus oil," the plant producing it having formerly been called "Agnus castus," from its supposed efficacy in assuaging the natural heat of the body, and soothing the passions.

CASTO'REUM (*καστόριον*, castor, from *κάστωρ*, the beaver). Castor; the dried preputial follicles and their secretions, obtained from the Castor Fiber, or Beaver, separated from the shorter and smaller oil-sacs which are frequently attached to them. From the Hudson's Bay territory.

Castorin. Castoreum Camphor; a crystalline, fatty substance, found in castoreum. By boiling with nitric acid, it is converted into *castoric acid*. It appears to be allied to *cholesterin*.

CASTRA'TION (*castrare*, to cut, to emasculate). *Emasculation*. The operation of removing the testes.

CASTS (Danish *kast*, to throw). Moulds of the cavities of certain viscera, consisting of inflammatory lymph together with epithelial cells derived from the mucous surfaces. Casts of the trachea and bronchi are sometimes coughed up in cases of diphtheria and plastic bronchitis; casts of different parts of the alimentary canal consist of the epithelial lining together with much mucus; casts of the uterine and vaginal cavities, of the prostatic tubules are also known.

CASTS, RENAL (*renes*, the kidneys). Morbid products appearing in the form of cylindrical *casts* of the tubules of the kidneys, found in the urine of various forms of "Bright's Disease." The casts are thus classified by Dr. Bennet:—

1. *Exudative casts*, consisting of the coagulated exudation or fibrin which is poured into the tubes during the inflammatory stage.

2. *Desquamative casts*, consisting of masses of the epithelium lining the tubes, and occurring in all stages of the disease.

3. *Fatty casts*, consisting of patches of epithelium as in the last variety, but which have undergone a fatty transformation by the accumulation of a greater or smaller number of fatty granules in its cells.

4. *Waxy* or *hyaline casts*, presenting an extremely diaphanous and structureless substance. They are frequently associated with the last two varieties.

The Casts have been named, according to their composition, by Dr. George Johnson, *epithelial* casts, large and small *waxy* casts, *granular* casts, *oily* casts, *bloody* casts, and *purulent* casts.

CAT'S PURR. *Frémissement cataire.* A characteristic sound of the heart, heard by means of the stethoscope. See *Auscultation.*

CATA-, CATH-, KATA-, KATH- (κατά, καθ'). A Greek preposition, signifying *down, against, into,* &c.; in composition it has an intensive signification, and denotes *thoroughly.*

CATACAU'MA (κατακαίω, to burn). A term used by Hippocrates to denote a burn or blister from burning.

CATACAU'SIS (κατάκαυσις, a burning). General combustibility of the body; it has been applied to the so-called spontaneous combustion.

CATALE'PSY (κατάληψις, a sudden grasping). A sudden loss of consciousness, accompanied by more or less rigidity of the limbs, so that they remain in any position in which they are placed. See *Ecstasy.*

CATALE'PTIC. Belonging to catalepsy.

CATA'LYSIS (κατάλυσις, a dissolving). Decomposition by contact. The term applied to the phenomena which take place when a third body (the catalytic agent) by its presence or contact so acts on the other two that chemical decomposition takes place between these without any recognizable change in the catalytic agent itself.

The influence of manganese dioxide in producing an evolution of oxygen gas on heating chlorate of potash at a temperature lower than that at which oxygen is given off when the potash salt is heated alone is thus explained. For another interesting application of this term to the diseases of the nervous system by Marshall Hall, see *Erethism* and *Catalysis.*

CATAME'NIA (καταμήνιος, monthly, from μήν, a month). *Menses.* The monthly uterine discharge. *Epimenia* was used by Aretæus in a similar sense. See *Menstrua.*

CATAPA'SMA (κατάπασμα, from καταπάσσειν, to besprinkle). A dry powder employed by the ancients to sprinkle on ulcers, to absorb perspiration, &c.

CATA'PHORA (καταφορά, a bringing down). A kind of coma attended with short remissions, or intervals of imperfect waking, sensation, and speech.

CATAPLA'SMA (κατάπλασμα, that which is spread or smeared). A poultice.

CA'TARACT (καταῤῥάκτης, down-rushing). An opacity of the crystalline lens, or of its capsule, or of both. The term is suggestive of a veil falling over the eye and obscuring vision. *Cataract* admits of the following varieties :—

1. *Black.* A cataract in which the lens is of a very dark brown or black colour throughout.

2. *Cortical.* The opacity commences in streaks at the edge of the lens.

3. *Diabetic.* Cataract occurring in diabetic patients; it is usually of the soft variety.

4. *Fluid.* The lens is more or less converted into fluid; it occurs in young people.

5. *Hard.* In which the lens is harder than normal.

6. *Lamellar.* In this variety the nucleus and superficial layers are clear, but the intermediate layers are opaque; it is most frequently found in children the subjects of infantile convulsions.

7. *Nuclear.* The opacity commences in the nucleus of the lens; the patients are usually advanced in years.

8. *Posterior polar.* A small white opacity situated at the posterior pole of the lens; it is usually secondary to disease of the vitreous and choroid.

9. *Primary.* Those forms which are unassociated with any antecedent disease of the eye.

10. *Pyramidal.* A small localized white opacity situated at the anterior pole of the lens, hence called *anterior polar* cataract.

11. *Secondary.* Those forms which follow injury to (*traumatic*) or disease of the eye.

12. *Zonular.* Same as *Lamellar.*

CAT'ARRH (κατάῤῥοος, a running down). A febrile affection complicated with inflammation of one or other of the mucous membranes. If confined to the mucous membrane of the eyes and nostrils, it is termed *coryza*, or "cold in the head;" if it extends into the bronchial tubes, it constitutes *bronchitis;* if the frontal sinuses suffer, it is *gravedo.*

1. *Catarrh, nasal.* Same as *coryza.*

2. *Catarrh, gastric.* Same as *gastritis.*

3. *Catarrh, vesical.* Same as *cystitis.*

CATARRHUS ÆSTIVUS. Hay fever.

CATARRHUS SENILIS. Chronic bronchitis.

CATASTA'LTIC (καταστaλτικός, fitted for checking). *Cathodic.* A term applied by Marshall Hall in his Diastaltic Nervous System to the direction of the nerve influence from above downwards (see *Anastaltic*). The term has been applied to the process of checking evacuations by means of astringent or styptic substances.

CATA'STASIS (κατάστασις, from καθίστημι, to set in order). A term used by Hippocrates to express the state, condition, or constitution of the body, of the seasons, &c.

CATE'CHU. A dry, brown, astringent extract obtained from *Acacia, catechu;* also called *Terra Japonica,* Cutch, Gambit, &c.

CATELECTROTONUS (κατά, ἤλεκτρον, τόνος, tension). The condition produced in a nerve or muscle in the neighbourhood of the negative pole (*cathode*) when an electric current is passing through either.

CATGUT, CARBOLIZED. Catgut soaked for some time in a solution of carbolic acid in olive oil.

CATHÆRE'TICS (καθαιρετικός fit for pulling down). The milder caustics, as iodine, creosote, &c.; also remedies which reduce superfluous flesh.

CATH'ARSIS (κάθαρσις, from καθαίρω, to purge). Purgation. Hippocrates has καθάρσεις ἔμμηνοι, monthly cleansings, or catamenia.

CATH'ARTICS (καθαρτικός, fit for cleansing or purifying). Medicines which produce alvine evacua-

tions; these are termed *laxative*, when mild; *purgative*, when active; *drastic*, when very violent.

CATHARTIN (*καθαίρω*, to purge). The principle found in the various species of *Cassia*, which are used under the name of Senna; it is not the active purgative principle, but a mixture.

CATHARTOCARPUS (*καθαίρω*, *καρπός*, fruit). A genus of Leguminous plants, of which the species *fistula*, commonly called *Purging Cassia*, or Pudding Pipe-tree, yields a pulp which enters into the composition of the *Electuarium Cassiæ* and the *Confectio Sennæ* of the British Pharmacopœia.

CA'THETER (*καθετήρ*, anything put down or let into). A tube which is introduced through the urethra into the bladder, for the purpose of drawing off the urine.

CA'THETER FEVER. A term applied by Sir Andrew Clark to a form of pyrexia associated with anorexia and general prostration following catheterism and terminating fatally. In all such cases the kidneys are probably diseased in consequence of long-standing obstruction to the evacuation of the contents of the bladder.

CA'THODE (*κατά*, *ὁδός*, a way). The negative pole of a galvanic battery. The term was applied by Faraday to that part of the surface of a decomposing body at which the electric current passes out.

CATHO'LICON (*καθολικός*, general). Sub. *φάρμακον*, a medicine. A panacea, or general remedy.

CA'TION (*κατιόν*, that which goes down). A term applied by Faraday to the body which passes to the negative pole as it is separated by the electric current; it is the electro-positive body. See *Anion*.

CATKIN (dim. of *cat*). The trivial name of an inflorescence resembling a cat's tail, as of the willow, birch, poplar, &c. See *Amentum*.

CATLING. A sharp-pointed, double-edged knife, chiefly used in amputation of limbs, for dividing the interosseous ligaments.

CAT'OPTRIC TEST (*κατοπτρικός*, of a mirror, reflexive). A mode of examining the eye in cases of cataract by the reflexion of light, as proposed by M. Sanson.

CATTLE PLAGUE. An extremely infectious disease of cattle, in which the mucous membrane of the greater part of the alimentary canal is affected; there is intense salivation and prostration with diarrhœa.

CAUDA EQUI'NA. *Hippuris*, or horse's tail; the final division of the spinal marrow, so called from the disposition of the roots of the lumbar and sacral nerves elongated by the growth of the spine.

CAU'DEX. The trunk of a tree. In botanical language, the stem, or ascending axis of growth, is termed *caudex ascendens;* the root, or descending axis, *caudex descendens*. The term is applied to trees only. *Caulis* is the term for the stalk or stem of a *herb*.

CAUL. A part of the amnion or membrane enveloping the fœtus which sometimes is found around the child's head at its birth. The term is probably derived from *cowl*.

CAULIFLOWER EXCRESCENCE. A cancerous disease of the os uteri, resembling in appearance the head of a cauliflower. See *Epithelioma*.

CAUSA'LGIA (*καίω*, *καύσω*, to burn, *ἄλγος*, pain). Burning pain often associates with glossy skin and sometimes the result of gunshot wounds.

CAUSA'LITY. A term in phrenology, indicative of the reflective faculty which traces the relation of cause and effect, and investigates the processes of induction. Its organ is, according to phrenologists, seated at the upper part of the forehead, on each side of Comparison, and their coincident development gives the peculiar fulness of the front of the head, which we associate with a powerful reasoning intellect.

CAUSIS, CAUMA (καίω, to burn). The former term denotes the act of burning; the latter, a burn. The former is synonymous with cautery; the latter expresses a hole burnt by cautery. Cauma also denotes burning heat, as of the body in fever. See *Inustio*, *Inustum*.

CAUSTIC (καυστικός, capable of burning, from καίω, καύσω, to burn). A substance which destroys parts by chemically decomposing them, as the concentrated mineral acids, nitrate of silver or *lunar caustic*, hydrate of sodium or caustic soda, hydrate of potassium or caustic potash. *Causticum acerrimum* is the old name for the last and strongest of these caustics.

1. *Caustics, coagulating* and *fluidifying*. By the term "coagulating" caustics, Miahle denotes those which, by combining with the tissues of the body, form insoluble compounds, as the mineral acids, the nitrates of silver and mercury, &c.; by "fluidifying" caustics, Miahle denotes those which are equivalent to the liquefacients of Pereira, as the solutions of potash, of soda, of ammonia, &c.

2. *Caustic Arrows*. Small arrows comprised of one part of chloride of zinc with one or two parts of flour, for insertion into tumors.

3. *Causticity*. The quality or property which characterizes caustic bodies, as pungency, corrosiveness, &c.

CAUSUS (καίω, καύσω, to burn). A variety of malignant remittent, thus denominated by Hippocrates from its extreme heat (the epidemic fever of the Levant). It has been termed by later writers *febris ardens*, ardent or burning remittent. *Causus endemial* is a name given to Yellow Fever.

CAUTE'RIZATION, OBJECTIVE. The employment, by the French, of radiant heat from a red-hot iron or burning coal as a cautery to check hæmorrhages, and to promote the production of prolapsus of the rectum and uterus, and of hernia.

CA'UTERY (καίω καὐσω, to burn). The application of caustics. By the term *actual cautery* is meant the application of the white-hot iron; *potential* or *virtual cautery* denotes the application of the usual caustic substances; *galvanic cautery* consists in the application of a platinum wire, introduced cold, and heated to redness by the galvanic current; *Paquelin's cautery*, a form of the actual cautery, the hollow platinum point of which is kept during its use at the required heat by means of a current of benzene vapour which is constantly pumped into it.

CAUTIOUSNESS. A term in phrenology indicative, in man and the lower animals, of fear and circumspection. It leads a man to "doubt, say *but*, and continually exclaim *take care*." Its organ is, according to phrenologists, situated on the upper lateral and posterior part of the head, between Destructiveness and Self-Esteem.

CA'VA VE'NA. The names given to two veins—the *superior*,

formed by the junction of the two venæ innominatæ ; and the *inferior*, formed by the union of the two common iliac veins.

CAVALRY BONE. Ossification in the tendons of the adductor muscles of the thigh due to the irritation produced by constant pressure, so called because it is found in cavalry soldiers. The "drilling bone" of the Prussian infantry soldier owned a similar cause.

CA'VERNOUS (*caverna*, from *cavus*, hollow). Full of hollows. *Cavernous breathing*, see *Respiration ; cavernous tumor*, see *Angeioma ; cavernous sinuses*, two venous sinuses of the dura mater situated one on each side of the body of the sphenoid bone ; *cavernous bodies, corpora cavernosa*, two spongy, vascular, erectile bodies which form the greater portion of the penis.

CAVIARE. The preserved roe of the sturgeon.

CAVITA'RIA (*cavitas*, a cavity). By the terms "cavitaires" and "parenchymateux," Cuvier divided the Entozoa, or worms which are produced within living beings, into two classes, the former being characterized by the presence, the latter by the absence, of an abdominal cavity and distinct intestinal canal. Instead of the French terms, Professor Owen has introduced the Greek compounds *Sterelmintha*, or solid worms, and *Cœlelmintha*, or hollow worms, the former corresponding with the "parenchymateux," the latter with the "cavitaires," of Cuvier. See *Entozoa*.

CAVITIES OF BONES. The following table presents the various kinds of cavities found on the surface of bones :—

The External Cavities of Bones, when

- *Articular*, are called
  - *Cotyloid*, when they are hemispherical.
  - *Glenoid*, when broad and shallow.
  - *Trochleæ*, when grooved like pulleys.
  - *Facet*, when they are nearly plain.
  - *Alveoli*, when they are conical.
- *Non-articular*, are called
  - Of *Reception*, these are
    - *Fossæ*, when the entrance is wider than the bottom.
    - *Sinuses*, when it is narrower.
  - Of *Insertion*, these are
    - *Impressions*, when they are wide, irregular, and shallow.
    - *Fissures*, when extended in length.
  - *Grooves for the passage of tendons.*
  - Of *Impression*, which are called
    - *Grooves, gutters*, or channels, when they correspond to arteries or veins.
  - Of *Transmission*, named
    - *Notches*, when superficial, and formed in the edges of bones.
    - *Foramina*, or *holes*, when they pass entirely through a thin bone.
    - *Canals*, or *aqueducts*, when their passage is of great extent, or when formed by the superposition of several holes.
    - *Clefts*, or *scissures*, if they are longitudinal and very narrow.
  - Of *Nutrition ;* they transmit vessels for
    - The medulla of the long bones.
    - The spongy tissue of the short bones, and of the extremities of the long bones.
    - The compact tissue.—*Knox's Cloquet.*

CAYENNE PEPPER GRAINS. A designation of the red crystalline deposit of uric acid in the urine.

C.C.C. and C.O.C. See *Electricity.*

CEBADI'LLA. The seeds of the *Asagræa officinalis,* a plant of the order *Melanthaceæ.* The seeds are also called sabadilla and cevadilla; but more properly cebadilla (from the Spanish *cebada,* barley), on account of the supposed resemblance of the inflorescence of the plant to that of *hordeum.* They yield *veratria.*

-CELE' (κήλη, a tumor). A termination denoting generally a *tumor,* but particularly that of *hernia,* as in bubono-*cele,* inguinal hernia; omphalo-*cele,* hernia of the bowels at the umbilicus, &c.

CELL (Lat. *cella*). A small hollow or cavity. It is applied to the small cavities in bone, as the mastoid cells, &c.

In biology the term is used to express a nucleated mass of living protoplasm, Schleiden taking the vegetable cell as the type, described a cell as consisting of a nucleus surrounded by protoplasm enclosed within an external envelope called the cell-wall; the latter, however, is not an essential part of the cell.

Cell, Animal. Between this and the *vegetable cell* very little difference exists except in the fully developed condition, when the latter is enclosed in a cell-wall consisting of cellulose.

Cells, Air, of lungs. See *Air-cells.*

Cells of Corti. The hair-cells placed on the outer surface of the organ of Corti.

Cells of Deiters. Cells with fine processes which rest on the basilar membrane of the cochlea beneath the hair-cells. The name is also applied to certain large cells with very fine long processes situated between the nerve fibres of the brain and of the spinal cord.

Cell, Giant. A multinucleated mass of protoplasm found in tubercle, myeloid sarcoma, &c.

CELLS, GUSTATORY. The central cells of the Taste-buds.

CELL-MULTIPLICATION. *Cytogenesis.* The power possessed by cells in many cases of producing other cells. Several varieties of this process are described.

1. *Endogenous Cell-multiplication,* where the cell-contents break up into separate cell masses, the external envelope not taking part in the process.

2. *Gemmiparous. Cell-multiplication.* In this process new cells are budded forth from the mother cell.

2. *Fissiparous Cell-multiplication,* where the mother cell divides by cleavage into two or more daughter cells.

The difference between the above varieties is more apparent than real; in all the change commences in the nucleus, the protoplasmic network of which puts on the appearance of a skein of coarse fibres readily stained by carmine, whilst the nuclear matrix is unaffected by the dye; these looped fibres next collect themselves into a *rosette,* the nuclear membrane having by this time disappeared, and afterwards break up into portions of equal length, which radiate from the centre, forming a star-shaped body (*aster*). This star-like body now divides equatorially to form two stars which retreat to the opposite poles of the mother cell. In the meantime the cell protoplasm slowly collects around the daughter nuclei, and ultimately divides into two equal portions. The new nuclei

pass through the same series of changes in reverse order to assume finally the appearance of the nuclei of resting cells.

Cell-nests, see *Bird-nest Cells*.

Cells, neuromuscular. Cells which in part act as nerves, and in part as muscles, as in some of the cells of Hydra, the one end of which terminates in a process which receives and conveys a stimulus to the other, the internal end, which is contractile.

CELL-THEORY (*cellula*, a little cell. A theory by which all the vegetable and animal tissues are derived from the union and metamorphosis of primitive embryonic cells. Some of the lowest forms of life present a single cell, as the germinal vesicle of the egg and the red-snow plant.

CE'LLULA (dim. of *cella*). A little cell or cavity, as those of the *hyaloid membrane*, those composing the cellular tissue of plants, &c.

CELLULAR MEMBRANE, or TISSUE (*cellula*, a little cell). The filmy meshes which connect the minute component parts of most of the structures of the body. The term is synonymous with *connective*, *reticular*, and *areolar* tissue.

CELLULA'RES (*cellula*, a little cell). Cellular plants; those which have no flowers or spiral vessels; they are also called Cryptogamous and Acotyledonous plants. Compare *Vasculares*.

CELLULI'TIS VENENA'TA (*cellula*, a little cell). *Diffuse cellular inflammation*. Dissection-wound; inflammation of the cellular tissue, produced by the absorption of a poison contained in certain cases of dead bodies, or by bites of venomous reptiles. *Cellulitis* is a barbarous term.

CE'LLULOID. The designation of an explosive substance described as a mixture of gun-cotton and camphor. Also a form of nitro-cellulose now used largely for the manufacture of catheters, bougies, billiard balls, &c.

CE'LLULOSE (*cellula*, a little cell). A constituent of vegetable tissues forming the external coat of the cells of plants; when acted on by sulphuric acid it is converted into a substance allied to dextrin; it is said to have been found also in the corpora amylacea of the brain and spinal cord, but these bodies are chiefly made up of the so-called amyloid substance which differs from cellulose in containing nitrogen.

CEMENTA'TION. A process by which the properties of a body are changed, on being surrounded with the powder of other bodies, and exposed to a high temperature, as in the conversion of iron into steel, by cementation with charcoal.

CEME'NTUM (*cæmentum*, a rough stone, as it comes from the quarry). *Substantia ostoidea*. *Crusta petrosa*. The bony substance which forms a thin coating over the root of the tooth, from the termination of the enamel to the opening in the apex of the fang. It is also called *tooth bone*, from its similarity in structure to true bone.

CENO'SIS (κένωσις, an emptying). *Kenosis*. Evacuation; inanition as opposed to repletion.

CENTRI'FUGAL (*centrum*, the centre, *fugere*, to avoid). Leaving the centre; a term applied to that kind of inflorescence, in which the *central* flowers of the axis open first. This is also called *definite* inflorescence, because the axis is terminated by a flower, and does not elongate. See *Centripetal*.

CENTRI'PETAL (*centrum*, the

centre, *petere*, to seek). Approaching the centre ; a term applied to that kind of inflorescence, in which the *marginal* flowers of the axis open first. This is also called *indefinite* inflorescence, because the axis goes on elongating after the first flower opens. See *Centrifugal*.

CE'NTRUM. A centre ; the common centre of the two arches of a vertebra, commonly called the "body" of the vertebra. It is the homologue of the "basi-occipital bone," or the "basilar process of the occipital bone." See *Vertebra*.

1. *Centrum ovale majus. Centrum ovale of Vieussens.* The appearance of a large centre of white substance, surrounded by a thin stratum of gray, presented when both hemispheres of the brain are cut down to a level with the corpus callosum.

2. *Centrum ovale minus. Centrum ovale of Vicq d'Azyr.* The appearance of a centre of white substance, surrounded by a narrow border of gray observed on removing the upper part of one hemisphere of the brain.

3. *Centrum tendinosum.* The tendinous centre of the diaphragm.

CEPHALA'LGIA (κεφαλή, the head, ἄλγος, pain). A term used by Hippocrates for pain in the head or headache.

CEPHALA'NTHIUM (κεφαλή, ἄνθος, a flower). A designation of the capitate inflorescence of a composite plant.

CEPHALHAEMATO'MA (κεφαλή, αἱματόω, to make into blood). An effusion of blood beneath the pericranium of newly-born infants ; it comes on a short time after birth. See *Caput succedaneum*, in which the effusion is external to the pericranium.

CE'PHALIC (κεφαλικός, of or for the head). Of the head.

Cephalic artery. The common carotid artery.

Cephalic index. That number which expresses the ratio between the biparietal and antero-posterior diameters of the skull, the latter being regarded as one hundred.

Cephalic vein. The anterior vein of the arm, formerly opened in disorders of the head.

CEPHALI'TIS. (κεφαλή, *itis*, denoting inflammation). Inflammation of the brain and its membranes ; more correctly *encephalitis*.

CE'PHALOCYSTS (κεφαλή, κύστις, a bladder). An old term for *cestoidea*.

CEPHALO'NIA (κεφαλή). That form of cancer which has been termed *encephaloid*.

CE'PHALO - PHARYNGE'US (κεφυλή, φάρυγξ, the pharynx). The superior constrictor muscle.

CEPHALO'PODA (κεφαλή, πούς, a foot). A subdivision of Mollusca possessing a number of arms which branch out from the neighbourhood of the mouth.

CE'PHALOSTAT (κεφαλή, ἵστημι, to make to stand). A head-rest ; an apparatus for fixing the head during ophthalmic operations.

CEPHALOTRI'PSY (κεφαλή, τρίβω, to rub or crush). An operation for crushing and diminishing all the bones of the head and face, by means of an instrument called the *cephalotribe*, for the purpose of extracting the fœtus in cases of narrowed pelvic outlet.

CERA. Wax ; a resinous substance, secreted from the ventral scales of the *Apis mellifica*, or Honey-bee ; also a product of vegetables, as of the *Myrica cerifera*, the Wax-myrtle, or Bayberry.

CERAMU'RIA (κέραμός, potter's earth, οὖρον, urine). The condition

of urine when it contains a deposit of phosphates.

CE'RATIN. See *Keratin.*

CERATI'TIS. See *Keratitis.*

CE'RATOCELE. See *Keratocele.*

CERATOGLOSSUS (κέρας, a horn, γλῶσσα, the tongue). That portion of the hyoglossus muscle which arises from the greater cornu of the hyoid bone.

CE'RATOHYAL (κέρας, *hyoides*, the hyoid bone). A term applied by Owen to the lower and larger of the two principal parts of the cornu of the hyoid bone—to the lower division of the "hæmapophysis" of the "hæmal arch." See *Vertebra.*

CE'RATO-IRITIS. See *Keratoiritis.*

CE'RATO-NYXIS. See *Keratonyxis.*

CE'RATO-PLASTY. See *Keratoplasty.*

CE'RATO-TOME. See *Keratotome.*

CERA'TUM (*ceratum* = κηρωτόν, a wax-plaster). A cerate, or composition of lard and white wax, of a consistence intermediate between that of plaster and that of ointment.

CERCA'RIA (κέρκος, the tail). The larvæ of *Trematoda.* Free-moving long-tailed organisms at first enclosed in a sporocyst, but afterwards set free; they form one of the larval stages in the development of Trematoda.

CERCHNUS (κέρχνος, roughness of surface, especially of the throat). Hoarseness; wheezing; a dense and impeded sound, produced below the larynx; a symptom common to asthma and dyspnœa.

CEREBE'LLUM (dim. of *cerebrum*). The little brain; the postero-interior part of the encephalon, situated behind the larger brain, or cerebrum. It presides over the co-ordination of the voluntary movements. See *cerebrum.*

CEREBRAL MACULA. *Tache cérebrale.* Trousseau's term for the flush produced by gently irritating the skin by drawing the finger-tip across it; he regarded it as an indication of inflammation of the brain or its membranes.

CEREBRAL SURPRISE. The name given by Trousseau to the stupor which follows convulsions in children, due, possibly, to the want of properly aërated blood.

CEREBRA'LGIA (*cerebrum*, the brain, ἄλγος, pain). An unclassical term, by which some modern French writers designate neuralgia of the brain. See *Myelalgia.*

CEREBRA'TION, UNCONSCIOUS (*cerebrum*, the brain). A term applied by Dr. Carpenter to the mental phenomena otherwise referred to "latent thought," and "preconscious activity of the soul," and comprising the operations of Memory, Fancy, and Understanding, as faculties exercised by the Unconscious Brain.

CEREBRIC ACID (*cerebrum*, the brain). The name formerly applied to an impure *cerebrin.*

CE'REBRIN (*cerebrum*). A substance of somewhat doubtful composition found in the brain, in the axis cylinders of nerves, and in pus corpuscles; it is probably a glucoside.

CEREBRI'TIS (*cerebrum*, the brain). *Encephalitis; inflammatio cerebri.* Inflammation of the brain. "Inflammation of the brain-substance, with or without implication of the membranes, usually partial, and in many cases dependent on local injury, or foreign deposit."—*Nom. of Dis.*

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

Febris cerebro-spinalis. "A malignant epidemic fever attended by painful contraction of the muscles of the neck, and retraction of the head."—*Nom. of Dis.* It is also termed malignant purpuric fever, and epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FLUID. *Sub-arachnoidean fluid.* A limpid, serous secretion, filling the spaces between the arachnoid membrane and the brain, regulating the pressure upon the cerebro-spinal mass; it contains a very minute amount of albumen, a small quantity of salts, and a substance capable of reducing cupric oxide.

CEREBRO-SPINAL SYSTEM. That portion of the nervous apparatus which consists of the *cerebro-spinal axis* (composed of the brain and spinal cord), and the *cerebral* and *spinal nerves*, which are connected with the axis. See *Sympathetic System.*

CEREBRO-SPINA'LIA. Cerebro-spinals; a class of neurotic agents which exercise a special influence over one or more of the functions of the brain and spinal cord and their respective nerves. Those affecting the mental faculties are called *phrenica;* those affecting sensation, *æsthetica;* those affecting the voluntary or reflex-spinal motions, *kinetica;* those affecting sleep, *hypnica.*

CE'REBRUM. This term denotes the vessel which holds the brains, *i.e.*, the skull; hence the "brains." The term is, however, restricted to the chief portion of the brain, occupying the whole upper cavity of the skull. It is the seat of the reasoning faculties and the will. See *Cerebellum.*

CEREVI'SIA or CERVI'SIA. *Zythum.* A Gallic word, denoting malt-liquor; beer and ale; a fermented decoction of malt and hops. Theophrastus termed it *wine of barley.*

Cerevisial fermentum. Beer-yeast; the ferment obtained in brewing beer, from the albuminous principles contained in the malt. It consists of the yeast plant called by Turpin *torula cerevisiæ.* Thus, fermentation is an effect of vitality.

CE'RIUM. A rare metal found associated in nature with the metals lanthanum and didymium, and first discovered in the mineral *cerite.*

CERO'MA (κήρωμα, anything made of wax; a kind of ulcer). The name given by Dr. Craigie to adipose tumor of the brain, from its *waxy* appearance. By Andral it is termed *fatty production;* by Hebreart, *lardaceous degeneration.*

CERU'MEN (*cera*, wax). *Aurium sordes.* The yellow, waxy secretions of the ear, furnished by the *ceruminous glands*, which resemble in structure the *sweat-glands.*

CERU'SSA. Ceruse, or carbonate of lead; the *white-lead* of painters, used by them to give the property called *body. Cerussa acetata* is sugar of lead, or *saccharum Saturni;* the super-acetate of lead. *Cerussa citrina* is massicot, or the yellow oxide of lead.

CERVIX. 1. The neck; the hinder part of the neck; the fore-part is called *collum.* The plural form *cervices* is elegantly used for cervix. Cicero has "abscindere cervicibus caput," to cut off the head from the shoulders. 2. The term *cervix* is also applied to the neck of the bladder and of the uterus.

CESTOI'DEA (κεστός, *cestus*, a band, εἶδος, form). *Cestoda.* The name of the second order in Zeder's system of the Entozoa, or Intes-

tinal Worms, comprising the *Tape-worms*. See *Entozoa*.

CETA'CEUM. Spermaceti. Nearly pure cetin, obtained, mixed with oil, from the head of the *Physeter macrocephalus*, or Sperm Whale, inhabitating the Pacific and Indian Oceans. It is separated from the oil by filtration and pressure, and afterwards purified.

CETRA'RIA ISLA'NDICA. *Lichen Islandicus*. Iceland Liverwort, or Moss; a lichen procured mostly from Norway and Iceland. The term is said to be derived from the Latin *Cetra*, a short Spanish shield, in reference to its flat form and coriaceous quality.

CE'TYL (κῆτος, a whale, ὕλη, the material of anything). The supposed radical of a series of compounds derived from spermaceti. See *Ethal*.

CEYLON MOSS. The *Fucus amylaceus*, an Algaceous plant, sometimes used as a substitute for farinaceous foods.

CHABERT'S OIL. An oil prepared by mixing three parts of oil of turpentine with one of Dippel's oil, and distilling three parts.

CHA'LASIS (χάλασις, a letting loose). The name given by Sauvages to the porcine species of scrofula; the equine species he denominated scrofula *farcimen*. Aristotle uses the term *chalaza* for a pimple or tubercle, especially in the case of swine.

CHALA'ZA (χάλαζα, hail, sleet). That point at the base of the nucleus of the ovule from which the coats of the latter arise. It marks the place of the attachment of the raphe.

Chalazæ. Two small twisted cord-like projections attached one to each pole of the yolk of an egg.

CHALA'ZION (χαλάζιον, dim. of χάλαζα, hail, sleet). *Grando*.

Meibomian cyst. A small cystic tumor in the substance of the eyelid, due to chronic enlargement of a Meibomian gland, and from its being supposed to be the indurated remains of a stye, it has been termed *hordeolum induratum*.

CHALK-STONES. Gouty concretions, resembling half-dried mortar, found under the skin about the joints chiefly of the fingers and toes, and consisting of urate of soda. See *Tophus*.

CHALY'BEATE WATERS. *Ferruginous waters*. Mineral waters, whose active principle is iron. There are two kinds: the *carbonated*, containing carbonate of the protoxide of iron, and the *sulphated*, containing sulphate of iron. Some of the latter contain sulphate of alumina, and are called *aluminous sulphated chalybeates*. When a large proportion of free carbonic acid is present, the spring is called *acidulo-chalybeate*.

CHA'LYBS (*Chalybes*, a people who dug iron out of the earth). A kind of hard iron, or steel. Hence the term *chalybeate* is applied to waters which are impregnated with iron or steel.

Chalybis rubigo. Rust of iron; the prepared subcarbonate of iron.

CHAMBERS OF THE EYE. These are the *anterior*, or the space intervening between the cornea in front, and the iris and lens behind, and the *posterior*, bounded by the posterior surface of the iris in front, and by the ciliary processes and zonula ciliaris behind; the iris is in contact with the capsule of the lens near the margin of the pupil. The chambers are occupied by the aqueous humor.

CHAMELEON MINERAL. A combination of black oxide of

manganese and potash, which gives a green colour to water, passes gradually through all the shades of the prism, and at last becomes colourless.

CHANCRE (*chancre*, Fr., a sort of ulcer). The *true* or *hard Hunterian* chancre is the result of inoculation with the syphilitic virus; the *soft* chancre may be the result of syphilitic inoculation, but is more frequently due to the inoculation of an infecting non-syphilitic poison.

CHANCROID ULCER. *Soft chancre.* A highly contagious, suppurating ulcer, arising from direct inoculation by the venereal poison. It is also termed *local syphilis*, or *non-infecting sore.* See *Chancre.*

CHANGE OF PITCH. A percussion-sign of *change of pitch* of the tympanitic note yielded by a circumscribed spot of the thorax with change of posture of the patient.

1. *Wintrich's change of pitch* is occasionally observed over pulmonary cavities, according as the mouth, or the mouth and nostrils, are open or shut.

2. *Biermer's change of pitch* depends upon the alteration in the length of the longer diameter of a cavity (with fluid and gaseous contents), by alteration of the posture of the patient.

3. *Gerhardt's change of pitch* differs from Biermer's only in respect of the circumscribed area over which it is elicited.

CHAPS. The popular name for clefts in the skin; they occur on the hand or the nipple. [To *chap* is, to open longitudinally, and is applied particularly when cold breaks the continuity of the skin, and produces *gaps* or openings in it. The mouth opens, and is called the *chap.*]

CHARBON. A French term for a coal; then, for a blast or mildew in corn; and thirdly, for "malignant pustule."

CHARCOAL. The residue of animal, vegetable, and many mineral substances, when heated to redness in close vessels. There are several varieties of charcoal, termed gas-carbon, lamp-black, &c.

CHARCOAL AIR-FILTER. A filter for deodorizing putrid substances, by absorbing and decomposing offensive gases. Dr. Stenhouse invented charcoal-respirators. See *Fireman's Respirator.*

CHARCOT'S DISEASE. See *Locomotor Ataxia.*

CHARCOT'S DISEASE OF THE JOINTS. This is supposed by Charcot to be a special disease of the joints, occurring in locomotor ataxia. The joint most frequently affected is the knee-joint; it becomes rapidly swollen, erosion of the articular surfaces takes place with little or no lipping, and the result is great and permanent deformity, with in some cases ultimate absorption of the ends of the bones.

CHARCOT'S CRYSTALS. Octahedral crystals found in the spleen of leucæmia, in the sputum of asthma, and in the marrow of bones.

CHARPIE (*carpere*, to scrape). The French term for scraped linen, or lint.

CHARTA EPISPA'STICA (χάρτη ἐπισπαστική, paper calculated to draw out tumors). Blistering paper; made of white wax, spermaceti, olive-oil, resin, Canada balsam, cantharides in powder, and distilled water.—*Br. Ph.*, 1867.

CHAULMU'GRA OIL. An oil prepared from *Gynocardia odorata;*

it has been used in psoriasis and other skin diseases.

CHEESE BACILLUS. *Spirillum tyrogenum.* A motile bacillus found in cheese; it forms spiral threads, is somewhat smaller than the cholera bacillus which it resembles in shape, it differs from the latter by causing a more rapid liquefaction of the gelatine medium in which it grows.

CHEESY TUBERCLE. The name given to the yellow decayed lymph occasionally found in abscess of bone.

CHEI'LOPLASTY (χείλος, the lip, πλάσσω, to form). The operation for artificial lip; the surgical operation of repairing an injury of this part by appropriating to that purpose a portion of the surrounding healthy substance. See *Plastic Surgery.*

CHEI'RAGRA (χείρ, the hand, ἄγρα, seizure). A local variety of regular gout attacking the hand. See *Gout.*

CHEIRO-POM'PHOLYX (χείρ, the hand, πομφόλοξ, a water bubble). An eruption of bullae on the hands and fingers, as well as on the feet and toes.

CHELOID TUMOR (χηλή, a crab's claw, εἶδος, likeness). *Cheloma; cancriform tumor.* A tumor consisting of hypertrophy of the tissue of the true skin, intermixed with fibro-plastic matter, and named from its presenting a flattish, raised patch of integument, resembling the bifid claws of the crab. See *Kelis.*

CHELO'NIA (χελώνη, a tortoise). An order of *Reptilia* including tortoises and turtles.

CHEMIA'TRIC SCHOOL (χημεία, chemistry, ἰάομαι, to heal). A school in medicine which ascribed all changes in the body to fermentation, and deduced a treatment accordingly—neutralization by acids and alkalies.

CHE'MISTRY. A term of Arabic origin, signifying the knowledge of the composition of bodies, and of the changes of constitution produced by their mutual action on one another.

CHEMISTRY. *Inorganic chemistry* is concerned with the properties of the mineral and non-mineral elements; the properties and reactions of the carbon compounds are, however, included under the term *organic chemistry;* the latter term formerly implied that branch of chemistry which dealt with the properties of *organized bodies.*

1. *Practical* or *applied chemistry* treats of the processes by which the products of chemistry are applied to economical purposes, to their uses in the arts, &c., and of the conditions essential to such applications.

2. *Pure chemistry* treats of the elementary constitution of bodies, of the laws of composition and decomposition, of mutual reaction and relation, &c.

CHEMO'SIS (χήμωσις, inflammation of the eyes). *Œdema subconjunctiva.* Effusion of serum into the areolar tissue between the conjunctiva and the sclerotica.

CHEST. *Thorax.* An old English term, commonly traced to the Latin *cista* and Greek κίστη, which are of the same import. "When it is considered that the same word was anciently used for a *basket*, the appropriation of it to the human thorax will appear quite natural to any one who has ever seen a skeleton."—*Forbes.*

CHEST-MEASURER (Dr. Sibson's). An instrument, somewhat resembling the *stethometer*, for ascertaining the expansion of the chest, and for accurately measur-

ing the movements of the respiration to the hundredth part of an inch.

CHEVA'STER or CHEVE'STRE (*capistrum*, a halter). A double roller, applied to the head in cases of fracture or luxation of the lower jaw.

CHEVRON BONES (French *chevron*, a rafter). The hypapophyses of the coccygeal vertebræ in certain vertebrata; they may be single or forked.

CHEYNE-STOKES RESPIRATION. An altered respiratory rhythm first described by Cheyne in 1816, and afterwards more fully by Stokes in 1864, "as a form of respiratory distress consisting of a period of apparently perfect apnœa succeeded by feeble and short inspirations, which gradually increase in strength and depth until the respiratory act is carried to the highest pitch of which it seems capable, when the inspirations pursuing a descending scale regularly diminish until the commencement of another apnœal period."

CHIA'SMA (χίασμα, the mark or figure of χ, which was affixed to a word or passage to denote that it was spurious). The optic commissure; the point of decussation of the optic nerves.

CHIA'STRE (χιαστός, crossed). A bandage for stopping hæmorrhage from the temporal artery, and named from its being shaped like a cross, or the Greek letter X, *chi*.

CHICKEN-POX. The popular name of *Varicella*, derived from *cicer* (chick-pease), through the French *chiche*. Hence it denotes a small pulse, less than a pea. See *Varicella*.

CHI'CORY. The dried, washed, and ground root of the *Cicorium intybus*, an indigenous composite plant, commonly called *wild succory*, and constituting an adulterating ingredient of coffee.

CHIGGRE, or CHIGOE. *Pulex* or *sarcopsylla penetrans*. A small sand-flea of the West Indies, the female of which insinuates itself into the soft and tender parts of the fingers and toes.

CHILBLAIN. *Pernio*. A *blain* caused by the *chill* of a limited portion of the surface of the skin. In its early stage it is merely *erythematous*; when broken, it is *vesicated*; in the state of frost-bite, it is *gangrenous*.

CHILD-BED FEVER. *Puerperal Fever*. *Puerperal Septicæmia*. A fever occurring in women soon after child-birth, and due to the absorption of some septic material through abraded mucous surfaces.

CHILD-CROWING. *Laryngismus-stridulus*, q.v.

CHIMNEY-SWEEPERS' CANCER. *Carcinoma epitheliosum*; *carcinoma caminos purgantium*. A popular name of the Cancer Scroti, or Munditorum, or soot-wart; a form of epithelial cancer, produced by the irritation of soot lodged in the folds of the scrotum.

CHINCOUGH. Probably a corruption of *chine-cough*. In Scotland, a fit of coughing is termed *kink*. See *Pertussis*.

CHIO'NYPHE CARTERI. A filamentous fungus occurring in the disease called Mycetoma, Madura foot, or Fungus foot of India. It infests the deep tissues and bones of the hands and feet.

CHITIN (χιτών, a tunic, French *chitine*). A glucoxide containing nitrogen found in the elytra of coleopterous insects.

CHLOA'SMA (χλοάζω, to be pale-green). A fawn-coloured stain

of the skin, owing to morbid alteration of pigment; a designation of *pityriasis versicolor*, or chequered dandriff. It has been termed *ephelis hepatica* and *macula hepatica*, or liver spot, from an opinion that it originated in disease of the liver. It is now referred to a parasitic fungus (see *Microsporon*); other forms of *chloasma*, as *chl. uterinum*, are not associated with any parasite. The seat of discoloration is the rete mucosum. See *Melasma*.

CHLOR-, CHLORO-. Prefixes applied to designate a very large number of substances, chiefly organic, containing chlorine. The great majority of these bodies constitute what are termed *substitution*-products, which are produced by the substitution of a certain number of atoms of chlorine for the same number of atoms of hydrogen in an organic body. See *Substitution-Products*.

CHLO'RINE (χλωρός, pale-green). *Chlorum*. A greenish gas, never found uncombined, but occurring abundantly in the forms of chloride of sodium or common salt, and chloride of potassium. It was first described under the name *dephlogisticated marine acid*, and was afterwards called *oxymuriatic acid*. Its compounds, which are not acid, are called *chlorides* (or *chlorurets*), and are characterized by the same prefixes as the oxides.

1. *Chloral*. This term, derived from the first syllable of the words *chlor*ine and *al*cohol, denotes a colourless oily liquid, prepared by the mutual action of chlorine and alcohol. *Chloralism* is a general term for the paralyzed condition induced by the prolonged use of hydrate of chloral.

2. *Chloralum*. Chlor-alum. The hydrated chloride of aluminium, a new antiseptic disinfectant. It must be distinguished from *chloral*.

3. *Chlorhydrins*. Products resulting from the action of hydrochloric acid on glycerine, the hydroxyl groupings of which are partially or wholly replaced by chlorine atoms.

4. *Chloric acid*. An acid composed of one atom of chlorine and five atoms of oxygen. Its salts are termed *chlorates*, formerly hyperoxymuriates. *Chlorites* are the salts of chlorous acid.

5. *Chloric ether*. Under this name two compounds have been confounded. One of these results from the action of chlorine on olefiant gas, and is generally known as the *oil of the Dutch chemists*. The other is obtained by passing hydrochloric acid gas into alcohol to saturation, and distilling the product; this is generally called *hydrochloric ether*. Under the fictitious names *chloric ether* and *perchloride of carbon*, a cordial, antispasmodic medicine is employed, consisting of a solution of 1 part of pure chloroform and 19 of rectified spirit; its proper name is *Spiritus Chloroformi*. See *Æther*.

6. *Chloride of lime*, or *bleaching powder*. A pulverulent material produced by the action of chlorine on slaked lime. This is not a definite compound, but the material on which the effective property depends is hypochlorite of lime.

7. *Chlorinated*. A term applied to substances which have been treated with chlorine. *Chlorinated* lime is chloride of lime, a bleaching powder and disinfectant.

8. *Chloroid*. A term applied, on the electrical hypothesis, to the negative pole, from its exhibiting the attraction which is characteristic of chlorine. The positive pole is termed the *zincoid*.

9. *Chlorometry* (μέτρον, a measure). This term may be correctly applied to the estimation of chlorine generally; but it is usually restricted to the specific case of estimating the effective amount of chlorine in commercial bleaching powder, or the so-called chloride of lime, by the quantity of a solution of sulphate of indigo which a known weight of chloride can discolour or render yellow.

CHLORALAMIDE. *Chloral-formamide.* A crystalline prepared by the action of formamide on chloral anhydride. It possesses valuable hypnotic properties, does not depress the heart, and is soluble in 9 parts of water.

CHLO'RODYNE (probably short for *chloranodyne*). A narcotic mixture containing ether, chloroform, morphia, cannabis Indica, aconite, henbane, prussic acid, and other sedatives.

CHLOROFORMUM (*Chloro-* and *formyl*). *Chloroformyl; trichloromethane.* Chloroform. The perchloride of a hypothetical base, termed *formyl*, and named *chloroform*, on account of the relation of its composition to that of formic acid.

CHLORO'MA (χλωρός, green). A term applied to a cancerous state of the skin or subcutaneous tissues, in which the tumors adhere to the skin and present a remarkable bluish-green tint.

CHLO'ROPHYLL (χλωρός, green, φύλλον, a leaf). *Leaf-green.* The green colouring matter of leaves, occurring generally in a granular state, floating in the fluid contents of cells. See *Chromule.*

CHLORO'SIS (χλωρός, pale-green). *Cachectic anæmia. Pallor luteus fœminarum.* Green-sickness; an affection in which the blood-corpuscles are diminished in number, the countenance pallid, and, as a further consequence, the catamenia are suppressed. It is a peculiar form of anæmia, affecting young women about the period of puberty. It is also called *chloro-anæmia.*

CHLO'ROUS POLE. A term founded on the theory that the particles of matter are susceptible of polarity. Hence, that pole of a particle of zinc or hydrochloric acid, which has the attraction or affinity which is characteristic of chlorine, or *chlorous attraction*, is called the chlorous pole. See *Zincous Pole.*

CHLO'ROZONE. A new disinfecting agent, consisting of chlorine and ozone.

CHO'ANÆ NA'RIUM (χοάνη, a funnel). The posterior nares; the two large openings at the upper and front part of the pharynx.

CHOANOID MUSCLE. (χοάνη, a funnel, εἶδος, form). A funnel-shaped muscle in reptiles and ruminants arising around the optic foramen and partly enclosing the eyeball. A few muscular fibres occasionally found in Tenon's capsule represent it in human anatomy.

CHOKE-DAMP. Carbonic acid, also called *di-oxide* of *carbon*, or *carbonic anhydride.* In an impure state it is the irrespirable air of coal-pits, wells, and mines. Compare *Fire-damp.*

CHOKED DISC. The swollen optic disc with ill-defined margins (*papillitis*) noticed in cases of cerebral tumor and other intracranial diseases.

CHOLE'MIA (χολή, bile, αἷμα, blood). A condition of coma with convulsions supposed to be due to the presence of bile or some of its constituents in the blood.

CHOLE' (χολή). Bile. The peculiar secretion of the liver.

1. *Chol-agogues* (ἄγωγος, an expeller). A term formerly applied to purgatives which cause the discharge of bile into the alimentary canal. They have been called *cholotics* or *bilitics*.

2. *Chole-dochus ductus* (δέχομαι, to receive). The common bile-duct. See *Biliary Ducts*.

3. *Cholecystitis* (κύστις, a bladder). Inflammation of the gall-bladder.

4. *Cholecystotomy* (κύστις, τέμνω, to cut). The operation of incising the gall-bladder for the purpose of removing gall-stones.

5. *Chole-cystectomy* (ἐκτέμνω, to cut out). The operation of removing the gall-bladder.

6. *Chole-cystenterostomy* (ἔντερον, intestine, τέμνω, to cut.) The operation of attaching the fundus of the gall-bladder to a neighbouring coil of the small intestine, and forming a permanent channel between the two, so as to allow of the passage of bile into the bowel, when the common bile-duct is blocked.

7. *Cholo-lithic* (λίθος, a stone). A term applied to a gall-stone, or concretion found in the gall-bladder or bile-ducts.

CHOLE'IC ACID (χολή, bile). *Bilic acid. Taurocholic acid.* A fatty acid, which, in combination with soda, constitutes the principal part of bile.

CHO'LERA MALIGNA. *Serous cholera; spasmodic cholera; Asiatic cholera.* "An epidemic disease, characterized by vomiting and purging, with evacuations like rice-water, accompanied by cramps, and resulting in suppression of urine and collapse."—*Nom. of Dis.*

1. *Etymology.* The term is usually derived from χολή, bile; or it may be from χολέρα, a water-trough, precisely according to Dr. Forbes, "as we have seen the word *diabetes* transferred, by metonymy, from an instrument to the disease. Others derive the term from χολάς, an intestine, and ῥέω, to flow, quasi *bowel-flux*, in place of *bile-flux*."

2. *Cholerine.* This term is sometimes applied to the cholera-poison; sometimes to the milder forms of the disease; sometimes to the precursory symptoms, or first stage of epidemic cholera. Quite recently the cholera poison has been stated by Koch, an eminent German pathologist to be a specific germ, the so-called "comma bacillus;" that this bacillus is the active agent in the production of cholera is strongly denied by Klein and others.

3. *English Cholera.* Gastro-enteritis mucosa. The English or *European* form of cholera is accompanied by bile; the *Indian* is without bile or urine.

4. *Algide Cholera.* This term is sometimes applied to malignant or Asiatic cholera, in reference to the diminution of animal heat which is one of the signs of the disorder.

5. *Cholera, "revitalized;" Cholera, "invading."* By the former term, Bryden denotes cholera which establishes itself for a time in places outside the endemic area, spreads from these epidemically, and dies out. By the latter term, he denotes cholera which results only from the invasion of the cholera-wave from the endemic area.

6. *Cholera, Chicken.* An infectious disease in fowls due to the presence of a micro-organism lately investigated by Pasteur.

CHOLERIZED; HYPER-CHOLERIZED. Terms applied by Dr Macleod to the state of the blood in the portal system—the former

denoting blood that is "flowing with bile," or "in which bile flows;" the latter, blood overcharged with biliary constituents, in consequence of suspended or insufficient action of the liver. The term "*hyper-hepatized*," on the other hand, will serve to signify an opposite condition, in which the system may be supposed, by excessive action, to be drained, as it were, of its biliary constituents. See *Acholia*.

CHOLESTEATO'MA (χολή, bile, στέαρ, fat). A small pearly tumor consisting of layers of flattened cells with fat and crystals of cholesterin; such tumors have been found in the pia mater and in the subcutaneous connective tissue.

CHOLESTERÆ'MIA (*cholesterin*, and αἷμα, blood). Blood-poisoning, owing to the non-elimination of cholesterin by the liver. See *Acholia*.

CHOLE'STERIN (χολή, bile, στερεός, solid). A crystallizable, spermaceti-like substance contained in the bile, the blood, brain, &c. *Cholepyrrhin* (πυῤῥός, red), a substance formerly believed to be the colouring matter of human bile. *Cholesteric acid* is a substance produced by heating nitric acid with cholesterin.

CHOLE'TELIN. A substance produced by oxidizing bilirubin.

CHOLIC ACID. *Cholalic acid*. An acid produced from taurocholic and glyco-cholic acids by heating them with alkalies; Pettenkofer's test for bile acids depends upon the reaction of cholic acid with sulphuric acid and sugar.

CHO'NDROS (χόνδρος). The primary meaning of this word is corn, grain, groat, or any small roundish mass. The second sense, that of gristle or cartilage, is explained by the white viscous appearance of this substance, which somewhat resembles groats when washed. It is an opaque elastic substance capable of being reduced to gelatine by boiling.

1. *Chondrin*. α. A modification of animal gelatine, first found by Müller in a bony tumor, and afterwards obtained from premanent cartilages, &c. β. The substance of the cartilages of the ribs.

2. *Chondro-glossus*. A muscle running from the cartilaginous joining of the body and horn of the os hyoïdes to the tongue. See *Hyo-glossus*.

3. *Chondro-id* (εἶδος, likeness). Cartilaginiform; a designation of a variety of cancer, in which the morbid product resembles cartilage. By the term χονδρώδης, scil. ἀπόφυσις, is denoted a cartilaginous offshoot, applied to the cartilage of a false rib.

4. *Chondro-logy* (λόγος, discourse). A description of cartilages.

5. *Chondro-ma*. The name given by Hooper and Craigie to scirrhous or fibro-cartilaginous tumor of the brain. A cartilaginous tumor. See *Enchondroma*.

6. *Syn-chondrosis*. An articulation in which cartilage is employed to keep the bones together.

CHOPART'S OPERATION. Amputation of the foot through the medio-tarsal joint.

CHORDA, pl. *Chordæ* (χορδή). A cord; a tendon; a filament of nerve, &c. *Chorda tympani* is a filament of the facial nerve which enters the tympanum, and regulates the secreting function of the sub-maxillary gland; *chordæ tendineæ* are the tendinous strings which connect the *carneæ columnæ* of the heart to the auriculo-ventricular valves; *chordæ ventriculi* is a designation of the gastric plexus of the par vagum; *chordæ*

vocales are the vocal chords formed by the free edge of the inferior thyro-arytænoid ligaments; and *chordæ Willisii* are the small fibres crossing the sinuses of the dura mater.

1. *Chorda ductus arteriosi.* The ligamentum arteriosum, the remains of the ductus arteriosus of the fœtus.

1. *Chordæ longitudinales.* Chordæ Lancisii; two slightly elevated longitudinal bands bounding the *raphé* of the corpus callosum on either side.

CHORDA'PSUS (χορδή, a cord or gut, ἅπτω, to twist). A kind of violent spasmodic colic, in which the large intestines seem, as it were, twisted into knots. It is the same as εἰλεός, *ileus*, in the small intestines.

CHORDE'E (French, from χορδή, a chord). Painful erection, with incurvation of the penis towards the scrotum, occurring in gonorrhœa.

CHORE'A (χορεία, a dancing, from χορός, a dance). *Skelotyrbe; St. Vitus's Dance.* Functional derangement of the motor nerves, resulting in irregular clonic contractions of the muscles, more or less interfering with the voluntary actions. It is the St. Weit of Germany, the dance of St. Guy of France, and has been called "insanity of the muscles." See *Dance of St. John.*

Authors distinguish the common chorea of Sydenham as *chorea minor*, the dancing mania as *chorea major*, choreomania or tarantismus. By chorea or St. Vitus's dance, however, Sydenham's disease is now always meant, the tarantismus, from its rarity, being left out of the account.

CHO'RION (χόριον, corium, any skin or leather). The external membrane of the fœtus in the uterus; the after-birth.

CHO'ROID (χόριον, corium, any skin or leather, εἶδος, likeness). Resembling the chorion, and hence denoting a vascular structure. The vascular tunic of the eyeball, lying between the sclerotic externally and the retina internally.

1. *Choroide tigrée.* The name given by Desmarres to the variously-coloured appearance of the eye in cases of chronic choroiditis.

2. *Choroido-retinitis pigmentosa.* A disease of the choroid and retina, in which these membranes are atrophied, speckled with pigment, and unnaturally adherent.

3. *Choroiditis.* Inflammation of the choroid—the second, or vascular and pigmentary tunic of the eye-ball.

CHOROMA'NIA (χορός, a dance, μανία, madness). *Choreomania.* The dancing mania of the middle ages.

CHRISMA (χρῖσμα). Ointment.

CHRO'MATIN (χρῶμα, colour). The term applied by Fleming to the convoluted protoplasmic fibres of the nucleus at the commencement of cell division; they take up staining agents readily, hence the name. See *Cell-multiplication.*

CHRO'MATO - DYSOPSIS (χρῶμα, χρώματος, colour, δύσοπτος, hard to see). *Colour-blindness; Daltonism.* This term and its congeners, *chromato-metablepsis*, and *chromato-pseudopsis*, denote an incapacity of distinguishing colours. When a person sees different colours from the real, the affection is termed *chromopsis* or *chrupsis.*

CHROMATO - GE'NESIS (χρῶμα, χρώματος, colour, γένεσις, generation). The production or generation of colour.

CHROMATO'GENOUS DISORDERS (χρῶμα, colour, γεννάω, to produce). Disorders characterized by discoloration of the skin.

They correspond with the order *Maculæ* of Willan, the *Epichrosis* of Mason Good, and the *Dyschroma* of other writers.

CHROMHIDRO'SIS (χρῶμα, colour, ἵδρωσις, a perspiring). *Ephidrosis discolor.* Coloured perspiration; abnormal coloration of the perspiratory secretion. Cases are recorded of blue, green, black, and even yellow perspiration.

CHRO'MIUM (χρῶμα, colour). A metal, so called from its remarkable tendency to form *coloured* compounds. The emerald and the ruby owe their colours to the presence of this element.

CHRO'MULE (χρῶμα, colour). The name of the colouring matter of plants. It must not be confounded with *chlorophyll*, which is restricted to the *green* ingredient of the cells of plants. See *Endochrome.*

CHRO'NIC DISEASES (χρόνος, time). Diseases of long duration and comparatively slight severity, as distinguished from *acute* diseases of short duration and greater severity.

CHRYSARO'BIN (χρυσός, gold, *araroba*). A substance usually called chrysophanic acid, separated by certain solvents from goa powder; it may be converted by oxidizing agents into true chrysophanic acid, but should not be designated by that name.

CHRYSO'PHANIC ACID (χρυσός, gold, φαίνω, to make to shine). *Rheic acid.* An acid procured from certain lichens and the roots of various species of Rheum, particularly the officinal rhubarb. In the pure or more or less impure state, it has long been known under the names *rhabarbaric acid, rheumin, rhabarberin,* and *rhein.* It is the chief constituent of "Goa Powder," and is used as an application in Psoriasis, Tinea Tonsurans, and other skin diseases.

CHRY'SOPHYLL (χρυσός, gold, φύλλον, a leaf). A golden-yellow colouring matter found in the leaves of plants.

CHTHONOPHA'GIA (χθών, the earth, φάγω, to eat). Earth-eating, dirt-eating.

CHYLE (χυλός, juice). The milk-like fluid absorbed by the lacteal vessels. The minute cells developed in the chyle are called *chyle-corpuscles,* and they are the analogue of the "white corpuscles" of the blood. *Chylification* is the process by which the chyle is separated from the chyme. The term *chylo-poietic* (ποιέω, to make) is applied to the viscera and vessels which are connected with the formation of chyle.

CHYLE, MOLECULAR BASIS OF. Numerous small granules, probably of a fatty nature, contained in chyle.

CHYLO-AQUEOUS FLUID. A term applied by Dr. Williams to a distinct kind of nutrient fluid which exists in invertebrate animals, and is contained in chambers and irregular cavities and cells, communicating invariably with the peritoneal space, and having no determinate circulation, but a to-and-fro movement, maintained by muscular and ciliary agency. See *Blood-Proper Fluid.*

CHYLU'RIA (χυλός, chyle, οὐρέω, to make water). *Chylorrhœa urinalis.* Chylous urine. The excretion of urine of a milky appearance, from the presence of a fatty matter in a molecular state; in some cases it is due to the presence in the blood and lymphatics of filaria sanguinis hominis.

CHYME (χυμός, juice). The semi-fluid matter which passes from the stomach into the duodenum.

Chymification is the process by which the aliment is converted into chyme.

CHY'MIST and CHE'MIST. Both these terms hold their ground, and also *chymistry* and *chemistry*. 1. Chymist and Chymistry are considered to be derived from χυμός, juice, and the *chymic* art suggests the expression and distillation of the juices of plants. 2. Chemist and Chemistry are referred to the word Χημεία, the land of Ham or Cham, a general designation of Egypt, in which country the *chemic* art was first practised with success.

CIBA'RIA (*cibus*, food). A plural Latin noun for food for man and the lower animals. *Cibus* has the same meaning.

CIBA'TION (*cibus*, food). The act of taking food, particularly the more solid kinds of food, especially those prepared from wheat. The term *cibus* denotes any kind of food, but it has also been applied to the chyle elaborated from food in the stomach.

CICATRI'CULA (dim. of *cicatrix*, a scar). A small, round, milk-white spot, observed on the surface of the yolk-bag of the egg ; it is surrounded by one or more whitish concentric circles. It is the *blastoderm*, or germinal membrane, from which the future being is developed.

CICA'TRIX (a scar of a wound). A cicatrice ; the mark left after the healing of a wound or ulcer. Hence, the process by which wounds and sores heal is called *cicatrization*.

CI'LIA (pl. of *cilium*, an eyelash). The eye-lashes. The term *cilia* is also applied to *filaments* of extreme tenuity found on the free surfaces of epithelial cells ; and to microscopic *hairs* of a vibratile nature, abundant in the lowest forms of animals.

1. *Ciliary ducts.* The excretory ducts of the Meibomian glands, opening on the inner edge of the eye-lids.

2. *Ciliary muscles.* The name by which Riolan distinguished those fibres of the orbicularis palpebrarum, which are next to the tarsus, or cartilaginous circle of the eye-lids.

3. *Ciliary circle or ligament. Ciliary muscle.* Orbiculus ciliaris. A kind of grayish ring, consisting of unstriated muscular fibres, situated between the choroid membrane, the iris, and the sclerotica, just behind the junction of the latter with the cornea.

4. *Ciliary canal. Canal of Fontana.* A minute vascular canal situated within the ciliary ligament, discovered by Fontana.

5. *Ciliary margin.* The free extremity of the eye-lids, at the junction of their mucous lining with the skin.

6. *Ciliary process.* The reflected portion of the choroid surrounding the lens, and consisting of numerous little folds or plicæ, arranged in a radiated direction. It suspends the crystalline lens in its place, forming a bond of union between the choroid, sclerotica, and iris.

7. *Ciliary body.* The name of the ring which results from the union of the ciliary processes. The region of the ciliary muscle and processes is called the ciliary region, injury to which is followed by grave results.

CI'MEX LECTU'ARIUS. The bed-bug.

CINCHO'NA. A genus of plants, several species of which yield Peruvian Bark. The terms *Cinchona Bark* and *Countess's Powder* are derived from the cir-

cumstance that the Countess of Chinchon, wife of the Viceroy of Peru, brought some to Europe from South America, in 1639. Soon afterwards, the Jesuits, and particularly Cardinal de Lugo, carried it to Rome; and hence it was called *Jesuits' bark*, *Jesuits' powder*, *Pulvis Cardinalis de Lugo*, *Pulvis Patrum*, &c. It was subsequently employed in France by Sir Robert Talbor; and was hence called *Talbor's powder*, or the *English remedy*.

1. *Cinchona alkaloids.* These are quinine, quinidine, cinchonine, cinchonidine, and a fifth amorphous alkaloid.

2. *Cinchonic*, *kinic*, or *quinic acid.* An acid found in the Cinchona barks, and also in the alburnum of Abies communis. When heated in close vessels, it is decomposed, and *pyrokinic* acid is formed.

3. *Cinchonometry* (μέτρον, a measure). A term expressive of the methods employed for determining the proportion of the active principles existing in a given specimen of Cinchona bark. The principal methods are the *precipitation* method and the *chloroform* method.

4. *Cinchonism. Quinism.* The result of over-doses of quinine; the chief symptoms are headache, giddiness, singing in the ears, deafness, and disturbed vision.

CINEN'CHYMA (κινέω, to move, ἔγχυμα, anything poured in). Laticiferous tissue; branched tubes of plants forming a net-work, and conveying a fluid called *latex*.

CI'NERES CLAVELLA'TI (*clavus*, a wedge). *Russici.* Pearl-ash, or the *Potassa impura.* The name is derived from the little wedges or billets into which the wood was cut to make potash.

CINERI'TIOUS (*cineres*, ashes). Ash-coloured; a term applied to the exterior or cortical part of the brain. The *cineritious tubercle*, or *tuber cinereus*, forms a portion of the floor of the third ventricle of the brain.

CINE'TIC. See *Kinetic.*

CINE'TICA (κινέω, to move). Medicinal agents which affect the voluntary and reflex-spinal movements. See *Cerebro-Spinalia.*

CI'NGULUM. A girdle. A designation of the *herpes zoster*, or shingles, from the development of the vesicles around some part of the body in the form of a portion of a *girdle.*

CI'NNABAR. A sulphide of mercury. It is native and factitious; the former is called "ore of mercury;" the latter is the red bisulphide, called *vermilion*, Paris red, &c. *Chrome cinnabar* is a very basic chromate of lead. *Cinnabar of antimony* is the mercuric sulphide.

CIRCLE, LOWER POLAR. CIRCLE, UPPER POLAR. By these two circles Barnes divides the inner surface of the uterus into three zones, the upper or fundamental being the safe placental site, the middle or equatorial the region of lateral placenta, and the lower or cervical the region of dangerous placental attachment.

CIRCULA'TION (*circulus*, a circle). The flow of the blood through the heart, the arteries, and the veins. It is—

1. *Perfectly double in the adult;* viz., that which takes place in the lungs, and is called *pulmonic;* and that which takes place through the entire system, and is called *systemic.*

2. *Partially double in the fœtus*, the auricles communicating by the foramen ovale, the arteries by the ductus arteriosus—unless we con-

sider the *placental* circulation as analogous with the *pulmonic;* in fact, the blood of the fœtus is circulated through the placenta, as that of the adult is through the lungs.

3. *Collateral circulation.* The indirect supply of blood furnished, in cases in which the main artery of a limb has been ligatured, by the free inosculations of the vessels of the surrounding parts.

CIRCULUS MIGRANS. *Annulus migrans.* A peculiar rash which appears in circular patches on the dorsum of the tongue ; the centres are smooth and red, and the edges raised and of a yellowish white colour. The disease is also termed *wandering rash, geographical tongue, lichenoid.*

CI'RCULUS WILLI'SII. *Circle of Willis.* An anastomosis between the internal carotids and the vertebral arteries at the base of the brain ; it is formed in the following way :—the anterior cerebral arteries are connected by means of the anterior communicating branch, the posterior communicating join the posterior cerebral arteries which are the terminal branches of the basilar artery.

1. *Circulus articuli vasculosus.* A term applied by W. Hunter to the appearance presented by the margin of the articular cartilages, where the blood-vessels terminate abruptly.

2. *Circulus venosus Halleri.* The incomplete circle formed by the veins around the base of the nipple of the female breast.

3. *Circulus tonsillaris.* A plexus formed by the glosso-pharyngeal nerve around the tonsil.

4. *Circulus osseus.* An incomplete ring of bone which in the fœtus supports the membrana tympani.

CIRCUMAGE'NTES (*circum-agere*, to move round). A name applied to the *obliqui* muscles, from their supposed action of *rolling* the eye.

CIRCUMCI'SION (*circumcidere*, to cut about). The removal of a circular portion of the prepuce. See *Phimosis.*

CIRCUMDU'CTION (*circum*, around, *ducere*, to lead). The slight degree of motion which takes place between the head of a bone and its articular cavity, while the extremity of the limb is made to describe a large circle on a plane surface, as in the shoulder and hip-joints. This is, in fact, to describe a conical surface by rotation round an imaginary axis.

CIRCUMFLE'XUS (*circum*, about, *flectere*, to bend). A term applied to a muscle which stretches the palate horizontally, and is hence termed *tensor palati mollis ;* and to branches of the axillary artery and nerve.

CIRCUMNUTATION. The movement of the apex of climbing plants, first observed by Darwin.

CIRCUMSCI'SSILE (*circumscindere*, to tear all round). Divided all round by a transverse separation ; a term applied, in botany, to the kind of dehiscence which takes place in the capsule of hyoscyamus, of anagallis, of lecythis, &c.

CIRO'NES, CYRONES, SYRONES. Synonyms of the *acari scabiei*, or itch-mites. See *Acarus* and *Sarcoptes.*

CIRRHO'SIS (κιρρός, yellowish or tawny). *Chronic hepatitis.* A disease consisting of diminution and deformity of the liver, which is dense, granular, wrinkled, and termed *cirrhosis* by Laennec from the numerous yellow nodules of bile-stained hepatic tissue seen on section. By Baillie it was called

common tubercle of the liver; by Elliotson, *gin-liver*, as being induced by drunkenness; by others, granulated, lobulated, mammillated, or scirrhous liver, hob-nailed liver, chronic atrophy, &c.

1. *Cirrhosis of the lung.* Consolidation or contraction of pulmonary tissue, accompanied with dilatation of bronchi. By some writers it is considered as *interstitial pneumonitis.*

2. *Cirrhosis of the Kidney.* A synonym of *interstitial nephritis.*

CIR'RUS (*cirrus*, curled hair). A tendril; an elongated and filamentous organ of plants, which possesses the power of twisting in various directions. The *cirrus petiolaris* is the elongated petiole of a pinnate leaf; the *cirrus pedunculars* branches off on each side at the base of the lamina into a twisting branch; the *cirrus foliaris* extends from the point of a single leaf; the *cirrus corollaris* occurs in the petals of a flower; the tendril, which is in connection with the stem alone, is called *capreolus.*

CIR'SOID (κιρσός, varix, εἶδος, likeness). A term applied to the *dilatation* of the arteries, in cases of aneurysm by anastomosis, in which they are tortuous, enlarged, with thin expanded coats, and active pulsation.

CIR'SOS (κιρός, varix). The Greek term for a varix or dilated vein. Hence the terms *cirso-cele* (κήλη, a tumor), or varicocele, a varicose dilatation of the spermatic vein; and *cirs-ophthalmia*, a general varicose affection of the blood-vessels of the conjunctiva.

CI'TRIC ACID. *Hydrogen citrate.* An organic crystalline acid prepared from lemon juice, or from the juice of the fruit of Citrus Limetta, *Risso*, the lime. Its salts are termed *citrates.*

CITRINE OINTMENT (*citrus*, a lemon). Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis.

CIVET. A substance yielded by two glands or sacs, placed, as in the musk-animal, in the anal pouch of both sexes of the *Viverra civetta*, or civet-cat.

CIVIALE'S OPERATION FOR STONE. The perinæum is first cut vertically in the middle line down to the staff, along the latter a double-bladed lithotome is introduced into the bladder and then withdrawn with the blades opened so as to cut the prostate horizontally.

CLADOTHRIX. A genus of *Cladothricheæ.*

1. *Cladothrix dichotoma.* Slender, colourless, nonarticulated, straight or undulated threads. Their development can be traced from cocci rods and threads, and from the latter false branching proceeds; fragments may break off, become actively motile and appear as vibrios, spirilla and spirochœta forms. They are the commonest of all bacteria in still and running water.

2. *Cladotheria Foersteri.* Cocci, rod forms and leptothrix threads which are twisted in irregular spirals and branch irregularly. They occur in the lacrymal canal.

3. *Sphærotilus natans.* Cells united in a gelatinous sheath to form threads. They are found in water containing organic matter.—*Crookshank.*

CLAIRVOYANCE. Clear-sightedness; a peculiar mode of sensation, or second sight, connected with *somnambulism*, by the aid of which the *clairvoyant* is supposed to see objects hidden from ordinary sight.

CLARIFICA'TION (*clarus*, clear, *fieri*, to become). The process of clearing liquids. It is per-

formed by *subsidence* of the suspended particles, and decantation of the supernatant liquor; by *filtration*, or straining through filters of paper, linen, sand, or charcoal; or by *coagulation*, or the admixture of albumen, or the white of egg, and the subsequent action of caloric, acids, &c.

CLARKE, POSTERIOR VESICULAR COLUMNS OF. A group of ganglion cells in the spinal cord, placed at the inner angle of the base of the posterior cornu.

CLARK'S PROCESS. A process for softening waters, depending on the saturation of the free carbonic acid, contained in the water, by the addition of a certain quantity of lime.

CLASS. A division in biology, larger than that of *order*, comprising animals which are formed upon the same fundamental plan of structure, but differing in the method in which the plan is executed.

CLAUSTROPHO'BIA (*claustra*, a bolt, φόβος, fear). Morbid fear and distress on being shut up alone in a small enclosed space. See *Agoraphobia*.

CLAUSTRUM (*claudere*, to close). A band of gray matter in the cerebral hemispheres situated just external to the lenticular nucleus, from which it is separated by white brain substance.

CLAUSU'RA (*claudere*, to shut). Literally, a fortress on the frontier; and, hence, the imperforation of any canal or cavity of the body.

CLA'VATE (*clava*, a club). Clubbed.

CLAVA'TIO (*clavus*, a nail). *Gomphosis*. A form of articulation, in which the parts are fixed like a *nail* by a hammer, as the teeth in the sockets.

CLA'VICEPS PURPUREA. *Cordyceps purpurea*. The name given to the *ascophores*, or stalked bodies which grow upon the sclerotium of ergot, and contain the sporidia.

CLA'VICLE (*clavicula*, dim. of *clavis*, a key). The collar-bone; a long bone shaped like the italic letter *f*, but named from its resemblance to an ancient key.

CLA'VUS (a nail). 1. A corn or callosity; an increased thickness of the epidermis, resulting from hypertrophy of the papillæ of the derma. (See *Tylosis*.) 2. Protrusion of the iris through an opening in the cornea, in the form of a large and dark-coloured tumor.

CLA'VUS HYSTE'RICUS. The hysteric nail; a fixed pain in the forehead, as if produced by a nail, occurring in hysteria.

CLAY. One of the primitive earths, formerly called *argil*, but now *alumina*, from its being obtained in greatest purity from alum.

CLEARING NUT. The seed of the *Strychnos Potatorum*, used in India principally for clearing water from impurities. The pericarp is used by the natives as emetic.

CLEAVAGE. The mechanical division of crystals, by which the inclination of their *laminæ* is determined. *Planes of cleavage* are plane surfaces of a crystal parallel to the external ones.

CLEAVAGE PROCESS. A process of segmentation in certain animal and vegetable cells.

CLEIDO-MASTOI'DEUS. *Nutator capitis externus*, vel *posticus*. The posterior portion of the sterno-cleido-mastoideus muscle.

CLEISA'GRA (κλείς, the clavicle, ἄγρα, seizure). Gout of the articulation of the clavicles.

CLEISTOGAMOUS (κλειστός,

that can be shut or closed, γάμος, marriage). A term applied to flowers which are fertilized by their own pollen without the unfolding of the petals.

CLEPTOMA'NIA (κλέπτω, to steal, μανία, madness). A morbid disposition to steal without assignable cause, a form of partial moral mania. The term should be *clepsimania*. In fact there exists a Greek verb κλεψιποτεῖν, to drink unfairly, *i.e.* to take backhanders.

CLERGYMAN'S SORE THROAT. *Aphonia clericorum*. An inflammation of the follicles of the mucous membrane of the larynx and pharynx due to overstrain.

CLI'BANUS (κλίβανος, an oven). A particular kind of oven used by the Romans. By Celsus it was probably intended to designate a stove placed in a common room to heat the bath. See *Laconicum*.

CLIMACTE'RIC (κλιμακτήρ, the step of a ladder). A period in the progression of the life of man, usually divided into periods of seven years, each multiple of seven being supposed to be characterized by alterations in the health and constitution of the individual; the ninth period, or 63rd year, being the grand climacteric.

1. *Climacteric disease*. This term has been applied to a sudden and general alteration of health, occurring at a certain period of life, and of uncertain duration.

2. *Climacteric teething*. The production of teeth at a very late period of life, after the loss of the permanent teeth by accident or natural decay, commonly between the 63rd and 81st year, or the interval which fills up the two grand climacteric years of the Greek physiologists.

CLIMATE (κλίμα, a region). The term *climate* is derived from the old mathematical geographers, who were accustomed to draw imaginary lines on the earth's surface parallel to the equator, and the successive "climates," κλίματα, were the spaces and regions between these lines. At present, the term *climate* denotes merely the temperature and other conditions of the atmosphere of different countries and districts, in reference to their effects upon the health of persons inhabiting them. The following compilation from the well-known work of Sir James Clark comprises —1, a brief account of the *conditions of the atmosphere of different countries* or districts, in reference to their effects upon the health of persons inhabiting them; and, 2, an enumeration of those *diseases* which are most decidedly benefited by change of climate, and the particular situation most suitable to each.

1. English Climates.

The great desiderata in this country are a mild climate and sheltered residence, for pulmonary and other affections, during the winter and spring. The districts of England may be divided into—

1. The South Coast.—This comprehends the tract of coast between Hastings and Portland Island, including the Isle of Wight. The superiority of the climate of this district exists chiefly during the months of December, January, and February. The principal places are—

(1.) *Undercliff*, in the Isle of Wight, the most sheltered and warmest of all these places; it affords also a good summer climate.

(2.) *Hastings*, which follows next in point of shelter and warmth, during the winter and spring months.

(3.) *Brighton*, which, though inferior to the preceding places as a residence in diseases of the respiratory organs accompanied with much irritation, is of a drier and more bracing atmosphere. Autumn is the season during which the climate of this place possesses the greatest advantages.

2. The South-west Coast.—This reaches from the Isle of Wight to Cornwall. The temperature of the more sheltered spots of the south coast of Devon, during the months of November, December, and January, is, on the average, about five degrees higher than that of London during the same period; whereas on the south coast, the difference scarcely exceeds two degrees. The principal places are *Torquay*, *Dawlish*, *Sidmouth*, and *Exmouth*: the first of these is the most sheltered place in our island; *Salcombe*, the Montpellier of Huxham, is one of the warmest spots in this country during the winter.

3. The Land's End.—This district is most suitable for the irritable and inflammatory habit, and least so for the relaxed nervous constitution. The only places in this district deserving particular notice are—

(1.) *Penzance*, which is remarkable for the equal distribution of its temperature throughout the year, throughout the day and night; indeed, it is only excelled, in this respect, by the climate of Madeira. The difference between the warmest and coldest months in London is 26°; at Penzance, it is only 18°. The climate of the Land's End is, however, very humid, and, from its exposure to the northerly and easterly winds, colder during the spring than Torquay or Undercliff.

(2.) *Flushing*, a small village in the vicinity of Falmouth; its position differs from that of Penzance only in being somewhat protected from the north and east winds.

4. The West of England.—This comprehends the places along the borders of the Bristol Channel and estuary of the Severn. Of these it is necessary only to notice—

Clifton, which, compared with the South-west Coast, is more exciting, more bracing, and drier, but not so mild; it is therefore better suited to a relaxed, languid habit, and less so for pulmonary and other diseases, accompanied with irritation and a tendency to inflammation.

II. Foreign Climates.

1. The South-west of France.—This comprehends the tract of country extending from Bordeaux and Bayonne to Toulouse. The mean annual temperature is only about four degrees higher than that of the south-west of England; both are soft and rather humid, and agree and disagree, generally speaking, with diseases of the same character. The only place in this district which need be here noticed is—

Pau, a little town remarkable for the mildness of the spring, and its comparative exemption from sharp, cold winds during that season; its chief fault is the unsteadiness of its temperature.

2. The South-east of France.—This includes that extensive tract of country which stretches along the shores of the Mediterranean, from Montpellier to the banks of the Var, the boundary stream between France and Piedmont. The climate of this district is warmer and drier, but more irri-

tating and exciting than that of the South-west. It is also subject to sudden vicissitudes of temperature, and to frequent harsh, cold winds, especially the *mistral*, or the north-west, rendering the whole of this country an improper residence for patients suffering under, or peculiarly disposed to, inflammation or irritation of the respiratory organs. The principal places are—

(1.) *Montpellier*, the high and exposed situation of which renders it liable to all the above-mentioned objections in a remarkable degree; it is well ascertained that pulmonary inflammation and phthisis are among the most prevailing diseases of the place.

(2.) *Marseilles*, which, though less exposed than the preceding place, is an equally improper residence for consumptive invalids. It forms a good winter residence for persons likely to benefit by a dry, sharp air.

(3.) *Hyères*, which possesses the mildest climate in the whole of this district, being sheltered to a considerable degree from the northerly winds.

3. Nice.—This place, situated in the same line of coast as the Provence, is superior to it in several respects: it is protected from the northerly winds, especially the *mistral;* but is not exempt from cold winds, especially during the spring, and is therefore considered an unfavourable situation for consumption, even in its earlier stages, for bronchial diseases of the dry, irritable character, and for dyspepsia depending on an irritated or inflammatory condition of the mucous membrane of the stomach. This climate is found useful for languid, torpid constitutions, for scrofulous affections in persons of this kind of constitution, for chronic bronchial disease, accompanied with copious expectoration, for humoral asthma, &c. The summer at Nice is too hot for any class of invalids.

4. Italy. — The climate of the south of Italy differs little in actual temperature from that of Provence and Nice, but it is softer, more humid, and less exciting. On the other hand, the *sirocco*, which is scarcely felt at the latter places, forms an objection to the Italian climate, though this objection is not of much weight during the winter. The diseases in which the climate of Italy proves most beneficial, are chronic bronchitis and rheumatism. The principal places for winter climates are—

(1.) *Rome*, which possesses one of the best climates in Italy: to the invalid, capable of taking exercise in the open air, it affords advantages over both Naples and Pisa. It is somewhat warmer in the winter, and drier than Pisa, though more humid than Nice and the parching climate of Provence.

(2.) *Pisa*, which resembles Rome in its general qualities, but possesses advantages over every other place in Italy for patients who can bear little exposure to the air.

(3.) *Naples*, which is more subject to winds, and the air of which is more exciting than that of Pisa or Rome. As a residence for invalids labouring under pulmonary irritation, or chronic rheumatism, it is inferior to both.

5. The Mediterranean Islands. —Some parts of the coast of Sicily afford a pretty good winter climate; it is, however, difficult to obtain in these parts the comforts and conveniences of life. Although exception may be made in this respect in favour of *Malta*, the

climate of this island has little to recommend it to any class of invalids, least of all to such as suffer from pulmonary affections.

6. Atlantic Climate. — The climate of the Northern Atlantic in the temperate latitudes is more steady than that of the Mediterranean, and imparts a similar character to the climate of its islands. The principal of these are—

(1.) *Madeira*, the mean annual temperature of which is only about six degrees higher than that of the south-east of France and Italy; this temperature is, however, very differently distributed throughout the year, the range being far less at Madeira than in the most favoured spots in the South of Europe. Thus, while the winter is twelve degrees warmer than in Italy and France, the summer is five degrees *cooler;* and, while the mean annual range at Madeira is only fourteen degrees, it is nearly double this at Pisa, Rome, Naples, and Nice. Madeira affords the best climate of the Atlantic Islands for consumptive cases; Funchal is the most desirable for a winter residence.

(2.) The *Canary Islands*, which rank next to Madeira in point of climate; they are somewhat warmer, but the excess of temperature is not equally distributed over the whole year; for, while *Santa Cruz*, the capital of Teneriffe, is seven degrees warmer than Funchal in summer, it is only five degrees warmer in winter. The temperature is also more equable throughout the year at Madeira than at Teneriffe; the difference between the mean temperature of summer and winter being 9° at the former place, while it is 12° at the latter.

(3.) The *Azores*, or *Western Islands*, which in their external characters resemble Madeira and the Canaries. The climate appears to be mild, but somewhat humid; less warm than Madeira during the winter, and more oppressive during summer.

(4.) The *Bermudas*, which differ little from Madeira in the mildness of their winter climate; they are, however, much more liable to high winds in the winter, extremely hot during the summer, and quite improper at this season for the residence of such invalids as are likely to be sent from this country.

(5.) The *Bahamas*, in which the winter and spring are considerably cooler than the same seasons in the West Indies, while the temperature of the summer and autumn is nearly the same. During the winter, the temperature is subject to rapid and considerable vicissitudes, and cold, harsh, northerly winds are not unfrequent.

(6.) The *West Indies*, of which the mean annual temperature, near the level of the sea, is about 80°, and during the six months which include the winter season, the temperature is only 2° lower. The extreme annual range does not exceed 20°, while the mean daily range throughout the year is only 6°. Hence this climate is improper, generally speaking, for consumptive invalids, who, nevertheless, are frequently sent there. Calculous disorders and scrofula are extremely rare in the West Indies; gout is not common, and rheumatism neither frequent nor severe.

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1. *Pulmonary Consumption.* Of the Atlantic Islands, Madeira; in

Italy, Rome and Pisa ; and in England, Torquay and Undercliff, afford the best climate for consumptive cases.

2. *Chronic Bronchitis.* Of the continental climates, those of Rome and Pisa are the most beneficial in cases attendant with an irritable state of the affected parts without much secretion ; and that of Nice, in cases attended with less sensibility, a more copious expectoration, and a relaxed state of the system generally. Madeira has been found more beneficial in the former class than in the latter. In England, Torquay and Undercliff afford the best climates in the first class of cases, and Clifton in the latter, in which Brighton also is a very favourable residence during the autumn.

3. *Asthma.* For humoral asthma, Nice is the best residence ; but Rome is preferable when this disease is accompanied with an irritated state of the digestive organs, a complication which is exceedingly common.

4. *Chronic Rheumatism.* Rome and Nice are the best residences for persons suffering from this complaint. When the patient's constitution and digestive organs are irritable, the latter has been observed, generally, to disagree, whatever may be the more prominent disease.

5. *Gout.* A warm climate is found to alleviate this disease. Gout is of rare occurrence at Genoa, and has been remarkably relieved by residence in the West Indian climate.

6. *Scrofula.* Nice and Rome have been found to be favourable residences ; and in some cases, the climate of the West Indies has proved more effectual than any in Europe, viz., those of an indolent character with little disposition to febrile excitement.

7. *Dyspepsia.* The south of Europe, especially of Italy, is found beneficial in different forms of dyspepsia, hypochondriasis, and other nervous affections intimately connected with a disordered state of the digestive organs ; all these are aggravated by a cold and humid atmosphere. Great attention to the diet is necessary in removing from a cold to a warm climate in this class of diseases.

CLIMATO'LOGY (κλίμα, a region, λόγος, a word). An account of climates ; it is sometimes used in the sense of *meteorology.*

CLINA'NTHIUM (κλίνη, a bed, ἄνθος, flower). *Clinium.* The receptacle of the flowers of a composite plant ; the *bed*, as it were, on which the *florets* repose.

CLI'NICAL (κλίνη, a bed). Belonging to the bed ; a term applied to lectures delivered, or to the investigation of diseases practised, at the bed-side.

CLI'NOID (κλίνη, a bed, εἶδος, likeness). A designation of processes of the sella turcica of the sphenoid bone, from their resemblance to the knobs of a bedstead.

CLI'TORIS (κλειτορίς, of the Greeks). A small elongated organ of the pudendum, situated in front of the pubes, and furnished with a *glans* of erectile tissue ; it corresponds to the penis in the male.

1. *Clitorismus.* A morbid enlargement of the clitoris. *Clitoritis*, or inflammatio penis muliebris, is inflammation of the clitoris.

2. *Clitorid-ectomé* (ἐκτόμη, excision). Excision of the clitoris.

CLI'VUS BLUMENBA'CHII. The slope of Blumenbach ; an inclined surface behind the dorsum ephippii of the sphenoid bone.

CLOA'CA. The name of an artificial canal in Rome by which the sewage was conveyed into the Tiber. The term is now applied, in natural history, to a receptacle observed in the monotremata, in birds, in reptiles, and in many fishes, which receives the fæces and the urine, together with (but not in fishes) the semen of the male, and the ovum of the female.

Cloacæ (pl. of *cloaca*, a sewer). The openings, in cases of necrosis, in the shell of new bone, leading to the enclosed dead bone.

CLO'NIC (κλόνος, any violent confused motion). A term applied to that kind of *spasm* in which the muscles are alternately contracted and relaxed, as in hiccough, epilepsy, &c.

CLO'NUS (κλόνος). Irregular spasmodic muscular contraction.

Ankle clonus. The term applied to the rapidly repeated clonic contractions of the soleus and gastrocnemius muscles produced by slightly flexing the knee, supporting the leg, and then suddenly and forcibly flexing the ankle-joint, keeping up flexion by pressing on the ball of the toes.

CLOSTRI'DIUM. A genus of Bacteriaceæ. The forms are the same as bacillus, but spore-formation takes place in characteristically enlarged rods. It comprises :—

1. *Clostridium butyricum.* The bacillus of butyric acid fermentation. The rods, which are often indistinguishable from *bacillus subtilis*, grow into long, apparently unjointed threads, are sometimes bent like vibrios, the shorter swell in the middle and become spindle-shaped, the longer swell at one end; they are anærobic.

2. *Clostridium of symptomatic anthrax.* This is the cause of 'black leg' or 'quarter evil' in cattle. The rods generally have a shining spore at one end, and both ends are rounded. From the bacillus of anthrax it differs by being mobile.

3. *Clostridium polymyxa.* The threads consist of rods ; cocci, in volution forms, and spores are also present ; they cause fermentation in solutions of dextrine.—*Crookshank.*

CLOT OF BLOOD. The coagulum, or red solid portion which separates from newly-drawn blood. The other portion is a clear yellow liquid, called *serum.*

CLOUDY SWELLING. The swollen granular appearance of the protoplasmic contents of cells ; it is well marked in the renal epithelium of early tubal nephritis.

CLOVE-HITCH. The name of a particular kind of knot used in the treatment of dislocations.

CLUB-FOOT. *Pes contortus ; Talipes.* A congenital distortion of the tarsal bones, arising from contraction of muscles or groups of muscles. The following varieties were named by Dr. Krauss :—

1. The *Tip-foot*, Horse-foot, or Pes equinus. A rigid contraction of the tendo Achillis, so that the patient walks on his toes, and the heel is drawn upward. In this class may be included the *knot-foot* (pied-bot en dessous), when the patient walks upon the back of the foot.

2. The *Cross-foot*, Club-foot inward, or Varus. The patient walks on the outward edge of the foot, or the outward part of the dorsum, the inner edge of the foot being turned upward.

3. The *Out-bow-foot*, Club-foot outward, or Valgus. The reverse of the preceding variety. The patient treads upon the inward

part of the foot, the outer edge being turned upward.

4. The *Heel club-foot*, or Talipes calcaneus, or Talus. The patient walks upon the heel, the anterior part of the foot being drawn up.

5. Compound varieties of club-foot occur, as talipes *equino-varus*, *equino-valgus*, and *calcaneo-valgus*. See *Talipes*.

CLUB-HAND. *Manus curta.* A distortion of the hand of precisely the same nature as that of club-foot, the contraction occurring either in the sense of preternatural flexion, or in that of abnormal extension, of the hand.

CLY'STER (κλυστήρ, from κλύζω, to wash out). A liquid thrown into the intestines, *per anum*, by means of a syringe; also called *enema*, lavamentum, lavement, and injection.

CNIDO'SIS (κνίδωσις, an itching, especially such as is produced by the κνίδη, or nettle). Alibert's designation of *Urticaria*, or Nettle-rash, derived from the itching and burning sensation, like that produced by the nettle, which accompanies it. The Greek terms κνηδμός, κνισμός, and κνήφη, are also applied by writers to pruritus, or itching of the skin.

COA'GULABLE LYMPH. The fluid slowly effused, in wounds, afterwards becoming the bond of union. See *Lymph*.

COA'GULATION (*cogere*, contract, from *con-agere*, to drive together). A term formerly synonymous with crystallization, but now applied to the partial solidification of a fluid body by exposure to cold, or by the addition of some agent. *Spontaneous coagulation* denotes the cohesion of the particles of the blood, or some effused fluids, &c. *Induced coagulation* denotes the effect produced upon albumen by heat, alcohol, &c.

COAGULA'TIVE NECRO'SIS. A term used by Cohnheim to express the death from arrested nutrition of small portions of tissue into which a small amount of lymph has penetrated and subsequently coagulated, the lymph supplying the fibrinogen, and the cells of the injured tissue the fibrinoplastin.

COA'GULUM (*cogere*, *con-agere*, to thicken or curdle). The substance which results from coagulation. As applied to the blood only, it is termed *clot;* as applied to milk, it is called *curd*.

COAL. A general term for various substances, characterized especially by the presence of carbon, associated with smaller quantities of other matters, gaseous and mineral. The principal varieties of coal are lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite.

COAL-GAS. An illuminating gas obtained from coal, and consisting essentially of free hydrogen, marsh-gas, olefiant gas. carbonic oxide, &c.

COAPTA'TION (*coaptatio*, the act of adjusting). Setting, or the act of placing, the broken extremities of a bone in their natural position. The term *coaptatio* corresponds with the ἁρμονία of the Greeks, denoting a skilful joining together.

COARCTA'TIO (*coarto* or *coarcto*, to press together). Contraction, as of the larynx, the trachea, tendons, fasciæ, muscles, &c.

COATING. *Lorication.* A method employed for securing or repairing retorts used in distillation. *Coatings* are made of marly earth, kneaded with fresh horse-

dung, slaked lime, and linseed oil, &c.

CO'BALT (*Cobalus*, the demon of mines). A metal, found chiefly in combination with arsenic, as arsenical cobalt; or with sulphur and arsenic, as gray cobalt ore. See *Smalt* and *Zaffre*.

C. O. C.

CO'CA. *Ypada*. The leaf of the *Erythroxylon coca*, a plant in extensive use among the Indians of the Andes, for the purpose of producing intoxication and stupor. The word *Coca* is derived from the Aymara (Indian) word *khoka*, signifying "plant," in the same way as in Paraguay the indigenous tea-plant is called *yerba*, "*the* plant" *par excellence*.

COCAIN. *Cucain*. An alkaloid extracted from the above; it has of late been largely made use of to produce local anæsthesia of a mucous surface by painting the latter with a solution of the drug, and of the skin by subcutaneous injection.

CO'CCULUS IN'DICUS. The fruit of *Anamirta cocculus*, an East Indian plant, of narcotic and stimulating qualities.

CO'CCUS (κόκκος, a kernel). A term applied, in botany, to a pericarp of dry, elastic pieces, or *coccules*, as in Euphorbia. In this plant the cocci are three in number, and the fruit, generally called a *rhegma*, is therefore also called a *tricoccous* capsule.

CO'CCUS CA'CTI. *Coccinella*. The Cochineal insect; a hemipterous insect which feeds upon the *Opuntia cochinillifera*. The cochineal of the Pharmacopœia consists of the dried female insect reared in Mexico and Teneriffe; there are the *silver* and the *black* varieties. The term *granilla* is applied to very small cochineal insects and minute masses, resembling fragments of the larger insects.

Coccus lacca is the means of producing shell-lac, *coccus pehlah* the spermaceti-like wax of Chinese pharmacy, *coccus maniparus* the honey sugar, each by puncturing the leaves or shoots of the tree on which it is found.

COCCYGE'AL GANGLION. *Ganglion Impar*. A small ganglion situated on the anterior surface of the coccyx and connected with filaments from the gangliated cord of the sympathetic.

COCCYG'EAL GLAND. *Luschka's gland*. A minute reddish-gray body mode up of dilated small arteries, and placed in the hollow near the tip of the coccyx.

COCCYODY'NIA (κοκκυξ, coccyx, ὀδύνη, pain). *Coccygodynia*, *coccyalgia*. A painful affection of the coccyx and its neighbouring structures, occurring chiefly in women, and closely resembling in its symptoms the pain occasioned by fissure or ulcer of the anus and rectum. *Coccygodynia* is a better term.

CO'CCYX (κόκκυξ, a cuckoo). The lower end of the spine, so called from its resemblance to the cuckoo's beak. Hence the terms *os coccygis*, the cauda, or coccyx; *coccygeus*, a muscle of the os coccygis; and *coccyodynia*, or pain in the region of the coccyx.

CO'CHLEA. A snail, a snail-shell. The anterior division of the labyrinth, resembling the spiral shell of the snail. It describes two turns and a half around a central pillar called the *modiolus*.

COCHLEA'RE (*cochlea*, a snail-shell). *Cochlear*. A spoon, so named from its resemblance to the shell of a snail; a spoonful. *Cochleare amplum* is a table-spoonful,

or half a fluid ounce; *cochleare mediocre*, a dessert-spoonful, or somewhat more than two fluid drachms; and *cochleare minimum*, a tea-spoonful, or one fluid drachm.

COCK'S OPERATION. A perineal section by means of which the urethra is opened behind the stricture without the use of any staff.

CO'COA. A substance consisting of the roasted and powdered kernels and husks of the *Theobroma Cacao*, or Cocoa-tree, a Büttneriaceous tree of Mexico and the West Indies.

COCUM BUTTER. *Cocoa Oil.* A substance of recent importation, consisting of a concrete oil obtained from the seeds of *Garcinia purpurea*, a Guttiferous plant.

COD-LIVER OIL. *Oleum Morrhuæ.* An oil obtained from the liver of the *Gadus morrhua*, or Common Cod, formerly called Asellus major, and from allied species.

CO'DEIA (κώδεια, a poppy-head). *Codeine.* An alkaloid discovered by Robiquet in opium; a feeble soporific.

CŒLELMI'NTHA (κοῖλος, hollow, ἕλμινς, a worm). The name of those intestinal worms which are hollow, or possess an alimentary canal. These are the *trichocephalus dispar*, or long thread-worm, found in the cæcum and large intestine; the *ascaris lumbricoides*, or large, round worm, found in the small intestine; the *ascaris vermicularis*, or small thread-worm, found in the rectum &c. See *Sterelmintha.*

CŒLENTERA'TA (κοῖλος, hollow, ἔντερον, an intestine). A sub-kingdom of invertebrates in which the alimentary tract communicates freely with the body cavity, and the members of which possess a radiate condition of the cellular organs.

CŒ'LIA (κοιλία, from κοῖλος, hollow). The belly, or abdomen; the cavity which contains the intestines. The *cæliac axis* is the first single trunk given off by the abdominal aorta; the *cæliac plexus* is a prolongation of the solar; *cæliac passion* is another term for colic; and *cæliaca* are medicines which act on the digestive organs.

The term *Cæliaca* was suggested by Erasmus Wilson as the appropriate name for the various symptoms commonly attributed to *hysteria*, the real cause of these being "disturbance of function of the cœliac centre of the nervous plexuses."

CŒLOSPE'RMOUS (κοῖλος, hollow, σπέρμα, seed). A term applied to seeds which present a hollow form by the bending together of their upper and lower parts as in some umbelliferous plants.

CŒNÆSTHE'SIS (κοινός, common, αἴσθησις, perception). A term expressive of the general sensibility of the system.

CŒNU'RUS (κοινός, common, οὐρά, a tail). A cystose bladder, containing numerous heads of immature tape-worms growing from its inner surface; *cœnurus cerebralis*, or the *gid hydatid*, infests cattle, sheep, and goats. See *Hydatid.*

COFFIN BONE. The terminal phalanx of Solidungula.

COHOBA'TION. The continuous re-distillation of a liquid from the same materials, or from a fresh parcel of the same materials.

COIN-CATCHER. An instrument for withdrawing a coin from the œsophagus.

COIR. Cocoa-nut fibre used as a stuffing for mattresses.

COI'TIO ; CO'ITUS or CŒ'TUS (*coire*, to go or come together). A going or coming together ; sexual intercourse ; in this sense only, *coitus*.

COLATU'RA (*colare*, to strain). That which has been strained. Any filtered or strained liquor.

CO'LCHICUM AUTUMNALE. Colchicum or Meadow Saffron ; a Melanthaceous, indigenous plant, known to the Ancients under the name *hermo-dactyl*. The cormus and the seeds are officinal, and yield a vegeto-alkali called *colchicine*. The name is derived from *Colchis*, where the plant is said to have grown abundantly.

CO'LCOTHAR. *Oxidum ferri rubrum*. A mixture of red oxide of iron and the persulphate, called by artists *crocus*, *crocus Martis*, &c.

COLECTOMY. (κῶλον, the colon, ἐκτόμη, excision). The operation of excising a diseased or injured portion of the colon.

COLEO'PTERA (κολεός, sheath, πτερόν, a wing). An order of Insecta, the beetle tribe.

CO'LIC (κῶλον, the colon). Belonging to the colon ; a term applied to arteries, and to one of the omenta.

CO'LICA (κῶλον, the colon). *Colum*. The colic ; a painful contraction of the muscular coat of the colon without inflammation or fever. It is termed *accidentalis*, when induced by particular articles of diet ; *stercoracea*, when occasioned by accumulation in the bowels ; *meconialis*, when arising from retention of the meconium ; *calculosa*, when produced by intestinal calculus ; and *colica Pictonum*, the colic of the Pictones, an endemic in Poitou, also called dry belly-ache, Devonshire colic, painters' colic, and colica *saturnina*, as produced by the effects of lead ; and *colica hepatica*, biliary colic, due to the passage of gall-stones along the bile or the cystic duct ; *colica renalis*, renal colic, due to the passage of calculi bloodclots, &c., down the ureters. Colic was termed by Sydenham, and the old English writers, *dry belly-ache*.

-COLLA (κολλα, glue). A termination denoting glue, or a resemblance to glue, as in chryso-*colla*, golden glue, the green or blue carbonate of copper ; ichthyo-*colla*, fish-glue or isinglass ; sarco-*colla*, flesh-glue, or the concrete juice of the Penœa sarcocolla, &c.

COLLA'PSE (*collapsus*, a falling together). Prostration, or shock to the nervous system; interruption of the powers and actions of life immediately following any severe injury.

COLLE'NCHYMA (κόλλα, glue, ἔγκυμα, that which is poured forth). A vegetable tissue, the cells of which are much thickened at their points of contact.

COLLES'S LAW. That a mother infected by the fœtus with syphilis may suckle her infant without incurring any further inoculation at the nipple, although the same child would infect a wet-nurse previously free from syphilis.

COLLIQUAME'NTUM (*colliquescere*, to melt). A term applied by Harvey to the first rudiments of the embryo in generation.

COLLI'QUATIVE (*colliquescere*, to melt). A term applied to any excessive evacuation as of diarrhœa, or perspiration.

COLLO'DIUM (κολλα, glue). Collodion. A solution of pyroxylin or gun-cotton in ether and rectified spirit. *Collodium flexile*, or flexible collodion, is a mixture of collodion, Canada balsam, and castor-oil.

CO'LLOID (κόλλα, glue or jelly, εἶδος, likeness). 1. Gelatiniform, or glue-like; a designation of a variety of cancer, also called *gelatinous* and *alveolar*, in which the morbid product resembles glue. Colloid matter is also found in non-malignant tumors, &c. 2. The term *colloid* or *colloidal* is also applied to the matter of which the tissues of the body are composed. 3. *Colloid degeneration.* A peculiar metamorphosis of the protoplasmic contents of certain cells of the body; in the thyroid body it may form a goître. Colloid matter differs from mucus by not coagulating on the addition of acetic acid.

CO'LLOIDS. Non-crystallizable substances which do not diffuse through animal membranes.

CO'LLUM (κολλάω, to join). 1. The neck; the part by which the head is joined to the body. It is distinguished from *cervix*, which is the hinder part of the neck, or the hollow part between the head and the nape of the neck. 2. In botany, the term *collum* denotes that portion of the axis of growth where the stem and the root diverge; or it may be described as the point of union between the ascending and descending axis. By Grew it was termed *coarcture*; by Lamarck, *vital knot.*

COLLUTO'RIUM (*colluere*, to wash). *Gargarisma.* A liquid applied to the mouth or throat for local purposes.

COLLUVIES (*colluere*, to wash out, to rinse). *Colluvio.* Washings, rinsings, sweepings, a mass of filth.

COLLY'RIUM (κολλύριον). Formerly, a solid glutinous substance applied to the eyes; now, a liquid wash, or *eye-water.*

COLOBO'MA (κολόβωμα, the part taken away in mutilation). *Coloboma iridis* is a congenital fissure, generally situated in the inferior portion of the iris. *Coloboma palpebrarum* is a defect of the eye-lid similar to the preceding, and resembling hare-lip.

CO'LOCYNTH. The name of a drug obtained from the gourd of *Citrullus colocynthis*, a Cucurbitaceous plant, imported chiefly from Smyrna, Trieste, France, and Spain.

CO'LON (κῶλον, quasi, κοῖλον, hollow). The first of the large intestines, commencing at the cæcum, and terminating at the rectum. It is distinguished into the right lumbar, or *ascending* colon; the arch of the colon, or *transverse* colon; the left lumbar, or *descending* colon; and the sigmoid flexure, or *left iliac* colon.

COLONI'TIS. *Colitis.* Inflammation of the colon; a term employed as synonymous with *dysentery.*

CO'LOPHONY (*Colophon*, a town of Ionia). *Pix nigra.* A black resin which remains in the retort after the distillation of common turpentine. It has been distinguished into two different resins, the *sylvic* and the *pinic.* By the action of heat on the latter, *colophonic acid* is produced.

COLOPUNCTURE. The operation of puncturing the colon in cases of tympanitis, obstruction, &c.

COLO'STRUM. A Latin term denoting the first and imperfect milk secreted after delivery, containing less casein and more albumen than ordinary milk, and cells filled with yellow fat-globules, called *colostrum-corpuscles.* By the term *colostratio*, Pliny alludes to a disease of suckling, occasioned by the mother's first

milk, and infants so affected he calls *colostrati*. The term admits of varied forms: we find *colostra*, *æ*, and *colostra*, *orum*, n. pl., in Pliny. Plautus uses it as a term of endearment: "meum mel, meum cor, *mea colostra*."

COLOTO'MIA (κῶλον, the colon, τομή, section). Colotomy; the operation for incision of the colon, inguinal or lumbar, for the formation of an artificial anus.

COLOUR-BLINDNESS. *Achromatopsia*. An inability to discriminate between certain colours —a defect compatible with perfect vision in other respects. See *Daltonism*.

COLOURING. A term in phrenology, indicative of a peculiar faculty for the appreciation of the relations of colour. Its organ is seated in the middle of the arch of the eye-brow.

COLOURING MATTER. A colouring principle, termed *organic*, when derived from animal or vegetable matters, and *inorganic*, when procured from minerals. Colours are termed *substantive*, when they adhere to the cloth without a basis; *adjective*, when they require a basis.

COLPEURYNTER (κόλπος, the vagina, εὐρύνω, to widen). A caoutchouc bladder into which hot water may be injected; it was used by Braun to dilate the vagina, and so induce labour.

CO'LPOCELE (κόλπος, the vagina, κήλη, tumor). *Elytrocele*. A tumor-hernia of the vagina.

COLPOCLEI'SIS (κόλπος, the vagina, κλείδω, to close). An operation whereby the vagina is closed up by bringing the freshened mucous surfaces together.

COLPOPTO'SIS (κόλπος, the vagina, πτῶσις, a falling down). *Prolapsus vaginæ*. Prolapsus or falling down of the vagina.

COLPO'RRHAPHY (κόλπος, the vagina, ῥάπτω, to sew). Suture of the vagina. An operation for narrowing the vagina in cases of cystocele. See *Episeiorrhaphy*.

COLTSFOOT. The vernacular name of the *Tussilago farfara*, an indigenous composite plant, said to form the basis of several patent medicines employed for cough. The vernacular name of the plant is derived from the shape of its leaf; the Latin name refers to its reputed virtues as a means of dispelling cough.

COLU'MBIUM. The former name of Niobium, a metal found in a rare mineral known as *columbite*, occurring in Massachusetts.

COLUME'LLA (dim. of *columna*, *columen*, a column). 1. The name of a bone which, in birds, takes the place of the *ossicula auditûs* in man, and actually vibrates as a whole, and at the same rate as the membrane of the drum, when aërial vibrations strike upon the latter. 2. The name of the central mass of placentas, in plants, which *remains* after the separation of the carpels by dehiscence.

COLU'MNA. A column or pillar; hence, any part which acts as a pillar, as the *columna nasi*, or the septum between the openings of the nostrils; the *columnæ carneæ*, or the muscular fasciculi of the internal walls of the heart; and, of these, the *columnæ papillares*, attached by one extremity to the walls of the heart, and by the other giving insertion to the chordæ tendineæ.

COLUMNS; CORDS; CURTAINS. Terms introduced by Mr. King into his description of the *tricuspid valves* of the heart. These valves consist of curtains, cords, and columns. 1. The

anterior valve, or *curtain*, is the largest, and is so placed as to prevent the filling of the pulmonary artery during the distension of the ventricle. 2. The *right valve*, or *curtain*, is of smaller size, and is situated upon the right side of the auriculo-ventricular opening. 3. The third valve, or *fixed curtain*, is connected by its cords to the septum ventriculorum.

1. The *cords*, or chordæ tendineæ, of the "anterior curtain" are attached, principally, to a long *column*, or columna carnea, which is connected with the "right or thin and *yielding wall* of the ventricle." From the lower part of this column a transverse muscular band, the "*long moderator band*," is stretched to the septum ventriculorum, or "*solid wall*" of the ventricle.

2. The "right curtain" is connected by means of its *cords*, partly with the long column, and partly with its own proper column; the *second column*, which is also attached to the "*yielding wall*" of the ventricle. A third and smaller column is generally connected with the right curtain.

3. The "fixed curtain" is named from its attachment to the "*solid wall*" of the ventricle, by means of cords only, without fleshy columns.

COLUMNS OF BURDACH. See *Burdach*.

COLUMNS OF GOLL. The posterior median columns of the spinal cord; they lie one on each side of the posterior median fissure.

COLUMNS OF TÜRCK. The same as the anterior pyramidal tracts; one on each side of the anterior median fissure of the spinal cord.

COLZA, OIL OF. A yellow oil procured from the seeds of the *Brassica campestris oleifera*, used for burning in lamps.

COM-, CON-. Forms of the Latin preposition *cum*, used in composition as an inseparable prefix, and denoting *with*, *to*, or *against*. The former prefix is used before the labials *b*, *p*, and *m*, as in *com*bustion, *com*pression, *com*minution; the latter before all the other consonants except *l*, as in *con*sumption, &c. The final letter of each form of prefix is assimilated to the *l*, when this is the following consonant, as in *col*lision. Before *a* and *h*, the final letter of the prefix is dropped, as in *co*arctation, *co*hesion, &c.

CO'MA (*coma*, hair). 1. A head of hair (see *Capillus*). 2. A general term for the branches and leaves of trees, derived, by analogy, from their collective resemblance to a head of hair.

CO'MA (κῶμα, drowsiness, from κέω, to lie). Drowsiness; lethargic sleep; dead-sleep; torpor; a state of profound unconsciousness from which the patient cannot be roused, or only with difficulty; it may be due to cerebral hæmorrhage, cerebral disease, or to the introduction into the blood of certain poisons or morbid products. It consists, according to Dr. George Burrows, in a "suspension of the functions of the brain, while those of the spinal cord remain more or less intact." In *coma somnolentum*, the patient, when roused, immediately relapses into sleep; in *coma vigil*, the patient is unconscious with open eye-lids and a muttering delirium. See *Carus*.

1. *Comata*. This term comprises, in Cullen's Nosology, diseases characterized by diminution of the powers of voluntary motion,

attended with sleep or an impaired state of the senses.

2. *Comatose.* In a deep sleep; a term implying a morbid condition of the brain, attended with loss of sensation and voluntary motion.

COMA, KÜSSMAUL'S. The name given to diabetic coma; according to Küssmaul the following are the chief symptoms—dyspnœa, jactitation, pain, contracted pupils, rapid heart's action, and paralytic distension of the stomach.

CO'MBATIVENESS (*combattre*, to fight). A term in phrenology indicative of a natural disposition in man and the lower animals to oppose and attack whatever requires opposition. Its organ is by phrenologists located in the inferior-posterior or mastoid angle of the parietal bone.

COMBINA'TION (*cum*, with, *binus*, two). The union of the particles of different substances, by chemical attraction, in forming new compounds. *Direct combination* is that of metals which admit of being fused together into compound metallic masses, termed alloys; *combinations of the second degree* take place when metals combine with non-metallic elements, as oxygen, sulphur, &c.

COMBU'STIBLE (*comburere*, to burn). The designation of a body which is capable of combining with oxygen, with the evolution of heat and light. *Non-combustibles* are, in conventional language, bodies which do not burn, but support the combustion of other substances.

COMBU'STION (*comburere*, to burn). Burning; the disengagement of heat and light, which accompanies rapid chemical combination, as when carbon is burnt in oxygen gas. Compare *Ignition.*

1. *Combustion-heat.* Animal heat produced by combination of the oxygen derived from the air with the carbon and hydrogen of alimentary substances.

2. *Combustion, spontaneous.* Combustion effected between two bodies at common temperatures, without any application of artificial heat, as in the case of arsenic and of antimony in chlorine. This phenomenon is said to occur in the human body from the excessive use of ardent spirits; and it does occur when masses of vegetables, as damp hay, or oily cotton, are heaped together.

3. *Combustion in air.* Chemical combination of the elements of the combustible substance with the oxygen of the air, attended with development of heat and light.

4. *Combustion, slow.* A term usually applied to the gradual oxidation of moist phosphorus; but the term *slow oxidation* or *slow chemical action* would be more appropriate.

5. *Combustion, supporters of.* Substances which combine with inflammable bodies attended by the phenomena of combustion; oxygen, for instance, combines with coal, the former being a *supporter of combustion*, the latter a *combustible.*

COMBUSTION and EXPLOSION. These terms should be distinguished. A substance which burns by combining with the oxygen of the atmosphere, as wood, coal, sulphur, is *combustible;* a substance which burns without being supplied with air, because it contains within itself the oxygen necessary for the combustion of its other combustible materials, as gun-powder, gun-cotton, nitro-glycerine, and the

fulminates, is *explosive*. The former class of substances *burn on their surface only*, and *burn gradually;* the latter may *burn simultaneously throughout their entire substance*, wherein the oxygen is diffused, and hence they burn so rapidly as to cause what we call an explosion. See *Ignition*.

COMEDO'NES (plur. of *comedo*, a glutton). Gluttons; a term applied to the inspissated and concreted secretion of the hair-follicles, the excretory aperture remaining open. The sebaceous matter may be squeezed out, by pressure of the fingers, in the form of a little cylinder, and has acquired the popular designation of *worm* or *grub*. See *Crinones* and *Steatozoon*.

COMITIA'LIS MORBUS. Epilepsy. See *Morbus caducus*.

CO'MMINUTED (*comminuere*, to break in pieces). A term applied to a fracture, when the bone is broken into several pieces; also to any substance which has been ground into minute particles.

COMMISSU'RA (*committere*, to unite). A commissure; a joining together; a term applied to the *converging fibres* which unite the hemispheres of the brain. These are the *anterior et posterior*, two white cords situated across the anterior and posterior parts of the third ventricle; the *commissura magna* of the corpus callosum, and the *commissura mollis*, or the gray mass which unites the thalami.

The term *commissure* is also applied to the point of union of other parts, as of the angles of the lips, of the eyes, &c.; and, in botany, to the line of junction of two carpels, &c.

COMMUNICATING ARTERY OF WILLIS. An artery within the cranium which passes from the internal carotid to the posterior cerebral artery, which is a branch of the basilar.

COMMUTA'TOR (*commutare*, to exchange). An instrument for breaking or reversing the direction of the galvanic current.

COMPA'RISON. A term in phrenology indicative of the reflective faculty which investigates analogies, resemblances, and differences. It leads to the invention and employment of figurative language. Its organ is by phrenologists located in the middle of the upper part of the forehead, between those of Causality, immediately above Eventuality, and below Benevolence.

COMPLEMENTAL AIR. The additional quantity (over and above that which is taken in during an ordinary inspiratory effort) of air which enters the chest during forced inspiration.

COMPLEME'NTARY COLOURS. Colours which, by being blended together, give rise to the perception of whiteness. The colours blue and yellow, for instance, produce white. It must be understood that this applies to the colours of the spectrum, and not to those of pigments.

COMPLE'XUS (*complecti*, to comprise). A muscle situated at the back part of the neck. It is so named from the intricate mixture of its muscular and tendinous parts. From the irregularity of its origins, it has been termed *complexus implicatus trigeminus*. Albinus distinguishes it into the *biventer*, or the upper layer, hitherto called complexus, and the *complexus*, or the lower layer, never

before distinguished from the rest.

CO'MPOUND. A substance consisting of two or more elements held together by chemical attraction. The properties of a *compound* cannot be foreseen from a knowledge of those of its constituents; herein it differs from a *mixture*, the properties of which can be foretold from a knowledge of the proportions of its constituents.

CO'MPOUND A'TOM. An atom formed by the union of two atoms of different kinds, which may be called *component atoms*. If the latter have not been decomposed by the union, they may be called *elementary* or *primary atoms*.

CO'MPOUND LEAF. This term is commonly applied to a leaf in which several leaflets are connected by one petiole, as that of mountain ash. But this is, strictly speaking, the *pinnate* leaf; the *compound* leaf is the *jointed* leaf of orange, barberry, &c.

CO'MPOUND MEDICINES. These have been divided into two classes, viz., *Officinal Preparations*, or those ordered in the pharmacopœias; and *Magistral* or *Extemporaneous Formulæ*, or those constructed by the practitioner at the moment.

CO'MPOUND RADICALS. A term applied in chemistry to those combinations of elements which act towards oxygen, hydrogen, and acids, as simple elements. See *Radicals Compound*.

CO'MPOUNDS. The following terms are applied to compounds:

1. *Binary, ternary, quaternary.* These terms refer to the number of *elements* or proximate principles —two, three, or four—which exist in a compound. The *binary* compounds of oxygen, chlorine, iodine, bromine, and fluorine, which are not acid, terminate in *ide*, as oxide, chloride, &c.; those of all other substances terminate in *uret*, as hydruret of carbon, sulphuret of iron, &c.; the termination *ide* is now more often used for these latter compounds.

2. *Bis, ter, quater.* These are Latin numerals indicating the number of *atoms* of acid which are combined with one of the base in a compound, as *bi*-sulphate of soda, &c.

3. *Dis, tris, tetrakis.* These are Greek numerals, indicating the number of *atoms* of base which are combined with one of the acid in a compound, as *di*-chromate of lead, &c. No prefix is used when the compound consists of one atom of each ingredient. But there are many exceptions to these rules: protoxide and deutoxide are frequently used for oxide and binoxide respectively.

CO'MPRESS (*comprimere*, to press). A pad of folded lint or linen for application to any part where pressure is required.

COMPRE'SSION, DIGITAL (*comprimere*, to press together). A method of treating aneurysm by pressing on the artery with the fingers only. See *Flexion, forcible*.

COMPRE'SSION OF THE BRAIN (*comprimere*, to press together). A condition of the brain, arising from compression by a portion of fractured bone, extravasated blood, or intracranial tumour. It comprises "fracture with depression," and indentation of the skull without fracture.

COMPRE'SSOR (*comprimere*, to press). A muscle which compresses a part, as the *compressor nasi*, *compressor urethræ*, &c. Also a surgical instrument for compressing the femoral artery.

COMPTE-GOUTTES. A drop-reckoner; an instrument for ensuring a sufficient degree of accuracy in dispensing medicine by drops.

COMPULSORY MOVEMENTS. *Compelled movements.* Movements which are involuntary, and not under the control of the will. They are the result of disease in the central nervous system.

CONA'RIUM (κωνάριον, dim. of κῶνος, a cone). A designation of the *pineal gland*, derived from its conical form.

CONCENTRA'TIVENESS. A term in phrenology indicative, according to Mr. Combe and the Edinburgh school, of a desire, common to man and the lower animals, of permanence in place, of a disposition to render permanent emotions and ideas in the mind, and of the faculty of maintaining two or more powers in simultaneous and combined activity; a faculty disposing to sedentary pursuits, and a close and steady attention, especially in meditation, to a given object. The organ is immediately above Philoprogenitiveness and below Self-esteem. Compare *Inhabitiveness.*

CONCENTRIC GLOBES. See *Bird's-nest Cells.*

CONCEPTA'CULA (*concipere*, to lay hold of). Chambers formed in certain algæ, and containing spore-sacs and antheridia.

CONCE'PTION (*concipere*, to conceive). The impregnation of the ovum—the first stage of generation on the part of the female. *False conception* denotes an irregular production, as that of a mole or other preternatural formation.

CONCE'PTION, MENTAL. A term applied to a rare operation of memory, by which objects are depicted on the retina by the mere effort of thought. This faculty is said to have belonged to Goethe throughout life, and to Dr. Guy during his childhood.

CO'NCHA (a shell-fish, a shell). A term applied to parts resembling a shell; thus, we have *concha auris*, the external ear; and *concha naris*, the turbinated portion of the ethmoid bone.

CONCO'CTION (*concoquere*, to boil together). The act of boiling a substance together with some other substance; a term formerly applied to the process of digestion, but in this sense now obsolete.

CONCRE'TION (*concrescere*, to grow together). A term generally applied to calculus and to osseous deposits in certain organs, as in the liver and the lungs. The following distinctions occur:—

1. *Concretions, calcareous.* Brittle, earthy deposits, consisting chiefly of phosphate of lime, found in the arteries and in the valves of the left side of the heart, especially in advanced age.

2. *Concretions, pulmonary.* Hard, irregular masses of phosphate of lime, about as large as almonds, occurring in the lungs of consumptive patients.

3. *Concretions, salivary.* Deposits consisting of the phosphate and the carbonate of lime, and occurring under the tongue or in the substance of the cheek, in the ducts which convey the secretion of the salivary glands into the mouth.

CONCU'SSION OF THE BRAIN (*concutere*, to shake together). A term simply denoting a shaking or general disturbance of the minute parts of the brain; sudden interruption of the functions

of the brain, caused by a blow, or other mechanical injury of the head.

CONDUCTING TISSUE. The loosely arranged cells in the centre of the style, constituting the conducting tissue for the pollen tubes.

CONDU'CTOR (*conducere*, to lead). An instrument used to direct the knife or the forceps in surgical operations). Compare *Director*.

CONDU'CTORS OF HEAT. Bodies which admit the conduction or transmission of heat through their component particles. See *Caloric*.

CONDU'PLICATE (*conduplicare*, to double). Doubled together; a term applied, in botany, to a form of *vernation* or *æstivation*, in which the two sides of a leaf or of a petal are applied parallelly to the faces of each other.

CONDY'S PATENT FLUID. A red, disinfecting fluid, owing its virtue to the oxidizing property of permanganate of potash.

CO'NDYLE (κόνδυλος, a knob or knuckle). A rounded eminence of the joints of several bones, as of the humerus and the femur.

Condyloid (εἶδος, likeness). Having the shape of a condyle; a term applied to some of the *foramina* of the occipital bone, viz., the *anterior*, through which the hypoglossal nerves pass, and the *posterior*, through which the veins of the neck pass.

CONDYLO'MA (κόνδυλος, a knob or knuckle). *Mucous tubercle*. A soft, fleshy wart-like excrescence, of syphilitic character, appearing about the anus and pudenda.

CO'NE. The fruit of the Fir-tree. It is a conical amentum, of which the carpels are scale-like, spread open, and bear naked seeds.

CONFEC'TIO (*conficere*, to make up). A confection. Under this title, the London College comprehends the *conserves* and *electuaries* of its former pharmacopœias. Strictly speaking, however, a *conserve* merely preserves the virtues of recent vegetables by means of sugar; an *electuary* imparts convenience of form.

CONFE'RVÆ. A section of algaceous plants, consisting of simple, tubular-jointed species, of a bright green or red colour, inhabiting fresh water.

CONFIGURA'TION. A term in phrenology indicative of the faculty which investigates forms and figures generally, enables a person to remember forms and features, and induces a love of portraits and of taking likenesses. Its organ is said to be seated in the internal angle of the orbit, and, when large, it pushes the eye-ball outwards and downwards, giving its possessor a somewhat squinting appearance, and causing the eyes to appear wide apart.

CO'NFLUENT (*confluere*, to flow together). Growing together; a term synonymous with *connate*, and denoting, in botany, the cohering of homogeneous parts. In medicine, the term is applied to eruptions in which the pustules run together, as in small-pox. Some writers call scarlatina *morbilli confluentes*.

CO'NFLUENT and CO'NNATE. Terms employed in describing the development of bone. By *confluent* is meant the cohesion or blending together of two bones which were originally separate; by *connate*, the ossification of the common fibrous or cartilaginous bases of two bones proceeding from one point or centre, and so converting such bases into one bone, as in the radius and ulna, in the

tibia and fibula of the frog. In both instances they are to the eye a single bone ; but the mind, transcending the senses, recognizes such single bone as being essentially two.

CONGELA'TION (*congelare*, to freeze). The passage of liquids to the solid state, particularly as applied to substances which, ordinarily existing in the liquid condition, are caused to congeal by the application of cold. Thus we speak of the *congelation* of water, but of the *solidification* of molten iron.

CO'NGENER (*con*, and *genus*, kind). A thing of the same race, kind, or nature. Hence the term *congenerous* is applied to diseases of the same kind.

CONGE'NITAL (*congenitus*, born or grown together with). A term applied to diseases which infants have at birth, and, hence, to diseases depending on faulty conformation, as hernia, &c.

CONGE'STION (*congerere*, to amass). 1. *Active congestion* consists in a local fulness of the small vessels, analogous to that general fulness of the vessels of the entire body which constitutes plethora. 2. *Passive congestion* denotes torpid stagnation of the blood, observed in organs whose power of resistance has been greatly exhausted. 3. *Venous congestion* denotes congestion of the veins, as well as of the capillaries, whilst inflammation has its principal seat in the arteries.

1. Mr. Erichsen says that "Congestion is always a passive and mechanical condition, and hence the term *active* congestion should not be employed. What has been described as 'active congestion' is in reality a variety of the inflammatory process."

2. *Congestion of the brain.* Under this name are included several forms of disease very different from one another in the general character of their symptoms. One is attended by fever, and is called "brain fever ;" another is described as "apoplectic" or "paralytic stroke ;" a third, as a fit, or seizure of "convulsions ;" a fourth, as an attack of "delirium," or of "wandering."

CO'NGIUS. This measure among the Romans was equivalent to the eighth of an amphora, to a cubic half-foot, or to six sextarii. It is equal to our gallon, or a little more.

CO'NGLOBATE (*conglobare*, to gather into a ball). The designation of a *gland* of a globular form, without cavity or excretory duct, as the mesenteric, inguinal, and axillary glands.

CONGLO'MERATE (*conglomerare*, to heap together). The designation of a *gland* composed of various glands, having a common excretory duct, as the parotid, the pancreas, &c.

CONI'DIUM (κόνις, dust). The spore of certain fungi.

CO'NIINE, CONI'A (κώνειον, hem-lock). An intensely poisonous volatile alkaloid extracted from the *Conium maculatum*, or hemlock.

CON'JUGATE FOCUS. The meeting-point of reflected or refracted rays originally proceeding from a single luminous point which bears such relation to the former that they are mutually replaceable.

CONJUNCTI'VA (*conjungere*, to unite). *Adnata tunica.* The mucous membrane which covers the cornea, the front part of the sclerotica, and turns back over the inner surface of the eye-lids.

1. *Conjunctiva, granular. Granular lids, Trachoma.* A thick-

ened vascular condition of the conjunctiva, consisting in the enlargement of the minute glands, and involving the submucous tissue.

2. *Conjunctivitis.* Ophthalmia. A barbarous term for inflammation of the conjunctiva. By addition of the epithets *catarrhalis* and *contagiosa* are denoted the catarrhal and the purulent forms of ophthalmia, respectively.

CONNE'CTIVE (*connectere*, to join together). That part of an anther which connects its two thecæ together.

CONNECTIVE TISSUE (*connectere*, to join together). A tissue of mesoblastic origin, consisting of cells embedded in a matrix generally fibrous, and serving to connect together the various component parts of the frame in such a manner as to allow of greater or less freedom of motion between them, and carrying to and from these the various nerves and vessels with which they are in connection. There are three chief varieties, the *areolar*, the *fibrous*, and the *elastic*, and under the term may also be included *mucous* tissue as Wharton's jelly, *adenoid* tissue, and *basement membranes.*

CONNECTIVE TISSUE CORPUSCLES. Nucleated flattened cells applied to each other at their edges, or connected together by branched anastomosing processes.

CONSANE'SCENT (*consanescere*, to become whole or sound, as of wounds). This term might well be applied to wounds which are in progress of healing, and would be a fit analogue to *convalescent*, as applied to the general state of the system when recovering from disease. Both terms are used by Cicero.

CONSCIE'NTIOUSNESS. A term in phrenology, indicative of the sentiment of justice, or respect for the rights of others, openness to conviction, and love of truth. Its organ is said to be seated on the upper part of the head, on each side of Firmness, upwards from Cautiousness, and backwards from Hope.

CO'NSCIOUSNESS. The general term under which are classed sensation, emotion, volition, and thought. But what consciousness is, we know not; and "how it is," says Prof. Huxley, "that anything so remarkable as a state of consciousness comes about as the result of irritating nervous tissue, is just as unaccountable as the appearance of the Djin when Aladdin rubbed his lamp in the story, or as any other ultimate fact of nature."

Consciousness, double. This term, more properly expressed as a *divided consciousness*, denotes "a double personality showing in some measure two separate and independent trains of thought and two independent mental capabilities in the same individual, each train of thought and each capability being wholly dissevered from the other, and the two states in which they respectively predominate subject to frequent interchanges and alternations."—*Ernest W. Bartlett.*

CONSE'CUTIVE COMBINA'TION. A term applied to the chemical process by which a series of salts are formed from one another; thus, the quadroxalate of potash is derived in the same way from the binoxalate, as the binoxalate itself is derived from the neutral oxalate, two atoms of water being displaced by two atoms of hydrated oxalic acid. See *Substitution.*

CONSECUTIVE POLES. Those which occasionally occur in a magnet intermediate between the main poles. The positions of these *consecutive poles* are called *consecutive points.*

CONSE'NSUAL MOTIONS. A term applied to two or more simultaneous motions, of which the secondary and remoter motions are independent of the will. Thus, the iris contracts when the eye is open to admit the light.

CONSE'RVA (*conservare*, to keep). A conserve or composition of vegetable matter, beaten up with powdered sugar to the consistence of a stiff paste, as a means of preserving the distinctive qualities of the plant in a fresh state. See *Confectio.*

CO'NSONANCE (*consonare*, to sound together). The production of a note by a second instrument, such as a tuning fork or violin string, when another note of the same pitch is sounded close by.

CONSTIPA'TION (*constipare*, to cram together). *Torpor intestinorum.* Costiveness; confinement of the bowels; the contents of the bowels being so *crammed* together as to obstruct the passage. Hence the expression *alvus coacta.*

CONSTI'TUENS. The vehicle; a constituent part of a medicinal formula, signifying "that which imparts an agreeable form." See *Prescription.*

CONSTITU'TION (*constituere*, to set or put together). A general term for the disposition or nature of anything; but it has specific and technical applications. 1. Thus, the *constitution of the body*, or diathesis, denotes the particular condition of the body, comprising the "propria," or peculiarities, as distinguished from the "communia," or generalities. 2. The *constitution of the air* denotes that peculiar state of the air which induces epidemics, or impresses upon epidemic or sporadic diseases their peculiar characters or particular occasions, and was designated by Sydenham as bilious, dysenteric, &c.

CONSTITU'TIONAL WATER. A technical term employed in chemistry to denote that portion of water in a salt which is not generally expelled at 212° Fahr., and is in more intimate connection with the chemical properties of the salt than the *water of crystallization*, which is generally expelled at this temperature, and is connected with the form and colour of the crystals. See *Hydration.*

CONSTRI'CTOR (*constringere*, to bind tightly together). 1. A muscle which contracts or closes any opening of the body, as that of the pharynx, the sphincter ani, &c. 2. A surgical instrument for compressing a part of the body.

CONSTRU'CTIVENESS. A term in phrenology indicative of the desire in man to construct works of art, and in the lower animals to build nests, to burrow, to make huts, &c. Its organ is situated at the lower part of the temple, or that part of the temporal bone which is immediately above the spheno-temporal suture.

CONSUM'PTION (*consumere*, to waste away). Emaciation or wasting away of the body. Pulmonary consumption is termed *phthisis pulmonalis;* mesenteric consumption, *tabes mesenterica.*

CONTABESCE'NTIA (*contabescere*, to waste away). Atrophy, or consumption; wasting away of every organ.

CONTACTILE DISCRIMINATION. The faculty of detecting the double impression made on the surface of the body when two points

are made simultaneously to touch it within a given distance of each other. See *Diaphorometric Compass.*

CONTA'GION (*contagium*, for *contagio*, a touching, from *contingere*, to touch, take hold of). This term, and *Infection*, generally denote the transmission of a poisonous principle. When the transmission is effected by a material substance, and is brought about by actual contact, the term *contagion* (immediate contagion) is employed; but when transmission is effected through the agency of the winds, and at a distance, the mode of communication is called *infection* (mediate contagion). In other words, when the poisonous principle is volatile and communicable through the medium of the atmosphere, it is *infectious;* when this diffusibility is absent, it is *contagious.*

CONTA'GIUM VIVUM. The actual living germ and cause of contagion.

CONTI'NUED DISEASE. A term applied to a disease with reference to its form or type, and denoting that it runs its course without interruption of its symptoms. *Simple continued fever* is continued fever having no specific character.

CONTO'RTED (*contortus*, twisted). Twisted in such a manner that each piece of a whorl, in botany, overlaps its neighbour by one margin, and is overlapped by its other neighbour by the other margin, as in the æstivation of oleander. See *Æstivation.*

CONTRACTI'LITY (*contrahere*, to draw together). The property by which bodies contract. 1. The property by which the fibrous tissues return to their former dimensions, after being temporarily extended. 2. The property of the muscular fibre, by which it shortens in length, on the application of a stimulus, while it increases its other dimensions. See *Irritability.*

CONTRA'CTION (*contrahere*, to draw together). An abnormal and permanent alteration in the relative position and forms of parts, as in club-foot and wry-neck. Also, a decrease of volume, occasioned by diminution of temperature.

CONTRACTION, FIBRILLARY. Irregular twitchings of muscular fibres occurring in progressive muscular atrophy.

CONTRACTION, IDIOMUSCULAR. The contraction of a muscle or a bundle of its fibres when directly stimulated by a blow or other means, the nerve endings being paralyzed.

CONTRA'CTURE (*contrahere*, to draw together). This term is applied to the persistent contraction and rigidity of muscles due to certain diseases of the central nervous system, as lateral sclerosis, or to changes in the muscles themselves.

CONTRA-FISSURA (*contra*, against, *fissura*, a cleft). A fracture of the skull, produced by a *contre-coup* opposite to the part on which the blow is received.

CONTRA-INDICANT (*contra*, against, *indicare*, to show). A circumstance which indicates that a certain mode of treating a particular disease is not to be adopted; such treatment is, in fact, *contra-indicated.*

CONTRA-STI'MULANT. That which acts in opposition to stimulants; that which diminishes excitablity. Under this name Rasori explained his new medical doctrine of the susceptibility of living beings to exciting influences, and of their

power of reacting against these influences; and, hence, all medicines were reduced by him to two classes —*stimulants* and *contra-stimulants*.

CONTRA-STIMULANTS. *Hyposthenics*. A class of medicines which counteract the effects of stimulants, and depress the vital energies.

CONTRE-COUP. A term applied to that variety of indirect fracture of the skull, in which the solution of continuity occurs at a point of the cranium opposite to that which has been struck. This is called *fracture by contre-coup*.

CONTRECTA'TIO (*contrectare*, to handle). A handling; a term applied to the operation for aneurysm, by manipulation.

CONTU'SUM (*contundere*, to bruise). Contusion; a bruise; a lesion occasioned by a blow from a blunt body, without apparent wound. If the skin be divided, the lesion is called a *contused wound*.

CO'NUS. A cone; a conical body, as the *conus anteriosus* or infundibulum of the ventricle of the heart; the *coni renales*, or conical masses forming the tubular portion of the kidney; the *coni vasculosi*, or conical convolutions of the vasa efferentia, constituting the epididymis.

CONVALE'SCENCE (*convalescere*, to grow strong). The state of recovery; the period between the termination of a disease and complete restoration to health. See *Consanescent*.

CONVOLU'TA OSSA (*convolutus*, rolled together). A term applied to the upper and lower turbinated bones of the nose.

CON'VOLUTE (*convolutus*, rolled together). Rolled together; a term applied, in botany, to a form of *vernation* or *æstivation*, in which one leaf or petal is wholly rolled up in another leaf or petal.

CONVOLU'TION (*convolvere*, to roll together). The state of anything which is rolled upon itself. Hence the term is applied to the windings and turnings of the cerebrum, called *gyri;* and to the folding of the small intestines.

CONVU'LSION (*convellere*, to pull together). *Membrorum distentio; eclampsis*. Violent irregular contraction of the muscles of animal life, or those of voluntary motion, with alternate relaxations, commonly called *a fit*. See *Spasm*.

CONVULSI'VA. *Spastica*. Agents which augment the irritability of muscles, and excite spasm and convulsion, as strychnia and brucia. These excite common sensibility, and act as *hyperæsthetic* agents.

COOPER'S SALTS. A cheap material consisting of a mixture of chlorides, of considerable deodorizing power.

CO-ORDINATION (*co*, *con*, *ordo*, order). The harmonious working together, either simultaneously or consecutively, of certain groups of muscles for the purpose of executing any complex movement.

COPAI'VA or COPAI'BA. An oleo-resin procured from the *Copaifera multijuga* and other species. It is incorrectly called a balsam, as it contains no benzoic or cinnamic acid.

COPHO'SIS (κώφωσις, bluntness, deafness, dullness of the senses or mind). A term generally restricted to deafness.

COPPER (*Cuprum*, quasi *æs Cyprium*, from the island Cyprus, where it was first wrought). A red metal, found in the common ore called *copper pyrites*, a double sulphide of copper and iron.

Among its compounds are *red copper*, or the suboxide; *black copper*, or the protoxide; *copper glance*, or the protosulphide; *resin of copper*, the protochloride or white muriate; and the *white copper* of the Chinese, an alloy of copper, zinc, nickel, and iron.

CO'PPERAS. A technical name for protosulphate of iron, also called ferrous sulphate, and green vitriol. It is a mineral composed of copper or iron combined with sulphuric acid (vitriol), found in copper-mines, commonly of a green or blue colour. *Blue copperas* is sulphate of copper, also called blue vitriol, and blue stone.

COPPER-COLIC. Colic occasioned by chronic poisoning by copper; incidental to copper-plate printers.

COPPER-COLOUR. The "copper-colour" of the syphilitic tubercle is, properly speaking, a *reddish yellow brown;* it is the red-brown with a slight admixture of yellow.

CO'PRAGOGUES (κόπρος, fæces, ἄγωγος, expeller). *Eccoprotica.* Purgatives; medicines for expelling fæces.

COPRAEMIA (κόπρος, dung, αἷμα, blood). Blood poisoning due to the absorption from the alimentary canal of certain toxic substances during intestinal obstruction.

COPROLITE (κόπρος, dung, λίθος, a stone). The supposed fossil dung of some extinct animals; it consists largely of phosphate of calcium.

COPROPHO'RIA (κόπρος, dung, fæces, and φορέω, to carry). The carrying of dung; the act of purging.

COPRO'STASIS (κοπρος, fæces, ἵστημι, to make to stand). Costiveness; undue retention of the fæces in the intestines.

COR, CORDIS. The heart, the central organ of circulation; figuratively the seat of feeling and passion. It corresponds with the Greek words κῆρ, contracted from κέαρ, and καρδία, both signifying the heart.

CO'RACOID PROCESS (κόραξ, κόρακος, a crow, εἶδος, likeness). The *crow's beak-shaped offshoot;* a process of bone arising from the upper part of the neck of the scapula, and named from its resemblance to a crow's beak. It was also formerly named the *ancyroid process*, though in one passage Galen uses the name as synonymous with *acromion*, and as distinguished from that process.

Coraco-brachialis. A muscle arising from the apex of the coracoid process, and inserted into the inner side of the middle of the humerus.

COR'ALLINE. A red organic colouring matter, derived from carbolic (phenic) acid, and capable of producing poisonous effects, as in sock-poisoning.

CO'RDIALS (*cor*, the heart). *Cardiacs.* Warm medicines; medicines which increase the action of the heart, or quicken the circulation.

CORECLI'SIS (κόρη, the pupil of the eye, κλείω, to close). Occlusion of the pupil.

CORE'CTASIS (κόρη, the pupil of the eye, ἔκτασις, extension). Enlargement of the pupil.

CORE'CTOMY (κόρη, ἐκτέμνω, to cut out). Iridectomy.

COREDIA'LYSIS (κόρη, διάλυσις, loosening). The operation for artificial pupil whereby a portion of the iris is separated from the ciliary body.

COREMORPHO'SIS (κόρη, μόρφωσις, formation). Formation of an artificial pupil.

CORE'TOMY (*κόρη*, *τέμνω*, to cut). Incision into the iris without removal of a portion.

CO'RIUM (*χόριον*, skin, hide, leather). A term now employed as synonymous with *derma*, or the internal layer of the skin. See, however, *Chorion*, which is derived from the Greek *χόριον*, though the Latin dictionaries refer the term *corium* to the same origin.

CO'RMOGENS (*κορμός*, the trunk of a tree, *γίνομαι*, to be produced). A term applied, in botany, to a class of *Acrogens*, in which there is a distinct axis of growth, or stem and root, symmetrically clothed with leaves. In these we find a trace of something equivalent to the sexes of Exogens and Endogens. They comprise the Ferns, Mosses, Equisetums, &c. See *Thallogens*.

CO'RMUS (*κόρμος*, the trunk of a tree). The enlarged subterranean base of the stem of Colchicum, of Arum, &c., falsely called *root* or *bulb*.

CORN (*cornu*, a horn). A growth of thickened cuticle, not merely lying *upon* the true skin, like a *callosity*, but penetrating into it. What are called *soft corns*, between the toes, are not always corns, but fungous warts, growing from the cutis vera.

CO'RNEA (*corneus*, horny). *Cornea pellucida*. The transparent, horny portion of the external tunic of the eye, fitting into the sclerotica as a watch-glass fits into its frame. *Cornea opaca* is a term formerly applied to the sclerotica; it is synonymous with *albugo* and *leucoma*.

Cornea conica or *cacuminata*. A disease in which the cornea, retaining its transparency, projects in a conical or sugar-loaf form. The affection is sometimes called *conophthalmia* and transparen staphyloma.

CORNEI'TIS. An unclassical term for *keratitis* or inflammation of the cornea. *Corneitis interstitialis s. diffusa* is distinguished by a general, minute mottling of the whole structure of the cornea. *Corneitis pannosa* is characterised by uniform opacity, traversed by long veins, resembling a piece of red cloth or pannus.

CORNI'CULA LARY'NGIS (*corniculum*, a little horn). *Capitula Santorini*. Two small pyriform cartilages surmounting the summit of the arytænoid cartilages.

CORNU AMMO'NIS (*cornu*, a horn). A designation of the *pes hippocampi* of the brain, from its being bent like a ram's horn, the famous crest of Jupiter Ammon.

CORNU CE'RVI. Stag's or Hart's horn; the horn and hornshavings of the *Cervus Elephas*, formerly so much used for the preparation of ammonia, that the alkali was commonly called *Salt* or *Spirit of Hartshorn*.

CORNU HUMA'NUM. The human *horn*; a horny substance produced by induration of the secretion of a sebiferous duct or hair-follicle, and its projection through the aperture of the sac.

CORNU USTUM. Burnt horn; phosphate of lime, prepared from horn by fire. *Spiritus cornu usti* is the result of the destructive distillation of hartshorn.

CORNUA OF THE VENTRICLES (*cornu*, a horn). Each lateral ventricle of the brain has been divided into a body or central portion; an anterior or *diverging cornu*; a posterior or *converging cornu*; and an inferior or *descending cornu*; hence the appellation of *tricorne*, applied to this cavity.

CORNUA SACRALIA (*cornu*, a

horn). Horns of the sacrum; two tubercles forming, with the coruna of the coccyx, foramina which transmit the last sacral nerves.

CORNUA UTERI (*cornu*, a horn). The horn-like appearance of the angles of the uterus in certain animals.

CORO'LLA (dim. of *corona*, a crown). Literally, a little crown. The internal envelope of the floral apparatus. Its separate pieces are called *petals;* when these are distinct from one another, the corolla is termed *poly-petalous;* when they cohere, *gamo-petalous;* or incorrectly *mono petalous.* The petals of a corolla, as well as the sepals of a calyx, are leaves metamorphosed for their special function, and liable to resume the typical state of leaves if exposed to any disturbing cause.

COROLLIFLO'RÆ (*corolla*, the inner envelope of the flower, *flos*, a flower). A sub-class of exogenous plants, characterized by the presence of a calyx and a corolla, and by united petals, bearing the stamens.

CORO'NA. A crown; whatever surrounds any part like a crown, as the *corona glandis*, the prominent margin of the glans penis; *corona tubulorum*, a circle of minute tubes surrounding each of Peyer's glands, opening into the intestine, but closed at the other extremity; *corona Veneris*, a term for venereal blotches appearing on the forehead; *corona* or *zona ciliaris*, the indented circle on the vitreous humor caused by the ciliary processes. Hence also the terms *coronal*, applied to a suture of the skull; and *coronary*, applied to vessels, nerves, a valve of the heart, &c.

CORO'NAL ASPECT (*corona*, the crown of the head). An aspect towards the plane of the *corona*, or crown of the head. The term *coronad* is used adverbially to signify "towards the coronal aspect."

CORO'NE (κορώνη, a crow). The acute process of the lower jaw-bone; so named from its supposed likeness to a crow's bill.

CORO'NOID (κορώνη, a crow, εἶδος, likeness). The designation of a process of the ulna, from its being shaped like a crow's beak.

CORPSE (*corpus*, a body). This term is now restricted to a body without life (*cadaver*), but it was formerly applied also to the body of a living person.—"A valiant *corpse*, where force and beauty met."—*Surrey.*

CORPSE-LIGHT. A name applied by miners to the blue flame which is frequently observed to play around the candles, indicating that the quantity of fire-damp in the mine is only a little below that required to form an explosive mixture. It is called also *corpse-candle.*

CO'RPULENCE (*corpus*, the body). An excessive increase of the body from accumulation of fat. As a remedy, Mr. William Banting recommended, from his own experience, great moderation in the use of sugar and starch in diet. See *Obesity.*

CO'RPUS. A body. Plural, *Corpora.* Hence—

1. *Corpora albicantia, mammillaria*, vel *pisiformia.* Two white, mammillary, pisiform bodies, situated behind the tuber cinereum, and between the crura cerebri. They are also called *corpora bulbi fornicis*, from their forming part of the crura of the fornix.

2. *Corpora amylacea.* See *Amyloid Bodies.*

3. *Corpora Arantii*, vel *sesamoidea.* Three small, hard tubercles, of the size of sesamum-seeds, situ-

ated at the centre of the free margin of the semi-lunar valves of the heart, and named after Arantius of Bologna.

4. *Corpora cavernosa* (caverna, a cavern). Two lengthened bodies, constituting the chief bulk of the body of the penis. They are separated by an incomplete partition, named *septum pectiniforme.*

5. *Corpora geniculata* (geniculum, a knot). Two *knotty* prominences, the *external* and the *internal*, at the inferior surface of the thalami nervorum opticorum.

6. *Corpora Malpighiana.* Splenic vesicles ; small, white, roundish bodies, embedded in the splenic pulp, and connected with the twigs of the small arteries.

7. *Corpora olivaria.* Two *olive*-shaped eminences of the medulla oblongata. On making a section of the corpus olivare, an oval medullary substance is seen, surrounded by cineritious matter, and called *corpus dentatum eminentiæ olivaris.*

8. *Corpora pyramidalia.* Two narrow convex cords, situated one on each side of the anterior median fissure of the medulla oblongata.

9. *Corpora quadrigemina.* The four optic lobes, situated immediately behind the third ventricle and posterior commissure. The anterior pair are termed *nates ;* the posterior pair, *testes.*

10. *Corpora restiformia* (restis, a cord). Two *cord-like* processes, extending from the medulla oblongata to the cerebellum.

11. *Corpora striata* (stria, a streak). Two *streaky* eminences in the lateral ventricle, termed by Gall the great superior ganglion of the brain.

12. *Corpus albicans* vel *nigrum.* A small whitish or dark-coloured mass—the reduced corpus luteum, after parturition.

13. *Corpus callosum* (callus, hardness). The hard substance which communicates between the hemispheres of the brain ; also called *commissura magna.*

14. *Corpus cavernosum vaginæ.* The erectile spongy tissue of the vagina, termed by Degraaf *retiforme*, or net-like.

15. *Corpus ciliare.* The radiated wreath or circle consisting of the ciliary processes, or triangular folds, formed apparently by the plaiting of the middle and internal layer of the choroid.

16. *Corpus dentatum* vel *serratum.* A yellowish matter which appears on making a section of the crura cerebelli.

17. *Corpus fimbriatum* (fimbria, a fringe). A narrow white band—the lateral thin edge of the fornix, also called *tænia hippocampi.*

18. *Corpus Highmorianum.* An imperfect fibrous septum in the testes traversed by the blood-vessels of the gland, and sending out offshoots which join the tunica albuginea and enclose the convoluted tubuli seminiferi ; so called from Highmore of Oxford. See *Mediastinum testis.*

19. *Corpus luteum* (luteus, yellow). The cicatrix left in the ovarium, in consequence of the bursting of a Graaffian vesicle.

20. *Corpus pampiniforme* (pampinus, a tendril, forma, likeness). A tendril-like plexus of the spermatic vein.

21. *Corpus papillare.* The papillary layer of the corium.

22. *Corpus psalloides.* Another name for the *lyra*, considered by Gall as the general union of the communicating filaments of the fornix. See *Psalloides.*

23. *Corpus rhomboideum.* Ganglion of the cerebellum ; a gray body observed in the centre of

the white substance of the cerebellum, if an incision be made through the outer third of the organ.

24. *Corpus spongiosum* (spongia, a sponge). A lengthened body situated in the groove upon the under surface of the two corpora cavernosa.

CORPU'SCULUM (dim. of *corpus*, a body). A corpuscle, or small body. 1. *Corpuscula amylacea* are small bodies, resembling starch-granules, found in the lining membrane of the ventricles of the brain, in states of disease. 2. *Corpuscula tactûs*, is a term given by Wagner to certain oval-shaped nervous masses enveloped by the nervous papillæ destined for the faculty of touch; these are the *axile corpuscles* of Kolliker, the *corpuscles of Wagner*, the *corpuscles of Meissner;* see *Tactile Corpuscle.* 3. *Corpuscula Purkinje* are minute cells scattered abundantly through the substance of bone. 4. *Corpuscula splenis* are minute whitish spots scattered through the substance of the spleen. 5. *Corpuscles of Gluge* are large granular cells found in the areas of cerebral softening; they are leucocytes, the protoplasm of which has undergone fatty degeneration. 6. *Corpuscles of Hassall* are concentrically striated bodies varying in size from that of a blood corpuscle to three times that diameter, and found in the retiform tissue of the medulla of the thymus. 7. *Corpuscles of Krause* are tactile corpuscles of a simple structure found by Krause in the male and female external generative organs. 8. *Corpuscles of Grandry* are tactile corpuscles found in the soft skin covering the beaks of certain birds.

CORRELA'TION. A term applied by Mr. W. R. Grove, in his Essay on the "Correlation of Physical Forces," to reciprocal relations of phenomena, such as heat and electricity, electricity and magnetism, &c. The application of the word has latterly been extended to classes of phenomena which might be more accurately referred to *analogy.*

Correlation of growth. A term denoting the empirical law that certain structures, not necessarily or usually connected together by any discoverable link, invariably co-exist or are associated with each other, but do not, so far as human observation goes, occur apart. Thus the presence of mammary glands is associated with two condyles, but not with a single condyle, on the occipital bone; ruminating animals, but no others, have cleft feet; cats which are entirely white, and have blue eyes, are usually deaf.

CORRIGAN'S BUTTON. A form of cauterizing iron which terminated in a button.

CORRIGAN'S PULSE. The water-hammer pulse of aortic regurgitation.

CO'RRIGENS (*corrigere*, to make straight). A constituent part of a medicinal formula, signifying "that which corrects its operation." See *Prescription.*

CORRO'BORANTS (*corroborare*, to strengthen). Remedies which impart strength and give tone.

CORRO'SIVE SUBLIMATE (*corrodere*, to eat away). *Mercuric chloride.* The perchloride of mercury, lately the bichloride, formerly the oxymuriate. See *Hydrargyrum.*

CORRO'SIVES (*corrodere*, to eat away). Substances which have the power of wearing away or consuming bodies, as caustics, &c.

CORRUGA'TOR SUPERCI'LII

(*corrugare*, to wrinkle). A muscle which knits and contracts the brow into wrinkles.

CORTEX. The bark, rind, or outer covering of plants. The term is sometimes applied to other envelopes, as *cortex ovi*, or egg-shell.

CORTI, FIBRES OF. *Corti's Rods*. Minute, rod-like bodies, of definite form and length, and more or less of cellular structure, found in the scala media of the cochlea, the vibrations of which are supposed to act directly upon the fibres of the auditory nerve.

CORTICAL SUBSTANCE (*cortex*, bark). The exterior part of the brain, also termed *cineritious*, and of the kidney.

CO'RYMB (*corymbus*, a cluster of ivy-berries, or the like). A form of inflorescence, in which the lower stalks are so long that their flowers are elevated to the same level as that of the uppermost flowers. The expansion of the flowers of a corymb is centripetal. See *Fascicle*.

Corymbose. This term is applied to a singular and fatal form of *small-pox*, in which the eruption appears in patches or *clusters*.

CORY'ZA (κόρυζα, from κόρρα, or κάρα, the head). An inflammatory affection of the mucous membrane lining the nose, and its contiguous cavities, usually arising from cold. It is also called *gravedo*, nasal catarrh, cold in the head, &c. See *Catarrh*.

COSME'TIC (κοσμητικός, skilled in decorating, from κόσμος, order). To what "base uses" may a word descend, when a derivative of *cosmos*, which represents the *universe*, from its perfect *order* and arrangement, as opposed to the *indigesta moles* of Chaos, is known only as a remedy for improving the complexion, and removing blotches and freckles from the face!

CO'STA. A rib. The ribs are divided into—

1. The *true*, or *sterno-vertebral*. The upper seven pairs, so called because they are united by their cartilages to the sternum; they are called *custodes*, or the preservers of the heart.

2. The *false*, or *vertebral*. The remaining five pairs, which are successively united to the lowest true rib, and to each other. The last two are called *floating ribs*.

3. The vertebral extremity of a rib is called the *head*; the contracted part which adjoins it forms the *neck*; at the back of the rib is the *tubercle*; further outward the bone bends forwards, producing the *angle*, from which proceeds the *body*, which passes forwards and downwards, to the *sternal extremity*.

4. *Costal*. A term applied to the *cartilages* which serve to prolong the ribs forward to the anterior part of the thorax.

5. *Costo-*. A word compounded with several terms denoting muscles arising from the ribs. Hence we have *costo-abdominalis*, another name for the obliquus externus abdominis, descendens, or external flat muscle of the abdomen; *costo-clavicularis* or sub-clavius muscle; *costo-coracoideus* or pectoralis minor muscle; *costo-scapularis* or serratus magnus muscle; and *costo-trachelius* or scalenus anticus muscle.

CO'STIVENESS. This term is perhaps a corruption of constipation, undue retention of the fæces in the bowels.

CO'TTON. The filamentous covering of the seeds of several species of *Gossypium*, a genus of Malvaceous plants, indigenous in

India and America, and quite distinct from the genus *Bombax*, a species of which is frequently called Cotton-tree and Silk Cotton-tree.

COTUNNIUS, LIQUOR OF. A clear fluid called perilymph, found in the semi-circular canals, the vestibule, and the cochlea of the internal ear.

COTYLE'DON (κοτυληδών, a cavity). The seed-lobe of a plant. Plants have been distinguished, with reference to the number of their cotyledons, into *dicotyledonous*, or those which have two cotyledons in their seeds; *monocotyledonous*, or those which have only one; and *a-cotyledonous*, or those which have none.

CO'TYLOID CAVITY (κοτύλη, a small cup, εἶδος, likeness). A designation of the *acetabulum*, or socket of the hip-bone, derived from its deep *cup*-shaped cavity.

COUCHING. The *depression* or displacement of a cataract; an operation consisting in the depression of the opaque lens below the axis of vision, by means of a needle. See *Reclination*.

COU'MARIN. The odoriferous principle of the Tonka-bean, the produce of Coumarouna odorata, of the flowers of Melilotus officinalis, of the sweet-scented vernal grass, &c. See *Hay-Fever*.

COUNTER-EXTENSION. Extension made in a direction opposed to that of the force which is being applied for the purpose of reducing a fracture, dislocation, &c.

COUNTER-INDICATION. An indication contrary to another indication; a circumstance which forbids the application of a remedy which had been indicated by other circumstances.

COUNTER-IRRITATION. *Antagonism*. The production of an irritation of the skin by means of rubefacients, vesicants, &c., with the object of exerting a beneficial influence on a deeply-seated diseased part. But as the secondary disease is not always a state of irritation, Pereira suggested the use of some other term, as *counter-morbific*. The practice is also called derivation and revulsion.

COUNTER-OPENING. *Contra-apertura*. An opening made in a second part of an abscess, opposite to a first.

COUP-DE-SANG. See *Blood-stroke*.

COUP-DE-SOLEIL. *Insolatio; erethismus tropicus; heat-apoplexy* or *sun-stroke*. An affection of the head, produced by exposure to the rays of the sun or to great heat, allied to simple apoplexy.

COUP or TOUR-DE-MAITRE. A mode of introducing the sound, with the convexity directed towards the abdomen.

COUPERO'SE (the French term for *copperas*). *Goutte-rose*. The Acne, or gutta rosacea, or carbuncled face; so named from the redness of the spots. See *Acne*.

COW-ITCH or COWHAGE. A substance procured from the strong, brown, stinging hairs, covering the legume of *Mucuna pruriens*, and employed as a mechanical anthelmintic.

COWPER'S GLANDS. *Accessory Glands*. Two small lobulated glands, of about the size of peas, placed parallel to each other above the bulb of the urethra, and between the two layers of the triangular ligament; they correspond to the glands of Bartholin in the female.

COW-POX. The small-pox of cattle; the vernacular name for *Vaccinia*, from its having been

derived from the cow. See *Vaccinia.*

CO'XA. The hip, or haunch; the hip-bone; the joint of the hip. The term is synonymous with *coxendix.*

1. *Os coxarum.* Another term for the os iliacum, more generally known by the name *os innominatum.*

2. *Cox-algia* (ἄλγος, pain). *Morbus coxæ.* A hybrid term for ischialgia, or pain of the hip or haunch. As the hip-joint consists of three distinct parts, the disease presents the three forms, *arthritic, acetabular,* and *femoral.*

COXÆLU'VIUM (*coxa,* the hip, *lavare,* to wash). The hip-bath, or *demi-bain* of the French, in which the patient is immersed as high as to the umbilicus or hip.

COXOGNA'THITE (*coxa,* γνάθος, a jaw). The proximal segment of the mandibles of arthropoda.

COXO'PODITE (*coxa,* πούς, ποδός, a foot). The proximal segment of the thoracic appendages of the crayfish.

CRAB-LOUSE. The pediculus pubis, or morpio; a species of louse distinguished by the *cheloid* structure of its legs, and frequently inducing local prurigo; it is found chiefly infesting the groins of uncleanly persons.

CRAB-YAWS. The name given in the West Indies to hard excrescences occurring on the sole of the foot. See *Framboisa.*

CRAMP (*Krampf,* German, contraction). Spasm; sudden and violent contraction of the muscles.

CRANIAL VESICLES. *Cerebral vesicles.* Three bulbous enlargements of the anterior end of the central nervous system at an early stage of its development; they are called respectively the fore-, mid-, and hind-brain.

CRA'NIUM (κρανίον, the skull). The skull, or cavity which contains the brain, its membranes, and vessels. The inner and outer surfaces of the bones are composed of compact layers, called the *external* or *fibrous,* and the *internal* or *vitreous, tables* of the skull. There is an intermediate cellular texture, termed *diploë,* which is similar to the cancelli of other bones.

1. *Cranio-clasm* (κλάω, to break into pieces). An operation for diminishing the fœtal head in cases of dangerous parturition, proposed to be employed instead of craniotomy and cephalotripsy.

2. *Cranio-logy* (λόγος, discourse). A description of the external form of the human skull, as indicative of mental powers and moral qualities. It is also termed *phrenology.*

3. *Cranio-scopy* (σκοπέω, to observe). An inspection of the skull. Dr. Pritchard characterized the primitive forms of the skull according to the width of the *bregma,* or space between the parietal bones: hence we have—

α. The *steno-bregmate* (στενός, narrow), or Æthiopian variety.

β. The *meso-bregmate* (μέσος, middle), or Caucasian variety.

γ. The *platy-bregmate* (πλατύς, broad), or Mongolian variety.

4. *Cranio-tabes.* Localized softening of the cranium, which yields elastically, like card-board; occurring in *rickets.*

5. *Cranio-tomy* (τομή, incision). The operation of opening the head of the fœtus in parturition, by means of perforating instruments, crushing the skull and removing the fragments.

CRA'PULA (κραιπάλη, the result of a debauch). Drunkenness, debauch; especially in its consequences, the next day's head-ache, sickness, &c.

CRA'SIS (κρᾶσις, a blending together, from κεράννυμι, to mix). A mixture of the constituents of a liquid, as of the blood. The term is also synonymous with *temperament*, which conveys the same idea.

CRASSAME'NTUM (*crassus*, thick). The cruor, or clot of blood, consisting of fibrin and red globules with serum.

CRAW-CRAW. An irritable pustular eruption of the skin, met with on the African west coast, and regarded by O'Neil as due to the presence of filariæ.

CREAM OF TARTAR. *Potassæ tartras acida.* An acid salt obtained from the crude tartar which is deposited during the fermentation of grape-juice.

CRE'ASOTE (κρέας, flesh, σώζω, to preserve). An oily, colourless, transparent liquid, a product of the distillation of wood tar, possessing the properties of coagulating albumen, and *of preserving meats from decomposition.*

CRE'ATIN (κρέας, flesh). A crystallizable substance of organic origin, obtained from muscular tissue. By the action of acids, it yields an alkaline substance called *creatinin.*

CREEPING SICKNESS (*Kriebelkrankheit*). The name by which the gangrenous form of Ergotism is known in Germany.

CREMA'STER (κρεμάω, to suspend). A muscle which arises from the middle of Poupart's ligament, being continuous with some of the fibres of the internal oblique muscle, and is inserted into the os pubis. It draws up or *suspends* the testis.

Cremasteric artery. Spermatica externa ; a branch of the epigastric artery which supplies the cremaster muscle.

CREMA'TION (*cremare*, to burn, to consume by fire). The destruction of the soft parts of the body and calcination of the bones by fire.

CREMOCA'RPIUM (κρεμάω, to suspend, καρπός, fruit). A dry, compound fruit, breaking up longitudinally into indehiscent cocci which are suspended, for a time, from a bipartite carpophore, as in Umbelliferæ. See *Schizocarp* and *Polacenium.*

CRE'MOR PTI'SANÆ (*cremor*, thick juice, πτισάνη, barley-groats). The thick juice of barley ; panada-water ; gruel of frumenty.

CRE'NATE (*crena*, a notch). Notched.

CRE'NIC ACID (κρήνη, a fountain). *Crenic Acid.* A term applied by Berzelius to a species of extractive matter contained in spring water. This name is also applied to an acid found combined with ammonia in vegetable mould.

CRENOTHRIX (*crena*, a notch, θρίξ, hair). A genus of *Leptotricheæ.* The threads are articulated, the cells sulphur-less, and their habitat water.

Crenothrix Kuhniana. Cocci, rods and thread-forms. It appears in wells and drain-pipes and renders water foul.

CREOLIN (κρέας, flesh). An antiseptic liquid produced during the dry distillation of coal. It is a thick, brown liquid with a tar-like smell.

CREPITA'TION (*crepitare*, to creak). The grating sensation, or noise, occasioned by pressing the finger upon a part affected with emphysema ; or by the ends of a fracture when moved ; or by certain salts during calcination ; also the crackling heard on auscultating the lungs in acute pneumonia. See *Auscultation.*

CRE'PITUS (*crepitare*, freq. of *crepare*, to crackle). A crackling

noise, as crepitus dentium, gnashing of the teeth; the peculiar *rattle* of pneumonia; the *grating* made by joints, from a deficiency of synovia; the grating together of the rough surfaces of broken bone, &c.

CRE'SYL (κρέας, flesh, ὕλη, matter). A hydro-carbon radical existing in crude creasote. *Cresylic alcohol* or *cresol* is an oily liquid extracted from coal-tar, homologous with phenylic alcohol or carbolic acid.

CRE'TA. Chalk; a native friable carbonate of lime, commonly called *whiting;* used in producing carbonic acid gas. *Creta Gallica*, French chalk, soap-stone, steatite; a silicate of magnesia.

CRETIFICA'TION (*creta*, chalk, *fieri*, to become). The formation of *earthy* and other matter, into which tubercle sometimes degenerates.

CRE'TINISM. "A condition of imperfect development and deformity of the whole body, especially of the head, occurring in the valleys of certain mountainous districts, and attended by feebleness or absence of the mental faculties and special senses, and often associated with goître."—*Nom. of Dis.* The term is supposed to be derived from *cretina*, a miserable creature; and the various names, *cretin*, *trotteln*, *lallen*, *gocken*, *cagot*, &c., all convey a similar meaning. Some suggest that it is derived from *creta*, chalk, in allusion to the chalky appearance of the countenance; or from the German *kreidling*, from *kreide*, chalk (*Power and Sedgewick*). See *Goître.*

1. *Complete Cretinism.* Incurable cretinism. "Cretinism, characterized by idiotcy, deaf-dumbness, deficiency of general sensibility, and absence of the reproductive power.

2. *Incomplete Cretinism.* Curable cretinism. "A degree of cretinism in which the mental faculties, though limited, are capable of development; the head is moderately well-formed and erect, the special senses, the faculty of speech, and the reproductive powers are present."—*Nom. of Dis.*

CRE'TINOID STATE. The same as Myxœdema.

CRI'BRIFORM (*cribriformis*, from *cribrum*, a sieve, and *forma*, likeness). Sieve-like; a term applied to the plate of the *ethmoid bone*, from its being perforated like a sieve; and to a *fascia* connected with the sheath of the femoral vessels, forming one of the coverings of femoral hernia, perforated with numerous openings for the passage of lymphatic vessels; the *cribriform membrane* is the *membrana decidua.*

CRI'CO- (κρίκος, a ring). A word compounded with several terms denoting muscles of the chordæ vocales and rima glottidis, as the *crico*-thyroideus, &c. The *cricothyroid membrane* is one of the three ligaments which connect the cricoid to the thyroid cartilage. The term *cricoid* is applied to a *ring-like* cartilage of the larynx.

CRINOI'DEA (κρίνον, a lily, εἶδος, a likeness). An order of echinodermata, the members of which possess a stalk for attaching themselves to some fixed object.

CRI'NONES. Grubs; a secretion from the sebaceous glands, appearing on the arms, legs, and back of infants; a synonym of *comedones*, but derived, perhaps, from *crinis*, a hair, suggestive of the *form* of the contents of the glands—*hair-like gluttons!*

CRI'SIS (κρίνω, to decide). Literally, a decision or judgment. An event or period, which marks changes or terminations in disease ; *termination by crisis* is the sudden defervescence from fever as opposed to *termination by lysis*.

CRISTA ACU'STICA (*crista*, ἀκουστικός, belonging to hearing). *Septum transversum*. A transverse projection into the ampullæ of the semi-circular canals ; over it lies a layer of columnar epithelium covered with auditory hairs, and through it pass filaments of the auditory nerve.

CRI'STA GALLI. A cock's comb ; and hence the *cristiform* or comb-like process of the ethmoid bone.

CRITH (κριθή, a barley-corn). A unit of weight ; it is the weight of a litre of hydrogen at 0° C. and 780^{cm} barometric pressure.

CRITHE' (κριθή). A small tubercle of the eye-lid, named by the Greeks from its resemblance to a grain of barley.—*Celsus*.

CRI'TICAL (κρίνω, to decide). A term applied to symptoms or *periods* especially connected with changes in a disease, a sudden perspiration, diarrhœa, or a deposit in the urine ; and to certain *days* upon which febrile disorders are prone to take a favourable turn.

CRO'CUS (κρόκος). Saffron ; a substance consisting of the dried stigma and part of the style of *Crocus sativus*, or saffron crocus.

The term *Crocus* was formerly applied to oxides and other preparations of the metals, from their *saffron* colour : thus we have *crocus martis*, or oxide of iron ; *crocus metallorum*, or oxide of antimony ; *crocus Veneris*, or oxide of copper.

CROP. The dilatation of the lower end of the œsophagus of birds.

CROSS-BIRTH. *Parodinia perversa*. Labour impeded by preternatural presentation of the fœtus or its membranes.

CROTA'PHITES (κροταφίτης, of the κρόταφος, or the temples). The term μῦς, or muscle, being understood, we have here another name of the *temporalis* muscle, occupying a considerable extent of the side of the head and filling the temporal fossa.

CROTAPHI'TIC NERVE (κρόταφος, the temple). A name given by Palletta to a portion of the Fifth Pair, which he considered to be divided into three parts, viz., the common trunk of the fifth pair, or portio major ; the crotaphitic, agreeing with the portio minor of other anatomists ; and the buccinator.

CROTCHET (French *crochet*, a hook). A hook, the end of which has a sharp edge ; it is used for the extraction of the fœtus after craniotomy.

CROTON-OIL. *Oil of tiglium*. A drastic oil procured from the seeds of *Croton tiglium*, or Purging Croton, an Euphorbiaceous plant growing in tropical countries.

Croton-chloral. The chlorated aldehyde of crotonic acid. It possesses no relation whatever to croton oil.

CRO'TOPHUS (κρότος, a pulse). *Crotophium*. A term importing painful *pulsation*, or throbbing in the temple.

CROUP. The *Cynanche trachealis* of Cullen, now *Angina trachealis ;* a specific inflammation of the trachea and air-tubes, named from the *crouping* noise attending it. This noise is similar to the sound emitted by a chicken affected with the pip, which in some parts of Scotland is called *roup ;* hence, probably, the term *croup*. It

would avoid confusion if the term *croup* were merely used to express a symptom, namely the peculiar ringing cough of laryngismus stridulus or of laryngitis.

1. *Catarrhal Croup.* A term applied to several supposed varieties of croup, called pseudo-membranous, inflammatory, asthenic, spasmodic, nervous, &c., especially when these varieties have terminated favourably. *Epidemic croup* is, strictly, diphtheria.

2. *False Croup.* A name applied to stridulous laryngitis, including many of the slighter cases of diphtheria, as well as of croup.

CROUPOUS PNEUMONIA. Lobar pneumonia; the alveoli are filled with a fibrinous exudation.

CROWING, CHILD. See *Laryngismus Stridulus.*

CRU'CIBLE (*crux*, a cross, which the alchemists stamped upon the vessels; or from *cruciare*, to torture). *Melting-pot.* A chemical vessel in which substances are exposed to high temperatures. In these the metals were *tortured* by the alchemists, to force them to become like gold.

CRU'OR. Gore; blood from a wound. This term differs from *sanguis* in never denoting blood confined and circulating in its proper vessels. Thus Celsus applies the term *cruor* to the blood discharged in certain diseases.

CRU'RA (plural of *crus*, a leg). A term applied to some parts of the body, from their resemblance to a leg or root, as the *crura penis*, *crura cerebri*, *crura cerebelli*, *crura diaphragmitis.*

CRURÆ'US (*crus*, the leg). *Femoræus.* One of the extensor muscles of the leg, arising from the femur and inserted into the patella.

CRU'RAL (*cruralis*, belonging to the *crus*, or leg). A term applied to a *canal* which sheathes the crural or femoral vessels; to the inguinal *ligament*, or ligament of Poupart; and to a *ring* formed by this ligament and other adjoining parts.

CRU'STA (*crusta*, a shell, a hard surface of a body, as of ice). A general term for a collection of matter into a hard body, occurring in all discharging diseases.

CRU'STA LA'CTEA. Milk-crust, or the *eczema pustulosum* or *impetiginosum*, occurring in infants, and commonly ascribed to a faulty secretion of milk on the part of the parent. It is also called *tinea lactea*, *porrigo larvalis*, and *psoriasis infantilis.*

CRUSTA'CEA (*crusta*, a shell). An order of arthropoda; it includes lobsters, crabs, shrimps, barnacles, &c.

CRUVEILHIER'S DISEASE. Progressive muscular atrophy.

CRYO'PHORUS (κρύος, cold, φέρω, to bear). Literally, the *frost-bearer.* An instrument invented by Wollaston for exhibiting the degree of cold produced by evaporation.

CRY'PTÆ MUCO'SÆ (κρύπτη, a crypt, or concealed place). Mucous crypts; the name given by Lieberkühn to the mucous follicles of the small and the large intestine.

CRYPTOGA'MIA (κρυπτός, hidden, γάμος, nuptials). Cryptogams; a class of flowerless plants, the reproduction of which is effected by processes unusual to other plants, and formerly considered to be *hidden.* The subdivisions are Acrogens, Bryogens, Thallogens, and Protophytes, which are described in their respective places.

CRYPTA OPHTH'ALMOS

(κρυπτός, hidden, ὀφθαλμός, the eye). The condition produced by the congenital union of the upper and lower eyelids.

CRYPTO'PIA (κρυπτὸν ὄπιον, hidden juice, especially poppy-juice, opium). An organic alkaloid obtained by the Messrs. T. and H. Smith from opium. It is contained in the weak spirituous washings of crude precipitated morphia.

CRYPTO'RCHID (κρυπτός, hidden, ὄρχις, testis). A male in whom the testes have not descended into the scrotum. Such a person is not necessarily sterile.

CRY'STALLINE LENS (κρύσταλλος, crystal). The lens of the eye which contains the *crystalline humor*, and refracts the light to a focus on the retina.

CRYSTALLIZA'TION (κρύσταλλος, ice). The process by which the particles of liquid or gaseous bodies form themselves into *crystals*, or solid bodies of a regularly limited form.

1. *Crystallization, Alternate.* This term is applied to a phenomenon which takes place when several crystallizable substances, having little attraction for one another, are present in the same solution. That which is largest in quantity and least soluble crystallizes first, *in part*; the least soluble substance next in quantity then begins to separate; and thus different substances, as salts, are often deposited, in successive layers, from the same solution.

2. *Crystallization, Water of.* The water which is separated from most crystals on exposure to heat or to the atmosphere. The name is derived from the circumstance that most crystals have their crystalline form destroyed or modified by the loss of the water. Such salts are called *efflorescent*. See *Constitutional Water*.

CRY'STALLOIDS. Substances which diffuse readily through animal membranes. See *Colloids*.

CU'BEBA. Cubebs, or Java Pepper, the dried unripe fruit of *Cubeba officinalis*, or Cubeb Pepper, a plant cultivated in Java.

CU'BITO-RADIA'LIS (*cubitus*, the fore-arm, *radius* the small bone of the fore-arm). Another name of the *quadrator pronatus* muscle, arising from the ulna and inserted into the radius.

CU'BITUS (*cubare*, to lie down, from the Ancients' reclining on the arm at meals). The fore-arm, consisting of the *ulna* and the *radius*.

CUBOI'DES (κύβος, a cube, εἶδος, likeness). The name of a bone of the foot, somewhat *resembling a cube*, situated at the fore and outer part of the tarsus.

CU'CAIN. See *Cocain*.

CUCULLA'RIS (*cucullus*, a monk's cowl). The former name of the *trapezus* muscle, derived from its resemblance to a monk's cowl.

CUCU'RBITA. A gourd. A gourd-shaped vessel. A cucurbit or cupping-glass. *Cucurbita ventosa*, or windy cucurbit, is a term sometimes applied to the cupping-glass generally. *Cucurbita levis*, or mild cucurbit, is the cupping-glass without scarification, employed in "dry cupping." The term *sicca* is also employed to denote dry cupping, and *cruenta* cupping with scarification.

Cucurbitula. This is a diminutive of *cucurbita*, and denotes a cucurbital or small cupping-glass.

CUDBEAR. A violet-red colouring matter prepared from the lichen *Lecanora tartarea*, and

named from Sir Cuthbert Gordon. The expressed liquor is called *liquid cudbear*, or archil; when thickened by other matters, it is sold as *cudbear*, sometimes as *persio*.

CUL-DE-SAC. A sac-like cavity with but one opening.

CU'MULUS PROLI'GERUS. *Discus proligerus.* That portion of tunica granulosa of the Graafian follicle which encloses the ovum.

CUNDURA'NGO. *Condor Vine.* A plant of Ecuador, the bark of which is much prized in the United States as a remedy for cancer.

CU'NEIFORM (*cuneus*, a wedge, *forma*, shape). Wedge-shaped.

CUNI'CULUS (a rabbit-burrow). The burrow of the female itch insect in the human skin.

CUNEUS (a wedge). The wedge-shaped area on the inner aspect of the cerebral hemisphere; it is bounded by the parieto-occipital fissure in front, the calcarine below, and the free margin above.

CUP, GLAUCOMATOUS. The exaggerated depression in the optic disc due to the increased tension of the eye-ball in Glaucoma.

CU'PEL (*Kuppel*, German). A small, flat, *cup*-like crucible, made of bone-ash. Cupellation is the process of purifying gold and silver by melting them with lead, which becomes first oxidated, then vitrified, and sinks into the *cupel*, carrying along with it all the baser metals, and leaving the gold or silver upon its surface.

CU'POLA. An Italian designation of the *dome*-like extremity of the canal of the cochlea.

CUPPED, BLOOD. A term applied to the blood drawn in inflammation, when its surface presents a *concave* appearance.

CUPPING. The abstraction of blood by the application of the cupping-glass, prescribed in *topical* affections. *Dry cupping* consists in the application of a cupping-glass without previous scarification, to excite action or to remove pus from an abscess.

CU'PRUM. Copper. A red metal of Cyprus, an island famous for its rich copper-mines. See *Copper*.

CU'PULE (*cupula*, dim. of *cupa*, a tub or cask). A term applied in botany to the bracts of an involucrum when they cohere and form a *cup* around the base of the fruit, as in acorn.

CU'RA FA'MIS. Abstinence; or, literally, regard for fasting; a method of treatment used by Winslow for syphilis and cancer.

CU'RARI. An alkaloid procured from *Strychnos toxifera*, Wooraly, Urari, or Poison-plant of Guyana, yielding the famous Indian arrow-poison.

CU'RCUMA PAPER. Paper stained with a decoction of turmeric, employed as a test of free alkali, by the action of which it receives a brown stain.

Curcumin. The resinous colouring matter of turmeric root.

CURD. The coagulum which separates from milk, upon the addition of acid, rennet, or wine.

CURETTE (*French*, a scoop). An instrument shaped at one end like a small spoon, sometimes employed in the operation for cataract. The edges of the scoop are sometimes sharpened so that the instrument may be used for scraping an unhealthy surface and removing the diseased tissue.

CURVA'TOR COCCY'GIS. Another name of the *sacro-coccygeus anticus* muscle, arising from the last piece of the sacrum and first

of the coccyx, and inserted into the last piece of the coccyx.

CURVATURE, SPINAL. The three principal varieties are— 1. *Lateral curvature*, the convexity occurring on either side, usually on the right. 2. *Posterior curvature*, or excurvation, affecting chiefly the cervical and dorsal regions. 3. *Anterior, angular*, or *Pott's curvature*, usually about the mid-dorsal region.

CURVE OF CARUS. A curve which, having the symphysis pubis as its centre, passes along the longitudinal axis of the female pelvis.

CUSPIDA'TI (*cuspis*, a point). The canine or eye teeth, named from their *pointed* extremities. See *Dens*.

CUTA'NEUS MU'SCULUS (*cutis*, skin). A name of the platysma myoides, or latissimus colli, a muscle of the neck, having the appearance of a very thin fleshy membrane.

CUTCH. A variety of catechu, derived from the Acacia catechu.

CU'TICLE (*cuticula*, dim. of *cutis*). The *epidermis* or scarf-skin, which envelopes and defends the *cutis vera*, or derma, the true skin; between these is the *rete mucosum*.

CU'TIS (κύτος, the skin). The *derma*, or true skin, which lies beneath the cuticle, epidermis, or scarf-skin, and is distinguished into the deep stratum or *corium*, and the superficial or *papillary* layer.

CU'TIS ANSERI'NA. *Goose-skin;* a peculiar appearance of the skin induced by cold or fear; partly due to the contraction of the *arrectores pilorum* muscles.

CUVIER, DUCTS OF. Two veins found early in fœtal development, and formed each by the junction of the primitive jugular with the cardinal vein of the same side; they carry blood into the auricle of the heart. The right persists as the vena cava superior, the left becomes obliterated, except below, where it forms the oblique vein which enters the coronary sinus.

CYAN-, CY'ANO- (κυάνεος, blue). Prefixes used in forming the names of certain chemical substances containing *cyanogen*.

CY'ANIN (κυάνεος, blue). The colouring matter which produces the red and the blue tints of various flowers. It may be obtained from the petals of the violet or the iris.

CY'ANO-DERMA (κυάνεος, blue, δέρμα, skin). A blue discoloration of the skin, differing from coloured sweat. Dr. Tilbury Fox says, "It is a curiosity, if not, at least in the greater number of cases, a hoax." The proper term is *dermato-* or *dermo-cyanosis*.

CYANOGEN (κυάνεος, blue, γεννάω, to generate; so called from its being an essential ingredient in Prussian blue). A compound of carbon and nitrogen; a colourless, combustible, and exceedingly poisonous gas, affording the first instance of the isolation of a compound radical. It forms, with oxygen, the *cyanic*, *cyanous*, and *fulminic acids;* and with hydrogen, the *hydro-cyanic, or prussic*. All its compounds, which are not acid, are termed *cyanides*.

CYANO-PA'THIA (κυάνεος, blue, πάθος, disease). *Morbus cæruleus*. Blue disease; another term for cyanosis.

CYANO'SIS (κυάνωσις, the giving of a blue colour, from κυάνεος, blue). *Morbus cæruleus*. Blue disease; *blue jaundice* of the Ancients; a disease in which the complexion is tinged with venous

blood, from malformation of the heart, which admits of the admixture in the system of the venous and the arterial blood. The term is synonymous with *plethora venosa*, cyanopathia, &c.

CYANU'RIC ACID (κυάνεος, blue, οὐρέω, to make water). An acid discovered by Scheele in the distillation of uric acid. It has been more recently described by Serullus under the name *cyanic acid.*

CY'ATHUS (κύαθος, a drinking-cup). A wine-glass, which may be estimated to contain an ounce and a half—as much as one could easily swallow at once. It is said to be equal to the one-twelfth part of the English wine-pint. See *Cochleare.*

CYCLI'TIS (κύκλος, a circle, and *-itis*, denoting inflammation). Literally, inflammation of a circle, and, hence, inflammation of the ciliary body, evidenced by a circlet of radiating vessels around the corneal margin, the finest branches of the anterior ciliary arteries. The veins of the iris may be inflamed, giving rise to *irido-cyclitis.*

CY'CLOGENS (κύκλος, a circle, γείνομαι, to grow). A collective name for all those exogens which are characterized by the concentrically zoned growth of their wood, as distinguished from *homogens*, which are named from the homogeneity of their wood.

CYCLO-NEURA (κύκλος, a circle, νεῦρον, a nerve). A term applied by Grant to the first subkingdom of animals, or Radiata, as expressive not only of the *circular form* of the nervous axis in this division, but also of the rudimental state of simple *filaments.* The classes are Poriphera, Polypiphera, Malactinia, and Echinoderma.

CYCLO-PLE'GIA (κύκλος, a circle, πλῆξις, a stroke). Paralysis of the ciliary muscle of the eye, causing loss of accommodation.

CYCLO'SIS (κύκλος, a circle). A circular movement of the globular particles of the sap, as observed in the cells of Chara and Nitella, and in the jointed hairs projecting from the cuticle of several other plants. A similar motion has been recently found by Mr. Lister to exist in a great number of polypiferous zoophytes.

CYLINDRO'MA (κύλινδρος, a cylinder). A sarcomatous tumor in which the new tissue has become partially hyaline; the term is also applied to a form of carcinoma in which spherules of a colloid material form within the nests of cancer cells.

CY'ME (*cyma*, a young sprout of cabbage). A form of inflorescence resembling an umbel and a corymb, but with a centrifugal expansion, indicated by the presence of a solitary flower in the axis of the dichotomous ramifications.

CY'NANCHE (κύων, a dog, ἄγχω, to strangle). Literally, *dog-choke.* Squinancy, squincy, quinsy, sore throat, throat disorder. "The disease is supposed by some to be named from its occasioning a noise in breathing like that made by dogs when being strangled. By others it is said to be from the patient being obliged to breathe like a dog, with open mouth and protruded tongue."—*Forbes.*

1. *Cynanche maligna.* Angina putris. Sloughing sore throat; putrid sore throat. This affection must be distinguished from malignant scarlet fever.

2. *Cynanche pharyngea.* Inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the back of the mouth

and the upper part of the throat. It is the common *sore throat.*

3. *Cynanche tonsillitis.* Cynanche tonsillaris. Quinsy. Inflammation entirely or nearly limited to the tonsils.

4. *Cynanche parotidæa.* The name given by Cullen to *parotitis* or mumps. Inflammation of the parotid gland.

5. *Cynanche trachealis.* The name given by Cullen to croup.

CY'NIC SPASM (κύων, a dog). A convulsive contraction of the muscles of one side of the face.

CYNOBEX HE'BETIS (κύων, a dog, βήξ, a cough). The name given by Sir Andrew Clark to an obstinate form of convulsive cough occasionally met with in both sexes about puberty.

CYNOLY'SSA (κύων, a dog, λὺσσα, madness). Canine madness.

CYNORE'XIA (κύων, a dog, ὄρεξις, appetite). Canine appetite.

CYNO'RRHODUM (κυνόροδον, a dog-rose). A fruit composed of several dry and hard carpels, enclosed in the thickened tube of the calyx, as in the rose.

CYPHO'SIS (κύφωσις, a being hump-backed). *Deformitas angularis.* Angular deformity of the spine. See *Lordosis* and *Scoliosis.*

CY'PSELA (κυψέλη, any hollow vessel). A dry, inferior, indehiscent fruit, of which the pericarp is not much indurated, as in compositæ, valerianaceæ, &c. See *Achœnium.*

CYRTO'METER (κυρτός, curved, μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for recording the shape of the chest.

CYRTO'SIS (κυρτός, curved). A term denoting, among the Ancients, a recurvation of the spine, or posterior crookedness; as *lordosis* denoted procurvation of the head, or anterior crookedness. It has, more recently, been termed *cyrtonosos,* but such a word is quite inadmissible. See *Hybosis.*

CYSTERNA LYMPHATICA. The large lymph-sac of frogs; it is placed in front of the spinal column.

CY'STIS (κύστις, a bladder). By this term is meant an accidental membrane, forming a sort of shut sac, and containing a liquid or half-liquid matter, secreted by the membrane which encloses it. The term is also applied to the urinary and the gall-bladder..

1. *Cystis fellea* (*fel,* gall). The gall-bladder, a membranous reservoir, situated at the under surface of the right lobe of the liver.

2. *Cystic duct.* The duct, about an inch in length, leading from the gall-bladder, and uniting with the hepatic duct.

3. *Cystin.* A crystalline substance constituting a very rare form of human calculus, and characterized by an excessive proportion, about 26 per cent., of sulphur.

Cystin-uria (οὖρον, urine). The presence of cystin in the urine.

4. *Cyst-anencephalia* (ἀνεγκεφάλια, brainlessness). A state of monstrosity in which, in place of a brain, a bladder is found filled with fluid. So, also, a monster having a head with a vesicular brain is called *cyst-encephalus,* or bladder-brained.—*G. St. Hilaire.*

5. *Cystitis.* Catarrhus vesicæ or catarrh of the bladder. Inflammation of the bladder.

6. *Cysti-cercus telæ cellulosæ* (κέρκος, a tail). The immature form of Tænia solium found in the muscles of measly pork. The cysticercus of Tænia mediocanellata forms the ordinary hydatid of the human liver. Compare *Cœnurus* and *Hydatid.*

7. *Cysto-rrhagia* (ῥηγνύω, to burst forth). Hæmorrhage from the urinary bladder.

8. *Cysto-rrhœa* (ῥέω, to flow). Chronic cystitis; characterized by the discharge of an increased quantity of mucus with the urine, with slight symptoms of inflammation of the bladder.

9. *Cysto-tome* (τομή, section). An instrument for lacerating the capsule of the crystalline lens.

10. *Cysto-cele* (κήλη, a tumor). Hernia formed by protrusion of the bladder.

11. *Cysto-plasty* (πλάσσω, to form). A mode of treating vesico-vaginal fistula. The edges of the fistula are refreshed, a flap dissected off from the external labium, and united by suture with the refreshed edges of the sore.

12. *Cysto-tomia* (τομή, section). The operation of opening the bladder for the extraction of a calculus, or for exploring the bladder in cases where the existence of a tumor is suspected.

13. *Cyst-ectasy* (ἔκτασις, extension). Dilatation of the bladder; an operation for removing a calculus from the bladder. See *Lithectasy*.

14. *Cysto-sarcoma*. Complex cystic tumor. The designation of compound ovarian cysts, when they are surrounded by thick walls of firm fibrous or vascular tissue. The disease is also termed alveolar, gelatinous, and colloid tumor.

15. *Cysto-scope* (σκοπέω, to see). An endoscope for the purpose of viewing the interior of the bladder.

16. *Cystic tumors*. Tumors consisting of a sac containing solid or liquid substances. *Compound cystic tumors* are formed by the exaggerated development into cysts, of the cells of which a structure mainly consists.

CY'TOBLAST (κύτος, a cell, βλάστη, growth). A cell-germ, or *nucleus* observed in the centre of some of the bladders of the cellular tissue of plants, and regarded by Schleiden as a universal elementary organ. The term is also applied to the *nucleus* of the cell which composes the tissues of the animal body. See *Cytoblastema*.

CYTOBLA'STEMA (κύτος, a cell, βλάστημα, growth). Cell-producer; the cell protoplasm.

CYTO-GE'NESIS (κύτος, a cell, γένεσις, production). Cell-multiplication; the power possessed by cells, in many cases, of producing fresh cells. See *Cell-multiplication*.

CY'TOID (κύτος, a cell, εἶδος, likeness). Cell-like; a general term applied to the *corpuscles* occurring in lymph, chyle, mucus, pus, &c.

D

DA'CRYO- (δακρύω, to shed tears). A term employed by French writers in combination with other terms denoting affections of the lacrymal apparatus. The compounds are as follow;—

1. *Dacryo-adenalgia*. Neuralgia of the lacrymal gland.

2. *Dacryo-adenitis*. Inflammation of the lacrymal gland.

3. *Dacryo-pyorrhœa*, Purulent lacrymation.

4. *Dacryo-blennorrhœa.* A discharge of mucus from the lacrymal sac.

5. *Dacryo-cystitis.* Acute inflammation of the lacrymal sac.

6. *Dacryo-cystalgia cacochymia.* Inflammation of the lacrymal sac.

7. *Dacryo-cyst-atonia.* Atony of the lacrymal sac.

8. *Dacryo-cyst-ectasis.* Hernia of the lacrymal sac.

9. *Dacryo-hæmo-rrhysis.* Effusion of tears mixed with blood.

10. *Dacryo-liths.* Calculus in the lacrymal sac.

11. *Dacryo-rrhysis.* An overflow of tears. See *Stillicidium.*

12. *Dacryo-stagon.* An undue secretion of the lacrymal fluid.

13. *Dacry-ops.* Swelling of the lacrymal sac.

DACRYO'MA (δακρύω, to shed tears). An impervious state of one or both of the puncta lacrymalia; so named from the running down of the tear over the lower eye-lid.

DACTYLI'TIS (δάκτυλος, a finger, and *-itis*, denoting inflammation). A chronic inflammation of the phalanges and surrounding soft parts, connected with syphilis, and struma.

DACTYLO'LOGY (δάκτυλος, a finger, λόγος, an account). The art of communicating ideas by spelling words with the fingers; a manual alphabet or finger-talking, employed as a medium of intercourse between the deaf and dumb, and blind persons. We read of one Babington, who was deaf, but who *felt* words, and "whose wife discourseth very perfectly with him, by a strange way of *arthrology*, or alphabet contrived on the joints of his fingers.

DÆMONOMA'NIA (δαίμων, δαίμονος, a demon, μανία, madness). Demon-madness; a species of melancholy in which the patient supposes himself possessed with demons.

DAGUE'RROTYPE. A process invented by M. Daguerre, by which all images produced by the camera obscura are retained and fixed in a few minutes upon a plate of silver, or, more properly speaking, a layer of iodide or bromide of silver.

DALLEI'OCHIN. The green product of the action of chlorine and ammonia upon quina. See *Thalleiochin.*

DA'LTONISM. Colour-blindness; a term derived from the name of John Dalton, who first noticed the affection in his own case. See *Chromato-dysopsis.*

DALTON'S LAW. The law of the tension of vapours. "The weight of vapour which will enter a given space is the same whether the space be empty or filled with gas, provided plenty of time be allowed. When a gas is saturated with vapour, the actual tension of the mixture is the sum of the tensions due to the gas and vapour separately."—*Deschanel.*

DAMMAR. *Cowdie gum.* A term applied to resinous exudations from the Dammar-pine and other East India trees.

DAMPS. The permanently elastic fluids which are extricated in mines. These are *choke damp*, or carbonic acid; and *fire damp*, consisting almost solely of marsh gas, exploding on contact with a light.

DANCE OF ST. JOHN. A dancing epidemic which made its appearance at Aix-la-Chapelle in the summer of 1374, and was characterized chiefly by paroxysms of extravagant dancing, leaping, howling, and screaming.

DA'NDELION (*dent de lion*, lion's tooth). A familiar name of

the *Leontodon taraxacum*, a composite indigenous plant, derived from its runcinate, toothed leaves.

DA'NDRIFF or DANDRUFF. A scurfiness attended with itching, occurring usually on the head, as in pityriasis and psoriasis capitis. The term is said to be derived from the Saxon words *tan*, "a foul tetter," and *drof*, or "draffy."

DANDY FEVER. See *Denguis*.

DAPHNIN. A peculiar acrid principle found in the bark of *Daphne mezereon*, but not constituting its active principle.

D'ARCET'S ALLOY. *Soluble metal.* An alloy consisting of two parts of bismuth, one of lead, and one of tin.

DA'RSIS (δάρσις, from δέρω, to flay). The operation of removing the skin for the purpose of bringing into view the organs covered by it.

DA'RTOS (δαρτός, flayed). The term χιτών, *tunica*, being understood, we have a designation of the thin, smooth, muscular layer forming the proper tunic of the scrotum, as of skin *stripped off*.

DA'RTRE (δαρτός, flayed). The French term for *tetter*, applied, popularly, to all common affections of the skin, resulting from abrasion, desquamation, &c. A tendency to these affections has been termed *dartrous diathesis*.

DARWINIAN HYPOTHESIS. A hypothesis propounded by the late Mr. Charles Darwin on the subject of Evolution. He believed that species are not permanent and immutable, but that they "undergo modification, and that the existing forms of life are the descendants by true generation of pre-existing forms." Species are, by this hypothesis, evolved by variation and "natural selection," and in the "struggle for existence," those individuals which do not possess a favourable variation are gradually exterminated, the "survival of the fittest" being thus secured.

DASY'METER (δασύς, thick, μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for determining the loss of weight which a body undergoes when suspended in air; or, in other words, the increase of weight it undergoes when weighed *in vacuo*, or in a highly rarefied medium. The instrument was invented by Otho von Guericke, and is sometimes spoken of as a *manometer*, being used instead of a barometer to test the density of the air.

DATU'RIN. A peculiar vegetable alkali constituting the poisonous principle of the *Datura stramonium*, a Solanaceous plant cultivated in Britain; when introduced into the eye it dilates the pupil.

DAVY LAMP. A lamp-flame surrounded by a cage of wire-gauze, invented by Davy for the protection of the miner when surrounded by explosive gases, and constructed on the principle that ignited gas, or flame, is extinguished by contact with a large surface of a good conductor of heat, as copper or iron. Davy's lamp is safe, *so long as the explosive gases remain perfectly tranquil*. See *Safety-Jet*.

DAVY'S LEVER. An ebony rod with a graduated bulbous extremity which is inserted into the rectum for the purpose of compressing the abdominal aorta or the common iliac artery. It is the invention of Mr. Davy, one of the surgeons to the Westminster Hospital.

DAY-MARE. *Ephialtes vigilantium*. A species of incubus, occurring during wakefulness, and attended with that severe pressure on the chest which peculiarly characterizes *night-mare*.

DAY'S BLOOD TEST. A test for the presence of blood depending upon the production of a blue colour when peroxide of hydrogen in ethereal solution is added to a mixture of freshly prepared tincture of guiacum with the fluid containing blood.

DAY-SIGHT. *Hemeralopia.* An affection of the vision, in which it is dull and confused in the dark, but clear and strong in the daylight. Hens labour under this affection; hence it is called *hen-blindness.* See *Hemeralopia* and *Nyctalopia.*

DA'ZZLING. A popular name for a disturbance of vision, occasioned by a sudden impression of powerful light, or by an internal cause. See *Visus.*

DE. A Latin preposition, signifying, in composition, 1, *down, away, off,* as in de-glutition, de-mulcent, de-tergent; 2, *deficiency* or *reversal* of the meaning of the root, as in de-coloration, de-cortication, de-rangement; 3, *over, overmuch, much,* as in de-auratus, &c. It coincides nearly, in sense, with the French *des* and the Latin *dis.*

DEAD FINGUS. DEAD HAND. A local and generally transient asphyxia of the fingers or of the hands, causing the parts to appear waxy white and feel icy cold. It occurs occasionally in Bright's disease, chronic rheumatism, the early stage of Raynaud's disease, &c.

DEAD OIL. A refuse of tar-distillation, the heavy oil remaining after the removal of the lighter oil containing benzene; it is employed as fuel in place of coal, by driving it, by means of steam, upon a layer of burning ashes or coke.

DEAF-MUTE. One who is deaf and dumb; one who, through deprivation or defect of hearing, has either failed to acquire the power of speech, or has lost it after having acquired it. For such has been contrived a finger-alphabet, or dactylology.

DEAFNESS. The partial or entire destruction of the sense of hearing, occasioned, when *congenital,* by malformation of the ear, and, when *acquired,* by various diseases affecting the apparatus of the ear. The Greek term for deafness is *kophosis;* the Latin, *surditas.*

DEAURA'TUS (*de,* of, *aurum,* gold). Gilded; a term applied to pills when ordered to be rolled up in gold-leaf, to improve the appearance. The verb *deaurate* is obsolete.

DEBI'LITANTS (*debilis,* weak). Remedies exhibited for the purpose of reducing excitement, as antiphlogistics, &c.

DEBI'LITY (*debilis,* weak). *Asthenia.* Weakness, feebleness, decay of strength both of mind and body. *Debility* is a more general affection than *infirmity,* and may be constitutional; the latter belongs to particular members, may be accidental, and is often temporary. *Imbecility* applies to the whole frame, and is always constitutional. Figuratively, we have debility of intellect, imbecility of mind, and infirmity of purpose.

DECAGY'NIA (δέκα, ten, γυνή, a woman). The designation of those *orders* of plants in the Linnæan system which are characterized by the presence of ten pistils.

DECA'NDRIA (δέκα, ten, ἀνήρ, a man). A class of plants in the Linnæan system, characterized by having ten stamens.

DECANTA'TION. The pouring off of clear fluid from sediment

or from one vessel to another. But the Latin word *decantatio* simply means talkativeness; *decantare* means, to sing one's song out.

Decanthation. A proposed improvement of the preceding term, derived from *canthus*, a wheel-tire, or κανθός, the corner of the eye. The term may then mean the pouring off of a liquid from the edge or brim of a vessel. To *cant*, among mechanics, is to raise on the edge or corner.

DECAPITA'TOR. A hook with a sharp cutting edge on its concave side; it is used in midwifery for decapitating the fœtus.

DECARBONIZA'TION. The process of depriving a substance of carbon. *Decarbonation* is the process of depriving a substance of its carbonic acid—destroying its character of carbonate.

DECI'DUA MEMBRA'NA (*decidere*, to fall off). A spongy membrane, or *chorion*, produced at the period of conception, and *thrown off* from the uterus after parturition.

1. *Decidua reflexa.* That portion of the decidua which is reflected over, and surrounds the ovum.

2. *Decidua vera.* That portion of the decidua which lines the interior of the uterus; the non-reflected portion.

3. *Decidua serotina.* That portion of the decidua to which the ovum is attached; it forms the maternal portion of the placenta.

DECI'DUOUS (*deciduus*, that falls off or down). Falling off; a term synonymous with *caducous*, and opposed to *persistent*. The petals of poppy are deciduous; those of campanula, persistent.

DECLINA'TIO (*declinare*, to turn aside). A term applied to the period at which the paroxysm of a disease is *declining* or passing away. See *Accessio.*

DECLINATION, MAGNETIC. The deviation of the north pole of the magnetic needle from the true north; at present it points west of north.

DECLINATOR. An instrument for pushing aside the dura mater during trephining.

DECO'CTIO; DECO'CTUM (*decoquere*, to boil away). The former term denotes the *boiling* of a substance in water or other liquid, for the purpose of extracting its soluble constituents. The latter term denotes the *result* of the operation. See *Preface*, par. 3.

Decocto-infusa. Decocto-infusions. These are decoctions to which, after they have ceased to boil, but while they are still hot, other substances are added and allowed to be digested therein.

DECOLLA'TION (*decollare*, to behead, from *collum*, the neck). Decapitation. The removal of the head, as of the fœtus from the trunk, the latter remaining in the uterus.

Decollator. Another name for *Decapitator.*

DECOLORA'TIO ARGENTE'A. Chemical coloration of the skin, produced by the internal use of the nitrate of silver.

DECOLORA'TION. The property of discharging colour—a property remarkably possessed by *animal charcoal.*

DECOMPOSI'TION. *Analysis.* The separation of the component parts or principles of bodies previously held together by chemical attraction. It is attended by an entire change of properties, either spontaneously or from chemical agency, and is thus distinguished from mere mechanical division; the term is also used in the sense of putrefaction.

DE'COMPOUND. *Decompositus.*

A term applied, in botany, to those ramifications of plants which are themselves compounded, as to leaves in which the petiole bears secondary petioles. When the secondary petioles are divided into a third set, such leaves are said to be *supra-decompound*.

DECORTICA'TION (*de*, from, *cortex*, bark). The removal or stripping off of the bark, husk, &c., of plants. See *Groats*.

DECREPITA'TION (*de*, from, *crepitus*, crackling). The crackling noise which takes place when certain crystallized bodies, as common salt, part with the water which they contain, by the application of heat, and fall to pieces. The crackling noise is caused by small portions of water imprisoned within the crystals being converted into steam, which acquires sufficient tension to tear asunder the walls of the chamber within which it was confined.

DECU'BITUS (*decumbere*, to lie down). This unclassical term, together with the equally unclassical and obselete word *decubation*, denotes the act of lying down or decumbency, the position assumed by a person prostrate with illness.

DECUSSA'TION (*decussare*, to cross like an X). A term applied to parts which cross each other, as leaves or branches growing in pairs, which cross one another alternately at right angles ; as the optic nerves which cross each other in the cranium. The term *decussation of the anterior pyramids* is applied to the crossing, from right to left and from left to right, of white fibres at the lower and front part of the medulla oblongata.

DECUSSO'RIUM (*decutere*, to cast down or off). An instrument for depressing the dura mater, after trephining, for the purpose of facilitating the discharge of substances effused on or under that membrane.

DEFÆCA'TION (*de*, from, *fæces*, dregs, excrement). The process of removing the lees or dregs from a liquid ; also the act of evacuating the bowels. See *Fæx*.

DEFE'CTIO ; DEFECTUS (*deficere*, to fail). The former term denotes the *act* of failing, physically or mentally ; the latter denotes the *state* induced by failing. The two terms represent cause and effect, respectively. See *Preface*, par. 3.

DEFERVE'SCENCE (*defervescere*, to cease boiling, to cool down). Abatement of heat ; reduction of the temperature of the body in febrile diseases. *Refrigescence* is the growing cool or cold.

DE'FINITE PROPORTIONS. A law of the Atomic Theory, according to which the elements combine with each other in constant and definite proportions by weight.

DEFLAGRA'TION (*deflagrare*, to be utterly consumed by fire). The oxidation of metals by mixing them with nitrate or chlorate of potash, and projecting the mixture into a red-hot crucible. It is attended by sparkling combustion without violent explosion. This process is the converse of *reduction*.

1. *Deflagrating Mixtures.* These are generally made with nitre, the oxygen of which is the active ingredient in promoting their combustion.

2. *Deflagrator.* A galvanic battery consisting of two plates of copper and zinc coiled around but not touching each other, and capable of being nearly wholly immersed in an acid fluid ; the heat thus produced is very great.

DEFLU'VIUM CAPILLO'RUM

(*defluere*, to flow down). *Athrix simplex.* Thinning of the hair ; a simple and progressive fall of the hair, producing thinness. This is the earliest stage of diminished formation of hair, as *alopecia* is the last. See *Madarosis.*

DEFLU'XION (*defluere*, to flow down). *Destillatio.* Catarrh. This term was formerly used, as well as *fluxion*, to denote a swelling arising from the sudden flow of humours from a distant part.

DEFŒDA'TIO UNGU'IUM. *Degeneratio unguium ; scabrities unguium.* Excessive thickening of the nails, accompanied with a yellow and dirty discoloration, imparting to the nails an appearance of horn, both in colour and density.

DE'FRUTUM (*defervitum*, sc. *mustum*, from *defervescere*, to cease boiling). Mead. New wine boiled down to one-half, or one-third, with spices, &c. See *Rob.*

DEGENERA'TION (*degenerare*, to become unlike its kind). A change of condition, but always for the worse, as when the cell protoplasm undergoes a fatty or a colloid change.

1. *Degeneration, ascending, descending.* Chronic changes which progress in an upward or downward direction in the nerve fibrils of certain definite tracts of the spinal cord.

2. *Degeneration, reaction of.* The more ready response to the galvanic than to the faradic current of muscles which are undergoing degenerative changes.

DEGLUTI'TION (*deglutire* or *degluttire*, to swallow down). The act of swallowing. The verb is of rare occurrence.

DEHI'SCENCE (*dehiscere*, to gape or open wide). The spontaneous opening of a ripe fruit for the discharge of the seeds, of the thecæ of anthers for the discharge of pollen, &c.

DEHYDRA'TION. An inelegant term, signifying the abstraction of water or its elements from a chemical compound.

DEJE'CTIO ; DEJE'CTUM (*dejicere*, to cast down). The former term denotes a casting down, as in *dejectio alvi*, or purging; the latter denotes that which is cast down, or fæces—the result of purging. See *Preface*, par. 3.

DELHI BOIL. *Aurungzebe.* A disease prevailing in Delhi and other Indian cities, allied to anthrax, and corresponding with "Aleppo Evil."

DELIGATION (*deligare*, to tie up). The tying or ligaturing of a blood-vessel, especially in continuity.

DELIQUE'SCENCE (*deliquescere*, to melt away). A chemical term denoting the change of form which certain bodies undergo from the solid to the liquid state by exposure to the air and absorption of moisture from it, as nitrate of soda and most of the haloid salts.

DELIQUE'SCENT (*deliquescere*, to melt away). Melting away ; a term applied, in botany, to a panicle which is so much branched that the primary axis disappears.

DELI'QUIUM (*deliquare*, to pour off ; or *delinquere*, to fail). In the former case the term denotes a flowing or dripping down ; in the latter, a want or defect. *Deliquium animi* denotes syncope or fainting.

DELIRA'TIO (*delirare*, to deviate from the straight line). A going away from the line, producing *deliramentum*, absurdity and *delirium*, madness.

DELI'RIANTS (*delirare*, to swerve from reason). Medicinal

agents which, in excessive doses, occasion *delirium*, as hyoscyamus, &c.

DELI'RIUM (*delirare*, properly, to slip out of the furrow, from *de*, and *lira*, a furrow: figuratively, to talk or act extravagantly, to swerve from reason). Raving; frenzy; disorder of the brain. *Deliratio* is the *act* of talking or acting extravagantly; *deliramentum* is extravagance or absurdity.

1. *Delirium febrile.* A form of delirium occurring in febrile and inflammatory diseases of acute character.

2. *Delirium tremens.* An uncouth expression, intended to convey the idea of delirium co-existing with a tremulous condition of the body or limbs. It has been called "drunkard's delirium" and *mania a potu;* the proper term is *alcoholic delirium.* See *Alcoholism.*

3. *Delirium traumaticum.* A similar disease, which occurs after serious accidents or operations. It may assume the form of ordinary mania, of a mild cast, or of hysteria.

DELITE'SCENCE (*delitescere*, to lie hid). The state of being concealed. A term used principally by French physiologists to express a more sudden disappearance of the symptoms of inflammation than occurs in resolution. Sir W. Hamilton speaks of "the *delitescence* of mental activities."

DELOMOR'PHOUS (δῆλος, conspicuous, μορφή, shape). Of conspicuous shape or appearance. *Delomorphous cells* (Rollet). *Parietal cells, Peptic cells* (*Belegzellen*, Heidenhain). *Oxyntic cells.* Very granular, dark-looking cells, situated between the central cells and the basement membrane of the cardiac glands of the stomach.

DE'LPHINE. An alkaloid found in the seeds of *Delphinium staphisagria*, together with a yellow non-crystalline body called *staphysain.*

DELTOID LIGAMENT (δέλτα, the Greek letter Δ, and εἶδος, likeness). The internal lateral ligament of the ankle-joint; a *triangular* layer of fibres, attached superiorly by its *apex* to the internal malleolus, inferiorly by an expanded *base* to the astragalus, os calcis, and scaphoid.

Deltoides musculus. Attollens humeri; subacromio-humeralis. The deltoid or triangular muscle which forms the convexity of the shoulder, and moves the arm directly upwards.

DELUSION; ILLUSION. These terms are used vaguely. But *delusion* is a false judgment respecting the real affairs of life; *illusion* is a deception practised on the senses or imagination. "A fanatic, either religious or political, is the subject of strong *delusions;* while the term *illusion* is applied solely to the visions of an uncontrolled imagination, the chimerical ideas of one blinded by hope, passion, or credulity, or lastly, to spectral and other ocular deceptions, to which the word *delusion* is never applied."—*Whately.*

DEMARCATION (French, *de*, down, *marquer*, to mark). The marking of a boundary. *Line of demarcation*, the zone of inflammatory redness which separates the healthy from the unhealthy tissues in gangrene of a part.

DEME'NTIA (*demens*, senseless). Disorder of the intellect, characterized by loss or feebleness of the mental faculties. See *Amentia.*

DEMI-BATH. *Demi-bain.* A half-bath; a bath in which the lower part only of the body is immersed; a hip-bath.

DE'MILUNE CELLS. Half-moon-shaped granular cells found

near the outer border of the alveoli of the salivary glands.

DE'MODEX FOLLICULO'RUM (δημός, fat, δάκνω δήξομαι, to bite). The name given by Owen to the *acarus* of other writers, which inhabits the sebaceous sacs and hair-follicles of the human skin. He regards it as a lower form of one of the higher divisions of the *Arachnidæ*. By Sir E. Wilson, it is described under the term *steatozoon*.

DEMO'GRAPHY (δῆμος, a district, the people of a district, γράφω, to write). The study of the life conditions of communities from statistical points of view.

DEMOIVRE'S HYPOTHESIS. A hypothesis respecting the duration of human life, formed by Demoivre, and thus expressed: *of eighty-six persons born one dies every year, till all are extinct.* The remainder of eighty-six years, at every age, Demoivre called the *complement of life.*

DEMU'LCENTS (*demulcere*, to soften). Medicinal agents which have the property of protecting sensible surfaces from the action of irritating matter, by hindering it from coming into direct contact with them. They are thus distinguished from *diluents*, the object of which is to lessen acrimony by diluting or attenuating the fluid in which it exists. *Emollients* are employed for *external* application.

DENDRODE'NTINE (δένδρον, a tree, and *dentine*). A modification of the fundamental tissue of the teeth which is produced by the aggregation of many simple teeth into a single mass, exhibiting, on section, a *dendritic* appearance by the interblending of the dentine, enamel, and cement, as in dendrodus.

DENGUIS. Dengue or Dandy Fever. "An ephemeral continued fever or febricula, characterized by frontal headache and by severe pains in the limbs and trunk, and sometimes by an eruption, resembling that of measles, over the body; occurring in the West Indies."—*Nom. of Dis.*

DENIGRA'TION (*de*, from, and *niger*, black). A Latin term for the Greek *melanosis*, derived from its black appearance.

DENITRA'TION. The process of separating nitric acid from a substance, as in the manufacture of sulphuric acid.

DENS. A tooth. The first set of teeth in children, called the *milk*-teeth, consists of 20, which are shed in childhood, and replaced by 28 permanent teeth at about 7 years of age; to which are added 4 *dentes sapientiæ*, or *wisdom-teeth*, at about the age of 20.

1. The *classes* of the teeth are three, viz. the *incisores*, the front or cutting teeth; the *canini* or cuspidati, the eye or corner teeth; and the *molares*, or grinders, the double or lateral teeth. Of these, the first two pairs have been termed *bicuspidati*, from their having two conical tubercles; the next three, *multicuspidati* or the large grinders, having several tubercles. Thus—

2. The *teeth in the adult* are—

Incisores $\frac{4}{4}$; Canini $\frac{1}{1}$—$\frac{1}{1}$; Molares $\frac{5}{5}$—$\frac{5}{5}$ = 32.

In Infants—

Incisores $\frac{4}{4}$; Canini $\frac{1}{1}$—$\frac{1}{1}$; Molares $\frac{3}{3}$—$\frac{3}{3}$ = 20.

3. In each tooth are observed—the *Crown*, above the alveolus; the *Neck*, just below the crown; and the *Fang* or fangs, within the alveolus.

4. The *Structure* of the Teeth is —1. *Enamel*, encasing the crown, and the hardest production of the body; 2. *Dentine*, constituting the whole of the root, and the

interior of the crown, and covered, except where the enamel is present, by 3. *Crusta Petrosa ;* 4. *Pulp*, a delicate connective tissue containing vessels and nerves, and filling the cavity of the teeth, forming their nucleus.

DENSI'METER (*densus*, dense, *μέτρον*, a measure). An unclassical term for an instrument employed for determining the density of liquids. It is an ordinary hydrometer, graduated so that the point corresponding to the level represents the *density* of the liquid into which it has been immersed.

DENSITY (*densitas*, from *densus*, thick). The property of a body by which a certain quantity of matter is contained under a certain bulk. The *absolute density* of a body is its specific gravity ; its *apparent density* is obtained by weighing a given measure of it against an equal measure of water. Density is opposed to *rarity*. Density is a weight, while specific gravity is a ratio.

DENTA'TA (*dentatus*, toothed). Sub. *vertebra*. The name of the second vertebra, so called from its projecting *tooth-like* process.

DE'NTATE (*dentatus*, furnished with teeth). Toothed ; having sharp teeth with concave edges ; as the margins of some leaves.

DENTI'GEROUS (*dens*, *dentis*, a tooth, *gerere*, to bear). Bearing teeth ; a term applied to certain compound or proliferous cysts, sometimes occurring in the ovary.

DE'NTINE (*dens*, *dentis*, a tooth). *Dentinum. Materia propria dentium.* The tissue which forms the body of the tooth ; it consists of two distinct parts, first, dentinal tubes ; secondly, intertubular tissue.

Dentinal tubes. The minute tubes of the dentine or tissue of the tooth ; they diverge from the "pulp-cavity," or hollow of the tooth, and proceed with a slightly wavy course at right angles, or nearly so, to the outer surface.

DENTI'TION (*dentire*, to cut teeth). Teething; the formation and evolution of the teeth. *Dedentition* is the shedding of the teeth.

DEO'BSTRUENTS (*de*, from, *obstruere*, to obstruct). Medicines for removing obstructions, and opening the natural passages of the fluids of the body ; aperients.

DEO'DORIZERS (*de*, from, *odor*, a scent). Disinfectants ; substances which act on fetid and offensive effluvia, and destroy their unpleasant odour, as chlorine and charcoal.

DEOXIDA'TION (*de*, from, and *oxidation*). The *partial* separation of oxygen from a body ; the reducing a body from the state of an oxide. *Total* separation of oxygen is termed *reduction*.

DEPHLEGMA'TION (*de*, from, and *phlegma*, *φλέγμα*, phlegm; a watery, distilled liquor, as distinguished from a spirituous liquor). The depriving of a body of water, as, in the case of alcohol, by bringing over the spirit by distillation, and leaving behind the superfluous water. The effect is that of *concentration*, and this term is employed especially when acids are the subjects of it.

DEPHLOGI'STICATED (*de*, from, and *phlogiston*, the inflammable principle). A term formerly employed to denote bodies which had been burned, or, according to the prevailing theory, deprived of their *phlogiston*, or inflammable principle.

1. *Dephlogisticated air; empyreal air; vital air.* Oxygen gas.

2. *Dephlogisticated muriatic acid.* A designation of chlorine.

DEPI'LATORY (*de*, from, *pilus*, a hair). A substance employed for the temporary removal of hair from the body, as lime, &c.

DEPLE'TION (*deplere*, to empty). The act of emptying; the operation of reducing the amount of blood by blood-letting, of the alvine fæces by purgatives, &c.

DEPLUMA'TION (*de*, from, *pluma*, a feather). A disease of the eye-lids, in which the eye-lashes fall off.

DEPO'SIT (*deponere*, to lay down). A sediment, or anything laid or thrown down, especially matters precipitated from solution in water or other liquids. See *Urinary Deposits.*

DEPOSITION (*deponere*, to lay down). The mechanical operation of separating a fluid from a solid, when performed for the sake of securing the latter. See *Decantation.*

DEPRE'SSANTS (*deprimere*, to press down). Medicinal agents which augment the frequency and diminish the force of the contractions of the heart — the exact reverse of the action of *stimulants.*

DEPRE'SSION (*deprimere*, to press down). Couching; an operation for cataract, consisting in the removal of the opaque lens out of the axis of vision, by means of a needle.

DEPRE'SSOR (*deprimere*, to press down). *Deprimens.* A general term for muscles which depress a part of the body, as *depressor* alæ nasi, or myrtiformis, muscle; *depressor* anguli oris, or triangularis; *depressor* labii inferioris, or quadratus menti; and *depressor* oculi, or rectus inferior, muscle.

DEPRESSOR NERVE. A branch of the vagus and superior laryngeal nerve, in the rabbit; stimulation of the proximal cut end causes considerable lowering of blood pressure.

DE'PRIMENS O'CULI (*deprimere*, to press down). A name given to the *rectus inferior*, from the action of this muscle in drawing the eye-ball down.

DEPURA'TION (*depurare*, to cleanse). *Defæcation.* The process of clarifying a liquor, or of cleansing the body from impurities. Boyle writes, "to *depurate* the mass of blood." A disease that expels morbid matters from the fluids of the system is called a *depuratory disease.*

DEPURATIVE DEPOSIT. Another name for lardaceous deposit, after the theory of Dickenson, who believes lardaceous disease to be due to the withdrawal of the alkalies from the blood by prolonged suppuration.

DERBYSHIRE NECK. A name given by Prosser to *bronchocele*, or goître, from its frequency in the hilly parts of Derbyshire.

DERIVA'TION (*derivare*, to draw off water from its regular channel). Revulsion, or the drawing away of the fluids of an inflamed part, by applying blisters, &c., over it, as in pleuritis; or at a distance from it, as in the application of sinapisms to the feet in comatose affections. Agents producing this effect are termed *derivatives.*

DE'RMA (δέρμα, the skin). *Chorium.* The internal layer of the skin, as distinguished from the external layer or *epidermis.* It is also termed *cutis vera*, and is thus distinguished from *cuticula*, or cuticle, a synonym of the epidermis. Its lower surface is termed *pars reticularis*, or the net-work structure; its upper surface is

termed *pars papillaris*, from its papillary prolongations.

DE'RMAL ASPECT (δέρμα, the skin). An aspect towards the skin or external surface. The term *dermad* is used, adverbially, to signify "towards the dermal aspect."

DERMATA'GRA (δέρμα, δέρματος, skin, ἄγρα, seizure). *Dermagra.* A classical synonym for the term *pellagra*, or skin-disease.

DERMATA'LGIA (δέρμα, δέρματος, the skin, ἄλγος, pain). *Dermalgia.* Pain of the skin; neuralgia of the skin.

DERMATAPO'STASIS (δέρμα-δέρματος, the skin, ἀπόστασις, a standing away from). A term employed in the same sense as *phyma*, denoting a prominence or tumor of the skin.—*E. Wilson.*

DERMATI'TIS (δέρμα, δέρματος, the skin, and *-itis*, denoting inflammation). Inflammation of the derma, cutis, or true skin; *dermatitis exfoliativa*, the term used when large scales of the epidermis are cast off.

DE'RMATO-, DE'RMO- (δέρμα, δέρματος, the skin). Either of these terms is admissible in words compounded of *derma*, the skin: we may use dermatology and dermology indifferently, dermatalgia and dermalgia.

DE'RMATO-DY'SCHROIA (δέρμα, δέρματος, skin, δύσχροια, a bad colour). *Dermo-dyschroia.* Discoloration of the skin; a term suggested as a correct substitute for the strange compound *dyschromato-derma*, which means, a *bad colour's skin!*

DERMATO'LOGY (δέρμα, the skin, λόγος, a discourse). That branch of anatomy which investigates the nature and qualities of the skin, and of its diseases. By *dermatography* (γράφω, to write) is meant a description of the skin.

DERMATO'LYSIS (δέρμα, δέρματος, skin, λύσις, a loosening). *Cutis pendula.* A form of hypertrophy of the skin, characterized by great extension of this organ, which is thrown into folds, forming occasionally large pendulous masses. Alibert describes five varieties of dermatolysis by the specific terms, palpebralis, facialis, collaris, abdominalis, and genitalium.

DERMATO-MELASMA SUPRA-RENALE. A comprehensive designation of the *Morbus Addisoni*, or Addison's disease.

DE'RMATO-PA'THIA (δέρμα, δέρματος, skin, πάθος, disease). *Dermopathia.* Dermatopathy or Dermopathy; a term suggested as a general designation of disease of the skin, and as an appropriate substitute for the term *dermatosis*, which has no such meaning. Further, there can be no such word as *dermatonosis.*

DERMATO'PHYTA (δέρμα, δέρματος, the skin, φύτον, a plant). Vegetable parasites, inducing parasitical skin-diseases, as dermomycosis, epidermido-mycosis, &c.

DERMATO'SIS (δέρμα, δέρματος, the skin, and the termination -σις). A general term for disease of the skin. Under the plural term, *Dermatoses*, Alibert classed all diseases of the skin. But the term, *per se*, has no relation to *disease* of the skin, any more than *trichosis* has to *disease* of the hair. The terminal particle of these words merely denotes an action, incomplete or in progress. See *Preface*, par. 2.

DE'RMATO-SCLERO'SIS (δέρμα, δέρματος, skin, σκληρος, hard). *Dermo-sclerosis.* A term applied to a disease which has been variously designated as *scleroma*, *scleriasis*, and *scleroderma*, and denoting hardness of skin.

DE'RMATO-SY'PHILIS (δέρμα, δέρματος, skin, and *syphilis*). *Dermo-syphilis.* Disease of the derma, or skin, arising from syphilitic poison. See *Syphilodermata.*

DERMATOZO'A (δέρμα, δέρματος, the skin, ζῶον, an animal). Animal parasites, inducing parasitical skin-diseases. They are the acarus, filaria, and pediculus.

DE'RMIC (δέρμα, the skin). A term applied to the action of remedies applied through the skin.

DE'RMOID (δέρμα, the skin, εἶδος, likeness). *Dermatoid.* Skin-like; a term applied to tissues which resemble the skin, as the dura mater; also to cutaneous or piliferous cysts, occurring in the ovarium.

DE'RMO-MYCO'SIS (δέρμα, δέρματος, the skin, μύκες, a fungus). *Dermato-mycosis.* A generic term for mouldiness of the skin. The species are *D. circinata*, or ring-worm; *D. Sycosa*, or chin-welk; and *D. favosa*, or scall-head. See *Epidermido-mycosis.*

DERMO'TOMY (δέρμα, δέρματος, skin, τέμνω, to cut). *Dermatotomy.* Anatomy or dissection of the skin.

DERO'SNE'S SALT. *Narcotine; Opiane.* A crystalline substance, obtained by treating opium with ether.

DESCEMETI'TIS. Inflammation of Descemet's membrane, i.e. *Keratitis punctata*, q. v.

DESCE'NDENS NONI. The *descending cervical branch* of the ninth pair of nerves, or hypoglossal.

DESICCA'NTIA (*desiccare*, to dry up). A class of astringents which exhaust moisture, check secretion and exhalation, and exercise but little corrugating power over the solids.

DESICCA'TION (*desiccare*, to dry up). The process of drying bodies, as precipitates, by exposure to the air, by absorption, and by various modes suited to the nature of the substance.

DESILVERIZING PROCESS. A process invented by Pattinson for extracting silver from lead, and founded upon the fact that, upon melting and subsequent cooling, the lead separates in a crystalline form, leaving almost all the silver in the remaining liquid.

DESMO-BACTE'RIA. See *Bacteria.*

DE'SMOID (δέσμη, a fasciculus, εἶδος, likeness). Resembling a fasciculus; a term applied to the fasciculate appearance presented by the white fibres in certain *fibrous* tumors.

DESMO'LOGY (δεσμός, a bond, λόγος, a description). That branch of anatomy which relates to the tendons and ligaments. *Desmotomy* is the art of dissecting the tendons and ligaments; *desmography* is the description of them.

DESPUMA'TION (*de*, from, *spuma*, foam). The clarifying of a fluid, or a separating of its foul parts; literally, scumming, or the throwing off of froth or foam.

DESQUAMA'TION (*de*, from, *squama*, a scale). *Exfoliation.* The falling off of the cuticle or epithelium, in the form of *scales*; a common consequence of exanthematous diseases.

DESTRU'CTIVENESS (*destruere*, to destroy). A term, in phrenology, indicative of a tendency to all kinds of destruction. It is common to man and the lower animals, being particularly developed in the carnivora. Its organ is situated, according to phrenolo-

gists, on each side of the head, immediately above the ear, corresponding to the squamous portion of the temporal bone.

DESUDA'TION (*desudatio*, from *desudare*, to sweat greatly). A violent sweating; profuse or morbid sweating.

DETE'RGENTS (*detergere*, to wipe away). *Abluents.* Substances which cleanse wounds, ulcers, &c., as stimulants or emollients.

DETERMINA'TION (*de*, from, *terminus*, a bound). Increased vascular action, resembling *congestion* in the blood being in excess, but differing from it in every other respect.

DETONA'TION (*detonare*, to thunder). A chemical term denoting combination or decomposition of certain bodies, which occurs with noise and frequently with combustion, on the application of a small degree of heat, or by means of friction, or a blow. *Detonating mercury* and *detonating silver* are the best known examples.

DETRAC'TIO. Literally, a drawing off; a term applied to certain surgical operations. Thus, *detractio lentis* is extraction of the lens; *detractio corporum liberorum* is removal of loose bodies in operations on joints; *detractio calculorum*, the removal of calculi, &c.

DETRI'TUS (*deterere*, to wear away). The waste of a tissue or organ; that which remains after disorganization.

DETRU'SION (*detrudere*, to thrust away). The act of thrusting away, as in the lateral displacement of the heart by extraneous pressure.

DETRU'SOR URI'NÆ (*detrudere*, to thrust out). The external longitudinal fibres of the muscular coat of the bladder which expel the urine.

DEU'TEROPATHY (δεύτερος, second, πάθος, disease). A term indicative of sympathetic diseases, or of the supervention of a second affection upon a first, and their connexion with each other.

DEUTEROPE'PSIA (δεύτερος, second, πέψις, digestion). The name given by Dr. Watson Bradshaw to a "second" or "secondary" process of digestion; supposed to occur in the upper part of the large intestine. See *Protopepsia.*

DEU'TOXIDE(δεύτερος,second). *Binoxide.* A term applied to a substance which is in the *second* degree of oxidation, or contains two equivalents of oxygen to one of some other body. This term is often used to denote a compound of 3 atoms of oxygen with 2 of metal, as in deutoxide of manganese, of lead, &c.

DEVE'LOPMENT. *Embryology.* A term employed in biology to include all those changes which a germ undergoes before it assumes the characters of the perfect individual—all the changes, for instance, which are undergone by a butterfly in passing from the fecundated ovum to the condition of an "imago" or perfect insect. See *Transformation* and *Metamorphosis.*

Development, retrograde or recurrent. This term relates to those forms of life in which the adult state is, in all appearance, a degraded form as compared with its earliest condition. This phenomenon is seen in animals which lead a free life when young, but are parasitic in their habits when fully grown. See *Epizoa.*

DEVIA'TION (*de*, from, *via*, the way). A going out of the way,

as in abnormal curvature of the spine, faulty direction of the teeth, the passage of the fluids into foreign vessels, &c.

DEVITRIFICA'TION. A term denoting a change which takes place in some varieties of glass when heated to nearly their melting point and allowed to cool slowly: they become converted into an opaque hard mass resembling porcelain (*Réaumur's porcelain*). The term denotes the depriving of the glass of its original transparent condition.

DEVONSHIRE COLIC. *Colic of Poitou.* A species of colic, occasioned by the introduction of lead into the system, and named from its frequent occurrence in Devonshire and Poitou, where lead was formerly used to destroy the acidity of the weak wines and cider made in those parts. It is also called *Painters' colic*, from the same cause.

DEW. The moisture insensibly deposited from the atmosphere on the surface of the earth. It occurs whenever that surface is lower in temperature than that of the *dew-point* of the atmosphere immediately in contact with it.

1. *Dew-point.* Herschel defines this as "the temperature which the air ought to have, so as to be exactly saturated with the quantity of vapour it actually contains." It is otherwise defined as the temperature of the atmosphere at which its moisture begins to be deposited, and to again disappear.

2. *Depression of the Dew-point.* This phrase denotes the quantity of heat to be abstracted, or the number of degrees of the thermometer below the actual temperature of the atmosphere which it requires to be cooled, in order that the vapour it contains may become so condensed.

DE'XTRAL ASPECT (*dexter*, right). A lateral aspect from the mesial plane towards the right. The term *dextrad* is used, adverbially, to signify "towards the dextral aspect."

DE'XTRINE (*dexter*, right). *British gum.* A gummy substance found in the interior of the cells of plants, and formed artificially by the action of heat, diastase, or acids upon starch. Its name is derived from its property of rotating the plane of polarization of light to the *right* hand.

Erythro-dextrine; achroo-dextrine. Dextrine coloured red by iodine, and dextrine uncoloured by iodine, respectively; they are derivatives of starch when acted on by saliva.

DEXTRO-CARDIA (*dexter*, right, καρδία, the heart). Transposition of the heart to the right side of the chest.

DE'XTROGYRE; LÆ'VOGYRE (*dexter*, right, *lævus*, left, *gyrus*, a circle). Terms applied to substances from their rotating the plane of polarization to the right or to the left, respectively.

DE'XTROSE (*dexter*, right). A name given to *grape-sugar*, from its rotating the plane of polarization to the right. See *Lævulose*.

DEXTRO-TARTARIC; LÆVO-TARTARIC. Terms applied to tartaric acid with reference to its mode of crystallization: the acid which is separated from the right-handed tartrate furnishes crystals which are hemihedral right-handedly; that from the left-handed tartrate furnishes left-handed hemihedral crystals. The former acid is termed *dextro-tartaric*, the latter *lævo-tartaric*.

DI- (δίς, twice). A prefix em-

ployed, in chemical terms, to denote two equivalents of the substance indicated by the noun following that of which the prefix forms a part, as *di*-chloride of mercury, i.e. a compound formed of two equivalents of chlorine and one of mercury. Compare *Bi-*.

DI'A- (διά). A Greek preposition, denoting *through*. Words compounded with διά imply *extension, diffusion, perversion, transition;* also that which in English and Latin is expressed by the prefixes *di-* or *dis-*, as in divido, to divide ; disjungo, to disjoin.

DIABE'TES (διαβαίνω, to pass over). Immoderate flow of saccharine urine. This is the true complaint ; but the terms *mellitus* and *insipidus* have been applied to it, according as the saccharine quality of the urine is, or is not, the characteristic symptom. See *Glycosuria* and *Melituria.*

1. *Diabetes, artificial.* The production of glycosuria by artificial means, as by puncturing the floor of the fourth ventricle. The term "artificial" in this case is not new, but the term "diabetes" had not the same meaning formerly as it has now ; it was looked on simply as polyuria.

2. *Diabetic sugar.* The sweet principle of most acid fruits, and of diabetic urine. It is also termed starch-sugar, sugar of fruits, grape-sugar, glucose, &c.

3. *Diabetic coma.* See *Coma.*

DIACHY'LON (διάχυλος, very juicy). An emollient digestive plaster, formerly prepared from expressed *juices.* It forms the *Emplastrum plumbi* of the Pharmacopœia. The preposition διὰ here denotes diffusion.

DI'ACID. A term applied to the *diamines,* from their capability of combining with two equivalents of hydrochloric or any similar acid. See *Amines.*

DIACLY'SMA (διάκλυσμα). A mouth-wash.

DIAD (δίς, twice). The term applied to an element the valency of which is equal to that of two atoms of hydrogen.

DIADE'LPHIA (δίς, twice, ἀδελφός, a brother). The seventeenth class of plants in Linnæus's system, in which the filaments of the stamens are united into two parcels, or *brotherhoods.* This is the strict meaning of the term, but it is customary to place in this class all the papilionaceous plants which have *united stamens,* whether in one parcel or two.

DIÆ'RESIS (διαίρεσις, a dividing). A solution of continuity. The operation of dividing any part of the body. The term has been applied to denote a cause of external aneurysm.

DIAGNO'SIS (διάγνωσις, a distinguishing). The act of discerning, or distinguishing, in general ; in medicine, the distinction of diseases. *Dia*-gnosis and *dis*-cernment exactly correspond. Diagnosis may be said to be the art of converting *symptoms* into signs.

DIAGO'METER, ELE'CTRICAL (διάγω, to conduct, μέτρον, a measure). An apparatus used by Rousseau for ascertaining the conducting power of oil, as a means of detecting its adulteration. It consists of one of Zamboni's dry piles, and a feebly-magnetized needle, moving freely on a pivot. The deviation of the needle is less in proportion to the low conducting power of the interposed substance.

DIALYSER (διάλυσις). An apparatus which consists of a piece of vegetable parchment tightly stretched over a hoop of gutta-percha.

DIALY'SES (διάλυσις, a loosing of one from anything). Solutions of continuity; an order of the class *locales* of Cullen.

DIA'LYSIS (διάλυσις, the separating from anything). A process of chemical analysis by means of liquid diffusion. It consists in the separation of dissolved substances from one another by taking advantage of the unequal rate at which they severally pass through moist diaphragms or septa. Those which pass through membranes freely, are found to be of crystalline character, and have been termed *crystalloid;* those which pass slowly, are found to be glutinous, and have been termed *colloid.*

DIAMAGNE'TIC. A term applied to those substances which place themselves equatorially, and by consequence, across (διά) the axial direction or line of *magnetic* force; in other words, *diamagnetic bodies* place their length at right angles to the line joining the two magnetic poles, as distinguished from *magnetic bodies,* which place themselves lengthwise between the two poles. See *Direction, Axial.*

DIA'METER, PARI'ETAL. The distance between the two parietal bones of the cranium, or, in popular language, the side-to-side diameter, as distinguished from the *occipito-frontal,* or fore-and-aft, diameter, or the distance between the forehead and the occiput. The latter is almost always the greater; when *more* than *two* inches greater, a skull is *long-headed;* when *less* than one, *short-headed.*

DIA'MIDES. A class of chemical compounds derived from ammonia, in which two equivalents of hydrogen in a double equivalent of ammonia are replaced by a *biatomic* radical, as in oxamide.

DIA'MINES. A class of organic bases which are formed upon the type of two atoms of ammonia, or diammonia. See *Amines.*

DI'AMOND. A gem; the crystallized and pure state of carbon, and the hardest and most brilliant body in nature. The old spelling, diam*ant,* is preferable to the modern, diam*ond,* for it tells more plainly of the quarter whence the word came. *Diamant* and *adamant* are only two forms of the same Greek word, ἀδάμας, invincible, which afterwards became the Latin word *adamas,* adamant or diamond.

DIA'NDRIA (δίς, twice, ἀνήρ, a man). The second class of plants in Linnæus's system, characterized by the presence of two stamens, provided that the stamens are not united at their base, nor combined with the style and stigma, nor separated from the pistil.

DIAPEDE'SIS (διαπήδησις, a leaping through or across, from πηδάω, to leap). A term formerly used to denote external aneurysm: "*Per diapedesin,*" says Sylvaticus, "*idest, rarefactis ejus tunicis.*" By διαπήδησις αἵματος, Hippocrates denotes a sweating of blood. It has more recently been used to express the passage of the blood cells through the walls of the vessels without any rupture of the latter.

DIA'PHANOUS (διαφανής, transparent). Transparent; the name given by Pinel to the serous membranes, from their transparency when detached from their organs, as the arachnoid, the omentum, &c. In *Chemistry,* the term denotes permeability to

light. *Dia*-phanous and *trans*-lucent exactly correspond.

DIAPHORÉSIS (διαφόρησις, perspiration; from διαφορέω, to carry from one place to another, and hence to throw off by perspiration—a sense derived from the *passage* of food *through* the body), increased perspiration. Hence—

Diaphoretics. Medicines which increase the natural exhalation of the skin, or restore it when suppressed. When they are so powerful as to occasion sweating, they are called *sudorifics.*

DIAPHOROMETRIC COMPASS (διαφορά, distinction, μέτρον, a measure). An instrument contrived by Dr. John Ogle for measuring the degree of discriminative power as regards contactile impressions possessed by the skin and certain parts of the mucous membrane in those affections of the nervous system in which this power of appreciation is interfered with. The term has been sometimes incorrectly called *diaphemetric.* See *Contactile discrimination.*

DI'APHRAGM (διάφραγμα, a partition-wall). *Midriff.* A circular muscle, placed transversely between the thorax and the abdomen, forming a movable partition between those two great cavities.

1. *Diaphragmatic Gout.* A term applied by Butter to the affection now called Angina Pectoris.

2. *Diaphragmitis.* Inflammation of the diaphragm. A term sometimes applied to that variety of partial pleurisy in which the effused fluid exists between the base of the lung and the diaphragm. The term *paraphrenitis* (φρήν, φρενός, the diaphragm) has been used in the same sense.

DIA'PHYSIS (διάφυσις, a growing through). A term applied to the middle part, or *body*, of the long or cylindrical bones.

DIA'PNOICS (διαπνοή, a passage for the wind; evaporation). A term synonymous with *diaphoretics* and *sudorifics.*

DIAPO'PHYSIS (διά, through or across, ἀπόφυσις, a process of bone). A term applied by Prof. Owen to the homologue of the upper transverse process of the neural arch of the vertebra. See *Vertebra.*

DIARRHŒ'A (διάῤῥοια, a flowing through). *Fluxus ventris; alvus fusa; lienteria.* A flux or looseness of the bowels without tenesmus. It is termed *crapulosa*, when caused by food improper in quality or quantity; *biliosa*, by excessive or acrid bile; *adiposa*, when there is a large quantity of fatty matter in the stools; *catarrhal*, when caused by catarrh of the intestinal mucous membrane; *infantile*, when occurring in infants and due to bad feeding or bad drainage; *summer diarrhœa* occurs during hot weather, and is accompanied by cramps, thirst, and sometimes by collapse; *serosa*, when inflammatory, the mucous membrane being much congested, and the evacuations abundant and watery with shreds of fibrine; *mucosa*, by increased secretion of the mucous follicles; *lienterica*, when the aliment passes in the evacuations almost unaltered; *fibrinosa*, when the discharges occur in the form of shreds or tubular membranes; and *sympathetica*, when induced by other affections.

DIARTHRO'SIS (διά, and ἄρθρωσις, articulation). A species of movable articulation allowing of movement in almost any direction, as the shoulder joint. Here the

preposition διά denotes separation, and so mobility; whereas in *synarthrosis*, or immovable articulation, the preposition σύν denotes connexion, and so immobility. The term *diarthrosis* is the Greek synonym of the Latin *abarticulation*.

DI'ARY FEVER (*dies*, a day). *Ephemera*. The simplest form of fever, distinguished by Dr. Fordyce as *simple fever;* it has one series of increase and decrease, with a tendency to exacerbation and remission, for the most part appearing twice in twenty-four hours.

DIASTA'LTIC (διά, through, along, στέλλω, to contract). A term applied by Marshall Hall to the series of actions which take place *through* the spinal system as their essential seat. It is intended to express the actions otherwise called *excito-motory* or *reflex*.

DIA'STASE (διάστασις, *diastasis*, separation). A substance formed during the germination of plants, and artificially prepared from malt. It is named in allusion to the *separation*, or rather, alteration, it effects among the constituent atoms of starch.

DIA'STASIS (διάστασις, separation). A forcible separation of bones, without fracture.

DIASTATIC FERMENT. A ferment found in saliva, and in the pancreatic juice; it has the power of changing starch into maltose and glucose.

DIA'STATIZED ORGANIC IRON. A tonic remedy, introduced by Dr. Victor Baud, and consisting of cress-seed, absorbed in a solution of iron, and then submitted to a process of active germination, the process being arrested at the very moment when it acquires its greatest vital energy. The iron is thus "made organic," and is also "diastatized." *Diastatized Iodine* is a remedy prepared by a similar process.

DIA'STOLE' (διαστολή, a drawing asunder; dilatation). The dilatation of the heart and arteries; opposed to *systole*, or contraction.

DIATHE'RMANOUS (διά, through, θερμαίνω, to warm). A Greek term denoting free permeability to radiant heat, and synonymous with the Latin term *transcalent*.

Diathermancy. The property, possessed by nearly all diathermanous bodies, of admitting the passage only of certain species of calorific rays. When the *quantity* of heat transmitted independently of the *quality* is to be denoted, the term *diathermaneity* has been suggested by Melloni, in order to preserve the same termination as in the word *diaphaneity*, indicating the analogous property in relation to light.

DIA'THESIS (διάθεσις, a placing in order; disposition). Constitutional disposition to particular diseases, as the rheumatic, the scrofulous, the hæmorrhagic, the calculous diathesis.

Diathesis spasmodica. A general term for an irritable weakness of nervous constitution, in which, if there be not positive disease, there is the well-prepared ground of disease.

DIAZO-REACTION. The reaction produced when a freshly made mixture of sodic nitrite and sulphanilic acid in acid solution is added to the urine of typhoid fever; a port-wine coloured ring is formed at the junction of the mixture with the urine and a characteristic pink froth is produced when the whole is shaken up. This reaction is not confined to the urine of typhoid fever, but is also found in that of measles and typhus.

DIB'ASIC. The term applied to acids which possess two atoms of hydrogen capable of being replaced by bases.

DICHLAMY'DEOUS (δίς, twice, χλαμύς, a cloak). A term applied to a flower which has two envelopes—a calyx and a corolla. See *Monochlamydeous.*

DICHO'GAMY (δίχα, doubly, γαμέω, to marry). A term indicating that, in hermaphrodite flowers, the male and female organs are very commonly not in a functional state at the same time.

DICHO'TOMY (δίχα, doubly, τέμνω, to divide). A term expressing, in botany, a mode of branching by constant forking or *bifurcation,* as in the veins of fern-leaves and the branches of the Doom-Palm. The principle may be extended, and the terms *trichotomy, tetrachotomy,* and *pentachotomy* be employed.

DI'CHROISM (δίς, double, χρόα, colour). A term applied to that property of certain crystals by which they exhibit different colours according to the position of their axes to the incident pencil of light. This property was first discovered in the mineral *iolite,* which was accordingly termed *dichroite.*

DI'CHROOSCOPE (δίχροος, two-coloured, σκοπέω, to investigate). An optical apparatus invented for representing interferences, spectra in coloured lights, polarization of light, &c.

DICLE'SIUM. The carpological name of a spurious fruit consisting of achænia enclosed in a hardened perianth or corolla, as in spinacia, mirabilis, &c.

DI'CLINOUS (δίς, twice, κλίνη, a bed). A designation of plants in which the stamens are present in one flower and the pistil in another. *Monœcious* and *diœcious* plants are both *diclinous.*

DICOTYLE'DONES (δίς, twice, κοτυληδών, a seed-lobe). Plants whose embryo contains two cotyledons or seed-lobes. See *Cotyledon.*

DICRO'TIC (δίκροτος, double-beating, from δίς, twice, κροτέω, to beat). A term applied to the pulse, where the artery conveys the sensation of a double pulsation, and its sphygmographic tracing shows two marked waves to each beat of the heart, the second occurring during the downstroke of the lever.

DICTY'ITIS (δίκτυον, a net, and, hence, the *retina*). Inflammation of the retina. This term might fairly replace the barbarous *retinitis.* See also *Amphiblestroides.*

DI'CTYOGENS (δίκτυον, a net, γεννάω, to produce). The name of a division of Endogenous plants, of which the stem has the structure of endogens, the root that of the stem of exogens nearly, with *netted* or reticulated, disarticulating leaves, as Smilax. They constitute a subdivision of the *Spermogens* of Lindley.

DICTY'OPSIA (δίκτυον, a net, ὄψις, sight). The appearance of net-like muscæ volitantes.

DIDOT'S OPERATION. A plastic operation for separating webbed fingers from each other suggested by Dr. Didot of Liege.

DI'DYMI (δίδυμος, double). Twins. An obsolete term for the testes. The *Epi-didymis* is the body which lies *above* the testes.

DIDY'MIUM (δίδυμος, twin). A metal discovered in cerite, and named from its being, as it were, the *twin*-brother of lanthanum, which was previously found in the same body.

DIDYNA'MIA (δίς, twice, δύναμις, power). The fourteenth class of Linnæus's system of plants, characterized by the presence of four stamens, of which two are long, two short; such stamens are called *didynamous*.

DIEFFENBACH'S OPERATION. The restoration of the upper or lower eyelid by grafting thereon a portion of skin removed from the cheek.

DIELE'CTRIC (δια δίς. ἤλεκρον, amber). The term given by Faraday to substances which do not conduct electricity.

DIET; DIETETICS (δίαιτα, regimen). The food proper for invalids. The terms are nearly synonymous with hygiene and regimen. *La diète*, used by French physicians, means extreme abstinence.

DIET DRINK (δίαιτα, regimen). The *Decoct. Sarsaparillæ comp.* of the Pharmacopœia, consisting of sarsaparilla, sassafras, guaiacum-wood, fresh liquorice, and mezereon.

DIETH'YLAMINE. Ammonia in which two atoms of hydrogen are replaced by two equivalents of the alcohol radical ethyl.

DIFFUSION. 1. The process by which gases and liquids, when *in contact*, pass through each other and intermingle, although not necessarily related by chemical affinity. 2. The process by which gases, when *separated* from one another by a porous septum or lamina, tend to an equilibrium of mixture through the intervening substance. See *Endosmosis* and *Atmolysis*.

1. *Diffusion Tube.* An instrument for determining the rate of diffusion for different gases. It is simply a graduated tube, twelve inches in length, closed at one end by plaster of Paris, a substance, when moderately dry, possessed of the requisite porosity.

2. *Diffusion Volume.* A term adopted to express the different disposition of gases to interchange particles; the diffusion-volume of air being 1, that of hydrogen gas is 3·83.

DIGA'STRIC GROOVE. A longitudinal depression of the mastoid process, giving attachment to the digastricus muscle.

DIGA'STRICUS (δίς, twice, γαστήρ, a belly). Having two bellies; the name of a muscle attached to the *os hyoïdes;* it is sometimes called *biventer maxillæ inferioris;* it depresses the lower jaw. The term is also applied to one of the interior *profundi* of Meckel, given off by the facial nerve; the other is called the stylo-hyoideus.

DIGE'NESIS (δίς, twice, γένεσις, generation). Reproduction in two different ways; the term is applied to plants which multiply by sexual and asexual methods.

DIGE'STER. An iron or copper vessel, in which water and other materials can be heated considerably beyond their boiling points. The apparatus was introduced by Papin, and is hence called Papin's digester.

DIGE'STION (*digerere*, from *diversim gerere*, to carry into different parts). A term employed in various senses:—

1. In *Physiology*, the change of the food into *chyme* by the mouth, stomach, and small intestines; and the absorption and distribution of the more nutritious parts, or the *chyle*, through the system.

2. In *Surgery*, the bringing of a wound into a state in which it forms healthy pus, in which it is

disposed to suppurate. Applications which promote this object are called *digestives*.

3. In *Chemistry*, the continued action of a solvent upon any substance. The operation is similar to that of maceration, but is promoted by heat ranging from 90° to 100°.

4. "Scholars of the seventeenth century often employ a word of their own language in the same latitude as its equivalent possessed in the Greek or Latin; as though it entered into all the rights of its equivalent, and corresponded with it in all points, because it corresponded in one. Thus 'coctus' meaning 'digested,' why should not 'digested' mean all which 'coctus' meant? But one of the meanings of 'coctus' is 'ripened;' 'digested,' therefore, might be employed in the same sense. 'Splendid fires, aromatic spices, rich wines, and well-*digested* fruits.'" (*J. Taylor.*)—*Trench.*

DIGE'STIVE FERMENTS. These are the active principles of the different digestive fluids of the alimentary tract; namely, *ptyalin*, in saliva; *pepsin*, in gastric juice; *trypsin*, in pancreatic juice; and others less known as the curdling ferment of gastric juice.

DIGE'STIVE SALT OF SYLVIUS. A salt discovered by Sylvius, since named muriate of potash, and now chloride of potassium.

DIGITAL CAVITY (*digitus*, a finger). Another name for the *posterior cornu* of each lateral ventricle of the brain.

DIGITALI'NUM (*digitalis*, pertaining to the finger). Digitalin; an active poison, procured from the leaf of *Digitalis purpurea*. The blossoms resemble finger-cases, and the plant has accordingly been called "thimble-wort." See *Foxglove*.

DIGITIGRA'DA (*digitus*, a finger, *grado*, to walk). Animals, such as dogs and cats, which walk on the phalanges.

DI'GITUS (*digerere*, to point out). A finger or a toe—*pes altera manus*. The fingers of the hand are the *index*, or forefinger; the *medius*, or middle finger; the *annularis*, or ring-finger; and the *auricularis*, or little finger. The bones of the fingers are called *phalanges*.

DI'GITUS HIPPOCRATICUS. The club-shaped finger-ends seen in patients with chronic phthisis, and valvular disease of the heart.

DIGY'NIA (δίς, twice, γυνή, a woman). The second order in Linnæus's system of plants, characterized by the presence of two styles in the flower, or of a single style deeply cleft into two parts.

DILATA'TION (*dilatare*, to make wide, from diversim fero, tuli, *latum*). The act of enlarging or making wide anything. In physiology, it may be a *temporary* act, as in the diastole of the heart; in pathology, a *permanent* act, as in passive aneurysm of that organ; in surgery, it is the enlargement of a canal, orifice, or organ by operation or disease.

Dilatation, cardiac. Hypertrophy of the heart with dilatation. It is termed *active*, when the dilatation predominates over the hypertrophy; *simple*, when the thickness of the walls is normal; *passive* or *attenuated*, when the walls are thinned.

DILATA'TOR (*dilatare*, to make wide). The general name of several muscles which serve to widen parts, as *dilatator* conchæ, &c.

DILATORS, BARNES'S. Fiddle-shaped indiarubber bags, which can be introduced into the os uteri and slowly filled with water through an attached tube which may be closed by turning a stop-cock.

DI'LUENTS (*diluere*, to dilute). Watery liquors, which are supposed to increase the fluidity of the blood, and render several of the secreted and excreted fluids less viscid. See *Demulcents*.

DILU'TIO ; DILU'TUM (*diluere*, to wash off). The former term denotes the act of diluting ; the latter denotes a liquid in which something has been dissolved. *Anglice*, a solution. See *Preface*, par. 3.

DIMO'RPHIC PLANTS (δίς, twice, μορφή, form). Plants in which a single species presents two distinct forms, similar to each other in all respects except in their reproductive organs, the one form having a long pistil and short stamens, the other a short pistil and long stamens. See *Trimorphic Plants*.

DIMO'RPHISM (δίς, twice, μορφή, form). The property of many solid bodies to assume two incompatible crystalline forms ; such as sulphur, carbon, arsenious acid, &c.

DINGLER'S GREEN. A new green colouring matter, consisting of a mixture of phosphate of chromium and phosphate of lime.

DI'NUS (δίνος or δίνη, vortex). Vertigo, or giddiness ; illusory gyration of the person, or of the objects surrounding him.

DIŒ'CIA (δίς, twice, οἶκος, a house). The twenty-second class of plants in Linnæus's system, in which the stamens and pistils are in separate flowers, and on separate plants, as in mercurialis, &c.

DIO'GENES'S CUP. A term applied to the cup-like cavity of the hand, occasioned by bending the metacarpal bone of the little finger.

DIO'PTRE (διόπτομαι, to see through). The unit of measurement now generally adopted for expressing the focal length of lenses used in ophthalmic practice ; one dioptre (1D.) is equal to a metre, two dioptres (2D.) to half a metre focal length, and so on. To express dioptres in English inches, divide the number of inches in a metre (39.37) by the number of dioptres.

DIORTHO'SIS (διόρθωσις, a making straight, as in the setting of a limb—*Hipp.*). The restoration of parts to their proper situation ; the reduction of a fractured or luxated limb.

DIO'SMIN. A brownish-yellow, bitter extractive matter procured from several species of Barosma, formerly Diosma. See *Buchu*.

DIO'XIDE. According to the electro-chemical theory, the elements of a compound may, in relation to each other, be considered oppositely electric ; the equivalents of the *negative* element may then be distinguished by Latin numerals, those of the *positive* by Greek ; thus, a *bin*-oxide denotes a compound which contains two equivalents of the *negative* element oxygen ; whereas a *di*-oxide indicates that one equivalent of oxygen is combined with two of some *positive* body ; *dioxide* is now always used in the same sense as *binoxide*.

DIPHTHE'RIA (διφθέρα, a prepared hide, a piece of leather). "A specific disease, with membranous exudation on a mucous surface (generally of the mouth, fauces, and air-passages), or occasionally on a wound."—*Nom. of Dis.*

Under the term *diphtherite*,

Bretonneau included, not only the acute and gangrenous varieties of pharyngitis, both of which are accompanied by exudation of a *false membrane*, but also inflammation of the trachea; and he contends that this peculiar disease is identical with croup, arising from the same causes, and requiring the same mode of treatment.

DIPLE'GIC (δίς, twice, πληγή, a stroke). The designation of a form of paralysis where both sides of the body are affected to a similar extent, as in bilateral facial paralysis.

DI'PLOE (διπλόη, a fold, doubling, especially the overlapping of the bones of the skull). *Meditullium.* The cellular osseous tissue which separates the two tables of the skull from each other.

DIPLOGE'NESIS (διπλοῦς, double, γένεσις, generation). Double generation, owing to the union of two germs.

DIPLO'MA (δίπλωμα, anything folded double). Originally, letters patent of a prince, written on waxed tables *folded together*. The term is now restricted to an instrument by which a legalized corporation confers a title of dignity, or a privilege to practise in a learned profession.

DI'PLO-NEU'RA (διπλοῦς, double, νεῦρον, a nerve). A term applied by Dr. Grant to the Second Sub-kingdom of Animals, or *Helminthoida*, comprising the various forms of Worms, in which the nervous columns have their ganglionic enlargements very slightly developed, and are marked by a greater lateral separation from each other along the median line, than is observed in the next sub-kingdom. The classes are polygastrica, rotifera, suctoria, cirrhopoda, and annulida.

DIPLO'PSIS (διπλοῦς, double, ὤψ, the eye, from ὄπτομαι, to see). *Diplopia. Visus duplicatus.* Double vision; a disease of the eye, in which the person sees an object double or triple; incomplete or *incipient amaurosis.* This disease is of two kinds:—1. The patient sees an object double, treble, &c., only when he is looking at it with both his eyes, the object appearing single on his shutting one eye; or, 2. The patient sees every object double, whether he surveys it with one or both his eyes. *Uniocular diplopsis* is a form of double vision occurring when one eye only is used.

DIPLOTE'GIA. The name given, in carpology, by Desvaux to an inferior capsule, dehiscing by spores, as in campanula.

DIPPEL'S OIL. An animal oil procured by the destructive distillation of animal matter, especially of albuminous and gelatinous substances. It is synonymous with *bone oil.*

DI'PSACUS (δίψακος, a disease of the kidneys, attended with violent thirst—*Galen*). A name formerly given to diabetes, from the thirst accompanying that affection.

DIPSOMA'NIA (δίψα, thirst, μανία, madness). A form of partial moral mania, inducing a propensity to drunkenness. But the term means "a mania for being thirsty," and would be well replaced by the word *potomania*, from πότος, a drinking.

Dipsomania and *alcoholism.* Dr. Magnan states that dipsomania is a form of instinctive monomania, whilst alcoholism is a poisoning. Trélat says that "drunkards are men who get drunk when they get the chance of drinking, while dipsomaniacs are people suffering from

disease who get drunk whenever they get an attack of their peculiar disorder."

DIPSO'SIS (δίψα, thirst). Morbid thirst; excessive or impaired desire of drinking.

DIRECTION, AXIAL; EQUATORIAL. The *axial direction*, or line of magnetic force, is that which connects the two poles of a magnet; the *equatorial direction* is that which is perpendicular to the axial. Bodies which place themselves across the axial direction are termed *diamagnetic*.

DIRE'CTOR (*dirigere*, to direct). A narrow, grooved instrument, of silver or steel, used to direct the knife in dividing any part.

DI'RIGENS (*dirigere*, to direct). An ancient constituent in a prescription, meaning that which *directs* the operation of the associated substances; thus, *Nitre*, in conjunction with *Squill*, is diuretic; with *Guaiacum*, it is diaphoretic.

DIRT-EATING. *Geophagie*. A strange practice constituting one of the chief endemic diseases of all tropical America.—*Dr. Galt*.

DIS-. A Latin inseparable particle, denoting, when prefixed to verbs, *asunder*, *in pieces*, *apart*, *in two*. It sometimes retains its unaltered form, as in *dis*location; sometimes it assimilates its *s* to the following consonant, as in *dif*fusion, or it may reject the *s* altogether, as in *di*gestion, *di*luent, &c.

DISARTICULA'TION (*dis*, an inseparable particle denoting *asunder*, and *articulus*, a joint). Amputation of a limb performed at a joint. *De-articulation* is an obsolete term.

DISC, OPTIC. The pale oval prominence marking the entrance of the optic nerve into the eye-ball.

DISCISSION (*discindo*, to separate). The operation of rupturing the lens capsule previous to its removal for cataract.

DISCOLORATION. A morbid stain of the skin, as the pigmentary, the syphilitic, the hæmorrhagic, the parasitic, the chemical. See *Macula*.

DISCRE'TE (*discretus*, separated). A term applied to certain exanthemata, in which the papulæ or pustules are separated from one another, as opposed to the term *confluent*, or flowing together.

DISCUS PROLI'GERUS (*discus*, a disk, *proles*, offspring, *gerere*, to bear). *Discus vitellinus*. The proligerous disk or layer; a granular layer, situated generally towards the most prominent part of the ovarian vesicle, in the centre of which is the true ovum or ovule.

DISCU'SSION (*discutere*, to shatter). A shaking, a breaking up or dispersing, a dissolution and removal—as of a tumour. See *Discutients*.

DISCU'TIENTS (*discutere*, to shake into pieces). Substances which possess a power of resolving or "discussing" tumours.

DISEASE. This term was once applied to any distress or discomfort, but is now limited to a sick and suffering condition of body, to change of structure, as distinguished from disordered function. *Disease* is termed *acute*, when severe and of short duration, *chronic*, when less severe and of long continuance; *sporadic*, when arising from occasional causes, as cold, fatigue; *epidemic*, when arising from a general cause, as excessive heat, contagion; *endemic*, when prevailing locally, as from marsh-miasma; *intercurrent*, when it is sporadic, occurring in the midst of epidemic or endemic

disease. *English disease* is rickets; *blue disease*, Cyanosis; *Zymotic disease*, one due to the introduction into the body and the multiplication therein of a special germ.

DISINFE'CTANTS. Mechanical and other agents which destroy miasmata, both odorous and inodorous, and prevent the growth of septic organisms. *The Disinfecting Liquid* of Labarraque consists of a solution of chlorinated soda; that of Burnet, of a solution of chloride of zinc; that of Condy, of a manganate of soda.

DISINTEGRA'TION (*dis*, and *integrare*, to make whole). The destruction of cohesion, the breaking up into pieces. The pathological condition of the spinal cord, designated by Lockhart Clarke as "granular disintegration," has been referred by Benedikt to a process of *lymphorrhagia*.

DISK or DISC (*discus*, a flat plate). A term signifying, in botany, any ring or whorl of glands, scales, or other bodies that surround the base of an ovary, intervening between it and the stamens. In its most common state, it is a fleshy wax-like ring, as in the orange.

DISLOCA'TION (*dislocare*, to put out of place). The displacement of the articular surfaces of a bone from their natural situation. The term is nearly synonymous with *luxation*, which is not quite so generally applied, and suggests more of external force. It is usual, for instance, to speak of the *dislocation*, not the *luxation*, of the internal cartilage of the knee; and the latter term is seldom, if ever, used in describing the displacement of the small bones of the wrist or instep, or of single vertebræ. See *Loco-motus*.

1. *Dislocations* are distinguished, with respect to *extent*, into the *complete* and the *incomplete*; the latter term is applied when the articular surfaces still remain partially in contact; this occurs in ginglymoid articulations only, as those of the foot, knee, and elbow. The complete dislocation almost always occurs in the orbicular articulations.

2. The *Direction of a Dislocation* is named *upward*, *downward*, *forward*, and *backward*, in the orbicular articulations; and *lateral*, *forward*, and *backward*, in the ginglymoid.

3. *Dislocations* are further distinguished, according to the accompanying circumstances, into the *simple*, when, unattended by a wound, communicating internally with the joint and externally with the air; and the *compound*, when attended by such a wound.

4. When a *Dislocation* occurs in consequence of a disease destroying the cartilages, ligaments, and articular cavities of the bones, it is termed *spontaneous*.

5. Desault divided *Dislocations* of the humerus into the *primitive*, which are the sudden effects of external violence, and the *consecutive*, which follow the former, from the influence of other causes, as of a fresh fall, while the arm is separated from the trunk.

DISLOCATION OF MEMORY. A term proposed by Sir Henry Holland for the phenomena of complete but temporary forgetfulness.

DISPE'NSATORY (*dispensatorium*, an apothecary's diary or day-book). A treatise of the composition of medicines; a *private*, not *officinal*, pharmacopœia.

DISPERSION (*dispergo*, to scatter). The decomposition of a beam of white light into its con-

stituent rays of different refrangibility.

DISPLA'CEMENT. 1. A term applied to a pharmaceutical process by which the soluble matter of drugs is removed or *displaced* in the highest state of concentration, and by means of the least possible amount of fluid. 2. The term *displacement* is also used as synonymous with *couching*—an operation for cataract.

DISPORA CAUCASICA. A rod-shaped organism with a sphere at either end (hence the name); the rods are matted together into small white bodies called "Kephir" grains, which have the power of setting up both an alcoholic and an acid fermentation when placed in milk.

DISSECTING ANEURYSM. See *Aneurysm.*

DISSE'CTION (*dissecare*, to cut in pieces). The display of the different structures of the animal body, by means of the scalpel, comprising the several branches called *osteotomy*, *myotomy*, *neurotomy*, &c.

DISSE'PIMENTS (*dissepire*, to separate). The partitions inside of a fruit which are formed by the union of the sides of its constituent carpels. Dissepiments are therefore necessarily alternate with the stigma. See *Phragmata.*

DISSOCIA'TION (*dissociatio*, a separation). A term employed in chemistry, originally almost synonymously with *decomposition.*—1. Recently, M. Deville has used the term to indicate the partial and gradual decomposition which bodies undergo when exposed to a temperature *below* that at which they are decomposed in bulk, which is their true temperature or decomposition. Dr. Wurtz employs the term to characterize the temporary disjunction which certain bodies undergo at *elevated* temperatures into elements which are ready to recombine when the temperature becomes lowered.

The term "dissociation" is perhaps not a strictly appropriate one, since it implies that a union is broken up into *socii*, or members of like kind, while, in the phenomena in question, chemical compounds are resolved into components which are essentially different from one another. See *Thermolysis.*

DISSOLUTION (*dissolvo*, to loosen). The act of loosening or dissolving. A term used by Hughlings Jackson and applied to the scientific study of disease, which he regards as a product of dissolution as opposed to evolution.—*Power and Sedgewick.*

DI'STAL ASPECT (*distare*, to stand apart). An aspect of a bone or of a *situation from* the trunk or towards the extremity. (See *Cardiac.*) The term *distad*, used adverbially, signifies "towards the distal aspect."

DISTAL LIGATURE. A ligature placed on an artery beyond the aneurysm, *i.e.*, the latter being between the ligature and the heart.

DISTI'CHIASIS (δισταχία, a double line, as of ships, as of eyelashes; from δίς, twice, στίχος, a row). An affection in which each tarsus has a double row of eyelashes, some of which, inclining inward, irritate the eye, and keep up ophthalmia. See *Trichiasis.*

DI'STICHOUS (δίς, twice, στίχος, a row). Arranged in two rows; a term applied, in botany, to the florets of a spikelet, to the grains of an ear, of grasses.

DISTILLA'TION (*destillare*, to drop by little and little). The conversion of a liquid into vapour by heat, and its subsequent condensa-

tion into the liquid form in a separate vessel by cold.—1. Sometimes the volatile matter condenses as a *solid* body, and then the process is called *sublimation*. 2. When the product obtained is the result of a *change* induced by heat upon the original substance, out of contact with air, the process is named *destructive* or *dry distillation*. 3. When a liquid possessing a definite boiling-point is separated from other liquids possessing other boiling-points, the process is termed *fractional distillation*. 4. When the process of distillation is repeated many times, in order to obtain perfect purity from the less volatile matter, it is termed *rectification*. Other terms are—

1. *Destillatio per latus*, in which the vapour passes *laterally* from the retort to the receiver, where it is condensed.

2. *Destillatio per ascensum*, in which the vapour *ascends* into the head of the still, and thence passes into the worm, before it is condensed.

3. *Destillatio per descensum*, in which the vapour *descends* into a lower cavity of the vessel, to be condensed, the fire being placed over the materials.

DI'STOMA (δίς, twice, στόμα, the mouth). The name of a genus of sterelminthous parasitic worms, of which the species *crassum* infests the duodenum; *lanceolatum*, the hepatic duct and intestines; *ophthalmolobium*, the eye; *heterophyes*, the small intestines; and *hepaticum*, the liver of sheep and cattle. See *Bilharzia*.

DISTO'RTION (*distorquere*, to wrest aside). A term applied to the spine, or limbs, when they are bent from their natural form. When the distortion is congenital, it is termed *malformation*.

DISTO'RTOR ORIS (*distorquere*, to twist on one side). A name given to one of the zygomatic muscles, from its *distorting the mouth*, as in rage, grinning, &c.

DI'STRIX (δίς, twice, θρίξ, the hair). Forky hair; a disease of the hair, in which it splits at the ends.

DITHIO'NIC ACID (δίς, twice, θεῖον, sulphur). A term applied by Berzelius to hyposulphuric acid. The hyposulphurous acid he calls *dithionous*. Each contains two atoms of sulphur or thiosulphuric acid.

DIURE'SIS (οὐρέω, to pass in urine, *Hipp.*, or, absolutely, to pass urine). *Urina frequens*. This term is applied, though improperly, to an *abundant* excretion of urine. Hence the term *diuretics*, applied to medicines which augment the urinary discharge, and facilitate its expulsion from the bladder, as cantharis, digitalis, &c. See *Polyuria*.

Diuresis, chronic. A term applied by Sir Thomas Watson to the disease vaguely designated as *diabetes insipidus*. The excess of water, or the greater or less quantity of urea, in the urine, than exists in a state of health, has been termed by Dr. Willis, *hydruria*, *azoturia*, and *anazoturia*, respectively.

DIURNA'TION (*diurnus*, daily). A term introduced by Marshall Hall to express the state of some animals, as the bat, during the day, contrasted with their activity at night. Compare *Hybernation*.

DIVAGA'TION (*divagari*, to wander about). A going astray. A state of rambling in mind or in speech.

DIV'ALENT. A term in chemistry applied to an element or radical which is capable of uniting with two univalent elements or radicals.

DIVARICA'TION (*divaricare*, to straddle). The bifurcation, or separating into two, of an artery, a nerve, &c. *Divaricatio palpebrarum* is a synonym for ectropium, or eversion of the eyelids. Branches of trees are called *divaricating*, when they spread out at right angles from the stem.

DIVERTI'CULUM (*divertere*, to turn different ways). A by-passage; a hole to get out at; a blind tube branching out of a longer one, especially out of the small intestine. *Diverticulum Nuckii* is the peritoneal pouch surrounding the round ligament of the uterus. *Diverti'culum Meckelii* is a small pouch occasionally found attached to the lower end of the ileum; it represents the proximal portion of the vitello-intestinal duct.

DOBEREINER'S LAMP. An instrument, invented by Professor Dobereiner, of Jena, for producing an instantaneous light, by throwing a jet of hydrogen gas upon recently-prepared spongy platinum; the metal instantly becomes red hot, and then sets fire to the gas, which, in turn, lights a candle placed in front of it.

DO'CHMIUS ANCHYLOSTOMUM. See *Anchylostomum Duodenale*.

DOCIMA'STIC ART (δοκιμάζω, to prove by trial). The art of assaying; the testing of medicines and poisons.

DODECAGY'NIA (δώδεκα, twelve, γυνή, a woman). The designation of those *orders* of plants, in the Linnæan system, which are characterized by the presence of twelve styles.

DODECA'NDRIA (δώδεκα, twelve, ἀνήρ, a man). The eleventh class of plants in the Linnæan system, characterized by the presence of from twelve to nineteen stamens, provided they do not adhere by their filaments.

DOLA'BRIFORM (*dolabra*, an axe, *forma*, likeness). Axe-like; a term applied, in botany, to certain fleshy leaves somewhat resembling an old-fashioned axe-head, as in a species of mesembryanthemum.

DOLICHOCE'PHALOUS (δολιχός, long, κεφαλή, the head). Having a skull whose antero-posterior diameter, or that from the frontal to the occipital bone, exceeds the transverse diameter, as many African tribes.

DONOVAN'S SOLUTION. Liquor arsenici et hydrargyri hydriodatis.

DO'RSAL ASPECT (*dorsum*, the back). An aspect towards the dorsum or back-bone. The term *dorsad*, used adverbially, signifies towards "the dorsal aspect."

DORSA'LIS PENIS. The superior division of the internal pudic nerve, distributed to the glans penis; the terminal branch of the internal pudic artery.

DORSTE'NIA. A genus of *Urticaceous* plants, in which the flowers are arranged upon a fleshy receptacle, usually flat and expanded, and of very variable form. The *D. Braziliensis* is said to yield the *contrajerva-root* which occurs in the shops.

DO'RSUM. The back of a man or other animal. Hence the terms *dorsal*, appertaining to the back; *dorsi-spinal*, applied to a plexus of veins connected with the processes and arches of the vertebræ; *dorsocervical*, the designation of a region at the back part of the neck; and *dorso-costalis*, *dorso-scapularis*, and *dorso-trachelius*, names of muscles, respectively synonymous with the

serratus posticus superior, the rhomboideus minor, and the splenius colli, muscles.

DOSIS (δόσις, from δίδαμι, to give). A dose; a determinate quantity of anything *given*. At the age of twenty-one the full dose may be given. But for children under twelve years of age, the doses of most medicines should be diminished in the proportion of the age, to the age increased by twelve. Thus—

At one year the dose is $\frac{1}{1+12}=\frac{1}{13}$th of the full dose.

At two years ... ... $\frac{2}{2+12}=\frac{1}{7}$th ,, ,,

At three years ... ... $\frac{3}{3+12}=\frac{1}{5}$th ,, ,,

At four years ... ... $\frac{4}{4+12}=\frac{1}{4}$th ,, ,,

It should be carefully remembered, however, that infants bear opiates far worse, and purgatives better, than according to the rule.

DO'SSIL. A pledget of lint, made up in a cylindrical form.

DOTHINE'NTERITE (δοθιήν, a pustule, ἔντερον, an intestine). A term applied by M. Bretonneau to inflammation and ulceration of the glands of Peyer and Brunner, which he considered to be the essential character of a large class of fevers, particularly the typhoid.

DOUBLE-FLUID SERIES. A term applied by Dr. Williams, with reference to his doctrine of the distinct *blood proper* and *chylo-aqueous fluids*, to those invertebrate animals corresponding to the radiate and articulate series of systematic zoologists. To the whole molluscan series, in which the chain diverges from the radiate and articulate chain, he devotes the term *single-fluid series*.

DOUBLE REFRACTION. See *Refraction*.

DOUBLE SALTS. Salts which combine with each other, as *alum*, which is a combination of sulphate of alumina and sulphate of potash. In naming this double salt, it is enough to say, sulphate of alumina and potash, for there are not two acids in a double salt, although there are two bases.

DOUBLE TOUCH. A term applied to surgical examination per rectum and per vaginam at the same time.

DOUBLES. *Double Epsom Salts*. A term applied to the *single Epsom salts*, after they have been drained, dissolved, and recrystallized. See *Singles*.

DOUCHE. The French term for a shower-bath. A cold affusion; a column or current of fluid directed to, or made to fall upon, some part of the body. According as the fluid employed is water or aqueous vapour, the application is called the *liquid douche*, or the *vapour douche*. According to the direction in which it is applied, we have the *descending*, the *lateral*, and the *ascending* douche.

DOUGLAS'S POUCH. A pouch of peritoneum placed between the uterus and the rectum. Douglas was a London Physician (1675–1742).

DOUGLAS'S FOLD. The

semilunar fold of the lower free border of the posterior layer of the sheath of the rectus abdominis muscle.

DOVE-TAIL JOINT. The suture or serrated articulation, as of the bones of the head. See *Articulation.*

DOVER'S POWDER. A valuable sudorific, consisting of the *Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ Compositus* of the pharmacopœia. Ten grains contain one grain of opium. The *dose* is from 5 to 10 grains.

DOWELLING. The name suggested by Prof. Bennett of Dublin, for the operation of pegging together, by means of silver pegs or dowels, the cut surfaces of the femur and tibia after excision of the knee-joint.

DRACHM (δραχμή, from δράσσομαι, to grasp with the hand). Literally, a handful, or *manipulus* of the Latins. An Attic weight of about 66 grains avoirdupois. Now, an eighth part of an ounce. This is an instance of a term having narrowed its meaning in time.

DRACONTI'ASIS (δρακόντιον, dim. of δράκων, a snake). A helminthic disease produced in the human body, especially in the subcutaneous areolar tissue of the feet and legs, by the presence of the Dracunculus Medinensis, Filaria Medinensis, or Guinea-worm. See *Guinea-worm.*

DRA'GANTIN. A mucilage obtained from gum-tragacanth.

DRAGE'ES. *Drages.* Sugar-plums; lately employed for administering medicines. In some of these the centres or nuclei are almonds, or some seeds or fruit; in others, the nuclei are pills or boluses; in a third variety, the centres consist of a liquid; in some forms of dragées there is no separate nucleus.

Dragées Minérales. Dragées for extemporaneously preparing artificial mineral waters. The prepared dragée is to be dropped into a glass of water, and allowed slowly to dissolve, the disengaged carbonic acid being partly retained by the water.

DRAGON'S BLOOD. *Sanguis draconis.* A term applied to certain resinous substances, mostly obtained from some palms of the genus *Calamus;* to a product of the Dracæna draco; also to a substance obtained from the Pterocarpus draco. It occurs in the form of *tears,* of *grains,* and of *reeds;* it consists of a peculiar resinous, colouring principle, called *draconin,* mixed with benzoic acid and other matters. The Greeks called it *cinnabar,* a name they also applied to the red bi-sulphide of mercury.

DRAINAGE-TUBES. Tubes of indiarubber or other material for gradually discharging the contents of large suppurating cavities.

DRA'STICS (δράω, to effect). Purgatives which operate *effectually,* as croton-oil, elaterium, &c.

DRILLING. An operation for producing *absorption,* in cases of capsular or capsulo-lenticular cataract with adhesion of the pupil, caused by iritis.

DRILLING BONE. See *Cavalry Bone.*

DRO'MOGRAPH (δρόμος, a course, γράφω, to write). An instrument for recording the velocity of the blood current in an artery.

DROPPING-BOTTLE. An instrument for supplying small quantities of a fluid to a test-tube or other vessel. A *dropping-tube* is a glass tube having a bulb blown in it, and capable of supplying by drops any liquor contained in it.

DROPPED WRIST. An affection occurring in lead palsy, when the extensors of the wrist are paralyzed.

DRO'PSY (from the Greek, ὕδρωψ—Latin, *hydrops:* Th. ὕδωρ, water, and ὤψ, the look or aspect). *Aqua inter cutem.* (A preternatural effusion of watery or serous fluid into the cellular tissue, or into any of the natural serous cavities of the body.) With the addition of the epithet *encysted*, it designates a collection of serous fluid in a sac, of which the ovarium is most frequently the seat. [The term *dropsy* is an abbreviation of *hydropsy*, as is evident from the Greek and the Latin derivations.] See *Hydrops.*

DRUG. A medicinal simple; an ingredient used in medicine. The Italian term is *droga;* the French, *drogue.* Dry-grocer was formerly in use as well as green-grocer; and *drug* or *droog* signified a dry herb or aroma. Why not go to the Greeks at once? Their τρύγη is *dryness;* their τρύξ, *dregs.* The distinction between *drugs* and *chemicals* is as vague as that between chemist and druggist and apothecary.

DRUMMOND LIGHT. *Lime-light.* A brilliant light procured by exposing a small ball of lime to the action of a flame fed by oxyhydrogen gas; the flame, in a highly vivid state, heats the lime to an intense degree, and in this heated state, the lime emits a light exceeding in brilliancy any flame yet known.

DRU'PA. A drupe. A stone-fruit, originally one-celled, one or two-seeded; the *mesocarpium* fleshy, the *endocarpium* woody, as in amygdalus.

DRY CUPPING. The application of the cupping-glass, *without scarification*, in order to produce revulsion of blood from any part of the body.

DRY DIET. A term denoting restriction in the amount of alimentary fluids. By *dry treatment* is signified the total abstinence from liquids.

DRY PILE. The name of a galvanic apparatus, constructed with pairs of metallic plates, separated by layers of farinaceous paste mixed with common salt. The name is inappropriate, as the apparatus evidently owed its efficacy to the moisture of the paste.

DRY ROT. A species of decay to which wood is subject. The wood loses all its cohesion, and becomes friable, and fungi generally appear upon it; but the first destructive change is probably of a chemical kind, allied to the action of fermentation, and the process cannot, therefore, be correctly called a *dry* one.

DRYSDALE'S CELLS. Delicate granular non-nucleated cells found in the fluid of ovarian dropsy, and regarded by Drysdale as pathognomic of ovarian fluid; most pathologists, however, doubt this.

DU'ALIN. 1. Another name for *glyoxyline.* 2. An explosive substance consisting of ammonia and saw-dust, acted on by nitro-sulphuric acid.

DU'ALITY (*dualis*, containing two). A term expressing the existence or quality of two distinct beings or conditions.

1. *Duality of chemical combination.* A term denoting the existence of two functions of matter, chemically considered, or the combining tendency of electro-positive and electro-negative radicals; these are the *acid* and the

basic functions—functions mutually opposed, but correlative, like the functions of north and south magnetic, and of positive and negative in electrical relations.

2. *Duality of electric agency.* A term expressive of the theory that one kind of electricity cannot be developed without the other: if a glass-tube be submitted to friction, *two* substances are rubbed; and to estimate the total consequences of such friction, the rubber, as well as the tube, must be subjected to examination.

3. *Duality of organs.* Duality, as applied to the *brain*, denotes that this organ is composed of two distinct halves; in fact, of two brains, performing the same functions, but acting conjointly or independently of each other. The term is applicable to all the limbs, and, perhaps, to many other organs of the body.

DUBINI'S DISEASE. *Electrical chorea.* A disease characterized by sudden shock-like muscular contractions, and met with mainly in Lombardy.

DUBOI'SIN. An alkaloid extracted from Duboisia myoporoides; it checks perspiration, dilates the pupil, and lowers blood-pressure.

DUCHENNE'S DISEASE. A nervous affection indicated by "progressive abolition of the co-ordination of movement and apparent paralysis, contrasting with the integrity of the muscular power." Duchenne terms this affection *ataxie locomotrice progressive.* It was formerly confounded with *tabes dorsalis*, but is now better known as *pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis.*

DUCTUS (*ducere*, to lead). A duct; a conduit-pipe for the conveyance of liquid.

1. *Ductus ad nasum.* A duct continued from the lacrymal sac, and opening into the inferior meatus of the nose.

2. *Ductus arteriosus.* A tube which, in the fœtus, joins the pulmonary artery with the aorta. It degenerates, after birth, into a fibrous cord.

3. *Ductus communis choledochus.* The bile-duct, formed by the junction of the cystic and hepatic ducts.

4. *Ductus cysticus.* The excretory duct, which leads from the neck of the gall-bladder to join the hepatic, forming with it the ductus communis choledochus.

5. *Ductus deferens.* Another name for the *vas deferens*, which arises from the tail of the epididymis, and enters the spermatic cord.

6. *Ductus ejaculatorius.* A duct within the prostate gland, opening into the urethra; it is about three-quarters of an inch in length.

7. *Ductus galactoferi* vel *lactiferi.* Milk-ducts, arising from the glandular grains of the mamma, and terminating in sinuses near the base of the nipple.

8. *Ductus hepaticus.* The duct which results from the conjunction of the proper ducts of the liver.

9. *Ductus incisorius.* A continuation of the foramen incisivum between the palatine processes into the nose.

10. *Ductus lymphaticus dexter.* A duct formed by the lymphatics of the right side of the thorax, &c., and opening into the junction of the right jugular and subclavian veins.

11. *Ductus pancreaticus.* The pancreatic duct, which joins the gall-duct, at its entrance into the duodenum. Near the duodenum,

this duct is joined by a smaller one, called *ductus pancreaticus minor*.

12. *Ductus prostatici.* The ducts of the prostate, from twenty to twenty-five in number, opening into the prostatic urethra, on each side of the veru montanum.

13. *Ductus Riviniani.* From seven to twenty short ducts by which the secretion of the sublingual gland is poured into the mouth. One of these, longer than the rest, and opening close to Wharton's duct, has been named *ductus Bartholini.*

14. *Ductus thoracicus.* The great trunk formed by the junction of the absorbent vessels.

15. *Ductus thoracicus dexter.* A designation of the right great lymphatic channel, formed of lymphatic vessels arising from the axillary ganglia of the right side.

16. *Ductus thymici.* The lymphatic ducts which convey the fluid from the thymus gland into the veins, the left opening into the thoracic duct, the right into the root of the right jugular vein.

17. *Ductus venosus Arantii.* A branch which, in the fœtus, joins the inferior vena cava with the umbilical vein.

18. *Duct of Gærtner.* The remains of a portion of the Wolffian duct, which in sows and many ruminants can be traced from the broad ligament into the uterus and vagina.

19. *Duct of Steno.* The excretory duct of the parotid gland.

20. *Duct of Wharton.* The excretory duct of the submaxillary gland. This and the last, with the sublingual, constitute the *salivary* ducts.

DULCAMA'RA (*dulcis*, sweet, *amara*, bitter). The dried young branches of *Solanum dulcamara*, or Bitter-sweet. From indigenous plants which have shed their leaves.—*Br. Ph.*

DULCE'DO SPUTO'RUM (*dulcis*, sweet). Sweet-spittle; a form of ptyalism in which the saliva is characterized by a sweet or mawkish taste. *Dulcedo* is generally used by authors in a figurative sense; *dulcitudo*, though rare, expresses the sense of sweetness. "Gustatus," says Cicero, "præter cæteros sensus *dulcitudine* commovetur."

DUMB-BELL CRYSTAL. A characteristic designation of the crystal of oxalate of lime sometimes occurring in urinary deposits.

DUODE'NUM (*duodeni*, twelve). *Ventriculus succenturiatus.* The twelve-*inch* intestine, so called from the supposition of its being equal in length to the breadth of twelve fingers; the first portion of the small intestines, beginning from the pylorus. *Duodenum* means merely twelve; the Greeks have δώδεκα-δάκτυλος ἔκφυσις, a lengthy but correct designation of the intestine in question.

1. *Duodenitis.* A barbarous term for inflammation of the duodenum. The classical term is *dodecadactylitis* (δώδεκα, twelve, δάκτυλος, finger), twelve-finger inflammation.

2. *Duodeno-stomy* (duodenum, στόμα, a mouth). The operation of opening the duodenum and forming a permanent opening therein through which food can be introduced.

DUPLO- (*duplum*, from *duo*, two, *plica*, a fold). A Latin prefix signifying *two-fold*, as in duplo-carburet; also that the organs of any body to which the term is

prefixed are twice as numerous or large as those of some other body.

DUPUYTREN, a French surgeon, 1778-1835.

DUPUYTREN'S CONTRACTION. Contraction of the fingers in the flexed position due to the shortening of the palmar fascia.

DU'RA MA'TER. *Meninx exterior.* A strong fibrous membrane, lining the interior of the cranium and forming the external covering of the brain and spinal cord; within the cranium it is closely applied to the internal surfaces of the various bones, but is separated by a space from the bodies and arches of the vertebræ. See *Pia Mater.*

DURA - ARACHN'ITIS. Inflammation of the arachnoid and duramater.

DURA'MEN (*duramen*, hardness, from *durare*, to harden). The interior, more deeply-coloured, and harder portion of the trunk and branches of exogenous trees, commonly called *heart-wood*, as distinguished from the exterior portion, alburnum, or sap-wood.

DUST AND DISEASE. The connexion between these has been affirmed by Prof. Tyndall, who demonstrated the presence of organic matters in the dust of the atmosphere, and considered them the source of contagious diseases.

DUTCH LIQUID. *Chloride of olefiant gas. Chloride of Ethylene;* a colourless ethereal liquid, of sweetish taste and chloroform-like odour, produced by exposing a mixture of olefiant gas and chlorine to sun-light.

DUVERNEY'S GLANDS. Same as *Bartholin's glands.*

DYEING. The chemical process of staining textile substances with permanent colours, by means of dye-stuffs and mordants. See *Mordant.*

DY'NAMITE (δύναμις, power). The name given by M. Nobel to a new blasting powder consisting of nitro-glycerine absorbed in silicious earth, and containing 75 per cent. of the former, and 25 of the latter substance.

DYNAMIZA'TION (δύναμις, power). A term expressive of Hahnemann's theory that the medicinal power of drugs is increased by the many poundings and shakings which they undergo in the manufacture of the successive attenuations.

DYNAMO'METER (δύναμις, power, μέτρον, a measure). A measurer of power; an instrument invented by M. Regnier, for measuring the comparative muscular power of man and of the lower animals, or for testing the power of grasp.

Dynamometer, medicinal. An instrument, invented by Dr. Paris, for ascertaining the quantity of active matter contained in a given weight or measure of any officinal compound, and for determining the dose of any preparation which will be equivalent in strength to a given quantity of any other preparation of the same class.

DYNE. (fr. the first part of δύναμις, power). The term given to the unit of force; it is the power required to give a velocity of centimetre per second to a mass weighing one gramme.

DYS- (δύς). A Greek inseparable prefix, opposed to εὖ, and corresponding to our *dis-*, or *mis-*, or *un-*, or *in-*, or *ill-*, as in *dys*-chroia or *dis*-coloration, *dys*-spermatismus or *mis*-emission of semen, *dys*-pepsia or *in*-digestion, and *dys*-odes or *ill*-savoured. In the following terms the prefix generally

denotes *badly, with difficulty, hard, unlucky*, &c.

1. *Dys-æsthesia* (δυσαισθησία, from αἰσθάνομαι, to perceive). Insensibility ; impaired feeling. Dr. Young terms defective memory *dysæsthesia interna.* The term is considered by Galen as synonymous with *anæsthesia.*

2. *Dys-acoé* (ἀκοή, hearing). Cophosis ; impaired hearing ; deafness.

3. *Dys-acúsis* (ἀκούω, to hear). Defective hearing.

4. *Dys-arthria* (ἀρθρόω, to utter distinctly). Imperfect articulation, due to disease of the pores and medulla.

5. *Dys-cataposia* (δυσκαταποσία, difficulty of swallowing, from καταπίνω, to swallow). Difficulty of swallowing liquids ; a term applied by Dr. Mead to hydrophobia.

6. *Dys-chroia* (δύσχροια, a bad colour). Discoloration. There is no such word as dyschroma. See *Dermato-dyschroia.*

7. *Dys-chromatopsia* (χρῶμα, colour, ὄψις, sight). A difficulty in distinguishing different colours.

8. *Dys-cinesia* (δυσκινησία, difficulty of moving, from κινέω, to move). Imperfect motion ; difficulty of moving.

9. *Dys-cophosis* (δύσκωφος, stone-deaf—*Hipp.*). Difficulty of hearing ; a defect in the organ of hearing.

10. *Dys-crasia* (δυσκρασία, bad temperament of the body). A morbid state of the constitution, from a faulty κρᾶσις, or blending of matters to form a compound, as the blood. See *Eucrasia.*

11. *Dys-ecpnœa* (ἐκπνέω, to expire). Difficulty of respiration.

12. *Dys-entery* (ἔντερα, the bowels). A specific inflammation and ulceration of the mucous lining of the large intestine. It is also named *colonitis ;* and in common language *flux* or *bloody flux*, according as the intestinal discharges are free from blood or sanguinolent.

13. *Dys-idrósis — Dys-hidrósis* (ἵδρωσις, a perspiring). An affection of the sweat glands characterized by the appearance of small blebs ; it is not identical with *cheiropompholyx.*

14. *Dys-léxia* (λέγω, to read). Inability to read many words consecutively, owing to a feeling of disgust which suddenly overcomes the patient ; the symptom indicates serious cerebral disease.

15. *Dys-lysin* (λύσις, solution). An ingredient of bilin, which remains *undissolved*, as a resinous mass, during the solution and digestion of bilin in dilute hydrochloric acid.

16. *Dys-menorrhœa* (μήν, a month, ῥέω, to flow). Difficult or painful discharge of the catamenia. It may be neuralgic, congestive or membranous, or mechanical, arising from stricture, tumour, or displacement.

17. *Dys-odes* (ὄζω, to smell). Having a bad smell ; a term applied by Hippocrates to a fetid disorder of the small intestines ; and by Sauvages, to all diseases characterized by fetid discharges.

18. *Dys-opia* (ὤψ, an eye). Dys-opsia. Impaired sight. Hippocrates uses the term δύσοπτος, in the sense of *hard to see or know.* Plutarch uses δυσωπία for shyness or shamefacedness.

19. *Dys-orexia* (ὄρεξις, appetite). Depraved appetite ; diminished appetite.

20. *Dys-pareunia* (πάρευνος, lying beside or with). Difficult and painful coitus.

21. *Dys-pepsia* (πέπτω, to concoct, to digest). Indigestion ;

difficulty of digestion; difficult and imperfect conversion of the food into nutriment.

22. *Dys-phagia* (φάγω, to eat). *Devorandi difficultas; deglutitio impedita.* Difficulty of swallowing; choking.

23. *Dys-phonia* (δυσφωνία, roughness of sound). Difficulty of speaking. *Dysphonia clericorum* is "clergyman's sore throat," termed by Dr. Horace Green, of New York, "follicular disease of the pharyngo-laryngeal membrane."

24. *Dys-phoria* (φέρω, to bear). Pain hard to be borne; excessive pain. Inquietude; a difficulty of enduring oneself; it embraces the affections of *anxiety* and *fidgets*. See *Euphoria*.

25. *Dys-pnœa* (πνέω, to breathe). *Respiratio difficilis.* Difficult respiration; short breath; short-windedness; pursiness.

26. *Dys-spermatismus* (σπέρμα, semen). Slow or impeded emission of semen.

27. *Dys-teleology* (τέλεος, perfect, λόγος, an account). A new term introduced by Prof. Haeckel to denote the "purposelessnesses" which are observed in living organisms, especially in the numerous cases of rudimentary and apparently useless structures. *Teleology* denotes the doctrine of "final causes," or the ends for which things were designed.

28. *Dys-thymia* (δυσθυμία, from δυς, and θυμός, the mind). *Dysphrenia.* Despondency; despair.

29. *Dys-tocia* (δυστοκία, a painful delivery; hard birth). Difficult parturition.

30. *Dys-tróphia* (τροφή, nourishment). Ill-nourishment. *Dystrophia muscularis progressiva* is primary muscular atrophy.

31. *Dys-uria* (οὐρέω, to make water). *Difficultas urinæ.* Difficulty in discharging the urine: painful micturition. Total suppression is called *ischuria;* partial suppression, *dysuria;* the aggravated form, when the urine passes by drops, *strangury;* when the discharge is attended with heat or pain, this is termed *ardor urinæ.*

E

EAR. *Auris.* The organ of hearing. It consists of three parts: viz., the external ear or auricle; the middle ear, or tympanum; and the internal ear, or labyrinth.

EAR, ASYLUM. *Mad Ear.* This is *Hæmatoma auris,* with considerable permanent thickening of the upper part of the pinna.

EAR-TRUMPET. An instrument to aid defective hearing, by collecting and concentrating the waves of sound, so that they may impinge upon the tympanum of the ear with increased force. Besides the common ear-trumpet, the following instruments are employed in aid of defective hearing:—

1. The *Auricle.* A little scroll-like instrument, resembling a shell, formed of gold, and worn in the ear, so that nothing but the expanded mouth is visible.

2. The *Ear-cornet.* A small instrument somewhat resembling a French horn, held

in the ear by slender springs, which may be compared in their action to the sides of a spectacle-frame.

3. The *Conversation tube.* A flexible, elastic tube of india-rubber and silk, kept open by spiral wire-springs, and terminating at one end in what may be called an ear-piece, and at the other in an open bell-shaped cup which is held before the mouth of the speaker.

4. The *Table sonifer.* A powerful acoustic instrument, consisting of a revolving, trumpet-shaped cowl, mounted on a pedestal, which may be placed upon a table; it is then capable of being turned towards any part of the room where conversation is going on, and of communicating the sound through a flexible tube to the ear of the deaf person.

5. The *Ear-conch.* A kind of auxiliary ear, made of a metal peculiarly sonorous, and plated, and held so as to reflect sound into the ear.

6. The *Audiphone.* This hybrid term is used to designate a thin fan-shaped plate of vulcanite, the edge of which is applied to the teeth of the patient, and the vibrations are thence transmitted through the bones of the face to the petrous bone and so to the auditory nerve-endings.

EAR-WAX. *Cerumen aurium.* An emulsive compound secreted in the meatus externus of the ear.

EARTH. The general term for the materials which compose the crust of the globe. In chemical language the earths are termed *metallic oxides;* some of these, viz., baryta, strontia, lime, and magnesia, are termed, from their feeble solubility in water, *alkaline earths.*

EARTH-BATH. A bath consisting literally of a bath of earth, used on the Continent.

EARTH-CLOSET SYSTEM. An invention recently founded on the fact that dry earth, containing alumina (clayey matter), will readily absorb and deodorize human excreta which fall upon it, and simultaneously produce a most excellent manure.

EARTH OF ALUM. A preparation used in making paints, and procured by precipitating the earth from alum dissolved in water, by adding ammonia or potass.

EARTH OF BONE. A phosphate of lime, sometimes called *bone-phosphate,* existing in bones after calcination.

EASTON'S SYRUP. A preparation of the phosphates of iron, quinine, and strychnine.

EATING HIVE. This term, *burnt holes,* and *white blisters,* are names applied in several counties in Ireland to Pemphigus gangræ-nosus or sordid Blain. See *Pemphigus.*

EATON'S STYPTIC. The name given in this country to the styptic of Helvetius. It now consists chiefly of an alcoholic solution of *sulphate of iron,* with some unimportant additions.

EAU. The French term for water; the name of a distilled water. *Eau de Javelle* is chlorinated potash, a disinfectant; *Eau de Luce* is the tinct. ammon. comp. of the pharmacopœia; *Eau de Rabel* is a kind of sulphuric ether; *Eau médicinale de Husson* is a preparation of colchicum; *Eau de vie* is ardent spirit of the first distillation.

EBULLITION (*ebullire,* to bubble up). The boiling or bubbling of liquids; the production of vapour at the *boiling* point.

Ebullition denotes the motion of water boiling on a fire; *effervescence* expresses the motion that takes place in a liquid wherein a combination of substances is made. Boiling water *ebullit;* iron in aqua-fortis *effervescit.*

EBURNATION (*ebur*, ivory). *Eburnification.* A term applied to the morbid change which takes place in the cartilages, when they become hard and compact like ivory.

EC-, EX- (ἐκ, ἐξ). A Greek preposition; the former spelling being employed before consonants, the latter before vowels. It denotes *out of.* In composition, the sense of *removal* prevails; the prefix also expresses *completion*, as in our word *utterly.*

ECBA'LIUM OFFICINA'RUM. (ἐκβάλλω, to throw out). The name given by Richard to the *Momordica Elaterium*, or Squirting Cucumber, the nearly ripe fruit of which furnishes the *elaterium* of the pharmacopœia. The name is derived from the explosive character of the seed-vessel, and is more characteristic than *elaterium*, which merely relates to its purgative property.

ECBO'LIA (ἐκβόλιον, sc. φάρμακον, a drug for causing abortion). A term synonymous with *amblotica*, and applied to drugs employed for causing abortion. So we have ἐκβόλιος οἶνος, wine for causing abortion.

ECCENTRIC CONVULSIONS. Convulsions which own a cause outside the central nervous system.

ECCHYMO'SIS (ἐκχύμωσις, from ἐκχυμόομαι, to shed the blood and leave it extravasated under the skin; spoken of the small arteries). An effusion of blood into the areolar meshes or substance of tissues. Hippocrates uses the terms ecchymo*sis* and ecchymo*ma* indifferently, but the distinction should be observed. See *Preface*, par. 2.

ECCOPRO'TIC (ἐκκοπρωτικός, cleansing from dung, from ἐκκόπρωσι, a purging; from ἐκ and κόπρος, fæces). *Copragogue.* Literally, fit for expelling fæces; a term formerly applied to aloes, from its cathartic operation.

ECCRI'TICA (ἐκκριτικός, fit for picking out, from ἔκκρισις, *secretion*, especially of vapours, of the animal functions, &c.). 1. Agents which affect the functions of the excernent system, by augmenting, lessening, or altering the secretions. 2. The title of Mason Good's sixth class of diseases, viz., affections of the secreting system, comprising the orders—*mesotica*, affecting the parenchyma; *catotica*, affecting the internal surface; and *acrotica*, affecting the external surface.

ECCYE'SIS (ἐκκυέω, to bring forth, to put forth, as leaves). Extra-uterine fœtation; imperfect fœtation in some organ exterior to the uterus, as in one of the ovaria, the Fallopian tube, or the cavity of the abdomen. See *Exfœtation.*

ECHI'NOCOCCUS HOMINIS. The many-headed hydatid of the Germans; one of the entozoa which occurs in cysts in the liver, spleen, omentum, and mesentery, constituting the true *hydatid disease* in man; it is the hydatid of the tœnia echinococcus of the dog.

ECHINORHYNCHUS (ἐχινος, a hedgehog, ῥύγχος, a beak). A genus of *Acanthocephala*, g. v. The intermediate form affects Crustaceans, where it changes from the embryonic form with its anterior end covered with hooklets to a small worm which reaches

maturity in a second host, generally a fish or bird. The immature form has been found encysted in the human intestine.

ECHO-LA'LIA (ἠχώ, echo, λαλιά, talking). *Echo speech.* The seemingly unconscious repetition by a sick or insane person of a word uttered by any one near.

ECLA'MPSIS (ἔκλαμψις, a shining forth, exceeding brightness, from ἐκλάμπω, to shine forth). *Eclampsia. Circuli ignei.* Convulsive motions, especially of the mouth, eye-lids, and fingers, so excessively rapid that it is often difficult to follow them. The term is applied to puerperal convulsions —*membrorum distentio in puerperis* —an affection consequent on parturition.

Eclampsia nutans. A rare disease of infants, characterized by a frequent bowing of the head, and termed *Salaam convulsions of infancy.*

Eclampsia puerperalis. Puerperal convulsions.

ECLECTIC REMEDIES (ἐκλέγω, to elect or select). The term applied to those preparations which are used by the "eclectic physicians," whose seat of operations is the United States. The Eclectics condemned the use of inorganic remedies, and relied entirely upon preparations derived from the vegetable kingdom.

ECLEI'GMA (ἔκλειγμα, ecligma, an electuary, from ἐκλείχω, to lick up). *Linctus; linctuarium.* A pharmaceutical preparation of oily and sirupy consistence. See *Lohoch.*

E'CPHLYSIS (ἐκφλύω, to burst forth). Blains; "orbicular elevations of the cuticle, containing a watery fluid; a vesicular eruption confined in its action to the surface, as distinguished from *emphlysis*, which is connected with "internal and febrile affection." Under this *generic* term Mason Good associated the diseases of the skin which compose the order *Vesiculæ* of Willan. See *Vesiculæ.*

ECPHRO'NIA (ἔκφρων, out of one's mind). Insanity, comprising the species melancholy and madness.

E'CPHYMA (ἔκφυμα, an eruption of pimples, from ἐκφύω, to spring up). The name given by Mason Good to his eighth genus of the class *Eccritica*, comprising "cutaneous excrescences, superficial, permanent, indolent extuberances, mostly circumscribed," including caruncula, verruca, clavus, and callus. See *Emphyma.*

ECPHYSE'MA; ECPHYSE'SIS (ἐκφυσάω, to blow out). The former term is applied to a pustule, the latter to emission of the breath.

ECPYE'SIS; ECPYE'MA (ἐκποέω, to bring to suppuration). *Ecpyesis* is suppuration, *ecpyema*, a sore that has suppurated. The former term is applied, generically, by Mason Good to certain diseases of the skin which are attended by pustules, including impetigo, porrigo, ecthyma, and scabies. See *Preface*, par. 2.

E'CRASEUR (*écraser*, to crush into pieces). An instrument consisting of either a wire loop, single or twisted, or a chain, which can be slowly tightened, so as to strangle and cut through that part of the body around which it has been placed.

E'CSTASIS (ἔκστασις, any displacement or removal from the proper place). *Catalepsia spuria.* Ecstasy; suspension of the external sensations, and arrest of the voluntary motions; trance; a con-

dition analogous to that of catalepsy. We still say of madmen that they are *beside themselves;* but "ecstasy," or a *standing out of oneself*, is no longer used as an equivalent to madness.

ECTHY'MA (ἔκθυμα, a pustule, from ἐκθύω, to burst forth). *Ecpyesis ecthyma.* A non-contagious, cutaneous *pustular* disease, called "papulous scall," characterized by large, round, prominent pustules, occurring upon any part of the body. The varieties are named *vulgare*, common or acute; *infantile*, incident to infants; *luridum*, livid, occurring in aged persons; and *cachecticum*, peculiar to persons of cachectic constitution. The last three varieties are chronic.

E'CTODERM; E'NDODERM (ἐκτός, outward, ἔνδον, inward, δέρμα, skin). The names of two layers of cells, constituting the substance of the blastoderm, after the completion of the segmenting process. See *Yolk-Segmentation.*

1. *Ectoderm or Epiblast.* This is the outer or upper layer, usually composed of smaller, clearer, and more compact nucleated cells.

2. *Endoderm* or *Hypoblast.* This is the inner or lower layer, consisting of cells which are somewhat larger, more opaque and granular, but also nucleated.

ECTO'MERE (ἐκτός, onward, μερος, apart). See *Entomere.*

ECTO'PIÆ (ἐκτόπιος, i. q. ἔκτοπος, away from a place, from ἐκ, out, τόπος, a place). Luxations; morbid displacements of parts, as *ectopia cordis*, displacement of the heart, *ectopia ani*, or proctocele, &c. The term *ectopia* is used as a synonym for *hernia* in denoting congenital displacements and unusual positions of parts of the fœtus.

ECTOZO'A (ἐκτός, outward, ζῶον, an animal). A term employed to distinguish the forms of animal life which are parasitic upon the surface of other animals, from the *entozoa*, or those which inhabit their interior. The former differ from the latter in being very dissimilar from one another, and in not presenting any affinity, so that their general designation refers simply to their habitation. The genera include pediculus, sarcoptes, demodex, phthirius, and pulex. See *Entozoa* and *Entophyta.*

ECTRO'PIUM (ἐκτρόπιον, from ἐκτρέπω, to evert). *Eversio palpebræ.* Eversion of the eyelid, so that it does not completely cover the globe of the eye; more common to the lower than the upper lid. It is opposed to *trichiasis*, or the introversion of the eye-lids.

ECTRO'TIC (ἐκτρωτικός, belonging to abortion). A term applied to methods employed for preventing the development, or causing the *abortion of a disease*, as the employment of nitrate of silver for the purpose of arresting the development of the pustules of smallpox, and, consequently, of preventing the occurrence of cicatrices.

ECTYLO'TIC (ἐκ, out, τύλος, a wart or callosity). A substance for removing warts or callosities.

E'CZEMA (ἔκζεμα, anything thrown out by heat, a heat-spot, a pustule). A non-contagious, cutaneous, vesicular disease, called "humid scall." Its varieties are named *simplex*, simple humid tetter, or the eczema *solare* of Willan; *rubrum*, red or inflammatory, also called *mercuriale*, when caused by the use of mercury; *impetiginodes*, when aggravated by

impetiginous eruption; *infantile*, when it assumes the form of a crusta lactea; and *eczema capitis, faciei, mammillarum, pudendi, articulorum, manuum, et pedum*—seven local varieties. Eczematous eruptions constitute a class of cutaneous diseases corresponding with the genus *Ecphlysis* of Mason Good and the order *Vesiculæ* of Willan.

1. "*Eczema rubrum dorsi manûs* disputes with *lichen agrius dorsi manus*, the popular titles of 'grocers' itch' and 'bricklayers' itch'; and it is often a point of nice distinction to determine whether to call a given eruption, eczema or lichen agrius, lichen eczematosus, as it might with great propriety be called."—*E. Wilson.*

2. Dr. Tilbury Fox considers *Eczema* to be a "catarrhal" inflammation of the skin, modified by the constitution of the patient.

EDA'CITAS (*edax*, voracious, from *edere*, to eat). Voracity, gluttony. Cicero speaks of "morbus edacitatis," the disease of gluttony.

EDULCORA'TION (*edulcare*, to sweeten). The act of sweetening. The term is chiefly employed in chemical analysis to denote the separation of soluble matters from insoluble precipitates. The process differs little from *lixiviation*, except that the former term respects the insoluble residue, the latter the soluble portion.

EDULCORA'TOR. *Dropping-bottle.* An instrument for supplying small quantities of water to test-tubes or watch-glasses, by causing the water to drop from a tube inserted into the mouth of a phial, by expansion of the liquid by the warmth of the hand.

E'FFERENT (*efferre*, to carry out). Conveying outwards; as the lymphatics, which convey lymph *from* the lymphatic glands to the thoracic duct. The term efferent is also applied to the *motor nerves*, which convey impressions *from* the central axis to other parts of the body, and are thus distinguished from the afferent or sensory nerves. See *Afferent.*

EFFERVE'SCENCE (*effervescere*, to boil or foam up). The escape of bubbles of gas from a liquid, as when marble or chalk is dropped into vinegar, or when the cork of a soda-water or champagne bottle is removed. See *Ebullition.*

EFFLORE'SCENCE (*efflorescere*, to blow as a flower). A term applied to the formation of small crystals on the surface of bodies, in consequence of the abstraction of moisture from them by the atmosphere. *Efflorescent salts*, when exposed to the air, part with their water of crystallization, and crumble into a white powder, as carbonate of soda, and sulphate of soda.

The term *efflorescent* is applied to erythema, from the general character of the eruption.

EFFLU'VIA (plur. of *effluvium*, a flowing out, from *effluere*, to flow out). Exhalations, vapours, &c. They are distinguished into the *contagious*, as the rubeolous; *marsh*, as miasmata; and those arising from *animals* or *vegetables*, as *odours.*

EFFU'SION (*effundere*, to pour out). The escape of a fluid out of its natural vessel or viscus into another part. Also, the secretion of fluids from the vessels, as of lymph or serum, on different surfaces. Also, the passage of a gas through a small aperture, about $\frac{1}{300}$th of an inch in diameter, into a vacuum. See *Transpiration.*

EGE'LIDUS (*e*, out of, *gelu*, frost). Lukewarm. This term has been thus defined by Gerard, in his *Thesaurus*:—"Quod gelu amisit, et jam non est calidum neque frigidum,—tepidum." *Egelidus* (*ex*, intensive) sometimes means intensely cold, and is applied in this sense, by authors, to the Ister and other rivers. Rivers are not lukewarm. See *Gelidus*.

EGE'STA (*egerere*, to carry out). A Latin term for the substances *carried out* of the body, as the fæces, &c. See *Ingesta*.

EGYPTIAN OPHTHA'LMIA. Purulent ophthalmia; so called from its ravages among the troops engaged in the English and French expeditions to Egypt.

EHRLICH'S METHOD. A method of staining tubercle bacilli with methyl violet. The preparation is allowed to stand some hours in a solution of methyl violet, and then washed in dilute nitric acid, after which it is placed in a solution of vesuvin for a short time.

EIGHTH PAIR, or PNEUMOGASTRIC. The nerve which supplies the lungs, the heart, the stomach, &c.—the exciter of respiration.

EISO'L. *Ice oil.* Anhydrous sulphuric acid.

EJACULATO'RES (*ejaculare*, to cast out). A pair of muscles surrounding the whole of the bulb of the urethra. As *ejaculatores seminis*, they act under the influence of the reflex function; as *acceleratores urinæ*, as voluntary muscles.

ELABORA'TION (*elaborare*, to take pains in doing a thing). A term denoting the natural processes by which living organs produce certain substances in the animal and vegetable economies, as chyle, sap, tissues, &c. See *Assimilation*.

ELÆO'METER (ἔλαιον, oil, μέτρον, a measure). A delicate hydrometer for testing the purity of olive and almond oils, by determining their densities.

ELÆO'PTEN (ἔλαιον, oil). The liquid portion of a volatile oil. The concrete portion is called *stearopten*.

ELÆ'OSACCHARA (ἔλαιον, oil, σάκχαρον, sugar). The mixtures or compounds of volatile oils and sugar.

ELAI'DIC ACID (ἔλαιον, oil). An acid isomeric with oleic acid; it is a solid crystalline body. *Elaidin* is a white saponifiable fat, consisting of elaidic acid and glycerin.

ELA'IN (ἔλαιον, oil). The more fluid part of one of the proximate principles of fat. This and *stearine* constitute the fixed oils.

ELA'LDEHYD; META'LDEHYD. Two polymeric bodies yielded by aldehyd when kept for some time in sealed tubes. The former is a liquid, the latter a solid body.

ELASTIC TISSUE. Yellow fibrous tissue; a component of those tissues and organs in which the property of elasticity is important. The organs into which this tissue enters are the following:—

1. The *elastic ligaments*, in which the tissue, with only a slight admixture of connective tissue and hardly any vessels and nerves, exists, so to speak, in a pure form, as in the ligamentum subflavum of the vertebræ, the ligamentum nuchæ, the ligament of the larynx, and the stylo-hyoid ligament.

2. The *elastic membranes*, which appear either in the form of fibrous net-works or of fenestrated mem-

branes, and are found in the walls of the vessels, especially in those of the arteries, in the trachea and bronchi, and in the fascia superficialis.

ELASTI'CITY. The property or power by which a body compressed or extended returns to its former state. The *cause* of elasticity belongs to the theory of molecularity; its *effects*, in aggregate masses, to mechanics.

ELASTIN. A nitrogenous body, the chief component of yellow fibrous tissue; when heated with strong sulphuric acid it yields leucin.

E'LATER (ἐλατήρ, a driver). A spiral fibre, found in great numbers mixed with the sporules, in the thecæ of some cryptogamic plants.

ELATE'RIUM (ἐλατήριον, sc. φάρμακον, an opening medicine). A sediment from the expressed juice of the fruit of the *Ecbalium Officinarum* of Richard, the Momordica Elaterium, or Squirting Cucumber, of other writers; a Cucurbitaceous plant, cultivated in this country.

Elaterin or *Momordicin*. A crystalline substance, constituting the active principle of elaterium. Dr. Paris applied the term *elatin* to this substance combined with the green resin also found in *elaterium*.

ELA'TIO. Quixotism; a species of mental extravagance, so named by the rhetoricians, and importing, with them, "elevated, exalted, magnificent style or imagery."

ELCO'SIS (ἕλκωσις, ulceration). An old term for fœtid ulcers.

ELECTRI'CITY (ἤλεκτρον, amber, the substance in which the electric property was first discovered). A name applied to the unknown cause of certain phenomena of attraction and repulsion, and of certain luminous appearances and physiological effects. It is called into action in its simplest form by rubbing *Glass*, which exhibits the vitreous, plus, or positive electricity (*i.e.*, when the substance is overcharged); and *Resin* or *Amber*, which exhibits the resinous, minus, or negative electricity (*i.e.*, when the substance is undercharged).

Phenomena of Electricity.

1. *Excitation*, or the disturbance of the electric equilibrium by friction, elevation of temperature, contact, &c. Bodies have been distinguished into *conductors* and *non-conductors*, according to the facility with which the electric influence passes, or is conducted along their surfaces.

2. *Attraction*, or the law by which light bodies move rapidly towards an excited surface.

3. *Repulsion*, or the law by which light bodies fly off from an electrified surface after contact.

4. *Distribution*, or the law by which electrified bodies transfer their properties to others with which they come into contact. It is similar to the *conduction* of caloric.

5. *Induction*, or the law by which an electrified body tends to produce in contiguous substances an electric state opposite to its own.

6. *Tension* or *intensity*, or the degree to which a body is excited, as estimated by the electrometer. It must be distinguished from *quantity*.

7. *Electr-ode* (ὁδός, a way). A term synonymous with *pole;* it denotes the boundary of the decomposing matter in the direction of the electric current. The positive

pole is termed *anelectrode;* the negative, *catelectrode.*

8. The Electric Currents round the earth pursue a course from east (ἄνω, up) to west (κάτω, down); hence, if a body to be decomposed be similarly placed, the *Anode* is the point or surface at which the electricity *enters*—the part immediately touching the *positive* pole; and the *Cathode*, the point or surface out of which it passes—the part next to the *negative* pole.

9. Substances directly decomposable by electricity are termed *Electrolytes* (λύω, to set free). The elements of an electrolyzed body are called *ions*—that which goes to the anode, *anion;* that to the cathode, *cation.* Thus, if water be electrolyzed, oxygen and hydrogen are *ions*—the former an *anion*, the latter a *cation.*

10. *Electrical Atmosphere.* A term denoting the theory that round an electrified body there exists a sphere of action within which the neutral electricity of unelectrified bodies can be decomposed.

11. *Electrical Column.* A species of electrical pile, invented by De Luc, composed of thin plates of different metals in the usual order, with discs of writing-paper interposed between them.

12. *Electrical Formulæ.* Letters used to express briefly the pole applied, and the effect produced, in medical electricity. A. = *anode;* C. = *cathode;* A.O.C. = anodal opening contraction, viz., the contraction of a muscle produced in the neighbourhood of the anode on breaking the circuit; A.C.C. = anodal closing contraction, viz., on making the circuit; C.O.C. = cathodal opening contraction, viz., on breaking the circuit; and C.C.C. = cathodal closing contraction viz., on making the circuit.

13. *Electro-biology* (βίος, life, λόγος, an account). Artificial reverie or abstraction; a recent term for Mesmerism or Animal Magnetism, suggestive of the connection of electricity with the phenomena of life. The phenomena of the "biologized state" seem to consist in the occupation of the mind by the *ideas* suggested to it, to the exclusion of all others, and resulting in the exertion of the influence of these ideas on the actions of the body; it is essentially a state of *reverie*, in which the individual becomes, for the time, a *thinking automaton.*

14. *Electro-chemistry.* That branch of science which treats of the chemical changes which take place under the influence of electricity.

15. *Electro-dynamics* (δύναμις, power). That branch of electricity which relates to the action of voltaic conductors on one another.

16. *Electro-genesis* (γένεσις, generation). A term applied to the transmission of electricity along the nerves or spinal marrow. The *electrogenic state* is "that induced in a nervous structure by the continuous passage of a current of galvanism, of a force in due physiological relation to the excitability of the animal. Its phenomena are observed on withdrawing this agency."—*M. Hall.*

17. *Electro-lysis* (λύω, to decompose). The decomposition of compounds effected by electricity. The chemical expression equivalent to this is *zincolysis*, the decompositions throughout the circle being referred to the inductive action of the affinities of zinc or the positive metal.

18. *Electrolyte* (λύω, to decompose). A chemical compound which undergoes decomposition or separation into its constituent parts, under the influence of the electric current.

19. *Electro-magnet.* A temporary magnet produced by passing an electric current through an insulated coil of wire wound round a bar of soft iron; the magnetic condition of the bar ceases with the current.

20. *Electro-magnetism.* Magnetic electricity; the term applied to that branch of science which includes the mutual action of conductors and magnets.

21. *Electro-metallurgy.* The process of depositing a thin metallic layer on the surface of some other body prepared for its reception. The terms *electrotype, galvanotype, voltatype, voltagraphy, galvano-plastics, electro-plating* and *gilding,* have all been applied in a somewhat confused manner to different modifications of the art. The term *electro-metallurgy* has been suggested as a general one, including all or most of the varieties.

22. *Electro-meter* (μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for ascertaining the *intensity* of electricity, as the *quadrant,* invented by Mr. Henley, and the *electrical balance* of Coulomb.

23. *Electro-motion.* The term applied by Volta to the development of electricity in voltaic combinations.

24. *Electro-negatives and positives.* These terms denote that, in electro-chemical decomposition, bodies exhibit a different electric condition from that of the *pole* at which they appear. Bodies which appear at the *anode,* or electro-positive pole, are, accordingly, termed *electro-negative;* those which appear at the *cathode,* or electro-negative pole, are termed *electro-positive.*

25. *Electro-positive* and *Electro-negative Elements.* Elements are called electro-positive, or electro-negative, *with regard to each other,* in any combination, according as they tend to go during electrolysis, respectively, to the negative or positive electrode in the decomposing cell.

26. *Electro-phorus* (φέρω, to convey). An instrument invented by Volta, for the purpose of collecting weak electricity.

27. *Electro-polar.* A term applied to conductors, one end or surface of which is positive, the other negative—a condition which they commonly exhibit under the influence of induction.

28. *Electro-scope* (σκοπέω, to examine). An instrument for indicating excitement, and the electrical state by which it is produced.

29. *Electro-tint.* An application of electrotype, in which the required subject is painted on copper with a thick varnish or paint; the paint is then prepared in the usual way, and submitted to the voltaic circuit; a plate is thus obtained from which prints are furnished. See *Glyphography.*

30. *Electrotonus.* The altered condition of a nerve or a muscle when an electric current is passing through either. See *anelectrotonus* and *catelectrotonus.*

31. *Electro-type.* The science by which *fac-simile* medals are executed in copper by means of electricity. In consists in preparing for negative plate models or moulds of objects to be copied; and in so arranging the battery, or apparatus which generates the

voltaic current, as to release the metals in a compact and solid form.

32. *Electro-vital* or *Neuro-electric Currents.* The name of two electric currents, supposed to exist in animals—the one external and cutaneous, moving from the extremities to the cerebro-spinal axis; the other internal, going from the cerebro-spinal axis to the internal organs situated beneath the skin.

33. *Electric aura.* A current or breeze of electrified air, employed as a mild stimulant in electrifying delicate parts, as the eye.

34. *Electric Bath.* Balneum electricum. A term applied to the simple communication established between an individual and the excited prime conductor of an electric machine, by means of a chain or other metallic communication, with or without insulation.

35. *Electric Clock, Bain's.* A clock which "performs" by means of a feeble but constant galvanic current, generated by means of a layer of coke, a layer of earth, and a few zinc-plates. These are buried in the earth, and the current is conveyed by copper wires to an electro-magnet, which constitutes the bob of the pendulum of the clock.

36. *Electric Friction.* A mode of employing electric sparks as a remedial agent, by *drawing them from the patient through flannel*, as recommended by Cavallo.

37. *Electric Light.* An intense light, produced by the passage of the electric fluid between the points of two cylinders of carbon placed in the direction of the circuit through the wires of a galvanic battery. The light so produced is termed the "arc light," in contradistinction to the "incandescent light," which is produced by rendering incandescent a fine filament of carbon attached by each end to a platinum wire along which the galvanic current passes; the introduction of the incandescent light is due to Edison.

38. *Electric Potential.* This term is thus defined by Sir W. Thomson:—"The potential at any point in the neighbourhood of or within an electrified body, is the quantity of work that would be required to bring a unit of positive electricity from an infinite distance to that point, if the given distribution of electricity remained unaltered."

39. *Electricus Ictus.* The electric shock. *Ictus fulminis* and *ictus fulmineus* are classical expressions denoting a stroke of lightning.

40. *Electrization, localized.* A term applied by Duchenne to the application of electricity in the treatment of disease. By this means "the electric current is limited to the skin and tissues immediately beneath, or made to pass to deeper-seated structures and localized in definite muscles or groups of muscles." See *Faradization.*

41. *Electrizers, Harrington's.* Plates of copper and zinc, or silver and zinc, of various forms, for medical purposes.

42. *Electro-puncturation.* The operation of inserting two or more needles into a part or organ affected, and then touching them with the wires from the poles of a galvanic machine.

43. *Electro-stimulation.* The name given by Dr. Turnbull to the sensation of heat and tingling caused by the application of

veratria, in the form of ointment, to the skin.

44. *Electrum.* A native alloy of 64 parts of gold with 36 of silver. Pliny says that "all gold contains more or less of silver combined with it, and that, when the latter amounts to a *fifth* part of the weight, it is called *electrum.*"

45. *Nomenclature.* "Daniell employed the word *platinode* for the negative, and *zincode* for the positive pole; while Graham introduced the terms *zincous* and *chlorous* poles, to represent the + and the −. Much of this nomenclature appears to us to be as uncouth as it is unnecessary: it was introduced at a time when the introduction of the constant battery by Daniell, and the splendid discoveries by Faraday, had somewhat unsettled the scientific mind on the subject of voltaic electricity. The new terms, with a few exceptions, have scarcely obtained a footing; which is not surprising, seeing that the old expressions, *positive* and *negative poles,* and *electro-positive* and *electro-negative bodies,* are far more simple and quite as accurate as the terms by which it is proposed to supersede them."—*Engl. Cycl.*

ELECTUA'RIUM (ἐκλεκτόν, *Hipp.*). An Electuary; an *extemporaneous* preparation, composed of dry powders, formed into a proper consistence by the addition of syrup, honey, or mucilage. See *Confectio.*

ELEE'NCEPHOL. A substance found in the brain of man, but now believed not to be a distinct chemical compound, but a mixture of oleine, oleophosphoric acid, cerebric acid, and cholesterin.—*Engl. Cycl.* See *Protagon.*

ELE'IDIN (ἦλος, a nail, εἶδος, form). *Keratohyalin.* The substance which forms the readily stained granules of the stratum glanulosum of the epidermis.

E'LEMENT. This term denotes, in chemistry, a *simple* substance —one not *known* to contain more than one kind of matter, as the metal iron; this is also called an *inorganic* element. The rust of iron, on the other hand, is a *compound,* being resolvable into metallic iron, oxygen, and carbonic acid. *Ultimate elements* are the last elements into which a body can be decomposed or analyzed; thus, oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, and azote, are the ultimate elements of all organized matter. There are about 64 known chemical elements.

E'LEMI. A concrete, fragrant, resinous exudation from a terebinthaceous plant of uncertain name, probably the *Canarium commune,* chiefly imported from Manilla.

ELEPHANTI'ASIS (ἐλέφας, an elephant). Elephant-disease; a blood-disease named from the likeness of the diseased skin to that of the elephant, and particularly from its vastness and terrible nature. Sir Erasmus Wilson says—"This term was probably suggested to the Greeks by the Arab word *da col fil,* the elephant disease; and applied to the affection already known to them by the terms lepra leuce and lepra melas. The Arabians recognized by *dal fil* a different disease, viz., boucnemia tropica, the Barbadoes leg. Hence we distinguish as separate diseases the *elephantiasis Græcorum,* or leprosy, and *elephantiasis Arabum,* or boucnemia." True Elephantiasis is termed *tubercular,* when the morbid deposition occurs in the surface-membranes of the body,

particularly the skin ; and *anæsthetic*, when the deposition occurs in and around the nervous centres and nerves.

ELEVA'TOR (*elevare*, to raise). A name applied to certain muscles, whose office it is to *elevate* any part ; to an instrument for *raising* depressed portions of the cranium ; and to an instrument for *lifting* out stumps of teeth.

ELIMINA'TION (*elminare*, to turn out of doors ; from *e*, out, and *limen*, the threshold). The employment of purgative medicines to secure the proper action of the bowels, liver, kidneys and skin.

ELIQUA'TION (*eliquare*, to clarify, to strain). The separation of a more fusible substance from another less fusible by means of a degree of heat sufficient to fuse the one but not the other, as in an alloy of copper and lead.

ELIXA'TION (*elixare*, to boil thoroughly ; to seethe). The process of boiling thoroughly or seething ; decoction ; concoction in the stomach ; digestion. See *Assus*.

ELI'XIR. An Arabic term, denoting an essence, or pure mass without any dregs, and formerly applied to compound tinctures, as *paregoric elixir*, or the Tinct. Camph. comp., &c.

ELI'XUS (*lix*, ashes). Sodden, boiled, thoroughly soaked ; as applied to articles of food. See *Assus*.

E'LLAGIC ACID (from the word *galle* read backward). An acid which is obtained from galls, in the process of making gallic acid. It is sometimes called *bezoaric acid* from its being a constituent of bezoars. See *Bezoar*.

ELUTRIA'TION (*elutriare*, to wash out). The process of washing, by which the lighter earthy parts of a substance are separated from the heavier and metallic ; or by which any single substance, as chalk, may be cleansed and reduced to the form of a fine powder. The blood has been said to be *elutriated* in the lungs.

ELY'TRON (ἔλυτρον). *Elytrum*. A sheath ; the hard case which covers the wings of coleopterous insects. The Vagina.

1. *Elytro-cele* (κήλη, a tumour). Colpocele. A tumour in the vagina. Vaginal hernia.

2. *Elytro-ides* (εἶδος, likeness). Sheath-like ; a term applied to the tunica vaginalis, also to the pessary of M. J. Cloquet.

3. *Elytro-plasty* (πλάσσω, to form). The operation for vesico-vaginal fistula ; it consists in employing a portion of the surrounding parts, for the purpose of closing the orifice.

4. *Elytro-rrhaphia* (ῥαφή, a suture). Suture of the vagina ; an operation for the prevention of prolapsus uteri.

5. *Elytro-tomy* (τέμνω, to cut). Division of the posterior wall of the vagina, occasionally resorted to for the delivery of the fœtus in extra-uterine pregnancy.

EM- and EN-. These prefixes are the Greek preposition ἐν, in, into, within. The radical signification is that of *a being or remaining within*, and so is halfway between those of εἰς and ἐκ. In its general meaning it corresponds with the *im* and *in* of the English. In composition, however, its presence is apt to be masked by the change of its second letter, ν, before consonants ; thus, before γ, κ, ξ, and χ, it becomes γ, as in ἐγκέφαλον, encephalum, &c. ; before β, π, φ, ψ, and μ, it becomes μ, as in ἐμμήνια, emmenia, &c. ; before λ it becomes λ, as in ἔλλειψις,

ellipsis; before ρ it becomes ρ, as in ἔῤῥινον, errhinum. These changes are made for the sake of euphony.

EMACIA'TION (*emaciare*, to make lean). *Marasmus.* The becoming lean; general extenuation of the body, with debility.

E'MA'NSIO MĔ'NSIUM (*emansio*, a staying beyond the time of leave or furlough). Delayed appearance of the menses before they have been established, called by many writers *menostatio*; and by Frank, *amenorrhœa tiruncularum.*

EMASCULA'TION (*emasculare*, to render impotent). Privation of virility; castration; removal of the testes.

EMBOITEMENT (the situation of one box within another, from *boîte*, a box). A term used by Bonnet to describe that species of generation, by which hundreds and thousands of individuals lie one within another, each possessing a complete series of organized parts. See *Evolution.*

E'MBOLISM (ἐμβόλισμα, that which is put in, a patch). A term applied to the process by which a thrombus, or clot, undergoes disintegration into minute particles, which are arrested in the *capillary* circulation; the obstructing plug is termed an *embolus.* The term denotes the conveyance of coagula to a distance, and is thus distinguished from *thrombosis*, which denotes local coagulation. See *Impactio.*

EMBROCA'TION (ἐμβρέχω, to moisten). A fluid application for moistening and rubbing any diseased part of the body.

E'MBRYO (ἐν, in, βρύω, to bud forth). The *ovum* in utero, before the fourth month, after which it is called *fœtus.* Also, the rudiment of the future plant, contained within the seed.

1. *Embryo-ctony* (κτείνω, to destroy). The act of destroying the fœtus in utero, in cases of impossible delivery.

2. *Embryo-logy* (λόγος, an account). A description of the embryo, and of embryonic development generally. See *Development.*

3. *Embryo-plastic* (πλάσσω, to mould). Belonging to the formation of an embryo. An *embryoplastic* tumour is one due to the growth and multiplication of persistent (included) embryonic cells.

4. *Embryo-tomy* (τέμνω, to cut). The dismembering of the fœtus in utero, in order to admit of delivery.

5. *Embry-ulcia* (ἕγκω, to draw). The withdrawal of the embryo from the uterus by means of a blunt hook or forceps, termed *embryulcus.*

6. *Embryo-tega* (*tegere*, to cover). A small callosity observed in some seeds, at a short distance from the hilum; it gives way, like a lid, at the time of germination, for the emission of the radicle.

EMBRYO-BUDS. The name given by Dutrochet to *adventitious buds*, found in the forms of woody nodules in the bark of some trees. Dr. Lankester calls them *abortive branches.*

EMBRYO, FIXED. A name given to a leaf-bud, owing to its capability of being removed from its parent plant, and being grafted or budded upon other plants.

E'MESIS, EME'SMA (ἐμέω, to vomit). The former term denotes a vomiting or being sick; the latter that which is vomited or a vomit. (See the correlative Latin terms *Vomitio*, *Vomitus.*) A disposition to vomit was termed *emesia* by Hippocrates.

E'METIC (ἐμέω, to vomit).

A substance which causes vomiting. Emetics are termed *topical*, when they act by contact with the stomach only, as mustard; *specific*, when they act by being introduced into the circulation, as emetic tartar, which may be applied to any other part of the body, so as to be absorbed into the system. The former class are also called *direct*, the latter *indirect*, emetics.

1. *Emetic tartar*, potassio-tartrate of antimony or tartarized antimony. Tartrate of antimony and potash.

2. *Emetin*, *emetia*, *emeta*. A vegetable alkaloid, constituting the active principle of ipecacuanha-root.

3. *Emeto-cathartica* (καθαίρω, to purge). Medicines which produce both vomiting and purging.

4. *Eme-morphia*, *apomorphia*. The name given by Dr. Matthiesen to a new substance—the most active emetic known. It is produced by heating morphia with hydrochloric acid, and thereby removing a molecule of water.

EMME'NAGOGUE (ἐμμήνια, the menses, ἄγω, to induce). A medicine which promotes the *emmenia* or catamenial discharge when retained or suspended.

EMME'NIA (ἐμμήνιος, monthly). Hippocrates employs the term τὰ ἐμμήνια for the menses, catamenial or monthly discharge of women. See *Catamenia*.

EMISSARY VEINS (*emitto*, to send out). Veins which pass through the skull, and connect the veins of the scalp with the venous sinuses of the *dura mater*.

EMMETRO'PIA (ἔμμετρος, in measure, ὤψ, the eye). *Normal vision*. That state of the eye in which the refractive power of the media and the depth of the eye-ball are normal, so that a well-defined but inverted image of an object, at an ordinarily visible distance, is formed upon the retina.

EMO'LLIENT (*emollire*, to soften). An agent which diminishes the tone of the living tissues, and causes relaxation or weakness. When employed for the purpose of sheathing surfaces from the action of injurious substances, it is called *demulcent*.

EMPATHE'MA (ἐν, and πάθημα, affection). Ungovernable passion; including excitement, depression, and hair-brained passion, or the *manie sans délire* of Pinel.

E'MPHLYSIS (ἐν, and φλύσις, a breaking out, or eruption). Ichorous exanthem; a vesicular tumour or eruption, proceeding from an internal and febrile affection, including miliary fever, thrush, cow-pox, water-pox, pemphigus, and erysipelas.

EMPHRA'CTIC (ἐμφρακτικός, liable to obstruct). A term applied by Hippocrates to an agent liable to obstruct—as the pores of the skin.

E'MPHYMA (ἐν, in, φύω, to spring forth). Mason Good applied this term to a tumour originating below the integument, and treated it as a genus including encystis, encysted tumour or wen. "The selection," says Sir E. Wilson, "is unfortunate, for encystis is a hypertrophy of a follicle or gland, and is produced in and not below the skin."

EMPHYSE'MA (ἐμφύσημα, an inflation of the stomach, peritonæum, or cellular tissue, from ἐμφυσάω, to inflate). *Pneumatosis pulmonum*; *Pneumectasis*. Literally, that which is blown in; wind-dropsy. A swelling produced by air, diffused in the cellular tissue. *Emphysema*, *interlobular*, the presence of air within the connective

tissue of the lungs, and outside the alveoli, as opposed to *vesicular emphysema*, which is due to a permanent dilatation of the pulmonary alveoli. *Subcutaneous emphysema*, when air is diffused through the loose subcutaneous connective tissue; it may be due to injury of the chest-wall with or without injury of the lung beneath.

EMPI'RIC. The ἐμπειρικοί, or Empirics, were a sect of physicians who contended that Experience (ἡ ἐμπειρική) was the one thing needful in their art. How degraded is the term now: it denotes a dealer in nostrums—a charlatan or quack!

EMPLA'STRUM (ἐμπλάσσω, to spread upon). A plaster; a solid and tenacious compound, adhesive at the ordinary heat of the human body. Plasters have been termed *solid ointments*, as they may be said to differ in *consistence* only from liniments, ointments, and cerates. "Celsus (lib. v. cap. 17) points out the circumstances which distinguish *emplastra* from *malagmata* and *pastilli* (called by the Greeks τροχίσκοι). *Malagmata* were soft vegetable compounds, analogous to our *cataplasms*, applied to the unbroken skin. *Pastilli* and *emplastra* contained some metallic ingredient, and were applied to wounds. The former (*pastilli*) consisted of dry substances united by some non-oleaginous liquid, and were used either by friction or with some soft ingredient. The latter (*emplastra*) contained fusible ingredients, and were simply applied to the part."—*Sel. e Præscript.*

EMPRE'SMA (ἐμπρησμός, i.q. ἔμπρησις, a conflagration, from ἐν, and πρήθω, to burn). Internal inflammation; a term employed, in its simple sense, by Hippocrates, and revived by Good as a generic term for all those visceral inflammations generally distinguished by the suffix *-itis*, denoting inflammation.

EMPROSTHO'TONOS (ἔμπροσθεν, before, τείνω, to draw). *Emprosthotonos*. Clonic spasm bending the body forward. [This term, as also *opisthotonos* and *pleurothotonos*, is an adjective, and requires the word σπασμός to be understood. The substantive term is ἐμπροσθοτονία, or tetanic procurvation, opposed to ὀπισθοτονία, or tetanic recurvation.]

E'MPTYSIS (ἔμπτυσις, a spitting). The Greek synonym for the Latin *expectoratio*. A better term would be *ecptysis*, from ἐκπτύω, to spit out, but this substantive does not exist.

EMPY'EMA (ἐμπύημα, suppuration, from ἐν, within, πύον, pus). *Pyothorax*. Abscess of the chest, or suppuration of the pleura. This term was originally applied by the Ancients to every collection of purulent matter; it was subsequently confined to effusions into the pleura and abscesses of the lungs; it is now applied to a collection of pus in one or both of the cavities of the pleura only.

Some physicians speak of *true* and *false* empyema: the first form being that in which pus is secreted by the pleura in consequence of inflammation; the second, that in which pus finds its way into the thoracic cavity from rupture of an abscess of the lung.—*Tanner*.

EMPY'ESIS (ἐμπύησις, suppuration). Pustulous exanthem; a term used by Hippocrates, and including, in Good's system, variola or small-pox. *Empyesis oculi* is suppuration of the eye-ball.

Strictly speaking, *empyesis* is the cause of *empyema*. See *Preface*, par. 2.

EMPY'REUMA (ἐμπύρευμα, coal to preserve a smouldering fire, from ἐμπυρεύω, to set on fire, from πῦρ, fire). A term expressive of the peculiar smell of *burning* which characterizes the vapour produced by destructive distillation. Hence the term *empyreumatic* is applied to the acid, and to the oil, which result from the destructive distillation of *vegetable* substances ; and, hence, hartshorn is called the *empyreumatic alkali*.

EMPYREUMA'TICA. A class of stimulants obtained by the dry distillation of substances of organic origin. They comprise ethereal oils, oleo-resins, and resins.

EMU'LGENTS (*emulgere*, to milk out). A designation of the arteries and veins of the kidneys, which were supposed to strain, or *milk out*, the serum. A term also applied to remedies which excite the flow of bile.

EMU'LSIN. *Synaptase.* A white, friable, opaque substance obtained from both sweet and bitter almonds, and possessing the property of a ferment.

EMU'LSIO (*emulgere*, to milk out). An emulsion ; a mixture of oil and water, made by means of mucilage, sugar, or yolk of egg. This term is used by the Edinburgh College for the *Mistura* of the London pharmacopœia.

EMU'NCTORY (*emunctorium*, a pair of snuffers, from *emungere*, to wipe or snuff out). An excretory duct ; a canal through which the contents of an organ, as the gall-bladder, are discharged.

E'NAMEL OF THE TEETH. *Encaustum ; adamas ; cortex dentium.* The thin hard capsule which mostly envelopes the crown of the tooth. It is the hardest substance in the human body.

ENANTHE'SIS (ἐν, within, ἄνθησις, a blossoming). Rash exanthem ; an efflorescence from within or from internal affection ; fever accompanied with rash ; comprising rosalia, rubeola, and urticaria. Compare *Exanthesis*.

ENANTIO'PATHY (ἐναντίος, opposite, πάθος, disease). A term synonymous with *allopathy* and *heteropathy*, denoting the treatment of diseases by contraries, as distinguished from homœopathy, or the treatment by similars.

ENARTHRO'SIS (ἐν, in, ἄρθρωσις, articulation). A species of movable articulation, commonly called the ball-and-socket joint, consisting of the insertion of the round extremity of one bone into the cup-like cavity of another bone. By the older writers, the term *enarthrosis* was used to denote a species of *diarthrosis*, a joint having extensive movement. See *Articulation*.

ENCA'NTHIS (ἐν, in, κανθός, canthus). *Canthitis nasalis.* Inflammation of the caruncula lacrymalis ; a morbid growth in the canthus, or inner angle of the eye.

ENCAU'MA (ἔγκαυμα, a mark burnt in, a brand). A sore from burning ; an ulcer of the cornea, causing the loss of the humors.

ENCE'PHALON (ἐν, in, κεφλή, the head). The brain ; the contents of the skull, consisting of the cerebrum, cerebellum, medulla oblongata, and membranes.

1. *Encephal-itis.* Inflammation of the brain or of its membranes. "This term is to be used only when the precise seat of the inflammation has not been ascer-

tained by post-mortem examination."—*Nom. of Dis.* It has also been termed phrenitis and meningo-encephalitis. See *Meningitis.*

2. *Encephalo-cele* (κήλη, a tumor). Hernia of the brain, through the walls of the cranium, by a congenital opening, a fracture, &c.

3. *Encephalo-id* (εἶδος, likeness). *Cerebriform.* A term applied to a morbid product, or *encephalosis*, the cut surface of which resembles brain. *Hard encephaloid* is a designation sometimes applied to medullary cancer of unusually firm consistence. See *Cancer.*

4. *Encephalo-tomy* (τομή, section). Dissection of the brain.

ENCHONDRO'MA (ἐν, in χόνδρος, cartilage). *Tumor cartilaginosus.* A tumor composed of cartilage.

EN-CYSTED (ἐν, in, κύστις, a cyst). A term applied to tumors which consist of matter contained in a sac or cyst.

END-ARTERI'TIS (ἔνδον, within, *arteritis*, inflammation of an artery). Inflammation of the endothelium of the arteries.

END-BULBS. The bulbous terminations of nerves as Pacinian corpuscles.

ENDPLATE, MOTORIAL. The broad termination on a muscular fibre of one of the filaments of a motor nerve; it lies beneath the sarcolemma, and consists of the expanded axis cylinder with several nuclei.

ENDE'MIC (ἐν, among, δῆμος, a people). An epithet for diseases peculiar to the inhabitants of particular countries—*native* diseases, as ague in marshy countries, goître in Switzerland, &c. The term is somewhat analogous to the term *indigenous* as applied to plants. See *Epidemic.*

EN-DERMIC (ἐν, in, δέρμα, skin). A term indicative of the *method* of applying medicines to the denuded dermis. It is also called the *emplastro-endermic* method, as suggesting the mode of denuding the dermis by means of a blister.

ENDEXOTE'RIC (ἔνδον, within, ἔξω, without). That which results from internal and external causes simultaneously; that which includes both *esoteric* and *exoteric* agency.

ENDO- (ἔνδον, within). A Greek preposition, signifying *within.* It corresponds with the old Latin *endo-* or *indu-* in composition.

1. *Endo-chrome* (χρῶμα, colour). The coloured material which fills vegetable cells, exclusive of the green material, which is called *chlorophyll.* The colouring matter of endochrome is called chromule.

2. *Endo-gastritis.* Inflammation of the inner or lining membrane of the stomach.

3. *Endo-gen* (γεννάω, to produce). A plant whose stem grows by *internal* increase, as a palm. The name of one of the large primary divisions of the vegetable kingdom. See *Exogen.*

4. *Endo-cardiac; exo-cardiac* (καρδία, the heart). Terms applied to diseases, and to sounds heard by auscultation in the region of the heart: the former arise from the substance of the heart itself, the latter from diseased conditions of adjacent parts.

5. *Endo-cardium* (καρδία, the heart). The transparent and glistening serous membrane which lines the interior of the heart, and which by its reduplications assists to form the valves. *Endo-carditis* is inflammation of this membrane. *Endo-pericarditis* is inflammation of the pericardium with *endo-carditis.*

6. *Endo-carp* (καρπός, fruit). The innermost portion of the pericarp. In some fruits it presents a bony consistence, as in the peach, and has been termed *putamen*. See *Pericarp.*

7. *Endo-lymph* (lympha, water). *Liquor Scarpæ, Aqua Labyrinthi.* The limpid fluid which fills the cavities of the membranous lining of the semicircular canals and the vestibular sac. See *Perilymph.*

8. *Endo-metritis* (μήτριτις, inflammation of the uterus). Inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the uterus. It is sometimes termed *uterine catarrh* or *uterine leucorrhœa.*

9. *Endoneurium* (ἔνδον, νεῦρον, a nerve). The connective tissue which surrounds the nerve filaments of the funiculus.

10. *Endo-phlœum* (φλοιός, bark). Another name for *liber*—the innermost layer of the bark of *exogens.* See *Bark.*

11. *Endo-pleura* (πλευρά, the side). The internal integument of the seed, also termed *tunica interna*, tegmen, hilofere, &c.

12. *Endo-rrhizous* (ῥίζα, a root). A term expressive of the mode of germination of Endogens, in which the radicle is emitted from the substance of the radicular extremity, and is *sheathed* at its base by the substance from which it protrudes. This sheath is termed the *coleoptile.*

13. *Endo-scope* (σκοπέω, to view). A general term for an instrument employed in medicine and surgery for the exploration of *internal* organs. As employed for the urethra, it is a urethroscope ; for the ear, an otoscope, &c.

14. *Endo-skeleton.* The *internal* bony system of the mammalia, birds, &c., as distinguished from the *exo-skeleton*, or external bony system, of the crustacea and testacea.

15. *End-osmose* (ὠσμός, impulsion). The property by which *rarer* fluids are attracted through a porous diaphragm *into* a cavity or space containing a *denser* fluid. M. Dutrochet, who introduced this term, with a knowledge of the motory principle to which it refers, used others explicative of his views of some operations in the animal economy : such as *hyperendosmose*, or the state of things in inflammation ; with this are associated *adfluxion*, or accumulation of the fluids, and *impulsion*, or increased flow of the fluids onwards. Thus, inflammation is said to be "*but* d'adfluxion, et *origine* d'impulsion." See *Exosmose.*

16. *Endosmo-meter* (μέτρον, a measure). An instrument contrived by Dutrochet for measuring the force of the endosmosmic function.

17. *Endo-spermium* (σπέρμα, seed). The name given by Richard to the *albumen* of other botanists. Jussieu termed it *perisperm.*

18. *End-osteitis.* Inflammation of the medullary membrane which lines the central canal of long bones, as well as the cells of flat and irregular bones. See *Osteitis* and *Osteomyelitis.*

19. *Endo-stome* (στόμα, a mouth). The orifice of the inner integument of the ovule, in plants.

20. *Endo-thecium* (θήκη, a case). The name given by Purkinje to the lining of the anther, consisting of fibro-cellular tissue.

21. *Endo-thelium.* A term formerly introduced to designate the kind of epithelium (pseudo-epithelium) which is found lining the vascular, lymphatic, and serous cavities of the body, in contradis-

tinction to the real *epithelium* of mucous membranes.

[ENE'CIA] (ἠνεκής, continuous). A term denoting *continued* action, and applied by Good to continued fever, including the several species of inflammatory, typhous, and synochal fever. These were formerly called *continentes*, from their being supposed to be unattended by any change or relaxation whatever.

E'NEMA (ἐνίημι, to inject). A clyster, lavement, or injection, employed for conveying through the rectum both nourishment and medicine into the intestinal canal.

EN-EPIDE'RMIC. A term indicative of the method of applying medicines to the *epidermis*, unassisted by friction, as when blisters, fomentations, &c., are employed. See *Endermic*.

E'NERGY (ἐνέργεια). The power of doing work. *Potential energy* is the energy of position, for instance that due to the position of a mass raised so many feet above the ground and there supported, the removal of the support will cause the mass to fall, and so to perform a certain amount of work; potential energy is therefore energy in reserve. *Cinetic energy* is power of doing work possessed by a body in motion; the removal of the support in the instance above converted the *potential* into *cinetic* energy.

ENGO'RGEMENT. *Congestion*. Literally, a being choked up. An over-fulness or obstruction of the vessels in some part of the system. A designation of the first stage of pneumonia, also termed *splenization*, in which the affected lung is loaded with blood or bloody serum.

ENNEA'NDRIA (ἐννέα, nine, ἀνήρ, man). The ninth class of plants in Linnæus's system, comprehending those which have nine stamens, as butomus or flowering rush.

ENOSTOSIS (ἐν ὀστέον, bone). A tumor growing in the substance, or within the medullary canal of bone.

ENS. The participle present of the verb *sum*, employed as a substantive in philosophical language, for any *being* or *existence*. This term formerly denoted, in chemistry, a substance supposed to contain all the qualities or virtues of the ingredients from which it is drawn, in a small compass. Thus we had *ens Martis* for ammoniated iron, *ens Veneris* for muriate of ammonia and copper, and *ens primum* for a tincture for transmuting metals.

E'NSIFORM (*ensis*, a sword, *forma*, likeness). *Xiphoid*. A Latin term applied to the *sword-shaped* cartilage of the sternum; to the straight, flat, and pointed leaf of Iris, &c.

ENSI-STE'RNAL (*ensis*, a sword, *sternum*, the chest). Relating to the ensiform or xiphoid process of the sternum; a term applied by Béclard to the last osseous portion of the sternum.

E'NTASIS (ἔντασις, a stretching tight, from ἐντείνω, to stretch). A term denoting intention, or stretching, and applied by Good to constrictive spasm, including cramp, wry-neck, locked-jaw, &c. Hence the adjective *entatic* might be applied to all diseases characterized by constrictive spasm.

E'NTERA (plur. of ἔντερον, an intestine, formed as a comparative from ἐντός, within). The intestines.

1. *Enter-algia* (ἄλγος, pain). Pain of the intestines; colic; a

term synonymous with *enterodynia* (ὀδύνη, pain).

2. *Enteric fever.* Typhoid fever. "A continued fever characterized by the presence of rose-coloured spots, chiefly on the abdomen, and a tendency to diarrhœa, with specific lesion of the bowels."—*Nom. of Dis.* Enteric fever occurring in the child is often named *Infantile remittent fever.* See *Entero-mesenteric.*

3. *Enterica.* The designation of a class of diseases of the intestines; also of medicines which act on the alimentary canal, as stomachics, tonics, anæsthetics, &c.

4. *Enter-itis.* Inflammation of the intestines, especially of the small intestines.

5. *Entero-cele* (κήλη, a tumor). Abdominal hernia which contains a portion of intestine only. If the hernia contains omentum as well as intestine, it is called *enter-epiplo-cele* (ἐπίπλοον, the omentum); and if the umbilicus is involved in the hernia, the term lengthens into *enter-epipl-omphalo-cele* (ὀμφαλός, the umbilicus). The student cannot fail to admire the plastic nature of the Greek language.

6. *Entero-chlole-cystotomy* (χολή, bile, κύστις, bladder, τέμνω, to cut). The operation for establishing a permanent channel between the gall-bladder and the small intestine in obstruction of the common bile duct.

7. *Entero-lithus* (λίθος, a stone). An intestinal concretion, as a bezoar, a calculus, &c. See *Bezoar.*

8. *Entero-mesenteric.* A term suggested by Dr. Harley as more characteristic than *enteric*, when applied to fever, as marking out the disease from all others, and pointing to a constant feature. For these reasons, the terms "typhoid," abdominal typhus," "gastric," and "pythogenic," are considered objectionable, as applied to this kind of fever.

9. *Entero-rrhaphia* (ῥαφή, a suture). The operation of making a suture of the divided edges of an intestine.

10. *Enter-oscheo-cele* (ὄσχεον, the scrotum, κήλη, a tumor). Hernia in which a portion of intestine descends into the scrotum.

11. *Enterostomy* (στόμα, a mouth). The operation of opening the small intestine, and establishing a channel through which the patient can be fed.

12. *Entero-tomy* (τέμνω, to cut). Dissection of the intestines; incision of the intestines in operation for hernia, for artificial anus, &c.

13. *Enterotome.* A pair of scissors used for opening the intestines in post-mortem examinations; the blades are of unequal length, the longer being inserted into the lumen of the intestine. *Dupuytren's enterotome* is a pair of forceps for clamping and destroying the valve-like fold of the intestinal wall (*éperon*) when it is desired to close an artificial anus.

ENTOMERE (ἐντός, within, μέρος, a part). The granular inner cells of the mammalian blastoderm; the term *ectomere* is applied to the outer cells. See *Blastodermic Vesicle.*

E'NTOMOLINE (ἔντομον, an insect). A peculiar chemical principle, found in large quantities in the wings and elytra of Coleopterous insects, and termed *chitine* by M. Odier.

ENTOMO'LOGY (ἔντομα, insects, λόγος, an account). That part of Zoology which treats of insects. The Greek term *entoma* is synonymous with the Latin word *insecta*,

both having reference to a striking character of the insect tribe, that of having the body *insected*, or cut or divided into several segments.

ENTOMO'PHILOUS (ἔντομα, insects, φιλέω, to love). Insect-loving. The term is applied to those flowers which are fertilized by the agency of insects.

ENTO'NIC (ἔντονος, strained). A term applied by Hippocrates to persons who are sinewy and well-strung. In pathology, it is synonymous with *entatic*. See *Entasis*.

ENTO'PHYTA (ἐντός, within, φυτόν, a plant). Entophytes; cryptogamic plants found living on the skin and the mucous membranes of animals, or in the contents of cavities lined by mucous membrane. See *Epiphyta*.

ENTO'PTICS (ἐντός, within, ὀπτικα, optics). The investigation of those conditions in which light, on entering the eye, causes us to see, under certain circumstances, a series of objects which exist in the organ itself. This investigation has been employed, in physiology and medicine, by Dr. Jago.

ENTOZO'A (ἐντός, within, ζῶον, an animal). A subdivision of human parasites, comprising the classes *cœlelmintha* or hollow worms, *sterelmintha* or solid worms, and *accidental parasites*, having the habits of, but not referable to, the class of entozoa. The orders are, *Cystica* or hydatids, *Cestoidea* or tape-worms, *Trematoda* or fluke-worms, *Acanthocephala* or hooked worms, and *Nematoidea* or round worms.

ENTRO'PIUM (ἐν, in, τρέπω, to turn). *Inversio palpebræ*. Inversion of the margin of the eye-lid, so that it comes in contact with the conjunctiva. Compare *Ectropium*.

ENUCLEA'TION (*enucleare*, to take out the kernel). The operation of removing a tumor, as a kernel may be removed from its enveloping husks. The removal of the eye-ball for injury or disease.

ENURE'SIS (ἐνουρέω, to make water in—in bed, *Aristoph.*). *Hyperuresis*. Incontinence of urine; involuntary discharge of urine, from mechanical cause, or from functional derangement of the bladder.

EOSIN (ἠώς, dawn). A red aniline dye now largely used for staining microscopical preparations; it is tetra-bromo-fluorescin, and is prepared by the action of bromine on fluorescin.

EP-, EPH-, EPI-. These prefixes all represent the Greek preposition ἐπί, *upon*, denoting all sorts of relations of *place*. In composition, it frequently conveys the idea of increase, addition, accompaniment, repetition, reciprocal action, &c.

EPA'CTAL (ἐπακτός, brought on or in, added). The name given by Fischer to the interparietal or Wormian bone of Geoffrey St. Hilaire. It is developed after birth, and is only occasionally met with.

EPA'NETUS (ἐπανετός, remitting, sc. πυρετός, fever). A term denoting *remittent*, and applied by Good to remittent fever, including the mild form, the malignant form, and hectic fever.

EPAXIAL MUSCLES. Those muscles in vertebrata which lie above the embryonic vertebral axis, as opposed to the hypaxial, which lie below the same axis; they are called by Huxley *episkeletal* and *hyposkeletal* respectively.

EPE'NDYMA VENTRICULO'RUM (ἐπένδυμα, an upper garment). The lining membrane of the ventricles of the brain, a serous layer, distinct from the arachnoid.

EPENCE'PHALON (ἐπί, upon, ἐγκέφαλον, the brain). The Hind-Brain. The posterior primary division of the brain, including the pons varolii, cerebellum, and anterior part of the fourth ventricle. The *epencephalic arch* is the neural arch of the occipital vertebra, which embraces and protects the epencephalon.

EPHE'LIS (ἔφηλις, an iron band on a box's cover ; in plur. Spots or freckles which *stud the face ;* and so from ἦλος, a stud, though also referred to ἥλιος, the sun—*Liddell and Scott*). Sun-burn ; a spot or freckle of the skin, produced by exposure to the rays of the sun.

The Varieties are *ephelis umbrosa*, in which the spots are brown and irregular ; *ephelis lentigo*, in which the spots are yellow and circular, somewhat resembling those of lentigo ; and *ephelis ignealis*, a term for the mottled appearance seen upon the legs and thighs of women who sit over a charcoal brazier.

EPHE'MERA (ἐφήμερος, daily, sc. πυρετός, fever). Sub. *febris*. A fever which runs its course of the cold, hot, and sweating stages in a period of twelve hours.

Ephemera Puerperarum. Weed. Milk fever. "A fever consisting of one or more paroxysms, occurring a few days after delivery, generally attended by diminution of the milk and lochia, and unaccompanied by local lesions." —*Nom. of Dis.* See *Puerperal Fever*.

EPHIA'LTES (ἐφιάλτης, the night-mare, strictly, one who leaps upon). Incubus, or night-mare ; the imaginary being which seems to *leap upon* the chest of the sleeper.

EPHIDRO'SIS (ἐφίδρωσις, superficial or slight perspiration—*Hipp.*). By *ephidrosis profusa* Mason Good designates morbid increase of the perspiratory secretion, or the hyperhidrosis of Swediaur ; by *ephidrosis olens*, alteration as regards odour, or osmidrosis ; by *ephidrosis cruenta*, hæmidrosis or bloody sweat. Other varieties are named *discolor*, *partialis*, and *arenosa*, or sandy sweat.

EPHI'PPIUM (ἐφίππιος, for putting on a horse, as a saddle). *Sella turcica*. A depressed portion of the os sphenoides, so called from its *saddle*-like shape.

E'PIAN. *Pian*. A term denoting a raspberry, and applied on the American coast to *frambœsia*. On the African coast this affection is termed *yaws*.

EPIBLAST (ἐπί, upon, βλαστός, a growth). See *Blastoderm*.

EPIBLE'MA (ἐπίβλημα, that which is thrown over, a cloak). The imperfectly formed covering which supplies the place of the *epidermis* in submerged plants and on the extremities of growing roots.

EPICA'NTHIS (ἐπικανθίς, i. q. ἐγκανθίς). Projection of the nasal fold of the eye-lid. The term is similar to *encanthis*, which denotes a tumor on the inner corner of the eye.

E'PICARP (ἐπί, upon, καρπός, fruit). The exterior portion of the pericarp, commonly termed the skin of fruits. See *Pericarp*.

EPICHRO'SIS (ἐπίχρωσις, a surface-stain). A coloured or spotted surface of any kind ; a term applied to maculæ, or ble-

mishes of the skin, as freckles, sun-burn, moles, piebald-skin, albino-skin, &c.

EPICRA'NIUM (ἐπί, upon, κρανίον, the skull). The integuments and epineurotic expansion which lie over the cranium.

EPICRA'NIUS (ἐπί, upon, κρανίον, the cranium). Another name of the *occipito-frontalis* muscle, which covers the whole side of the vertex of the skull, from the occiput to the eye-brow.

EPICYSTOTOMY (ἐπί, upon, κύστις, a bladder, τέμνω, to cut). Opening into the bladder above the pubes.

EPIDE'MIC (ἐπιδήμιος, prevalent among a people). An epithet for a popular, prevailing, but not native disease, arising from a general and temporary cause, as excessive heat. (See *Endemic.*) The phrases "*Epidemic constitution*," "*Epidemic influences*" belong to the earlier ages of physic, and are suggestive of mystical notions. "It is the disease that constitutes the epidemic, and not the epidemic the disease. The evil always remains the same, the number of those affected being alone increased."

EPIDEMIO'LOGY (ἐπιδήμιος, prevalent among a people, λόγος, a description). A description of the remote cause of epidemic diseases in the animal and the vegetable creation. See *Epidemic.*

EPIDE'RMIC METHOD (ἐπί, upon, δέρμα, the skin). *Iatraliptic method.* The application of remedies to the skin, aided by friction. This is sometimes called *anatripsologia* and *espnoic medicine.* The application of remedies, unaided by friction, as of blisters, lotions, &c., is termed the *endermic method.*

EPIDERMIDO-MYCO'SIS (ἐπιδερμίς, ἐπιδερμίδος, the outer skin, μύκης, a fungus). A generic term for those diseases of the epidermis which are due to the growth of fungi therein. The species are E. *versicolor*, or chloasma; E. *decalvans*, or baldness; and E. *tonsurans*, or ringworm of the scalp. See *Dermo-mycosis.*

EPIDERMIDO'-PHYTON (ἐπιδερμίς, ἐπιδερμίδος, epidermis, φυτόν, a plant). A plant or fungus of the epidermis; the microsporon or dermophyte of pityriasis versicolor.

EPIDE'RMIS (ἐπιδερμίς, from, ἐπί, upon, δέρμα, the skin). The external layer of the skin, lying upon the *derma*, or true skin. It is also called *cuticle*, to distinguish it from the *cutis*, or true skin. Its internal surface presents a soft cell-tissue, termed *rete mucosum*; its external surface a horny layer, called *pars cornea.* See *Scarf-skin.*

EPIDE'RMOSE (ἐπί, upon, δέρμα, the skin). The name given by Bouchardat to the few flocculi of fibrin or albumen which resist solution, when these substances are placed in water acidulated with hydrochloric acid. See *Albuminose.*

EPIDI'DYMIS (ἐπιδιδυμίς, that which lies on the testis). The small oblong body which lies above the testis, formed by the convolutions of the vasa efferentia, external to the testis.

Epididymitis. Inflammation of the epididymis, as distinguished from *orchitis* or inflammation of the body of the testis. The disease is also termed *gonorrhœal orchitis.*

EPIGA'STRIUM (ἐπί, upon, γαστήρ, the stomach). The superior part of the abdomen; the part situated above the stomach.

The *epigastric region* is the middle region of the upper zone situated immediately over the small end of the stomach.

EPIGE'NESIS (ἐπί, a preposition denoting addition, and γένεσις, generation). A term applied to a theory of generation, in which each germ is an entirely *new production* of the parent organism, as opposed to the theory of mere expansion of pre-existent germs. Compare *Evolution.*

E'PIGEOUS (επί, upon, γῆ, the earth). Growing upon the earth; a term applied to cotyledons which emerge from, and grow *upon*, the ground. See *Hypogenous.*

EPIGLO'TTIS (ἐπί, upon, γλωττίς, glottis). A fibro-cartilage placed immediately in front of the glottis, to protect this opening of the larynx from the intrusion of foreign bodies.

1. *Epiglottic gland.* This is merely a mass of adipose tissue, situated in the triangular space between the front surface of the apex of the epiglottis, the hyo-epiglottidean and the thyro-hyoidean ligament.

2. *Epiglottic ligaments.* These are five in number, three named glosso-epiglottic, or fræna epiglottidis, one hyo-epiglottic, and one thyro-epiglottic.

EPIGNA'THUS (ἐπί, upon, γνάθος, the jaw). A monstrosity in which a second and imperfectly developed fœtus is attached to the jaw of the first.

EPI'GYNOUS (ἐπί, upon, γυνή, the pistil or female organ of plants). That condition of the stamens of a plant, in which they adhere both to the calyx and the ovarium, as in Umbelliferous plants.

E'PILEPSY (ἐπίληψις, a taking hold of, a convulsive seizure). *Falling sickness.* Sudden loss of sensation and consciousness, with tonic convulsions lasting a few seconds, followed by clonic spasms of voluntary muscles, frequently preceded by a shriek, ending in a state of sopor, and recurring in paroxysms more or less regular. This affection has been called morbus divinus, morbus sacer, morbus comitialis, morbus caducus, &c.

The term *Epilepsy* has been applied to a disease of the kidney and to an affection of the retina, but very incorrectly. "Renal asthma," says Dr. J. R. Reynolds, "would be a term as pathologically correct as 'renal epilepsy,' and dyspnœa of the fingers as justifiable as the expression 'epilepsy of the retina.'"

Jacksonian epilepsy is a form of epilepsy depending upon a localized affection of the brain; the convulsions are unilateral, and usually unaccompanied by loss of consciousness.

EPINEURIUM (ἐπί, νεῦρον, a nerve). The common investing sheath of connective tissue which unites together the fasciculi of nerve fibres into one nerve trunk.

EPINY'CTIS (ἐπινυκτίς). A pustule which is most painful at night. The term is applied by Sauvages to ecthyma.

EPIO'TIC (ἐπί, οὖς, ὠτός, the ear). One of the centres of ossification for the petromastoid portion of the temporal bone; from it are developed the posterior semicircular canal, and a part of the mastoid process.

EPI-PE'TALOUS (ἐπί, upon, πέταλον, a leaf). That condition of the stamens of a plant in which the filaments are united to the petals, so as apparently to spring from them, as in honey-suckle.

EPIPHÆNO'MENON (ἐπί, φαίνω, to appear). Any sign or symptom superadded, as, for instance, the maniacal condition which follows the epileptic fit.

EPIPHLÆ'UM (ἐπί, upon, φλοιός, bark). A layer of bark, situated immediately beneath the epidermis, termed by Mohl phlœum or peridermis.

EPI'PHORA (ἐπιφορά, a sudden burst of rain, of tears). The *watery eye;* a redundancy or undue secretion of tears, which run over the cheek. It is distinguished from *stillicidium lacrymarum*, which consists in an obstacle to the absorption and conveyance of the tears from the lacus lacrymarum into the sac, causing thereby an overflow of tears, not redundant nor unduly secreted.

EPI'PHYSIS (ἐπίφυσις, an ongrowth, an excrescence). An articular extremity of a bone; a process of a bone developed from a centre separate from that which gives rise to the shaft or diaphysis; sooner or later it joins the shaft. It differs from *apophysis*, which is a process of a bone, and a part of the same bone; and from *diaphysis*, which is the central portion of a long bone.

Epiphysis cerebri. The pineal gland.

EPI'PHYTA (επί, upon, φυτόν, a plant). Epiphytes; plants found growing upon other plants, principally those *Orchidaceous* plants which grow upon trees. Epiphytes are also found on the skin and mucous membranes, in the stomach, &c.

1. *Epiphyta* are frequently confounded with *entophyta*, and the distinction is sometimes perplexing, because it may happen that a plant whose spores are deposited in the interior of an animal body (an *entophyte*), may in the course of growth find its way to the surface (an *epiphyte*).

2. *Epiphytes* are sometimes confounded with *parasites*, but their mode of growth is different: *epiphytes* adhere to the bark of other plants and root into the surrounding soil; *parasites*, as mistletoe and the various species of Loranthus, strike their abortive roots into the wood, and flourish upon the sap of the individual to which they attach themselves.

EPI'PLOON (ἐπίπλοον, omentum, from ἐπιπλέω, to sail upon). The omentum; a membranous expansion which *floats* upon the intestines. *Epiplo-itis* is inflammation of the epiploon or omentum; *epiplo-cele* is a hernia containing a portion of omentum; and *epiplo-scheo-cele* (ὄσχεον, the scrotum), hernia in which the epiploon descends into the scrotum.

EPI'PODITE (ἐπί, πούς, a foot). An appendage of the coxopodite in Crustacea.

EPIRRHEO'LOGY (ἐπίῤῥοή, a flowing on, λόγος, an account). That branch of science which treats of the effects of external agents upon living plants.

EPI'SCHESIS (ἐπίσχεσις, a checking, from ἐπίσχω, to hold back). Obstruction; suppression of excretions.

EPISCLERI'TIS (ἐπί, σκληρός, hard). Inflammation of the connective tissue which lies between the conjunctiva and sclerotic.

EPISEIO'RRAPHY (ἐπίσειον, the region of the pubes, ῥαφή, suture). Suture of the external parts of the pudenda. See *Colporraphy.*

EPISEIO'TOMY (ἐπίσειον, the region of the pubes, τέμνω, to cut). Lateral incision into, to

prevent rupture of, the perinæum during delivery.

EPISKELETAL MUSCLES (ἐπί, σκελετόν, a skeleton). Those muscles, such as the erector spinæ, &c., which are formed from the dorsal portion of the proto-vertebral mass. See *Epaxial Muscles.*

EPISPA'DIAS (ἐπισπᾶσθαι, to draw the prepuce forward, become as if uncircumcised). That malformation, in which the urethra is fissured on the *upper* surface of the penis, not far from the pubes. See *Hypospadias.*

EPISPA'STICS (ἐπισπαστικός, drawing to oneself, as of drugs in drawing out peccant humors). Vesicatories; blisters; external applications to the skin, which produce a serous or puriform discharge, by exciting inflammation. When these agents act so mildly as merely to excite inflammation, without occasioning the effusion of serum, they are denominated *rubefacients.*

"What the Ancients called *epispastics* were such external applications as only reddened the skin, and, according to the different degrees of effect, received different names: the slightest were called *phœnigmoi*, the next *sinapismi*, the more active *vesicatorii*, and the strongest *caustici.*"—Parr, *Med. Dict.*

E'PISPERM (ἐπί, upon, σπέρμα, seed). This, and *perisperm*, are terms applied by Richard to the *testa* of seeds—the *spermoderm* of Decandolle.

EPISTA'XIS (ἐπίσταξις, a dropping). *Rhinorrhagia.* Nasal hæmorrhage; an effusion of blood from the pituitary membrane.

EPI-TASIS (ἐπίτασις, a stretching). 1. A Greek term denoting *stretching*, as of the nerves (*Hipp.*), and opposed to *anesis* (ἄνεσις) or relaxation. 2. The term is sometimes used synonymously with the Latin *accessio*, and then denotes a paroxysm of a disease. See *Accessio.*

EPITHELIO'MA. Abnormal development of the epithelium; a disease of the skin and mucous surfaces, according to some pathologists, *sui generis*, consisting of an infiltration of epithelial cells. The term has been employed as a synonym of *epithelial cancer* (p. 116), which it resembles, inasmuch as it returns after excision, is prone to incurable ulceration, affects the lymphatics seated near it, and destroys the patient.—*Tanner.*

EPITHE'LIUM (ἐπιτίθημι, to place upon). The superficial, insensible, and bloodless layer of the skin and mucous membrane. Its varieties are—

1. *Squamous epithelium;* so named from the conversion of its superficial cells into squamæ or scales. When several layers exist, the terms *lamellated*, *tesselated*, *stratified*, and *pavement epithelium* have been given to this variety.

2. *Columnar epithelium*, or cylinder-epithelium; consisting of elongated or pyriform cells, their bases directed to the free surfaces, their apices to the corium, and all ranged side by side like columns.

3. *Spheroidal epithelium;* consisting of spheroidal cells somewhat polyhedral from compression.

4. *Ciliated epithelium;* so named from its vibratile filaments, or *cilia*, surmounting the broad ends of the columnar, or the free surface of the spheroidal variety.

5. *Pigmented epithelium;* so named from the cells containing a dark pigment.

6. *Transitional epithelium;*

when the cells are of various forms, round, pear-shaped, or flattened as in the mucous membrane of the bladder.

EPITHEM (*ἐπί*, upon, *τίθημι*, to place). Any external application, other than an ointment or a plaster, such as a poultice, &c.

EPITRO'CHLEA (*ἐπί*, *τροχαλία*, a cylinder revolving on its own axis). The internal condyle of the humerus.

EPIZO'A (*ἐπί*, upon, *ζῶον*, an animal). Parasitic animals, which live upon, or in the structure of, the skin of other animals, as the acarus. (See *Parasite.*) The term *epizoa* is also applied to those singular crustaceans which afford a striking example of *retrograde* or *recurrent development:* in the larval form they swim freely, have locomotive limbs, and well developed organs of vision; in the adult state, they are swollen and deformed, sedentary, deprived of organs of sense, and lead an almost vegetable life.

EPIZOO'TIC (*ἐπί*, upon, *ζῶον*, an animal). A term applied to diseases which prevail among the lower animals, and corresponding with the term *endemic* as applied to man.

EPOO'PHORON (*ἐπί*, *ᾠόν*, an egg, *φορέω*, to bear). Waldeyer's term for the *parovarium* of Kobelt, or the *body* of Rosenmüller; it lies in the broad ligament of the uterus between the ovary and Fallopian tube, and consists of several small tubes converging towards the ovary, and at their other ends united by a longitudinal tube; the whole structure corresponds to the epididymis of the male.

EPSOM SALT. *Sal cathartícus amarus.* Sulphate of magnesia, formerly procured by boiling down the mineral water of Epsom, but now prepared from the bittern of sea-water, which is left after the crystallization of common salt.

EPU'LIS (*ἐπουλίς*, a gum-boil). A tumor springing from the periosteum and edge of the alveolus of the maxillary bones, and implicating the osseous walls. *Simple* epulis is a fibrous tumor; *maligant* epulis is usually a fibro-sarcomatous tumor containing spindle-shaped cells.

EPULO'TICS (*ἐπουλωτικός*, promoting the healing of wounds; from *ἐπί*, upon, *οὐλή*, cicatrix). Medicines which promote the cicatrization of wounds. They are also called *cicatrizantia.*

EQUATORIAL PLATE. The equatorial arrangement of the chromatin filaments in the cell during karyokinesis.

EQUILI'BRIUM (*æquè*, equally, *librare*, to balance). A term expressive of the equality of temperature, which all bodies on the earth are constantly tending to attain (see *Caloric*), and of the equal distribution of the electric fluid in its natural undisturbed state.

EQUI'NIA (*equinus*, belonging to the horse). Glanders. "An inflammatory affection of the nasal mucous membrane, produced by the contagion of matter from a glandered horse."

Equinia mitis. Grease. "A pustular eruption, produced by the contagion of matter from a horse affected with the grease."—*Nom. of Dis.*

E'QUITANT (*equitare*, to ride). A term descriptive of a form of vernation in which the leaves overlap one another parallelly and entirely, without involution, as in Iris.

EQUITATION (*Equitare*, to ride). The riding over or over-lapping each other of the fœtal cranial bones during labour.

EQUI'VALENTS, CHEMICAL (*æquè*, equally, *valere*, to avail). A term applied by Wollaston to that quantity of an element or compound which possesses the same chemical value, or plays the same part as a given quantity of another element or compound substance. One part by weight of hydrogen combines with 35·5 parts by weight of chlorine to form a stable body, hydrochloric acid, so that 35·5 parts of chlorine are equivalent to one part of hydrogen; similarly one part by weight of hydrogen combines with 8 parts by weight of oxygen to form water; thus the equivalent of oxygen, relative to hydrogen as the common unit, is eight.

1. The term "chemical equivalent," though frequently used as synonymous with *atomic weight* and *combining proportion*, is not strictly so, since the equivalent of a body may be, and occasionally is, different from its atomic weight or combining proportion.

2. The *chemical equivalent of a metal* expresses the weight which is required to be substituted for one part by weight of hydrogen in its compounds.

E'RBIUM. A rare metal found, associated with yttria, in *gadolinite*, a mineral silicate occurring at Ytterby in Sweden. *Erbia* is its oxide.

ERB'S PARALYSIS. Paralysis of the muscles of the shoulder and arm, with partial anæsthesia from injury to or pressure on the brachial plexus.

ERE'CTILE TISSUE (*erigere*, to erect). A peculiar cellulo-vascular tissue, forming a considerable portion of the organs of generation. That of the vagina has been termed, by Dr. Graaf, *retiformis*, and latterly, *corpus cavernosum vaginæ*. The term is also applied to a similar tissue, constituting nævus, &c.

ERE'CTILE TUMORS. Another term for *vascular nævi cavernous angeioma*, indicative of the slightly elevated state of the tumors.

ERE'CTOR (*erigere*, to raise). A muscle of the clitoris and of the penis, so named from its office. Under the term *erector spinæ* have been associated the sacro-lumbalis, longissimus dorsi, and spinalis dorsi muscles.

EREMACAU'SIS (ἤρεμος, slow, καῦσις, burning). A term applied by Liebig to the slow combustion or oxidation of organic matters in air, as in the conversion of wood into humus, the formation of acetic acid from alcohol, nitrification, &c. See *Putrefaction*.

ERETHI'SMUS (ἐρεθίζω, to excite). Constitutional irritation, or excitement. *Erethismus mercurialis*, or mercurial erethism, is a peculiar state of erethism produced by mercury.

Erethism and *Catalysis*. Terms proposed by Marshall Hall for denoting the two classes into which every disease of the nervous system appears to resolve itself, the former denoting *irritation;* the latter, *abolition* of function :—

"If a sentient nerve be *erethised*, there is pain; if *catalysed*, there is numbness; if a muscular nerve be erethised, there is convulsive action of the muscles; if the nerve be catalysed, the muscle is inert, it is paralysed; if the cerebrum be erethised, there is delirium; if catalysed, there is coma or insensibility; if the spinal marrow be

erethised or catalysed, there are convulsive movements, or paralysis, respectively."

E'RGOTA (*ergot*, French, a spur, smut). Ergot; a parasitic fungus, consisting of "the sclerotium (compact mycelium or spawn) of Claviceps purpurea, *Tulasne*, produced within the paleæ of the common rye, Secale cereale."—*Br. Ph.* 1867.

1. *Ergotœtia* (*ergota*, and αἰτία, origin). The generic name given by Mr. Quekett to the ergot fungus, to which was added the specific appellation of *abortifaciens*, in allusion to its destroying the germinating power of the grain of grasses.

2. *Ergotin.* A peculiar principle discovered in ergot, by M. Bonjeau, who formerly termed it *hæmostatic extract*, from its being a real specific for hæmorrhages in general.

3. *Ergotism.* An epidemic occurring in moist districts, as in that of Sologne, from the use of *ergota*, in rye-bread. Its forms are—the *convulsive*, a nervous disease, characterized by violent spasmodic convulsions; and the *gangrenous*, a dry gangrene, known in Germany by the name of the *creeping sickness.*

ERIO'METER (ἔριον, wool, μέτρον, a measure). An instrument invented by Dr. Thomas Young, for measuring the diameter of minute fibres, as those of wool.

ERO'DENTS (*erodere*, to gnaw off). Substances which *eat away*, as it were, extraneous growths, as caustics.

ERO'SION (*erodere*, to gnaw off). Destruction by ulceration; the name applied by Galen to the phenomena of ulcerative absorption.

ERO'TO-MANIA (ἔρως, ἔρωτος, love, μανία, madness). Insanity occasioned by excessive affection; a form of partial moral mania, known as *nymphomania* in females, as *satyriasis* in males.

ERRA'TIC (*erraticus*, wandering, from *errare*, to wander). Wandering; irregular; as applied to gout, erysipelas, gestation, and several forms of pain.

E'RRHINES (ἐν, in, ῥίν, the nose). *Sternutatories.* Medicines which, when applied to the nostrils, produce an increased discharge of nasal mucus, frequently attended by sneezing and an unusual secretion of tears.

E'RROR LO'CI (*error of place*). A term formerly applied to certain derangements in the capillary circulation. Boerhaave conceived that the vessels were of different sizes for the circulation of blood, lymph, and serum; and that, when the larger-sized globules passed into the smaller vessels by an *error loci*, an obstruction took place which gave rise to the phenomena of inflammation.

ERUCTA'TION (*eructare*, to belch forth). Flatulency, with frequent rejection upwards,—as from a volcano. *Ructamen* has the same meaning. Cicero says, "Cui ructare turpe esset, is vomuit."

ERU'PTION (*erumpere*, to break out). A breaking out; a term applied to acute cutaneous diseases. *Eruptive fevers* are continued fevers, with an eruption superadded, as small-pox, measles, &c.

ERVALE'NTA. A substance consisting of the farina or meal of the *Ervum lens*, or common lentil. See *Revalenta.*

ERY'NGO. The candied root of the *Eryngium campestre*, rec-

koned by Boerhaave as the first of aperient diuretic roots.

ERYSI'PELAS (ἐρυσίπελας, from ἐρυθρός, red, πέλλα, skin). *Emphlysis erysipelas.* "Inflammation of the integument, tending to spread indefinitely."—*Nom. of Dis.* An acute specific disease characterized by fever of a low type and a peculiar inflammation of the skin. It was called by the Latins *Ignis sacer;* more recently, *St. Anthony's fire*, either from its burning heat, or from the reputed power of St. Anthony to cure it; and the *Rose*, from the colour of the skin. [The etymology given above is confirmed by the fact that ἐρυθρ- is actually changed into ἐρυσ- in other Greek compounds, as in ἐρυσίβη, red blight; and by the occurrence of the word ἄπελος (α, priv., and πέλλα, *pellis*, skin), a wound not yet skinned over.]

1. *Varieties.* — Erysipelas is termed *simple* or *cutaneous*, when it scarcely extends beyond the skin; *ambulans*, when it spreads from its original seat to other parts of the body, the part first affected healing rapidly; *traumaticum*, when it is the result of a wound or other injury; *erraticum*, when it is diffusive; *metastaticum*, when it changes its seat; *miliare*, when vesicular; *phlyctænodes*, when attended by bullæ; *œdematodes*, when characterized by swelling; *phlegmonodes*, when marked by phlegmonous inflammation; and *erysipelas faciei, capitis, mammæ, umbilicale*, local sub-varieties of simple erysipelas. The last occurs in infants, and is then called *erysipelas neonatorum.* But these distinctions are generally unscientific and of no practical utility.

2. *Inflammatio diffusa membranæ cellulosæ.* "Inflammation of the cellular tissue, tending to spread indefinitely."—*Nom. of Dis.* In slighter cases, occurring on the surface of the body, *diffuse inflammation* is identical with *phlegmonous erysipelas.*

ERYTHE'MA (ἐρύθημα, redness of the skin). A non-contagious superficial inflammation of the skin, called "inflammatory blush." It is termed *fugax*, when of a fleeting, evanescent character; *circinatum* when marked by annular patches; *marginatum*, when the margins of the circles are well defined; *lævе*, when the inflamed surface is smooth and swollen; *intertrigo*, when the inflammation is caused by chafing of surfaces; *papulatum*, when accompanied by papulæ or pimples; *tuberosum*, when distinguished by its circular patches; and *nodosum*, when occurring in oval patches. These are all *acute* varieties; the *chronic* varieties are explained under *Pityriasis.*

1. *Erythema folliculorum.* Inflammation of the hair-follicles, as indicated by an erythematous blush of redness of the skin, dryness, and the production of furfuraceous scales.

2. *Erythematous eruptions.* A group of eruptions, corresponding with the *Exanthemata* of Willan.

ERY'THROBLASTS (ἐρυθρός, red, βλάστη, growth). Certain cells found in the red marrow of bones; they are supposed to be the source from which the red blood-corpuscles arise.

ERYTHRODE'XTRINE. This body and *achroodextrine* are, according to Brücke, produced from starch by the action of saliva; the former is coloured by iodine, and is readily converted into grape sugar; the latter gives no colour reaction with iodine, and with difficulty undergoes any

further change in the direction of sugar.

ERY'THROGEN (*ἐρυθρός*, red, *γεννάω*, to produce). A green-coloured substance found in the gall-bladder, in a case of jaundice.

ERYTHROGRA'NULOSE. According to Brücke this is a constituent of the starch granule, and turns red when brought in contact with iodine, so differing from the two other constituents, granulose and cellulose.

ERY'THROID (*ἐρυθρός*, red, *εἶδος*, likeness). Red-like; a term applied to the cremasteric covering of the spermatic cord and testis.

ERYTHRO'LEIN; ERYTHROLI'TMIN. These, with *azolitmin* and *spaniolitmin*, are the four colouring principles obtained from litmus. These, in their natural condition, are red, and the blue of litmus is produced by combination with a base.

ERYTHROMELA'LGIA (*ἐρυθρός*, red, *μέλος*, a limb, *ἄλγος*, pain). The name given by Weir Mitchell to vasomotor neuroses of the extremities; the part affected is painful and flushes to a dusky red, especially when in a dependent position.

ERYTHROPHL'ŒIN (*ἐρυθρός*, red, *φλοιός*, bark). A crystalline alkaloid extracted from the bark of Erythrophlœum Guinense; in small doses it acts as a cardiac sedative, in large doses it is highly poisonous.

ERY'THROPHYLL (*ερυθρός*, red, *φύλλον*, a leaf). The red colouring matter of fruits and leaves which appears in autumn.

ERYTHRO'SIS (*ἐρυθρός*, red). *Plethora arteriosa.* A form of plethora, in which the blood is rich in fibrin and in bright red pigment; a state corresponding in some measure with what has been termed the *arterial constitution.*

ESBACH'S TUBES. Graduated tubes for estimating approximately the amount of albumen in urine.

E'SCHARA (*ἐσχάρα*, the hearth; the scab or eschar on a wound caused by burning). An eschar; a dry slough; a gangrenous portion, which has separated from the healthy substance of the body.

Escharotics. Caustics; substances which form an eschar, or slough, when applied to the skin. See *Caustic.*

E'SCULENT (*esculentus*, eatable; *esca*, food; *escare* and *edere*, to eat). A term applied to anything that is fit for eating. Cicero speaks of *esculenta* and *poculenta*, eatables and drinkables.

E'SCULIN. *Polychrome.* An alkaloid obtained from the bark of the *Æsculus Hippocastanum*, or horse-chestnut. It is remarkable for its *fluorescence.*

E'SERINE. The active principle of the *Physostigma venenosum*, or Calabar bean; called also physostigmine and calabarine. It contracts the pupil, and is largely used in the treatment of glaucoma.

ESMARCH'S BANDAGE. An elastic bandage which is wound round the limb from below upwards previous to an operation on the member, so as to drive all the blood out of it; a second and similar bandage is wound round the limb above, so as to secure the main vessels; the bandage first applied is then removed, and the limb left in an almost bloodless condition.

ESO-ENTERI'TIS (*ἔσω*, within,

and *enteritis*). Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines.

ESO-GASTRI'TIS (ἐσω, within, and γάστριτις, inflammation of the stomach). Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach.

E'SPNOIC MEDICINE (ἐς or εἰς, into, πνοή, a blast, a vapour). A term sometimes used synonymously with *iatraleiptic method* and epidermic method, denoting treatment of disease by the use of friction and ointments.

ESSE'NTIA (ES, root of Sum; οὐσία, being). The being or essence of anything. The term is very vaguely used, being sometimes applied to *volatile oil*, sometimes to *fluid extract*, at other times to strong solution, to concentrated preparation, to decoction, &c. "The word *essence* scarcely underwent a more complete transformation when, from being the abstract of the verb 'to be,' it came to denote something sufficiently concrete to be enclosed in a glass bottle."—*J. S. Mill.*

ESSENTIAL ANÆMIA. See *Anæmia idiopathica.*

ESSENTIAL OILS. Oils obtained by distillation from odoriferous vegetable substances. They are also called *volatile oils*, to distinguish them from the non-volatile or fixed oils.

ESSENTIAL PARALYSIS. Paralysis in which no lesion is found after death to account for the loss of power. Also a sign of Infantile paralysis.

ESTHIO'MENON (ἐσθιόμενον, part. med. of ἐσθίω, to eat). Eating; hence, an *eating* sore, as lupus *exedens*, or "herpes esthiomenos." Hippocrates has ἕλκεα ἐσθιόμενα, of caustics, &c.

ESTIVA'TION (*æstivus*, belonging to summer). *Præfloration.* A term applied, in botany, to the disposition of the petals in the unopened flower-bud. See *Vernation.*

ETÆRI'O (ἑταιρεία, an association). A term applied by Mirbel to an *aggregate* fruit, the parts of which are achenia, as in ranunculus, or minute drupes, as in raspberry.

E'THAL. A peculiar oily substance, obtained from spermaceti; also termed hydrate of oxide of cetyl and cetylic alcohol. This term is formed of the first syllables of *ether* and *alcohol.*

ETHANE. The second hydrocarbon of the paraffin series; it contains two atoms of carbon and six of hydrogen.

E'THER (αἰθήρ, ether). *Ethyl oxide.* A liquid produced by the decomposition of alcohol by an acid. See *Æther.*

ETHE'REAL OIL. The *Oleum Vini*, found in the residuum of sulphuric ether, and forming the basis of Hoffman's anodyne liquor.

ETHE'REAL SALTS. These organic bodies, called also *ethers* and *compound ethers*, differ from the true ethers, inasmuch as one of the radicals replacing hydrogen is a negative radical.

ETHERIZA'TION. 1. The production of anæsthesia by the administration of ether. 2. The state of the system when under the influence of ether.

ETHEROMANIA (ἀιθήρ, ether, μανία, madness). Confirmed addiction to ether drinking as a means of producing intoxication.

E'THMOID (ἠθμός, a sieve, εἶδός, likeness). Cribriform, or *sieve-like;* a term applied to a bone of the skull, perforated for the transmission of the olfactory

nerves. The *ethmoid crest*, or crista galli, is a sharp process of the ethmoid bone.

ETHMOIDA'LIS SUTU'RA (see *Ethmoid*). The designation of a suture belonging to or connected with the *ethmoides os*, or sieve-like bone. Compare *Lambdoidalis*.

ETHNO'LOGY (ἔθνος, a race, λόγος, an account). The science "which determines the distinctive characters of the persistent modifications of mankind, their distribution, and the causes of their modification and distribution." The term is carelessly used as synonymous with *ethnography;* correct writers, however, denote by the latter term the strictly descriptive part of the subject, by the former the *philosophy* of it. See *Anthropology*.

E'THYL (αἰθήρ, ether, ὕλη, matter). The organic radical of the alcohol series of compounds. It is a colourless gas, consisting of carbon and hydrogen. 1. *Ethylic alcohol*, or hydrated oxide of ethyl, is the common alcohol of wines and spirits. 2. *Ethylene* is a common gaseous product of destructive distillation and of the illuminating constituents of coal-gas. 3. By the term *ethylates* of sodium and potassium, are meant compounds resulting from ethyl alcohol by the replacement of the hydrogen of the hydroxyl by sodium or potassium. 4. *Ethylamine*, a compound consisting of ammonia in which one atom of hydrogen has been replaced by the alcoholic radical ethyl.

ETIOLA'TION. The process of blanching plants, as celery, kale, &c., by sheltering them from the action of light. The natural colour of the plants is thus prevented from being formed.

EUCALYPTOL. An aromatic oil prepared from the leaves of *Eucalyptus globulus;* it is a powerful antiseptic.

EU'CHLORINE (εὖ, brilliant, χλωρός, greenish-yellow). Protoxide of chlorine; a deep yellow, dangerously explosive gas, consisting of a mixture of chlorine with one of its oxides.

EU'CHROIA (εὔχροια). Goodness of complexion, healthy look; a term opposed to ἄχροια, *achroia*, or want of colour, and δύσχροια, *dyschroia*, or badness of colour.

EUCRA'SIS (εὐκρασία, good temperature). A good mixture or blending of qualities, inducing a healthy habit of body. See *Dyscrasis*.

EUDIO'METER (εὐδία, calm weather, μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for analyzing atmospheric air, and mixtures that contain oxygen or hydrogen, or other gases that are decomposed by combustion with either of these, and for explaining the composition of water. See *Analysis, gasometric*.

EUO'NYMIN. A resinous body possessing cholagogue properties, derived from the bark of *euonymus atropurpureus*.

EUPE'PSIA (εὖ, well, πέπτω, to digest). Good digestion; a healthy state of the digestive organs. See *Dyspepsia*.

EUPHO'RBIUM. A concrete resinous juice supposed to be yielded by the *Euphorbia Canariensis*, a native plant of the Canaries, &c. It is improperly called a gum or gum-resin, as it is entirely destitute of gum in its composition.

EUPHO'RIA (εὐφορία, the power of bearing easily). This term is used by Hippocrates, to denote the power of bearing pain or anxiety easily. See *Dysphoria*.

EU'PION (*εὖ*, well, *πίων*, fat). A colourless liquid, obtained by distillation from vegetable tar, especially from that of beech-wood, and named from its great limpidity. It is a constituent of petroleum.

EUPLA'STIC (*εὖ*, well, *πλάσις*, formation). A term applied by Lobstein to the elaborated organizable matter, by which the tissues of the body are renewed, or the *analogous tissues* of English authors. The same writer speaks of another animal matter, the tendency of which is to softening and disorganization; this he terms *cacoplastic*.

EU'RHYTHM (*εὐρυθμία*, good rhyme, time, or proportion). Good rhythm or regularity, as of the pulse. Hippocrates has *εὐρυθμία χειρῶν*, delicacy of touch in a surgeon, a Greek phrase corresponding with the *tactus eruditus* of the Latins.

EUSTA'CHIAN TUBE. The *Iter a palato ad aurem;* a canal which extends from the tympanum to the pharynx, called after *Eustachius*, its discoverer. According to Mr. Toynbee, the orifice of the canal is always closed, except during the act of swallowing.

1. *Musculus tubæ Eustachinæ nonus.* The circumflexus palati muscle, named from its arising in part from the Eustachian tube.

2. *Eustachian Valve.* A fold of the lining membrane of the auricle, which in the fœtus is supposed to conduct the blood in its two different courses.

EUSTRO'NGYLUS GIGAS. A cœlelminthous parasitic worm, infesting the kidney and intestines of man.

EUTHA'NASIA (*εὐ*, well, *θάνατος*, death). Painless death.

EUTO'CIA (*εὖ*, well, *τόκος*, childbirth). Favourable and unarrested childbirth.

EU'TROPHY (*εὐτροφία*, good nurture). Healthy nutrition; healthy action of the organs of nutrition.

EUXA'NTHIC ACID (*εὖ*, well, *ξανθός*, yellow). *Purreic acid.* An acid procured from the *purrée* or *Indian yellow* of commerce.

EVA'CUANTS (*evacuare*, to empty). Medicines which increase the secretion or evacuation from different organs. By different writers they have been referred to the heads of *eccritica eliminantia*, local stimulants, special stimulants, &c. Some of the milder evacuants are called *alteratives*, or purifiers of the blood.

EVAPORA'TION. The production of vapour at common or moderate temperatures. *Spontaneous Evaporation* is the production of vapour by some natural agency, without the direct application of heat, as on the surface of the earth or ocean.

EVENTRATION (*e*, out of, *venter*, the belly). 1. A tumor containing a large portion of the abdominal viscera, and occasioned by relaxation of the walls of the abdomen. 2. A wound, of large extent, in the abdomen, through which the greater part of the intestines protrude.

EVENTUA'LITY. A term in phrenology indicative of the faculty which observes phenomena, occurrences, and events, and is devoted to history and natural knowledge. "Individuality takes cognizance of things which are, the names of which are nouns; and Eventuality, of things which happen, the names of which are verbs." Its organ is supposed by phrenologists to be situated in the middle of the fore-

head, and, when much developed, imparts a peculiar prominence to this part of the skull.

EVIL, KING'S. Scrofula; so called from the belief that the patient could be cured by the king's touch.

EVISCERA'TION (*e*, out of, *viscus*). The removal from the natural cavity, as the abdomen, of its contents the viscera. *Evisceratio bulbi—exentratio bulbi* is the removal by operation of the contents of the eye-ball. See *Abscission*.

EVOLU'TION (*evolvere*, to roll out). A term applied to a theory of non-sexual generation, according to which the first created embryos of each species must contain within themselves, as it were in miniature, all the individuals of that species which shall ever exist; and must contain them so arranged, that each generation should include not only the next, but, encased within it, all succeeding generations. Hence this theory has also received the name of the *emboitement* theory. Compare *Epigenesis*.

1. *Evolution, spontaneous.* A term applied by Dr. Denman to natural delivery, in cases in which the shoulder is so far advanced into the pelvis, as to preclude the possibility of relief by operation.

2. *Evolution of Species.* A doctrine propounded by Mr. Charles Darwin, and explained under the term *Darwinian Hypothesis*.

EVU'LSIO (*evulsio*, a pulling out). A term used in surgical operations in the same sense as *detractio;* thus, in removing calculi, *evulsio* fragmentorum is extraction of fragments. Cicero has *evulsio dentis*.

EXACERBA'TION (*exacerbare*, to make very sharp, to exasperate). A term applied to the return of the hot fit in intermitting fever, when the interval has been a remission only, instead of a perfect intermission. Dr. Good uses the term to signify the paroxysm of a disease whose intervals are merely imperfect.

EXÆ'RESIS (ἐξαιρέω, to remove). One of the old divisions of surgery, implying the removal of parts.

EXA'LGIN (ἐξ, out, ἄλγος, pain). Methyl acetanilide. A drug introduced by Dujardin—Beaumetz as an analgesic.

EXALTATION OF THE VITAL FORCES. A morbid increase of the action of organs, especially in cases of inflammation.

EXANGI'A (ἐξ, out, ἀγγεῖον, a vessel). A term sometimes applied to diseases in which the large vessels are ruptured or unnaturally distended.

EXA'NIA (*ex*, and *anus*). *Archoptosis.* A prolapsus, or falling down of the anus.

EXANTHE'MA (ἐξάνθημα, an efflorescence, eruption). Efflorescence; an eruptive disease; a term formerly equivalent to *eruptions* generally, but now limited to *rashes*, or "superficial red patches, irregularly diffused, and terminating in cuticular exfoliations," generally associated with infectious fevers. Under the term *Exanthemata*, Bateman comprehends rubeola, scarlatina, roseola, urticaria, purpura, and erythema.

EXANTHE'SIS (ἐξάνθησις, an efflorescence, eruption). A superficial or cutaneous efflorescence, as rose-rash; it is opposed to *enanthesis*, or efflorescence springing from *within*. Thus, Mason Good employs *Exanthesis* as a generic term for Roseola, and *Enanthesis* for Urticaria; these two terms were better abolished, as the

distinction between them rests on too uncertain a basis to be of any practical use.

Exanthesis and *Exanthema.* These terms are similarly rendered, in Liddell and Scott, "an efflorescence, eruption," and are used by Hippocrates, probably without distinctive meanings. If the former term is not wanted, let it be discontinued; but if retained, a distinction should be observed. See *Preface*, par. 2.

EXARTERITIS (*ex*, out, *arteritis*). Inflammation of the external coat of an artery.

EXARTICULA'TION (*ex*, out, *articulus*, a joint). The removal of a limb at the joint.

EXCI'PIENT (*excipere*, to take up). A medicinal substance employed to give a convenient or agreeable form, or to impart a particular character, to the ingredients of a prescription.

EXCISION (*excisio*, a cutting out, from *excidere*, to cut out by the roots). Total extirpation of an articulation, or the entire removal of all the bones which form a joint, with as much as possible of the capsular ligament; total removal of any growth.

EXCITABI'LITY. Sensibility of organized beings to the action of stimulants or excitants; irritability.

E'XCITANTS (*excitare*, to stimulate). Stimulants; medicinces which excite nervous power. These are termed *general*, when they excite the system, as spirit; and *particular*, when they excite an organ, as in the action of diuretics on the kidneys.

E'XCITO-MO'TORY. A designation of that function of the nervous system, discovered by Marshall Hall, by which an impression is transmitted to the central nervous organ by the afferent or sensory nerves, and *reflected* along the efferent or motor nerves, so as to produce contraction of a muscle, without sensation or volition. This has also been termed the *Reflex Function*, and, more recently, the *Diastaltic Nervous System.*

EXCORIA'TION (*excoriare*, to take off the skin). The act of flaying. Abrasion of the epithelium or epidermis.

E'XCREMENT (*excernere*, to separate from). Matter excreted, as the alvine fæces. Excrementitious fluids are the urine, the catamenial discharge, &c.

Excreta animalia. Animal excretions. But the term is applied to certain excretions used in medicine as stimulants, as musk, castoreum, &c.

EXCREMENTI'TIOUS FLUIDS (*excernere*, to separate from). Those secreted fluids which are expelled from the body, as the urine, the catamenial discharge, &c.

EXCRE'SCENCE (*excrescere*, to grow from). A term applied to a preternatural growth, as a wart, a wen, &c.

EXCRE'TIN. A new organic substance procured from the excrements of man and the lower animals in the healthy condition. It possesses an alkaline reaction. *Excretolic acid* is an acid, olive-coloured substance, of a fatty nature, obtained from the same source.

EXCRE'TION (*excernere*, to separate from). The *function* of discharging the waste products of the body by means of the *excretory organs*, viz., the skin, the lungs, and the kidneys. The discharged matter is properly termed *excretum.*

EXCRE'TORY DUCT (*excernere*,

to separate from). The duct which proceeds from a gland, as the parotid, hepatic, &c., and transmits outwards, or into particular reservoirs, the fluid secreted by it.

EXENCE'PHALON (ἐξ, out, ἐγκέφαλος, the brain). Protrusion of the brain ; cerebral hernia.

EXFŒTA'TION (*ex*, outward, and *fœtus*). Extra-uterine fœtation, or imperfect fœtation in some organ exterior to the uterus. See *Ectyesis.*

EXFOLIA'TION (*exfoliare*, to cast the leaf). Necrosis and separation of a thin superficial layer of bone, which is not encased in any shell of new bone ; the shedding, as it were, of a *leaf* of bone. See *Sequestrum.*

EXFO'LIATIVE DERMATI'TIS. A chronic superficial inflammation of the skin, in which the epidermis comes away in large flakes.

EXHALA'TION (*exhalare*, to exhale). *Effluvia.* The vapours which arise from animal and vegetable bodies, marshes, the earth, &c. *Vapour* is said of aqueous particles only rarefied ; *exhalatio*, of any kind of subtle emanations.

EXINANI'TIO VI'RIUM (*exinanire*, to empty, or make empty). Literally, an emptying or evacuation of strength. Muscular exhaustion. Taylor speaks of " fastings to the *exinanition* of spirits." There is a difference between exhaustion and exinanition : a drunkard *exhaurit* pocula, a thief *exinanit* crumenas.

E'XO- (ἔξω, outward). A Greek preposition signifying *outward.*

1. *Exo-gastritis* (γαστήρ, the stomach). Inflammation of the outer coats of the stomach. See *Endo-gastritis.*

2. *Exo-gen* (γεννάω, to produce). A plant whose stem grows by external increase, and which exhibits, on a transverse section, a series of concentric circles or zones. The name of one of the primary divisions of the vegetable kingdom. Compare *Endogen.*

3. *Exo-genous* (γίνομαι, to be produced). A term applied by Prof. Owen to those parts of a vertebra which grow out from parts previously ossified. These are the "processes," as distinguished from the "elements," which are *autogenous.*

4. *Exo-rrhizous* (ῥίζα, a root). A term expressive of the mode of germination in Exogens, in which the radicle appears at once on the surface of the radicular extremity, and consequently has no sheath at its base. See *Endorrhizous.*

5. *Exo-stome* (στόμα, the mouth). The orifice of the outer integument of the ovule in plants.

6. *Exo-thecium* (θήκη, a case). The name given by Purkinjie to the outer coat of the anther.

EXOCCI'PITAL BONE. That portion of the occipital bone which, developed from one nucleus, forms the condyloid process and the lateral margin of the foramen magnum ; its homologue in the archetypal skeleton is called the "neurapophysis." See *Vertebra.*

EXO'MPHALOS (ἐξ, out, ὀμφαλός, umbilicus). *Umbilical hernia.* Hernia at, or near, the umbilicus.

EXOPHTHA'LMIA (ἐξ, out, ὀφθαλμός, the eye). *Ophthalmoptosis. Proptosis bulbi oculi.* A swelling of the bulb of the eye ; protrusion of the globe from between the lids, so that the lids cannot cover it. Beer proposes to call the affection *exophthalmus*, when the protruded eye is in its natural state ; *exophthalmia*, when

it is inflamed; and *ophthalmoptosis*, when the displacement is caused by division of the nerves and muscles of the orbit, or by paralysis of the latter. See *Bronchocele ophthalmica.*

Exophthalmic goitre. Protrusion of the eye-ball, or proptosis oculi, accompanied with goitre.

EXO'RMIA (ἐξορμή, a going out). A term used by the Greeks as synonymous with ecthyma, or papulous skin. It was adopted by Mason Good as a *generic* designation of the three affections, lichen, strophulus, and prurigo, and corresponds with the order *Papulæ* of Willan.

EXOSMO'SE (ἐξ, out, ὠσμός, impulsion). The property by which rarer fluids are attracted through a porous diaphragm, *out of* a cavity into a denser fluid—'de hors impulsion.' See *Endosmose.*

EXOSTO'SIS (ἐξόστωσις, a tumor of a bone). *Tumor osseus.* A bony tumor growing from bone, periosteum, or cartilage. The varieties are the *ivory*, the *cancellated*, and the *diffused.*

EXPANSIBI'LITY. *Expansile power.* These terms are employed by physiologists to denote a vital property more or less observable in several organs, as the penis, the nipple, the heart, the uterus, the retina, perhaps even the cellular substances of the brain.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE. By this term is meant the mean number of years which, at any given age, the members of a community, taken one with another, may expect to live. An easy rule has been established for determining this value:—The expectation of life is equal to two-thirds of the difference between the age of the individual and 80. Thus, a man is 20 years old; 60 is the difference between this age and 80; two-thirds of 60 is 40, and this is the sum of his expectation. By the same rule, a man of 60 will have a lien on life for nearly 14 years; a child of 5 for 50 years.—*Willich.*

EXPE'CTORANTS (*ex pectore*, from the chest). Medicines for promoting the discharge of mucus or other matters from the trachea and its branches. Vapours are the only *direct* expectorants.

EXPECTORA'TION (*ex pectore* from the chest). The *act* of discharging any matters from the chest through the air tubes. The matters so expectorated are termed *sputa.*

EXPLORA'TION (*explorare*, to examine). Examination of the abdomen, chest, &c., with a view to ascertain the *physical signs of disease*, in contradistinction to those signs which are termed *symptoms.*

EXPLORATORY PUNCTURE. A puncture made with grooved needle or trocar and cannula into a tumor, or elsewhere, for the purpose of ascertaining the contents thereof.

EXPLO'SION (*explosio*, from *explodere*, also *explaudere*, to drive out or off by clapping; orig. of a player, to hoot off). See *Combustion* and *Explosion.*

EXPRESSION OF THE FŒTUS, OF THE PLACENTA. A method of aiding the delivery of either fœtus or placenta by applying firm pressure with both hands, over the fundus uteri.

EXSANGUI'NITY (*ex*, out, *sanguis*, blood). *Anhæmia.* A state of bloodlessness.

EXSICCA'TION (*exsiccare*, to dry up). A variety of evaporation, producing the expulsion of moisture from solid bodies by

heat; it is generally employed for depriving salts of their water of crystallization.

EXSPIRA'TION (*exspirare*, to breathe). That part of respiration in which the air is expelled from the lungs. *Exspirare* (sub. *animan*), to breathe one's last, to expire. Compare *Inspiration*.

EXTIRPA'TION (*extirpare*, to eradicate, from *stirps*, a root). The entire removal of any part by the knife, or ligature.

EXSUDA'TA (*exsudata*, from *exsudare*, to come out by sweating). Exudative diseases; diseases which come out by sweating; a general term for numerous skin diseases.

EXSUDA'TION. *Transpiration*. The flow of liquid from the surface of the skin or membrane, an ulcer, &c. The term is applied to the "inflammatory lymph," or "coagulable lymph," which is *exuded* from the blood-vessels during inflammation. See *Cacoplastic*.

1. *Exsudation-cells*. The name given to certain corpuscles found, under the microscope, in the lymph or exudation resulting from inflammation. See *Pus-cells*.

2. *Exsudationes cutaneæ*. The designation of Hebra's fourth class of cutaneous diseases, comprising eruptions attended with exudation from the blood-vessels, an expression for inflammation and the production of inflammatory products.

3. *Exsudare*, in a *neuter* sense, means to come out by sweating, to exude: "exsudat inutilis humor."—*Virg*. In an *active* sense, it means to discharge by sweating, to sweat out: a tree is said succum exsudare.

E'XTA, -orum. The entrails, as the heart, lungs, and liver; whereas *viscera* denotes also the stomach and lower intestines. It was from the *exta* of animals that the haruspices drew their divinations.

EXTE'NSION (*extendere*, to stretch out). 1. This term denotes, in *physics*, the property of occupying a certain portion of space. 2. In *surgery*, it signifies the act of pulling the broken part of a limb in a direction from the trunk, in order to bring the ends of the bone into their natural situation. 3. In *physiology*, it denotes the straightening out of a limb, and is opposed to flexion.

EXTE'NSOR (*extendere*, to stretch out). A muscle which extends any part. It is opposed to *flexor*, or that which bends a part.

EXTENUA'TIO (*extenuare*, to make thin). A thinning out; absorption, as of the alveoli of the teeth, &c. See *Attenuatio*.

E'XTINE. The outer membrane of the pollen-grain in plants. The membrane situated between the extine and the intine is called *exintine*. See *Intine*.

EXTRA-U'TERINE GESTA'TION. *Partus extra uterum gestatus*. A term applied to those cases of pregnancy in which the fœtus is contained in some organ exterior to the uterus. See *Gestation*.

EXTRA'CTION (*extrahere*, to draw out). An operation for cataract, consisting in the removal of the opaque lens, by a division of the cornea and laceration of the capsule. *Linear extraction* consists in removing the lens through a small opening in the cornea.

EXTRACTIVE PRINCIPLES. The general designation of a variety of compounds, most of which crystallize and have a bitter taste, but are neutral, and cannot yet be referred to any particular series of compounds. They com-

prise all the non-azotized vegetable compounds.

EXTRA'CTUM (*extrahere*, to draw out). An extract; a preparation obtained by the evaporation of a vegetable or animal solution, or a native vegetable juice, in alcohol or water. Its basis is termed *extractive*, or extractive principle.

EXTRAVASA'TION (*extra*, out of, *vas*, a vessel). The passage of fluids out of their proper vessels, and their infiltration into the surrounding tissues. The term is nearly synonymous with *effusion*, but is less comprehensive, not including the cases of fluids poured out by secretion, or any of the products of inflammation.

E'XTRORSE (quasi *extra versus*). Turned outwards; turned away from the axis to which it belongs; a term applied to the anther of certain plants. See *Introrse*.

EXTROVE'RSION (*extra*, without, *versio*, a turning). An abnormal position, in an outward direction, of a viscus or other part of the body. *Extroversio vesicæ*. A condition of the urinary bladder in which its anterior wall and the neighbouring portion of the abdominal parietes are wanting.

EYE. *Oculus*. The organ of vision, consisting of three *tunics*, viz. the sclerotic and cornea, the choroid, iris, and ciliary processes, and the retina and zonula ciliaris; and of three *humors*, the aqueous, the crystalline (lens), and the vitreous.

EYE, ARTIFICIAL. A thin scale of enamel, coloured to imitate the natural eye. It is vulgarly called "eye-limpet."

F

F. or FT. Abbreviations of *fiat* or *fiant*, let it, or them, be made; used in prescriptions.

FABA SANCTI IGNATII. St. Ignatius's Bean; the seed of the *Strychnos Ignatii*, a Loganiaceous plant, growing in the Philippine Islands, and containing *strychnia*.

FACE-AGUE. *Tic Douloureux*. A form of neuralgia, which occurs, at intervals, in the nerves of the face.

FACE PRESENTATION. An obstetric term indicating the fact that the face is the most advanced portion of the head in the genital passage during labour.

FA'CET (*facette*, a little face). A small plane surface; a term applied to an articular cavity of a bone, when nearly plane.

FACIENT (*faciens*, making). A suffix, denoting the cause of some effect, as of heat in cale-*facient*, redness in rube-*facient*, &c.

FA'CIES (*facere*, to make). A term primarily denoting, according to its etymology, the *make*, form, figure, or shape; but applied, in a restricted sense, to the *face*, including the nose, mouth, eyes, and cheeks—the lower and anterior part of the head. Facies is thus distinguished from *vultus*, which relates to the look, the countenance, and indicates the sentiment of the mind; and from *frons*, which is limited to the forehead,

the part of the head which extends from the root of the hair to the eye-brows.

1. *Facies Hippocratica.* The peculiar cadaverous appearance of the face immediately before death, described by Hippocrates.

2. *Facies rubra.* The red face; another name for the gutta rosacea, rosy drop or carbuncled face. See *Acne.*

3. *Facial angle.* See *Angle.*

4. *Facial nerve.* The *Portio dura*, or Seventh Pair of Soemmering. The motor nerve of the face.

5. *Facial vein.* A vein which commences at the root of the nose, and passes, together with the facial artery, under the angle of the jaw, to join the internal jugular vein.

6. *Face grippée.* The pinched-in face; a peculiar expression of features in peritonitis. See *Physiognomy.*

FACTI'TIOUS (*factitius*, made by art, from *factitare*, freq. of *factare*, to make). Made by art, as factitious cinnabar, in distinction from the natural production. This term is also applied to *diseases* which are produced wholly or in part by the patient; and to *waters* prepared in imitation of natural waters, as those of Brighton.

FA'CULTY, MEDICAL. The term Faculty, derived from *facultas*, denotes capability, innate or acquired. It was afterwards applied to a privilege or licence to exercise certain functions. Subsequently, it served to designate a body of *men* upon whom such privilege or licence was conferred. Hence, the term "Medical Faculty" denotes the *members* of the medical profession, not the *profession* itself; an abstract term employed for a concrete.

FÆX, FÆCIS. Grounds, sediment, lees, dregs of liquids, dregs of the people. "We meet with *fæces vini*, *fæces aceti*, &c., in classical authors, but nowhere *fæces hominis.* The word in this sense is altogether unnecessary and improper."—*Hor. Subsecivæ.*

Fæx sacchari. Treacle; the viscid, uncrystallizable syrup which *drains* from refined sugar in the sugar-moulds.

FAHRENHEIT'S THERMOMETER. See *Thermometer.*

FAINTS. The weak spirituous liquor which runs off from the still, after the proof spirit has been removed. See *Fæx.*

FA'LCIFORM (*falx*, *falcis*, a scythe, *forma*, likeness). *Drepanoïdes.* Scythe-like; a term applied to a process of the dura mater (*falx cerebri*), to the iliac processes of the fascia lata (*falciform process*), and to a fold of the peritoneum which supports the liver (*falciform process*).

FALL RHEOTOME (ῥεός, a current, τέμνω, to cut). An instrument for applying one or more electric shocks to a muscle at definite times.—(*Power and Sedgewick.*)

FALLING SICKNESS. *Caducus morbus.* Epilepsy; an affection in which the patient suddenly falls senseless to the ground.

FALLO'PIAN TUBES. Two *trumpet*-like ducts, about three inches in length, arising from the sides of the fundus uteri, and extending to the ovaria; so called from Gabriel Fallopius, an anatomist of Padua (1523–1562), who first accurately described them. The commencement of each is termed *ostium uterinum;* the termination, *ostium abdominale;* the fimbriated extremity, *morsus diaboli!*

Fallopian pregnancy is tubal pregnancy.

FALSE ANGOSTURA BARK. The bark of Strychnos Nux Vomica.

FALSE CONCEPTION. Abnormal conception, in which, instead of a well-organized embryo, a mole or some analogous production is formed in the uterus.

FALSE IMAGE. That image which in diplopia is seen by the deviating or squinting eye.

FALSE JOINT. In fracture of the articular end of long bones, the plastic matter which is thrown out developes into fibrous tissue only, without undergoing osseous transformation. A *false joint* is then formed, the ends of the bone being covered with synovial membrane and surrounded with a ligamentous capsule.

FALSE MEASLES. *Cutaneous blush; Rose-rash.* Popular terms for *Roseola infantilis* and *æstiva*, from the resemblance of these affections to Rubeola or Measles.

FALSE MEMBRANE. The coagulation of a highly tenacious secretion poured out on membranes of free surface. This is caused by inflammation, as in pleurisy, in peritonitis, in croup, &c.

FALSE WATERS. *Fausses eaux.* A term applied by the French to a serous fluid which accumulates between the chorion and the amnios, and is discharged at certain periods of pregnancy. This must be distinguished from the *liquor amnii*, which they term simply the *waters*.

FALSIFICA'TION. A term synonymous with *adulteration* and *sophistication*, in reference to the frauds practised in preparing articles of food and of medicine.

FALX FALCIS. A scythe, sickle, or reaping-hook. A scythe- or sickle-like process of a membrane of the brain.

1. *Falx cerebri*, or *falx major*. The *sickle* like process or lamina of the dura mater, situated between the lobes of the cerebrum.

2. *Falx cerebelli* or *falx minor*. The small *sickle*-like process of the dura mater, situated between the lobes of the cerebellum.

FAMES. Famine, hunger, starvation. Hence the terms *cura famis*, or abstinence from food, and *fames canina*, voracious or canine appetite. See *Bulimia*.

FAMILY OF PLANTS. A group of plants, also called Natural Order, comprising *genera* which are connected together by common characters of structure. The term is, however, differently used by different writers.

FAMINE-FEVER. A designation of *relapsing fever*, excited, in certain cases, by a specific poison generated in the system when subject to a state of starvation. See *Relapsing Fever*.

FARADIZA'TION. The application, in the treatment of certain diseases, of the interrupted induced current. See *Galvanism*.

FARCI'MEN (*farcimen*, a sausage, from *farcire*, to stuff). The name given by Sauvages to the equine species of scrofula, commonly called *farcy*. The porcine species he denominated *chalasis*.

FARCI'MINUM (*farciminum*, farcy, from *farcire*, to stuff or cram). Farcy. "An inflammatory affection of the skin and of the absorbent system, produced by the contagion of matter from a horse having glanders or farcy."—*Nom. of Dis.*

The term *Farcinoma* is an unclassical combination of the Latin

farcin-are, to stuff or cram, and the Greek suffix *-ma*. The term *farciminum*, from *farcire*, to stuff, is found in our best dictionaries, and its derivatives appear in the Italian *farcino*, and the French *farcin*.

FARCY BUDS. Nodules which in farcy appear on the mucous membrane of the nose and in the skin, they readily break down and form ulcers.

FARI'NA (*far*, *farris*, a sort of grain; spelt). Ground corn, meal, flour. Hence the term *farinaceous* is applied to the cerealia, legumes, &c., which contain farina. The pollen of plants is sometimes termed farina. See *Amylum*.

Farina tritici. The grain of wheat, Triticum vulgare, ground and sifted; used in preparing cataplasma fermenti.—*Br. Ph.*

FAR POINT. See *Punctum Remotum*.

FARRANT'S SOLUTION. A preservative medium used for mounting microscopical specimens; it consists of gum arabic, glycerine, and a solution of arsenious acid.

FAR-SIGHTEDNESS. *Visus senilis*. *Hypermetropia*. The capacity of seeing remote, but not near, objects distinctly. See *Presbyopia*.

FA'SCIA. The Latin term for a scarf or bandage; applied, in anatomy, to a lamina of variable extent and thickness, employed for investing or protecting the soft and delicate organs of the body. The *areolo-fibrous fascia* consists of areolar and elastic tissue, and is well illustrated by the *superficial* fascia, or common subcutaneous investment of the entire body. The *aponeurotic fascia* consists of tendinous fibres, and constitutes the *deep* fascia in the limbs, enclosing and forming distinct sheaths to all the muscles and tendons. See *Aponeurosis*.

FA'SCICLE (*fasciculus*, a little bundle). A form of inflorescence resembling a corymb, but having a centrifugal, instead of a centripetal, expansion of its flowers, as in dianthus barbatus. It is a kind of *compound corymb*.

FASCICULATED BLADDERS. See *Bladder*.

FASCI'CULUS (dim. of *fascis*, a bundle). A small bundle, as of muscular fibres, constituting a muscle; of nerve-fibres, constituting a nerve.

FA'SCIOLA (dim. of *fascina*, a bundle of brushwood). A small bandage. Hence the term *fasciolæ cinereæ*, applied to the gray substance derived from the interior of the medulla, and spread out on the *fasciculi teretes* or *innominati* of the fourth ventricle of the brain.

FA'SCIOLA HEPATICA. See *Distoma hepaticum*.

FATS. Oils which are solid at ordinary temperatures. Human fat consists of palmitin, stearin, and olein. Fatty or unctuous bodies are divisible into—

1. The *Oils*, which are liquid at the ordinary temperature, and are common to both the vegetable and the animal kingdom; and

2. The *Fats*, which are concrete at the ordinary temperature, and belong principally to the animal kingdom. The *Croton Sebiferum* is the only vegetable known which produces a real fat. See *Oils*.

FAT EMBOLISM. Embolism due to the plugging of a small terminal artery by globules of oil; it occurs in diabetes, and after severe injury to a bone in which the medullary tissue has been broken up.

FATTY ACIDS. A group of acids extracted from fats and

fixed oils in the process of saponification. The *fatty acid series* is a term synonymous with the *acetic series of acids.*

FATTY DEGENERATION. *Fatty metamorphosis.* The designation of a certain class of diseases which, during life, are marked by anæmia with great prostration; and which, after death, are found to be distinguished by the more or less perfect transformation into fat of various important textures, but especially of the muscular fibres of the heart.—*Tanner.*

Fatty degeneration is a change of the albumen within the cell into fat, the albumen is not restored. In *fatty infiltration*, or *lipomatosis*, the fat is stored up within the cell, temporarily replacing the albumen which is never entirely lost, but exists as a thin envelope immediately adjacent to the cell wall.

FATTY GROWTH. A condition in which the fat normally deposited upon the heart is increased on and amongst the muscular fibres to a morbid extent.

FATU'ITY (*fatuitas*, foolishness, from *fatuus*, without savour; figuratively, nonsensical). Foolishness, weakness of understanding, utter mental vacancy. *Cibi fatui*, insipid food.

FAUCES (plur. of *faux*). The throat, pharynx, or gullet; the space surrounded by the velum palati, the uvula, the tonsils, and the posterior part of the tongue. The sides of the fauces are skirted by double muscular pillars, called *pillars of the fauces.*

FAUNA (*Fauni*, the supposed patrons of wild animals). A conventional term applied by naturalists to all the members of the animal kingdom occupying a particular district or at a particular time. Thus we speak of the British Fauna, the Terrestrial Fauna, the Marine Fauna, &c. See *Flora.*

FAURE'S ACCUMULATOR. An instrument for condensing and storing up electricity. A storage battery. It consists of lead plates covered with red lead immersed in dilute sulphuric acid.

FAUX. The assumed singular nominative case of *fauces*, the throat, pharynx, or gullet. The term *faux* is used, in botany, to denote the orifice or *throat* of the tube formed by the cohering petals of a gamopetalous corolla.

FA'VOSE (*favus*, a honeycomb). Honeycombed; excavated like a honeycomb, as the receptacle of onopordum, the seeds of poppy, &c.

FA'VUS (a honeycomb). *Tinea favosa. Porrigo lupinosa.* A disease of the skin having a crusted or honeycomb-like scab in which the fungus, Achorion Schönleinii, grows into a mass resembling honeycomb; a disease of the scalp, characterised by the production of yellow crusts, covered with epidermis. In *favus dispersus*, the crusts are exactly circular in shape; in *favus confertus*, they are bounded by an outline representing numerous arcs of circles. See *Achor.*

FAYNARD'S POWDER. A celebrated powder for stopping hæmorrhage, said to have been nothing more than the charcoal of beech-wood, finely powdered.

FEATHER-ALUM. A hydrous sulphate of alumina, not mixed with any other sulphate. It occurs more frequently than the true alums, which are double salts.

FEATHER-ORE. A dark, lead-grey sulphuret of antimony and lead, occurring in fine capillary crystallizations like a cobweb.

FEBRI'CULA (dim. of *febris*, fever). A slight fever. Simple fever, of not more than three or four days' duration; often running its course in twenty-four hours.

FE'BRIFUGE (*febris*, a fever, *fugare*, to dispel). A dispeller of fever; a remedy against fever.

Febrifugum magnum. The name given by Dr. Hancocke to cold water as a drink in ardent fever. The same remedy has been termed *arthritifugum magnum*, from its supposed efficacy in gout.

FE'BRIS (*fervere*, or *ferbere*, to be hot). *Pyrexia.* Fever; a class of diseases characterized by increased heat, &c. It is termed *idiopathic*, i.e. of the general system, not dependent on local disease; or *symptomatic*, or sympathetic—a secondary affection of the constitution, dependent on local disease, as the inflammatory. The hectic is a *remote* effect.

1. The *Ataxic* (α, priv., τάξις, order), or irregular fever, in which the brain and nervous system are chiefly affected.

2. The *Adynamic* (α, priv., δύναμις, power), or fever characterized by prostration or depression of the vital powers.

FE'CULA (*fæx*, the grounds or settlement of any liquor). *Fæcula.* Originally, *any* substance derived by spontaneous subsidence from a liquid, as the lees of wine deposited in the form of a crust; the term was afterwards applied to *starch*, which was thus deposited by agitating the flour of wheat in water; and, lastly, it denoted a peculiar vegetable principle, which, *like starch*, is insoluble in cold, but completely soluble in boiling water, with which it forms a gelatinous solution.

FECUNDA'TION (*fecundare*, to make fruitful). *Impregnation.* The effect of the seminal fluid of the male upon the germ or ovum of the female, which is then called the *embryo*. The term *fecundus* is probably derived from the old verb *fuo* for *sum*, and the common suffix *-cundus*.

FEHLING'S SOLUTION. A solution of sulphate of copper with neutral tartrate of potash and caustic soda; it is used as a test for grape sugar.

FEIGNED DISEASES. *Morbi ficti*, vel *simulati*. Alleged affections, which are either pretended or intentionally induced, as abdominal tumor, animals in the stomach, &c. The practice of feigning disease for the purpose of escaping conscription is technically termed in the British navy *skulking*, and in the army *malingering*.

FEL, FELLIS; plural FELLA. Gall or bile; a secretion found in the *cystis fellea*, or gall-bladder. The term is synonymous with the χολή, *cholé*, of the Greeks. *Fel bovinum purificatum* is the purified ox-bile of the pharmacopœia.

Felliflua passio. Gall-flux disease; an old name for cholera.

FELON. *Paronychia.* The name of malignant whitlow, in which the effusion presses on the periosteum.

FELSPAR. A constituent of granite, used extensively in the manufacture of porcelain. See *Kaolin*.

FELTING OF THE HAIR. *Trichiasis coacta.* A tangling or derangement of the hair, arising from neglect; it is merely a state of excessive interlacement.

FE'MUR, FE'MORIS. *Os femoris.* The thigh-bone, the longest, largest, and heaviest of all the bones of the body.

1. *Femoral.* The name given—1. to the *external iliac artery*, immediately after it has emerged from under the crural arch; 2. to the *crural vein*, or continuation of the popliteal; 3. to the *arch*, or space, included between Poupart's ligament and the border of the pelvis; 4. to the *canal*, or sheath of the femoral vessels; and 5. to the *ring*, or superior opening of the space occurring between the vein and the inner wall of the sheath. See *Hernia, femoral.*

2. *Femorœus.* Another name for the *cruræus* muscle—an extensor of the leg.

FENE'STRA. Literally, a window; an entry into any place. Hence the terms *fenestra ovalis* and *rotunda* are respectively synonymous with *foramen ovale* and *rotundum*, or the oval and the round aperture of the inner wall of the middle ear; the former situated in the wall of the vestibular cavity, the latter forming the open end of the scala cochleæ. The latter of these apertures, however, is not round, but triangular.

"*Fen-estra*, prob. connected either with root φαν (φαίνω), whence φανερός, or with the root *ven* in *ventus*, like the English word window."—*Smith's Dictionary.*

FE'NESTRATED MEMBRANE (*fenestra*, a window). A term applied to that form of the *elastic tissue* of the middle or contractile coat of the arteries, in which it presents a homogenous membrane, the meshes of which appear as simple perforations.

FE'NUGREEK. The vernacular name of the *Trigonella Fœnum Græcum*, a Leguminous plant known to the Greeks under the name Ηδύσαρον, and to the Latins as Fœnum Græcum or Greek hay. The seeds were used as a medicine.

FER BRAVAIS. Bravais' Dialysed Iron; a pure neutral concentrated solution of peroxide of iron in the colloid form, prepared by Raoul, Bravais, and Co., of Asnières.

FERGUSSON'S SPECULUM. A glass vaginal speculum, the inner surface of which, like a looking-glass, reflects light; the outer surface is protected by a smooth varnished webbing.

FERMENTA'TION (*fermentum*, contr. from *fervimentum*, from *fervere*, to boil). A term expressive of certain changes which take place in animal or vegetable substances, when reduced to the moist or liquid state by water, and supposed to depend upon the presence of minute organisms in the fermenting fluid, the source of all such organisms being the atmosphere. See *Yeast.*

1. *Saccharine fermentation* consists in the change of starch or fecula into *sugar*, which occurs in the ripening of fruit, in the process of germination, and in the operation of malting, under the influence of the ferment diastase.

2. *Vinous fermentation* consists in the production of alcohol and carbonic acid gas from sugar, the fermentation of which is due to the presence of *Saccharomyces.* To this head may be referred the *panary fermentation*, which takes place in the conversion of flour into bread.

3. *Acetous fermentation* consists in the conversion of alcohol into vinegar, as in that of wine into vinegar, by the agency of the *fungus mycoderma aceti.*

4. *Putrefactive fermentation* consists in the evolution of ammonia during the putrefaction of animal substances from the presence of various bacteria.

5. *Viscous fermentation* occurs

in the process of brewing, when the sugar is transformed into mucus, a gum, and mannite, and the beer becomes *ropy*.

6. *Spontaneous fermentation* occurs in the fermentation of wine, in which the process of crushing the grapes impregnates the juice with so many germs that it is left to ferment without further treatment.

7. *Butyric fermentation* consists in the formation of butyric acid from sugars, albuminoids, &c., under the influence of bacillus subtilis.

8. *Lactic fermentation* consists in the formation of lactic acid from milk, sugar, &c.; butyric acid is formed at the same time.

FERMENTS DE MALADIE. The name given by M. Pasteur to the organisms found in deteriorated beer. In putrid beer the organism is a vibrio; in other cases the organisms present a more or less filamentary outline very different from the spherical granules of true beer yeast.

FERME'NTUM (contr. from *fervimentum*, from *fervere*, to boil). A ferment. A body, which, when placed in contact with other substances in a suitable medium, is capable of setting up a process of disintegration (*fermentation*) in these without being itself affected; ferments are divided into organized or formed, as *Bacteria*, and unorganized or unformed, such as *pepsin*, *trypsin*, &c.

Fermentum cervisiæ (*cervisia* or *cerevisia*, beer). Barm or yeast; a mass of microscopic cryptogamic plants, consisting of minute nucleated cells; the nuclei appear to consist of a mass of granules or nucleoli; the latter are called by Turpin *globuline*.

FERREIN, PYRAMIDS OF. The bundle of tubules in the cortex of the kidney formed by the many branches of a straight renal tubule.

FERREIN, a French physician 1693–1769.

FERRICYA'NOGEN. *Ferridcyanogen*. The hypothetical radical of the ferricyanides or ferridcyanides. It consists of two equivalents of ferrocyanogen and is tribasic.

FERRIER'S SNUFF. A powder containing two grains of hydrochlorate of morphia, two drachms of powdered gum acacia, and six drams of subnitrate of bismuth; it is said to check nasal catarrh when snuffed into the nostrils.

FERRO-CY'ANIC ACID. A compound of cyanogen, metallic iron, and hydrogen; also called *ferruretted chyazic acid*. Its salts, formerly called *triple Prussiates*, are now termed *ferro-cyanates*.

FERROCYA'NOGEN. The hypothetical radical of the ferrocyanide of potassium, or prussiate of potash. It is bibasic, combining with two equivalents of hydrogen or of metals.

FERRO'SUM and FE'RRICUM. The former of these names has been given by some chemists to the diatomic, the latter to the tetratomic atom of iron. 1. The *ferrous* and the *ferric sulphates* are terms synonymous with the protosulphate and the persulphate, respectively: *ferroso-ferric* sulphate being the name given by Berzelius to a combination of the proto- and per-sulphates of iron. 2. The *ferrous* and the *ferric oxides* are terms often substituted for the protoxide and the sesquioxide of iron, respectively.

FERRU'GO (*ferrum*, iron; like *ærugo* from *æs*). The hydrated sesquioxide of iron; the best antidote in cases of poisoning by arsenious acid. The term *ferrugi-*

nous is applied to certain salts and mineral waters which contain iron; also to a deep blue or green colour, and is then synonymous with *cærulean*.

FERRUM. Iron; the *Mars* of the alchemists; a whitish gray metal, found native, extracted from iron ores, existing in vegetables, in the blood of animals, and in most mineral substances.

1. *Ferrum redactum*. Ferri pulvis. Reduced iron. "Metallic iron, with a variable amount of magnetic oxide of iron."

2. *Ferri scobs*. Steel-filings; a mechanical irritant. See *Scobs*.

3. *Ferric acid*. An acid known only in combination with a base called *ferrate*, as that of potash, baryta, &c.

FERTILIZA'TION (*fertilis*, from *ferre*, to bear). The function of the pollen of plants upon the pistil, by means of which the *ovules* are converted into *seeds*.

Cross-fertilization. The process by which a pistil is fertilized, not by pollen of its own, but by that of another, flower.

FE'RVOR (*fervere*, to boil). A violent and scorching heat. *Ardor* denotes an excessive heat; *calor*, a moderate or natural heat. Calor expresses less than fervor, and fervor less than ardor.

FESTINATING GAIT (*festinare*, to hasten). The peculiar hurried, trembling, forward gait of paralysis agitans; Trousseau remarked that the patient walked as though he were pursuing his own centre of gravity.

FESTOONED RINGS. A popular designation of the fibrous zones or tendinous circles which surround the orifices of the heart. Mr. Savory states that these rings are the result of the attachment of the bases of the valves to the arterial coat, and are formed by an intimate union of the fibrous tissue composing the valves with the elastic coat of the artery.

FEU VOLAGE. Literally, *flying fire;* the French term for the æstus volaticus of the earlier writers, for the erythema volaticum of Sauvages, and for the *strophulus volaticus* of other writers.

FEVER. An affection characterized by rigors, increased heat of the skin, quick pulse, languor, and lassitude. The *varieties* of fever are defined, each under its respective designation. The following tabular arrangement is taken from Tanner's "Index of Diseases:"—

I. Continued Fever.
   1. *Simple Fever*, or *Febricula*.
   2. *Typhus Fever*.
   3. *Typhoid*, *Enteric*, or *Pythogenic Fever*.
   4. *Relapsing*, or *Famine Fever*.

II. Intermittent Fever, or Ague.

III. Remittent Fever.
   1. *Simple Remittent Fever*.
   2. *Yellow Fever*.

IV. Eruptive Fevers.
   1. *Small-pox* or *Variola*.
   2. *Cow-pox* or *Vaccinia*.
   3. *Chicken-pox* or *Varicella*.
   4. *Measles* or *Morbilli*.
   5. *German Measles* or *Rötheln*.
   6. *Scarlet Fever* or *Scarlatina*.
   7. *Erysipelas*.
   8. *Plague*.

1. *Fever, asthenic*. Fever with great exhaustion and prostration.

2. *Fever, sthenic*. Fever with a hard pulse, hot, dry skin, flushed face, and occasionally an active delirium.

Fever, urethral. A rise of temperature, together with severe rigors, and frequently herpes labialis, following quickly on the

passage of a catheter. See *Catheter Fever.*

FEVER-POWDER, JAMES'S. *Pulvis Jacobi verus.* A popular medicine, commonly called *James's Powder*, and consisting of phosphate of lime and oxidized antimony. It is similar to the *pulvis antimonii compositus* of the pharmacopœia.

FI'BRÆ ARCIFO'RMES. Arciform fibres; nerve-fibres of the medulla oblongata, which cross the corpus olivare obliquely—the "superficial cerebellar fibres" of Sloy.

FIBRE, *fibra*, a filament, perhaps connected with *fides*, a string. A filament, or thread, of animal, vegetable, or mineral composition, as of muscle, of flax, of amianthus.

1. *Animal fibre.* The filaments which compose the muscular fasciculi, &c. The epithets *carneous* and *tendinous* are sometimes added, to mark the distinction between fleshy and sinewy fasciculi.

2. *Woody fibre*, or *lignin.* The fibrous structure of vegetable substances, one of the most elementary forms of vegetable tissue.

FIBRIL. A small filament, or fibre, as the ultimate division of a nerve. The term is suggestive of a diminutive form of *fibra.*

FIBRILLARY CONTRACTIONS. Short irregular contractions of muscular fibres causing a flickering of the muscles; they are noticed in the early stages of progressive muscular atrophy, and in certain of the facial muscles during the degeneration subsequent to paralysis of the portro dura. A fibrillary twitching of the eyelids is commonly known as "live blood."

FI'BRIN (*fibra*, a fibre). A proteid of filamentous structure, obtained by whipping freshly drawn blood with twigs; it is said to be formed from fibrinogen and fibrinoplastin under the influence of a ferment; Hamarsten, however, believes that fibrin is formed from fibrinogen alone, when acted on by the fibrin ferment; Wooldridge states that fibrin is formed by the action of dying or dead plasma on the white blood cells.

FIBRI'NOGEN (*fibrin*, and γεννάω, to produce). A white substance prepared from blood plasma by precipitation therefrom on the addition of a saturated solution of sulphate of magnesia.

FIBRINOPLASTIN (*fibrin*, πλάσσω, to form). *Paraglobulin.* A proteid prepared by passing a current of carbon dioxide through diluted blood serum; when added to hydrocele fluid a coagulum is formed.

FIBRO-. This term, occurring in the compounds *fibro-cellular*, *fibro-cystic*, &c., as descriptive of varieties of *tumor*, is explained under the term *Tumor, fibrosus.*

FI'BRO-CARTILAGE. *Membraniform cartilage.* The substance, intermediate between proper cartilage and ligament, which constitutes the base of the ear, determining the form of that part, and composes the rings of the trachea, the epiglottis, &c. By the older anatomists it was termed *ligamentous cartilage* or *cartilaginiform ligament.* It consists of bundles of fibrous tissue with nucleated cartilage cells in the interstices.

FI'BROID TUMOR. *Fibroma.* A tumor consisting of a fine fibrous tissue, having on section a wavy appearance; it is found in the skin as *molluscum fibrosum*, on the sheath of a nerve, when it is

wrongly called a *neuroma,* in the substance of the wall of the uterus, when it contains in addition muscular fibres, and is termed *fibromyoma.* The *recurrent fibroid tumor* is really a spindle cell sarcoma.

FIBROIN. The name given by Mulder to the nitrogenous substance composing the fibre of silk. *Sponge* consists of a similar material.

FIBRO'MA (*fibra,* a fibre). An unclassical term for a disease in which tubercles are formed by hypertrophy of the white fibrous tissue of the skin. *Fibroma corii* is synonymous with *molluscum areolo-fibrosum.*

FI'BULA. The Latin term for a clasp or pin, corresponding with the Greek περόνη, *peroné,* a bodkin. 1. It denotes, in anatomy, the small, slender bone of the leg, which swells out at both ends, by which it is firmly attached to the outer side of the tibia, or main bone of the leg. 2. The term *fibula* is also applied to a surgical instrument for drawing together the edges of a gaping wound (*Celsus*).

Fibular aspect. An aspect towards the side on which the fibula is situated. The term *fibulad* is used, adverbially, to signify "towards the fibular aspect."

FICUS. A fig-tree; the fruit of the fig-tree; and, hence, a *fig*-like growth, characterized by a peduncle, and occurring on the chin (*mentagra*) and other parts of the body. See *Sytosis.*

1. *Ficus,* in pharmacy, is the dried fruit of *Ficus Carica;* imported from Smyrna. Used in preparing Conf. Sennæ—*Br. Ph.*

2. *Ficus unguium* is a term applied to a disease of the *nails,* in which the epidermis of the margin of the nail-follicle recedes, and exposes the root of the nail.

FIDGETS. *Titubatio.* A popular term derived from *fidgety,* probably a corruption of *fugitive,* and denoting general restlessness, with a desire of changing the position.

FIDICINA'LES (*fidicen,* a harper). *Fidicinii.* Fiddler's muscles; a designation of the *lumbricales* of the hand, from their usefulness in playing upon stringed instruments.

FIELD OF VISION. That area in space, the eye being fixed, the rays from which impinge on the retina. The area for colours varies, being greater for white than for blue, for blue than red, for red than green.

FIERY SPOTS. The popular name for *erythema chronicum,* characterized by the appearance of red patches on the face.

FI'LAMENT (*filum,* a thread). A small thread-like structure, or fibre, as that of a nerve, &c. Also, the thread-like portion of the stamen, which supports the anther, in plants.

FI'LARIA MEDINE'NSIS. A cœlelminthous worm which burrows under the skin and subcutaneous tissues, in southern countries, particularly in India, producing the irritation called *malis filariæ.* The specific name of the worm is derived from its prevalence in the country of Medina, in Arabia. It is also called *dracunculus Medinensis,* or Guinea-worm. See *Dermatozoa.*

FILARIA SANGUINIS HOMINIS. An embryonic nematoid worm found in the blood, lymphatics, and kidneys of man. Manson believes that the ova by obstructing the flow of lymph are the cause of lymph scrotum and chyluria.

FILIX MAS. The Male Shield Fern; a species referred to Aspidium, to Nephrodium, and to Lastrea. It formed the basis of Madame Nouffer's remedy for expelling tape-worm. Batso found an acid, and an alkali, called *filicina*, in the rhizome. This article denotes, in the *Br. Ph.* 1867, the dried rhizome with the bases of the footstalks and portions of the root-fibres of the *Aspidium Filix mas.*

FILLET (*filum*, a thread). A band. In obstetrics a whalebone loop used for extracting the fœtus in cases of impeded labour.

FILM. A thin skin or pellicle. The popular term for opacity of the cornea. See *Leucoma.*

FILOBACTERIA. See *Bacteria.*

FILTRA'TION (*filtrum*, a filter). The operation of straining fluids through funnels and filters, for the mechanical separation of a fluid from the solid particles floating in it. *Chemical filters* are usually made of unsized or blotting paper; *household filters* generally depend upon the passing of water through sand or small pebbles and charcoal.

FILTRUM. A filter. The superficial groove along the upper lip, from the partition of the nose to the tip of the lip.

FI'LUM TERMINA'LE. A terminal thread; the slender ligament formed by the prolongation of the *pia mater* at the lower conical extremity of the spinal cord.

FI'MBRIÆ. A plural noun connected with *fibra*, and denoting the extremity of anything, especially if separated into shreds and filaments; a border, edge, or fringe; and, hence, the *fringe*-like extremity of the Fallopian tube.

FINCHAM'S SOLUTION. A solution of chloride of lime for purifying and disinfecting purposes. To be diluted with forty waters.

FINKLER-PRIOR BACILLUS. A spirillum which much resembles Koch's cholera bacillus, than which it is somewhat larger, with spirals which are shorter and not so perfect as those of the latter; it liquefies gelatine.

FIRE-ANNIHILATOR. An apparatus for extinguishing flame by the production of steam and carbonic acid.

FIRE-DAMP. A gas evolved in coal-mines, consisting almost solely of light carburetted hydrogen or marsh gas. See *Choke-damp.*

FIRE-DAMP INDICATOR. A small apparatus, constructed on the law of the diffusion of gases, by which the presence of very small quantities of fire-damp or light carburetted hydrogen may be detected in mines.

FIREMAN'S RESPIRATOR. A combination of Dr. Tyndall's respirator of cotton-wool moistened with glycerine, and Dr. Stenhouse's charcoal respirator. Armed with this apparatus, a man may remain a long time in the densest smoke.

FIRMNESS. A term in phrenology, indicative of determination, perseverance, and steadiness of purpose. Its organ is by phrenologists placed at the very top of the head, and extends to an equal distance on each side of the median line.

FIRST INTENTION. See *Intention.*

FISH-GLUE. Isinglass; a glue prepared from the air-bladder or *sound* of different kinds of fish. See *Ichthyocolla.*

FISH-SKIN DISEASE. A characteristic designation of a horny condition of the skin. See *Ichthyosis.*

FISSION (*fissio*, a cleaving). *Fissuration.* A process of non-sexual reproduction, by which the new structures are produced by a division of the body of the original organism into separate parts, which may remain in connection, or may undergo detachment. See *Gemmation.*

FISSU'RA (*findere*, to cleave). A cleft or fissure. In *Anatomy*, the term is applied to a slit which traverses the substance of a bone, or which separates the two portions of a soft part. In *Pathology*, the term denotes certain lesions of the skin and mucous membranes.

1. *Fissura Glaseri.* A fissure situated in the deepest part of the glenoid fossa.

2. *Fissura longitudinalis.* A deep fissure observed in the median line on the upper surface of the brain, occupied by the falx cerebri of the dura mater.

3. *Fissura palpebrarum.* The elliptical space left between the eye-lids when these are drawn open. The angles of this fissure are the *canthi.*

4. *Fissura Silvii.* The fissure which separates the anterior and middle lobes of the cerebrum. It lodges the middle cerebral artery.

5. *Fissura transversa magna.* The great transverse fissure, which extends beneath the hemisphere of one side of the brain to the same point on the opposite side.

6. *Fissura umbilicalis.* The groove of the umbilical vein, situated between the large and small lobes, at the under and fore part of the liver, which, in the fœtus, contains the umbilical vein.

7. *Fissure of Bichat.* The name given to the transverse fissure of the brain, from the opinion of Bichat that it was here that the arachnoid entered into the ventricles.

8. *Fissure of Rolando.* A fissure of the brain forming the line of demarcation between the frontal and parietal lobes.

9. *Fissures of the spinal cord.* These are the *anterior median*, on the anterior surface; and the *posterior median*, corresponding to the preceding, but existing only in the upper part of the cervical and in the lumbar portion of the cord.

10. *Fissure of the spleen.* The groove which divides the inner surface of the spleen. It is filled by vessels and fat.

FI'STULA. A pipe to carry water; hence it denotes a *pipe-like* sore, with a narrow orifice, and without disposition to heal.

1. *Fistula in ano.* A fistulous tract by the side of the rectum. Those cases in which the matter has made its escape, by one or more openings through the skin only, are called *blind external fistulæ;* those in which the discharge has been made into the cavity of the intestine, without any orifice in the skin, are named *blind internal;* and those which have an opening both through the skin and into the gut are called *complete fistulæ.*

2. *Fistula in perinæo.* Fistula in the course of the perinæum, sometimes extending to the urethra, bladder, vagina, or rectum.

3. *Fistula corneæ.* This is the result of a penetrating wound of the cornea, which has remained unhealed, but has become closed over by the conjunctiva. The consequence is, that the aqueous humor escapes from the anterior

chamber, and elevates the conjunctiva in the form of a vesicle.

4. *Fistula colli congenita.* A fistula due to the persistence of a branchial cleft, usually the third or fourth; it is found most frequently just above the sternoclavicular joint.

5. *Fistula, fæcal.* Artificial anus. A name given to that state of the parts in artificial anus, in which the external aperture is very small, and the passage communicating from it to the intestine is rather long. This is also termed *fistula stercorosa* and *anus nothus.*

6. *Fistula lacrymalis.* A fistulous opening at the inner corner of the eye, communicating with the lacrymal sac.

7. *Fistula lymphalis.* Lymphatic fistula. Fistula of the absorbent system, connected with foreign bodies and concretions.

8. *Fistula, rectal.* A fistulous opening between the rectum and the bladder in men; between the rectum and the vagina in women. The varieties are termed *recto-vesical, entero-vaginal,* and *recto-vaginal.*

9. *Fistula vesicam inter et intestina.* Vesico-intestinal fistula. A fistulous opening between the bladder and the intestines.

10. *Fistula salivosa.* Salivary fistula. Fistula occasioned by perforation of the Stenonian duct by a wound or ulcer, allowing the saliva to dribble out on the cheek.

FIT. A fact or *feat,* an *act, affect,* or effect; and hence applied to *particular acts* or effects, as to a sudden attack of disease, as of apoplexy; to a transient impulse, as of passion or of laughter. Or, the term may be derived from *fight,* indicating a struggle or conflict with nature. Life is said to be a "*fitful* fever."

FIXED AIR. A name formerly given by chemists to the air which was extracted from lime, magnesia, and the alkalies, now called carbonic acid gas.

FIXED BODIES. Substances which do not evaporate by heat, as the *fixed,* opposed to the *volatile,* oils; or *non-metallic elements* which can neither be fused, nor volatilized, as carbon, silicon, and boron. This property of resistance is called *fixity.*

FIXED OILS. A class of oils which may be heated to nearly 500° Fahr., without undergoing material change, and are thus distinguished from the *essential* oils, which undergo perfect volatilization at much lower temperatures.

FLAGE'LLUM (Lat. a young branch or shoot). A runner; a long, slender, procumbent branch; which develops a leaf-bud from its upper surface, and roots from its under surface, at each node, each vegetating node becoming a perfect plant, as in strawberry; also the long ciliary appendage of some Infusoria.

FLAME (*flamma*). The combustion of an *explosive mixture* of inflammable gas, or vapour, with air. A *simple* flame, as that of hydrogen, involves only one phenomenon of combustion; a *compound* flame involves more than one phenomenon; thus, the flame of olefiant gas involves the conversion of hydrogen into water and of carbon into carbonic acid.

FLASHING-POINT. The temperature at which a substance, as petroleum, must be warmed before its vapour can be ignited.

FLAT FOOT. *Valgus spurius.* Splay foot. A deformity of the foot owing to a sinking of the tarsal arch, from relaxation of the supporting ligaments. See *Club-foot.*

FLA'TULENCE (*flatus*, a gentle breeze). *Tympanites; Meteorism.* The state of being flatulent, or affected with an accumulation of *flatus*, or gases in the alimentary canal.

FLAX. A substance prepared from the fibrous portion of the bark of *Linum usitatissimum.* The short fibres which are removed in heckling constitute *tow.* Of flax is made *linen*, and this, when scraped, constitutes *lint.*

FLESH-FORMING FOODS. *Proteids.* Substances found in both the animal and the vegetable kingdom, which, being taken into the body, form those tissues by means of which we think and move. These foods are called *nutritious;* and they are not only nutritious, but also *nitrogenous*, so called from the fact that they contain, in addition to carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen—nitrogen in combination, as a distinct element of their composition. The three most important forms of these foods are albumen, fibrine, and caseine.

FLEXIBILITY (*flexibilis*, pliant). The property by which bodies yield transversely, on the application of force. It must be distinguished from *elasticity*, as flexible bodies do not necessarily recover their original figures and positions on the removal of the force.

FLEXION (*flexio*, a bending). The bending of a limb, as opposed to *extension.* "That motion of a joint which gives the distal member a continually decreasing angle with the axis of the proximate part."—*Webster.*

FLEXION, FORCIBLE. A mode of treating certain cases of aneurysm, by compressing the artery and the aneurysm by forcible flexion of the contiguous joint. See *Compression, digital.*

FLE'XOR (*flectere*, to bend). A muscle which bends the part into which it is inserted. Its antagonist is termed *extensor.*

FLINT. *Silex.* A mineral, consisting of silicious earth, nearly pure. *Liquor of flints*, or liquor silicum, is a name formerly given to the solution of silicated alkali. It is sometimes called silicate of potash, silica being regarded as an acid.

FLOATING RIBS. See *Costa.*

FLOCCIVOLITA'NTES. *Muscæ Volitantes.* A symptom consisting in the appearance of objects, such as locks of wool, or flies, before the eyes.

FLOCCITA'TIO (*floccus*, a lock of wool). *Carphologia.* Picking the bed-clothes; an alarming symptom in acute diseases.

FLO'CCULENT SPUTA. That condition of the sputa in phthisis, in which they resemble irregular balls of flock or wool.

FLO'CCULUS (dim. of *floccus*, a tuft of wool). *Lobus nervi pneumogastrici.* A term applied to the pneumogastric lobule of the cerebellum; its form is that of a small foliated or lamellated tuft.

FLOODING. Uterine hæmorrhage; an excessive discharge of blood from the uterus, occurring either in the puerperal state, or from disease.

FLO'RA (*Flora*, the goddess of flowers). A conventional term applied by naturalists to all the plants of a particular district, and subject to the same specialities as the term Fauna. See *Fauna.*

FLO'RES (pl. of *flos*, *floris*). Flowers; a term formerly used to denote such bodies as assume a *pulverulent* form by sublimation

or crystallization, as *flores benzoes*, benzoic acid; *flores sulphuris*, sublimed sulphur; *flores Martiales*, ammoniated iron; *flores zinci*, oxide of zinc; *flores antimonii*, the teroxide of antimony, &c.

FLORES UN'GUIUM. A figurative designation of the small, white, roundish spots frequently observed upon the nails. They are less elegantly termed *mendacia*, lies.

FLO'RET. Diminutive of *flower;* a term applied to the small flowers which compose the capitula, or flower-heads, of the *Compositæ*. They are sometimes called *floscules*, a diminutive of the Latin *flores*.

FLOS ÆRUGINIS. Cupri acetas, or acetate of copper, commonly called *distilled* or *crystallized verdigris*.

FLOS FERRI. "Flower of iron;" a term applied to *arragonite*, or prismatic carbonate of lime, consisting of numerous fibrous crystals, of a satin-like lustre, radiating from a centre; and further interesting, in a chemical point of view, as presenting carbonate of lime differing in its system of crystallization from that of the common calc-spar.

FLOWER. *Flos*. That part of a plant which contains the organs of reproduction. It consists generally of a calyx, a corolla, stamens, and a pistil; the latter two organs are essential to a flower; the former two are unessential. *Composite flowers* are collections of flowers, or florets, in a dense head, constituting a *capitulum* or anthodium.

FLOWERS. A term invented by the alchemists, and still in use to denote the light flocculent sublimates obtained by heating volatile solids in close vessels, as *flowers* of sulphur, of benzoin, and of antimony.

1. "*Flowers of vinegar.*" This and "vinegar plant" are popular terms applied to the thick, soft, gelatinous head, or scum, which forms on the surface of wine by the action of a minute fungus, the *mycoderma aceti* of Pasteur. These cells float on the surface of wine, and by extracting oxygen from the atmosphere, and communicating it to the alcohol, convert the latter into vinegar.

2. "*Flowers of wine.*" A grayish-white pellicle, occurring on the surface of wine left in bottles or casks imperfectly filled, and consisting of minute fungoid organisms termed *mycoderma vini*. This differs from the mycoderma aceti, and has been referred to the *saccharomyces*. See *Fermentation*.

FLUATE. A term formerly applied to a compound of "*fluoric* acid;" but this acid is now termed hydrofluoric, and its compounds are called *fluorides*.

FLUCTUA'TION (*fluctuare*, to rise in waves). The perceptible motion communicated to pus or other fluids by pressure or percussion. The possession of the *tactus eruditus* constitutes the practitioner's skill in ascertaining the presence of fluids in parts.

Fluctuation, superficial (périphérique). A new mode of detecting abdominal effusions, described by M. Tarral.

FLUID OF COTU'NNIUS. A thin fluid, found in the bony cavities of the labyrinth of the ear; so called from the name of the anatomist who first distinctly described it. It has been also called *aqua labyrinthi;* and, by Breschet, the *perilymph*.

FLUI'DITY (*fluere*, to flow). The state of bodies when their parts are very readily movable in all directions with respect to one

another. There is a *partial* fluidity, in which the particles are condensed or thickened into a coherent, though tremulous mass; jellies are of this kind, and may be considered as holding a middle place between liquids and solids. The heat requisite to the fluid condition of a body is termed *heat of fluidity*.

FLUIDS. Substances which have the quality of fluidity, and are, in consequence, of no fixed shape. They are divided into the *gaseous* and the *liquid*—otherwise expressed by the terms *elastic* and *inelastic* fluids, respectively. The term *permanently elastic* is no longer applied to certain fluids, formerly so considered, carbonic acid gas having been reduced to the liquid, and even to the solid form.

FLUOR ALBUS. Literally, white flow or discharge. A Latin expression for the Greek term *leucorrhœa*, or English *whites*.

FLUKE. The common name of the parasite *distoma*. Fluke disease in sheep is due to the presence in the liver of the sheep of the *distoma hepaticum*.

FLUORE'SCENCE. A phenomenon discovered by Prof. Stokes, in 1852, by which the invisible chemical rays of the blue end of the solar spectrum become luminous, when sent through uranium glass, or solutions of quinine, horse-chestnut bark, or datura stramonium. The blue colour is owing, according to Brewster, to *internal dispersion;* Herschel refers it to *epipolic dispersion* (ἐπιπολή, surface). See *Calorescence*.

FLU'ORINE. A gaseous element obtained from fluor-spar, related to chlorine and hydrogen. Combined with calcium, it forms *fluor-spar*, Derbyshire spar, or fluoride of calcium. See *Hydrofluoric Acid*.

FLUOR-SPAR. Fluor, Fluate of lime, Derbyshire Spar, or more strictly *fluoride of calcium*, a mineral substance, found in the teeth, in bones, and in the ashes of plants.

FLUX (*fluere*, to flow). A discharge; another term for diarrhœa. *Bloody flux* is synonymous with dysentery.

FLUX, CHEMICAL (*fluere*, to flow). A substance or mixture frequently employed to assist the *fusion* of minerals. Alkaline fluxes are generally used, which render the earthy mixtures fusible by converting them into glass.

1. *Crude Flux.* A mixture of nitre and crystals of tartar, which is put into the crucible with the mineral intended to be fused.

2. *White Flux.* A mixture formed by projecting equal parts of nitre and tartar into an ignited crucible.

3. *Black Flux.* This differs from the preceding in the proportion of the ingredients; the tartar is double of the nitre.

FLU'XION (*fluere*, to flow). A name for catarrh. A *determination* or flow of blood with unusual force to any part, as to the head.

FLUXUS CAPILLO'RUM. A term applied by Celsus to Alopecia, or the falling off of the hair. Parts entirely deprived of hair were called by him *areæ;* by Sauvages, this affection was termed alopecia *areata;* and by Willan, *porrigo decalvans*. When universal it is designated, in French, *la pelade*.

FOCAL LENGTH. The distance from a mirror or lens at which parallel incident rays after reflexion or refraction come to a focus.

FŒTAL SURFACE OF THE PLACENTA. A term applied in

contradistinction to the *uterine* or *maternal surface*.

FŒTICIDE (*fœtus*, and *cædere*, to kill). The destruction of the fœtus in utero, commonly called criminal abortion.

FŒTOR (*fœtere*, to stink). *Dysodia*. A strong offensive smell.

FŒTUS. The young of any animal. The child *in utero*, after the fourth month. At an earlier period, it is commonly called the *embryo*. The term *fœtus* is also applied adjectively to animals which are pregnant. The term is probably derived from the old verb *fuo*, for *sum*, and the common suffix *-tus*.

1. *Fœtus syreniformis*. Syren-like fœtus; a congenital malformation resulting from coalescence of the lower extremities of the fœtus.

2. *Fœtus papyraceus*. A fœtus which in a twin pregnancy having died in utero and not having been expelled, has by the pressure of the surviving fœtus become slowly flattened out.

FO'LIA CEREBE'LLI (*folium*, any sort of leaf). An assemblage of gray laminæ observed on the surface of the cerebellum.

FOLIA'TION (*folium*, a leaf). *Vernation*. The manner in which the young leaves are arranged within the leaf-bud.

FO'LLICLE (*folliculus*, a small bag or sack; dim. of *follis*, a pair of bellows). Literally, a little bag, or scrip of leather; in anatomy, a very minute secreting cavity.

1. *Follicles of Lieberkühn*. Microscopic foramina, depressions, or small pouches of the mucous membrane of the *small intestine*, so numerous that, when sufficiently magnified, they gave to the membrane the appearance of a sieve.

2. *Sebaceous Follicles*. Small cavities, situated in the skin, which supply the cuticle with an oily or *sebaceous* fluid, by minute ducts opening upon the surface.

3. *Mucous Follicles*. These are situated in the mucous membranes, chiefly that of the intestines. See *Gland*.

FOLLICLE IN PLANTS. A one-celled, one-valved, superior fruit, dehiscent by one suture, usually the ventral, as in caltha. The term *double follicle* is applied by Mirbel to the *conceptaculum* of other writers, and consists of a two-celled, superior fruit, separating into two portions, the seeds of which do not adhere to marginal placentæ, as in the follicle, but separate from their placentæ, and lie loose in each cell, as in Asclepias. See *Capsule*.

FOLLI'CULAR ELEVATIONS. The name given by Rayer to the miliary or pearly tubercules of other writers. Sir E. Wilson termed them *sebaceous miliary tubercules*.

FOLLI'CULAR ENTERI'TIS. A synonym for *enteric fever*, derived from the ulceration which always commences in the solitary or agminated glands. But these are not the *only* "follicular glands" in the intestinal canal.

FOLLI'CULAR TUMORS. *Emphyma encystis*. Sebaceous tumors, comprising the *atheromatous*, the *melicerous*, and the *steatomatous* varieties.

FOLLICULAR ULCERATION. Ulceration following inflammation of a mucous follicle.

FOLLICULI'TIS (*folliculus*, a small bag or sack; a follicle). An unclassical term for inflammation of a follicle.

FOMENTA'TIO (*fovere*, to keep warm). *Fomentum; fotus*. The application of flannel, or spongiopiline, wet with warm water, or some medicinal concoction, to a

part of the body. *Dry fomentation* consists in the application of warmth without moisture, by means of a hot brick wrapped in flannel, of a bag of hot chamomile flowers, &c.

Fomentum. A warm application. The term is a contracted form of *for-i-mentum*, and it represents the matter of which the term *fomentatio* denotes the application. See Preface, par. 3.

FOMES (*fovere*, to warm, keep warm). Literally, touchwood, fuel. This term is generally applied to substances imbued with contagion. *Fomes ventriculi* is another name for hypochondriasis.

FONTANA, SPACES OF. Cavernous spaces near the angle of, and communicating partly with, the anterior chamber of the eye.

Fontana. An Italian anatomist 1730–1805.

FONTANE'LLA (dim. of *fontana*, a spring). *Bregma.* A little fountain. The space left in the head of an infant, where the frontal and occipital bones join the parietal; it is also called *fons pulsatilis*, and commonly *mould.* The term *fontanel* is sometimes applied to an issue for the discharge of humors from the body; in this sense it is synonymous with *fonticulus.*

FONTI'CULUS (dim. of *fons*, a fountain). A little fountain; an issue; a small ulcer artificially produced for keeping up a discharge. See *Issue-peas.*

FOOD-STUFFS, VITAL. A general term for the animal and vegetable substances which are used as food. These are the *proteids*, the *fats*, and the *amyloids.* Water and salts constitute the *mineral* food-stuffs. The amyloids and fats are, moreover, termed *heat-producers;* the proteids, *tissue-formers.*

The average quantity of food for a healthy man doing moderate work, would consist according to Ranke of 100 grammes of proteids, 100 of fat, 240 of amyloids, 25 of salts, and 2600 of water daily.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE. A contagious eruptive fever to which all warm-blooded animals, man included, are liable. It is the *epizootic aphtha* of continental writers, the *eczema epizootica* of Professor Simonds, and *la cocotte* of the French.

FORA'MEN (*forare*, to bore). Literally, an opening made into any substance by boring; and, hence, an opening made into various parts of the human body—*without boring.* In the beautiful language of the great Roman orator, the organs of the senses are not only "fenestræ animi," the windows of the mind, but "*foramina* illa quæ patent ad animum a corpore." See *Fossa.*

1. *Foramen cæcum.* The *blind hole* at the root of the spine of the frontal bone, so called from its not perforating the bone, or leading to any cavity. Also, the designation of a little sulcus, situated between the corpora pyramidalia and the pons Varolii.

2. *Foramen cæcum of Morgagni.* A deep mucous follicle situated at the meeting of the papillæ circumvallatæ upon the middle of the root of the tongue.

3. *Foramen commune anterius*, or *foramen of Monro.* An opening under the arch of the fornix, by which the lateral ventricles communicate with each other, with the third ventricle, and with the infundibulum. From the last circumstance it is also called *iter ad infundibulum.*

4. *Foramen commune posterius.* An opening in the third ventricle below the posterior commissure of the brain—the origin of the aqueduct of Sylvius or *iter a tertio ad quartum ventriculum.*

5. *Foramen incisivum.* The opening immediately behind the incisor teeth.

6. *Foramen magnum occipitis.* The great opening at the under and fore part of the occipital bone.

7. *Foramen obturator*, or *thyroid.* A large oval interval between the ischium and the pubes.

8. *Foramen ovale.* An oval opening situated in the partition which separates the right and left auricles, in the fœtus; it is also called the *foramen of Botal.* This term is also applied to an oval aperture communicating between the tympanum and the vestibule of the ear.

9. *Foramen rotundum.* The round, or, more correctly, triangular aperture of the middle ear. This, and the preceding term, are, respectively, synonymous with *fenestra ovalis* and *rotunda.*

10. *Foramen saphenum.* An oval opening in the fascia lata, which gives passage to the internal saphenous vein.

11. *Foramen supra-orbitarium.* The upper orbitary hole, situated on the ridge over which the eyebrow is placed.

12. *Foramen Vesalii.* An indistinct hole, situated between the foramen rotundum and foramen ovale of the sphenoid bone, particularly pointed out by Vesalius.

13. *Foramen of Soemmering*, or *fovea centralis.* A circular depression in the centre of the yellow-spot-region at the posterior part of the retina.

14. *Foramen of Winslow.* An aperture situated behind the capsule of Glisson, first described by Winslow, and forming a communication between the large sac of the omentum and the cavity of the abdomen.

15. *Foramina Thebesii.* Minute pore-like openings, by which the venous blood exhales directly from the muscular structure of the heart into the auricle, without entering the venous current. They were originally described by Thebesius.

FORA'MEN, IN BOTANY (*forare*, to pierce). An opening; a passage observed at the apex of the ovule in plants, and comprising both the exostome and the endostome.

FORCED MOVEMENTS. Involuntary movements due to a lesion of one or more nerve centres of the brain.

FORCEPS. A pair of tongs, or pincers; an instrument for extracting the fœtus. The *artery* or *dissecting* forceps is used for taking up the mouths of arteries, &c. Celsus uses the word *forfex* for a pair of pincers for the extraction of teeth.

"*For-ceps*, from *foris* and *capere*, the first syllable referring to the 'opening' or 'door' which this instrument makes in order to grasp the object."—*Smith's Dictionary.*

FORCEPS CO'RPORIS CALLO'SI. A designation of the fibres which curve backwards into the posterior lobes from the posterior border of the corpus callosum.

FORCES OF MEDICINES. The active forces of medicines, or those which reside in the medicines themselves, as distinguished from those which reside in the organism, are of three kinds:—

1. *Physical forces.* These act by weight, cohesion, external form, motion, &c., and produce two classes of effects—the *physical* and the *vital;* the entire effect may be termed *physico-vital.*

2. *Chemical forces.* These act by their mutual affinities, combine with the organic constituents, and act as caustics, escharotics, or irritants; the entire effect may be termed *chemico-vital.*

3. *Dynamical forces.* These are neither physical nor chemical merely, but exercise a powerful influence over the organism, as magnetism, electricity, &c.

FORE'NSIC MEDICINE. *Medical Jurisprudence.* The science of the application of anatomy, physiology, and therapeutics to the determination of cases in law.

FORGE-WATER. The water into which the blacksmith has plunged his hot iron, for the purpose of cooling it. It is a popular remedy as a lotion for Aphthæ, &c. It contains sulphate of iron.

-FORM (*forma*, likeness). A Latin termination, denoting *resemblance*, and synonymous with the Greek term *-id.* Thus ali-*form*, wing-like, is the same as pterygo-*id;* falci-*form*, scythe-like, as drepano-*id;* and ensi-*form*, sword-like, as xipho-*id.*

FORMI'CA. Literally, an ant. A term applied by the Arabians to *Herpes*, from its creeping progress.

1. *Formication.* A sensation of *creeping* in a limb, or on the surface of the body, occasioned by pressure or affection of a nerve.

2. *Formic Acid.* The acid of ants; a transparent colourless liquid; it is the first term of a series of homologous acids formed by the oxidation of the alcohols.

3. *Formyl.* A hypothetical radical of a series of compounds, one of which is formic acid.

FO'RMULA (dim. of *forma*, a form). A prescription; the mode of preparing medicines. Formulæ are of two kinds: *extemporaneous* or *magistral* formulæ are those constructed by the practitioner on the instant; *officinal formulæ* are those published in pharmacopœias or by other authority.

1. *Formulæ* are also termed simple and compound. A *simple* formula consists of only one officinal (simple or compound) preparation. A *compound* formula consists of two or more officinal preparations. See *Prescription.*

2. *Formulæ, chemical.* 1. The name given to symbols employed in chemistry to represent elements, as C, for carbon, Hg for mercury, &c. 2. A chemical formula of a compound body, which merely expresses the elements present and their total respective quantities, is said to be an *irrational* or *empirical formula.* 3. A chemical formula which attempts to represent the structure of a compound or the grouping of the elements of which it is composed, is called a *rational formula.*

FO'RNIX. Literally, an *arched vault.* A longitudinal commissure of the brain placed between the corpus callosum above and the velum interpositum below, it extends into each lateral ventricle and terminates in front and behind in two crura, which arch downwards to the base of the brain.

FO'SSA (*fossus*, from *fodere*, to dig). A ditch or trench, made by digging. Hence the term is applied to a little depression or sinus made in the human body—*without digging.* See *Foramen.*

1. *Fossa hyaloïdea* (ὕαλος, glass, εἶδος, likeness). The cup-like depression on the anterior surface of the vitreous humor in which the crystalline lens is embedded.

2. *Fossa innominata.* The space between the helix and antihelix of the pinna.

3. *Fossa ischio-rectalis.* A pyramidal space situated between the rectum and levator ani internally and the ischium externally; it is filled with a granular fat which supports various vessels and nerves.

4. *Fossa lacrymalis* (lacryma, a tear). A depression in the frontal bone for the reception of the lacrymal gland.

5. *Fossa navicularis* (navicula, a little boat). The superficial depression which separates the two roots of the antihelix. Also the dilatation towards the extremity of the spongy portion of the urethra. Also, the name of a small cavity immediately within the fourchette.

6. *Fossa ovalis.* The oval depression presented by the septum of the right auricle.

7. *Fossa pituitaria* (pituita, phlegm). The sella turcica, or cavity in the sphenoid bone for receiving the pituitary body.

8. *Fossa scaphoides* (σκαφή, a little boat, εἶδος, likeness). A term synonymous with *fossa navicularis.*

9. *Fossa Sylvii.* A designation of the fifth ventricle of the brain.

FO'SSIL A'LKALI. The monocarbonate or neutral carbonate of soda, also termed mild mineral alkali, subcarbonate of soda, or commonly *carbonate of soda.*

FOSSILINE. A bland, inodorous, pure hydrocarbon jelly, prepared from petroleum, and employed as a base for ointments, pomades, &c. See *Chrisma.*

FO'TUS (*fovere*, to warm). *Fomentum.* A warming, a fomenting. Pliny writes, "Decoctum eorum cœliacos juvat et potione et fotu."

FOUR-TAILED BANDAGE. A bandage for the forehead, face, and jaws. The terms *head* and *tail* are used synonymously by writers; hence, this bandage is sometimes called the *sling with four heads.*

FOURCHETTE (a fork). 1. *Frænum labiorum.* The name of the thin commissure, by which the labia majora of the pudendum unite together posteriorly. 2. An instrument for raising and supporting the tongue in the operation of cutting the frænum.

FO'VEA. Literally, a pit-fall. Hence, *fovea ovalis*, an oval opening of the fascia lata, at the upper and inner extremity of the thigh and *fovea poplitea*, the popliteal space.

Fovea hemispherica, a depression on the inner wall of the vestibule, pierced by several foramina which serve to transmit branches of the auditory nerve. *Fovea hemielliptica*, an oval depression on the roof of the vestibule.

FOVE'OLA (dim. of *fovea*, a small pit). Literally, a very small pit. A dark red spot observed in the centre of the macula lutea, surrounded by a light bluish halo; it is also called *fovea centralis.*

FOVI'LLA. An extremely fine molecular matter existing in the "pollen-grains" of plants, and probably constituting the essential generative elements by which the influence of the male is transmitted to the female.

FOWLER'S SOLUTION. *Liquor arsenicalis.* A solution of the *arsenite of potassa*, coloured and flavoured by the *compound spirit of lavender*, one fluid drachm of which contains half a grain of *arsenious acid.* It was introduced into practice by Dr. Fowler of Stafford as a substitute for "The Tasteless Ague Drop."

FOXGLOVE. The common name of the *Digitalis purpurea*, probably derived from the fanciful resemblance of its flowers to finger-cases—quasi *folks'* or *fairies' glove.* See *Digitalinum.*

FRA'CTURE (*frangere*, to break). A solution of continuity of one or more bones. It is termed *transverse, longitudinal*, or *oblique*, according to its direction in regard to the *axis* of the bone.

1. Fractures are termed *simple*, when the bone only is divided, without external wound; *compound*, when attended with laceration of the integuments; *comminuted*, when the bone is broken into several pieces; and *complicated*, when an artery is lacerated, or some other injury is added to the fracture.

2. *Fracture; Rupture.* Terms denoting two kinds of *breaking*—the former, of a hard substance, as bone; the latter, of a soft substance, as an artery.

3. *Fracture, spontaneous.* Fracture of a bone by muscular action, without external violence.

4. *Fracture, Greenstick.* Fractura surcularia. Flexura ossis. A bending and partial fracture of a bone.

5. *Fracture, imperfect.* Fracture, so called, of the soft and cartilaginous bones of young infants, before the earthy matter has been completely deposited; in such cases, though the limb is flexible at a certain point, no crepitation can be felt, and, in point of fact, there is no actual separation of the ends of the bone.

FRACTURE, BARTON'S. A fracture of the lower extremity of the radius, commencing at the articular surface, extending upwards for an inch or more, and terminating on the dorsal aspect; described by Dr. Barton of Philadelphia.

FRACTURE, COLLES'S. Fracture of the lower end of the radius with displacement of the hand backwards and outwards; so called from Colles of Dublin who first accurately described this form of fracture.

FRACTURE, UNUNITED. The result of the absence of proper union in cases of fracture of the shafts of long bones; and this occurs, 1, from non-formation of a uniting material stronger than fibro-cellular tissue; or 2, from absorption of callus and loosening of the fracture, in cases in which true bony union *has taken place.* See *False Joint.*

FRÆ'NULUM (dim. of *frænum*, a bridle). A little bridle. Hence, *frænulum labiorum*, the fourchette or lower commissure of the labia pudendi; and *frænulum veli medullaris anterioris*, a narrow slip given off by the commissure of the testes, by means of which the connexion of the velum with these bodies is strengthened.

FRÆ'NUM (*frænare*, to curb a horse). A bridle; a part which performs the office of a check or curb. A small membranous fold attached to certain organs, and acting like a *bridle.*

1. *Fræna epiglottidis.* Three folds of mucous membrane which

unite the epiglottis to the os hyoïdes and the tongue.

2. *Frœna of the valvule of Bauhin.* The name given by Morgagni to the rugæ, or lines observed at the extremities of the lips of the valvule of Bauhin, or ileo-colic valve.

3. *Frœnum linguæ.* A fold formed at the under surface of the tongue, by the mucous membrane lining the mouth. Infants are said to be *tongue-tied* when the frœnum is very short, or continued too far forward.

4. *Frœnum præputii.* A triangular fold, connecting the prepuce with the under part of the glans penis.

5. *Frœnum of the under lip.* A fold of the mucous membrane of the mouth, formed opposite to the symphysis of the chin.

FRAGI'LITAS OSSIUM. *Fragile vitrium.* A morbid brittleness of the bones, depending on atrophy and degeneration. See *Mollities Ossium.*

FRAMBŒ'SIA (*framboise*, French, a raspberry). *Morula.* A Latinized form of the French term for raspberry, applied to the disease called Yaws, which signifies the same in Africa; it is termed *Sibbens* (a corruption of the Gaelic *Sivvens*, wild rash) in Scotland, and proved by Dr. Hibbert to be the same as the *Great Gore*, *Pox*, or *Morbus Gallicus*, of the fifteenth century. It consists of imperfectly suppurating granulations, gradually increasing to the size of a raspberry, with a fungous core. See *Morula.*

1. *Master-* or *Mother-yaw*, termed Mama-pian by the Negroes; the designation of the largest tumor.

2. *Crab-yaws.* Tedious excrescences which occur on the soles of the feet, called *tubba* in the West Indies.

FRA'NKINCENSE. Formerly *Olibanum*, a gum-resin of the Juniperus Lycia; but now the *Abietis resina*, or resin of the Spruce Fir, mixed with oil of turpentine.

FRECKLES. *Lentigo, lentiginis.* A popular term for the lentil-shaped spots which are seated in the rete mucosum, and appear in great abundance on the parts of the body which are exposed to the influence of light. The term *frakens* or *frekens* occurs in Chaucer, and is said to mean spots; pock-*fretten* denotes *eaten* by small pocks, from the Saxon *fretan*, to eat.

FREEZING APPARATUS. An air-pump contrived by Leslie for the purpose of freezing liquids *in vacuo.* In Carré's freezing apparatus, the gas ammonia is liquefied by its own pressure.

FREEZING MIXTURE. A mixture for producing intense cold, by the absorption of caloric during the liquefaction of bodies, as when snow and common salt, or snow and nitric acid, are mixed together. For *therapeutic* purposes five ounces of sal ammoniac, five ounces of nitre, and a pint of water, may be placed in a bladder, and applied to a part of the body.

FREEZING POINT. The degree of temperature at which water is changed into ice, or 32° Fahr. For temperatures above that at which water becomes solid, the term *freezing* is not usually applied, but rather the *point of solidification*, or the *fusing point.*

FREE MARTIN. The female of twin calves, the other being a male. A free martin is believed by breeders to be sterile. This is certainly not true of the human species.

FRE'MISSEMENT CATAIRE. See *Auscultation.*

FRE'MITUS (*fremere*, to emit a dull, roaring sound). A designation of a dull, roaring sound.

1. *Fremitus, pectoral.* Vocal vibration; the sound of the voice transmitted through the chest, and perceptible to the touch, hence also called *tactile vocal fremitus.*

2. *Cardiac Friction-fremitus.* A friction-fremitus sometimes perceived in inflammation of the pericardium, especially in the absorption period of the disease.

3. *Pulmonary Friction-fremitus.* The crackling sensation or rubbing movement conveyed to the hand, in many cases of pleurisy, by friction of the roughened surface of the costal, upon the roughened surface of the pulmonary, pleura.

FRIABILITY (*friabilis*, easily broken or crumbled, from *friare*, to crumble). The property by which a substance is capable of being crumbled and reduced to powder. Textures may be *friable.*

FRIAR'S BALSAM. Another name for *Tinctura Benzoini Co.*

FRICTION-SOUND. A sound heard in *auscultation* of the abdomen, caused by the rubbing together of two peritoneal surfaces roughened by deposits of lymph. See *Auscultation.*

FRIEDREICH'S DISEASE. A form of hereditary ataxia.

FRIGIDA'RIUM (*frigidus*, cold). The cooling-room in a bath. The cold bath. See *Bath.*

FRIGO'RIFIC (*frigus*, coldness, *facere*, to produce). Having the quality of producing extreme cold, or of converting liquids into ice, as applied to certain chemical mixtures.

FRIGUS (*frigere*, to be cold, akin to *rigere*, also to the Gr. φρίσσω, to have an ague-fit). Cold; trembling with cold; exposure to cold. This term differs from *algor*, which denotes a starving with cold, and is derived from ἄλγος, pain, because cold causes pain.

FROND (*frons*, a branch). A term applied to the leaf-like organs of Ferns, and other Cryptogamic plants, from their partaking at once of the nature of a leaf and of a stem, combined.

FRONS, FRONTIS. The forehead; the part of the face extending from the roots of the hair to the eye-brows. See *Facies* and *Vultus.*

FROST-BITE. *Gelatio.* A state of numbness, or torpefaction of any part of the body, occasioned by exposure to cold, and followed, unless relieved, by the death of the part.

FROZEN SULPHURIC ACID. *Glacial sulphuric acid.* A term applied to the binhydrate of sulphuric acid, when in the solid state.

FRUCTOSE (*fructus*, fruit). A variety of sugar, contained in ripe fruits and in new honey, and termed *fruit-sugar*, and, in reference to its characteristic feature, *uncrystallizable sugar.*

FRUIT. *Fructus.* This term strictly denotes the *pistil arrived at maturity.* It is sometimes applied to the pistil and floral envelopes taken together, whenever they are all united in one uniform mass, as in pine-apple. The various forms of fruits may be thus classified and botanically described:—

- 1. Simple Fruits
  - 1. One- or two-seeded
    - 1. Utriculus.
    - 2. Nux.
    - 3. Drupa.
  - 2. Many-seeded
    - 4. Folliculus.
    - 5. Legumen.
    - 6. Lomentum.
- 2. Aggregate Fruits
  - 1. Ovary superior — 7. Etærio.
  - 2. Ovary inferior — 8. Cynorrhodon.
- 3. Compound Fruits
  - 1. Ovary superior
    - Pericarp dry
      - 9. Caryopsis.
      - 10. Samara.
      - 11. Siliqua.
      - 12. Silicula.
      - 13. Capsula.
    - Pericarp fleshy
      - 14. Nuculanium.
      - 15. Hesperidium.
  - 2. Ovary inferior
    - Pericarp dry
      - 16. Glans.
      - 17. Achænium.
      - 18. Polachænium.
    - Pericarp fleshy
      - 19. Pomum.
      - 20. Pepo.
      - 21. Bacca.
- 4. Collective Fruits
  - 22. Syconus.
  - 23. Strobilus.
  - 24. Sorosis.

FRUME'NTUM. A term contracted from frugimentum, from the root *frug* in fruges, the fruits of the earth; applied especially to corn, grain, and the various kinds of cereals.

FRU'STUM. A piece (of food). It differs from *fragmentum*, which is a piece broken, and from *segmentum*, which is a piece cut off. *Frustum* is probably derived from a root, *frut*, to break.

FRU'TEX (probably connected with βρύω, to sprout forth). A shrub; a plant, of which the branches are perennial, proceeding directly from the surface of the earth without any supporting trunk. When very small, the plant is termed *fruticulus*, or little shrub.

FUCHSINE. The hydrochlorate of rosaniline. A rose-red dye; it is used in the treatment of chronic nephritis.

FUCUS VESICULO'SUS. A sea-weed, termed vernacularly *bladder-wrack*, first described by Clusius, under the name *quercus marina*, and used as a popular remedy for goître on the sea-coast of England. Burnt in the open air, and reduced to a black powder, it forms the *vegetable æthiops*, a species of charcoal.

FUELS, ARTIFICIAL. Artificial compositions of coal and other natural fuel. Thus, Azalay's hard shining blocks of fuel are simply coal-dust, subjected to intense compression by means of the hydraulic press. Warlich's patent fuel, in the form of bricks, weighing about twelve pounds each, consists of the

dust of various kinds of coal. Oram's patent fuel is a condensed mixture of small coal, bitumen, and sand. Williams's fuel is a mixture of dried peat and bitumen.

-FUGE (*fugare*, to expel). A termination denoting a substance which *expels* another substance, or a disease, as in febri-*fuge*, a remedy against fever; lacti-*fuge*, a medicine which checks or diminishes the secretion of milk; vermi-*fuge*, or anthelmintic, a remedy for worms, &c.

FULI'GO. Soot or smoke. Wood-soot, or *fuligo ligni*, is the condensed smoke of burning wood, used as a species of charcoal.

FULLERS' EARTH. A variety of clay, containing about 25 per cent. of alumina, and so named from its being used by fullers to remove the grease from cloth before the soap is applied.

FU'LMINATES (*fulminare*, to thunder). They *detonate* powerfully by heat, friction, or percussion, as fulminating silver, &c.

FU'LMINATES. Compounds of fulminic acid, an acid which does not exist in the free state; they are prepared by dissolving the metal, as mercury, silver, gold, &c., in nitric acid, and subsequently adding alcohol and heating the mixture, from which on cooling the fulminate separates out.

FULMINA'TING MIXTURE (*fulminare*, to thunder). A term applied to certain mixtures which detonate by heat or friction; such as a mixture of three parts of chlorate of potash and one of sulphur.

FULMINA'TION (*fulminare*, to thunder). The explosion which takes place in chemical bodies by friction or heat.

FUMA'RIC ACID. A monobasic acid, produced by heating malic acid, and also existing in *fumitory*, and in Iceland moss. It was first procured from the Boletus pseudo-igniarius, and has hence been called *boletic acid*.

FUMIGA'TING PASTILLES. *Trochisci* seu *candelæ fumales*. Benzoin generally constitutes the chief ingredient in these compositions, to which may be added any odoriferous substances.

FUMIGA'TION (*fumigare*, to smoke, to fumigate). The use of fumes, chiefly sulphur dioxide, chlorine, nitric acid, or vinegar, for the removal of effluvia or miasmata. Also, the application of fumes, as of water to the throat, of mercury or sulphur to sores, &c.

FU'MING LIQUOR (*fumus*, smoke). A chemical mixture, which emits fumes or vapour on exposure to the air.

1. *Boyle's fuming liquor*. The proto-sulphide of ammonium; a volatile liquid, formerly called hepar sulphuris volatilis, &c. The vapour is decomposed by oxygen, producing fumes.

2. *Cadet's fuming liquor*. A liquid obtained by the dry distillation of equal weights of acetate of potash and arsenious acid. It is remarkable for its insupportable odour and spontaneous inflammability in air. It is also called *alcarsin*.

3. *Libavius's fuming liquor*. The anhydrous bi-chloride of tin; a colourless limpid liquid, which fumes strongly in humid air.

4. *Fuming liquor of Arsenic*. The sesquichloride of arsenic, a colourless volatile liquid, fuming strongly on exposure to the air.

FUNCTION (*fungi*, to discharge an office). The office of an organ

in the animal or vegetable economy, as of the heart in circulation, of the leaf in respiration, &c.

1. *Physiological functions.* These are functions comprising the *vital* processes observed in animals and plants, and are referable to three heads: 1. *Functions of nutrition*, including all those processes whereby the *individual* organism lives, grows, and maintains its existence against all the hostile forces constantly at work upon it. 2. *Functions of reproduction*, including those processes whereby the perpetuation of the *species* is secured, while the *individual* perishes. 3. *Functions of relation*, including those processes, such as sensation and locomotion, whereby the organism is brought into relation with the outer world, and the outer world in turn reacts upon the organism.—*H. A. Nicholson.*

2. *Reflex function.* A term applied by Marshall Hall to that action of the muscles which arises from a stimulus, acting through the medium of their nerves and the spinal marrow: thus, the larynx closes on the contact of carbonic acid, the pharynx on that of food, the sphincter ani on that of the fæces, &c.

FUNCTIONAL DISEASE. This term, like idiosyncrasy, merely expresses our ignorance of the cause and nature of disease; it is applied to an aggregation of symptoms which are not explained on post-mortem examination by the presence of any recognizable change in the tissues. *Tetanus* is sometimes called functional, because its pathology is obscure; but no one calls *coma* a functional disease. Dr. J. R. Reynolds understands by the term *functional disease* "such changes as have no recognized morbid anatomy, but depend upon corresponding changes in the finer processes of nutrition."

FUNGA'TING SORE. A variety of excoriated chancre in which the surface is covered with large fungous granulations.

FUNGI. Under this name botanists comprehend not only the various races of mushrooms, toadstools, and similar productions, but a large number of microscopic plants, presenting the appearances called mouldiness, mildew, smut, rush, brand, dry-rot, &c.

FU'NGIFORM (*fungus*, a mushroom, *forma*, likeness). Fungus-like; a term applied to the papillæ near the edges of the tongue; also to parts of plants which have a rounded, convex head like that of a mushroom.

FUNGIN. A nutritious substance, resembling cellulose in its properties, and consisting of the fleshy substance of mushrooms.

FU'NGUS. A mushroom. A morbid growth of granulations in ulcers, commonly termed *proud flesh*. Granulations are often called *fungous* when they are too high, large, flabby, and unhealthy.

FUNGUS CEREBRI. The same as *Hernia Cerebri*.

FUNGUS FOOT OF INDIA. *Podelcoma. Madura foot.* A destructive parasitic disease of the foot and hand, occurring in India, and caused by the development of the fungus Mycetoma or Chionyphe Carteri. See *Dermatophyta*.

FUNGUS HÆMATO'DES (αἱματώδης, blood). Hæmatode cancer. Bleeding fungus; a term applied to soft malignant growths exhibiting vascular fungous granulations which are very liable to bleed. It sometimes protrudes through the skin in the form of a large vascular mass, somewhat

resembling a clot of blood. See *Hæmatodes.*

FUNIC SOUFFLE. See *Auscultation.*

FUNI'CULUS (dim. of *funis ;* a thick rope). A term applied to the spermatic cord, consisting of the spermatic artery and vein, &c. ; also to the stalk, or *podosperm* of certain ovules in plants.

Funiculus olivaris. The larger portion of the anterior column of the medulla oblongata. It divides into subordinate portions, called the *funiculi* or *fasciculi siliquæ.*

FUNIS UMBILICA'LIS. The umbilical cord ; the means of communication between the fœtus and the placenta.

FUR. A term applied to a characteristic appearance of the surface of the *tongue,* in almost all severe diseases, presenting various modifications of colour and density.

FU'RFUR. *Furfur tritici.* Bran ; the husk of ground wheat. *Panis furfuraceus* is brown or bran-bread. *Furfurin* is a vegetable alkali procured, together with *furfurol,* from bran.

FU'RFUROL. A peculiar oily substance produced by the action of a mixture of dilute sulphuric acid and peroxide of manganese upon sugar or starch.

FU'RFURES CAPITIS (*furfur,* bran). Another name for dandriff, dandruff, or scurfiness of the head.

FU'RNACE (*furnus*). A fireplace employed for pharmaceutical operations, as fusion, distillation, sublimation, the oxidizement, and the deoxidizement, or reduction, of metals. Furnaces have accordingly been termed *evaporatory,* when employed to reduce substances into vapour by heat ; *reverberatory,* when so constructed as to prevent the flame from rising ; and *forge,* when the current of air is determined by bellows.

FURNEAUX-JORDAN'S METHOD. A method of amputating the hip by means of a circular incision somewhat low down, the head of the femur being shelled out through a vertical external incision.

FUROR (*furere,* to rage). Rage ; fury ; madness. Hence, *furor uterinus,* uterine madness, or nymphomania ; and *furor transitorius,* or short maniacal fury.

FURROWED BAND. A band of gray matter connecting the uvula with the amygdaloid lobes of the cerebellum.

FURUNCULO'SIS (*furunculus,* a boil). A constitutional disposition to the formation of furunculi ; a furuncular diathesis.

FURU'NCULUS (dim. of *fur,* a thief). *Phyma furunculus.* A little thief, and hence, a boil or small tumor, suppurating imperfectly, and containing a central core or slough. It is named, according to some writers, from *furere,* to rage, suggesting the severity of the pain by which it is often accompanied. In *furunculus anthracoides* the boils assume the character of small carbuncles.

FU'SEL OIL (*fusel,* Germ. bad liquor). *Fousel oil.* An alcohol of the amylic series, produced in the fermentation of potatoes, grain, &c. ; also called hydrate of oxide of amyl. See *Amylic Alcohol.*

FUSIBILITY (*fusus,* melted or poured out). The property by which bodies assume the fluid state on the application of heat.

FUSIBLE CA'LCULUS. A variety of urinary concretion, consisting of the mixed phosphates of magnesia and ammonia, and of lime.

FUSIBLE METAL. An alloy of bismuth, lead, and tin ; it melts at

about the temperature at which water boils.

Rose's Fusible Alloy. An alloy consisting of 2 parts by weight of bismuth, with 1 of lead and 1 of tin.

FU'SIFORM (*fusus*, a spindle, *forma*, likeness). Spindle-shaped; thickest in the middle and tapering to both ends, as the cells composing woody fibre, certain roots, &c.

FUSIFORM ANEURYSM. See *Aneurysm.*

FUSION (*fusus*, melted, from *fundere*, to pour out). The state of melting. Substances which admit of being fused are termed *fusible*, but those which resist the action of fire are termed *refractory*. Fusion differs from liquefaction in being applied chiefly to metals and other substances which melt at a high temperature.

1. *Aqueous fusion.* The solution of salts, which contain water of crystallization, on exposure to increased temperature.

2. *Dry fusion.* The liquefaction produced by heat after the water has been expelled.

3. *Igneous fusion.* The melting of anhydrous salts by heat without undergoing any decomposition.

G

GADUS MORRHUA. *Morrhua vulgaris.* The common cod, yielding the well-known oil of commerce. A brown matter, termed *gaduin*, is said to be contained in this oil, but its composition is unknown, and its existence as a distinct compound is very doubtful.

GAGE or GAUGE. An apparatus for determining the physical state of a material body. But the term is usually restricted to some particular instruments, as the gage of the air-pump, which indicates the degree of exhaustion in the receiver; the *steam-gage*, for measuring the pressure of steam; the *gas-gage*, for that of gas; the *wind-gage* or anemometer, for measuring the force of the wind, &c.

GALA, GALA'CTOS (γάλα, γάλακτος, milk). The Greek term for milk, sometimes confounded with its Latin synonym, *Lac*, *lactis*, in certain compounds.

1. *Galactic acid;* lactic acid. The acid of milk.

2. *Galact-idrosis* (ἱδρώς, sweat). Lactescent or milky perspiration. The Latin synonym would be *lacti-sudatio.*

3. *Galacto-cele* (κήλη, a tumor). Milk-tumor; a tumor of the mamma occurring during lactation. The unclassical synonym is *lacto-cele.*

4. *Galacto-meter* (μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for measuring the quantity of cream which rises to the surface of milk. The unclassical synonym is *lacto-meter.*

5. *Galacto-phorous* (φέρω, to carry). Milk-conveying, as applied to the *ducts* of the mammary glands. *Lactiferous* is an appropriate Latin synonym. The term *galactophora* denotes remedies which increase the secretion of milk.

6. *Galacto-phyga* (φεύγω, to shun). Remedies which arrest the secretion of milk. *Lactifuge* is the Latin synonym.

7. *Galacto-poietic* (ποιητικός, capable of forming). Milk-forming; a substance which causes, or increases, the formation of milk.

8. *Galacto-rrhœa* (ῥέω, to flow). Profluvium lactis. A milk-flow; an excessive flow of milk; a disease of the breast in nursing-women. See *Agalactia.*

9. *Galacturia* (ὄυρον, urine). Same as *Chyluria.*

GA'LBANUM. A fetid gum-resin, procured from an unascertained Umbelliferous plant, imported from India and the Levant. The Greek name χαλβάνη and the Hebrew *chelbenah* are supposed to indicate the same substance.

GA'LBULUS (*galbulus,* the nut of the Cypress-tree). A kind of cone, differing from the strobile only in being round and having the heads of the carpels much enlarged, as the fruit of Juniper.

GA'LEA. Literally, a helmet. The name of the arched upper lip of the *galeate* corolla of several labiate plants, as Lamium, &c.

GA'LEA CA'PITIS (*galea,* a helmet). A term applied to the tendinous expansion which unites the two portions of the occipito-frontalis muscle, from its covering the whole vertex of the skull.

GALEAMAURO'SIS (γαλέη, contr. γαλῆ, a weasel, ἀμαύρωσις, a becoming dull—of sight). Amaurotic cat's eye. See *Amaurosis.*

GALEN'S BANDAGE. A term sometimes applied to the *four-tailed* bandage, or *single split-cloth.* See *Bandage.* Galen lived 130–200 A.D.

GALEN, VEINS OF. Veins which collect the blood from the velum interpositum and discharge it into the straight sinus of the dura mater.

GALE'NA. A native sulphide, and the principal ore of lead. The lead of commerce is obtained from this ore, and it is often worked for the silver it contains.

GALIPOT. *Barras.* A resinous substance yielded by the different pines which produce common turpentine.

GALL. A bitter liquid found in the gall-bladder, and consisting of the secretion of the liver or bile mingled with that of the mucous membrane of the gall-bladder. See *Bile.*

GALL-BLADDER. *Cystis fellea.* A membranous reservoir, lodged in a fissure on the under surface of the right lobe of the liver, and containing the bile.

GALL-DUCTS. These are the *cystic,* proceeding from the gall-bladder; the *hepatic,* proceeding from the liver; and the *ductus communis choledochus,* resulting from the union of the two preceding.

GALL FEVER. A name for intermittent fever.

GALL-SICKNESS. A popular name for the Walcheren fever of 1809, which was attended with a vomiting of bile.

GALL-STONES. *Chololithi.* Biliary calculi; concretions found in the gall-bladder, sometimes in the substance of the liver, and in branches of the hepatic duct. They consist of calculi composed of *cholesterine,* nearly in a state of purity; *mellitic* calculi, so named from their likeness to honey, in colour; and calculi entirely composed of *inspissated bile.*

Gall-stone colic. Hepatic or biliary colic. Severe pain occasioned by the passing of gall-stones from the gall-bladder into the cystic duct.

GALLÆ. Galls. Excrescences on Quercus infectoria, *Olivier,* caused by the punctures and de-

posited ova of Diplolepis Gallæ tinctoriæ, *Latr.* Hard, heavy, globular bodies, varying in size from half an inch to three-fourths of an inch in diameter; intensely astringent.—*Br. Ph.*

GA'LLIC ACID. *Hydrogen gallate.* A crystalline acid obtained from galls, and from most astringent parts of plants; but principally by decomposition of tannic acid. *Gallate of iron* is the principal constituent of black ink.

GALLI'COLÆ (*galla*, a gall, *colere*, to inhabit). Gall-inhabiters; a tribe of Hymenopterous insects, or *Diploleparіæ*, of the section *Pupivora*, which produce the excrescences on plants called *galls*. See *Gallæ*.

GA'LLIUM. The name of a metal lately discovered by M. Lecoq de Boisbaudran, for the most part in zinc-blende, by means of spectrum-analysis, and named in honour of France.

GALTON'S WHISTLE. An instrument, the note of which can be varied at will; it is used for the purpose of ascertaining the highest and lowest notes which different individuals are capable of recognizing.

GALVA'NIC MOXA. A term applied by Fabre-Palaprat to the employment of Voltaic electricity, as a therapeutical agent, for producing the cauterizing effects of the moxa.

GA'LVANISM. A form of electricity named after *Galvani*, and usually elicited by the mutual action of various metals and chemical agents upon each other. The additional discoveries of Volta led to the term *Voltaism*, or *Voltaic Electricity;* and its effects on the muscles of animals newly killed suggested the term *Animal Electricity.*

1. *Galvanic Battery*, or *Trough.* An apparatus for generating *current* electricity, consisting of plates of zinc and copper fastened together, and cemented into a wooden or earthenware trough, so as to form a number of cells; the trough is then filled with diluted acid.

2. *Galvanic current.* The direct, continuous current, as opposed to the Faradic or induced current.

3. *Galvano - meter* (μέτρον, a measure). *Multiplier.* An instrument which indicates the feeblest polarization of the magnetic needle, or slightest current in the connecting wire of a voltaic circle.

4. *Galvano - scope* (σκοπέω, to examine). An instrument by means of which the existence and direction of an electric current may be detected. A magnetic needle is a galvanoscope.

5. *Nomenclature.* New and more recondite terms are in use. A battery is now a *rheo-motor;* the wire which conveys the current is a *rheo-phore;* the whole circuit is called *rheo-phoric*, while the galvanoscope is a *rheo-scope;* the galvanometer is a *rheo-meter;* the instrument for reversing the currents is a *rheo-trope;* that for periodically interrupting the current is a *rheotome*, while that for maintaining the current at any degree of force is a *rheo-stat.* See *Rheometer.*

GA'LVANIZED IRON. A substance prepared by coating clean iron with melted zinc by galvanic action, and thus combining the great strength of iron with the durability of zinc.

GALVA'NO-PUNCTURE. An operation for aneurysm, in which the attempt is made to produce coagulation in the tumor by decomposing the blood contained in it by means of the galvanic current.

GA'MBIR. The Malay name of

an astringent extract, procured from the *Uncaria gambir*, a Cinchonaceous plant of the Indian archipelago. The substance commonly called *square catechu*, and by tanners *terra japonica*, is the produce of this plant, and is therefore not catechu, but gambir.

GAMBO'GE. *Cambogia.* A gum-resin obtained from *Garcinia Morella*, var. *pedicellata*, a Guttiferous plant, imported from Siam. The Ceylon gamboge is the produce of *Hebradendron Cambogioides*, and is usually considered of inferior quality.

GAMO-PE'TALOUS (γαμέω, to marry, πέταλον, a petal). A term applied to a corolla which consists of *cohering petals*, and which is incorrectly termed *monopetalous.*

Gamo-sepalous. A term applied to a calyx which consists of *cohering sepals*, and which is incorrectly termed *monosepalous.*

GA'NGLION (γάγγλιον, a tumor under the skin ; in modern anatomy, a plexus of the nerves). 1. A small nervous centre, or an enlargement in the course of a nerve, sometimes termed a *diminutive brain.* 2. In speaking of the lymphatic system, a ganglion denotes what is commonly called a *conglobate gland.* 3. The term also signifies an encysted tumor in the course of a tendon, or aponeurosis, from effusion into its theca, as in ganglion patellæ, or the housemaid's knee. See *Hygroma.*

1. *Ganglion azygos*, vel *impar.* See *Coccygeal Ganglion.*

2. *Ganglia, cardiac.* Ganglia in and near the heart wall, connected with filaments of the sympathetic and pneumo-gastric nerves. See *Bidder's Ganglia.*

3. *Ganglion, Casserian.* A large semilunar ganglion, formed on the sensory division of the fifth nerve.

4. *Ganglion cavernosum.* A ganglion placed at the outer side of the internal carotid artery, towards the middle of the cavernous sinus. It does not always exist.

5. *Ganglion cervicale primum.* The superior cervical ganglion, situated under the base of the skull, and remarkable for its size and the regularity of its occurrence. Under the term *great sympathetic* are commonly associated all the ganglia which occur from the upper part of the neck to the lower part of the sacrum, together with the filaments which issue from them.

6. *Ganglion cervicale medium*, seu *thyroideum.* A ganglion situated opposite to the fifth or sixth vertebra. It is often entirely wanting, sometimes double.

7. *Ganglion cervicale inferius.* The inferior cervical ganglion, situated behind the vertebral artery, between the transverse process of the seventh cervical vertebra and the neck of the first rib. It is sometimes double, and frequently continuous with the preceding ganglion.

8. *Ganglion intercaroticum.* A small body about one quarter of an inch long placed on the inner side of the common carotid artery at its bifurcation ; it consists of small much-convoluted arteries with a plexus of nerve fibres surrounding them. See *Luschka's Gland.*

9. *Ganglia, lumbar.* Five or fewer ganglia on each side, placed between the twelfth rib and the articulation of the last vertebra with the sacrum.

10. *Ganglion of Meckel.* The spheno-palatine ganglion, situated

in the spheno-maxillary fossa on the spheno-palatine branches of the superior maxillary nerve.

11. *Ganglion ophthalmicum.* The ophthalmic or lenticular ganglion, placed on the outer side of the optic nerve ; one of the smallest ganglia of the body.

12. *Ganglion, otic* (οὖς, ὠτός, the ear). A small ganglion discovered by Arnold, on the third or inferior maxillary division of the fifth nerve.

13. *Ganglion petrosum.* Ganglion of Andersch ; a gangliform swelling on the glosso-pharyngeal nerve.

14. *Ganglion of Ribes.* A small ganglion of communication between the sympathetic filaments of the anterior cerebral arteries.

15. *Ganglia, sacral.* Three or four ganglia on each side, placed upon the sides of the anterior surface of the sacrum.

16. *Ganglia, semilunar.* The two principal ganglia of the solar plexus of the sympathetic, lying on the crura of the diaphragm close to the adrenal bodies.

17. *Ganglion, sub-maxillary.* A ganglion which occurs opposite the sub-maxillary gland, and is connected by filaments with the lingual, sympathetic, and chorda tympani nerves.

18. *Ganglion of Wrisberg.* A small ganglion occasionally found on the superficial cardiac plexus.

GANGLIO'NICA (γάγγλιον, a nerve-knot). A class of medicinal agents which affect the sensibility or muscular motion of parts, supplied by the ganglionic or sympathetic system of nerves.

GANGRÆ'NA ORIS. *Stomatitis gangrænosa.* A disease which affects and destroys the cheeks, or gums, in infants. It is also termed *cancrum oris.* A similar disease occurs in the pudenda.

GA'NGRENE (γάγγραινα, from γραίνω or γράω, to eat). Death *in toto* of a considerable portion of the living body ; it may be *idiopathic* as senile gangrene, *traumatic*, *septic* as hospital gangrene, and lastly the result of frost-bite. The division into *moist* and *dry* gangrene is of little clinical value. See *Hospital Gangrene.*

GANOIDEI (γάνος, brightness). An order of fishes so called because of the bright enamel covering of the scales. The Order is chiefly represented by fossil forms.

GANNAL'S SOLUTION. A preparation for preserving animal substances, made by dissolving one ounce of acetate of alumina in twenty ounces of water.

GANT'S OPERATION. Division of the femur below the trochanters, an operation occasionally resorted to in ankylosis of the hip in a flexed position.

GA'RANCIN. The colouring matter of madder, mixed with the carbonized residue resulting from the action of oil of vitriol on the woody fibre and other constituents of madder. It is a brownish or puce-coloured powder used in dyeing.

GARDEN-SPURGE OIL. A fixed oil, of the most violent purgative nature, obtained from the seeds of *Euphorbia lathyris*, a common weed in cottage gardens, where it is called *Caper.*

GARGARI'SMA (γαργαρίζω, to gargle). *Gargarismus.* A gargle ; a preparation for rinsing the throat.

GARLIC. The common name given to the cloves of *Allium sativum*, a bulbous monocotyledonous plant, of the order Liliaceæ, found wild in Sicily and some parts of Provence. *Oil of Garlic* is obtained from the cloves, and

constitutes the *sulphide* of the radical *allyl*.

GAERTNER'S DUCT. See *Duct of Gärtner*.

GAS. A Teutonic word, applied originally to elastic fluids, but now to any kind of air differing from that of the atmosphere.

1. *Permanent gases* are those which retain their form unchanged, resuming their original volume on the discontinuance of any force which may have operated upon them, whatever may have been the change of temperature or the degree of compression to which they have been subjected. They are the only *perfectly elastic substances* in existence: hitherto this character has been restricted to oxygen gas, nitrogen gas, and hydrogen gas. Recently, however, we have heard that oxygen and hydrogen have been liquefied by M. Raoul Pictet, of Geneva.

2. *Compressible gases* are those which lose their gaseous form from the action of cold and compression. These are carbonic acid gas, ammoniacal gas, &c.; the former has been reduced to the liquid, even to the solid, form. See *Vapours*.

3. *Critical point of gases.* A term applied to a curious phenomenon attending the liquefaction of gases, and defined by M. Jamin as "the temperature at which a liquid and its saturated vapour have the same density."

GAS-LIQUOR. *Ammoniacal liquor.* The water which remains after the gas, used for illumination, has passed through the purifier; it consists of hydro-sulphide and hydro-bisulphide of lime, and has been used with great success in chronic cutaneous disorders.

GA'SOLYTES (*gas*, and λυτός, soluble). The designation of a class of mineralizing (or electro-negative) elements which are capable of forming *permanent gaseous combinations* with oxygen, with hydrogen, or with fluorine. These are carbon, sulphur, phosphorus, &c.

GASOME'TRIC (*gas*, and μέτρον, a measure). A term applied to a branch of chemical analysis. See *Analysis*.

GASTR-, GA'STERO-, GA'STRO- (γαστήρ, γαστέρος, syncop. γαστρός). In classical language, this term denoted the paunch or belly; Lat. *venter*. Aristophanes uses the word γαστρίζω, to punch a man in the belly. In modern medicine, the term denotes exclusively the stomach.

1. *Gastric fever.* A term first applied by Baillon to common fever, when attended by unusual gastric derangement; it is the *meningo-gastric* fever of Pinel. Catarrhal affections of the stomach, when slight, are termed "bilious attacks;" when severe, they are sometimes designated *gastric fevers*. The term was formerly applied to any febrile condition accompanied by gastric symptoms, and especially to what is now known as *Enteric Fever*.

2. *Gastric juice.* The peculiar digestive fluid secreted by the stomach, the chief solvent fluid in the digestive process. It possesses chemical properties, and contains muriatic acid.

3. *Gastr-itis.* Inflammatio ventriculi. Acute gastric catarrh; an acute disorder of the stomach, depending on an inflammatory condition of the mucous membrane, seldom an idiopathic affection.

4. *Gastro-cele* (κήλη, a tumor). Hernia of the stomach. The term κήλη, *celé*, in this and similar compounds, suggests the *contents* of the hernia.

5. *Gastro-cnemius* (κνήμη, the leg). The name of a muscle, or muscles, also called *gemellus*, which principally forms the calf or *belly* of the leg; it is distinguished into two fleshy masses, called the *outer* and *inner heads*. Its office is to extend the foot.

6. *Gastr-algia* (ἄλγος, pain). Pain of the stomach. The term is sometimes considered synonymous with *gastr-odynia*. But neither word is classical. The Greeks had a clear idea of gluttony, which they expressed by γαστριμαργία; they seem to have escaped the modern result. See the term *Stomach-ache*.

7. *Gastro-enteritis*. Inflammation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane. *Gastro-enteritis mucosa* is English cholera.

8. *Gastro-entero-stomy* (ἔντερον, an intestine, στόμα, mouth). *Gastro-duodeno-stomy*. An operation for establishing a permanent and direct channel between the stomach and the lower part of the duodenum, so that the food does not pass through the pylorus and upper part of the duodenum.

9. *Gastro-epiploic* (ἐπίπλοον, the omentum). Belonging to the stomach and omentum; as applied to a branch of the hepatic artery, lymphatic glands of the abdomen, &c.

10. *Gastro-malacia* (μαλακός, soft). Softening of the stomach, occurring in infants, and usually preceded by hydrocephalus, by an acute exanthematous disease, or by some disease of the respiratory organs; it is probably a post-mortem change, and not due to a special disease of the stomach wall.

11. *Gastro-periodynia* (περίοδος, a period). Periodical pain of the stomach; a peculiar disease, known in India by the name of *sool*. So painful are the paroxysms of this disease, that it is supposed to be produced by the deadly weapon in the hands of Siva, the destroying power of the *triad*; and so incurable, that even Siva himself cannot remove it.

12. *Gastropoda* (πούς, a foot). A class of encephalous molluscs whose locomotive organ consists of a large ventral expansion called the "foot."

13. *Gastro-rraphia* (ῥάπτω, to sew). A suture uniting a wound of the belly, or of some of its contents; a sewing up of a belly-wound.

14. *Gastro-splenic omentum*. A term applied to the laminæ of the peritoneum, which are comprised between the spleen and the stomach.

15. *Gastro-tomia* (τομή, section). The operation of opening the stomach, for the removal of foreign bodies. The term *gastro-stomy* (στόμα, a mouth) has been applied by M. Sédillot to an operation for stricture of the œsophagus; it consists in opening the stomach by an incision through the abdominal walls, and thus introducing food directly into the organ. The term implies the making of an artificial *mouth for the stomach*.

GA'STRULA (dim. of γαστήρ). Haeckel's term for that stage in the development of the ovum, in which the embryo consists of two layers enclosing a central cavity.

GATTINE. *Pébrine*. The "spotted disease" of silkworms, due to the presence of a fungus.

GAULTHE'RIC ACID. *Salicylate of methylene*. The heavy oil of partridge-berry, or *Gaultheria procumbens*, forming a constituent of the commercial *oil of wintergreen*. It combines with bases

and forms salts, called *gaultherates*. The light oil of partridge-berry is called *gaultherylene*.

GAY-LUSSAC'S LAW. The discovery made by Gay-Lussac, that there exists a simple relation, not only between the volumes of two gases which combine, but also between the sum of the volumes of gas which enter into combination and the volume which this combination occupies when in the gaseous state. Thus:—

1. Two volumes of hydrogen combine with one volume of oxygen to form two volumes of aqueous vapour.

2. Two volumes of nitrogen combine with one volume of oxygen to form two volumes of protoxide of nitrogen.

3. Three volumes of hydrogen are combined with one volume of nitrogen in two volumes of ammoniacal gas.

4. One volume of nitrogen is united with one volume of oxygen in two volumes of binoxide of nitrogen.

5. One volume of hydrogen is united with one volume of chlorine in two volumes of hydrochloric acid gas.

GE'IN (*γήϊνος*, earthy, from *γῆ*, earth). *Geic acid.* A brown precipitate obtained by boiling mould or decayed vegetable matter with alkalies. See *Ulmin.*

GELATI'GENOUS PRINCIPLES. *Gelatinous principles.* A class of alimentary principles which, on boiling in water, yield a jelly, and appear to serve for the production of the gelatinous tissues. They do not furnish protein. See *Proteinaceous Principles.*

GE'LATIN (*gelu*, frost). *Glutin.* A nitrogenous substance prepared from white fibrous tissue by heating it with acetic acid, or with water in a digester; it is precipitated by mercuric chloride and by tannic acid, but not by lead acetate. The purest variety of gelatin is *isinglass;* the common gelatin of commerce is called *glue;* and the hydrate of gelatin, *jelly.*

1. *Gelatin Capsules.* Capsules prepared from a concentrated solution of gelatin, and filled with medicines.

2. *Gelatin - Cultivation.* The culture in sterilized gelatine of bacteria.

GELA'TINO - SULPHUROUS BATH. Prepared by adding a pound of glue, previously dissolved in water, to the sulphurated bath (Dupuytren). The latter is prepared by dissolving four ounces of sulphide of potassium in thirty gallons of water.

GELA'TINOUS TISSUES. Tissues which yield to boiling water a substance which, on cooling, forms a jelly, or may be called *gelatin.* They are chiefly found in the cellular membrane, the membranes in general, the tendons, ligaments, bones, cartilages, &c.

GELA'TIO (*gelare*, to freeze). A freezing or frost-bite. A term denoting every degree of chill, from the *chillblain* to positive freezing and death of a part of the body, and specially applied to gangrene of the feet caused by exposure to cold.

GELE'E POUR 'LE GOITRE. A preparation sold at Lausanne in Switzerland, consisting of the iodide of potassium.

GE'LIDUS; EGE'LIDUS. The former term, derived from *gelu*, frost, means frosty or very cold; the latter, with its prefix *e*, out of, signifies thawed, and hence lukewarm. Ovid has "gelidum Bo-

rean, egelidumque Notum." See *Egelidus*.

GE'LOSE. A designation of Jamaica isinglass, the produce of *Gelideum corneum*, a gelatinous British species of seaweed.

GEME'LLUS (*geminus*, double). Twin; the name of two muscles —the *superior* and the *inferior*— situated beneath the gluteus maximus. They are also called *musculi gemini*.

GE'MMA. The general name for any precious stone; also, a leaf-bud, or the rudiment of a young branch. The term *gemmæ* is also applied to minute green bodies found in little cups on the fronds of Marchantia. *Gemmæ morbidæ* are the buds of the Dyer's Oak, in an abnormal condition.

GEMMA'TION (*gemma*, a bud). A term applied to the cell-development of plants and animals, in which new cells are formed on the outside of old cells by a kind of *budding* process, as in algæ. See *Fission*.

GE'MMULE (*gemmula*, a small bud). A term used synonymously with *plumule*, the growing point of the embryo in plants.

-GEN, -GENESIS, -GENOUS (γένος, birth, γένεσις, generation; from γεννάω, to produce). Terminations denoting *production*, or generation, as in oxy-*gen*, the supposed producer of acidity; epi-*genesis*, or the theory of generation by the joint production of matter afforded by both sexes; and exo-*genous*, denoting a mode of growth by external deposition.

GENA. A cheek; more frequently *Genæ*, the cheeks; the lateral walls of the mouth; the part of the face under the eyelids. *Gena* differs from *mala* in referring to the external part only of the face, while the latter term includes the fleshy substance of the cheek and the cheek-bone. See *Mala*.

GENERA'TION (*generare*, to beget). Reproduction. This is—

1. *Fissiparous* (*fissus*, cleft, from *findere*, to cleave, and *parire*, to bring forth), when it occurs by *spontaneous* division of the body of the parent into two or more parts, each part, when separated, becoming a distinct individual, as in the monad, vorticella, &c.; or by *artificial* division, as in the hydra, planaria, &c.; and in the propagation of plants by *slips*.

2. *Gemmiparous* (*gemma*, a bud, and *parere*, to bring forth), or the multiplication of the species by *buds* or *gemmules*, arising from germs, as exemplified in the vegetable kingdom, in many of the infusoria, &c.

3. *Generation by Fecundation* (*fecundus*, fruitful), or the effect of the vivifying fluid provided by one class of organs upon the germ contained in a seed or ovum formed by another class; the germ, when fecundated, is termed the *embryo*. This process consists in *impregnation* in the male, *conception* in the female.

GENERATION, SPONTANEOUS. The production of animal and vegetable life without the agency of organisms of a similar nature. This doctrine is termed *archegenesis* by Haeckel, *abiogenesis* by Huxley, and *archebiosis* by Bastian.

GENERATIONS, ALTERNATION OF. A term applied by Prof. Steenstrup to a phenomenon presented by many of the lower animals in the course of their development from the ovum to the adult condition. These not only pass through various forms, as is seen in the Insect tribes, but at

certain stages of their growth possess the power of multiplying themselves. The individuals which exhibit this phenomenon have been called "nurses," and the process has been particularly observed in the Acalephæ, Entozoa, Polypifera, Salpæ, and Vorticellæ. The progeny developed by means of "nurses" is permanently dissimilar from its parent, but itself produces a new generation, which either itself or in its offspring returns to the form of the parent animal.—*Engl. Cycl.*

GE'NESIS (γένεσις, generation). The following terms have been employed by Haeckel with reference to the entire doctrine of organic evolution: *ontogenesis*, the history of individual development; *phylogenesis*, the history of genealogical development; *biogenesis*, the history of life-development generally. Ontogenesis is thus a brief recapitulation of phylogenesis.

GENE'TICA (γένεσις, generation). Medicines which act on the sexual organs. As affecting the venereal orgasm, they comprise the *aphrodisiacs* and the *anaphrodisiacs;* as affecting the uterus, they include the *emmenagogues* and the *ecbolics.*

GENEVA or HOLLANDS. An alcoholic beverage, made in Holland, from malted barley or rye, rectified on juniper-berries. Geneva must not be confounded with Gin, though the latter name was derived from the former. See *Gin.*

GENICULATE BODIES. See *Corpora Geniculata.*

GENI'O- (γένειον, the chin). *Geneio.* Terms compounded of this word relate to muscles attached to the *chin*, as—

1. *Genio-glossus* (γλῶσσα, the tongue). A muscle situated between the tongue and the lower jaw. This is also called *genio-hyoglossus*, from its being inserted also into the os hyoides; and by Winslow, *polychrestus*, from its performing every motion of the tongue.

2. *Genio-hyoideus.* A muscle attached to the mental process of the lower jaw and to the os hyoides. It pulls the throat upwards.

3. *Genial Processes.* The name of four eminences of the inferior maxillary bone, beneath the symphysis of the chin.

GENITA'LIA (*genitalis*, pertaining to generation). Sub. *membra.* The organs of generation; the sexual organs. *Genitales menses*, the months of pregnancy during which the child may be born. *Genitale profluvium*, seminal emission.

GE'NITO-CRURAL. The name of a nerve proceeding from the first lumbar, and dividing into an *internal branch*, which accompanies the spermatic cord; and an *external*, which is distributed into filaments below the crural arch over the front of the thigh.

GE'NTIAN. The pharmaceutical name of the dried root of Gentiana lutea, *Linn.*, collected in the mountainous districts of Central and Southern Europe (*Br. Ph.*). Dioscorides mentions a common Alpine plant by the name γεντιανή or gentian. The gentian of commerce is reputed to contain a crystallizable principle called *gentianin*, which itself consists of two distinct principles, the one tasteless and crystalline, called *gentisin* or *gentisic acid*, the other bitter, named *gentianite.*

GENTIAN SPIRIT. An alcoholic liquor produced by the vinous fermentation of the fusion of gentian; much admired by the Swiss.

GENU (γόνυ). The knee. *Genua introrsum flexa* is the Latin term for knock-knee or in-knee; *genua arcuata*, for bow-knee or out-knee (see *Genu Valgum*). The term *genu* is also applied to the rounded anterior border of the corpus callosum of the brain.

GENU-PECTORAL POSITION. The position the body assumes when resting on the breast, forearms, and knees.

GENU VALGUM. This term is applied to the deformity called *knock-knee* or *X-knee*. In classical language, however, *varus* is knock-kneed or having the legs bent *inward*, while *valgus* is bow-legged or having the legs bent *outwards*.

GENUS. A group of *species* which possess a community of essential details of structure. A genus may contain hundreds of species, or be limited to one.

GEOMETRICAL METHOD IN MEDICINE. This consists in deducing phenomena from some one law or force, some single premise, as the *anima* of Stahl, the four elementary *fluids* of the humoral pathologists, the *similia similibus curantur* of the homœopathists, &c.

GERM-CELL. The cell resulting from the union of the spermatozoon with the *germinal vesicle*. This is the "primary" germ-cell; those that are propagated by it are called "derivative" germ-cells. These and the assimilated yolk constitute the *germ-mass*, or matters prepared for the formation of the embryo.

GERM-THEORY. A theory for explaining the origin of what are now called "communicable," "spreading," or "zymotic" diseases. It states that living germs, produced without the body and possessing an independent growth and vitality, enter the animal body and originate their specific diseases. See *Septine*.

GERMAN SILVER. *Packfong. Albata.* An alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel, mixed in different proportions for different purposes.

GERMAN TINDER. *Amadou.* A substance prepared from the *Polyporus fomentarius* and *igniarius*, by cutting the fungi into slices, beating and soaking them in a solution of nitre.

GE'RMEN. The term applied by Linnæus to the *ovarium* of plants, forming the base of the pistil, and containing the ovules.

GERMINAL EPITHELIUM. A layer of epithelial cells covering the mesial side of a Wolffian body, and giving rise in the course of the development of the fœtus to the male or female reproductive elements.

GERMINAL MATTER. *Formed material.* These are terms adopted by Dr. Beale, and synonymous with the *cells* of Schleiden and Schwann, as subserving the purposes of nutrition and growth in animal tissues. See *Bioplasm*.

GERMINAL SPOT. The nucleolus of the ovum, the *macula germinativa* of Wagner.

GERMINAL VESICLE. The essential part of the ovum; the nucleus.

GERMINA'TION (*germinare*, to bud). The growth of the plant from seed; the first stage of development of the embryo; the process by which the embryo changes its condition to that of a young plant.

GERONTO'XON (γέρων, γέροντος, an old man, τόξον, a bow). *Arcus senilis.* The opaque circle, or half-circle, which occurs in the cornea, in elderly persons.

GESTA'TION (*gestatio*, a bear-

ing or carrying, from *gestare*, to carry). This term originally denoted "an exercise of the body, by being *carried* in coach, litter, upon horseback, or in a vessel on the water." It is now a technical term applied only to the period during which the females of animals *carry their young;* the state of pregnancy; the *carrying* of the fœtus in utero.

Gestation, erratic, extra-uterine, or *ectopic.* Of this there are four kinds, viz.—the *abdominal,* in which the fœtus is lodged in the abdomen; the *interstitial,* in which the fœtus is lodged among the interstitial elements of the uterus; the *ovarian,* in which the fœtus is developed in the ovarium; and the *tubular,* in which the fœtus is lodged in the Fallopian tube.

GIANT-CELL. A cell of various size and shape, containing a variable number of nuclei, and considered by Schueppel as the most essential element of a tubercle. See *Cell.*

GI'BBOUS (*gibbus,* protuberant). That which has a projecting convex outline, as applied to solid bodies. The term *gibbosity* is applied to a symptom which occurs in rickets, in caries of the vertebræ, &c.

GI'MBERNAT'S LIGAMENT. The name given to that portion of the external oblique muscle, which is inserted into the pectineal line. It is commonly called "the third insertion of Poupart's ligament." Gimbernat was surgeon to the king of Spain, and published an essay on femoral hernia in 1793.

GIN. An ardent spirit prepared from fermented malt or other grain, and flavoured with the essential oil of juniper.

GIN-LIVER. *Drunkard's Liver. Cirrhotic Liver.* A term applied to the liver as it is commonly known amongst gin-drinkers, and others who indulge freely in alcohol; it has an uneven surface, and is very tough from the excessive formation of fibrous tissue.

GINGELLY OIL. A non-drying fixed oil, obtained from the seeds of *Sesamum orientale;* also known as *Teel oil, Benne oil,* and *Oil of Sesamum.*

GI'NGER. The dried rhizome of *Zingiber officinale,* occurring in flattish, jointed, branched, or lobed palmate pieces, called *races* or *hands,* which rarely exceed four inches in length.

GINGIVÆ. The gums; the reddish tissue which surrounds the necks of the teeth. *Gingivitis* is a barbarous term for inflammation of the gums, causing painful dentition. *Ulitis,* derived from οὖλον, or οὖλα, the gums, is a preferable term.

Cærulea ex plumbo gingiva. Blue gum from lead; a blue line close to the margin of the gums made up of a series of minute dark dots, and due to the deposit of lead in the papillæ of the mucous membrane.

GI'NGLYMUS (γιγγλυμός, a hinge). The *hinge-like* joint; a species of articulation admitting of flexion and extension. By the older writers, the term *ginglymus* was used to denote a species of *diarthrosis,* a joint having extensive movement. See *Articulation.*

Ginglymoid (εἶδος, likeness). Hinge-like; as applied to that species of joint which admits of flexion and extension.

GINSENG. The dried root of *Panax Schinseng,* an Araliaceous plant highly esteemed in China. The Chinese term Jinsang or Ginseng implies "Wonder of the

world," while Panax is probably derived from a Greek word denoting a cure for all diseases.

GIRALDES, ORGAN OF. A fœtal relic consisting of a few small tubules of the Wolffian body lying in front of the spermatic cord just above the epididymis.

GIZZARD. The very muscular portion of the gullet in certain birds.

GLABE'LLA (*glaber*, smooth). The triangular space between the eye-brows. Hence, the term *glabellar*, as employed by Barclay, denotes an aspect towards the glabella; and *glabellad*, used adverbially, signifies "towards the glabellar aspect."

GLACIAL ACETIC ACID (*glacialis*, icy). The strongest acetic acid which can be procured. Its name is derived from its crystallizing in *icy leaflets*, which occurs at about 55° Fahr.

GLACIAL PHOSPHORIC ACID. Metaphosphoric or monobasic phosphoric acid, appearing in the form of a colourless transparent *glass*, which slowly dissolves in water.

GLACIALIN. The name given to a preservative of food stuffs; it consists chiefly of glycerin and boracic acid.

GLAI'RIN. *Baregin*. A term referred by some writers to a gelatinous vegetable matter; by others to a pseudo-organic substance which forms on thermal waters. See *Zoogen*.

GLAND (*glans*, *glandis*, an acorn). The term applied (1) to structures whose chief function is that of secretion, i.e. *secreting glands*, (2) to collections of lymphatic tissue or *lymphatic glands*, the "lymphatic ganglions" of the French, (3) to certain organs known as *ductless glands*, such as the thyroid and adrenal bodies, the thymus. *Secreting* glands are made up of secreting cells, blood-vessels, lymphatics, nerves, and a supporting connective tissue; according to structure they are divided into *tubular*, *acinous*, and *acino-tubular*, and according to their secretion into *albuminous* (*eiweiss-drüsen*), *mucous* (*schleim-drüsen*) and *muco albuminous*.

1. *Gland, conglobate* (*con*, together, *globus*, a ball), or simple; a gland subsisting by itself, as those of the absorbent system.

2. *Gland, conglomerate* (*con*, together, *glomus*, *glomeris*, a heap), or compound; a gland composed of various glands, as the salivary, parotid, pancreatic, &c.

3. *Glands, concatenate* (chained together, from *con* and *catena*, a chain), or glands of the neck, presenting, when enlarged, a kind of knotty cord, extending from behind the ear to the collar-bone.

4. *Glands, Brunner's*, or the *duodenal*. Small, flattened, granular bodies, found in the duodenum, and compared collectively, by Von Brunn, to a second pancreas.

5. *Glands of Cowper*. Two small glandular bodies, placed parallel to each other before the prostate. They are also called *accessory glands*.

6. *Glands, Haversian*. The name of the fatty bodies which are found in connection with most of the joints, and in general lying behind the synovial fringes. Clopton Havers supposed them to be the agents of the synovial secretion, and called them *glandulæ mucilaginosæ*. Weitbrecht called them *adipo-glandulosæ*.

7. *Glands, lymphatic*. Oval bodies situated in the course of the lymphatic vessels, and giving rise to new lymphatic trunks.

8. *Glands of Lieberkühn*. Numer-

ous glands situated in the walls of the intestines, each gland being a simple blind sac of the mucous membrane, shaped like a small test tube, with its closed end outwards, and its open end on the inner surface of the intestine.

9. *Glands, Meibomian.* Minute glands embedded in the internal surface of the cartilages of the eye-lids, resembling parallel strings of pearls. The complexity of a Meibomian gland consists in the fact that a number of follicles open into a single tube.

10. *Glands of Pacchioni.* The granulations found in the superior longitudinal sinus of the membranes of the brain; so called after *Pacchioni*, an Italian anatomist (1665–1726), their discoverer. These bodies have no analogy whatsoever with glands, properly so called.

11. *Glands, Peyer's*, or *aggregate.* Clustered glands, resembling oval patches, principally situated near the lower end of the ileum. Peyer was a Swiss anatomist (1653–1712).

12. *Glands, salivary.* The salivary glands consist of three pairs, the parotid, the submaxillary, and the sublingual.

13. *Glands, solitary.* Small flattened granular bodies, found in the stomach and intestines. They are sometimes erroneously called Brunner's.

14. *Glands of Tyson*, or *Odoriferous glands.* The name of certain glands situated around the neck and corona of the glans penis in the male, and of the glans clitoridis in the female, secreting a strongly odorous humor, called *smegma preputii.*

GLAND-CYSTS. Cysts formed by the obstruction of *excretory ducts*, or *follicles of glands*, or by the abnormal development of portions of glands without ducts.

GLAND-TISSUE. An essential constituent of glandular tumor, consisting of sacs, or pouches of clean pellucid membrane, arranged in lobules or *acini*, and filled with glandular epithelium.

GLANDERS. A febrile disease, due to the introduction into the system of a specific poison, originating in the horse, ass, or mule, and communicated directly or indirectly from them to man. When the nasal cavities are principally affected, the disease is called *glanders;* when the lymphatic system suffers, it is called *farcy.* The two diseases are essentially identical, both being caused by the same poison. See *Equinia* and *Farciminum.*

GLA'NDULA (dim. of *glans*, an acorn or gland). In anatomy, a little gland; in botany, a tubercle, and especially an organ which secretes the fluids peculiar to different species of plants.

GLANDULAR TUMORS. Tumors formed by the development of a tissue resembling that of secreting glands. In the female breast they are known as *chronic mammary tumor*, and *imperfect glandular hypertrophy.*

GLANDS (same as βάλανος, by interchange of the letters *bl* and *gl*). Literally an acorn, a mast of any tree; a pellet of lead, or other metal. *Glans clitoridis* is a term applied to a small accumulation of erectile tissue situated at the extremity of the clitoris. *Glans penis* is the vascular body forming the extremity of the penis; it is circumscribed by a prominent ridge, termed the *corona glandis.*

GLANS, in Botany. A dry, inferior indehiscent fruit, with a hard pericarp, as in quercus, castanea,

fagus, &c. The glans is called *calybio* by Mirbel, and *nucula* by Desvaux. See *Achœnium*.

GLASS. *Vitrum*. An alkaline silicate, or a mixture of alkaline with earthy silicates; chemically considered, therefore, it bears a near relation to ceramic ware, especially the variety known as *soft porcelain*. The varieties of glass are three, viz. colourless glass without lead; colourless glass with lead, termed by us *flint-glass*, and by the French, *crystal*; and the several varieties of coloured glass.

1. *Glass-gall. Fiel de verre; fel vitri; sandiver*. The saline scum which rises to the surface in the manufacture of glass, and consists chiefly of sulphate of soda and chloride of sodium.

2. *Glass-wool*. Glass spun as fine as the ordinary fibre of wool. It is made in Germany, and is proposed for the filtration of very acid solutions, as chromic acid, &c.

3. *Glass, soluble*. A glass formed by combining potash or soda with silicic acid or silica, without any third ingredient. It presents the usual vitreous aspect, but is easily dissolved in water.

4. The term *Glass* is also applied to *glassy* substances, as the *glass of antimony*, or the sulphide; to mica, glacies Mariæ, or *Muscovy glass*; to bismuth, or *tin-glass*, &c.

GLASS-POX. Chicken Pox.

GLAUBER'S SALT. *Sal mirabile*. Native sulphate of soda, frequently found in mineral springs, and sometimes on the surface of the earth, but named from Glauber, a German chemist, who first noticed the substance as a saline mass left after the production of muriatic acid from common salt and sulphuric acid. *Glauber's secret sal ammoniac* is sulphate of ammonia, a constituent of soot from coal. *Glauberite* is a crystallized salt, consisting of nearly equal parts of the sulphates of lime and soda.

GLAUCIC ACID (γλαυκός, azure). An acid procured from the teazle and scabious plants.

GLAUCI'NA (γλαυκός, azure). A term proposed for the natural form of cow-pox, from the bluish or azure tint of the vesicles.

GLAU'CINE (γλαυκός, azure). An alkaloid procured from the leaves and stem of *Glaucium luteum*. It is bitter and acrid, and forms salts with acids. *Glaucopicrine* is found in the same plant.

GLAUCO'SIS; GLAUCO'MA (γλαύκόομαι, to suffer from *glaucoma*; γλαυκός, bluish-gray). By these terms Hippocrates comprehended all opacities behind the pupil. But the terms soon became limited to those opacities which were of a greenish colour. They now denote a morbidly increased tension of the tunics of the eye-ball, produced by intraocular (hydrostatic) pressure of its contained fluids.

1. *Glaucosis* and *glaucoma* have, in classical terminology, distinct meanings. Mason Good prefers *glaucosis* to *glaucoma*, "because the final *-oma* imports usually, and, for the sake of simplicity and consistency, ought always to import, external protuberance, as in staphyloma, sarcoma, &c." But this is not correct criticism. The two terms are related to each other as *cause* and *effect*, and their characteristic terminations are not *-oma* and *-osis*, but *-ma* and *-sis*. See *Preface*, par. 2.

2. *Glaucoma absolute*. Glaucoma with complete loss of vision.

3. *Glaucoma fulminans*. A term applied by Graefe to the extremely violent case of glaucoma, in which vision is lost in a few hours.

4. *Glaucoma, secondary*. When

the disease follows another affection of, or an injury to, the eye.

GLEET. *Gonorrhœa mucosa.* A transparent mucous discharge from the membrane of the urethra; sometimes the sequela of gonorrhœa.

GLE'NOID (γλήνη, a cavity, εἶδος, form). The name of a part having a shallow cavity, as the socket of the shoulder-joint; also of a fossa of the temporal bones, &c.

GLI'A CELLS (γλία, glue). The many-branched cells which form the neuroglia of the brain and spinal cord.

GLI'ADINE (γλία, glue). The viscid portion of gluten.

GLI'DING. The simple movement of one articular surface on another, existing in different degrees in all the joints.

GLIO'MATA (γλία, glue). Sarcomatous tumors occurring in the neuroglia or interstitial connective tissue of the brain, and in the retina.

GLISSON'S CAPSULE. A cellulo-vascular membrane, which envelopes the hepatic vessels in the right border of the lesser omentum, and accompanies them through the transverse fissure to their ultimate ramifications.

GLO'BULES, RED (*globulus*, dim. of *globus*, a ball). The red colouring matter of the blood, consisting of biconcave corpuscles or discs composed of hæmatin and globulin.

GLO'BULI MARTIA'LES. *Boules de Nancy.* The ferric tartrate of potash; the globuli of this salt were formerly wrapped in muslin, and suspended in water to form a chalybeate solution.

GLO'BULIN. The principal constituent of the blood-globules or corpuscles, closely allied to albumen. It occurs in large proportion in the matter composing the crystalline lens of the eye. The term has also been applied to the amylaceous granules found in the tissue of plants, which Turpin considered as the elementary state of the tissue. See *Hæmoglobin* and *Paraglobulin.*

GLO'BUS HYSTE'RICUS. A sensation attendant on hysteria, as of a *globus* or ball ascending to the stomach, then up the chest to the neck, and becoming fixed in the throat.

GLOBUS MA'JOR EPIDIDY'MIS. A name applied to the upper end of the epididymis, which is of great size, owing to the large assemblage of convoluted tubes in the coni vasculosi.

Globus minor epididymis. The lower portion of the epididymis, consisting of the convolutions of the vas deferens, previously to its commencing its ascending course.

GLOMERA'TION (*glomus, glomeris,* a ball or clew of thread). Literally, heaping into a ball; a term sometimes applied to tumor.

GLO'MERULE. *Glomus.* A form of inflorescence bearing the same relation to the capitulum that the compound does to the simple umbel; that is, it is a cluster of capitula enclosed in a common involucrum, as in Echinops.

GLO'MERULUS (dim. of *glomus,* a ball, as of cotton). The name of a plexiform tuft of minute vessels or looped capillaries, contained within each of the *Malpighian* capsules.

GLO'NOINE OIL. *Nitro-glycerin.* A highly explosive substance, prepared by adding glycerine to a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids surrounded by a freezing mixture; it is trinitrate of glyceryl. A one per cent. solution in alcohol is used for

pharmaceutical purposes. Under the name *Noble's oil*, it has been used in mining operations. Its explosive force is said to be ten times more powerful than that of gunpowder.

GLO'SSA, or GLOTTA (γλῶσσα, γλῶττα). The tongue; the organ of speech.

1. *Gloss-agra* (ἄγρα, seizure). Inflammation of the tongue; swelled tongue; a term synonymous with glossalgia, glossocele, glossitis, &c.

2. *Gloss-itis*. Inflammatio linguæ. Inflammation of the tongue; a rare affection, generally an accompaniment of other diseases, rather than an idiopathic affection.

3. *Glosso-*. Terms compounded of this word belong to nerves or muscles attached to the tongue, as in the three following terms.

4. *Glosso-staphylinus*. *Palato-glossus*. A designation of the constrictor isthmi faucium, from its origin in the tongue, and insertion into the soft palate.

5. *Glosso-pharyngeus*. The name applied to those fibres of the superior constrictor which take origin from the root of the tongue.

6. *Glosso-pharyngeal nerves*. Another name for the eighth pair.

7. *Glosso-catochus* (κατέχω, to hold down). An instrument for depressing the tongue.

8. *Glosso-cele* (κήλη, a tumor). An extrusion of the tongue; swelled tongue.

9. *Glosso-comum* (κομέω, to guard). Formerly, a case for the tongue of a hautboy; but, metaphorically, a kind of long box, or case, for containing a fractured leg.

10. *Glosso-hyal* (*hyoides os*). A bone of the *hæmal* spine of most fishes, which enters the substance of the tongue. See *Vertebra*.

11. *Glosso-logy* (λόγος, an account). An account of the tongue; generally, an account of terminology.

12. *Glosso-tomy* (τομή, section). Dissection of the tongue.

Glosso-phytia (φυτόν, a plant). Black tongue. The abnormally long filiform papillæ collect a quantity of black pigment due to the presence of a fungus (φυτόν), or to other causes.

GLOSSY-SKIN. The smooth, shiny, red area of skin sometimes resulting from injury to the nerves supplying the part.

GLO'TTIS (γλωττίς, the glottis, or mouth of the windpipe). *Rima glottidis*. The aperture between the arytænoid cartilages. It is covered by a cartilage called the *epi-glottis*.

GLU'CIC ACID (γλυκύς, sweet). *Glucinic acid*. An acid formed by the action of a saturated solution of lime or barytes on grape-sugar.

GLUCI'NUM (γλυκύς, sweet). *Beryllium*. A rare metal, found associated with silica and alumina in the emerald, which is a double silicate of alumina and *glucina*, the only known oxide of the metal; it occurs also in the *beryl*. It is named from the sweet taste of its salts.

GLUCOHÆ'MIA (γλυκύς, sweet, αἷμα, blood). *Glycohæmia*. *Glycæmia*. A saccharine state of the blood, characteristic of *diabetes mellitus*, or saccharine diabetes—the condition of glucosuria.

GLU'COSE (γλυκύς, sweet). *Dextro-glucose*. A designation of grape-sugar. The *glucosides* are a class of substances so named from the presence of *glucose* among their products of decomposition. The chief member of this class is salicin. *Lævoglucose* is fruit-sugar.

GLUCOSU'RIA (γλυκύς, sweet, οὐρέω, to make water). *Glycosuria.* A morbid condition of the urine, in which it contains glucose or grape-sugar. The term is frequently used as a synonym of diabetes mellitus, melituria, &c.

GLUE (*gluten*). The common gelatine of commerce, made from the parings of hides, hoofs, &c. *Ether-glue* is an excellent liquid glue made by dissolving glue in nitric ether.

GLUGE'S CORPUSCLE. See *Corpusculum.*

GLUME (*gluma*, the husk of corn). A term applied to the peculiar envelope of the floral apparatus in grasses, which are hence called *glumaceæ.* It is a modification of the bract.

GLUTÆ'US (γλουτός, *nates*, the buttock). The name of three muscles of the hip, forming part of the buttock. They are the *maximus*, which extends the thigh; the *medius*, which acts in standing; and the *minimus*, which assists the others.

GLU'TEN (*gelare*, to congeal). A viscid substance obtained from wheaten flour, and termed the vegeto-animal principle (containing nitrogen). It contains *vegetable fibrin*, resembling the substance of muscular fibre; a substance resembling the *casein*, which composes the curd of milk; and *glutin*, which resembles the albumen of the blood.

1. *Gluten Bread.* An article of diet used in diabetes. It is not made of pure gluten, but one-sixth of the original quantity of starch contained in the flour is retained.

2. *Gluten, crude,* or *Beccaria's gluten.* Names given to the thick, tenacious mass which is left when wheaten dough is washed on a sieve by a stream of water; a milky liquid passes through, and the crude gluten remains.

3. *Gluten, granulated.* A paste made by the artificial addition of wheat-gluten to the ordinary wheat, forming an agreeable and nutritious food.

4. *Glutinous Sap. Milky Sap.* Vegetable milk, or the juice obtained by incision from the Palo de Vaca, or *Cow-tree*, which grows in the province of Caraccas.

GLU'TIN. A synonym of *gelatin.*

GLYCERI'NUM (γλυκύς, sweet). *Propenyl alcohol.* Glycerin; "a sweet principle obtained from fats and fixed oils, and containing a small percentage of water."—*Br. Ph.* It is a clear colourless fluid, and was termed by Chevreul the "father of the fatty acids." *Glyceryl* is the hypothetical radical of glycerin; the *glycerides* are the compound ethers of glycerin; and the *glycerita* are the pharmaceutical preparations of glycerin.

GLYCOCHO'LIC ACID (γλυκύς, sweet, χολή, bile). An acid obtained from the bile.

GLY'COCIN (γλυκύς, sweet) *Glycocol. Amid-acetic acid.* One of the products of the decomposition of glycocholic acid.

GLY'COGEN (γλυκύς, sweet), γεννάω, to produce). *Animal Starch.* A substance elaborated from the blood by the liver, and capable of passing very readily, under the influence of the animal fluids, into *glycose*, or liver-sugar; it is also found in leucocytes, in the tissues of the embryo, and in fresh-water mussels.

GLYCOL (γλυκύς, sweet). The type of a new class of compounds, occupying an intermediate place between the class of alcohols of which common *alcohol* is the type, on the one hand, and the class of

bodies of which *glycerin* is the type, on the other. The name *glycol* has been given to express this relation, and that of *diatomic alcohol* to denote that they have a capacity of saturation double that of common alcohol.

GLYCYRRHI'ZA GLA'BRA (γλυκύς, sweet, ῥίζα, a root). Common Liquorice; a leguminous plant, the root or underground stem of which, fresh and dried, is called *liquorice-root*, or *stick-liquorice*. The Greeks distinguished the liquorice-root by the name *adipson* (from α, priv., and δίψα, thirst), from its property of assuaging thirst; perhaps the term *liquorice* may be derived from the same idea.

Glycyrrhizin or *Glycion*. Liquorice-sugar; the saccharine juice of liquorice-root, and some other roots of sweet taste.

GLY'OXAL. The aldehyde of glycol, found among the products of the decomposition of nitrous ether in contact with water.

GLYO'XYLINE. An explosive substance consisting of a mixture of gun-cotton pulp and saltpetre saturated with nitro-glycerine.

GLY'PHOGRAPHY (γλυφή, hollowing, γράφω, to describe). A method of etching by galvanism, in which the paint or composition is so laid on as to cause a series of *hollows* in the electrotype deposit, sufficiently deep to prevent being inked by the inking roller; in other words, all those parts which are to be black in the impression are left untouched on the plate—a plan directly the reverse of that of *electro-tint*.

GMELIN'S BILE-TEST. See *Bile*.

GNA'THOS (γνάθος, the cheek or jaw). The cheek, the jaw; the part of the jaw in which the teeth are fixed, and, hence, the term *prognathous* denotes the prominence of the jaw in the Negro variety of the human race. The term has also been used in pathology, as in *gnathitis*, *gnatho-neuralgia*, *gnatho-paralysis*, *gnatho-plegia*, *gnatho-rrhagia*, &c. The Greek terms γνάθος and γένειον, the Latin *gena* (our *chin*), the Latin *gingiva*, perhaps the German *Gaumen* (our *gums*), are all derived from the Greek γένυς, the under jaw, the upper jaw being γένειον.

Gnatho-stoma. A genus of Nematoid *entozoa*, remarkable for the existence of a distinct salivary apparatus. Beautiful preparations of both the male and female worms dissected are preserved in the museum of the College of Surgeons.

GOA POWDER. *Bahia powder*. *Araroba powder*. *Chrysarobin*. The powder produced from a leguminous plant growing in Bahia, and employed as a powerful remedy in certain skin diseases, such as ringworm.

GOADBY'S SOLUTION. A preparation for preserving animal substances, made with bay-salt, corrosive sublimate, or arsenious acid, and water.

GOBLET CELLS. Columnar epithelium, the cells of which become so altered in shape by the swelling of the mucin within them as to resemble a goblet.

GŒBEL'S PYRO'PHORUS. A mixture of charcoal and lead, in which the latter is in so extreme a state of division, as to take fire on exposure to the air. It is formed by heating the tartrate of lead in a closed vessel or tube to dull redness.

GOITRE, or GOTRE (probably a corruption of *guttur*, the throat). The name given in Switzerland to

Bronchocele, or the Thyrophraxia of Alibert. Heister thought it should be called *tracheocele*. Prosser, from its frequency in the hilly parts of Derbyshire, called it the *Derbyshire neck;* and, not satisfied respecting the similitude of this tumor to that observed on the necks of women on the Alps, the *English bronchocele*. It consists in an enlargement of the thyroid gland, and is frequently associated with cretinism. See *Bronchocele exophthalmica*, and *Exophthalmos*.

GOLD. *Aurum*. A metal almost invariably found in the metallic state, usually, however, combined with silver or copper, or both. *Sterling gold* consists of 22 parts of gold and 2 of copper; *standard gold*, of 18 gold and 6 copper; in *green* gold, silver is substituted for copper. Gold, alloyed with much silver, is called *electrum*.

GOLD-BEATERS' SKIN. A delicate membrane prepared from the peritoneal or external membrane of the large intestine of the ox. The manufacture of this article is termed by the French *boyauderie*, from *boyau*, an intestine.

GOLD-LEAF ELECTROMETER. An instrument for detecting the presence of electricity by the divergence of two slips of gold-leaf.

GOLDEN OINTMENT. *Singleton's Eye-salve*. Sulphide of arsenic (orpiment) and lard, or spermaceti-ointment. The *Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitrico-oxydi* of the London College is also sold under the same title.

GOLDEN SU'LPHURET. A sulphide of antimony, also termed *sulphantimonic acid*, and prepared by precipitating antimonic acid by sulphuretted hydrogen. See *Kermes Mineral*.

GOLGI, ORGAN OF. A long spindle-shaped body found near the terminal point of the sensory nerve which supplies a tendon.

GOLGI'S STAINING METHOD. A method of staining nerve fibres and cells. The tissue is first hardened in Müller's fluid and osmic acid, and then stained with nitrate of silver.

GOMPHO'SIS (*γόμφωσις*, a bolting together, from *γόμφος*, a bolt). An articulation of bones, like that of a nail in a piece of wood; that of the teeth, for instance, in their sockets. By the ancient writers, the word *gomphosis* was applied to a species of *synarthrosis*, an almost immovable joint. See *Articulation*.

GONOCO'CCUS (*γονή*, semen, *κόκκος*, a kernel). A form of Micrococcus found in the gonorrhœal discharge.

GONORRHŒ'A (*γονή*, semen, *ῥέω*, to flow). *Clap*. Literally, a flow of semen; but really an inflammation and suppuration of the mucous membrane of the genital organs, produced by contagion from the pus of a membrane similarly affected. See *Baptorrhœa* and its two following terms. See also *Balanitis*.

GO'NOSOME (*γονή*, semen, *σῶμα*, body). A term applied to a series of reproductive zooids produced by the flowers of the hydroid zoophytes. See *Trophosome*.

GONUA'GRA (*γόνυ*, the knee, *ἄγρα*, seizure). *Gonatagra*. Gout of the knee. Though the Greeks had no specific term for gout of the knee, they had some epithets very expressive of its effects; such are *γονυ-καμψ-επίκυρτος*, twisting the knee awry, and *γονυ-καυσ-*

ἀγρυπνα, burning the knee and keeping one awake.

GONYA'LGIA (γονναλγής, suffering pain in the knee, *Hipp.*). A local variety of regular gout attacking the knee. See *Gout.*

GOOSE-SKIN. The vernacular term for that state of the skin in which it resembles the surface of a plucked fowl. See *Cutis Anserina.*

GO'RDIUS. The *Seta equina*, or horse-hair worm of the old writers. It is supposed to occasion *intestinal disease* among the peasantry of Lapland from drinking water impregnated with this worm; and *cuticular disease*, when it is lodged under the skin, constituting the *morbus pilaris* of Horst, and the *morbus a crinonibus* of Sauvages, &c. See *Pseudohelminths.*

GORGET. An instrument used in lithotomy, for cutting the prostate gland and neck of the bladder.

GOSSY'PIUM. A genus of malvaceous plants, various species of which yield *cotton-wool*, consisting of the hairs of the seed, carded, and employed in the preparation of *pyroxylin.* Common to both the Old and the New World.

GOULARD-WATER. *Liquor plumbi diacetatis dilutus.* Solution of diacetate of lead, distilled water, and proof-spirit.

GOULARD'S CERATE. The *ceratum plumbi comp.*, or compound cerate of lead. The formula for this differs, however, from Goulard's original recipe, in ordering camphor, while the other directs a large quantity of water to be mixed with the cerate.

GOULARD'S EXTRACT. Tribasic acetate of lead, prepared by dissolving litharge in solution of acetate of lead.

GOURD OIL. *Cucumber oil.* A drying fixed oil obtained from the seeds of several species of *cucumis* and *cucurbita.*

GOUT (*goutte*, French; *gutta*, Latin, a drop). A term derived, like rheumatism, from the humoral pathology, and suggesting the *dropping* of a morbid fluid into the joints. The disease presents the following varieties:—

1. *Acute Gout.* Podagra acuta. "A specific febrile disorder, characterized by non-suppurative inflammation, with considerable redness of certain joints—chiefly of the hands and feet, and especially, in the first attack, of the great toe—and attended with excess of uric acid in the blood."

2. *Chronic Gout.* Podagra longa. "A persistent constitutional affection, characterized by stiffness and swelling of various joints, with deposits of urate of soda."

3. *Retrocedent Gout.* "A term applied to cases of gout in which some internal organ becomes affected on the disappearance of the disease from the joints. It should be referred to acute or chronic gout."—*Nom. of Dis.*

4. *Synonyms.* (1.) Local varieties of *Regular Gout* are named podagra, cheiragra, cleisagra, and gonuagra, in reference to the parts affected. (2.) *Irregular Gout* has been termed non-articular, anomalous, retrocedent, misplaced gout, &c.

GOUTY CONCRETIONS. Calculi formed in the joints of gouty persons, resembling *chalk-stones* in colour and softness, and consisting of urate of soda.

GOUTY KIDNEY. A term applied to the small red granular kidney found after death in cases of chronic gout.

GOWN, RED. *Tooth-rash; red gum-rash.* Popular names for

strophulus, or the Exormia strophulus of Mason Good.

GRAA'FIAN VESICLES. *Graafian Follicle.* Small cells or vesicles, also called *ovisacs*, because they contain the ovum or *vesicle of Baer*; they are found near the surface, and embedded in the substance, of the ovary.

GRA'CILIS. Slender; the name of a long, thin, flat muscle, otherwise called *rectus internus femoris*, from its straight direction.

GRÆFE'S KNIFE. A narrow linear knife for incising the cornea previous to the extraction of the cataractous lens.

GRÆFE'S SIGN. A sign occasionally observed in exophthalmic goitre. When the eyeball is directed downward, the upper lid remains elevated.

GRAINES D'AVIGNON. *French berries.* The unripe fruit of Rhamnus infectorius; used in dyeing.

GRAMME. The unit of weight in the metrical system; it is the weight of one cubic centimetre of distilled water at 4° C. and 760^{mm}, and is equal to 15,342 grains Troy.

GRANA PARADI'SI. Grains of Paradise. Guinea grains or Malageuta pepper; the hot, acrid, aromatic seeds of the *Amomum melegeuta*, imported from the coast of Guinea for the purpose of imparting a fictitious strength to malt and spirituous liquors.

GRANA SECA'LIS DEGENERA'TI. Ergot; a substance found in the paleæ of rye, &c.; also termed Spermœdia clavus, Secale cornutum, Spurred rye, &c. See *Ergota.*

GRANA TI'GLIA. *Grana Dilla; Grana Tilli.* The seeds of Croton Tiglium, from which croton-oil is procured.

GRA'NADIN. Same as *Grenadin*, q.v.

GRANA'TUM (*granatus*, having many grains or seeds). The word *malum*, or apple, being understood, the term denotes a pomegranate. It belongs to the genus *Punica*, and is obtained from the south of Europe. Hippocrates mentions it by what is supposed to be its Phœnician name, σίδη, *sidé.* By the Romans it was called *Punica* and *Punicum malum*, from its having been introduced from Carthage.

GRA'NDO (a hailstone). *Chalazion.* A small serous tumor of the eye-lid, named from its resemblance in size, transparency, and hardness to a hailstone; an imperfectly suppurating stye.

GRANDRY'S CORPUSCLES. See *Corpusculum.*

GRANULAR CASTS. See *Casts.* They are formed of the debris of broken-down epithelial cells.

GRANULAR LIDS. The condition of the eye-lids in granular ophthalmia; the conjunctiva is thickened and studded with small elevations. See *Trachoma.*

GRANULAR LIVER. A synonym of *Cirrhotic Liver* from the granular appearance of the surface of the organ.

GRANULA'TION (*granum*, a grain). 1. A process by which minute grain-like, fleshy elevations are formed on the surface of wounds or ulcers during their healing. 2. In *Chemistry*, the term denotes a process for the mechanical division of metals by agitating them in a melted state till they cool, or shaking them in a box, or pouring them from a certain height into cold water.

GRA'NULE (*granum*, a grain). A little grain; a small particle.

GRANULE-MASSES. The name given to large bodies occurring in cases of non-inflammatory

softening of the spinal cord; in their form and general appearance they resemble mulberries.

GRAPE-SEED OIL. A drying fixed oil obtained by expression from the seeds of grapes; also known as *oil of wine-stones.*

GRAPE-SUGAR. *Glucose; Dextrose.* A variety of the *granular* or *crumbling* sugars of the Germans.

GRA'PHITE (γράφω, to write; so termed from its use in the manufacture of pencils). Plumbago, or black lead, found in primary mountains. It is a nearly pure form of carbon.

GRA'PHOSPASM (γράφω, σπασμός, convulsion). Spasm of the muscles of the fingers in writers' cramp.

-GRAPHY (γραφή, writing, or painting, from γράφω, to write). A description of anything, properly in *writing* or *painting.* Hence adeno-*graphy* (ἀδήν, a gland), a description of the glands; osteo-*graphy* (ὀστέον, a bone), a description of the bones; phyto-*graphy* (φυτόν, a plant), an account of the rules to be observed in naming and describing plants.

GRASS-OIL OF NAMUR. A volatile oil procured, according to Royle, from the Andropogon Calamus aromaticus. It is sometimes called *oil of spikenard*, though incorrectly; this substance being procured from the Nardostachys Jatamansi.

GRAVE'DO (*gravedo*, from *gravis*, heavy). *Catarrhus narium.* Coryza; nasal catarrh; catarrhal inflammation of the membrane lining the frontal sinuses. We read in Pliny of "crapulæ gravedines," headaches from intoxication.

GRAVEL. Crystalline sediments deposited in the bladder from the urine. When these sediments are *Amorphous* and pulverulent, they are termed—

1. The *red gravel*, or lateritious, or pink, consisting chiefly of lithate of ammonia, with or without free uric acid; or

2. The *white gravel*, consisting of the mixed lithic and phosphatic sediments, with an iridescent pellicle.

When *Crystallized*, they constitute—

1. The *red gravel*, consisting of crystals of uric or lithic acid; or

2. The *white gravel*, generally consisting of the triple phosphate of magnesia and ammonia, and existing in the form of perfectly white and shining crystals.

GRAVES'S DISEASE. This, which is also called Basedow's disease, is described under the term *Bronchocele exophthalmica.* It is generally believed that a neurosis of the cervical sympathetic nerve is the cause of the affection.—*Tanner.*

GRAVI'METER (*gravis*, heavy, μέτρον, a measure). An unclassical word for an instrument constructed for the calculation of the specific gravity of bodies; it has been described under the correct terms *aræometer* and *hydrometer.* The term *gravimetric* denotes a mode of conducting quantitative analysis, and is described under the word *analysis.*

GRA'VITY (*gravitas*, heaviness). The tendency of all bodies towards the centre of the earth; the unknown cause of this phenomenon is called *gravitation.* Gravity differs from Attraction, in being a species of the latter; *e.g.*, we speak of capillary attraction, magnetic attraction, &c., but not of capillary or magnetic gravity.

GRAVITY, SPECIFIC. The specific gravity of a body is its

density or weight, compared with the density or weight of another body which is assumed as the standard. 1. The *specific gravity of a gas or vapour* is its weight, as compared with that of an equal volume of dry and pure air of the same temperature and pressure. 2. The *specific gravity of a liquid or solid body* is its weight, as compared with that of an equal volume of pure water at 60° Fahr.

1. *Specific gravity bottle.* A light bottle containing exactly 1000 grains of distilled water at 60°, used for determining the specific gravity of a liquid. The bottle being filled with any liquid, the weight in grains of the liquid determines the specific gravity required.

2. *Specific gravity beads.* Hollow beads of different sizes having projecting tails, and marked with certain numbers, used for showing roughly the density of a liquid.

GRAY LOTION. A preparation for irritable sores, consisting of chloride of mercury and lime-water.

GRAY POWDER. *Hydrargyrum cum creta.* Mercury with chalk; mercury and prepared chalk rubbed together until globules are no longer visible.

GREAT SYMPATHE'TIC. A nerve formed by a collection of filaments from every nerve which join one another at the adjacent ganglia.

GREEN COLOURING MATTERS. 1. *Emerald green*, a compound of copper and arsenic. 2. *Brunswick greens* of several shades —all composed of Prussian blue (ferro-cyanate of iron) and chrome yellow (chromate of lead) struck upon a white base — sulphate of barytes. 3. *Green verditer*, or carbonate of copper and lime.

GREEN SICKNESS. The popular term for *chlorosis*, from the pale, lurid, and greenish cast of the skin.

GRE'GARINES. The name of a supposed parasite, found at or near the ends of hair collected for the purpose of being manufactured into *chignons* and other eccentricities.

GRE'NADIN. Another name for *mannite*, or manna-sugar, a constituent of manna.

GRENOUILLE. The French term for a frog; the distended submaxillary duct. See *Batrachus.*

GRIPPE. A French term applied to various epidemic forms of gastro-bronchitis. It is used by Laennec to denote an epidemic catarrh, which occurred in 1803, and which was characterized by the peculiar *glutinous* sputa observed in acute pneumonia. It is best known as a synonym of epidemic influenza.

GRITTI'S AMPUTATION. Amputation through the knee-joint, the lower end of the femur being removed and the patella, the cartilaginous surface of which has been sawn off, left in the outer flap, so that its cut surface is applied to that of the femur. A modification of this operation is called Stokes-Gritti's Amputation.

GROATS. The decorticated grains of the Avena sativa, or oat. These, when crushed, constitute the *Embden* and *Prepared Groats.* Groats and oatmeal, boiled with water, form *gruel.*

GROCERS' ITCH. The *eczema rubrum dorsi manus*, occurring on the back of the hand from irritation caused by the contact of sugar. It differs from itch, properly so called, in its non-contagiousness. See *Eczema.*

GRO'SSULINE (*grosseille*, a

gooseberry). The name given by Guibourt to a peculiar principle procured from gooseberries and other acid fruits, forming the basis of jelly.

GROTTO DEL CANE (*dog's grotto*). A cave in Italy, in which there is a constant natural exhalation of carbonic acid, which, occupying the lowest stratum of the air, induces asphyxia in dogs taken into it, while man, by virtue of his height, escapes.

GROUND-NUT OIL. A non-drying fixed oil obtained from the seeds of a leguminous plant, termed *Arachis hypogæa.*

GROVE'S BATTERY. An apparatus for performing the experiment of decomposing or analyzing water. It consists of a plate of platinum immersed in nitric acid within a porous cell, and a zinc plate placed in the outer cell containing dilute sulphuric acid.

GRUBS. *Comedones.* Worms; round, black spots occasioned by retention and discoloration of the secretion in the sebiferous ducts, occurring in the skin of the face.

GRU'MOUS (*grumus*, a heap or hillock). Knotted; collected into granular masses, as the fæcula of the sago-palm.

GRUTUM. The name given by Plenck to *milium*, or millet-rash; also called *pearly tubercles*, follicular elevations, and, by Sir E. Wilson, *sebaceous miliary tubercles.* The term *grutum* denotes the gritty or millet-like appearance of the elevations of the sebaceous glands of the face.

GRYLLUS VERRUCI'VORUS. The wart-eating grass-hopper of Sweden, which is caught for the purpose, as it is said, of biting off the excrescence, when it also discharges a corrosive liquor on the wound.

GUA'CO. A remedy for snake-bite, procured from the *Mikania Guaco*, a plant of South America.

GUA'IACUM OFFICINA'LE. Officinal Guaiacum; a Zygophyllaceous plant, the wood, resin, and bark of which are imported from St. Domingo and Jamaica.

1. *Guaiacum-wood.* Commonly termed *lignum vitæ*, from its reputed efficacy in syphilis. The shavings or raspings, *scobs* vel *rasura guaiaci*, are prepared by the turner for the use of the druggist. The bark is employed on the Continent, but is not officinal in this country.

2. *Guaiacum-resin.* Commonly, though erroneously, called *gum guaiacum;* a resin obtained by natural exudation, by incisions, or by heat, from the stem of the tree. The theoretical base of the resin is called *guaiacyl.*

GUA'NO (*huanu*, Peruvian, dung). A manure employed in South America, consisting of urate of ammonia, and another ammoniacal salt. It consists of the excrements of sea-fowl. *Guanine* is a compound found in guano, resembling urea in its properties.

GUAR'ANA. A substance made in the country of the Guaranis, supposed to consist largely of the seed of *Paullinia sorbilis*, but evidently containing many other ingredients. *Guaranine* is identical with thein and caffein.

GUBERNA'CULUM (*gubernare*, to pilot a ship). Literally, the rudder of a ship. A name given by Hunter to the fibro-vascular substance between the testes and scrotum in the fœtus, from his considering it the principal agent in directing the course of the testis in its descent.

GUILLOTINE. A characteristic, if not very prepossessing, name of an instrument for excising

the tonsils, in cases of enlargement.

GUINEA-CORN. A small kind of grain, used in the West Indies, rather less nutritious than ordinary English wheat.

GUINEA-GRAINS. Another name for the *Grains of Paradise*, Malagueta pepper, or fruit of the *Amomum melegueta*.

GUINEA-HEN WEED. The vulgar name of the *Peteveria alliacea*, an extremely acrid plant, used in Jamaica as a sialogogue.

GUINEA-PEPPER. The seeds of two species of *Amomum*, found on the west coast of Africa, within the tropics. They are powerfully aromatic, stimulant, and cordial, and are used for the same purpose as cardamoms.

GUINEA-WORM. *Dracunculus*, or *Filaria Medinensis*. A worm found chiefly in both the Indies, often twelve feet long, and about the thickness of a horse-hair; it burrows under the cuticle of the naked feet of the West Indian slaves. See *Dracontiasis*.

GU'LA. The œsophagus or gullet; the canal extending from the lower part of the pharynx to the superior orifice of the stomach. *Gulo* is a gormandizer, an epicure.

GUM. A thick glutinous liquid which exudes from stems and branches of trees, constituting a common proximate principle of vegetables, of more general occurrence than any other secretion of plants.

GUM-BOIL. *Parulis*. Alveolar abscess; a small abscess, commencing in the socket of a tooth, and bursting through the gum, or sometimes through the cheek.

GUM-HOGG. This is probably a trade name applied to various cheap and inferior gums, all probably identical with Bassora gum, and containing and consisting almost entirely of Bassorin.

GUM-JUNIPER. A concrete resin which exudes in white tears from the Juniperus Communis. It has been called *sandarach*, and, hence, confounded with the σανδαράκη of Aristotle, which was a sulphide of arsenic. Reduced to powder it is called *pounce*, and it prevents ink from sinking into paper, from which the exterior coating of size has been scraped away.

GU'MMA. *Gummy tumor*. A soft tumor; a deposit of a lowly organized material, not unlike granulation tissue, which from its insufficient vascularity is prone to break down and form unhealthy ulcers when near a free surface of the body. See *Syphiloma*.

GU'MMI RU'BRUM ASTRI'NGENS. An astringent substance, called *butea-gum*—an exudation from the Butea frondosa. Its Hindu name is *kueni*, from which probably our term *kino* is derived.

1. *Gummi Arabicum* seu *Turcicum*. Gum Arabic; the produce of the Acacia vera, and other species, especially A. Arabica. The white pieces constitute the *gummi electum* of the druggists.

2. *Gummi guttæ*. A term applied to gamboge, owing to its issuing *guttatim*, or by drops, from the broken leaves or branchlets of the gamboge-tree.

3. *Gummi nostras*. Cherry-tree gum; an exudation from the stem of the Cerasus avium. This, and the *gummi pruni* or plum-tree gum, produced by the Prunus domestica, may be substituted in medicine for tragacanth-gum. They contain two gummy principles, viz., *arabin*, and *prunin* or *cerasin*.

GUM-RASH. The name of some species of strophulus — the

red, the white, and the pallid. See *Strophulus*.

GUM-RESINS. Mixtures of gum with resin, and occasionally with essential oil, as asafœtida, galbanum, &c. They exude spontaneously, or are procured by incision of the stems and branches of particular tribes of plants; especially the Umbelliferæ, which yield the fœtid gum-resins.

GUMS. *Gingivæ*. The red substance which covers the alveolar processes of the jaws, and embraces the necks of the teeth.

GUN-COTTON. *Pyroxylin* or *Tri-nitro-cellulose*. A highly explosive substance obtained by soaking cotton in nitric and sulphuric acids, and drying. It retains the appearance of cotton-wool. It is a nitro-substitute compound of cellulose. See *Collodion*.

GUN-PAPER. Filter-paper soaked in the strongest nitric acid, then washed in water and dried. It possesses explosive properties.

GUNGAH. The dried plant of the *Cannabis Indica*, after it has flowered, and still retaining the resin; used in Calcutta for smoking.

GUNPOWDER. A mixture of five parts of nitre, one of sulphur, and one of charcoal, finely powdered, and very accurately blended. The grains are smoothed by friction, and are then said to be glazed.

Gunpowder, Schultze's. The chief characteristic of this powder is the use of saw-dust as the igniting material. The exploding temperature is 520° Fahr.

GURGLING. A peculiar sound occasioned by the bubbling of air with the pus or mucus contained in a cavity of the lungs, in phthisis.

GURGUN BALSAM. A fluid oleo-resin obtained by incisions into the bark of *Dipterocarpus lævis*, reputed to be of great value in the treatment of skin diseases and of cancer.

GUSTA'TORY (*gustare*, to taste). A name of the lingual nerve—a branch of the inferior maxillary. See *Nerves*.

GUTHRIE'S MUSCLE. A name given to the transverse portion of the *compressor urethræ* muscle. The perpendicular or pubic portion is termed Wilson's muscle.

GU'TTA (a drop, pl. *guttæ*, drops). A term applied to a measure in prescriptions, abridged *gt.*, pl. *gtt.*, which should be equal to the minim; also to certain affections and preparations.

1. *Gutta opaca*. Cataract, or opacity of the crystalline lens, of its capsule, or of the Morgagnian fluid, separately or conjointly.

2. *Gutta serena*. This term denotes complete amaurosis, and was given to the disease by the Arabians, in contradistinction to cataract, or gutta opaca. The term *gutta* originated with the humoral pathologists, and the epithet *serena* suggests comparative freedom from pain and unsightliness of the eye.

3. *Gutta rosacea*. Rosy drop, or carbuncled face. A synonym of *acne rosacea*.

4. *Gutta anodyna*. Anodyne drop. A solution of acetate of morphia.

5. *Gutta nigra*. Black drop; Lancaster drop. See *Black Drop*.

GUTTA PERCHA. The sap of a tree called Pertscha which grows in Borneo and other islands of the Eastern Archipelago. The name "gutta" is the Malay term for it. The pronunciation "perka" is incorrect.

White Gutta Percha. A valueless composition of three parts of white oxide of zinc, mixed with one of gutta percha.

GUTTUR. The throat; also, classically, the wind-pipe. *Gula* is the gullet, whereby the food passes into the stomach; and *faux*, the gullet-pipe, or space between the gula and the guttur, or the superior part of the gula, nearest the chin, but interior, where the mouth grows narrower.

GYMNA'STICS (γυμνάζω, to exercise naked). Exercises systematically adapted to develop and preserve the physical powers. By the term *medical gymnastics* is denoted that part of hygiene which treats of bodily exercise. See *Calisthenic*.

GYMNOSPE'RMÆ (γυμνός, naked, σπέρμα, seed). *Gymnogens*. A transition series from flowering to flowerless plants. They agree with Exogens in habit, in the presence of sexes, in their concentric zones, and their vascular tissue. But they differ in having the sexes less complete than in other flowering plants: the females have *no seed-vessel*, but the ovules are fertilized by direct contact with the vivifying principle of the male; the males consist of leaves imperfectly contracted into an anther, bearing a number of pollen cases on their surface. See *Angeiospermæ*.

GYNÆCO'LOGY (γυνή, γυναικός, woman, λόγος, a description). That department of medicine which relates to the nature and diseases of women.

GYNÆ'CO-MA'ZIA (γυνή, γυναικος, a woman, μαζός, the breast). *Gynæcomasty*. A term applied to hypertrophy of the mammary glands occurring in males, and denoting the presence of functionally active breasts in men. ("The distinction of the Grammarians between μαζός as the *man's* breast, and μαστός the *woman's*, will at least apply only to late authors. The words differed, at first, only in dialect."—*L. & S.*)

GYNÆ'COPHORIC CANAL (γυνή, γυναικός, a woman, φέρω, to bear). A canal on the ventral surface of the male of Bilharzia hæmatobia for the reception of the female during copulation.

GYNE' (γυνή). A woman. In the following compounds, the term relates to the female apparatus, or the pistil, of plants:—

1. *Gynæcium* (γυναικείου, the women's part of a house). A term applied by Röper to the entire female system of plants, more commonly called the *pistil*. See *Andræcium*.

2. *Gyn-andria* (ἀνήρ, a man). The twentieth class of the Linnæan system of plants, in which the stamens are situated upon the style, above the ovarium, as in orchidaceous plants. Hermaphroditism.

3. *Gyno-base* (βάσις, a base). This term is applied to the receptacle, when it is dilated, and supports a row of carpels, which have an oblique inclination towards the axis of the flower, as in the Labiatæ, &c.

4. *Gyno-phore* (φέρω, to bear). A term applied to the stalk, upon which the ovarium is sometimes seated, instead of being sessile, as in Passiflora. It is also called *thecaphore*.

GYNOCARDIA OIL. *Chaulmugra oil*. An oil extracted from Gynocardia odorata, and used in psoriasis and other skin diseases.

GYPSUM (γύψος, chalk). Native sulphate of lime in combination with water. When highly burnt, it loses its water and falls into powder, constituting *plaster of Paris*. It is also called *alabaster*.

GY'RUS (γύρος). A circle; a circuitous course. Hence the term

gyri is applied to the spiral cavities of the internal ear, and to convolutions—*gyrus fornicatus* and *gyri operti*—of the brain; the latter constitute the *island of Reil*, which, together with the substantia perforata, forms the base of the corpus striatum.

H

HÆM-, HÆMA-, HÆ'MATO-, HÆMO- (αἷμα, αἵματος, blood). These are forms of the Greek term for *blood*, required for the derivation of adjectives, and for the construction of compound words. The terms *hæmato-* and *hæmo-*, like the terms *dermato-* and *dermo-*, may be used indifferently.

HÆMACYTO'METER. See *Hæmocytometer*.

HÆMADROMO'METER (αἷμα, blood, δρόμος, a course, μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for measuring the velocity of the blood current through the arteries.

HÆM-AGOGUES (αἷμα, blood, ἀγωγός, an expeller). *Hæmat-agogues.* Expellers of blood; medicines which promote the catamenial and hæmorrhoidal discharges.

HÆMAL ARCH (αἱμαλέος, bloody). That arch of the vertebra, which is placed beneath the "centrum," for the protection of a portion of the vascular system. See *Neural Arch.*

HÆMALO'PIA (αἱμάλωψ, a mass of blood, a blood-shot place). *Hæmalops.* An effusion of blood into the globe of the eye; blood-shot eye. The term seems connected with αἱμαλέος, bloody, blood-red.

HÆM-APO'PHYSIS (αἷμα, blood, and ἀπόφυσις, apophysis, or a process of bone). *Hæmat-apophysis.* The name given by Owen to a bone occurring on each side of the *hæmal* arch in the typical vertebra, between the pleurapophysis and the hæmal spine (see *Vertebra*). In the human thorax this bone closes the arch, as a "cartilage of the rib," with the aid of a hæmal spine or "sternal bone." In the tail of the Saurian it forms, with the spine, the entire hæmal arch.

HÆM-ASTHENO'SIS (αἷμα, blood, ἀσθένωσις, weakness). *Hæmat-asthenosis.* "Poverty of the blood." Deterioration of the blood.

HÆMATAU'CHEN (αἷμα, blood, αὐχήν, the neck). Dilatation of the cervix uteri with retained menstrual blood.—*Matthews Duncan.*

HÆMAT-E'MESIS (αἷμα αἵματος, blood, ἔμεσις, vomiting). *Vomitus cruentus.* A vomiting of blood. Hæmorrhage from the stomach. It must not be confounded with *hæmo-ptysis.* See *Hæmo-ptysis.*

HÆMA'TICA (αἱματικός, charged with, or full of, blood). A term applied to medicines which are supposed to act as therapeutical agents by effecting changes in the condition of the blood, as diluents, inspissants, spanæmics, &c. Then we have—

Hæmatinica (αἱμάτινος, of blood, bloody). This is a term synonymous with *tonica analeptica*, and denotes a class of the foregoing *hæmatica* which augment the number of the blood-corpuscles or

the amount of *hæmatin* in the blood. They consist exclusively of iron and its compounds. See *Spanæmics.*

HÆMATIDROSIS. See *Hæmidrosis.*

HÆ'MATIN (αἱμάτινος, of blood, bloody). *Hæmatosin.* A substance constituting the red colouring matter of blood, and obtained from hæmo-globin ; it unites with hydrochloric acid to form crystals of *hæmin.*

HÆMATIN-URIA. (*Hæmatin*, οὐρέω, to make water.) The passage of urine containing hæmatin, but no red corpuscles.

HÆMATI'TES, HÆMATI'TIS (αἷμα, αἵματος, blood). Two Greek adjectives, the former masculine, the latter feminine, denoting *blood-like.* These terms have been applied to a peroxide of iron, called *hæmatite*, or blood-stone (λίθος being understood), so named from its reputed property of arresting hæmorrhage, or from its colour.

HÆ'MATO-BLASTS (αἷμα, αἵματος, blood, βλαστάνω, to germinate). *Hæmato-blastic substance.* The term given by Hayem to small colourless bodies which are found in the blood of mammals, and regarded by him as the source of the red blood corpuscles.

HÆMATO-CELE (αἷμα, αἵματος, blood, κήλη, a tumor). A blood-tumor ; an extravasation of blood into several parts of the body.

1. *Hæmatocele, pelvic.* A tumor formed by extravasation of blood into the peritoneal pouch situated between the uterus and the rectum, or into the sub-peritoneal tissue situated behind and around the uterus. Pelvic hæmatocele is termed uterine, peri-uterine, and retro-uterine, with reference to its seat.

2. *Hæmatocele pudendorum.* Pudendal hæmatocele ; a tumor formed by extravasation of blood into the areolar tissue of one of the labia majora, nymphæ, or vaginal walls ; also called *sanguineous tumor of the vulva*, and *labial thrombus.*

3. *Hæmatocele, scrotal.* A tumor formed by extravasation of blood into the tunica vaginalis. See *Hydrocele.*

HÆMATOCO'LPUS (αἷμα, blood, κόλπος, the vagina). Distension of the vagina with blood.

HÆMATO-CYST (αἷμα, blood, κύστις, a bladder). A cyst containing blood.

HÆMATO'DES (αἱματώδης, of the nature of blood). Bloody ; as applied to a fungous or fleshy excrescence. The termination *-odes*, (ώδης) expresses *fulness*, and should never be confounded with the termination *(o)ïdes*, which denotes *resemblance.* Fungus hæmat*odes* is not hæmat*oid* fungus : the former is *bloody*, the latter *blood-like* fungus, and has no specific meaning. See *Preface*, par. 4.

HÆ'MATO-DYSCRA'SIA (αἷμα, αἵματος, blood, δυσκρασία, bad temperament). *Hæmo-dyscrasia.* An unhealthy condition of the blood. See *Crasis.*

HÆ'MATO-GE'NESIS (αἷμα, αἵματος, blood, γένεσις, generation). *Hæmo-genesis.* The formation of blood ; the conversion of chyle into blood. See *Anæmia.*

HÆ'MATOID CANCER. *Fungus hæmatodes.* "This disease is probably a soft, medullary, or other cancer, the substance of which has become more or less infiltrated with blood. When it protrudes through the skin, it forms a large vascular mass, somewhat resembling a clot of blood."—*Tanner.* It is evident from this definition that the term should be,

not hæmat*oid*, but hæmat*ode*. See *Hæmatodes* and *Preface*, par. 4.

HÆMATOI'DIN (αἱματοειδής, blood-like). Reddish crystals devoid of iron found in blood-clots of old standing.

HÆ'MATO-LO'GY (αἷμα, αἵματος, blood, λόγος, a description). *Hæmo-logy*. The history of the blood.

HÆ'MATO-LY'TICA (αἷμα, αἵματος, blood, λυτικος, able to dissolve). *Hæmo-lytica*. The designation of a class of remedies intended to diminish the solid constituents of the blood. They are now generally termed *spanæmics*.

HÆMATOME'TRA (αἷμα, blood, μήτρα, the womb). A collection of blood within the uterus.

HÆMATOPOIE'SIS (αἷμα, blood, ποσέω, to make). The making of blood. See *Hæmo-poiesis*.

HÆMATO'SIN (αἷμα, αἵματος, blood). The same as *Hæmatin*.

HÆ'MATOSIS; HÆMATO'MA (αἱματόω, to make bloody). The former term denotes a changing into blood, sanguification, or the formation of blood; the latter denotes a sanguineous cyst, a blood-tumor, occurring in various parts of the body, sometimes on the brain. See *Preface*, par. 2.

Hæmatoma Auris. A sanguineous tumor occurring about the outer surface of the auricle of the ear; peculiar to the insane.

HÆMATOXYLIN. The crystallizable colouring principle of logwood, *hæmatoxylon campechianum*.

HÆMATO-ZOON (αἷμα, αἵματος, blood, ζῶον, an animal). A microscopic worm found in the blood of persons suffering from chyluria in tropical climates. It seems to belong to the Filaridæ, and is provisionally termed "filaria sanguinis hominis." The hæmatozoa found in the human blood are, the distoma hæmatobium, the hexathrydium venarum, and the fasciola hepatica.

HÆMAT-U'RIA (αἷμα, αἵματος, blood, οὐρέω, to make water). *Sanguis in urina*. Discharge of blood in the urine, from the mucous membrane of the kidneys, bladder, or urethra; or from the presence, in the urinary system, of a worm, termed *distoma hæmatobium*.

HÆ'MIC (αἷμα, blood). Of or belonging to blood. A *hæmic murmur* is one due to the altered condition of the blood as in anæmia.

HÆM-IDRO'SIS (αἷμα, blood, ἱδρόω, to sweat). *Hæmat-idrosis*. *Ephidrosis cruenta*. Bloody sweat; morbid red discoloration of the perspiratory secretion, depending on the colouring principle of the blood.

HÆMIN. See *Hæmatin*.

HÆMO-CELIDO'SIS (αἷμα, blood, κηλίδωσις, defilement, from κηλίς, a spot, especially of blood). *Hæmato-celidosis*. Blood-spot disease; the name given by Rayer to *Purpura*. The term, as thus spelled and derived, is unexceptional.

HÆMO'-CHROME (αἷμα, blood, χρῶμα, colour). *Hæmato-chrome*. The colouring matter of the blood. The term is synonymous with *hæmatin*, but is more expressive.

HÆMOCO'CCI (αἷμα, blood, κόκκος, a grain). *Nuclei of the blood*. A term applied by Nedsvetzki to some small corpuscles of the size of the nuclei of the white corpuscles of the blood They present movements in the direction of their axis, or lateral oscillations.

HÆMO-CYTO'METER (αἷμα, αἵματος, blood, κύτος, a cell,

μέτρον, a measure). *Hæmato-cytometer.* An instrument for ascertaining the number of corpuscles contained in a given volume of the blood with the view of ascertaining the richness or poverty of this fluid, the variations in their number being an important element in all conditions of anæmia.

HÆMO-DYNAMO'METER (αἷμα, blood, δύναμις, force, μέτρον, measure). *Hæmato-dynamometer.* An instrument for measuring the *force* of the circulation of the blood, by the height to which it will raise a column of mercury. The term *hæmo-dromo-meter* (δρόμος, a course), denoting the *course* of the blood, is sometimes used.

HÆMO-GASTRIC (αἷμα, αἵματος, blood, γαστήρ, the stomach). *Hæmato-gastric.* A term sometimes employed to designate yellow fever.

HÆMO-GLOBIN. *Hæmato-globin.* A crystalline, non-diffusible body extracted from the red corpuscles of the blood; it unites with a definite quantity of oxygen to form *oxyhæmo-globin.*

HÆMOPHI'LIA (αἷμα, blood, φιλία, friendship). A tendency to hæmorrhage when subjected to the slightest injury. See *Hæmorrhagic Diathesis.*

HÆM-OPHTHA'LMOS (αἷμα, blood, ὀφθαλμός, the eye). An effusion of blood into the chambers of the eye. See *Hypo-hæma.*

HÆMO-POIE'SIS (αἷμα, αἵματος, blood, ποίησις, a making). *Hæmato-topoiesis.* A making of blood. This term, with its synonyms *hæmogenesis* and *sanguificatio*, denotes the conversion of chyle into blood.

HÆMO'-PTYSIS (αἷμα, blood, πτύσις, a spitting). *Hæmato-ptysis.* The spitting of blood; expectoration of blood; hæmorrhage from the larynx, trachea, bronchial tubes, or air-cells of the lungs. Synonymous terms are *pneumono-rrhagia* and *hæmo-ptoé;* the latter is inadmissible, as πτόα (or πτόησις) means *terror.*

Hæmoptysis and *Hæmatemesis.* The etymologies of these terms not being sufficiently distinctive of the diseases they denote, respectively, the following tabular view of the *symptoms* they present, is copied from Tanner's "Index of Diseases:"—

In *hæmoptysis:*—
Dyspnœa; pain or heat in chest.
Blood coughed up in mouthfuls.
Blood frothy.
Blood of a florid red colour.
Blood mingled with sputa.
Absence of melæna.
Bronchial or pulmonary symptoms.

In *hæmatemesis:*—
Nausea; epigastric tension.
Blood vomited profusely.
Blood not frothy.
Blood dark-coloured.
Blood mixed with food.
Melæna very common.
Gastric or duodenal symptoms.

HÆMORRHA'GIA (αἷμα, αἵματος, blood, ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth). *Hæmato-rrhagia. Suffusio sanguinis.* Hæmorrhage; effusion of blood, popularly supposed to arise from "bursting a blood-vessel;" a bloody flux.

1. *Hæmorrhage, cerebral.* Hæmorrhage of the brain; a term not, according to Tanner, synonymous with *apoplexy;* there may be symptoms of the latter, but not necessarily.

2. *Hæmorrhage, spinal.* Paralysis from effusion of blood into the spinal cord or into the substance of the cord; also called *apoplexy of the cord*, myelapoplexia, &c.

3. *Hæmorrhage, uterine.* Hæmorrhage of the womb, often the

precursor of abortion, and known by the terms *metrorrhagia* or the vernacular flooding.

4. *Hæmorrhage, meningeal* (μήνιγξ, μήνιγγος, a membrane, particularly of the brain). Extravasation of blood, either into the cavity of the arachnoid, or beneath the serous membrane, or into the meshes of the pia-mater.

5. *Hæmorrhage, inevitable.* Unavoidable hæmorrhage, caused by placenta prævia, an affection connected with parturition.

6. *Hæmorrhage, fortuitous.* Accidental hæmorrhage, occurring from accidental detachment of the placenta, in parturition.

7. *Hæmorrhage, traumatic.* Hæmorrhage from a vessel which has been directly divided, as by a *wound.* In this case, it is termed *primary* or *immediate*, when it follows immediately after the infliction of the injury; *secondary*, when it follows at a period varying from five to twenty-five days after the injury. When the hæmorrhage occurs from some constitutional cause, it is termed *spontaneous.*

8. *Other varieties.* Hæmorrhage is termed, 1. *Active*, when congestion or inflammation has preceded the flow; *Passive*, when there have previously existed signs of debility, with poverty of blood. 2. *Symptomatic*, when it is clearly a result of some disease, as tubercle, cancer, &c.; *Idiopathic* or *essential*, when no such connection has been perceptible. 3. *Constitutional*, when it occurs at intervals, and seems to be of service to the general health, as in the bleeding from piles in plethoric persons; *Vicarious*, when supplemental of some other hæmorrhage, as in the case of epistaxis in place of the usual catamenial discharge; *Critical*, when it occurs during the progress of some disease, producing marked good or bad effects. —*Tanner.*

HÆMORRHA'GIC DIA'THESIS. A tendency, in certain constitutions, to uncontrollable hæmorrhage from trivial wounds or slight surgical operations.

HÆMORRHA'GIC or BLACK MEASLES (αἷμα, blood, ῥήγνυμι, to break forth). A variety of measles, described by Rayer as unconnected with constitutional debility, and characterized by a port-wine coloured efflorescence not disappearing under pressure of the finger.

HÆMORRHŒ'A PETECHIA'LIS (αἷμα, blood, ῥέω, to flow). *Hæmato-rrhœa.* A term applied by Dr. Adair to the chronic form of purpura. It has also been designated as *petechiæ sine febre, morbus maculosus*, land-scurvy, &c.

HÆMORRHOIDAL (αἷμα, blood, ῥέω, to flow). A term applied to a branch of the pudic nerve, and to arteries of the rectum, because they often bleed; these are termed the *superior*, the *middle*, and the *inferior.*

HÆMO'RRHOIDS (αἱμορῥοΐς, -ῖδος, liable to discharge blood). The term αἱμορῥοΐδες (φλέβες understood) denotes, generally, veins liable to hæmorrhage, but is now restricted to the *piles*, or small round tumors situated at the verge of the anus, and due to an enlargement of the vessels of that part. *Bleeding piles* are those which discharge blood; *blind piles*, those which do not bleed; *indolent piles*, those which are free from pain. *Intero-external piles* are partly within, partly without the sphincter.

1. *External Hæmorrhoids.* Hæmorrhoids occurring outside the sphincter muscle, and consisting

either of a knot of varicose veins, or of one or more cutaneous excrescences. In the former case, the veins may contain fluid blood; more frequently their contents have become coagulated, forming one or several tense and purple swellings. The excrescences consist chiefly of hypertrophied skin and areolar tissue.—*Tanner.*

2. *Internal hæmorrhoids.* These are simple or multiple, and of three kinds. 1. Spongy vascular growths, having a red granular appearance and soft elastic texture, like that of erectile tissue. 2. Made up of lower branches of hæmorrhoidal veins. Branches dilated; often plugged with coagula. 3. Pendulous tumors, composed of fibro-areolar tissue.—*Tanner.*

3. According to Galen, the *hæmorrhoid* discharge differs from *hæmorrhage* in being a less violent and copious flow of blood, and sometimes it is applied to tumors without any bleeding at all. The former term has been applied to polypus and all other tumors about the uterus.

HÆMO-SPA'SIC SYSTEM (αἷμα, blood, σπάω, to draw or attract). A new system of medicine, introduced by Dr. Junod of Paris, consisting in the employment of a pneumatic apparatus of peculiar construction, in which the arm or leg is so placed as to attract the blood to the extremities, without diminishing the mass of this liquid. See *Junod's Boot.*

HÆMO-STA'SIS (αἱμόστασις, a means of stopping blood, from αἷμα, blood, and στάσις, from ἵστημι, to make to stand). *Hæmatostasis.* Stagnation of blood. Hence the terms *hæmo-statica*, styptics, or medicines which stop hæmorrhages; and *hæmostat*, an instrument for arresting the flow of blood in epistaxis.

HÆMO-THO'RAX (αἷμα, blood, θώραξ, the chest). *Hæmato-thorax.* An effusion of blood into the cavity of the pleura, from a wound, a contusion of the chest, certain diseases, &c.

HÆMO-TRO'PHY (αἷμα, blood, τροφή, nourishment). *Hæmatotrophy.* A term used to denote an *excess* of sanguineous nutriment, as distinguished from hypertrophy and hyperæmia. The term, in itself, conveys no notion of excess. See *Anæmotrophy.*

HAIR. The collection of horny appendages of the skin, produced by the involution and subsequent evolution of the epidermis; the involution constituting the sheath of the follicle in which the hair is enclosed, and the evolution the body of the hair. Each hair consists of a *bulb*, or root; a *shaft*, or central portion; and a *point.*

HAIR-FOLLICLES. Follicles of the skin descending into the derma, and supporting and maintaining the position of the hair.

HAIR-LICHEN. *Lichen pilaris.* Prominent hair follicles in which the secretion has been retained, found on the extensor rather than on the flexor surfaces, giving the skin a rough feel to the hand; this condition of the skin has no connection with *lichen*, properly so called.

HA'LITUS (*halitare*, freq. of *halare*, to breathe). Breath, vapour. An aqueous vapour, or gas, for inhalation.

Halitus of the blood. The vapour which arises from the blood when newly drawn. Plenck termed it *gas animale sanguinis.*

HALLEX. *Allex.* By some this word is used to denote the thumb,

or great toe; by others it is connected with the term *alec*, dregs or sediment. *Hallus*, or *allus*, is also employed to denote the thumb.

HALLUCINATION; ILLUSION; DELUSION. (The Latins used the verb *alucinor* and the substantive *alucinatio;* the origin of the word was probably ἀλύω, ἀλύσκω, to wander in mind.) "If a person sees, hears, or otherwise perceives what has no existence external to his senses, he has a *hallucination;* if he sees, hears, or otherwise perceives that which has no such external existence as he perceives, or perceives it with erroneous form or qualities, he has an *illusion;* and if, through perceiving external objects as they really exist, he believes in the existence of such objects, or conceives such notions of the properties and relations of things, as are absurd to the common sense of mankind, he has an insane conception or *delusion*—the ground of the falseness of conception being not error, but a morbid condition." —*Dr. Maudsley.*

HALO (*halos*, i.q. ἅλως, a round threshing-floor). A circle round the sun; the *areola*, or ring, which surrounds the nipple of the mamma.

HALO SIGNA'TUS. The name given by Sir C. Bell to the impression of the ciliary processes on the anterior surface of the vitreous humor, &c., from its consisting of a circle of radiations, called by Haller *striæ retinæ subjectæ ligamento ciliari.* By Winslow these marks are called *sulci ciliares;* by Zinn, *corona ciliaris.*

HA'LOGEN (ἅλς, ἁλός, salt, rock-salt, γεννάω, to produce). A *salt-radical*, or substance which forms a haloid salt with a metal; the halogens are chlorine, bromine, iodine, and fluorine; to which may be added the compound halogen cyanogen. The name *halogen* is derived from the tendency to produce salts resembling sea-salt in their composition; and such salts are called *haloid salts.*

HA'LOID SALTS (ἅλς, ἁλός, salt, rock-salt, εἶδος, likeness). Salts which consist only of a metal and an electro-negative radical or halogen, as chlorine, iodine, &c. Besides the simple haloid salts, Berzelius distinguishes the three following combinations:—

1. *Hydro-haloid salts*, or combinations of a simple haloid salt and the hydracid of its radical.

2. *Oxy-haloid salts*, or combinations of a metallic oxide with a haloid salt of the same metal.

3. *Double haloid salts*, consisting, 1, of two simple haloid salts, which contain different metals, but the same non-metallic ingredient; 2, of two haloid salts consisting of the same metal, but in which the other element is different; and 3, of two simple haloid salts, of which both elements are entirely different. See *Amphid Salt.*

HA'LOPHYTES (ἅλς, ἁλός, salt, φυτόν, a plant). A class of salt-worts, which inhabit salt marshes, and by combustion yield *barilla*, as salsola, salicornia, and chenopodium.

HALO'XYLIN (ἅλς, ἁλός, salt, ξύλον, wood). A new species of blasting powder, made of sawdust, charcoal, and nitre, and sometimes ferro-cyanide of potassium.

HALVIVA. A substitute for quinine. "I beg to be allowed to introduce to the medical world a remedy for malaria called 'halviva,' prepared from the Indian plant

kreat. Kreat has long held high repute among the natives as a tonic and restorative; indeed, they consider it the miracle-working plant, and it is rapidly growing in favour with European practitioners, several of whom have testified to its value, amongst others Sir William Moore, the late honoured head of the Bombay Medical Service. The natives use it in the form of an infusion, which they prepare fresh every day or two, and this has been their custom ever since we first went to India, and probably centuries before. The old botanical name was agathotes (*αγαθος*), which speaks volumes for the belief of former botanists in its efficacy. It is now generally recognised that quinine in a large number of cases produced ill effects; for example, it causes head symptoms, nervous exhaustion, and intense irritability, whereas kreat, which is equally useful in malarial fevers and the *malaise* set up by long-continued exposure to malaria, is attended with no such serious consequences. Again, kreat can be taken with great advantage as a prophylactic, whilst the injudicious use of quinine for that purpose has resulted, in many instances, in marked deterioration of health. As a preventive quinine often fails, and in malarial fever itself it frequently seems to intensify the mischief and add to the pernicious action wrought by malaria. As a tonic it is unrivalled, being a pure, clean bitter without astringency, and acting as a gentle laxative by increasing the secretion of bile. It is of great service in indigestion, accompanied by constipation; it is also highly beneficial in gouty dyspepsia and the legion of symptoms due to indigestion. Of course, quinine acts well in many cases, but as kreat has never in my twenty years' experience failed to do good, I think I am justified in calling it a substitute for a medicine which frequently fails. Both natives and Europeans believe in it as a tonic in nervous debility, and as a restorative in exhaustion through excesses of various kinds; and, for my part, I can safely say I know nothing equal to it among the many fine tonics India possesses."—*G. Yeates Hunter*, late Brigade-Surgeon, Bombay Army, Philbeach Gardens, W.

HAMAME'LIS VIRGINICA. Witch-hazel. A plant found in Canada and the United States; the extract from its bark under the name *hazeline* is used as a hæmostatic.

HAMBRO' BLUE. *English blue.* Carbonate of copper. Mixed with lime and exposed to the air, its colour is changed to blue, when it is used as a pigment.

HAMMER-TOE. A deformity of the toe in which the first phalanx is over-extended, while the first and second are flexed, so that the end of the toe presses against the ground like the round end of a hammer.

HAMMOND'S WIRE SPLINT. A splint used in cases of fractured lower jaw; it consists of a loop of wire passed round the teeth on either side of the fracture, and kept in position by means of smaller loops, each of which is securely fastened around a tooth.

HAMULA'RIA LYMPHA'TICA. A species of worm, discovered by Treutler in the bronchial glands of a phthisical subject.

HA'MULUS CO'CHLEÆ (*hamulus*, dim. of *hamus*, a hook). Literally, the small hook of the cochlea; a kind of hook, by which the *lamina spiralis* terminates upon the axis, towards the middle of the

second turn, where the point of the infundibulum commences.

HAND. *Manus.* The organ of prehension, consisting of—

1. The *Carpus*, or wrist, which is composed of the eight following bones :—

(1) The *scaphoid*, or boat-shaped.
(2) The *semilunar*, or half-moon.
(3) The *cuneiform*, or wedge-like.
(4) The *pisiform*, or pea-like.
(5) The *trapezium*, or four-sided.
(6) The *trapezoid*, like the former.
(7) The *os magnum*, or large bone.
(8) The *unciform*, or hook-like.

2. The *Metacarpus*, or the four bones constituting the palm and back of the hand ; the upper ends have *plane surfaces*, the lower *convex*. Sometimes the first bone of the thumb is reckoned among the metacarpal.

3. The *Digiti*, or fingers, consisting of twelve bones, arranged in three *phalanges*, or rows.

4. The *Pollex*, or thumb, consisting of three bones.

HANGNAIL. See *Agnail.*

HAPSUS (ἅψος, a joint or limb). A binding together ; and, hence, a piece of wool formed into a bandage.

HARE-BRAINED PASSION. Wayward passion, leading to acts of violence ; the *manie sans délire* of M. Pinel, who ascribes it to the effect of a neglected or ill-directed education upon a mind naturally perverse or unruly.

HARE-LIP (*labrum leporinum*). A congenital perpendicular fissure of the upper lip, extending from its free edge towards its attachment, resulting from arrest of development, and named from a fancied resemblance to the upper lip of the hare. When the fissure occurs on one side only of the mesial line, the hare-lip is termed *single ;* when on both sides, *double.*

HARLEQUIN FŒTUS. A fœtus affected with general scleroderma, giving the features a peculiar expression and distorting the limbs.

HAR'MALINE. This substance and *harmine* are alkaloids occurring in the seeds of *Peganum harmala*, united with phosphoric acid. The *harmala red* of commerce is the powder of the seeds, used in dyeing red, rose-colour, and pink.

HARMO'NIA (ἁρμονία, a close joining, from ἄρω, to fit together). A species of *synarthrosis*, or almost immovable articulation of bones. See *Articulation.*

HARTSHORN. *Cornu cervinum.* The antlers of the *Cervus Elaphus*, the hart or stag, formerly used as the source of ammonia, which was hence termed volatile *spirit of hartshorn.* The pungent volatile salt, called "smelling-salts," is an impure solid carbonate of ammonia, which retains the name of hartshorn from being originally obtained by distillation of this horn. See *Ammonia.*

HARVEST-BUG. *Mower's Mite.* The *Acarus* or *Leptus autumnalis*, a variety of the tick insect, which infests the skin in the autumn, producing intolerable itching, succeeded by glossy wheals ; it has hence been called *wheal-worm.*

HASCHISH. The Arabian name given to the dried tops of *Cannabis Indica* or Indian Hemp, gathered some time before the seeds come to maturity. It is used for smoking, and employed as a narcotic in the East.

HASNER'S VALVE. The valve-like fold of mucous membrane at the entrance of the nasal duct in the nostril.

HAU'STUS (*haurire*, to draw). A draught. It differs from a mix-

ture only in quantity, and should not exceed an ounce and a half.

HAVE'RSIAN CANALS. A term given, from the name of their discoverer Havers, to a very complicated apparatus of minute canals found in the substance of bone, and containing medullary matter. The central canal, as well as the separate cells, may be regarded as enlargements of them.

HAVERSIAN GLANDS. These are not glands, but folds of synovial membrane containing lobules of fat.

HAY BACILLUS. See *Bacillus subtilis* under *Bacillus*.

HAY-FEVER. *Asthma ex fœnisicia.* A febrile influenza or catarrh, incidental to certain susceptible constitutions at the period of haymaking. It is also termed *hay-asthma* and *summer catarrh*, according to the relative intensity of the febrile, bronchial, or catarrhal symptoms.

HA'ZELINE. See *Hamamelis Virginica.*

HEAD-ACHE. *Cephalalgia.* This affection is termed *organic*, when it arises from serious disease of the brain or of its membranes; *plethoric*, when due to fulness or congestion of the cerebral vessels; *toxic*, when due to the presence in the blood of some morbid product, as in the head-ache of Bright's disease; and *nervous*, when occasioned by debility or exhaustion. To this last variety of head-ache may be referred hemicrania or "brow-ague," clavus hystericus, megrim, &c.

HEART. *Cor.* The central organ of circulation. It is enveloped in a membrane called the *pericardium.* It is divided, externally, into a *base*, or its broad part; a *superior* and an *inferior surface;* and an *anterior* and *posterior margin.* Internally, it consists, in man, of four cavities, viz., two auricles and two ventricles, and is thence called *double.*

1. *Heart, caudal.* A pulsating palish sac, containing red blood, and situated at the caudal extremity of the eel.

2. *Hearts lymphatic.* A term applied by Müller to some small pulsating sacs in the frog, the snake, &c., considered by him as hearts of the lymphatic system.

3. *Heart, displacement of.* Ectopia cordia, from ἐκτοπίζω, to displace, or ἐκτόπιος, displaced. It is congenital; or the effect of effused fluid, or of its subsequent absorption, &c.

4. *Heart-burn.* Cardialgia mordens. A gnawing or burning uneasiness, felt chiefly at the cardia. See *Circulation.*

HEART, MURMURS OF. Murmurs or morbid sounds heard in diseases of the heart. When they arise from disease within the heart, they are called *endocardial;* when they occur between the heart and the pericardium, they are called *exocardial.* When the endocardial murmurs arise from an unnatural contraction or an unnatural widening of the orifices between the vessels and cavities of the heart, they are called *organic;* when they arise from states of the blood, they are called *functional* or *inorganic.* Murmurs which occur *with* the current of the blood, are said to be *constrictive;* those *against* the current, are called *regurgitant.* The following murmurs, a knowledge of which is essential to a correct diagnosis of the diseases of the heart, are given in the order of their frequency:—

1. *Mitral regurgitant murmur.* A systolic murmur, heard best immediately above or to the out-

side of the site of the cardiac impulse, arising from inefficiency of the mitral valve by changes in its structure, roughness at its edges, from vegetations, shortening of the *chordæ tendineæ*, or fibrinous clots entangled in them. It is faintly heard or is wholly inaudible at the right apex. It is generally permanent.

2. *Aortic constrictive murmur.* A systolic murmur, heard best at mid-sternum opposite the interspace between the third and fourth ribs, or the upper part of the fourth rib, indicating a rough constriction of the aortic orifice. It has a high pitch, and is a harsh, loud, and prolonged murmur.

3. *Aortic regurgitant murmur.* A diastolic murmur, of a blowing or hissing character, differing from the last in being heard almost as distinctly at the ensiform cartilage as at the third costal interspace.

4. *Mitral constrictive murmur.* A diastolic murmur, immediately preceding and running up to the first sound, often accompanied by a peculiar thrill, and heard best immediately above and about the left apex.

5. *Tricuspid regurgitant murmur.* A systolic murmur, heard best immediately above or at the ensiform cartilage, and due to regurgitation, or to the collision of the blood amongst the *chordæ tendineæ*. It is inaudibe, or nearly so, at the left apex. It originates in the right ventricle, and is generally a soft murmur of low pitch. It is a rare murmur, and may be often undiscovered when accompanied by a powerful mitral murmur.

6. *Pulmonary constrictive murmur.* A systolic murmur, heard best at the sternal edge of the third left cartilage, indicating roughness or obstruction from pressure in the pulmonary orifice. It is rarely heard.

7. *Pulmonary regurgitant murmur.* This indication of insufficiency of the pulmonary valves is very rare.

8. *Tricuspid constrictive murmur.* A diastolic murmur, the rarest of murmurs, and, when heard, found at the ensiform cartilage.

9. *Exocardial murmurs.* Murmurs produced by the rubbing of the surface of the pericardium against the heart, when these surfaces are roughened by the effusion of fibrine from inflammatory disease. They are more or less rough according to circumstances, and may entirely cease by the effusion of serum or fluid between the pericardium and the heart. — *Engl. Cycl.*

HEAT (*æstus*, Latin). In popular language, heat is the *sensation* experienced on touching a body of a higher temperature than that of the blood, or 98° Fahr. In chemical language, it is the *cause* of that sensation, or caloric. See *Caloric.*

Two theories. The *material* theory regarded heat as matter, and called it phlogiston or caloric; the *kinetic* (κίνησις, motion), or *dynamic* (δύναμις, power), theory regarded it as a rapid motion of minute particles; the latter theory is also termed *thermo-dynamics.*

HEAT-FORMING FOODS. A general term for a group of substances which are called *combustible*, from the fact of their being burned in the system; and *carbonaceous*, from the fact of their containing large quantities of carbon or charcoal. These substances are the various forms of starch, sugar, and fat.

HEAVY SPAR. *Barytine.* Sul-

phate of baryta, a mineral substance which, after being calcined, exposed to the sun's rays, and then taken into a dark room, emits a reddish phosphorescent light. It is used for the preparation of barytic salts for chemical experiments. See *Bolognian Phosphorus.*

HE'CTIC (ἑκτικός, habitual). This term is sometimes used, like the Greek feminine, as a substantive, to denote a *habitual* or very protracted fever; but, more generally, as an adjective, in conjunction with the term *fever*, to designate a remittent fever, marked by daily paroxysms, and frequently associated with chronic suppuration and wasting diseases.

HECTOCO'TYLUS (ἑκατόν, a hundred, κότυλος, a cup). One of the arms of the cuttle-fish so modified as to subserve the process of reproduction.

HE'LICO-TRE'MA (ἕλιξ, ἕλικος, a coil, τρῆμα, a perforation). An opening by means of which the two scalæ of the cochlea communicate superiorly, over the hamulus laminæ spiralis.

HELIO'GRAPHY (ἥλιος, the sun, γράφω, to paint). *Photography.* The art of taking sun-pictures. See *Actinism.*

HELIOSIS (ἥλιος, the sun). A synonym of *Sun-stroke.*

HE'LIOSTAT (ἥλιος, the sun, ἵστημι, to make to stand). A mirror so moved by clockwork that the reflection of the sun's rays is directed to the same spot during the whole period of observation.

HE'LIO'TROPE (ἥλιος, the sun, τρέπω, to turn). Bloodstone; an intimate mixture of calcedony with a substance called *green earth*, which owes its colour to iron. It was once thought that the stone had power to staunch an effusion of blood. Pliny speaks of heliotrope as a stone that was used for solar observations.

HE'LIUM (ἥλιος, the sun). A hypothetical new substance inferred to exist in the sun from the appearance in the spectrum of the yellow solar prominences of a certain bright line not identifiable with that of any known terrestrial flame.

HE'LIX (ἕλιξ, from ἑλίσσω, to turn about). A coil; a spiral, or winding line. This term denotes, in anatomy, the outer cave or margin of the external ear; hence, *helicis major*, and *helicis minor*, names of two muscles of the helix.

HELLE'BORUS. Hellebore; the name of a poisonous genus of Ranunculaceous plants. Under the term ἑλλέβορος, the Ancients employed a specific for many diseases, especially madness: to accost a person with πῖθ' ἑλλέβορον, drink hellebore, was a quiet way of saying, *You are mad;* and by the verb ἑλλεβορίζω, to administer hellebore, Hippocrates means, to bring the patient to his senses. The best hellebore was grown at Anticyra in the Ægean Sea; hence, Horace recommends a voyage to that island—"naviget Anticyram"—as a remedy in certain cases of mental delusion.

HE'LMINS (ἕλμινς, ἕλμινθος, a worm, from εἴλω, to roll up, with reference to its wriggling motion). *Vermis.* A worm.

1. *Helminth-agogues* (ἀγωγός, an expeller). Anthelmintics; vermifuges; remedies for the expulsion of worms.

2. *Helminthiasis* (ἑλμινθιάω, to suffer from worms). A disease in which worms, or their larvæ, are bred under the skin.

3. *Helmintho-logy* (λόγος, an account). The knowledge, description, or natural history of worms.

HELO'DES (ἑλώδης, marshy, from ἕλος, a marsh). A term applied to fevers produced by marsh-miasma.

HE'LOS (ἦλος, *clavus*, a nail, anything like a nail, a wart, callus, on the hand or feet). A name given to the tumor formed by prolapsus or procidentia iridis. See *Myocephalon*.

HEMATO'XYLUM CAMPECHIANUM. Logwood; a leguminous plant, containing a principle called *hæmatoxyline*, and used as an astringent. The wood is imported from Campeachy, Honduras, and Jamaica. The word should be *hæmatoxylum*.

HEMERALO'PIA. *Retinitis pigmentosa*. Some confusion has arisen respecting the use of this term, probably from different views taken of its etymology.

1. If the term is formed upon the same plan as the genuine Greek word *nyctalopia*, it means day-vision, or night-blindness (ἡμέρα, day, ὤψ, the eye); and it then denotes a form of partial blindness in which the patient can see in broad day-light only, being blind during the remainder of the twenty-four hours; it usually occurs in persons who have been exposed to the strong glaring light of the tropics. In this sense it is generally received by writers on diseases of the eye.

2. If another etymology be adopted (ἡμέρα, day, ἀλαός, blind, ὤψ, the eye), the term denotes *day-blindness* and, by inference, night-vision. It is sometimes described as intermittent amaurosis. See *Nyctalopia*.

HE'MI- (root of ἥμισυς, *semis*, half). An inseparable Greek prefix, used in composition, and corresponding to the *semi-* of the Latins.

1. *Hemi-anæsthesia* (ἀναισθησία, want of feeling or perception). Loss of sensibility on one side only of the body.

2. *Hemi-chorea* (χορεία, a dancing). Choreic movements of one side only.

3. *Hemi-crania* (κρανίον, the skull). Brow-ague; head-ache affecting one side only of the brow and forehead, with symptoms intermittent, and recurring with the regularity of an ague-fit. It has been called *Sun-pain*, from its sometimes continuing so long as the sun is above the horizon. It is the *migraine* (hemicraine) of the French, and hence the vulgar term *megrims*.

4. *Hemi-opsis* (ὄψις, eye-sight). *Hemiopia*. Visus dimidiatus. Half-sight; a defect of vision in which half only of an object is seen; incomplete or incipient amaurosis.

5. *Hemi-plegia*, formerly *hemiplexia* (πλῆξις, a stroke). A stroke on one side, on one half; a variety of paralysis in which one side of the body is deprived of sensation or motion, or of both. By the term *alternate hemiplegia* (*crossed paralysis*), M. Gubler designates the rarer cases in which the face is paralysed on the side of the lesion, and the limbs on the opposite side; the lesion will then be found in the pons varolii, not in the cerebral hemispheres.

6. *Hemi-spheres* (σφαῖρα, a sphere). The two parts which constitute the upper surface of the cerebrum; they are separated by the falx cerebri. The incorrectness of the term *hemispheres*, as applied to the brain, is obvious from the fact that the two hemispheres (so called) constitute together very little more than one-half of a sphere.

7. *Hemi-tropous* (τρέπω, to turn). A term applied, in botany, to an ovule in which the raphé ter-

minates about half-way between the chalaza and the orifice.

HEMLOCK. The vernacular name of the *Conium maculatum*, an umbelliferous plant of narcotic poisonous properties. It is the κώνειον of the Greeks, the *cicuta* of the Romans.

HEMMING'S SAFETY JET. An apparatus consisting of a brass-tube packed closely with thin copper-wires, for preventing the return of the oxyhydrogen flame from the jet to the reservoir.

HEMP-SEED. A characteristic name of some varieties of the *mulberry caculus*, which are remarkably smooth and pale-coloured, resembling hemp-seed.

HENBANE. A plant which, according to its vernacular name, is the *bane* of *hens*. Its botanical name represents it as the *bean* of *hogs*. The plant has acquired the more characteristic name of *stinking nightshade*, from its fetid odour. See *Hyoscyamus*.

HEN-BLINDNESS. A name sometimes given to *nyctalopia*, or night-blindness, from a natural defect in hens, in consequence of which they cannot see to pick up small grains in the dusk of the evening, and so employ this time in going to roost. See *Hemeralopia*.

HENNA'. A substance procured in Egypt from the *Lawsonia inermis*, with which the women stain their fingers and feet; it is also used for dyeing skins and maroquins of a reddish yellow.

HE'PAR, in MEDICINE (ἧπαρ, ἥπατος). Latin, *jecur*. The liver; the organ which secretes the bile.

1. *Hepat-algia* (ἄλγος, pain). Pain of the liver. Swelling of the liver is termed *hepatalgia infarcta*, liver-disease, enlarged liver, &c.

2. *Hepatic* (ἡπατικος, of the liver). A term applied to any part belonging to the liver. The *hepatic cells*, constituting, with the vascular plexus, the ultimate structure of the liver, are "nucleolo-nucleated cells, of a polyhedral figure, measuring about $\frac{1}{1000}$th of an inch in diameter, and of a pale amber colour." The *hepatic duct* is one of the three biliary ducts. See *Biliary Ducts* and *Chloasma*.

3. *Hepatic degenerations*. There are several varieties:—(1.) *Hepar adiposum* or *fatty liver*, in which the hepatic cells are gorged with oil-globules, diminishing the normal granular matter and quite obscuring the nuclei. (2.) *Amyloid degeneration*, also termed waxy, albuminous, lardaceous, or scrofulous liver, in which the glandular structure is gradually converted into a dense material, involving destruction of the hepatic cells with abolition of their functions. (3.) *Pigment liver* or *melanæmic liver*, in which the liver is sometimes found after death to present a blackish or chocolate colour, due to accumulation of pigment matter in the vascular apparatus of the gland.—*Tanner*.

4. *Hepatic flux*. Bilious flux; the name given in the East to a variety of dysentery, in which there is a frequent flow of bilious fluid from the rectum.

5. *Hepatine*. A term applied by Dr. Pavy to glycogen, because of its existence in the hepatic cells. Recently he has termed it "amyloid substance" from its resemblance to starch, or dextrine.

6. *Hepat-itis* (ἡπατῖτις, of, or in the liver). A term employed by the Greeks as an adjective, in the sense of *hepatic*; thus φλὲψ ἡπατῖτις was the *vena cava ascendens* of Hippocrates. The term now denotes inflammation of the liver,

and should be considered under the five following heads :—

"(1.) *Hepatitis*, or inflammation of the peritonæal investment, or of the substance of the gland, or of both combined. (2.) *Cirrhosis*, or that slow form of inflammatory action which affects the areolar or connective tissue. (3.) Syphilitic hepatitis. (4.) Inflammation of the blood-vessels. (5.) Inflammation of the biliary ducts and gall-bladder."—*Tanner*.

7. By *peri-hepatitis* is denoted inflammation of the coats of the liver and the capsule of Glisson, without extensive affection of the peripheral tissue of the gland.

8. *Hepatization*. Carnification. A change induced in the lung by inflammation, in which it loses its vesicular and crepitating character, and resembles the liver in firmness and weight, sinking in water. It is divided into the *red* and the *gray*, or purulent, infiltration. Compare *Splenization*.

9. *Hepato-cele* (κήλη, a tumor). Hepatic hernia ; hernia of the liver. Sauvages has distinguished two species of hepatocele—the *ventral*, in the linea alba ; and the *umbilical*, or hepat-omphalum.

10. *Hepato-gastric* or *gastro-hepatic*. A name of the smaller omentum, which passes from the liver to the stomach.

11. *Hepato-phyma* (φῦμα, a suppurating tumor). A suppurative swelling of the liver.

12. *Hepato-rrhœa* (ῥέω, to flow). Literally, a liver-flow ; a morbid flow of bile ; a species of diarrhœa in which the excreted matters seem to come from the liver, in consequence of the great proportion of bile.

HE'PAR, in CHEMISTRY (ἧπαρ, the liver). A term formerly applied to the combinations of sulphur with alkalies, from their *liver-like* appearances. Thus we had *hepar antimonii*, an oxysulphide of antimony ; *hepar calcis*, a bisulphide of calcium ; *hepar sulphuris*, a sulphide of potash, *potassa sulphurata ; hepar sulphuris volatile*, the sulphide of ammonia, or Boyle's Fuming Spirit.

1. *Hepatic air* denotes sulphuretted hydrogen gas ; *hepatic waters*, sulphurous waters ; *hepatic cinnabar*, a steel-gray variety of cinnabar ; *hepatic pyrites*, a variety of prismatic iron pyrites, which becomes brown on exposure to the air.

2. *Hepatized ammonia*. A sulphide of ammonia ; employed as a test.

HEPA'TIC ALOES (ἧπαρ, ἥπατος, the liver). A liver-coloured extract of the *Aloe hepatica*, consisting of the inspissated juice of the leaf of the plant.

HEPTA'NDRIA (ἑπτά, seven, ἀνήρ, a man). The seventh class of the Linnæan system of Botany, including those plants which have seven stamens in their flowers.

HERBA'RIUM. A collection of dried specimens of plants, formerly known by the expressive term *hortus siccus* or dry garden.

HEREDI'TARY (*hæres*, an heir). A term applied to diseases supposed to be transmitted from parents to their children ; and such transmission is said to be due to *hereditary predisposition*. In extreme cases, in which all or several children exhibit a special liability to certain diseases, this liability is referred to *family constitution*. See *Atavism*.

HERMA'PHRODITE. (Ἑρμῆς, Mercury, Ἀφροδίτη, Venus). *Androgynus*. A *lusus naturæ*, in which the organs of generation in part resemble those of the males

and in part those of the female. (See *Androgynus* and *Androgyna.*) Hermaphroditus was the son of Hermes and Aphrodite. (See *Monsters.*) In botany, plants are called *hermaphrodite* which contain the stamen and the pistil in the same flower, all other flowering plants being called *unisexual* or *diclinous.*

HERME'TIC SEAL (Ἑρμῆς, Mercury). The closure of the end of a glass-vessel when heated to the melting-point. The name is derived from the Egyptian Hermes, supposed to have been the father of Chemistry, which has been called the *Hermetic Art.*

HERMODA'CTYL (Ἑρμῆς, Hermes, δάκτυλος, a finger). *Finger of Hermes;* a term applied by the Greek physicians of the sixth and seventh centuries to a vegetable substance, supposed to be identical with the corms of one or more species of *Colchicum.*

The drug called "sweet hermodactyls," or *Surinjan shirin*, found in the bazaars of India, consists chiefly of the kernels of *Trapa bispinosa*, and sometimes they are also mixed with *Surinjan tulk*, or "bitter hermodactyls," as an adulteration.

HE'RNIA (ἔρνος, a young sprout, shoot or scion). *Rupture.* The protrusion of a viscus from its natural position through a normal or abnormal opening in the surrounding structures. A hernia is termed *reducible*, when it admits of being replaced in the abdomen; *irreducible*, when not replaceable, but without constriction; and *incarcerated* or *strangulated*, when it not only cannot be replaced, but also suffers constriction.

1. *Hernia cruralis.* Femoral hernia; or a protrusion behind Poupart's ligament. The passage through which the hernia descends is called by Gimbernat the *crural;* by Hey, the *femoral ring.*

2. *Hernia inguinalis.* Bubonocele, or hernia at the groin; hernia which protrudes through one or both abdominal rings. It is termed *complete* or *incomplete*, according as it protrudes through the external abdominal ring or not, and *direct* or *oblique*, according as it passes directly through the external abdominal ring, having escaped from the abdominal cavity through the conjoined tendon, or indirectly through the internal ring down the inguinal canal, and so through the external ring.

3. *Hernia congenita.* Congenital hernia; a variety of oblique inguinal hernia, resulting from the non-closure of the pouch of the peritoneum carried downwards into the scrotum by the testicle, during its descent in the fœtus.

4. *Hernia infantilis.* Encysted hernia; a sub-variety of the congenital, in which the pouch of the peritoneum forming the tunica vaginalis being closed above, admits of the hernia's passing into the scrotum, behind the tunica vaginalis.

5. *Hernia, obturator* or *thyroid.* Hernia through the obturator foramen which affords an exit to the artery and the nerve. The successful operation for the relief of this rare form of hernia is due to the diagnostic skill and surgical dexterity of the late Mr. Obré.

6. *Hernia, scrotalis.* Scrotal hernia; a term applied to all the varieties of inguinal hernia, when they have descended into the cavity of the scrotum. With reference to the *contents* of scrotal hernia, we have the terms *hernia enter-oscheocele* or *oschealis*, when omentum or intestine, or both, descend into the

scrotum; *epiploscheo-cele*, when omentum only descends; *steato-cele*, when sebaceous matter descends.

7. *Hernia, inguino-interstitial.* This term is applied by Dr. Goyraud to the form of hernia termed by most authors *incomplete inguinal*, and described by Boyer as *intra-inguinal.* The former term was considered objectionable, because, whatever may be their situation, when the viscera have escaped from the abdomen, the hernia is complete; the latter was also objectionable, because the inguinal canal does not always constitute the limits of the protruded viscera.

8. *Hernia phrenica* vel *diaphragmatica.* Diaphragmatic hernia; a protrusion of any portion of the contents of the abdomen through the triangular interval which exists between the sternal and the costal portions of the diaphragm at each side.

9. *Hernia ischiatica.* Hernia occurring at the ischiatic notch.

10. *Hernia perinealis.* Hernia of the perinæum, occurring, in men, between the bladder and the rectum, and in women, between the rectum and the vagina.

11. *Hernia pudendalis* vel *labialis.* Hernia which descends, between the vagina and the ramus ischii, into the labium.

12. *Hernia, retro-peritoneal.* Hernia in which the peritoneum covering the iliac fossa forms a pouch capable of receiving a portion of intestine. The pouch is termed "fossa iliaco-subfascialis."

13. *Hernia thyroïdalis.* Hernia of the foramen ovale.

14. *Hernia umbilicalis.* Omphalocele, or exomphalos. Hernia of the bowels at the umbilicus. It is called *pneumat-omphalos*, when owing to flatulency.

15. *Hernia vaginalis.* Elytrocele; or hernia occurring within the os externum, and blocking up the vagina.

16. *Hernia ventralis.* Hypogastrocele; or hernia occurring at any part of the front of the abdominal parietes, most frequently between the recti muscles.

17. *Hernia carnosa.* Sarcocele. A fleshy enlargement of the testis; a tumor seated in the scrotum.

18. *Hernia mesenterica et mesocolica.* Hernia through the lacerated mesentery, or mesocolon.

19. *Hernia of the intestines.* Hernia through a loop formed by adhesions, &c.

Terms suggestive of the *Contents of Hernia*, and synonymous with terms compounded of *-cele*, tumor.

20. *Hernia cerebri.* Encephalocele. Hernia of the brain.

21. *Hernia intestinalis.* Enterocele; containing intestine only.

22. *Hernia omentalis.* Epiplocele; containing a portion of omentum only. If both intestine and omentum contribute to the formation of the tumor, it is called *entero-epiplocele.*

23. *Hernia uteri.* Hysterocele. Hernia of the uterus.

24. *Hernia vesicalis.* Cystocele; or hernia of the bladder.

25. *Hernia corneæ.* Ceratocele, or hernia of the cornea; protrusion of the capsule of the aqueous humor through an ulcer of the cornea.

Misapplied Terms, denoting certain enlargements, unconnected with *Hernia*, but suggestive of *-cele.*

26. *Hernia bronchialis.* Bronchocele vera; goître aërien. A rare tumor, formed by protrusion of the mucous membrane through the cartilages of the larynx or the

rings of the trachea, and caused by violent exertion of the voice.

27. *Hernia gutturis.* Bronchocele, goître, or enlargement of the thyroid gland.

28. *Hernia humoralis.* Inflammatio testis, or swelled testis.

29. *Hernia sacci lacrymalis.* The name given by Beer to rupture of the lacrymal sac. It has been also called *mucocele.*

30. *Hernia varicosa.* Cirsocele ; or a varicose enlargement of the spermatic vein.

31. *Hernia ventosa,* or *flatulenta.* Pneumatocele ; or hernia distended with flatus.

HERNIO'TOMY (*hernia,* and τομή, section). The operation for strangulated hernia.

The *hernia-tome,* or hernia knife, is a blunt pointed bistoury with a very short cutting edge used for dividing the constricting band.

HERO'IC (ἥρως, a hero). A term applied to remedies or practice of a bold and startling character, adopted by the "heroes" of medicine.

HE'RPES (ἕρπω, to creep). *Ecphlysis herpes.* A cutaneous affection, characterized by an eruption of clustered vesicles upon inflamed patches of irregular size and form, and named from its *creeping* character. 1. *Catarrhal herpes ;* under this term are included *herpes labialis* and *præputialis ;* 2. *herpes zoster,* also called *zona* and *shingles,* is a different disease from catarrhal herpes ; it follows the distribution of one or more nerves, more especially found over the tract of the intercostal nerves ; *herpes iris,* or *erythema iris,* consists of a circular patch with a central bulla surrounded by concentric rings of vesicles on a somewhat inflamed base ; it is usually devoid of irritation. See *Zona.*

HERPE'TIC (ἑρπηστικός, disposed to creep, from ἕρπης, herpes). *Herpestic.* A term applied by Hippocrates to *spreading* eruptions.

HESPERI'DIUM. One of those fruits which, in common botanical language, is confounded with the word *Bacca,* but which indicates a different structure. It is a many-celled, superior, indehiscent fruit, with a tough separable rind, the seeds hardly losing their attachment when ripe, and the cells readily separating through the dissepiments. The orange is the type of the *hesperidium.*

HESSELLBACH'S TRIANGLE. A triangular space best seen on the inner surface of the anterior abdominal wall after opening the abdomen ; it is formed by the deep epigastric artery externally, the edge of the rectus muscle internally, and Poupart's ligament inferiorly, Through this space a direct inguinal hernia passes.

HE'TERO- (ἕτερος, other). A Greek term denoting *difference :—*

1. *Heter-acmy* (ἀκμή, acme). A term expressive of the phenomena observed in the arrangement of the reproductive organs of hermaphrodite plants, and described under the term *Protandry* and *Protogyny.*

2. *Heter-adelphia* (ἀδελφός, a brother). A term applied by Geoffrey St. Hilaire to union of the bodies of two fœtuses. In these cases, one fœtus generally attains its perfect growth ; the other remains undeveloped, or acephalous, maintaining a parasitic life upon its brother.

3. *Hetero-gamous* (γάμος, marriage). A term applied to plants whose inflorescence contains two or more sorts of flowers with reference to the stamens and pistils, as in aster.

4. *Hetero-geneous* (γένος, kind). A term used to denote substances, the parts of which are of different kinds. A compound substance is heterogeneous, as distinguished from an elementary substance, which is homogeneous. See *Homogeneous.*

5. *Hetero-genesis* (γένεσις, production). A mode of Biogenesis, by which the living parent was supposed to give rise to offspring which passed through a totally different series of states from those exhibited by the parent, and did not return into the cycle of the parent, the offspring being altogether, and permanently, unlike the parent. See *Homogenesis* and *Xenogenesis. Heterogenetic.* This term has been applied to those cases of puerperal fever in which the poison has been introduced from without. See *Autogenetic.*

6. *Hetero-logous formations* (λόγος, an account). A term applied to solid or fluid substances, different from any of the solids or fluids which enter into the healthy composition of the body. It is synonymous with the *hetero-plastic* matter of Lobstein. These morbid growths are *malignant*, as cancer; *non-malignant*, as tubercle.

7. *Hetero-merous* (μέρος, a part). Unrelated as to chemical composition. Isomorphous bodies may be heteromerous.

8. *Hetero-pathy* (πάθος, disease). The art of curing, founded on *differences*, by which one morbid condition is removed by inducing a different one. Compare *Homœopathy.*

9. *Hetero-phyllous* (φύλλον, a leaf). Differing in the form of leaf from other species of the same plant.

10. *Hetero-plasis* (πλάσις, formation). *Heteroplasia.* A structure different from, and opposite in nature to, a normal structure; a term employed by Lobstein in the same sense as that of *heterologous formation*, adopted by Carswell. The same writer applies the term *euplasis* to organizable matter, by which the tissues of the body are renewed. The term *heteroplasiæ* is synonymous with *pseudoplasmata*, Hebra's ninth class, consisting of cancer and tubercle.

11. *Hetero-plasty* (πλάσις, formation). An operation for transplanting certain parts of the skin borrowed from amputated members, and applying them for the purpose of obtaining cicatrization in other subjects. See *Autoplasty.*

12. *Hetero-rrhizous* (ῥίζα, a root). A term applied to the germination of cryptogamous plants, in which this function takes place from *any* part of the surface of the spore, as distinguished from *exorrhizal* and *endorrhizal* germination.

13. *Hetero-topia* (τόπος, place). The condition of being out of place, as of an organ occupying an abnormal position, as the heart being on the right instead of the left side of the thorax.

14. *Hetero-tropal* or *hetero-tropous* (τρέπω, to turn). That which has its direction across the body to which it belongs; a term applied to the embryo of the seed, as in primrose.

HEXAGY'NIA (ἕξ, six, γυνή, a female). A term applied to those orders of plants, in the Linnæan system, which have six styles in each flower.

HEXA'NDRIA (ἕξ, six, ἀνήρ, a man). The sixth class of the Linnæan system, including plants, with six stamens in each flower.

HEXATHYRI'DIUM VENA'RUM. *Polystoma sanguicola.* A

sterelminthous parasitic worm, infesting the venous blood. *H. pinguicola* is another species, infesting the ovary.

HEXYL (ἕξ, six, ὕλη, matter). The radical of caproic alcohol and other compounds, so called from its being the sixth in the series of homologous radicals.

HEY'S AMPUTATION. Amputation of the foot through the tarsometatarsal joints.

HIA'TUS FALLO'PII (*hiatus*, an opening, from *hiare*, to gape). An opening on the anterior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone; it leads into a canal which joins the aqueductus Fallopii.

HIBI'SCUS. A genus of malvaceous plants, the species of which are chiefly useful for the tenacity of their fibre. The species *abelmoschus*, so named from an Arabic term denoting musk-scented seeds, abounds in mucilage, and is employed in the process of clarifying. The seeds are said to be added to coffee in Arabia, and are used in India as a cordial medicine. This species is now often named *Abelmoschus moschatus*.

HICCOUGH. *Singultus*. Hiccup; a short, convulsive, and noisy inspiration, followed immediately by expiration, and occasioned by a sudden, involuntary, and momentary contraction of the diaphragm, with a simultaneous narrowing of the glottis.—*Tanner*. The name, perhaps, suggests the peculiar sound, and it corresponds with the French *hoquet* and the German *Schluken*, which are similarly suggestive.

HIDDEN SEIZURES. A term applied by Marshall Hall to obscure encephalic and spinal attacks, as those of an epileptoid character, which may be referred to trachelismus.

HIDRO'A (ἵδρωα, from ἱδρώς, sweat). A designation of the miliary vesicles usually termed *sudamina*. See *Hydroa*.

HIDRO'SIS (ἵδρωσις, a perspiring). Morbid increase of the perspiratory secretion from excited action of the sudoriparous glands, attended by inflammatory indications.

1. *Hidrosis simplex*. Subacute hidrosis; also called *sudatoria miliaris*, from its being usually accompanied by sudamina in the form of miliary vesicles on the skin.

2. *Hidrosis maligna*. Malignant hidrosis; also called *sudatoria maligna*, and probably identical with the Sweating Sickness of the sixteenth century.

HIDRO'TICA (ἱδρωτικός, sudorific, from ἱδρώς, ἱδρῶτος, sweat). *Sudorifics*. Medicines which cause perspiration.

HI'ERA PI'CRA (ἱερός, holy, πικρός, bitter). Holy bitters; "hickery pickery;" the *pulvis aloës et canellæ*, formerly called *hiera logadii*. It appears in the London Pharmacopœia of 1650 in the form of an electuary made of various drugs with honey.

HIGH OPERATION. The operation of removing a stone by opening the bladder above the pubes, as opposed to the operation through the perinæum.

HILTON'S MUSCLE. The *arytæno-epiglottideus inferior*, a muscle of the epiglottis, described by Hilton. Hilton, a Guy's surgeon, 1810–1878.

HI'LUM (the root of *ni-hilum*, *i.e.*, *ne hilum* and *nihil*). The least whit; a trifle; mostly used with a negation, *i.e.*, not the least —"neque proficit hilum," makes no progress whatever.

1. *Hilum of seeds*. The point of

the seed by which it is attached to the placenta. This is the *base* of the seed.

2. *Hilum lienis* (*lien*, the spleen). A fissure observed on the internal and concave surface of the spleen, through which the vessels enter and leave the substance of the organ.

3. *Hilum renale* (*renes*, the kidneys). A deep notch observed on the concave border of the kidney, leading to a cavity, or *sinus*, within the organ.

HINGE-JOINT. *Ginglymus*. A species of articulation, in which the bones move upon each other like hinges, as in the elbow, the knee, &c.

1. The *single hinge-joint* is that in which the nearly cylindrical head of one bone fits into a corresponding socket of the other. The only motion possible is in the direction of a plane perpendicular to the long axis of the cylinder, just as a door can only be made to move in one plane upon its hinges. The elbow is the best example of this joint in the human body.

2. The *double hinge-joint* is that in which the articular surfaces of each bone are concave in one direction, and convex in another, at right angles to the former. "A man," says Prof. Huxley, "seated in a saddle, is 'articulated' with the saddle by such a joint. For the saddle is concave from before backwards and convex from side to side, while the man presents to it the concavity of his legs astride, from side to side, and the convexity of his seat, from before backwards." The metacarpal bone of the thumb is articulated with the bone of the wrist, called *trapezium*, by a double hinge-joint.

HIP-DISEASE. Under this general term are confounded all the inflammatory affections incident to the coxo-femoral articulation. See *Coxalgia*.

HIPPO- (ἵππος, a horse). A term employed in composition with other terms, and relating generally to the *horse*, but probably, in some cases indicative merely of *large size*, as in hippomarathron, horse-fennel; hipposelinon, horse-parsley; hippolapathon, horse-sorrel, &c. See *Bou-*.

1. *Hippo-campus* (κάμπος, a sea-monster). 1. A monster, with horse's body and fish's tail. 2. A small sea-animal, the *sea-horse*. 3. The designation of two convolutions of the brain—the *hippo-campus minor*, situated in the posterior horn, and the *hippocampus major*, situated in the inferior or middle horn, of the ventricles of the brain. See *Cornu Ammonis*.

2. *Hippo-castanum* (κάστανα, chestnuts). The horse-chestnut, a species of *Æsculus*, said to have acquired its popular name from a custom observed among the Turks of grinding the nuts and mixing them with the provender given to horses which are broken-winded.

3. *Hippo-iatros* (ἰατρός, a physician). A horse-doctor; a veterinary surgeon. The term has an uncouth sound, but it is not entirely without authority, having been used by Anthemius in the sixth century.

4. *Hippo-lithus* (λίθος, a stone). The name of a concretion found in the intestines of horses, composed of ammoniacal phosphate of magnesia, derived from the husk of the oats on which they feed.

5. *Hippo-manes* (μαίνομαι, to be furious). 1. As an adjective, this term denotes an eagerness for the horse, applied to mares. 2. As a substantive it was applied, by Theocritus, to an Arcadian plant, apparently of the *spurge* kind of

which horses are madly fond, or which makes them mad. 3. It also denotes a small black fleshy substance on the forehead of a new-born foal, supposed to be usually eaten off by the dam, and eagerly sought to be used as a *philtre*. 4. Lastly, it is applied to a humor flowing from mares a-horsing, used for like purposes.—*L. and S. Lexicon.*

6. *Hippo-phagy* (φάγω, to eat). The consumption of horse-flesh by man, as food. The Tartars are hippophagous.

7. *Hipp-uric Acid* (οὖρον, urine). An acid found in large quantities in the urine of the horse, the cow, and other herbivorous animals. It has also been detected in human urine.

HIPPOCRATES'S SLEEVE. A kind of bag, made by uniting the opposite angles of a square piece of flannel, used as a strainer for syrups and decoctions.

HIPPOCRA'TIC FACE. A peculiar expression of the face, induced by death or protracted disease, as described by Hippocrates.

HIPPOCRA'TIC FINGER. A disease of the nail mentioned by Hippocrates as one of the consequences of empyema, but considered by Dr. Esbach, as a symptom of general cachexia, causing a local effect, viz., vascular degeneracy.

HIPP-URIS (ἵππουρις, from ἵππος, a horse, and οὐρά, a tail). Horse-tailed, decked with a horse's tail. The term is applied, in a substantive sense, to the water-plant *equisetum*, or mare's tail; and, in anatomy, to the final division of the spinal marrow, also termed *cauda equina*, or horse's tail, from the division of the nerves which issue from it.

HI'PPUS PUPI'LLÆ (ἵππος, a horse; an unknown sea-fish, mentioned by Pliny, supposed to be a small crab). A repeated dilatation and alternate contraction of the eye, caused by a spasmodic affection of the iris, and occurring in amaurosis.

HIPS or HEPS (*heaps*, Saxon, literally hedge-berries). The ripe fruit of the *Rosa canina*, or dog-rose, chiefly used for making the confection of that name.

HI'RCIN (*hircus*, a goat). A substance contained in the fat of the goat and sheep, yielding, by saponification, *hircic acid*.

HIRSUTE and HISPID. Terms applied, in descriptive botany, to surfaces covered with long hairs, the latter term denoting the greater rigidity. Bearded men are termed *hirsute*, but not hispid. The body of the Nereïds was *hispid*—with scales.

HIRSU'TIES (*hirsutus*, shaggy). *Trichosis hirsuta.* Shagginess; augmented formation or *abnormal quantity* of hair in parts naturally occupied by hair. See *Nævi-pilosi.*

HIRU'DO. The Latin term for the leech, a genus of Annulose animals, or red-blooded worms, of Cuvier, which live by sucking the blood of other animals. See *Sanguisuga.*

HISTOGE'NESIS (ἱστός, a tissue or web, γένεσις, generation). The generation or development of the tissues of the body.

HISTO'LOGY (ἱστός, a web, λόγος, an account). That branch of Morphology which is specially occupied with the investigation of minute or microscopical tissues, the ultimate structure of the component parts of plants and animals, without reference to the form or size of the parts which they compose.

HISTRIO'NIC (*histrio*, a stage-player). *Mimisch.* A term applied by German writers to affections of the muscles of expression, inducing spasm and paralysis.

HI'VES. The popular name in the north of England, and in some parts of Scotland, for a vesicular eruption, shaped like a *bee-hive*, applied to a dispersed form of herpes, to modified variola, and to varicella.

HOANGNAN BARK. A bark obtained from a species of *Strychnos*, recommended from China as a remedy against hydrophobia. It is supposed to depend for any activity it may possess upon the presence of strychnia, which it contains together with brucia. This is rather curious in the face of curare being reputed as an antidote to strychnia. — *Ph. Journal.*

HODGE'S PESSARY. An oblong-shaped pessary which, when viewed sideways, is seen to be bent into the shape of an old-fashioned *s*, thus *ſ*; it is made of vulcanite, rubber, &c.

HODGKIN'S DISEASE. See *Lymphadenoma.*

HOLMGREN'S WOOLS. Skeins of Berlin wool of various colours and various shades of the same colour; they are used for testing colour vision.

HOLOBLA'STIC (ὅλος, whole, βλαστός, a growth). A term applied to an ovum when the whole yolk is involved in the process of segmentation for the formation of the embryo. See *Meroblastic.*

HOMA'TROPIN. An alkaloid obtained from atropin. It is a mydriatic, its action being more rapid than, but not so lasting as, that of atropin.

HOMBERG'S PHOSPHORUS. Ignited muriate of lime. After being heated, it shines in the dark. See *Phosphorus.*

HOMBERG'S PYRO'PHORUS (πῦρ, fire, φέρω, to bring). A mixture of alum and brown sugar, which takes fire on exposure to the air. A more convenient mixture is made with three parts of lamp-black, four of burnt alum, and eight of carbonate of potash.

HOMBERG'S SEDATIVE SALT. A name for boracic acid, which appears, however, to possess no sedative property.

HOMŒOMO'RPHOUS (ὅμοιος, similar, μορφή, form). *Homologous.* Having the same form, as descriptive of a tumor which is identical with some of the normal tissues of the body; and of crystalline forms which are similar in unlike chemical compounds.

HOMŒO'PATHY (ὅμοιος, similar, πάθος, disease). The art of curing founded on *resemblances*, introduced by Samuel Hahnemann. The principle is, that every disease is curable by such medicines as would produce, in a healthy person, symptoms similar to those which characterize the given disease. The Latin expression is "similia similibus curantur," in opposition to the "contraria contrariis"—*allopathy* or *heteropathy.*

HOMŒOPLA'SIÆ (ὅμοιος, similar, πλάσις, conformation). Similar structures; a term synonymous with *neoplasmata*, comprising diseases which depend upon a morbid distribution of normal tissues.

HOMOGE'NEOUS (ὁμογενής, of the same race or family). This term denotes substances made up of parts possessing the same properties. *Heterogeneous*, on the contrary, denotes that the parts are of different qualities: thus, in minerals, sandstone is a *homoge-*

neous, granite a *heterogeneous* body.

HOMOGE'NESIS (*ὁμός*, the same, *γένεσις*, production). A mode of Biogenesis, by which the living parent gives rise to offspring, which passes through the same cycle of changes as itself—like gives rise to like. See *Heterogenesis*.

HOMOGE'NS (*ὁμογενής*, of the same race or family). A division of exogenous plants which differ in the structure of their wood from other exogens, and approach that of some endogens: thus, there is no successive deposition of concentric zones, but there is merely one zone of woody matter, at whatever age they may have arrived. They are named, therefore, from the homogeneity of their wood, as the menispermaceæ, &c.

HOMO'GENY and HOMO'PLASY (*ὁμός*, the same, *γένος*, race; *πλάσις*, a moulding). Two terms proposed by Prof. Ray Lankester to supersede the term "homology," with reference to the doctrine of the "evolution" of all existing species of organisms from different pre-existent forms.

1. On this view, only those organs in different animals are "homogenous," which owe their resemblances to genetic community of origin; or, in other words, to their having had "a single representative in a common ancestor."

2. On the other hand, Mr. Lankester asserts that when "identical or nearly similar forces, or environments, act on two or more parts of an organism *which are nearly or exactly alike*, the resulting modifications of the various parts will be exactly or nearly alike;" and, further, that "if, instead of similar parts in the same organism, we suppose the same forces to act on parts in two organisms, *which parts are exactly or nearly alike*, and sometimes homogenetic, the resulting correspondences called forth in the several parts of the two organisms will be nearly or exactly alike." For agreements produced in this way the term "homoplasy" is proposed.—*H. A. Nicholson.*

HOMO'LOGOUS SERIES (*ὁμόλογος*, agreeing). A term applied to a series of organic bodies, the members of which differ in composition by the same number of equivalents of the same elements. The alcohols present a homologous series, and its members are said to be *homologues* or homologous with one another.

HO'MOLOGUE (*ὁμόλογος*, agreeing). *Homotype.* According to Owen, a "homologue" is "the same organ in different animals under every variety of form and function." In other words, those organs or parts in different animals are *homologous*, which agree with one another morphologically in their fundamental *structure*, quite irrespective of their *analogy*, which denotes a correspondence of *functions*. Thus the arm of man, the fore-leg of the dog, and the wing of a bird, are constructed upon the same morphological type, and are therefore homologous. See *Homology, Doctrine of*, and compare *Analogue*.

HOMO'LOGY, DOCTRINE OF (*ὁμολογία*, agreement). That branch of anatomical science which investigates the correspondence of parts and of plan in the construction of animals. The great aim of Prof. Owen's works on Homological Anatomy appears to be to put an end to the old controversy, so long maintained, on the assumption that a special adaptation of parts was incompatible with a common type of construction.

1. *Special homology* relates to the correspondence of parts in different animals. Thus, the wing of a bird is the *homologue* of the arm of a man, or of the fore-leg of a horse; the "os quadratum" of a bird is the *homologue* of the "os tympanicum" of the tortoise, or of the "auditory process of the temporal bone" of man.

2. *Serial homology* relates to the correspondence of parts in the same animal. Thus, the wing of a bird is the *homologue*, in one segment of its body, of the leg of a bird in another segment; the frontal bone is in this sense the homologue of the occipital bone; the right neurapophysis is the homologue of the left neurapophysis in the same segment of a vertebra. The arm is the homologue of the leg, the humerus of the femur, the radius of the tibia, the ulna of the fibula.

3. *General homology* relates to correspondences of parts viewed with reference to the ideal archetype of the vertebrate skeleton. Thus, the arm is the "diverging appendage" of its segment; the superoccipital bone is the "neural spine;" the exoccipital bone, or "condyloid part of the occipital bone," in the human subject, is the "neurapophysis;" the "basioccipital bone," or "basilar process of the occipital bone," is the "centrum," or "body," of its segment.

4. *Lateral homology* consists in the structural identity of the parts on the two sides of the body in any given animal. When this identity is complete, the animal becomes "bilaterally symmetrical;" or, in other words, exhibits similar and symmetrical parts on the two sides of the body.

HOMOMO'RPHISM (*ὁμός*, similar, *μορφή*, form). A term applied to a phenomenon observed both in the animal and the vegetable kingdom, in which families widely removed from one another in their fundamental structure, nevertheless present a singular and sometimes extremely close resemblance; this phenomenon occurs in the case of the hydroid zoophytes and the polyzoa, or sea-mosses, which have often been classed together.

HO'MONYM; HO'MOTYPE (*ὁμός*, the same, *ὄνομα*, name; *τύπος*, type). These terms denote, in anatomy, a correlation of parts: the frontal bone is the *homonym* or *homotype* of the superoccipital bone, the humerus of the femur, &c. It is the aim of *serial homology* to determine homonymous or homotypal relations.

HOMO'TROPAL (*ὁμός*, the same, *τρόπος*, a turn). *Homotropous.* Having the same direction as the body to which it belongs, but not being straight; a term applied to the embryo of the seed.

HONEY. *Mel.* A vegetable juice, collected from the nectaries of flowers by the Apis mellifica, or Honey-bee. With vinegar, it forms *oxymel;* diluted with water, it undergoes the vinous *fermentation*, and yields *hydromel*, or mead. *Virgin-honey* is honey wrought by the young bees which have never swarmed, and which runs from the comb without heat or pressure. *Honey-water* is a mixture of essences coloured with saffron, to which a little honey is sometimes added. See *Mel.*

HONEY-DEW. A sweetish substance ejected by very small insects, called aphides, upon the leaves of plants, and vulgarly supposed to be caused by a *blight*, or some disease of the plant. There is another kind of *honey-dew*, observed only at particular times, and in certain states of the atmosphere, hanging occa-

sionally in drops from the points of the leaves of plants; its cause is not known.

HOOKED WORMS. *Acanthocephala.* An order of *Entozoa* or Intestinal worms, found in most of the lower animals, and characterized by an elongated, round body, and a proboscis furnished with *hooks* or spicula, arranged in rows.

HOOPING-COUGH. *Whooping-cough.* A convulsive cough, consisting of a long series of forcible expirations, followed by a deep, loud, sonorous inspiration, and repeated more or less frequently during each paroxysm. It is popularly known in England as whooping-cough, kink-cough, and chin-cough; in France, as coqueluche; in Germany, as Keuchhusten and Stickhusten, from the sonorous inspiration which marks it; and technically as *tussis convulsiva* and *pertussis.*

HOP. The dried strobile of the *Humulus lupulus,* or Hop-plant. It contains about 10 per cent. of *lupulin.*

HOPE. A term in phrenology, indicative of a disposition to expect future good, and to believe in the possibility of whatever the other faculties desire. Its organ is, according to phrenologists, situated on each side of that of Veneration.

HORDE'OLUM (*hordeum,* barley). A stye, or small boil, occurring upon the edge of the eye-lid, and involving a Meibomian gland. It is named from its resemblance in size and firmness to a *barley-corn.*

HO'RDEUM DECORTICA'TUM. *Hordeum perlatum* (!). Pearl-barley; the grains of *Hordeum distichon,* decorticated and rounded in a mill. The farina obtained by grinding pearl-barley to powder is called *patent barley.*

1. *Hordeum mundatum.* Cleansed barley; Scotch, hulled, or pot-barley, consisting of the grains deprived of their husk by a mill. The farina obtained by grinding Scotch barley constitutes *barley-meal.*

2. *Hordein.* The principle of barley; a modification of starch.

HOREHOUND. The vernacular name of *Marrubium vulgare,* a labiate plant common in this country. The officinal part is the leaves, the chief constituents of which are a bitter extractive, with a volatile oil, and probably some astringent matter. Ten pounds of leaves yield four pounds of extract.

HORN. A substance consisting chiefly of keratin.

HORN, CUTANEOUS. *Cornu humanum.* A horny substance consisting generally of the desiccated secretion of a follicular cyst of the skin. It also occurs as a localized hypertrophy of the horny epidermis.

HORN-POCK. A term applied to the varioloid form of small-pox, in which the vesicles shrivel and dry up, presenting a *horny* appearance. See *Pearl-Pock.*

HORN-SILVER. *Luna cornea.* The chloride of silver; the term is derived from its forming a gray, semi-transparent mass, which may be cut with a knife, and much resembles horn.

1. *Horn-Lead.* Plumbum corneum; the chloride of lead, a semi-transparent mass, resembling horn.

2. *Horn-quicksilver.* A natural protochloride of quicksilver; it has a white horn-like appearance.

HORNER'S MUSCLE. The *tensor tarsi,* a small slip of the orbicularis palpebrarum muscle, noticed by Horner of Pennsylvania, in 1827.

HORNY MATTER. One of the proximate principles of organic

nature. There are two varieties, the membranous and the compact. 1. The *membranous* constitutes the epidermis and the epithelium, or lining membrane of the vessels, the intestines, the pulmonary cells, &c. 2. The *compact* forms hair, horn, nails, &c. See *Keratin.*

HORO'PTER (ὅρος, a limit, ὀπτήρ, a spy). "The aggregate of all those points in space which are projected on to corresponding points of the retina."—*Foster.*

HORRIPILA'TIO (*horripilare*, to bristle with hairs; from *horrere*, to stand on end, and *pilus*, a hair). A bristling of the hair, occasioned by cold or terror; also called "goose-skin," and the "standing of the hair on end." It arises from contraction of the muscular fibres connected with the hair-sacs. See *Cutis Anserina.*

HORSE-RADISH. The vernacular name of *Cochlearia Armoracia;* a Cruciferous plant, the fresh root of which is officinal. The term *horse*, as an epithet, in this case, is a Grecism, as also in *horse*-mint, *horse*-chestnut, &c.; the same may be said of the term *bull*, in *bull*-rush, &c.: these terms are derived from ἵππος and βοῦς, respectively, which merely denote *greatness.* The terms *ox*-eye, *ox*-tongue, &c., are familiar to botanists. See *Hippo-.*

HORSE-SHOE KIDNEY. A term applied to the two glands when united by a flat band of true renal tissue extending across the vertebral column.

HORTICULTURAL INK. An *indelible ink* for writing on zinc or brass labels, made by dissolving bichloride of platinum in distilled water.

HORTUS SICCUS (a dry garden). An emphatic appellation given to a collection of specimens of plants, carefully dried and preserved. A more general term is *herbarium.*

HOSPITAL GANGRENE. *Gangræna nosocomiorum.* "Sloughing phagedæna, occurring endemically in hospitals." A combination of humid gangrene with phagedænic ulceration; also termed *phagedæna gangrænosa*, putrid or malignant ulcer, hospital sore, sloughing phagedæna, &c. It is supposed by Koch to be due to the presence in the diseased tissue of numerous micrococci.

HOUDIN'S REGULATOR. An apparatus for correcting the variation of the electric current in the production of the arc light.

HOUR-GLASS CONTRACTION. An irregular and transverse contraction of the uterus, in which it assumes the form of an hour-glass.

HOUSEMAID'S KNEE. *Byrsa patellæ amplificata.* Inflammation and enlargement of the bursa patellæ, arising from effusion, which is occasioned by pressure from kneeling. See *Miner's Elbow.*

HOUSTON'S FOLDS. Oblique folds, three in number, of the mucous membrane of the rectum; they may interfere with the introduction of a bougie.

HOWARD'S OR JEWEL'S HYDRO-SUBLIMATE. A *patent calomel*, prepared by exposing the salt in the act of sublimation to aqueous vapour, and receiving it in water. It is lighter than common calomel, in the proportion of three to five, and cannot contain any corrosive sublimate.

HOWARD'S METHOD. A method of applying artificial respiration. The body is placed with the face upwards and a cushion under the back, so that the head is lower than the abdomen, the arms being held back over the head; pressure

is made with both hands over the lower ribs inwards and upwards at intervals of three or four seconds, the operator kneeling over the patient, so as to bring his whole weight to bear on the points of applied pressure.

HOWSHIP'S LACUNÆ. Small pits seen in bone undergoing absorption; they are occupied by large polynucleated cells called *osteoclasts*.

HUM, VENOUS. *Bruit de diable.* A peculiar sound heard in anæmia on auscultating the large veins of the neck.

HUME'S TEST. A test for arsenious acid, consisting of the *ammonia-nitrate of silver.* If a solution of this substance be mixed with a solution of arsenious acid, a yellow arsenite of silver is precipitated, and nitrate of ammonia remains in solution.

HU'MERUS. The large bone forming the arm, and extending from the shoulder to the elbow.

Humero-cubitalis. Another name for the *brachialis anticus* muscle of the anterior humeral region.

HUMIC ACID (*humus*, vegetable mould). *Ulmic acid.* A brownish-black substance occurring in vegetable mould and liquids containing decomposing vegetable substances.

HUMID TETTER, or SCALL. The popular name of *Eczema*, the ecphlysis eczema of Mason Good, or heat-eruption.

HU'MILIS (humble). A name given to the *rectus inferior*, from the expression of *humility* which the action of this muscle imparts.

HU'MOR (*humere*, to be moist, from *humus*, the ground). A humour, or moisture; an aqueous substance. The terms "good humour" and "bad humour" are derived from the old "humoral" pathology, according to which there were four principal moistures or "humors" in the natural body, viz. blood, choler, phlegm, and melancholy, on the due proportion and combination of which the disposition of body and of mind depends. See *Temperament.*

HUMORAL PATHO'LOGY. A system in medicine, which attributed all diseases to morbid changes in the four elementary *humors* or fluid parts of the body, without assigning any influence to the state of the solids. Thus blood produced phlegmon, bile produced erysipelas, &c.

HUMO'RIC (*humor*, a humour). A term applied by M. Piorry to a peculiar sound, produced on percussion, by the stomach, when that organ contains much air and liquid. It resembles the *metallic tinkling* of Laennec.

HUMORS OF THE EYE. Two watery or semi-fluid substances, one of which, the *aqueous*, distends the corneal chamber, while the other, the *vitreous*, fills the sclerotic chamber of the eye-ball. They are separated from each other by the crystalline lens.

HUMUS. Vegetable mould; the chief part of the organic matter of soils. It is said to contain *humic*, *ulmic*, and *geic acid.*

HUNTERIAN CHANCRE. See *Chancre.*

HUNTERIAN OPERATION. The name given to the operation for aneurysm adopted by Hunter, who applied the ligature at a considerable distance from the aneurysmal sac, so as to diminish the risk of hæmorrhage and admit of the artery being more readily secured, should such accident occur. John Hunter, the celebrated English anatomist, 1728–1793.

HUNTER'S CANAL. The space between the great and long adductors

of the thigh and the vastus externus muscle, which is bridged over by a portion of the fascia lata; the femoral vessels run through it on their way to the back of the thigh.

HUTCHINSON'S TEETH. The notched narrowed central upper incisors; the deformity is characteristic of congenital syphilis.

HUYGEN'S PRINCIPLE. This applies to the propagation of waves of sound and light, and is thus stated: "The disturbance at any point of a wave-front is the resultant of the separate disturbances which the different portions of the same wave-front in any one of its earlier positions would have occasioned if acting singly."

HY'ALINE (ὕαλος, glass). Glassy; a term applied to cartilage, in which the cells are rounded or oval, and the matrix devoid of fibres.

HY'ALOID (ὕαλος, glass, εἶδος, likeness). Vitriform or glass-like; a designation of a variety of *cancer* in which the morbid product resembles glass.

1. *Hyaloid membrane.* The Greek name of the vitriform, transparent, or glass-like membrane which encloses the vitreous humor of the eye.

2. *Hyaloiditis.* Inflammation of the hyaloid membrane. *Hyalitis*, a term sometimes used, is inflammation of glass!

HY'ALOPLASM (ὕαλος, glass, πλάσμα, anything formed). That portion of the cell contents which occupies the meshes of the network or *spongioplasm.*

HYBERNA'TION (*hyberna*, winter-quarters for soldiers; from *hyems*, winter). A reptile state of the functions, which occurs in some animals in winter, as the bat, hedge-hog, dormouse, hamster, &c. Compare *Diurnation.*

HYBO'SIS; HYBO'MA (ὖβος, the bunch or hump of a camel). The former of these terms denotes a *making* hump-backed; the latter, a hump—now *made.* (See *Preface*, par. 2.) The latter is the *hyboma scoliosis* of Swediaur, the *rhachybia* of Good.

HY'BRID (*hybrida, hibrida*, and *ibrida*). A common term for animals and plants produced from two different species, but unable to continue the characters of both parents.

HYDA'TID (ὑδατίς, a watery vesicle, from ὕδωρ, water). A pellucid cyst, containing a transparent fluid, developed in a cavity or tissue of the human body, &c. The term is now used to designate a larval entozoon, the immature form of tænia echinococcus. The following terms were formerly in use:—

1. *Hydatis acephalocystis* (α, priv., κεφαλή, the head, κύστις, a bladder). The headless hydatid, or bladder-worm.

4. *Hydatis cœnurus* (κοινός, common, οὐρά, a tail). The hydatid containing several animals grouped together, and terminating in one tail.

3. *Hydatis cysticercus* (κύστις, a bladder, κέρκος, a tail). The bladder-tailed hydatid.

4. *Hydatis ditrachyceros* (δίς, twice, τραχύς, rough, κέρας, a horn). The hydatid furnished with a rough bifurcated horn.

5. *Hydatis echinococcus* (ἐχῖνος, a hedge-hog, κόκκος, a grain). The round, rough, granular hydatid.

6. *Hydatis polycephalus* (πολύς, many, κεφαλή, the head). The many-headed hydatid.

7. To these may be added a white encysted body, which Raspail names the *ovuliger of the joint of the wrist*, and considers as a new genus, intermediate between the cysticercus and the cœnurus.

HY'DATISM (ὑδατισμός, the

noise of water in the body of a dropsical person). The sounding of fluid effused into a cavity of the body.

HY'DATOID (ὕδωρ, ὕδατος, water, εἶδος, likeness). Water-like; as the membrane enclosing the aqueous humor, or the aqueous humor itself.

HY'DERUS (ὕδερος, like ὕδρωψ, dropsy; from ὕδωρ, water). Literally, water-flux; a name given by the Greeks to diabetes, which was also called urinal dropsy, urinary diarrhœa, and dipsacus, from its accompanying thirst.

HYDR-, HYDRO- (ὕδωρ, ὕδατος, water). A prefix generally denoting the presence of *water* in definite proportions; but, owing to the changes of nomenclature, it sometimes denotes the presence of *hydrogen* in certain chemical compounds, as *hydro*-bromic acid, *hydr*-iodic acid, &c.

HYDR-ACIDS. *Hydro-acids.* A class of acid compounds, into which *hydrogen* enters, but which contain no oxygen; as the hydro-chloric, the hydro-cyanic, &c. See *Oxyacids.*

HYDRÆ'MIA (ὕδωρ, water, αἷμα, blood). A watery state of the blood. Synonymous terms are *spanhæmia*, *olighæmia*, &c.

Hydræmic œdema. An œdema nearly allied to inflammatory œdema; it is probably due to some change in the wall of the vessel, and the blood contained therein.

HY'DRAGOGUES (ὕδωρ, water, ἀγωγός, expeller). Cathartics or diuretics supposed to be capable of expelling *serum* which has been effused into any part; or, generally, of producing *liquid* evacuations.

HY'DRAMIDES. A class of organic compounds which may be described as *diamides*, derived from the action of ammonia upon the aldehydes.

HYDRA'MNIOS (ὕδωρ, water, ἄμνιον, the amnion). A morbid accumulation of the liquor amnii.

HYDRARGY'RIA (ὑδράργυρος, *hydrargyrum*, mercury). *Eczema mercuriale.* A form of the eczema rubrum, differing from this variety of eczema only in its supposed exciting cause—the use of mercury. Its synonyms are *erythema mercuriale*, erythema vesiculare, erythema ichorosum, and *mercurial lepra.*

HYDRA'RGYRUM (ὑδράργυρος of the Greeks, from ὕδωρ, water, and ἄργυρος, silver). Mercury or quicksilver; formerly called *argentum vivum et liquidum;* a liquid metal occurring in the metallic state, but obtained chiefly from the native sulphide, or cinnabar.

The *British Pharmacopœia* of 1867 presents some changes in the names of the mercurial preparations: thus the bichloride or corrosive sublimate is now the *perchloride*, the chloride or calomel being the *subchloride* of mercury. See *Mercury.*

HYDRARTHRO'SIS (ὕδωρ, water, ἄρθρον, a joint). *Hydrarthrus.* White swelling; dropsy of an articulation, from an accumulation of a fluid partaking in various degrees of the characters of serum and synovia; generally occurring in the knee-joint; the *spina ventosa* of the Arabian writers. It is also called *hydrops articuli.*

HYDRA'STIS CANADENSIS. *Golden Seal.* One of the Thalamifloræ. The plant contains berberine and hydrastin. The extract is very bitter. Pure hydrastin is an anti-periodic.

HY'DRATES (ὕδωρ, water).

Chemical compounds of solid bodies and water, or its elements in the proportion to form water, still retaining the solid form, as sulphur, soap, slaked lime, &c. These are also termed *hydroxures*, and *hydroxides*. When there is more than one atom of water, prefixes are employed, as *bin-aqueous*, *ter-hydrate*, &c.

HYDRA'TION (ὕδωρ, water). An unclassical word for the determination of the amount of water in a chemical extract. *Water of hydration* is the water chemically combined with some substance to form a hydrate. See *Constitutional Water*.

HYDR-ENCE'PHALOCELE (ὕδωρ, water, ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, κήλη, tumor). Literally, watery brain-tumor; a serous tumor occasioned by a hernial protrusion of brain through a fissure of the cranium.

HYDR-ENCEPHA'LOID (ὕδωρ, water, ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, εἶδος, likeness). A term applied to affections which *resemble hydrencephalus*, but arise from intestinal disorder and exhaustion.

HYDR-E'NTEROCELE (ὕδωρ, water, ἔντερα, the bowels, κήλη, a tumor). Hydrocele, or dropsy of the scrotum, complicated with intestinal hernia.

HY'DROA (ὕδωρ, water). An accumulation of water or serous fluid under the epidermis. A disease of the skin in which there occur small bullæ filled with a seropurulent fluid, and surrounded by a zone of inflamed skin. See *Hidroa*.

HYDRO-ADENI'TIS (ὕδωρ, water, and *adenitis*, inflammation of a gland). A term for minute inflammatory tumors on the skin, supposed to originate in inflammation of the sudatory glands.

HYDROBILI'RUBIN. Same as *urobilin*. See *Bile Pigments*.

HYDRO-BROMIC ACID. A gaseous compound of bromine and hydrogen, composed of equal volumes of bromine vapour and hydrogen. *Hydro-bromic ether* is another name for bromide of ethyl.

HYDRO-CA'RBON GAS. The name given to the mixed gases which are generated from water, and certain substances that are rich in hydrocarbons, as tar, resin, fats, oils, and the better kinds of cannel-coal.

HYDRO-CARBONS. *Hydrocarburets*. A general term for compounds of hydrogen and carbon, comprising most of the inflammable gases, many of the essential oils, naphthas, &c.

HYDRO-CA'RDIA (ὕδωρ, water, καρδία, the heart). *Hydro-peri cardia*. Dropsy of the pericardium.

HY'DRO-CELE (ὑδροκήλη, from ὕδωρ, water, κήλη, a tumor). Originally, any tumor containing water. The term now denotes—

1. A collection of serum in the tunica vaginalis, or in the cord. See *Hæmatocele*.

2. Anasarcous tumor of the scrotum, termed *œdematous* hydrocele, or the *hydrocele by infiltration* of the French.

3. Hydrocele of the *spermatic* or *seminal cord*, which is *diffused*, involving the surrounding cellular substance; or *encysted*, the cellular substance being unaffected.

4. *Spina bifida*, also termed *hydrocele spinalis*.

HYDRO-CE'PHALUS (ὕδωρ, water, κεφαλή, the head). *Hydrops capitis*. This term, which would properly be written *hydr-encephalus*, from ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, denotes dropsy of the brain or water on the head. It is named *internal* when it occurs within the ventricles,

and *external* when, if ever, between the membranes covering the brain. When congenital, or when arising slowly from constitutional causes, it is termed *chronic* hydro-cephalus.

Hydro-cephaloid disease. This term, more correctly named *hydrencephaloid* disease, is a spurious form of hydro-cephalus, which it resembles in its early appearances, but it is a fatal error to mistake the spurious for the real form.

Hydro-cephalus acutus. Another name for tubercular meningitis.

HYDRO-CHLO'RIC ACID. *Chlorhydric acid.* The only known compound of chlorine and hydrogen; also called muriatic acid and spirits of salts.

HYDRO-CHLO'RIC ETHER. An ether which has received the various names of chlorydic, marine, and muriatic ether, and, hypothetically, *chloride of ethyl.*

HYDRO-CYA'NIC ACID. *Hydrogen cyanide.* A gaseous compound of hydrogen and cyanogen, commonly called *prussic acid.* The hydrocyanic acid of Scheele contains 5 per cent. by weight of real acid; but the dilute acid of the pharmacopœia contains only 2 per cent.

Diluted hydrocyanic acid. "Hydrocyanic acid dissolved in water, and constituting 2 per cent. by weight of the solution."—*Br. Ph.*

HYDRO-CY'STIS (ὕδωρ, water, κύστις, a bladder). A water-bladder; a cyst containing a watery or serous fluid; a hydatid; also, saccated ascites.

HYDRO-FERROCY'ANIC ACID. A term synonymous with *ferrocyanide of hydrogen*, just as chloride of hydrogen is termed hydrochloric acid, and bromide of hydrogen, hydrobromic acid.

HYDRO-FLUO'RIC ACID. A compound of fluorine with hydrogen, exactly analogous with the hydrochloric, hydrobromic, and hydriodic acids. In accordance with the theory of Lavoisier, that the acidifying principle of all acids was oxygen, this compound was called *fluoric acid*, and that which is now termed fluoride of calcium (fluor or Derbyshire spar) was denominated *fluate of lime.*

HY'DRO-GEN (ὕδωρ, water, γεννάω, to generate). The "water-former;" a gas known by the names *inflammable air*, phlogiston, and phlogisticated air, in times when water was considered a simple substance, but now named from the *formation of water* which results on inflaming a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen gases, in the proportion of two volumes of the former to one of the latter gas.

Hydrogen, a gaseous metal! Submitted to a pressure equal to 650 atmospheres, and allowed to escape, the hydrogen presented the form of a *liquid* jet, having a steel blue colour. This jet suddenly became intermittent, and "a hail of *solid* particles fell with a crackling noise upon the ground."

HYDROGE'NIUM. A term introduced by Graham in his researches on the occlusion of hydrogen by palladium. He was led to infer the existence of an alloy of palladium and hydrogen gas condensed to a solid form which he called *hydrogenium.*

HYDRO'LATA (ὕδωρ, water). *Aquæ medicatæ.* Medicated or distilled waters, obtained by submitting fresh, salted, or dried vegetables, or their essential oils, to distillation with water; or by diffusing the essential oils through water.

HYDRO'LOGY (ὕδωρ, water, λόγος, an account). A description of the quality of waters, as medicinal agents.

HYDROLY'TIC (ὕδωρ, water, λύσις, a loosening). Water loosening, water decomposing. The *hydrolytic ferments* are those which, when grown in a medium, give rise to products of decomposition which readily unite with water.

HY'DRO-MEL (ὕδωρ, water, μέλι, honey). Honey diluted with water; also called mulsum, melicratum, and aqua mulsa. When fermented, it becomes *mead*. Metheglin wine is called *hydromel vinosum*.

HYDRO-METER (ὕδωρ, water, μέτρον, a measure). A measurer (specific gravity understood) of water. This instrument has received various names: as graduated for alcoholic liquors, it is specially termed *alcoholimeter;* for milk, *lactometer;* for sugar, *saccharometer*, &c. In all, the principle of construction is the same; and is founded on the obvious property possessed by a body floating in a liquid of sinking or rising, in proportion as the liquid in which it floats is heavier or lighter; or, in other words, possesses a greater or less amount of specific gravity. For urine, the hydrometer is graduated 1·000 to 1·060, so as to exhibit at once the specific gravity.

HYDRO-ME'TRA (ὕδωρ, water, μήτρα, the uterus). *Hydrops uteri*. Dropsy of the womb; a rare disease.

HYDR-O'MPHALUM (ὕδωρ, water, ὀμφαλος, umbilicus). *Hydrops umbilicalis*. A tumor of the umbilicus, containing serum.

HYDRO-MYELOCELE (ὕδωρ, water, μυελός, marrow, κήλη, tumor). A form of spina bifida where the fluid collects in and distends the central canal of the spinal cord with the surrounding nerve tissue.

HYDRO-NEPHRO'SIS (ὕδωρ, water, νεφρός, the kidney). *Hydrops renum*. "A dilatation of the pelvis and glandular substance of the kidney into one or more cysts by retained secretion."—*Nom. of Dis.*

HYDRO-O'XALIC ACID. *Oxalhydric acid*. An acid procured by the action of nitric acid on sugar; also termed *saccharic acid*.

HYDRO-PATHY (ὕδωρ, water, πάθος, affection). The Water-cure; a mode of treating diseases by the internal and external use of cold water, &c. The term *hydrotherapeia* would be preferable.

HYDRO-PEDE'SIS (ὕδωρ, water, πήδησις, a leaping). *Ephidrosis*. A violent breaking out of sweat.

HYDRO-PERICA'RDIUM (ὕδωρ, water, περικάρδιον, the pericardium). *Hydrops pericardii*. Dropsy of the pericardium; effusion of serum into the pericardium, or external fibro-serous covering of the heart. It is termed *active*, when it results from inflammatory action in the pericardium; *passive*, when it occurs from obstruction to the circulation.

HYDRO-PHO'BIA (ὕδωρ, water, φόβος, fear). Canine madness; a disease due to inoculation with a specific poison residing in the saliva of a rabid animal, and characterized by spasms of the muscles of deglutition and respiration. The name is derived from the *dread of water*, or more correctly from the *fear of spasm caused by the attempt to drink water or any other fluid*.

HYDR-OPHTHA'LMIA (ὕδωρ, water, ὀφθαλμός, the eye). *Hydrops oculi*. Dropsy of the vitreous humor of the eye, causing enlargement of the globe, with loss of sight. See *Buphthalmia*.

HYDRO-PHY'SOCELE (ὕδωρ, water, φυσάω, to inflate, κήλη, tumor). *Hydro-pneumatocele*. Her-

nia complicated] with hydrocele; hernia containing water and gas.

HYDRO'PICA (ὕδρωψ, the dropsy). Medicines which relieve or cure dropsy.

HYDRO-PLEURI'TIS (ὕδωρ, water, πλευρῖτις, pleurisy). Pleuritis, acute or chronic, attended with effusion.

HYDRO-PNEUMOSA'RCA (ὕδωρ, water, πνεῦμα, air, σάρξ, flesh). A tumor containing water, air, and a flesh-like substance.

HYDRO-PNEUMOT'HORAX (ὕδωρ, water, πνεύμων, the lung, θώραξ, the chest). The complication of pneumothorax with liquid effusion.

HY'DROPS (ὕδρωψ, from ὕδωρ, water, and ὤψ, the aspect or appearance). Dropsy, or, more properly, hydropsy; a morbid accumulation of serum in the interstices of the areolar tissue, with or without effusion into serous cavities.

HYDROPS SACCI LACRYMALIS. Enlargement of the lacrymal sac, from the accumulating secretion. *Hydrops scroti* is another term for hydrocele of the tunica vaginalis.

HYDRO-PY'RETUS (ὕδωρ, water, πυρετός, fever). *Sudor Anglicus.* Sweating fever, or sickness.

HYDRO-RRHACHI'TIS (ὕδωρ, water, ῥαχῖτις, spinal). *Spina bifida; Hydrocele spinalis.* Dropsy of the spine. "A congenital deficiency of the posterior laminæ and spinous processes of one or more vetebræ, owing to which there is undue distension of the membranes of the cord with cerebro-spinal fluid. It may exist in the cervical, dorsal, lumbar, or sacral region." — *Tanner.* See *Spina bifida.*

HYDRO-RRHŒ'A (ὕδωρ, water, ῥέω, to flow). A water-flow; a discharge of watery fluid from the uterus—a variety of *leucorrhœa.*

HYDRO-SA'RCA (ὕδωρ, water, σάρξ, flesh). *Anasarca.* Dropsy of the cellular membrane.

Hydro-sarco-cele (κήλη, tumor). Sarocele attended with dropsy of the tunica vaginalis. See *Sarcocele.*

HYDRO-STA'TIC BED (ὕδρω, water, στατικός, causing to stand). Water-bed; a bed invented by Dr. Arnott, consisting of a trough lined with thin sheets of metal, and partially filled with water, upon the surface of which floats a sheet of water-proof India-rubber cloth. Upon this sheet is laid an ordinary feather-bed, or mattress.

HYDRO-SU'LPHURIC ACID. Sulphuretted hydrogen; a compound of sulphur and hydrogen. This is the *hydro-theionic* (θεῖον, sulphur) acid of some German chemists. Its compounds with the salifiable bases are termed *hydrosulphurets*, or *sulphides.*

HYDRO-THO'RAX (ὕδωρ, water, θώραξ, the chest). *Hydrops thoracis.* Dropsy of the chest; water on the chest; a collection of serous fluid, mixed with blood, in one or both cavities of the pleura.

HYDROUS (ὕδωρ, water). This is the proper correlative of the term *anhydrous*, as applied to certain "acid" substances; and it should never be confounded with the term *hydrate*, which is now applied to the members of a class of bodies derived from water, as hydrate of potassium, and not to bodies containing water. The compound from which *anhydrous sulphate of copper* is prepared is *hydrous*, not *hydrated*, sulphate of copper.

HYDROXYL (ὕδωρ, water, ὀξύς, acid, ὕλη, matter). A monovalent

radical consisting of one atom of oxygen and one of hydrogen.

HYDROXYLAMINE. *Oxyammonia.* A body prepared by the action on nitric oxide of nascent hydrogen ; it is ammonia in which one atom of hydrogen has been replaced by hydroxyl.

HY'DRURET. A compound of hydrogen with a metal.

HYDR-U'RIA (ὕδωρ, water, οὐρέω, to make water). A term applied to that variety of chronic diuresis, in which a larger quantity of urine is excreted than is natural. See *Diuresis, chronic.*

HYGIE'NE (ὑγιεινός, good for the health). Under this term are comprehended all the general arrangements and remedial measures, *private* and *public*, which are conducive to the preservation of health. The term itself, being an adjective, requires the addition of τέχνη, art, to render it intelligible. *Hygieia* was the goddess of health.

HY'GRO- (ὑγρός, moist). This prefix denotes the presence of *moisture.*

1. *Hygroma.* A humoral tumor. This term is applied to dropsy of the bursæ mucosæ, when the fluid is serous, colourless, and limpid ; when it is of a reddish colour, thick, and viscous, the affection is called *ganglion.* The term also denotes hygromatous tumor of the brain, or cysts containing a serous or albuminous fluid.

2. *Hygro-meter* (μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for ascertaining the degree of moisture of the atmosphere. Whatever swells by moisture and shrinks by dryness may be employed for this purpose. The *hygrometer condenser* is a modification of Daniell's hygrometer, proposed by Regnault, and considered to be the most valuable instrument of the class.

3. *Hygro-metric water.* That portion of humidity which gases yield to deliquescent salts.

4. *Hygro-metry* (μέτρον, a measure). That part of natural philosophy which investigates the moisture of bodies, particularly of the atmosphere ; it comprehends also the theory of the instruments which have been invented for the purpose of ascertaining the quantity of water contained in a given volume of air.

HY'MEN (ὑμήν, a membrane). A crescentiform fold of the membrane situated at the entrance of the virgin vagina. The remains of the hymen, when ruptured, are termed *carunculæ myrtiformes.*

HYO'- (the Greek letter υ). Names compounded with this word belong to muscles attached to the os hyoides : *e.g.*, the *hyo-glossus*, attached to the os hyoides, and to the tongue ; the *hyo-pharyngeus*, a synonym of the constrictor medius ; the *hyo-thyroïdeus*, &c.

HYOI'DES (the Greek letter υ, and εἶδος, likeness). A bone situated between the root of the tongue and the larynx. It consists of a central portion, called *ossiculum medium ;* two lateral portions, called *cornua majora ;* and two smaller portions, situated over the last, called *cornua minora.*

HY'OSCIN. An alkaloid prepared from hyoscyamin by treating it with baryta water. Its hydrobromate is used as a sedative in mania and other forms of cerebral excitement.

HYOSCY'AMUS NIGER (ὗς, ὑός, a hog, κύαμος, a bean ; so named because hogs eat it, or because it is hairy, like swine). *Faba suilla.* Henbane ; an indigenous plant of the order *Solanaceæ*, yielding an alkaloid called *hyoscyamin.* See *Henbane.*

This term should be written *hyocyamus*, *ὑο* being the Greek crude form of *ὗς*, a *hog*, and *κύαμος*, a bean. The common form *hyoscyamus*, from the full genitive *ὑός*, *hyos*, is just such a word as we see in horse's-radish, goose's-berry, &c.—*A. de Morgan.*

HYP-ALBUMINO'SIS (*ὑπό*, *under albumen*). That condition of the blood in which the proteids are diminished in quantity.

HYP-ANTHO'DIUM (*ὑπό*, under, *ἄνθος*, a flower). A form of inflorescence in which the receptacle folds upward, so as partially or entirely to enclose the flowers, as in the fig. See *Syconus.*

HYP-APO'PHYSIS (*ὑπό*, below, and *ἀπόφυσις*, apophysis, or a process of bone). A process, usually exogenous, which descends from the lower part of the "centrum," or body of the vertebra. It is single, perforated, or sometimes double in a transverse pair. See *Vertebra.*

HYPA'XIAL MUSCLES. See *Epaxial Muscles.*

HY'PER- (*ὑπέρ*, over or above). This prefix is a Greek preposition, signifying *over*, *above*, in reference to *place*, and to *quantity* or *excess*. In Chemistry, it is applied to acids which contain *more* oxygen than those to which the word *per* is prefixed. See *Hypo-*.

HYPER-ACU'SIS (*ὑπέρ*, in excess, *ἀκούω*, to hear). *Hypercousis.* The name given by M. Itard to a morbidly acute sense of hearing. In a case given by Dr. Good, this affection singularly sympathized with the sense of sight: the patient said, "A loud sound affects my eyes, and a strong light my ears."

HYPER-ÆSTHE'SIA (*ὑπέρ*, above, *αἴσθησις*, sensation). Excessive or morbid sensibility, generally referable to hysteria; intolerance of light and sound, &c. See *Anæsthesia.*

HYPER-ÆSTHE'TICA (*ὑπέρ*, above, *αἴσθησις*, the faculty of perception). A class of æsthetic remedies, which render sensation more acute, and excite the sensibility of paralyzed parts, as strychnia, brucia, &c. See *Anæsthetica.*

HYPER-ALGE'SIA (*ὑπέρ*, above, *ἄλγος*, pain). Increased sensibility to pain. See *Analgesia.*

HYPER-CATHA'RSIS (*ὑπέρ*, in excess, *καθαίρω*, to purge). Superpurgation; excessive purgation.

HYPER-CHLO'RIC ACID. An acid containing a greater proportion of oxygen than the chloric acid.

HYPE'R-CRISIS (*ὑπέρ*, in excess, *κρίνω*, to decide). A crisis of unusual severity.

HYPER-ERĒTHI'SMUS (*ὑπέρ*, and *ἐρεθισμός*, irritation). Augmented excitability; as of the spinal centre, in laryngismus, tetanus, &c. This state of things was distinguished, by Marshall Hall, by terms ending in *-ode*, as epilept*ode*, tetan*ode*, though in each disease there is something specific. See *Erethism* and *Catalysis.*

HYPER-HÆ'MIA (*ὑπέρ*, in excess, *αἷμα*, blood). Plethora, or excess of blood, caused by the undue supply of blood to (active), or by impediment to the removal of blood from a part (passive). Compare *Hyp-hæmia.*

HYPER-HIDRO'SIS (*ὑπέρ*, above, *ἵδρωσις*, a sweating). *Ephidrosis profusa.* Excessive perspiration; augmentation of the secretion of the sudoriparous glands.

HYPER-INO'SIS (*ὑπέρ*, above, *ἴς*, *ἰνός*, the fibrin of the blood). A condition of increased fibrin in the blood, as distinguished from *hypinosis* (*ὑπό*, under), or diminished fibrin in the blood.

HYPER-KINE'SIS (ὑπέρ, above, κινέω, to move). Hypercinesis. Increased irritability of the muscles, producing spasm. See *Acinesis.*

HYPER-METRO'PIA (ὑπέρ, over or in excess, μέτρον, a measure, ὤψ, the eye). *Hyperopia. Over-sight.* An affection of the eye in which its refractive power is too low, or the optic (antero-posterior) axis too short. In either case, parallel rays are not brought to a focus on the retina, but behind it. It is the converse of *myopia.*

HYPER-OSTO'SIS (ὑπέρ, in excess, ὀστέον, a bone). Enlargement of a bone, or of its membranous covering.

HYPER-OXYMURIA'TIC ACID. The former name of chloric acid. Its compounds are *hyperoxymuriates*, or neutral salts, now called chlorates. See *Chlorine.*

HYPER-PLASIS (ὑπέρ, in excess, πλάσις, conformation). *Hyperplasia.* Excessive conformation; accumulation or new formation of similar structure, as of areolar tissue; an increase in the number of the individual elements of a tissue. Compare *Hypertrophy.*

HYPER-STHE'NICA (ὑπέρ, above, σθένος, strength). *Sthenica.* A term applied to stimulants, as distinguished from *hyposthenica* (ὑπό, under) or contra-stimulants.

HYPER-TROPHY (ὑπέρ, in excess, τροφή, nutrition). An excess of nutrition, as applied to tissues and organs; it is indicated by increase of size, and sometimes of the consistence, of the organic texture. Hypertrophy of the white substance of the liver is described by Baillie as the *common tubercle* of the liver, and is known in this country by the name of the *drunkard's liver.* When the walls of the heart are thickened at the expense of the cavities, this state is termed *concentric hypertrophy.*

Hypertrophia venarum. Hypertrophy of the veins of the skin, occurring on certain parts of the face, or on the limbs, particularly on the lower extremities, where it is commonly attended by a varicose state of the subcutaneous veins.

HY'PHÆ (ὑφή, a web). The more or less branched and often interwoven filaments of fungi.

HYPHOMYCE'TES (ὑφή, a web, μύκης, a fungus). Mould fungi found on numerous organic substances in a state of decay, both in and out of the body.

HYP-HÆ'MIA (ὑπί, under, αἷμα, blood). Deficiency of blood; a term synonymous with *anhæmia*, and denoting a disease analogous to etiolation in plants. Compare *Hyper-hæmia.*

HYP-INO'SIS (ὑπό, under, ἴς, ἰνός, the fibrin of the blood). A condition in which the quantity of fibrin in the blood is frequently less than in health, while the quantity of corpuscles is either absolutely or relatively increased; and the quantity of solid constituents is also frequently larger than in the normal fluid. See *Hyper-inosis.*

HY'PNICA (ὕπνος, sleep). Agents affecting sleep, either by inducing it or by checking it; the former are called *hypnotica*, the latter *agrypnotica.*

HYPNO'BATES (ὕπνος, sleep, βαίνω, to walk). A sleep-walker; one who walks in his sleep. See *Somnambulism.*

HYPNO'LOGIST (ὕπνος, sleep, λόγος, an account). A name assumed by the late Mr. Gardner, on account of his method of procuring sound and refreshing sleep at will. It depends on the bringing of the mind to the contemplation of a

single sensation: "that instant the sensorium abdicates the throne, and the hypnotic faculty steeps it in oblivion." See *Monotony.*

HYPNO'TICS (ὕπνος, sleep). Medicines which cause sleep. They are also termed narcotics and soporifics.

HY'PNOTISM (ὕπνος, sleep). The sleep-like state produced in a person by fixing his mind steadily on one particular object. Also, the kind of sleep said to be produced by animal magnetism.

HYPO- (ὑπό). A Greek preposition signifying *under*, with reference to *place;* in composition, it sometimes denotes deficiency, and corresponds to our *somewhat*, *a litttle*, &c. In chemistry, it denotes a smaller quantity of acid than is found in the compounds to which it is prefixed, as in hyposulphuric acid, &c. See *Hyper-*.

HY'POBLAST. See *Blastodermic Layers.*

HYPO-BL'EPHARON (ὑπό, under, βλέφαρον, the eye-lid). An artificial eye, placed under the eye-lid; also tumefaction under one or both eye-lids.

HYPO-CHLO'RIC ACID, or PEROXIDE OF CHLORINE. A highly explosive body, produced by the action of strong sulphuric acid on chlorate of potash.

HYPO-CHLO'ROUS ACID. An acid produced by shaking up mercuric oxide with chlorine water. It possesses powerful bleaching properties, and is unknown in the concentrated state.

HYPO-CHONDRI'ASIS (ὑπόχονδριακός, affected in the hypochondrium). "Some disturbance of the bodily health, attended with exaggerated ideas or depressed feelings, but without actual disorder of the intellect."—*Nom. of Dis.* It is a hyperæsthesis of the abdominal nervous system, and is termed *Spleen*, *English Malady*, &c.

HYPO-CHO'NDRIUM (ὑπό, under, χόνδρος, cartilage). The hypochondriac or upper lateral region of the abdomen, situated under the cartilages of the false ribs.

HYPO'-CHYMA (ὑπό, under, χύμα, that which is poured out). *Hypochysis; apochysis.* These are terms applied by the Greeks to cataract, which seems to have been first introduced by the Arabian writers; though the more common name among them was gutta obscura. It is the *suffusio* of the Latins.

HYPO-CRATE'RIFORM (ὑπό, under, κρατήρ, a bowl, *forma*, likeness). Salver-shaped; as applied to a calyx or corolla, of which the tube is long and slender, and the limb flat, as in phlox. The term is hybrid. *Hypocrateroid* is correct.

HYPO-DE'RMIC INJECTION (ὑπό, under, δέρμα, the skin). A method of administering certain drugs, as morphia, by injecting their solutions under the skin. The Greek term *hypodermic* is synonymous with the Latin *subcutaneous.*

HYPO'-GALA; HYPO-HÆ'MA; HYPO-LY'MPHA; HYPO'-PYUM (ὑπό, under; γάλα, milk; αἷμα, blood; *lymph*, water; πῦον, pus). Effusion of a milky, sanguineous, lymphy, or purulent fluid, respectively, into the chamber of the aqueous humor of the eye. The last of these terms is also applied to the presence of pus in the laminæ of the cornea. *Empyesis oculi* (ἐν, in, πῦον, pus) denotes an effusion of pus behind, as well as in front of, the iris.

HYPO-GA'STRIUM (ὑπό, under, γαστήρ, the belly). The lower anterior region of the abdomen, or supra-pubic. *Hypogastrocele* is hernia of the hypogastrium.

HYPO'-GEOUS (ὑπό, under, γῆ, the earth). Subterranean; as applied to those cotyledons which remain beneath the earth, and opposed to *epigeous*, upon the earth.

HYPO-GLO'SSAL (ὑπ', under, γλῶσσα, the tongue). The name of the *lingualis*, or ninth pair of nerves, situated beneath the tongue.

HYPO'-GYNOUS (ὑπό, under, γυνή, a woman). That condition of the stamens of a plant in which they contract no adhesion to the sides of the calyx, as in ranunculus.

HYPO-NI'TROUS ACID. The name given by some chemists to nitrous acid, or the azotous of Thenard; while *hypo-nitric acid* is another name for the nitrous acid of those chemists, or the peroxide of nitrogen.

HYPO'PHYSIS (ὑπό, beneath, φύσις, from φύω, to be developed). The gland-like body and sac (the pituitary body and infundibulum) which form an appendage to the under surface of the third ventricle of the brain, and are contained in the sella turcica. See *Mesencephalon*.

HYPO-PICROTO'XIC ACID. An amorphous, brown, solid acid, procured from *Cocculus Indicus*, approaching to picrotoxin in its composition.

HYPO'PION (ὑπωπιον, the part of the face under the eyes; a bruise). A collection of purulent matter in the anterior chamber of the eye. Lawrence considered that this should not be regarded as a separate disease, but as the result of inflammation of some part adjacent to the anterior chamber.

HYPO-PLA'SIA (ὑπό, under, πγάσις, a moulding). The defective development of an organ or tissue. See *Aplasia*.

HYPO-SA'RCA (ὑπό, under, σάρξ, σαρκός, flesh). *Aqua subter cutem*. A term used by Celsus and others for anasarca.

HYPO-SPA'DIAS (ὑπό, under, σπάω, to draw). A congenital malformation of the penis, in which the urethra is fissured on the *under* surface, instead of opening at the extremity of the glands. See *Epispadias*.

HYPO-SPHAGMA (ὑπό, under, σφαγή, slaughter). 1. The blood of an animal mixed with divers ingredients, like our black puddings. 2. A suffusion of blood in the eye, from a blow.—*Galen*.

HYPO'-STASIS (ὑπό, under, στάσις, a standing). A sediment, as that of the urine. Any deposit of a fluid. The passage of blood after death into the veins of the most depending parts causing patches on the skin of a purple colour, these are called *livores*.

HYPO-SULPHITES. Combinations of hyposulphurous acid with basis. The acid has only recently been isolated.

HYPO'-THENAR (ὑπό, under, θέναρ, the palm of the hand). One of the muscles contracting the thumb. The term has been applied both to the abductor minimi digiti and to the abductor pollicis muscles of the hand. The *hypothenar eminence* is that on the inner side of the palm formed by the small muscles of the little finger. See *Thenar*.

HYPO'-THESIS (ὑπόθεσις, a placing under). A supposition; an assumption of a *cause* for phenomena unknown or uncertain. See *Theory*.

HYPO'-XANTHIN (ὑπό, under, ξανθός, yellow). A nitrogenous substance found in the muscles, spleen, and medulla of bone.

HYPSO'METER (ὕψος, height, μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for determining the temperature at which water boils at different altitudes.

HYRA'CEUM. A substance procured from the *Hyrax Capensis*, or Cape Badger, and named with reference to the animal in the same way as castoreum to castor. It is probably an excretion, generally thought to be inspissated urine, of the animal; and it has been proposed as a substitute for castoreum.

HY'STERA (ὑστέρα). The Greek term for the uterus, matrix, or womb. This term is the feminine of ὕστερος, inferior, the womb being the lowest of the viscera.

1. *Hyster-algia* (ἄλγος, pain). *Dolor uteri.* Pain of the uterus.

2. *Hysteria.* A nervous disorder characterized by convulsive paroxysms or fits and impairment of the controlling power of the will, without complete loss of consciousness. Hysteria simulates various other affections and diseases. See *Globus hystericus.*

3. *Hyster-éctomy* (ἐκτομή, excision). Complete removal of the uterus.

4. *Hyster-itis.* Metritus. Inflammation of the uterus.

5. *Hystero-cele* (κήλη, a tumor). Hernia of the uterus.

6. *Hystero-epilepsy.* This is distinguished from *true epilepsy* by the attack being always announced by curious premonitory symptoms of rather long duration. These symptoms consist in an *aura* starting from the ovarian region, and reaching successively the epigastrium, the neck, and finally the head. The patient is more violent than in true epilepsy, rarely, if ever, bites her tongue, or empties her bladder or rectum during the fit.

7. *Hystero-ptosis* (πτῶσις, prolapsus). Prolapsus of the uterus.

8. *Hystero-tomia* (τομή, section). The Cæsarian section, or incision into the abdomen and uterus, to extract the fœtus.

HY'STRIACIS (ὕστριξ, a porcupine). Porcupine hair; bristly hair; an affection in which the hair is thick, rigid, and bristly.

I

IAMATOLO'GIA (ἴαμα, ἰάματος, a remedy, λόγος, an account). That department of therapeutics which is devoted to the consideration of remedies. The term is generally synonymous with *acology*, though this is sometimes limited to the consideration of surgical and mechanical remedies.

IATRALEI'PTA (ἰατραλείπτης, a surgeon who practises by anointing, friction, and exercise; from ἰατρεύω, to cure, and ἀλείφω, to anoint). *Medicus unguentarius.* A physician who treats diseases by means of friction and ointments. The *iatraleiptic method* consists in the employment of such remedies, and is sometimes termed the *epidermic method*, espnoic medicine, &c.

IATREUSOLO'GIA (ἰάτρευσις, *i.q.* ἰατρεία, medical treatment, λόγος, a description). A description of medical treatment; a term applied by Sprengel to general therapeutics.

IATROMATHEMA'TICI (ἰατρός, a physician, μαθηματικός, disposed to learn). A school of physicians who explained the functions of the body, and the action of remedies, on the principles of mathematical and mechanical philosophy.

ICE-CAP. A bladder containing pounded ice, applied to the head in inflammation of the brain. The *ice-poultice* is a bladder containing pounded ice, to be applied to hernial tumors in order to diminish their size and facilitate their reduction.

ICELAND MOSS. *Cetraria islandica.* A lichen, growing on the ground in exposed situations in northern countries, and affording a light, nutritious aliment. The bitter principle is called *cetrarin.*

ICHOR (ἰχώρ, *sanies,* corrupted blood). A thin, fetid, colourless discharge, issuing from wounds, ulcers, &c.

ICHORRHÆ'MIA (ἰχώρ, sanies, αἷμα, blood). Virchow's designation of pyæmia or septicæmia, a morbid condition of the blood, caused by the introduction of ichorous or putrid matters into the system.

ICHTHYIA'SIS. A synonym for *ichthyosis,* or fish-skin disease, adopted by Good. The termination *-iasis* is more accordant with the analogy followed in the formation of similar names.

ICHTHYOCO'LLA (ἰχθύς, ἰχθύος, a fish, κόλλα, glue). Isinglass; fish-glue; a substance prepared from the air-bladder, or *sound,* of different species of *Acipenser,* and other genera of fishes.

I'CHTHYOL (ἰχθύς, a fish). Sulphichthyolate of soda. A brown resinous-looking substance. Extracted from Tyrolese bitumen. It is used as an external remedy in eczema and other skin diseases, and internally in chronic rheumatism.

ICHTHYOPSIDA (ἰχθύς, a fish, ὄψις, appearance). That division of vertebrates which includes Pisces and Amphibia.

ICHTHYO'SIS (ἰχθύα, the dried, rough skin of the fish ῥίνη, or shark, like shagreen). Fish-skin disease; a papillary, indurated, horny condition of the skin. Sir Erasmus Wilson complained of the confusion into which writers on this disease have fallen, from the want of a distinction between two obvious forms which the disease is apt to present. "In one of these," he observes, "to which I have given the term *xeroderma ichthyoides,* and which may very properly be called *ichthyosis vera,* the epidermis is the seat of the morbid alteration; while in the other, which I have termed *ichthyosis sebacea,* and which may also be denominated *ichthyosis spuria,* the morbid appearances are due to the presence of the sebaceous secretion altered in its quantity and quality, and deposited on the surface of the skin." See *Sauroderma.*

According to the principle of Greek terminology, the proper term is *ichthyoma.* See *Preface,* par. 2.

ICOSA'NDRIA (εἴκοσι, twenty, ἀνήρ, a man). The twelfth class in Linnæus's system, comprising plant which have twenty or more stamens *inserted into the calyx.*

I'CTERUS. The Jaundice; also called morbus regius, morbus arcuatus, aurigo, &c. According to Pliny, the term is derived from the name of a bird, of a yellowish-green colour, called by the Greeks ἴκτερος, by the Romans *galbulus;* the looking upon this bird by the jaundiced person was said to cure the patient, though it killed the bird! The same thing was said of the bird χαραδριός, perhaps the lapwing or the curlew.

1. *Icterus cholicus.* Bilic or hepatogenous jaundice; a term by which Dr. Macleod denotes that variety of jaundice which

"arises from the passage into the tissues of bile the product of the hepatic function," as distinguished from the following variety.

2. *Icterus choloides.* Bilioid or hæmatogenous jaundice; a term denoting a similar distribution as in the preceding variety, "*not of bile itself*, but of some or all of its constituents, which the liver, owing to its function being suspended, has failed first to eliminate, and then to combine."

3. *Icteritia.* Icterus neonatorum. Infantile jaundice.

4. *Icterodes* (ἰκτερώδης, *i.q.* ἰκτερικός). Jaundiced; full of jaundice. From this term must be distinguished *icteroid*, or jaundice-*like*, applied to a yellow tint or complexion, *resembling* that produced by jaundice. See *-Ides* and *-Odes;* and *Preface*, par. 4.

I'CTUS SO'LIS. *Coup de soleil.* Sun-stroke; an effect produced by the rays of the sun upon a part of the body, as eczema solare, or inflammation of the brain or of its membranes.

-IDE, in CHEMISTRY. A termination applied, in chemical nomenclature, to the combinations of certain radicals which have an electro-negative deportment, as cyanogen, which becomes cyan*ide* of ethyl. There are two classes of chemical words ending respectively in *ide* and *ine*, which were in most cases formerly written without the final *e*; the letter is now almost universally retained, as in *bromine*, chloride, &c. See *Oxide.*

IDEA'LITY. A term in phrenology, indicative of poetic feeling, of a sense and love of beauty, and of warmth of imagination and expression. Its organ is placed between those of Wonder and Acquisitiveness, the former of which is frequently developed with it.

I'DEO-MO'TION. Motion arising from dominant idea—neither voluntary, nor purely reflex.

-IDES, -IDE, -ID (εἶδος, likeness). A terminal syllable of several words, indicating *likeness* to something expressed in the former part of the words, as in delto-*ides*, like the letter delta; cancro-*ide*, like a crab; typho-*id*, like typhus. See *-Odes.*

IDIOMU'SCULAR (ἴδιος, peculiar, *muscular*). That which belongs or is peculiar to a muscle; *idiomuscular contractions* are those which are due to direct irritation of muscular fibre.

IDIOPA'THIC (ἴδιος, peculiar, πάθος, affection). A term applied to *primary* disease, as distinguished from *symptomatic;* to disease not dependent on, or occasioned by, any other disease.

IDIO-SY'NCRASY (ἰδιοσυγκρασία, from ἴδιος, peculiar, and σύγκρασις, a mixing together, a tempering). A term denoting a *peculiar temperament* or habit of body: opium will not induce sleep; milk is poison; astringents purge; purgatives are astringent, &c. We cannot explain these things; the clever cloak of our ignorance is—idiosyncrasy. See *Shock.*

I'DIOT (ἰδιώτης, a *private* person; one not engaged in public affairs). A term characteristic of Greek life; from its primary use, as applied to a *private* or unofficial person, it came to signify an ignorant person, unqualified for office; eventually, it denoted a person whose mental powers were not merely unexercised, but positively deficient.

IDIOTCY or IDIOCY. Extreme imbecility of intellect, in which

the faculty of reason has never been developed, owing to congenital imperfection of the brain. See *Lunacy*.

IGASU'RIC ACID. *Strychnic acid.* A peculiar acid, which occurs in combination with strychnia in nux vomica, and St. Ignatius's bean. It is so called from the Malay name *Igasura*, by which the natives in India designate the *faba Sancti Ignatii*.

Igasuria. An alkaloid contained in the mother liquors of the preparations of strychnine and brucine.

IGNIPU'NCTURE (*ignis*, fire, *punctura*, from *pungere*, to prick). *Ignipuncturation.* Fire-puncture; the insertion of heated needles into the skin or flesh. See *Acupuncture*.

IGNIS. Fire. A term especially applied to certain diseases. Thus we have the *ignis sacer* of Celsus, denoting a tubercular affection; *ignis Sancti Antonii*, or St. Anthony's fire, another name for erysipelas, which has also been termed *ignis volaticus*, or flying fire; *ignis Persicus*, or Persian fire, for anthrax; and *zona ignea*, or the fiery zone, for herpes zoster. The *ignis fatuus* is a luminous appearance, probably occasioned by the extrication of phosphuretted or carburetted hydrogen from rotting leaves and other vegetable matters. It is popularly termed *Will-with-the-wisp*, or *Will-o'-the-wisp*.

IGNI'TION (*ignis*, fire; *ignio*, to set on fire; *ignesco*, to take fire). *Incandescence.* The state of becoming luminous by the application of heat. When this effect is attended by oxidation, it is termed *combustion*. The term *spontaneous* is usually prefixed when the ignition is a consequence of slow and gradual accumulation of heat from oxidation. See *Combustion*.

The *degrees* of luminosity are indicated by the following terms. At first it is of a dingy red, or *worm-red*, as it is sometimes called; then bright-red, indicating what is called *cherry-red* heat; at a higher temperature we have an *orange* or yellow tint; and, lastly, a *white heat*, when the light is painful to the eye. Strictly speaking, *incandescence* denotes the last degree only.

I'GREUSINE. That portion of volatile oils which is odoriferous, and is coloured by nitric acid; it is called elaiödon by Herberger.

I'LEUM (εἰλέω, εἴλω, to roll up). The lower three-fifths of the *small intestine*, so called from their *convolutions*, or peristaltic motions; they extend as far as the hypogastric and iliac regions.

Ileo-cæcal or *ileo-colic valve.* Valvula Bauhini. The name given to two semilunar folds of mucous membrane found at the termination of the ileum in the large intestine, constituting the division between the cæcum and the colon, and opposing the passage of matters from the large into the small intestine, while they readily allow of a passage the other way.

I'LEUS or ILIAC PASSION (ἰλεός or εἰλεός, *ileus*, *volvulus*, a disease of the intestines, from εἰλέω, εἴλω, to roll up). A severe form of intestinal disease, characterized by violent griping pain around the umbilicus, spasm and retraction of the muscles of the abdomen, obstinate costiveness, and vomiting. Intestinal obstruction. See *Chordapsus*.

I'LIA. The flanks; the loins; the part of the body extending from the lowest ribs to the groin

or the region situated on each side of the hypogastrium, commonly called the *iliac region*.

1. *Iliac arteries.* These are termed *common*, where they are formed by the bifurcations of the aorta. They afterwards divide into the *external iliac*, and the *internal* or *hypogastric* arteries.

2. *Iliac fossa.* A broad and shallow cavity at the upper part of the abdominal or inner surface of the os iliacum. Another fossa, alternately concave and convex, on the femoral or external surface, is called the *external iliac fossa*.

3. *Iliac mesocolon.* A fold of the peritoneum, which embraces the sigmoid flexure of the colon.

4. *Iliacum os; os coxarum.* Other names for the os innominatum, derived from the circumstance that this compound bone supports the parts which the ancients called *ilia*, or the flanks.

5. *Ilio-.* Terms compounded with this word denote parts connected with the ilium, as *ilio-lumbar*, *ilio-sacral*, *ilio-cæcal*, &c. The *ilio-abdominalis* is another name for the internal oblique muscle; *ilio-costalis*, for the quadratus lumborum. *ilio-hypogastric* nerve, or superior musculocutaneus, and the *ilio-inguinal*, or inferior musculocutaneus, are branches of the first lumbar nerve.

6. *Ilium os.* The uppermost portion of the os iliacum, probably so named because it seems to support the intestine called the *ileum*. This bone is also termed *pars iliaca ossis innominati*.

I'LICIN. A neutral crystalline vegetable principle obtained from the leaves of *Ilex aquifolium*, or Holly.

ILLU'SION (*illudere*, to sport at). The *involuntary* perception of objects, specially of a *spectral* character. In *conception*, the transference of the objects of thought to the retina is *voluntary*. Illusion is practised on the senses, *delusion* on the mind. See *Hallucination*.

ILLUTA'TIO (*in*, upon, *lutum*, mud). Mud-bathing; immersion into river- or sea-mud. *Hot dung* is used in France and in Poland.

IM'AGO. The perfect insect, the result of a series of metamorphoses.

IMBECI'LLITAS (*imbecillus*, weak). Debility; "uniform exhaustion of all the organs of the body without specific disease." This term, originally denoting feebleness of the body, is applied, popularly, to weakness of the mind or intellect.

IMBIBI'TION (*imbibere*, to drink in). The passage of fluid and gaseous matters through dead and living tissues. The terms *imbibition*, and *exudation* or *transpiration*, used in physiology, are analogous to the terms *aspiration* and *expiration*, and have been translated, by Dutrochet, by the two Greek words *endosmosis* and *exosmosis*.

I'MBRICATED (*imbrex*, *imbricis*, a roof-tile). A form of æstivation, or vernation, in which the pieces overlap one another parallelly at the margins, without any involution, like tiles upon the roof of a house—a distinguishing character of the Glumaceæ.

IMIDES. A class of chemical substances derived from ammonia, and named from their supposed radical *imidogen*, as the amides from amidogen.

IMITA'TION. A term in phrenology, indicative of a disposition to copy the manners, gestures, and actions of others; it is generally more active in children than in adults. Its organ is placed by

phrenologists at the front of the head, on each side of that of Benevolence.

IMMOBILIZATION. The fixation of a joint so as to prevent its movements, or of a fractured bone so that the ends do not move on one another when the limb or part is disturbed.

IMPA'CTIO (*impingere*, to drive into). A striking against, concussion, or impact. The term is applied to *coagula*, in cases of *thrombosis*, or local coagulation; and of *embolism*, in which coagula are conveyed to a distance. These are cases of *occlusion* of arteries. See *Occlusio*.

I'MPARI-PINNATE (*impar*, unequal in number). Pinnate with an odd one; a term applied to the petiole of a pinnate leaf when terminated by a *single* leaflet, as in mountain-ash.

IMPENETRABI'LITY (*in*, not, *penetrare*, to penetrate). That property by which a body occupies any space, to the exclusion of every other body. In a popular sense, all matter is *penetrable;* but, philosophically speaking, it is *impenetrable*, what is called penetration being merely the admission of one substance into the *pores* of another.

IMPE'RATORIN. *Peucedanin.* A neutral crystalline product, obtained from the root of *Imperatoria ostruthium.*

IMPE'RFORATE (*imperforatus*, not bored through). A term applied to any part congenitally closed, as the anus, the hymen, the nostril. *Imperforatio pupillæ* denotes closure of the pupil by the continuance, after birth, of the membrana pupillaris.

IMPERMEAB'ILITY (*in*, not, *permeare*, to pass through). The property by which certain substances resist the passage through their mass of other substances; glass, for instance, is impermeable by water, though gold is permeable by this fluid.

IMPETI'GINOUS ERUPTIONS. *Pustular eruptions.* Under this term Sir E. Wilson described impetigo and ecthyma, rejecting the other pustular diseases of Willan. See *Pustulæ.*

IMPETI'GO (*impetere*, to attack). *Ecpyesis impetigo; Psydracia.* A cutaneous pustular disease, known by the names *crusted* or *running scall*, *pustular* or *humid tetter*, &c. It is termed *figurata*, when the seat of the eruption is distinctly circumscribed and defined; *sparsa*, when the pustules are scattered over a considerable surface; *scabida*, when the diseased surface is covered by a thick, rough crust; *erythematica*, when there are signs of acute erythema; and *impetigo capitis*, when the eruption occurs on the head. *Impetigo larvalis* is synonymous with Porrigo larvalis.

IMPLANTA'TIO (*implantare*, to engraft). A term applied to a monstrosity, in which two bodies are united, but only one is perfectly developed, while the other remains in a rudimentary state.

1. *Implantatio externa.* This is of two kinds:—1. implantatio externa *æqualis*, in which the parts of the imperfect embryo are connected with corresponding parts of the perfect one; as when the posterior parts of the body of a diminutive fœtus hang to the front of the thorax of a fully-formed child, or where a third foot, parasitic hand, or supernumerary jaw, is present; and, 2. implantatio externa *inæqualis*, in which the perfect and the imperfect fœtus are connected by dissimilar points.

2. *Implantatio interna.* In this case one fœtus contains within it a

second. — *Müller.* See *Inclusio Fœtalis.*

IMPLICA'TED. A term applied by Celsus and others to those parts of physic which have a necessary dependence on one another; but the term has been more significantly applied, by Bellini, to fevers, when two at a time afflict a person, either of the same kind, as a double tertian, or of different kinds, as an intermittent tertian, and a quotidian, called a *semitertian.*

IMPLU'VIUM (*impluere*, to rain into or upon). A cistern in the floor of a Roman house for receiving rain-water. A shower-bath.

IMPO'NDERABLES (*in*, priv., *pondus*, weight). A term formerly applied to light, heat, actinism, and electricity, from their being destitute of appreciable weight. The term might, perhaps, be extended to the unknown causes of gravitation, cohesion, and chemical affinity. What were formerly termed imponderables, are in modern science generally designated *forces.*

I'MPOSTHUME. An incorrect term sometimes used for *apostema* or abscess. See *Apostema.*

IMPOT'ENTIA (*impotens*, powerless). This term denotes, generally, inability; also, in classical language, want of moderation or self-restraint, ungovernableness, or fury; and it thus illustrates the inner connection between weakness and violence. In medical language, it is restricted to *inopia virilitatis*, or the absence of sexual power or desire, arising from organic, functional, or moral causes. See *Sterility.*

IMPREGNA'TION. The act of generation on the part of the male. The corresponding act in the female is *conception.*

IMPU'BES (*im* for *in*, not, and *pubes*, the hair which appears on the body at the age of puberty). A Latin adjective denoting a male or female who has not attained the age of puberty. The term *impubescent* denotes one who is growing to maturity; *pubescent*, one who has reached the age of puberty. Lucretius has *impubem pubescere.*

IMPULSE OF THE HEART. The beat of the heart which is synchronous with the contraction of the ventricles and the pulse in the large arteries. See *Pulsus Cordis.*

IN-. A Latin prefix, sometimes corresponding with the English *un-*, and used as a particle of negation, as in *in*continence; sometimes signifying *within*, *upon*, *into*, &c., as in *in*carceration, *in*cubation, *in*cision; or it may serve to give emphasis to the word to which it is prefixed, as in *in*candescence. *In*, before *l*, is changed into *il*, as in *il*lusion; before *b*, *m*, and *p*, into *im*, as in *im*bibition, *im*material, *im*potence; before *r*, into *ir*, as in *ir*rigation.

INANI'TION (*inanire*, to empty). Emptiness, from want of food, exhaustion, &c.; the condition of an animal which has been for some time deprived of food. The Latins have *inanitas*, but not *inanitio.*

INCANDE'SCENCE (*incandescere*, to become white-hot). The glowing or shining appearance of intensely heated bodies; properly, the acquisition of a *white heat.* See *Ignition.*

INCARCERA'TION (*in*, and *carcer*, a prison). Constriction about the hernial sac, of difficult reduction; a term applied to cases of hernia, in the same sense as *strangulation.* Scarpa, however, restricts the former term to inter-

ruption of the fæcal matter, without injury of the texture, or of the vitality of the bowel.

INCARNA'TION (*in*, and *caro*, *carnis*, flesh). The becoming flesh; a term synonymous with granulation, or the process which takes place in the healing of ulcers.

INCIDE'NTIA (*incidere*, to cut). A name formerly given to medicines which consist of pointed and sharp particles, as acids, and most salts, which are said to *incide* or *cut* the phlegm, when they break it so as to occasion its discharge.

I'NCINE. A vegetable alkaloid obtained from the seeds of *Strophanthus hispidus*, used in Africa for poisoning arrows. See *Strophanthine*.

INCINERA'TION (*incinerare*, to reduce to ashes, from *cinis*, a cinder). The reducing to ashes by burning; an operation in organic chemistry, conducted for the purpose of separating inorganic from fixed organic matters. On heating an organic substance to redness in a current of air, as in a muffle, the organic matter is consumed, the non-volatile inorganic matters being left in the form of an ash.

INCISI'VUS (*incisor*, a cutting-tooth). *Incisorius*. A name sometimes given to the *levator labii superioris proprius*, from its arising just above the incisores.

1. *Incisivus medius*. The name given by Winslow to the *depressor labii superioris alæque nasi*, from its rising from the gum or socket of the fore-teeth. Albinus termed it *depressor alæ nasi*.

2. *Incisivus inferior*. A name given to the *levator menti*, from its arising at the root of the incisores.

INCISO'RES (*incidere*, to cut). The cutters; the fore- or *cutting-teeth*, situated between the canine teeth, furnished with sharp and chisel-like edges, and named from their characteristic action. See *Dens*.

INCISO'RIUM (*incidere*, to cut). A table whereon a patient is laid for an operation, by incision or otherwise.

INCISU'RA (*incidere*, to cut). A cut, gash, or notch; a term applied to two *notches* of the posterior edge or crest of the ilium.

INCLUSIO FŒTALIS. The more or less complete inclusion within the body of one fœtus of the remains, more or less perfect, of a second. See *Teratoma*.

INCOHE'RENCE. An unsound condition of mind, in which the faculties are in a state of great excitement, precluding the use of judgment or reflection.

INCOMBU'STIBLE CLOTH. A cloth manufactured of the fibres of asbestos, a mineral unaffected by fire.

INCOMPA'TIBLE. A term applied to *chemical* substances which are incapable of being united in solution, from their liability to decomposition or other chemical change; and to *medicinal* substances which are inadmissible into the same prescription, from their opposing medicinal or chemical qualities.

INCOMPRESSIBI'LITY (*in*, not, *comprimere*, to compress). The property of a substance, solid or fluid, by which it resists being pressed into a smaller than its natural bulk. The ultimate particles of all bodies are supposed to be incompressible.

INCO'NTINENCE (*in*, not, and *continere*, to hold). Incapacity of holding; inability of an organ to restrain its natural evacuation, as enuresis, or incontinence of urine, &c.

INCORPORA'TION (*in*, in, *corpus*, body). The mixing or blending of solid with liquid substances for the purpose of imparting to the mixture a certain *body* or consistence.

INCRUSTA'TION. *Scabbing.* The term applied to a mode of healing an incised wound, by the direct adhesion of its lower part and sides under a crust of dried blood, hair, &c., which forms an air-tight covering.

INCUBA'TION (*incubare*, to lie upon). The period during which the hen sits on her eggs. The term denotes the period occupied between the application of the cause of inflammation and the full establishment of that process ; also, the maturation of a contagious poison.

IN'CUBUS (*incubare*, to lie or sit upon). *Ephialtes* ; *ludibria Fauni.* Night-mare ; an oppressive sensation in the chest or stomach during sleep, accompanied with frightful dreams, &c.

INCU'MBENT (*incumbere*, to lie upon). A term applied, in botany, to the position of the cotyledons when they are folded with their backs *upon* the radicle. When the edges of the cotyledons are placed *against* the radicle, the position is termed *accumbent.* Both modifications occur in cruciferous plants.

I'NCUS (*incudere*, to forge). An anvil ; a small bone of the internal ear, with which the malleus is articulated ; so named from its fancied resemblance to an anvil. It consists of a body and two crura.

INDEHI'SCENT (*in*, not, *dehiscere*, to gape). Not opening spontaneously ; a term applied to certain ripe fruits, as the legume of cathartocarpus fistula, the pericarp of the hazel-nut, &c. See *Dehiscence.*

INDEX (*indicare*, to point out). The fore-finger ; the finger usually employed in *pointing* at any object.

INDEX OF REFRACTION. This is the ratio of the sine of the angle of incidence to the sine of the angle of refraction when a ray of light passes from a vacuum into any medium.

INDIA-RUBBER, VULCANIZED. Caoutchouc combined with a very small proportion of sulphur. This substance is much more elastic than common India-rubber, and resists the extremes of cold and heat, also the effects of naphtha, oil of turpentine, ether, oils, &c.

INDIAN FIRE. A brilliant white signal-light, produced by burning a mixture of 7 parts of sulphur, 2 of realgar, and 24 of nitre.

INDIAN INK. A preparation of lamp-black, procured from oil-lamps, beaten into a mass with purified glue or isinglass, and scented with musk or amber. It is also called *China ink*, from its being originally brought from China.

INDIAN OPERATION. An operation for restoring the form of the nose, when destroyed by injury or disease, by taking a flap of integument for the repair of the organ from the forehead. See *Tagliacotian Operation.*

I'NDICAN. A substance probably existing in the indigo-plants, and bearing the same relation to indigo-blue, that rubian bears to alizarine, in the case of madder. The name *indican* has been given to a colourless principle found in urine, becoming blue on exposure to the air, and susceptible of yielding, by decomposition, glucose and indigotin.

INDICA'TION ; I'NDICANT (*indicare*, to point out). The former term denotes the pointing out, from certain circumstances in a disease, what remedy should be

applied; the latter denotes the circumstance which points out. When a remedy is forbidden, it is said to be *contra-indicated.*

INDICA'TOR (*indicare*, to point out). A muscle of the fore-arm, which points the *index*, or fore-finger. It is also called *extensor digiti primi.*

INDICA'TOR (in Chemistry). A name applied, in chemical analysis, to whatever produces a *visible effect* in a liquid submitted to a graduated test-solution, thereby *indicating* that enough of the test-solution has been used. Indicators are colour-tests, &c.

INDIFFERENT. A term applied in chemistry to an oxide which is neither an acid nor a base. See *Oxide.*

INDI'GENOUS (*indigena*, a native). A term applied to diseases, animals, or plants, peculiar to a country.

INDIGESTION (*in*, neg., *digerere*, to distribute). Dyspepsia; interrupted, difficult, or painful digestion; difficult and imperfect conversion of the food into nutriment.

INDIGNABU'NDUS (*indignari*, to be indignant). Literally, angry, scornful; a name given to the *rectus internus*, from the expression of anger or scorn, which the action of this muscle imparts.

I'NDIGO. A well-known colouring matter produced from the leaves of several species of *Indigofera.*

1. *Indigo-blue* or *indigotin.* Obtained by mixing commercial indigo with about half its weight of plaster of Paris and sufficient water to make a thick cream, and exposing the mixture to heat. See *Isatin.*

2. *Indigo-white* or *indigogen.* This substance, improperly called "reduced indigo," is formed by a combination of hydrogen with indigo-blue, by processes depending upon the deoxidizing of water which furnishes the hydrogen required.

I'NDIUM. A metal discovered, in 1863, in the arsenical pyrites of Freiberg, and named from its giving an indigo-blue line in its spectrum.

INDIVIDUAL (*individuus*, indivisible). In the language of zoology, an *individual* is defined as "equal to the total result of the development of a single ovum." See *Zooids.*

INDIVIDUA'LITY. A term in phrenology, indicative of the intellectual faculty which perceives the existence of external objects and their physical qualities, and, when in excess, induces men to personify ideas, passions, &c. Its organ is supposed to be situated behind the root of the nose, and its greater development to enlarge the forehead between the eye-brows. See *Eventuality.*

I'NDOL. One of the final products in the reduction of indigo; it is also formed during pancreatic digestion, if bacteria have access to the fluid.

I'NDOLENTIA (*Latin*, freedom from pain). A term invented by Cicero, as an equivalent for the ἀπάθεια of the Greeks. It was little used, for Seneca proposed *impatientia* for the same purpose. In the English language, *indolence* formerly signified freedom from passion and pain; it now denotes a condition of languid inactivity; hence, indulgence in sloth and ease may be supposed to infer the absence of all pain!

Indolent tumor. A tumor that causes little or no pain.

INDOPH'ENOL. The name of a new colouring matter obtained by the action of nitrous compounds on phenols.

INDUCED CURRENT. A current of electricity produced in a conductor by the proximity of another current or of a magnet.

INDU'CTION COIL. An instrument for producing a series of electric sparks from even a single cell of the galvanic battery, such as are obtained from the electrical machine.

INDU'PLICATE (*in*, inwards, *duplicatus*, doubled). Doubled inward ; a term applied to a form of vernation or æstivation, in which the margins of the leaves are bent abruptly inwards, and the external face of these margins applied to each other, without any twisting or overlapping.

INDURA'TION (*indurare*, to harden). An increase of the natural consistence of organs, as of the brain, chiefly the effect of chronic inflammation ; opposed to *softening* or *ramollissement*.

INDU'SIUM (*induere*, to put on). A woman's under-garment. The membrane which overlies the sori of ferns. The amnion.

INDU'VIÆ (*induere*, to put on). Clothes, garments. The withered leaves which remain on the stems of some plants, in consequence of their not being articulated to the stem, and so falling off.

-I N E, -I N. Terminations applied, in chemical nomenclature, to substances of the most heterogeneous nature. Thus we have hæmat*ine*, a constituent of the blood-corpuscles ; stear*ine*, the combination of stearic acid with glycerine ; inul*ine*, a modification of starch. The terminal letter *e* is, however, now generally omitted from all such bodies when they do not possess qualities and composition analogous to ammonia.

The termination *-ine* has been generally applied to the natural alkaloids extracted from substances of vegetable origin, as quin*ine*, atrop*ine*, &c. But on the discovery of compounds possessing the closest analogies with these natural alkaloids, the same termination was assigned to them, as anil*ine*, cyaneth*ine*, thiald*ine*, &c.

IN'ERTIA (*iners*, sluggish). The inactivity or opposing force of matter with respect to rest or motion ; that property of matter by virtue of which a body cannot change its state either from rest to motion, or *vice versa*, without the influence of an external force. The term is applied to the condition of the *uterus* when it does not contract properly after parturition.

IN'FANTILE (*infantilis*). Belonging to an infant. *Infantile hernia*, see *Hernia ; Infantile paralysis*, see *Paralysis*.

INFA'RCTION (*infarcire*, to stuff or cram into). The act of stuffing or filling ; an old term for constipation.

The term *infarctus* denotes certain peculiar wedge-shaped patches formed of extravasated blood and the elements of the tissue in cases of embolism of a terminal artery.

INFE'CTION (*inficere*, to stain). A general term for the contamination of the atmosphere by malaria, by matter of contagion, by effluvia arising from putrid animal and vegetable substances, &c. See *Contagion*.

INFERIOR. A term applied, in botany, to a *calyx* when it does *not* adhere to the ovary ; and to an *ovary* when it *does* adhere to the calyx. See *Superior*.

INFERIOR OVA'RIUM or FRUIT. A term applied to the ovarium or fruit, when the calyx

adheres to its walls; when no such adhesion occurs, the ovarium or fruit is termed *superior*. So also the calyx is said to be *inferior* in the latter case, *superior* in the former.

INFIBULA'TION (*fibula*, a clasp). The act of joining the lips of wounds, &c., by *fibulæ*, or clasps. An operation, formerly practised, for preventing the retraction of the prepuce.

INFILTRA'TION (*infiltratio*). The diffusion of fluids into the cellular tissue of organs. It may be *serous*, and is then termed œdema and anasarca; or *sanguineous*, and is then called hæmorrhage and apoplexy; or *purulent*. occurring in the third stage of pneumonia; or *tuberculous*, either gray or gelatiniform.

INFLAMMABLE AIR. A popular name for hydrogen gas, formerly called *phlogiston* or phlogisticated air.

INFLAMMA'TION (*inflammare*, to burn). *Phlogosis*. The term applied to a series of complex changes in the blood, blood-vessels, and surrounding tissues; it is characterized by the presence of pain, heat, redness, swelling, and loss of function of the part affected, and terminates by resolution, suppuration, or mortification. [It is generally expressed in composition, in Greek words, by the termination *-itis*, as in pleur-*itis*, inflammation of the pleura; ir-*itis*, inflammation of the iris, &c.]

1. *Common* or *healthy inflammation* is a term applied to all those cases of inflammation which occur in a person otherwise healthy, which run a regular course, are usually of an acute character, and terminate in one of the conditions above specified.

2. *Specific* or *unhealthy inflammation*, unless produced by the direct action of a morbid poison, as that of syphilis, variola, &c., never takes place in a healthy individual, but is always modified by some pre-existing peculiarity or abnormal condition of the system, frequently hereditary, and is generally chronic.

3. *Productive* and *Destructive* results of inflammation. By these terms Sir J. Paget indicates further developments of the results of inflammation than those of resolution, suppuration, and mortification. The *productive* effects are effusions or exsudations which are susceptible of permanent development, and also of degeneration. The *destructive* effects of the inflammatory process are softening, degeneration, absorption, ulceration and death of tissue, or mortification.

4. *Inflammatory lymph*. By this term is denoted the plastic matter exsuded from the blood-vessels during inflammation, also termed "coagulable lymph," and "exsudation." The exsudation, producing new or heterologous formations, has been called by Williams *cacoplastic;* whilst Bennett divided exsudation into the *simple*, *tuberculous*, and *cancerous* varieties.

INFLAMMATORY BLUSH. A popular term for the erythematous eruption. It is also applied to the redness of the skin over an inflamed part. See *Erythema*.

INFLAMMATORY CRUST. Another name for the "buffy coat" which appears on the surface of the crassamentum of blood drawn in states of inflammation.

INFLA'TIO; INFLA'TUS (*inflare*, to blow into). The former term denotes the *act* of inflating; the latter denotes the *result*, and

indicates the state of the stomach and bowels when distended by flatus. The act and the result are well described by Browning :—

"The divine breath which *blows*
the nostrils *out*
To ineffable *inflatus.*"

INFLORE'SCENCE (*inflorescere*, to flower upon). *Anthotaxis.* A term expressing generally the arrangement of flowers upon a stem or branch, and referring, therefore, to *peduncles* and *pedicles*, not to flowers; it is, consequently, entirely dependent on modifications of the axis. Flowers which have distinct peduncles or pedicles are said to be *stalked;* those in which the peduncles or pedicles are so short as to be imperceptible are called *sessile.* The *forms of inflorescence* may be arranged as follows :—

- Flowers Sessile.
  - 1. Axis extended
    - 1. Persistent
      - 1. Spike.
      - 2. Spadix.
    - 2. Deciduous ..... 3. Amentum.
  - 2. Axis depressed ..... 4. Capitulum.
- Flowers Stalked.
  - 1. Axis extended
    - 1. Stalks simple
      - 1. Of equal length ..... 5. Raceme.
      - 2. Lowest longest ..... 6. Corymb.
    - 2. Stalks divided
      - 1. Inflorescence Centripetal .. 7. Panicle.
      - 2. Inflorescence Centrifugal .. 8. Cyme.
  - 2. Axis depressed ..... 9. Umbel.

INFLUE'NZA. *Defluxio Catarrhalis.* The name given by the Italians to an epidemic febrile catarrh, distinguished from common catarrh by the severity of its symptoms. By the name *la Grippe* Sauvages first described the epidemic catarrhal fever of 1743. The "influence," formerly supposed to be that of the stars, is more probably due to a peculiar state of the atmosphere.

INFRA-COSTA'LES. *Sub-costales; intra-costales.* Nine or ten small muscles situated within the thorax at its posterior part, and lying upon the ribs.

INFRA-O'RBITAR. *Sub-orbitar.* Situated beneath the orbit; as applied to a *foramen*, a nerve, &c.

INFRA-SPINA'TUS. A muscle arising from the scapula below the spine, and inserted into the humerus. See *Supra-spinatus.*

INFRUCT'ESCENCE (*fructus*, fruit). A term applied by Sir J. D. Hooker to an aggregation of fruits, as in the mulberry or pine, in the same way as the term inflorescence is applied to an aggregation of flowers.

INFUNDIBU'LIFORM (*infundibulum*, a funnel, *forma*, likeness). Funnel-shaped; a term applied by Winslow to a ligament joining the first vertebra to the occiput; also, in botany, to an organ with an obconical tube, and an enlarged limb, as the gamopetalous *corolla* of tobacco.

INFUNDI'BULUM (*infundere*, to pour into, or upon). A funnel; a term applied to—

1. A little funnel-shaped process

of gray matter, attached to the pituitary gland. Unlike a funnel, however, it is not hollow internally.

2. A small cavity of the cochlea, at the termination of the modiolus.

3. The three large cavities formed by the union of the *calyces*, and constituting, by their union, the *pelvis* of the kidney.

INFU'SIO ; INFU'SUM (*infundere*, to pour in or upon). The former term denotes the pouring of water, hot or cold, upon vegetable substances, for the purpose of extracting their soluble and aromatic principles. The latter term denotes the solution thus obtained. An *infusio-decoctum*—not infuso-decoction—is prepared by the two operations of decoction and infusion.

INFUSO'RIA (*infundere*, to pour in or upon). Minute organisms so called because they are found in organic infusions which have been exposed to the air.

INGE'STA (*ingerere*, to heap in). A Latin term for whatever is conveyed *within*, as food, &c. See *Egesta*.

INGLUVIN. A substance extracted from the gizzard of the fowl ; it possesses digestive properties.

INGRA'SSIAS, PROCESS OF. A triangular eminence of the upper aspect of the sphenoid bone has been termed the *orbital process* or *small wing of Ingrassias*. Ingrassias was a Sicilian anatomist, 1510–1580.

INGRE'DIENT (*ingredi*, to enter into). That which enters into a compound or mixture. In analysis, we proceed from *compounds* to ingredients.

INGROWING TOE-NAIL. A growth downwards and inwards of the margin of the great toe-nail. The overlapping skin becomes ulcerated and very painful.

INGUEN, *-inis*. The groin ; the part situated between the abdomen and the thigh. The plural *inguina* is often used. The term *inguen* is also employed as the Latin equivalent for *bubo*.

1. *Inguinal canal*. Another name for the spermatic canal.

2. *Inguinal glands*. These are glands situated in the groin : the *superficial* between the skin and aponeurosis, the *deep-seated* under the aponeurosis.

3. *Inguinal hernia*. Bubonocele ; hernia of the groin. It is termed *oblique*, when it takes the course of the spermatic canal ; *direct*, when it pushes directly through the external abdominal ring.

4. *Inguinal ligament*. A ligament of the groin, commonly called Poupart's ligament.

5. *Inguinal region*. A term employed in reference to the vicinity of Poupart's ligament.

INHA'BITIVENESS. A term in phrenology indicative of a propensity, in man and the lower animals, to inhabit particular regions or countries, producing love of home, and determining in each species the dwelling and mode of life best adapted to it. Dr. Gall placed in this situation the organ of *pride* in man, and that of *instinct* in the lower animals, which prompts them to seek and inhabit the heights of mountains, tracing an analogy between the feelings which prompt to the pursuit of *moral*, and those which excite to *physical* elevation. See, however, *Concentrativeness*, with which this propensity has been confounded by other writers.

INHALA'TIO (*inhalare*, to inhale). This term means the act of inhaling, and is applied to the employment of two classes of volatilized substances, viz. *suffitus* or dry fumes, and *halitus* or watery vapours.

1. *Inhalatio nitrosa.* A remedy for spasmodic asthma, consisting in the inhalation of the fumes produced by the deflagration of nitrate of potash with paper.

2. *Inhalation of warm vapour.* An emollient remedy in irritation or inflammation of the tonsils, or of the membrane lining the larynx, trachea, or bronchial tubes. It consists in the inhalation of warm aqueous vapour, by means of Mudge's inhaler, or by inspiring the vapour arising from warm water.

3. *Inhaler, chloroform.* An apparatus for employing chloroform, as an anæsthetic agent, by means of inhalation.

INHIB'ITION (*inhibeo*, to restrain). The temporary or permanent arrest of the functions of an organ or of a nerve centre.

I'NION (*ἰνίον*, the nape of the neck ; from *ἴς, ἰνός*, a sinew). The ridge of the occiput. Hence the term *inial*, applied by Barclay to that aspect of the head which is toward the inion ; and *iniad*, used adverbially, for "toward the inial aspect."

INJE'CTIO ; INJE'CTUM (*injicere*, to throw into). The former term denotes the act of throwing into, as of a liquid medicine into a cavity of the body, by means of a syringe or pump. The latter term denotes the liquid medicine so thrown in, and is synonymous with *enema*, *clyster*, &c. See *Preface*, par. 3.

The term *Injection* denotes, in anatomy, the filling of the vessels of an animal body with some coloured substance, in order to render visible their figures and ramifications.

INNERVA'TION (*in*, and *nervus*, a nerve). The act of *innerving*, or exciting special activity in any part of the nervous system, or organ of sense or motion.

INNOCENT. The term applied to growths which are not malignant or cancerous.

INNOMINA'TUS (*in*, priv., *nomen*, name). Unnamed. Hence—

1. *Innominata arteria.* The branch given off to the right by the arch of the aorta, which subsequently divides into the carotid and the subclavian.

2. *Innominati nervi.* A former name of the fifth pair of nerves.

3. *Innominatum os.* A bone composed of three portions, viz., the *ilium*, or haunch-bone, the *ischium*, or hip-bone, and the *os pubis*, or share-bone.

INOCULA'TION (*inoculare*, to ingraft an *eye* or bud of one tree into another). The insertion of a morbid fluid formed in the body of one person into that of another, as in the practice of producing small-pox by removing a small quantity of the fluid formed in the pustular eruption on the skin of one person and inserting it beneath that of another. The practice was introduced into this country, about the year 1721, by Lady Mary Wortley Montagu.

I'NOGEN (*ἴς, ἰνός*, muscle, *γεννάω*, to produce). A hypothetical substance supposed by Hermann to exist in muscle, and during contraction to split up into carbonic acid, lactic acid, and a nitrogenous body.

INORGA'NIC SUBSTANCES (*in*, priv., *organum*, an organ). Substances obtained from the mineral world, destitute of the organs which exhibit the functions of life, as common salt, &c. In chemistry the term includes all compounds except those of carbon, and of this element some of the simpler compounds, such as carbon

monoxide, and dioxide, cyanogen, and hydrocyanic acid, are termed inorganic.

INOSCULA'TION (*in*, and *osculum*, a little mouth). The union of vessels, or *anastomosis:* the latter term, however, is sometimes used to designate union by minute ramification ; the former denotes a direct communication of trunks.

INO'SIC ACID (ἴς, ἰνός, a muscle). An acid said by Liebig to exist in the juices of the muscle of animals. From the same source is procured a peculiar species of sugar, called *inosite*, or sugar of flesh.

I'NOSITE (ἴς, ἰνός, a muscle). A peculiar species of sugar found in the juices obtained from the muscle of animals—a kind of *sugar of flesh.*

INOS'URIA (ἴς, ἰνός, a muscle, οὐρέω, to make water). The presence of *inosite*, or the "sugar of flesh," in morbid urine.

INSALIVA'TION. The process by which the food, after mastication in the mouth, is mixed with the secretion called *saliva*,—a process attended by the conversion of the starch of the food into sugar, and other important changes.

INSA'NIA; INSA'NITAS. The former term denotes madness, phrensy, folly, senselessness, and relates to the *mind.* The latter term denotes unsoundness, unhealthiness, disease, and relates to the *body.* See *Mania* and *Sanitas.*

1. *Moral Insanity* is described by Dr. Prichard, as "consisting in a morbid perversion of the feelings, affections, and active powers, without any illusion or erroneous conviction impressed upon the understanding ; sometimes co-existing with an apparently unimpaired state of the intellectual faculties." M. Pinel records a characteristic instance of this affection, which he terms "emportement maniaque sans délire."

2. *Senile Insanity* is a form of moral insanity occurring in old people, in which the moral feelings are perverted, and some of the passions are in a state of excitement. "The pious," says Dr. Burrows, "become impious ; the content and happy, discontented and miserable ; the prudent and economical, imprudent and ridiculously profuse ; the liberal, penurious ; the sober, drunken." Passions which had long been dormant resume their sway, and cast shame mingled with pity over the years of declining age.

Proposed rejection of the term Insanity. The term "Insanity" should be rejected in the case of so-called "Puerperal Mania," and the term *Delirium* be substituted ; for, as Dr. Baillie used to remark, "the question is not *whether*, but *when* the patient is to recover." The proposed asylum, in such cases, should be devoted to the *cure*, not to the *mere care*, of the afflicted patient.—*Marshall Hall.*

INSCRIPTIONES TENDINEÆ. Tendinous inscriptions ; another name for the *lineæ transversæ*, or the tendinous intersections which traverse the rectus or sterno-pubius muscle.

INSE'RTION (*inserere*, to implant). 1. The attachment of a muscle to the part it moves (see *Origin*). 2. The attachment of stamens upon the ovary (*epigynous*), or beneath the ovary (*hypogynous*).

INSOLA'TIO (*insolare*, to place in the sun). A setting or placing in the sun. 1. An exposure to the sun which is made in order to promote the chemical action of one substance upon another. 2. Also, a disease which arises from the

influence of the sun's heat upon the head, called *coup-de-soleil*. 3. Lastly, the term denotes exposure to the solar heat, as a therapeutic agent.

INSOLUBI'LITY (*in*, priv., *solvere*, to dissolve). The force by which a substance resists solution. It is the result of cohesion, and it essentially modifies the exertion of affinity.

INSO'MNIA (*insomnis*, sleepless). *Insomnietas. Pervigilium.* Sleeplessness, want of sleep. *Insomnium* is sometimes used for sleeplessness, sometimes for a dream; *per insomnium*, in a dream.

INSPIRA'TION (*inspirare*, to breathe into). That part of the function of respiration by which air is inhaled into the lungs. See *Exspiration.*

INSPISSA'NTIA (*inspissare*, to thicken). Inspissants; agents which augment the specific gravity of the plasma, either by withholding or diminishing the use of alimentary fluids, or by the employment of evacuants, which carry off the watery portion of the blood.

Inspissation. The process of making a liquid of a thick consistence, by evaporation of the watery particles.

INSTILLA'TION (*instillare*, to instil, from *in* and *stilla*, a drop). The act of instilling, or pouring in drop by drop. *Stillatim*, adv., drop by drop.

INSTINCT (*instinctus*, from *instinguere*, to instigate). This convenient term denotes the natural impulse to certain actions which animals perform without deliberation, without having any end in view, and without knowing why they perform them. It embraces the following significations:—

1. The *Instinctive Faculty;* or that faculty which leads the duckling, untaught, into the water; the beaver to build its hut, the bee its comb; the hen to incubate her eggs, &c.; and—

2. The *Instinctive Motions;* or those involuntary actions which are excited mediately through the nerves—a part of the *reflex function.* The principal instinctive motions are—the closure of the eye-lids, the act of sucking, the act of swallowing, the closure of the glottis, the action of the sphincters, inspiration, as an involuntary act, and the acts of sneezing, of vomiting, &c. All these phenomena accord with the definition, and take place even in the anencephalous child, on the due application of the appropriate stimuli.

INSUFFI'CIENCY. That condition of the valves of heart when from imperfect closure they allow of a regurgitation of the blood in a direction opposite to that of the normal blood current.

INSUFFLA'TIO (*insufflare*, to blow or breathe up into). The act of blowing up, as a means of introducing, by an *insufflator*, or spray apparatus, medicinal substances into the uterus, &c. Cælius speaks of "aceti insufflatio naribus."

I'NSULA (Lat. an island). A term applied to the central lobe of the brain, which does not come to the surface, but lies deep in the Sylvian fissure, and is concealed by the convolutions which form the margin of that fissure anteriorly.

INSULA'TION (*insula*, an island). A term applied to a body containing a quantity of electric fluid, and surrounded by non-conductors, so that its *communication* with other bodies is *cut off*.

INS'ULTUS (*insultare*, from *insilire*, to leap upon). A term used by Latin writers to denote the

accession or commencement of a paroxysm. See *Accessio.*

I'NTEGRAL PARTICLES (*integer*, entire). The most minute particles into which any substance, simple or compound, can be divided, *similar* to one another and to the substance of which they are parts. Thus, the smallest portion of powdered marble is still marble; but if, by chemical means, the calcium, the carbon, and the oxygen of this marble be separated, we shall then have the *elementary* or constituent particles.

INTE'GUMENT (*in*, and *tegere*, to cover). A general term for the *skin*, or tough membrane, which invests the whole body. The term is also applied to particular membranes, which invest certain parts of the body, as the tunics or coats of the eye.

I'NTELLECT. Under this head are included the *perceptive* and *reflective faculties*, which, as well as the feelings, may be advantageously influenced for therapeutical purposes. By the term *feelings*, or *affective faculties*, phrenologists understand *propensities* and *sentiments.*

INTE'NSITY. A term denoting the degree to which a body is electrically excited. It must be distinguished from quantity: the *quantity* of electricity developed by the galvanic battery is large, its *intensity* low.

INTE'NTION. A term applied to the process of *healing* in inflammation:—1. When the inflamed tissues are divided, and the parts, being brought into contact, heal without leaving a *scar*, they are said to have healed by the *first intention*, or "primary adhesion," as it is also called. 2. When *ulceration* ensues and a scar is formed, which is ultimately converted into true skin, granulations are thrown out, and the process is termed union by the *second intention*, or "secondary adhesion."

INTER-. A Latin preposition, signifying *among* or *between*, or denoting intervals; used as a prefix.

1. *Inter-accessorii.* This term, and *inter-obliqui*, are synonymous with the term *inter- transversales.*

2. *Inter-articular.* A designation of cartilages which lie within joints, as that of the jaw, and of certain ligaments, as the *ligamentum teres* within the acetabulum, &c.

3. *Inter-auricular.* A term applied to the *septum* between the auricles of the heart, in the fœtus.

4. *Inter-axillary.* A term applied, in botany, to organs which are situated between the *axils* of leaves.

5. *Inter-capillary electricity.* A term employed by Dutrochet, as suggestive of his theory of the phenomena of endosmose. See *Endosmosis.*

6. *Inter-cellular.* That which lies between the cells, or elementary tissues, of plants. This term has been applied by Mr. Rainey to irregular passages through the substance of the lung, which form the termination of the bronchial tubes, are clustered with air-cells, and are not lined by mucous membrane.

7. *Inter-clavicular.* The name of a ligament connecting the one clavicle with the other.

8. *Inter-columnar fascia* or *fibres.* Another name for the fascia spermatica, a prolongation of the fascia of the external oblique muscle across the pillars of the external ring.

9. *Inter-costales.* The name of two sets of muscles situated between the ribs—the *external* and

the *internal*—which have been compared, from their passing in contrary directions, to St. Andrew's Cross.

10. *Inter-current.* A term applied to fevers or other diseases which occur sporadically in the midst of an epidemic.

11. *Inter-ganglionic.* A term applied to the cords which lie between and unite the nervous ganglions.

12. *Inter-hæmal spines.* A term applied to those dermal bones which support the rays of the fins on the lower part of the fish. They are inserted deeply into the flesh between the hæmal spines. (See *Vertebra.*) The interhæmal spines support the *dermohæmal spines*, which support the rays of the anal fin, and the lower rays of the caudal fin.

13. *Inter-lunius morbus.* A term applied to Epilepsy from its being supposed to affect persons born in the wane of the moon.

14. *Intermaxillæ. Præmaxillæ.* Two small bones situated between the superior maxillæ of vertebrates.

15. *Inter-mediate.* A term applied to a third substance, employed for combining together two other substances; thus, alkali is an *intermediate* between oil and water, forming soap.

16. *Inter-missio.* The intermission or interval between the paroxysms of intermitting fever. It is the *apyrexia* of the Greeks. See *Exacerbation.*

17. *Inter-mittent* or *Periodical.* A term applied to a disease with reference to its form or type, and denoting that it is interrupted by intervals of health, as ague. This is sometimes termed *paludal* fever, from *palus*, a marsh or fen. See *Ague.*

18. *Inter-neural spines.* A term applied to those dermal bones which support the rays of the fins on the upper part of the fish. They are dagger-shaped, and are plunged, as it were, up to the hilt into the flesh between the neural spines. (See *Vertebra.*) The interneural spines support the *dermoneural spines*, forming the rays of the dorsal fin or fins, and the upper rays of the caudal fin.

19. *Inter-node.* The space between two *nodes*, or the points in the axis of a plant whence leaves and buds are developed.

20. *Inter-nuncial.* A term applied to the office of the *nerves*, from their establishing a communication between the several parts of the body and the nervous centre, and between the nervous centre and the several parts of the body. See *Nervous Texture.*

21. *Inter-nuntii dies.* Critical days, or such as occur between the increase and decrease of a disease.

22. *Inter-ossei.* Muscles situated between bones; as those between the metacarpal of the hand, and the metatarsal bones of the foot.

23. *Inter-petiolar.* A term applied to *stipules* which occur between the bases of the petioles of opposite leaves, as in cinchona. The term *intra-petiolar* denotes a situation between the petiole and the stem.

24. *Inter-rupted.* A term denoting a disturbance of a normal arrangement: a leaf is said to be *interruptedly pinnate*, when some of its pinnæ are much smaller than the rest, or absent.

25. *Inter-spinales cervicis.* The designation of six small muscles, situated between the spinous processes of the neck. There are also *inter-spinous ligaments* attached to the margins of the spinous processes.

26. *Inter-stitial.* A term applied

to a tissue which occupies the interstices of an organ, *i.e.*, the fibrous tissue which supports the cellular portion.

27. *Inter-transversales.* The name of muscles situated between the transverse processes of the cervical, and the similar processes of the lumbar vertebræ.

28. *Inter-trigo* (*terere*, *trivi*, to chafe). A chafe-gall, or fret. The erythema, abrasion, fret, or chafing, of parts of the skin which are in contact, as behind the ears, in the groins of fat persons, &c. When accompanied with a mucopurulent secretion, it is an eczema mucosum.

29. *Inter-vertebral substance.* A term applied to the *fibro-cartilage* situated between the vertebræ; to ligaments, &c.

INTESTI'NA (*intus*, within). An order of worms which inhabit the bodies of other animals. These are distinguished, by Cuvier, into *Cavitaria*, or worms which have cavities or stomachs, and *Parenchymata*, or cellular-bodied worms, as the tape-worm. The *Cavitaria* of Cuvier corresponds with the *Nematoidea* of Rudolphi and the *Cœlelmintha* of Owen; while the *Parenchymata* of Cuvier includes the other four orders of Rudolphi, *Acanthocephala*, *Trematoda*, *Cestoidea*, and *Cystica*, and corresponds with the *Sterelmintha* of Owen.

The term *Intestina*, if retained at all, should be applied only to the true intestinal worms, or those parasites which live in the intestines of other animals, and should exclude the *Entozoa* which are found in the cellular tissue and substance of the different viscera of the body.

INTESTI'NAL CANAL (*intus*, within). That part of the alimentary canal which extends from the stomach to the anus. It is divisible into two parts,—

1. *Intestinum tenue.* The small intestine, from twenty to twenty-five feet in length, divisible into three portions, viz., the *duodenum*, the *jejunum*, and the *ileum*.

2. *Intestinum crassum*, vel *amplum.* The large intestine, five or six feet or more in length, divisible into three portions, viz., the *cæcum*, the *colon*, and the *rectum*.

INTESTI'NAL CONCRETIONS. *Alvine calculi.* Calculous concretions found occasionally in the human intestines, particularly in the cæcum and the colon, as bezoars; hardened fæces, with phosphates of different substances which have been introduced into the system; gall-stones with layers of inspissated mucus and fæcal matter, &c.

INTESTI'NAL OBSTRUCTION. *Ileus; iliaca passio; volvulus.* Obstruction of the bowels, arising from various *causes* which, excluding examples of inguinal, femoral, and umbilical hernia, are the following:—

1. *Intermural*, or those originating in and implicating the mucous and muscular coats of the intestinal walls, as stricture, cancerous and non-cancerous; and intus-susception.

2. *Extramural*, or those causes which act from without, or affect the serous covering, as adhesions, displacements, diverticula, tumors or abscesses, and several varieties of hernia.

3. *Intramural*, or obstructions produced by the lodgment of foreign substances, as hardened fæces, concretions having for their nuclei gall-stones, &c.—*Tanner.*

INTE'XINE (*intexere*, to weave into). A thin membrane existing in the pollen-grains of some plants, and situated between the extine and the exintine.

INTINE (*intus*, within). A transparent membrane of extreme tenuity, forming the innermost coating of pollen-grains. See *Extine*.

INTO'LERANCE (*in*, not, *tolerare*, to bear). Incapacity of endurance ; a term applied to the condition in which a remedy cannot be borne, as loss of blood, or to hypersensitiveness of the retina causing inability to endure exposure to light.

INTRA (from *in*, *inter*). A preposition and adverb, denoting *on the inside*, *within*, and thus distinguished from *inter*, between. Thus, *intra*-lobular means *within* the lobules, *inter*-lobular, *between* the lobules, of the liver.

INTRA-THORA'CIC TUMORS. Tumors originating in the cavity of the thorax, such as aneurysms, carcinomata, sarcomata, &c.

INTRO'ITUS (*introire*, to go within). An entrance. Hence the term *introitus* vel *apertura pelvis superior* is applied to the upper or abdominal strait of the pelvis. The lower circumference or strait is called *exitus* vel *apertura pelvis inferior*.

I'NTRORSE (*introrsus*, for *introversus*, inwards). Turned inwards ; as applied to anthers whose line of dehiscence is towards the axis of the flower, and as opposed to *extrorse*.

INTROVE'RSION (*introversus*, or *introrsus*, turned inward). A turning inward. Vanity occasions an "*introverted* toe."

INTUME'SCENCE (*intumescere*, to swell). The property of swelling to an extraordinary size, as of the crystals of borax, of Pharaoh's serpents, &c., on the application of heat.

INTUMESCE'NTIA GANGLIFO'RMIS (*intumescere*, to swell). *Ganglion geniculare*. A gangliform swelling of the facial nerve, where it reaches the anterior wall of the petrous bone.

INTUMESCE'NTIÆ (*intumescere*, to swell). Intumescences ; external swellings of the whole or greater part of the body ; the second order of the class *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen.

INTUS-SUSCE'PTIO (*intus*, within, *suscipere*, to receive). *Invagination*. The reception of one part within another. The descent of a higher portion of intestine into a lower one—generally, of the ileum into the colon ; the outer layer is called the *intus-suscipiens*, the two inner the *intus-susceptum*. When it takes place downwards, it may be termed *progressive ;* when upwards, *retrograde*. The term *Intus-susceptio* is also applied to the process of nutrition, or the transformation of the components of the blood into the organized substance of the various organs.

I'NULA. Elecampane ; the root of *Inula Helenium*, an indigenous Composite plant. *Inulin* is a variety of starch, obtained from the root of Inula Helenium. *Helenin* is a constituent of the root of the same plant, also called *elecampane-camphor*.

Inula Conyza or *Conyza squamosa*. A common plant in chalky districts, esteemed as an antidote against the bites of vipers.

INU'NCTIO (*inungere*, to anoint). Inunction ; the act of anointing or besmearing. Celsus has the term *inunctio medicamentorum*. The term differs little from *unctio*. The ointment or anointment is correctly termed *unctus*. See *Preface*, par. 3.

INU'STIO ; INUSTUM (*inurere*, to burn in). The former term denotes the act of burning in ; the operation of the cautery. The latter term denotes a burn. Pliny

has *inusta* -orum, pl. neut. for burns—the *caumata* of the Greeks. See *Causis ; Cauma.*

INVAGINA'TION (*in*, and *vagina*, a sheath). A term synonymous with *intus-susception*, and suggestive of the *sheathing* of one portion of intestine within another, just as the finger of a glove may be drawn within itself.

INVE'NTUM NOVUM. A name given by Avenbrugger, a physician of Vienna, to the employment of percussion, which was first adopted by him, in 1763, as a means of diagnosis.

INVERMINA'TION (*in*, and *vermis*, a worm). *Helminthia.* An affection in which worms inhabit the stomach or intestines.

INVE'RSIO U'TERI (*invertere*, to invert). *Utersus inversus.* That state of the uterus in which it is turned, wholly or partially, inside outward, the fundus descending through the os uteri, and the mucous lining of the cavity of the uterus becoming the external covering of the tumor, which projects into the vagina and generally through the vulva.

INVERSIO VESICÆ. Protrusion of a portion of the mucous surface of the bladder through the urethra in the female.

INVERTEBRA'TA. Invertebrated animals ; animals without a skeleton, the bony substance being altogether wanting, or external ; the nervous system being gradually lost in the mere irritability of the lowest classes in the scale of animal life.

INVOLU'CRUM (*involvere*, to wrap in). A botanical term for any collection of *bracts* which surrounds, and *wraps in*, as it were, a collection of flowers. In umbelliferous plants, the involucrum consists of separate narrow bracts arranged in a single whorl ; in many composite plants these organs are imbricated in several rows. The *cupule*, cup, or closed cover of the acorn, beech, and chestnut, is a remarkable modification of the involucrum.

Involucellum. A small involucrum ; a secondary series of bracts, occurring in the partial umbels of apiaceous plants, &c.

I'NVOLUTE (*involutus*, rolled in). A form of vernation or æstivation, in which the edges of the leaves are rolled inwards spirally on each side, as in the apple.

Involution is a backward change, a deterioration as opposed to *Evolution.*

IOD-, IODO-. Prefixes used in chemical nomenclature, to denote that the substances to the name of which they are prefixed contain *iodine* substituted for some other element.

IO'DICA. A class of pharmaceutical remedies, consisting of iodine and its compounds, employed as alteratives, liquefacients, &c.

I'ODINE (ἰώδης, or ἰοειδής, violet-coloured, from ἴον, a violet, and εἶδος, likeness). *Iodum.* A non-metallic element, obtained principally from the ashes of sea-weeds. Its vapour presents a beautiful *violet* tint, from which its appellation is derived. It changes vegetable blues to yellow, and starch to purple.

1. *Iodic acid.* An anhydrous acid, termed *oxiodine* by Davey, and produced by the combination of iodine with oxygen. It combines with metallic oxides, and forms salts which are termed *iodates.*

2. *Iodides.* The compounds of iodine with metals, and with the simple non-metallic substances.

3. *Chlor-iodic acid.* This is also called *chloride of iodine*, and is formed by the absorption of chlorine by dry iodine.

4. *Iodized starch paper.* A chemical test for ozone, consisting of a damp mixture of starch with iodide of potassium.

5. *Iodism.* A peculiar morbid state, induced by the use of iodine, and characterized by palpitation, coryza, &c.

6. *Iodoform.* A saffron-coloured substance consisting of ter-iodide, of formyl. It is analogous in composition to chloroform, and possesses antiseptic properties.

IODO-CO'CCUS VAGINATUS. A Bacterium found in the mouth; when stained with iodine its sheath becomes yellow and the cocci blue.

I'ODOL (C_4H_4NH). A derivative of pyrrol (C_4H_4NH). It is an odourless tasteless powder, and has been suggested as a substitute for iodoform.

IONI'DIUM. A genus of Brazilian plants, possessing emetic qualities, and sometimes employed as substitutes for our officinal ipecacuanha.

I'ONS (*ἰόν*, that which goes). The name given by Faraday to the elements of a liquid set free by electrolysis; those which combine with, or are set free at, the anode, are termed *an-ions;* those which combine with, or are set free at, the cathode, *cat-ions.* Thus, in the electrolysis of a solution of sulphate of copper with copper electrodes, sulphuric acid is an *anion*, and copper a *cation;* and in the electrolysis of the ordinary cyanide silver-plating liquid, cyanogen is the *anion*, and silver the *cation.*

IO'NTHOS (*ἴονθος*, the root of a hair, akin to *ἀνθέω* (?), to bloom, of the youthful beard). An eruption on the face, which often accompanies the first growth of the beard. See *Varus*, and *Acne Vulgaris.*

IOTACI'SMUS (*ἰωτακισμός*). A laying too much stress on the *iota* or letter *i*, as in saying *Troiia*, *Maiia*, &c. Also, a frequent repetition of the letter *i*, as in *Junio Juno Jovi jure irascitur.* (Liddell and Scott.) The term has also been applied to a species of *psellismus*, in which the letters *j* and *g* are defectively pronounced. See *Labdacismus* and *Rhotacismus.*

IPECACUA'NHA (*ipi*, Peruvian for root, *Cacuanha*, the district from which the root was first obtained). The dried root of the *Cephaëlis Ipecacuanha*, a Rubiaceous plant of Brazil esteemed for its emetic property, which depends upon an active principle called *emetina.*

1. *Striated Ipecacuanha.* The longitudinally striated root of Psychotria emetica, also called *Black* or *Peruvian Ipecacuanha.*

2. *Undulated Ipecacuanha.* The semicircularly-grooved root of Richardsonia scabra, the *amylaceous* or *White ipecacuanha* of Merat.

3. *Ipecacuanha acid.* Cephaelic acid. A peculiar acid, procured from ipecacuanha, allied to catechin.

IPOMÆ'A PURGA. The Jalap Ipomœa; a Convolvulaceous plant, the dried tubers of which constitute the *jalap* of commerce, and yield *ipomic acid*, which seems to be identical with sebacic acid.

IRID-E'CTOME-DIA'LYSIS (*ἶρις*, the iris, *ἐκτομή*, excision, *διάλυσις*, separation). An operation for artificial pupil, performed by detaching the iris from its ciliary connections, and excising the portion thus separated.

IRID-E'CTOMY (*ἶρις*, *ἴριδος*, the iris, *ἐκτομή*, excision). The operation of cutting off a portion of the

free edge of the iris for the formation of artificial pupil.

IRID-ENCLEI'SIS (ἶρις, the iris, ἐγκλείω, to enclose). An operation for artificial pupil, differing from *iridectomedialysis* in this particular, that the separated portion of the iris, instead of being excised, is strangulated between the edges of an incision made into the cornea.

IRIDERE'MIA (ἶρις, ἴριδος, the iris, ἐρημία, absence). Absence of the iris, or its presence in a rudimentary form only. In its partial form it is termed *coloboma iridis.* See *Coloboma.*

IRIDE'SCENCE (*iris*, a rainbow). The property of exhibiting those brilliant, rainbow-like colours which appear on substances presented in the form of very thin plates, as the soap-bubble, the laminæ of mother-of-pearl, &c.

I'RIDIN or I'RISIN. An oleoresinous alcoholic extract obtained from the rhizome of the *Iris versicolor*, or blue flag; it is said to be a cholagogue.

IRI'DIUM (*iris*, a rainbow). A metal found in the insoluble alloy from the platinum-ores, and named from its iridescence, or the variety of colours exhibited by its different solutions.

IRIDO'-DESIS (ἶρις, ἴριδος, the iris, δέσις, the act of binding). The operation, devised by Mr. Critchett, of tying the iris, after drawing it out externally, for the purpose of enlarging the pupil.

IRIDO-DIA'LYSIS (ἶρις, the iris, διάλυσις, separation). An operation for artificial pupil, by the simple separation of the iris from the ciliary margin.

IRIDO-DONE'SIS (ἶρις, ἴριδος, the iris, δονέω, to shake). Tremulous iris; generally arising from the iris's losing the support of the lens.

IRIDO-PLÉGIA (ἶρις, the iris, πλῆξις, a stroke). Paralysis of the iris.

IRIDO'SMINE. A compound of the metals iridium and osmium, found in the platinum mines of Russia, South America, and the East Indies.

IRIDO-TO'MIA (ἶρις, the iris, τομή, section). Section of the iris; an operation for artificial pupil, performed by incision.

IRIS (ἶρις, the rainbow). Literally, a rainbow; and hence applied to the *rainbow-like* membrane which, with a circular aperture in its centre, extends across the globe of the eye, separating the anterior from the posterior chamber. See *Uvea.*

IRIS-DISEASE. Rainbow ringworm; a species of *herpes*, occurring in small circular patches, each composed of concentric rings of different colours.

IRIS FLORENTI'NA. *Fleur-de-Luce.* Florentine Iris or Orris; the dried rhizoma of which is the *orris-root* of the shops. *Iris Green* is the juice of the petals of the iris added to quick-lime.

IRISH MOSS. *Carrageen.* The Chondrus crispus; a lichen growing on rocks and stones in the sea. In Ireland it is converted into size, and employed instead of isinglass.

IRI'TIS (ἶρις, ἴριδος, the rainbow). *Iriditis. Inflammatio iridis.* Inflammation of the iris of the eye.

The term *Iritis* is liable to objection, as the iris is seldom alone attacked; its employment, says Jacob, "has the effect of directing the practitioner's attention to the iris, which bears a great deal of inflammation without destruction to the organ, and withdrawing it from the retina, which

bears very little without permanent injury to vision." See *Aquo-Capsulitis.*

IRON. A bluish-white metal, supposed to constitute 2 per cent. of the entire mineral crust of the globe. See *Ferrum.*

Reduced Iron. The name given in commerce to the metal minutely divided by chemical means, as distinguished from the powder mechanically prepared from the ingot metal. The latter is generally called *alcoholized iron.*

IRON-MOULD. This is the result of an ink-stain, produced partly in consequence of the oxidation of the iron of ink, and partly, perhaps, in consequence of the destruction of the acid galls.

IRREDU'CIBLE (*in*, not, *reducere*, to bring back). A term applied to a dislocated *bone* which is incapable of being restored to its former position, and to a *hernia* which cannot be replaced.

IRRIGA'TION (*irrigare*, to water). The continual application of a cold lotion, by dropping cold water on an affected part.

IRRITABI'LITY (*irritare*, to provoke). That action of certain muscles, as the heart, the intestines, &c., which flows from a stimulus acting immediately upon their fibres; or, in the case of the voluntary muscles, from a stimulus acting upon these, or the nerves immediately proceeding to them. This property has been termed by Haller *vis insita;* by Goerter, *vis vitalis;* by Boerhaave, *oscillation;* by Stahl, *tonic power;* by Bell, *muscular power;* by Cullen, *inherent power;* and by Bostock, *contractility.*

IRRITA'TION (*irritare*, to excite). The action produced by any stimulus. This term, as indicating a *disease,* is applied to—

1. The case arising from calculus in the ureter, in the gall-duct, &c.

2. The affection induced by the presence of improper food in the stomach, or morbid matters retained in the bowels, &c., inducing symptoms *resembling—arachnitis, peritonitis, pleuritis, carditis.*

3. The state of the system in which exhaustion of nervous power is accompanied by local disease, functional or structural.

4. *Spinal irritation* denotes irritation along the nerves corresponding to an affected vertebra.

I'SATIN. An interesting compound, produced by the oxidation of indigo. It is blue indigo, *plus* 2 equiv. oxygen.

ISCHÆ'MIA (ἴσχω, to check, αἷμα, blood). An arrest of blood; diminished supply of blood to a part. *Ischæmus* (ἰσχαιμος) has been used by writers, as an adjective, for staunching blood, and, as a substantive, for a plant used as a styptic.

I'SCHIUM (ἰσχίον, the hip). *Coxa*, vel *acetabulum.* The hip-bone, a spinous process of the os innominatum.

1. *Ischi-agra* (ἄγρα, a seizure). An attack of the hip; hip-gout.

2. *Ischi-algia* (ἄγλος, pain). Pain of the hip. See *Sciatica.*

3. *Ischias.* The term used by the Latins for rheumatism of the hip-joint; it was afterwards corrupted into *ischiatica,* or *sciatica.*

4. *Ischiatic.* The designation of a *notch* of the os innominatum; of an artery which proceeds through that notch, &c.

5. *Ischiato-cele* (κήλη, a tumor). An intestinal rupture through the sciatic ligaments.

6. *Ischio-cavernosus.* A muscle attached to the ischium and to the corpus cavernosum. It draws the

root of the penis downwards and backwards. It is also called, from its office, *erector penis;* and the two together are called *collaterales penis*, from their lying on the sides of the penis.

ISCHNOPHO'NIA (*ἰσχνός*, slender, *φωνή*, voice). *Psellismus hæsitans.* A shrillness of the voice; hesitation of speech, or stammering.

ISCHU'RIA (*ἴσχω*, to retain, *οὐρέω*, to make water). *Anuria.* Suppression of the urine, from disease of the kidney. The term is employed, in *ischuria renalis*, in the sense of suppression; in *ischuria uretica*, *vesicalis*, and *urethralis*, in the sense of retention. But *suppression* and *retention* should not be confounded: in the latter, urine is secreted and its discharge obstructed; in the former, it is not secreted at all.

I'SINGLASS. Fish-glue; a substance prepared from the swimming bladder or *sound* of various species of Acipenser, cut into fine shreds. The term is a corruption of the Dutch *hyzenblas*, an air-bladder, compounded of *hyzen*, to hoist, and *blas*, a bladder. See *Ichthyocolla.*

I'SINGLASS, PARA. Under this name has been imported a substance which, on examination, proves to be not isinglass, but the dried ovary of a large fish, probably the *Sudis Gigas* of Para.—*Pereira.*

I'SO- (*ἴσος*, equal). This prefix denotes *equality*, or *similarity.* Hence—

1. *Iso-barysm* (*βάρος*, weight). Similarity of weight, supposed to be the cause of the identity in the size and shape of molecules which cohere into the crystalline form.

2. *Iso-chromatic* (*χρῶμα*, colour). Having the same colour, as applied to lenses. The term *iso-chromatic lines* is applied to those coloured rings which appear when a pencil of polarized light is transmitted along the axis of a crystal, as mica or nitre, and is received into the eye after passing through a plate of tourmaline.

3. *Iso-chronous* (*χρόνος*, time). That which occurs in equal times, as the strokes of the pulse, the vibrations of pendulums of the same length, &c.

4. *Iso-dimorphous.* Equally dimorphous; a term applied to a substance which is capable of assuming two crystalline forms, as well as another substance of similar capability: antimonic acid is *iso-dimorphous* with arsenious acid.

5. *Iso-meric compounds* (*μέρος*, part). A term applied to bodies which have the same elements and the same percentage composition, but differ in chemical properties, as butyric acid and acetic ether.

6. *Iso-morphous bodies* (*μορφή*, form). A term applied by Mitscherlich to bodies which assume the same crystalline form, while they differ in their chemical composition. When the relations are not exact, but nearly so, they may be supposed to give origin to *plesiomorphism* (*πλησίος*, near), or an approximation to similarity of form.

7. *Isonitriles, Carbylamines.* Bodies isomeric with the cyanides or nitriles. In the former the nitrogen atom is quinquivalent, and it yields, when heated with an alkali, an amine and formic acid, whereas a cyanide under similar circumstances yields an acid containing the same number of carbon atoms as itself; thus ethylcyanide yields propionic acid and ammonia, whereas ethylcarbylamine yields ethylamine and formic acid.

8. *Iso-thermal* (*θέρμη*, heat). Of equal degrees of heat, as applied

to *lines* of equal temperature in physical geography. Lines drawn through places having the same summer and the same winter are denominated *iso-theral* (θέρος, summer) and *iso-cheimal* (χεῖμα, winter) lines.

9. *Iso-tropous* (τροπή, a turning). Equally elastic in every direction. This term and *an-isotropous* are used by Engelmann in describing some microscopical observations on striped muscular tissue, the former being applied to the singly refracting, the latter to the doubly refracting, portion of muscles.

ISSUE. *Fonticulus.* An ulcer artificially formed for the purpose of maintaining a constant purulent discharge from the body, on the principle of counter-irritation.

Issue-peas. Round bodies, as peas or Curaçoa oranges, employed for the purpose of maintaining irritation in a wound of the skin which is called an *issue.*

I'STHMUS (ἰσθμός). A small strip of land, situated between two seas, especially that of Corinth. Hence we have—

1. *Isthmus of the fauces.* The space included between the soft palate and the root of the tongue.

2. *Isthmus of the thyroid gland.* A transverse cord which connects the two lobes composing the thyroid body.

3. *Isthmus Vieussenii.* The isthmus of Vieussens ; the ridge surrounding the oval fossa, or remains of the foramen ovale, in the right auricle of the heart.

4. *Isthmitis.* Inflammation of the isthmus, fauces, or throat. *Paristhmitis* or *paristhmia* (παρά, about) denotes inflammation about the throat.

ITALIAN JUICE. *Spanish juice.* The Extractum Glycyrrhizæ, or extract of liquorice. The specific names are derived from the countries from which it is imported.

ITCH. An irritation of the skin, termed *psora* by the Greeks, and *scabies* by the Latins. Strictly, it is an eczema excited by the presence of the Acarus humanus, or *Acarus scabiei,* in the cuticle.

Itch-insect. The Acarus scabiei, a very minute animalcule, found *in* or *near* the pustules of the itch ; they are called *wheal-worms* in man, and resemble the mites of cheese, &c. See *Acarus scabiei.*

I'TER. A passage of communication between two or more parts.

1. *Iter ad infundibulum.* The passage of communication between the third ventricle of the brain and the infundibulum. It is also termed *foramen commune anterius.*

2. *Iter a palato ad aurem.* The passage from the palate to the ear, or the Eustachian tube.

3. *Iter a tertio ad quartum ventriculum.* The passage between the third and fourth ventricles of the brain, known by the name of the *aqueduct of Sylvius.*

I'VORY. A modification of *dentine,* observed in the tusks of the proboscidian pachyderms. It exhibits, on transverse fractures or sections, striæ proceeding in the arc of a circle from the centre to the circumference, in opposite directions, and forming by their decussations curvilinear lozenges.

IVORY-BLACK. *Animal charcoal.* The residue of heated bones ; a mixture of charcoal and phosphate of lime.

J

JABORANDI. A Brazilian drug obtained from *Pilocarpus pinnatus*. The term is applied in Brazil to a class of remedies possessed of sudorific, stimulant, and sialogogue properties. See *Pilocarpine*.

JACOB'S MEMBRANE. The layer of rods and cones in the retina.

JACOBSON'S NERVE. Another name for the tympanic branch of the glosso-pharyngeal nerve, described by Jacobson.

JACTITA'TION (*jactitare*, freq. of *jactare*, to throw). Nervous twitching of the limbs, occurring in febrile diseases.

JA'GGARY. A coarse, dark kind of sugar procured from the juice of the spadix of *Saguerus saccharifer*, or Gomuto-palm.

JA'LAPA. Jalap; the dried tubercles of *Exogonium purga*, or true Jalap-plant, growing in Mexico, and named from the city Xalapa. *Jalapin* is resin of jalap deprived of colour by animal-charcoal.

JA'NICEPS (*Janus*, *caput*, a head). A fœtus possessing a face on the posterior as well as on the anterior aspect of the head; called after the god Janus.

JAPAN EARTH. The *Catechu extractum*, procured from the Acacia catechu, or Khair-tree. It is also called *terra japonica*, from its being supposed to be a mineral production; *dark catechu*, as distinguished from the *pale* kind; *Bengal cutch*, in distinction from that of *Bombay*; *Gummi Lycium* (?), &c.

JAPANESE WAX. *Chinese wax*. A vegetable wax, produced by *Rhus succedaneum*, and employed in pharmacy as a substitute for bees'-wax.

JA'TROPHA MA'NIHOT. *Janipha Manihot*. The Cassava or Tapioca-plant, from the tuberous root of which is prepared a fecula called *tapioca*. The pulp, when dried and baked into cakes, constitutes *cassava*, or *cassada-bread*.

JAUNDICE. A symptom proceeding from obstruction of the liver, and characterized by a *yellow* colour of the skin, &c. The term is most probably a corruption of the French word *jaunisse*, yellowness, from *jaune*, yellow. See *Icterus*.

JAW. The bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed; also the bone with its teeth and investments. The term is suggested by the words *chaw* or *chew*, and the French *joue*, the cheek.

J'ECUR (genitive, *jecoris*, also *jecinoris*, and *jocinoris*). The liver. Cicero says, "Cerebrum, cor, pulmones, jecur; hæc sunt domicilia vitæ."

1. *Jecur lardaceum*. Lardaceous liver; waxy liver; amyloid disease of the liver. Such cases have been described under the term, Scrofulous disease of the liver.

2. *Jecur adiposum*. Foie gras. Fatty liver.

JEJU'NUM (*jejunus*, hungry). The upper two-fifths of the small intestine, so named from this portion being generally found *empty* after death. *Jejunium* and *jejunitas* both denote a fasting.

JELLY. A soft, tremulous, viscous or glutinous substance—the solution of gelatin, when cold.

1. *Animal jelly*, or gelatin, is extracted by boiling from the skin, membranes, ligaments, cartilages, and bones of animals. See *Gelatin*.

2. *Vegetable jelly* is procured from the recently-expressed juices of certain fruits, as the currant; and consists of mucilage, or some modification of gum and vegetable acid.

JEQUIRITY SEEDS. *Prayer beads, jumble beads.* Scarlet-coloured seeds, an infusion of which contains a peculiar ferment, and when introduced into the eye produces a severe conjunctivitis.

JERVIN. *Jervia.* A base discovered in the rhizome of *Veratrum album*, and named from *jerva*, the Spanish term for a poison obtained from this rhizome.

JESUITS' BARK. A term formerly applied promiscuously to the several kinds of bark. See *Cinchona*.

JOINT. *Arthrosis.* An articulation, or the mode by which bones are connected with one another.

1. A *perfect joint* is that in which the opposed surfaces, which move upon each other, are covered with cartilage, and are contained in a sort of sac, which lines the cartilage and the side-walls of the joint; and which, from its secreting synovia, is called a *synovial membrane*.

2. An *imperfect joint* is that in which the conjoined levers—bones or cartilages—present no smooth surfaces, capable of rotatory motion, to each other, but are connected by continuous cartilages or ligaments, and have so much mobility only as is permitted by the flexibility of the joining substances. See *Articulation*.

JOINT-EVIL. The *elephantiasis nodosa*, in which the joints are rendered conspicuous by the enlargement of the bones entering into their formation.

JUGA'LE, OS (*jugalis*, yoked together). *Os malæ; os zygomaticum.* The zygoma, or arch formed by the zygomatic processes of the temporal and cheek-bones. See *Zygoma*.

JUGA'LES (*jugalis*, yoked together). A designation of the superficial, temporal or zygomatic, nerves, given off from the facial.

JU'GULUM (*jungere*, to join). *Jugulus.* By this term Celsus denotes the collar-bone. Usually, however, it is applied to the hollow part of the neck above the collar-bone; the *throat*, or anterior part of the neck, where the windpipe is situated. The term *jugular*, belonging to the throat or neck, is applied chiefly to the principal veins of the neck—the external, and the internal.

"*Jugulum*, vel *jugulus*, signifies the fore part of the throat. *Guttur* is more general than *jugulum*, and denotes both the outside and the inside of the throat. It is said to come from *gutta*, because whatever liquor is drunk passes through it drop by drop. *Larynx* indicates the upper and anterior part of the neck; *jugulus* rather the lower and anterior part."—*Sel. e Præscript.*

JU'GUM. The Latin term for a *yoke*, and hence applied to each pair of opposite leaflets on the petiole of a pinnate leaf. Thus a leaf with one pair is called *unijugal;* with two pairs, *bijugal*, &c.

Juga in umbelliferous plants. The term *juga* also signifies *ridges*, and is hence applied to the elevated portions by which the carpels of umbelliferous plants are traversed; of these juga, five are called *primary*, and four, alternating with them, *secondary*.

JUGUM PENIS. An instrument for compressing some part of the urethra, to prevent dribbling in cases of incontinence of urine.

JULE'PUM. A Julep; a term which, in former pharmacopœias, expressed what is now understood by *mistura*. The term *julep* or *julapium* is of Arabic origin, and denotes literally a sweet medicated drink.

JUNGLE FEVER. A form of remittent fever occurring in India.

JUNI'PERUS COMMU'NIS. Common Juniper; a plant of the cypress tribe of the Coniferæ, which yields the fruit called *juniper-berries*, and from which the *oil of juniper* is obtained. See *Savin*.

JUNKS. Thin horse-hair cushions occasionally strengthened by placing strips of cane within them; they may be used for temporarily fixing a fractured limb or sprained joint, or when thick for supporting an amputated or injured limb.

JUNOD'S BOOT. A pneumatic apparatus into which either the arm or leg may be inserted, and from which the air is gradually exhausted, so that the part to which the instrument is applied becomes engorged with blood, thus lessening the supply to other parts.

JU'PITER. The ancient chemical name of tin, which was supposed to be under the control of that planet.

JURISPRU'DENCE, MEDICAL. Forensic medicine; the science which treats of legal proceedings in reference to medicine.

JUS. Broth; potage; gravy; gruel. The term *jusculum* is a diminutive of jus, and denotes the same thing; *jusculum coactum* is jelly. *Jus bovillum* is beef-tea; *jus ovillum*, mutton-broth, &c.

JUVA'NTIA (*juvare*, to assist). Sub. *medicamenta*. Medicines which assist or relieve diseases.

JUZAM, or JUDAM. Terms by which the Arabians designated Elephantiasis Græcorum; it is still called, in Arabia and Persia, Dsjuddam, and Madsjuddam, according to Niebuhr.

K

KAIRIN. *Oxychinolin-methylhydride*. A powerful antipyretic recently discovered by Fischer of Munich.

KALI. A term of Persian origin, denoting a particular plant; hence the word *al-kali*, with the article, originally signified the particular residuum obtained by lixiviating the ashes of that plant; the term was then used for potassa: thus, *kali vitriolatum* is an old name for sulphate of potassa; *kali purum* for potassa fusa; *calx cum kali puro* for potassa cum calce, &c.

KALI'GENOUS METALS. The true alkaline metals, potassium and sodium, the radicals of the alkalies potash and soda.

KA'LIUM. A synonym for potassium, the basis of potash.

KA'MALA. A powder consisting of the minute glands which cover the capsules of *Rottlera tinctoria*. Imported from India.

KA'OLIN. A clay, constituting the insoluble residue of the decomposition of the felspar of granite, a necessary ingredient of all true porcelain.

KARYO-KINE'SIS. See *Caryocinesis*.

KA'SSU. A black astringent extract, prepared from the seeds

of the *Areca Catechu;* it occurs mixed with paddy-husks. It is imported from Ceylon in circular flat cakes.

KEEL. *Carina.* A term applied to the two lower petals of a papilionaceous corolla, which cohere by their lower margin, so as to present a *keeled* appearance. Fancy predominates in this form of corolla: it further comprises a *standard* and a pair of *wings.*

KE'LIS ADDISONII (κηλίς, a stain or spot). *Addison's keloid, Morphœa, Circumscribed Scleroderma.* An idiopathic overgrowth of the subcutaneous connective tissue forming a patch which is brawny to the touch, and is not raised above the surrounding healthy skin.

KE'LOID (κηλίς, a stain or spot, εἶδος, likeness). *Kelis Aliberti.* The term applied to a peculiar overgrowth of fibrous tissue which forms a raised, somewhat painful and tender patch on the surface of the skin, and tends to invade the corium in the neighbourhood. It is more correctly termed *cheloid* (which see), from the resemblance of its prolongations to the claws of a crab. The adjectives *true* and *false, spontaneous* and *traumatic* are misleading, as in all probability the new growth always arises in scar tissue.

KELP. *Varec.* A semi-fused saline ash obtained from the incineration of sea-weeds. See *Barilla.*

KEPHIR GRAINS. Irregular roundish white bodies made of a mass of rod-shaped organisms (Dispora Caucasica); they set up in milk a double fermentation, acid and alcoholic, and so form Koumiss.

KE'RATIN (κέρας, a horn). The chief constituent of hair, nails, horn, feathers, and epidermic scales; it contains sulphur as well as nitrogen.

KERATI'TIS (κέρας, a horn—the cornea). *Corneitis.* Acute inflammation of the keras or cornea, occasionally a consequence of neglected injury. *Keratitis interior longa* is chronic interstitial keratitis, and is the result of congenital syphilis; *keratitis suppurans* is keratitis with suppuration, also called *onyx.* See *Cornea* and *Corneitis.*

Keratitis punctata is an inflammation of the cornea in which small opacities are seen on the posterior surface; it is, as a rule, secondary to disease of the iris or of the choroid. See *Aquo-capsulitis,* and *Keratoiritis.*

KE'RATO-CELE (κέρας, a horn—the cornea, κήλη, a tumor). *Hernia corneæ.* Hernia of the cornea, caused by the protrusion of the membrane of the aqueous humor through an opening in that tunic.

KERATO-HY'ALINE (κέρας, a horn, ὕαλος, glass). See *Eleidin.*

KE'RATO-IRI'TIS (κέρας, κέρατος, a horn—the cornea). *Aquo-capsulitis.* Inflammation of the capsule of the aqueous humor, of the cornea and iris.

KERATO-NY'XIS (κέρας, κέρατος, a horn—the cornea; νύξις, a puncturing). A term employed in Germany to denote the operation of couching, performed by introducing the needle through the cornea; it is called the operation by solution. When the opaque lens is, by this means, merely turned, presenting its anterior and posterior surface in the horizontal position, the term *reclination* is adopted.

KERATO-PLA'STY (κέρας, a horn, πλάσσω, to form). An operation for restoring the cornea.

KERATO'-SCOPY (κέρας, a horn, σκοπέω, to look at). A means of testing the refraction of the media of the eye by observing with the opthalmoscope the direction in which the shadow crosses the retina when the mirror is rotated on its vertical or other axis.

KE'RATO-TOME (κέρας, the cornea, τέμνω, to cut). An instrument for dividing the transparent cornea in the operation for cataract by extraction.

KE'RION (κηρίον, a honey-comb). Another name for *favus*, commonly called crusted or honey-comb ringworm, the viscous secretion of the follicles resembling honey, and thus suggesting the idea of a *honey-comb*. It is considered as allied to tinea tonsurans. The disease has also been called μελικηρίς, *melikeris*. The ἄχωρ, *achor*, was of the same kind, but less virulent. It is also applied to a pustular inflammation of the hair follicles of the scalp in tinea tonsurans, from the application of severe irritants.

KERMES, ANIMAL. *Coccus Ilicis;* a hemipterous insect, found upon the *Quercus ilex*, and formerly used for dyeing scarlet; cloth so dyed was called *coccinum*, and persons wearing this cloth were termed by the Romans *coccinati*. The drug was termed *grana kermes*, from the resemblance of the dried insects to grains or seeds.

KERMES, MINERAL. Formerly called *Panacea Glauberiana;* red sulphide of antimony, named from its resemblance, in colour, to the insect kermes. See *Antimony*.

KEROSENE OIL (κηρός, wax). *Keroselene*. A liquid hydrocarbon, or oil extracted from bituminous coal. It is used as an anæsthetic.

KETONES. The name applied in organic chemistry to a class of bodies obtained by submitting certain salts of the fatty acids, as acetic acid, to dry distillation. *Acetone* is one of the best-known ketones, and its mode of formation will represent that of the rest of these bodies.

KHEESAH. The Indian flesh-glove, made of goat-hair, and employed as a rubber in friction of the skin.

KIBE. *Pernio exulceratus*. A chap or opening (in the continuity of the skin). Chilblain, accompanied with ulceration; a broken chilblain.

KIDNEY, COARSE. The name given to a stage in the form of nephritis known as granular disease of the kidney, in which the organ is large and dark, and of a coarse structure. See *Granular Kidney*.

KIDNEY FLOATING. A kidney which moves about freely, not being bound down by the fold of peritoneum over it and its perirenal tissue.

KIDNEY, GOUTY. A term applied by Dr. Todd to the kidney when affected by chronic desquamative nephritis, as being frequently a consequence of chronic gout. This is a chronic form of Bright's Disease. See *Granular Kidney*.

KIDNEYS. *Renes*. Two glandular bodies situated in the lumbar regions, and consisting of a *cortical* or external, and a *tubular* or medullary substance. See *Casts, Renal*.

KINESI'PATHY (κινέω, to move, πάθος, disease). A mode of treating disease by gymnastic or exercise,—called also the *movement-cure*.—*Dunglison*.

KINETIC ENERGY. See *Energy*.

KING'S EVIL. *Morbus Regis*. A scrofulous disease, the curing of which was formerly attributed

to the king of England, from the time of Edward the Confessor. This practice was called *touching for the evil*. It was discontinued by George I., in 1714.

KING'S YELLOW. A paint, of which the colouring principle is orpiment, or the sesqui-sulphuret of arsenic.

KINGDOM. A term denoting any of the principal divisions of nature ; thus we have the *organic kingdom*, comprehending substances which organize, and the *inorganic kingdom*, comprehending substances which crystallize.

KI'NIC ACID. *Quinic acid.* An acid found in the Cinchona-barks, in the manufacture of sulphate of quinine. It forms salts called *kinates.*

1. *Kinone. Kinoyl.* A product of the decomposition of kinic acid. It combines with hydrogen, forming *green hydrokinone*, a brilliant gold-green compound, surpassing murexide in beauty.

2. *Kinonic group. Quinonic group.* One of the groups of organic bodies belonging to the Benzoic series of Gerhard's system of classification.

KINO. The inspissated juice obtained from incisions made in the trunk of Pterocarpus Marsupium. Imported from Malabar.

KIRSCH-WASSER. An alcoholic drink, made in Switzerland and Germany from the Machaleb-sherry.

KNEE-JOINT. A complex articulation, consisting of an angular ginglymus, formed by the condyles of the femur, the upper extremity of the tibia, and the posterior surface of the patella. The *knee-pan*, or patella, is the small round bone at the front of the knee-joint.

KNE'SMOS, KNE'SIS, KNESMONE' (κνάω, to scrape or scratch). Greek terms denoting the irritation of *itching.* The last is a synonym of psora.

KNOCK-KNEES. A deformity of the legs, in which the knees knock together, forming the apices of two triangles, the bases of which would be represented, each by a line drawn from the trochanter to the outer malleolus. It is occasioned by a relaxation of the internal ligaments of the knee-joints, allowing the femur and the tibia to become separated, so causing an angular obliquity of the bones. See *Genu valgum.*

KNOX'S POWDER. Eight parts of muriate of soda, and three parts of chloride of lime. By adding a tumbler of water to an ounce of it, we obtain a solution similar to Labarraque's solution of the chloride of lime.

KNUCKLE. "The German *Knöchel* is any joint whatsoever ; nor was our 'knuckle' limited formerly, as now it well-nigh exclusively is, at least in regard of the human body, to certain smaller joints of the hand."—*Trench.*

KO'KKION (κοκκίον, dim. of κόκκος, a kernel ; a pill). A term indicating the use of drugs in a solid form and of the size of berries and seeds. The original *coccia* (κόκκια) were lentil-seeds—"granula ervi." The vulgar terms *pill-cochy* and *pill-a-cochy* denote a certain number of *coccia* of the compound colocynth pill of the Br. Pharmacopœia. The plural neuter has been, however, corrupted into a singular feminine substantive, and accordingly we meet with the term *pil. cochiæ.*

KOLA. A term applied in Africa to certain vegetable products used as equivalent to tea, coffee, maté, and cocoa. See *Cola Nut.*

KO'SSO or KOU'SSO. *Kosin.* The flowers of the *Brayera anthelmintica*, a Rosaceous plant of Abyssinia, employed as an anthelmintic for the expulsion of tapeworm.

KOUMISS. A vinous liquid, made by the Tartars from milk, principally from that of mares. The term is also applied to a preparation made from the milk of the cow.

KOWRIE or KAURI. A semifossil resin, the produce of the *Dammara Australis*, a large coniferous tree of New Zealand ; the resin is found embedded in considerable quantities in the earth.

KRAME'RIA TRI'ANDRA. Rhatany ; a plant of the order *Polygalaceæ*, imported from Peru, yielding *rhatany-root*, the styptic ity of which has been ascribed to the presence of an acid called *krameric acid*.

KRIEBEL-KRANKHEIT. The German name of a disease which was endemic in Hesse and Westphalia, during a season of dearth, in 1597. It is arranged by Sauvages under the head of *Erysipelas pestilens ;* and by Sagar, under the genus *Necrosis.*

KUNDAH-OIL. An oil obtained from the seeds of the Carapa Toulouconna ; also called *Tallicoonah-oil.*

KUPFERNICKEL. False copper. The German name for a native arsenide of nickel, which sometimes contains antimony. See *Nickel.*

KYAN'S PROCESS. A preservative process introduced by Mr. Kyan, and consisting in steeping wood, cordage, &c., in a solution of the chloride of mercury, or corrosive sublimate.

KY'ESTEIN (*κύησις*, pregnancy, *ἐσθής*, a covering). The formation upon the surface of the urine of a film of fat, a peculiar matter resembling casein, and crystals of ammonia-magnesian phosphate. It occurs in most cases of pregnancy.

KYPHO'SIS (*κύφωσις*, a being hump-backed, *Hipp.*). *Deformitas angularis.* Angular deformity of the spine. See *Lordosis* and *Scoliosis.*

L

LABARRAQUE'S SOLUTION. A *disinfecting liquid*, of which chloride of soda is the active ingredient. It is analogous to the well-known bleaching powder, chloride of lime.

LABDACI'SMUS (*λαβδακισμός*). An over-partiality for the use of the *lambda* or *labda*, or letter *l.* The term was also used to express a faulty pronunciation of this letter, as when the tongue is pressed against the palate, and produces the *ll* of the Spanish, *e.g.*, *llamare*, almost like *lyamare*, the *lh* of the Portuguese, or the *gl* of the Italians.—*Liddell and Scott.* See *Iotacismus* and *Rhotacismus.*

LA'BDANUM (*λήδανον*, the gum of the shrub *λῆδον*). *Ladanum.* A resinous substance which exudes from the *Cistus creticus*, and is chiefly used as a mild stimulant in external applications. It is formed into cylindrical pieces called *labdanum in tortis.*

Labdanum factitium. Yellow wax and hog's lard, of each six ounces, and black burnt ivory, four ounces.

LABE'LLUM (dim. of *labium*, a lip). A little lip; a term applied, in botany, to the *lip-like* petal of Orchidaceous plants. It is a petal of a corolla which is lower than the others, and often pendulous.

LA'BIA (pl. of *labium*, a lip). The lips; the two movable veils which close the cavity of the mouth anteriorly. They are laterally united by two acute angles, called their *commissures.*

1. *Labia majora.* The two large folds, constituting the external orifice of the pudendum; also called labia pudendi. See *Ala.*

2. *Labia minora.* The two smaller folds, situated within the labia majora, and frequently termed *nymphæ.* See *Ala.*

3. *Labia leporina* (leporinus, from *lepus*, a hare). The hair-lip; a division of the lip, resembling that of the upper lip of the hare.

LABIA'TÆ (*labia* and *labium*, a lip). *Lamiaceæ.* A very extensive and important natural order of exogenous plants, with irregular, unsymmetrical, gamopetalous flowers, and a 4-lobed ovary, changing into four seed-like monospermous fruits. The species are generally aromatic and tonic, deriving this property from the secretion of a volatile oil in little cysts or glands occupying the leafy organs. Familiar examples occur in thyme, lavender, peppermint, &c.

LABIOMANCY (*labia*, the lips, μαντεία, power of divination). An unclassical term denoting the art by which deaf persons are supposed to understand what is said by following the movements of the lips of the speaker.

LA'BORATORY (*laborare*, to labour). A room or building in which researches in chemistry, biology, or physics are prosecuted.

LA'BRUM (*labium*). A lip; also, the brim of any vessel; hence the fibro-cartilaginous rim which surmounts the cotyloid cavity has been termed *acetabuli labrum cartilagineum.*

The term *labrum*, derived from *lavare*, to wash, denotes a basin, a tub, a bath. "Labrum in balineo," a tub in a bath-room.—*Cicero.*

LA'BYRINTH. A designation of the internal ear or sentient portion of the organ of hearing. It consists of a series of cavities, viz., the vestibule, the cochlea, and the semi-circular canals, which are channelled through the substance of the petrous bone, and situated internally to the cavity of the tympanum. The name is derived from the complexity of its communications.

LAC (in Chemistry). A term synonymous with *mistura*, as in lac ammoniaci, lac amygdalæ, &c., denoting a *milky* appearance.

LAC, or GUM-LAC (*laak*, Arab.). A resinous substance, which flows from certain trees of the East Indies, in a state of milky fluid, in consequence of the puncture made by an insect, called *Coccus lacca*, for the purpose of depositing its ova. The trees are the Ficus Indica, the Croton lacciferum, and others.

There are three kinds of lac known in commerce. *Stick-lac* is the substance known in its natural state, of a reddish colour, encrusting small twigs. When broken off and boiled in water, it loses its red colour, and is then called *seed-lac.* When melted and reduced to the state of thin plates, it is of a

yellowish-brown colour, and is then called *shell-lac.*

LAC SULPHURIS. Milk of sulphur ; a preparation containing sulphate of lime.

The *sulphur præcipitatum* of the present pharmacopœia is prepared by decomposing sulphide of lime with hydrochloric and not with sulphuric acid, and so contains no sulphate of lime, as did the old preparation, to which the name *milk of sulphur* should be confined.

LAC VACCI'NUM. *Lac bubulum.* Cows' milk; an emulsive substance, consisting of *globular particles* floating in a serous liquid. The milk globules consist essentially of *butter.* See *Milk.*

Cremor lactis. Flos lactis. Cream, or the globular particles of milk, which rise to the surface, carrying with them some casein, and retaining some of the serum.

LACERA'TION (*lacerare*, to tear). A tearing of any part. The term *lacerated* is applied to two foramina at the base of the cranium, from their lacerated appearance.

LACE'RTUS (the arm). An old term applied to a bundle of muscular fibres, which are enclosed in a membranous sheath, and are divisible into smaller bundles, apparently in an indefinite series. The term is specially applied to the muscular part of the arm, from the shoulder to the elbow; "subjecta, *lacertis* brachia."—*Ovid.*

LA'CMUS. Another name for *litmus*, also called lacca musiva, lacca cærulea, Dutch turnsole, turnsole in cakes, &c. See *Litmus.*

LACO'NICUM. A term applied to a vapour-bath, from its having been much used by the people of Laconia. It was a sudatorium.

LA'CQUER. An alcoholic solution of shell-lac, sandarach, and Venice turpentine. The name is derived from the first of the ingredients. *Lacquering* consists in the varnishing brass with a solution of shell-lac in spirit, coloured with dragon's blood.

LA'CRYMA. A tear; the fluid secreted by the *lacrymal gland*, and flowing on the surface of the eye. The term *lacryma*, or *lacruma*, is obviously connected with δάκρυον, according to the Æolic method of using δ for λ, occasionally. *Dacrima* is an old form of lacryma.

1. The *puncta lacrymalia* are the external commencements of two small tubes, situated near the inner canthi, called—

2. The *lacrymal canals* or *ducts*, which originate from the internal angle of the eye, and convey the tears into—

3. The *lacrymal sac*, the receptacle for the tears, an oval bag, situated near the inner angle of the eye, and constituting the upper extremity of the nasal duct.

4. The *lacus lacrymalarum* consists of a small space in the inner angle of the eye, between the two eye-lids, towards which the tears flow.

LACTALBU'MEN. *Caseum.* See *Casein.*

LACTA'TION (*lactare*, to suckle ; also to suck milk). The process of secreting and supplying milk, of nursing, or suckling. Pliny uses the word *lactatus*, which is more classical than *lactatio.* The following terms are found: *ubera lactantia*, *anni lactantes*, and *infans lactavit.* The first is classical. The others are of a post-classical period.

LA'CTEAL TUMOR (*lac, lactis*, milk). *Galactocele.* Mammary abscess ; milk tumor ; distension and

enlargement of the mamma by obstruction of the lactiferous ducts, or by rupture of a milk-duct and escape of its contents into the surrounding connective tissue. The "chronic mammary tumor" of Astley Cooper consists of a partial hypertrophy of the gland.

Lacteal Calculus. Concretion of the earthy salts of the milk in the mamma. Of rare occurrence.

LA'CTEALS (*lac, lactis,* milk). A set of minute absorbent vessels, which take their origin in the villi of the intestines; their office is to *absorb* the chyle, or *milk*-like fluid from the intestinal canal and convey it to the thoracic duct.

LACTE'SCENCE (*lactescere,* to become capable of giving suck; an inceptive form of *lactere,* to contain milk or sap). A tendency to milk; a term denoting a property of certain plants which, when wounded, yield a liquor, generally white, but occasionally yellow or red.

LA'CTIC ACID (*lac, lactis,* milk). An acid produced whenever milk, and perhaps most animal fluids, become spontaneously sour. Its salts are called *lactates;* three isomeric forms are found in the human body.

LACTI'DE. A transparent crystalline substance, produced by the destructive distillation of lactic acid. *Lactine* is sugar of milk.

LACTI'FEROUS DUCTS (*lac, lactis,* milk, *ferre,* to convey). The milk-conveying ducts of the mammary glands. The corresponding term in Greek is *galactophorous.*

LACTI'FEROUS or LA'CTEAL SWELLING. A swelling of the mamma, supposed to be occasioned by accumulation of milk in a lactiferous duct, the aperture of which is closed by chronic inflammation, and a portion of its canal obliterated.

LA'CTIFUGE (*lac, lactis,* milk, *fugere,* to expel). A medicine which checks or diminishes the secretion of milk in the mamma.

LA'CTOCELE (*lac, lactis,* milk, κήλη, tumor). Milk-tumor; occurring during lactation. The proper term is *galactocele.*

LACTO'METER (*lac, lactis,* milk, μέτρον, a measure). A hybrid term for a *hydrometer,* which is graduated for indicating the specific gravity of milk; it is a simple tube closed at the lower end, and graduated in hundredths. *Galactometer* is the correct term.

LACTOPE'PTINE. A new digestive preparation containing pepsin, pancreatin, ptyalin or diastase, lactic acid, and hydrochloric acid.

LA'CTOSCOPE (*lac, lactis,* milk, σκοπέω, to examine). An optical milk-test. A candle being placed at three feet distance from one side of a vessel containing a mixture of fresh milk and water, and the eye of the examiner being placed close to the other side, the presence of a *certain proportion* of *cream* renders the figure of the candle-flame indistinct. The proper term is *galactoscope.*

LACTOSE, *Galactose, Lactine* (*lac, lactis,* milk). Sugar of milk. A dextro-rotatory sugar extracted from milk.

LACTUCA'RIUM (*lactuca,* the lettuce). Lettuce-opium; a substance allied to opium in appearance and in physical and physiological properties, prepared from the milky juice of various species of *Lactuca.* It contains a bitter principle called *lactucin,* an acid called *lactucic,* &c.

LACTU'MINA (*lactare,* to suckle). *Lactucimina.* A name given by Amatus Lucitanus to infantile aphtha, from the sup-

position that it originated in a vitiated condition of the milk.

LACU'NA (*lacus*, a lake). Literally, a ditch containing water. Hence the term *lacunæ* is applied to a multitude of follicles observed in the mucous membrane of the urethra, and also named *sinuses of Morgagni*. The largest of these, situated at about an inch and a half from the opening of the meatus, in the upper wall of the urethra, is called the *lacuna magna*. The term is used synonymously with *crypt*.

1. *Lacunæ in Bone*. Cavities in bone communicating, by minute tubes or canaliculi, with the Haversian canals.

2. *Lacunæ in Plants*. A term applied by Link to certain cavities or *air-cells*, of very definite form, found in some aquatic plants.

3. *Lacunar circulation*. Circulation characterized by the presence of lacunæ or open spaces at certain intervals.

LACU'NAR. Literally, the main beam of a house, which is arched or bent like a bow. Hence the term *lacunar orbitæ*, the upper wall or vault of the orbit.

LACUS LACRYMA'LIS. The tear-lake ; a triangular space situated between the eye-lids, at the inner canthus, into which the tear flows.

LÆVO-GYRATE (*lævus*, left, *gyratus*, turned round). Turned to the left, as in circular polarization. See *Dextrogyre*.

LÆVO-TA'RTARIC ACID. A term applied to the *left-handed* crystals which occur in the analysis of racemic acid. See *Dextro-tartaric*.

LÆ'VULOSE (*lævus*, left). One of the constituents of fruit-sugar or inverted sugar. It is named from its rotating the plane of polarization to the left. See *Dextrose* and *Dextrogyre*.

LAG'ETTA LINTEA'RIA. The Lacebark-tree, a plant of the order *Thymelaceæ*, possessing the properties of mezereum. Its bark is capable of being separated into thin white layers, resembling *lace-work*, and may even be washed with soap, like linen.

LAGNE'SIS (λάγνης or λάγνος, lustful). Lust ; inordinate desire of sexual intercourse ; the name of a genus adopted by Good, and intended to include the satyrisis and nymphomania of Sauvages.

LAGOPHTHA'LMOS (λαγώς, a hare, ὀφθαλμός, the eye). *Oculus leporinus*. The hare's eye ; a disease in which there is an inability to close the palpebræ. Shortening of the upper lid.

LAGO'STOMA (λαγώς, a hare, στόμα, the mouth). The Greek term for *labia leporina*, or hare-lip.

LAGUNES, BORACIC ACID. Basins of brickwork containing water, into which boracic acid vapours are introduced for the purpose of separating the acid from the vapour by condensation.

LAIT DE POULE. An emulsion, employed by the French as an artificial milk for infants, and consisting of the raw yolk of an egg diffused by agitation in a pint of warm water sweetened with sugar.

LAKE. A term applied to certain insoluble compounds, formed by precipitating colouring matter with an earth or oxide. Almost all vegetable colouring matters may be precipitated into lakes, by means of an alum or oxide of tin. The principal lakes are carmine, Florentine-lake, and madder-lake.

LALLA'TIO (*lallare*, to sing *lullaby*). Lullaby-speech ; a name

given by the Romans to that variety of *psellismus*, in which the letter *L* is rendered unduly liquid, or substituted for an *R*; as when delusive is pronounced del*l*usive, as though the *l* possessed the power of the Spanish *ll*, or the Italian *gl*; or, as when parable is pronounced pa*l*able.

LAMBDACI'SMUS. This term is described under the article *Labdacismus*, the Greek λ being pronounced λάβδα, as well as λάμβδα.

LAMBDOIDA'LIS SUTU'RA (the Greek λ, lambda, εἶδος, likeness). A suture which marks the junction of the parietal and occipital bones of the cranium, named from its fancied resemblance to the Greek letter *lambda*. [*Lambdoides* is the proper term; and *lambdoidalis*, if admissible at all, must mean, not resembling the letter λ, or lambda, but belonging to that which is *lambdoides*, or lambda-shaped.—*Mayne.*] Compare *Ethmoidalis* and *Spenoidalis*.

LAME'LLA (dim. of *lamina*, a plate). A small plate or scale, as applied to the gill of a mushroom, to a foliaceous scale appended to the corolla of certain plants, &c.

LAMELLIBRANCHIA'TA (*lamella*, *branchiæ*, gills). A class of mollusca in which the gills are lamellar.

LA'MINA. Literally, a small plate of any metal. A term applied to the foliated structure of bones or other organs.

1. *Lamina cinerea*. A thin layer of gray substance connecting the border of the corpus callosum with the commissure of the optic nerves.

2. *Lamina cornea*. A horn-coloured lamina at the anterior part of the tænia thalami optici or semicircularis.

3. *Lamina cribrosa*. A cribriform or sieve-like layer, formed by the sclerotica at the entrance of the optic nerve, and so named from the numerous minute openings by which it is pierced for the passage of the nervous filaments.

4. *Lamina spiralis*. The plate or septum of the cochlea, which is wound spirally round the modiolus, dividing the cochlea into two parts.

5. *Lamina fusca*. *Membrana fusca*. The light-brown inner lining of the sclerotic tunic of the eye-ball.

LAMP-BLACK. *Fuligo lampadum*. A variety of carbon, characterized by a total absence of crystalline structure and by its exceedingly minute state of division. It is generally prepared from coal-tar.

LAMPIC ACID. An acid obtained from the combustion of ether by means of a lamp furnished with a coil of platinum-wire. It is merely acetic acid, combined with etherous matter. It is also called *aldehydic acid*.

LANA PHILOSO'PHICA. Philosophical wool, flowers of zinc, or the snowy flakes of white oxide of zinc, which arise and float in the air from the combustion of that metal.

LANCET (*lancetta*, dim. of *lancea*, a spear). A surgical instrument, sharp-pointed and two-edged, used in phlebotomy, in opening tumors, &c.

LANCINA'TING (*lancinare*, to tear up). A term applied to the peculiar *stabbing* pains which accompany cancer.

LANCISI, NERVES OF. Some filaments, found on the anterior part of the corpus callosum, are by some authors called the *longitudinal nerves of Lancisi*.

LANDRY'S PARALYSIS. An acute form of ascending paralysis.

Symptoms similar to those of Landry's paralysis occur occasionally in patients suffering from hydrophobia.

LAND-SCURVY. An affection consisting in circular spots, stripes, or patches, scattered over the thighs, arms, and trunk; it is called by Bateman *purpura hæmorrhagica*, from the occasional hæmorrhage from the mouth, nostrils, or viscera; and, by the German writers, *morbus maculosus Werlhofii*.

LANGUAGE. A term in phrenology, indicative of the faculty which acquires a knowledge of arbitrary signs, and indulges in all exercises connected with words. Its organ is supposed to be situated at the very back part of the orbit, and, when much developed, pushes the orbit and, with it, the eye forward.

LANOLIN (*lana*, wool). The name given by Liebreich to a fat extracted from wool.

LANTHANUM (λανθάνω, to be hidden). A rare metal occurring with cerium and didymium, and deriving its name from its having long escaped notice, from having, in fact, *lain hid* in oxide of cerium, which was originally supposed to be the oxide of a single metal.

LANU'GO (*lana*, wool). 1. Wool; the woolly part of anything; *lanugo linea*, scraping of linen, lint. 2. Down; the first and temporary hairs of the infant; the first beard; "a primâ lanugine," from the beginning of puberty.

LA'PAROCELE (λαπάρα, the soft parts of the body between the ribs and the hips; κήλη, a tumor). Rupture or hernia in the lumbar regions.

LAPARO'TOMY (λαπάρα, the soft parts of the body between the ribs and the hips, and τέμνω, to cut). An exploratory opening of the abdomen, which may or may not involve an incision into the bowel; when the latter occurs, the operation would be correctly termed *laparo-enterotomy*.

LAPIDE'LLUM (*lapis*, a stone). The name of a kind of spoon, formerly used to take small stones out of the bladder. The word affords an instance of arbitrary and absurd derivation.

LAPIS. A generic term, signifying all kinds of stones; thus *lapis calcareus* is limestone; *lapis infernalis*, lunar caustic or nitrate of silver; *lapis calaminaris*, impure carbonate of zinc; *lapis lazuli*, azure stone, or mineral from which the blue colour *ultra-marine* is prepared, &c.

LA'QUEUS. A noose or halter. A term applied to a fasciculus or bundle of fibres occurring in several parts of the brain.

Laqueus gutturis. A malignant inflammation of the tonsils, in which the patient appears as if suffocated by a noose.

LARD. *Adeps suillus*. The fat of the *sus scrofa*, or Hog, melted down. Purified lard, or *adeps præparatus*, is lard melted in boiling water, in order to remove the salt.

LARDACEIN. The same as *Amyloid substance*. See *Amyloid degeneration*.

LARDA'CEOUS. A term applied to tissues which, from cancerous disease, resemble lard. Hence the terms *morbus lardaceus*, lardy disease; *morbus cereus*, waxy disease, &c. See *Larinoid*.

LA'RINOID (λαρινός, fat, εἶδος, likeness). Lardiform; lard-like; a designation of a form of cancer in which the morbid product resembles fat or lard. See *Lardaceous*.

LARVA (*larva*, a mask). The immature insect after it has emerged from the egg.

Larvalis. See *Porrigo.*

LA'RYNX (λάρυγξ, the larynx). The organ of the voice; the superior part of the trachea, situated immediately under the os hyoïdes, and consisting of the thyroid, cricoid, and arytænoid cartilages, the epiglottis, and the vocal ligaments.

1. *Laryngeal.* The designation of nerves furnished by the par vagum, and distributed to the larynx; these are the *superior laryngeal* and the *recurrent* or *inferior laryngeal* nerves.

2. *Laryngismus stridulus* (λαρυγγισμός, from λαρυγγίζω, to croak as a raven). *Apnœa infantum.* Spurious or spasmodic croup; a spasmodic state of the glottis, especially characterized by *crowing inspiration*, occasioned by the narrowing of the glottis.

3. *Laryngitis.* Inflammation of the larynx. The acute form has been termed *cynanche laryngea;* the chronic is a species of tuberculosis, known as *phthisis laryngea.*

4. *Laryngo-phony* (φωνή, voice). The sound of the voice heard through the stethoscope, when placed over the larynx or trachea. See *Auscultation.*

5. *Laryngo-scope* (σκοπέω, to view). A speculum which is introduced into the fauces for examining the condition of the larynx. It consists of a concave mirror, by which light is thrown upon a small plane mirror placed in the posterior part of the cavity of the mouth. Dr. Semon has recently managed to dispense with the large concave mirror by using in its place a small incandescent electric light which is fixed immediately in front of the small plane mirror.

6. *Laryngo-tomy* (τομή, section). An operation for opening the larynx through the crico-thyroid membrane. When the operation is performed through some part of the trachea, it is called *tracheotomy.* A third operation has been performed, called *laryngo-tracheotomy*, by opening the crico-thyroid membrane and dividing the cricoid cartilage with the upper rings of the trachea.

LASCI'VUS. Wanton; an epithet applied by Paracelsus to *chorea*, from the peculiar contortions of the limbs in that disease.

LA'SER. *Silphion.* A gum-resin highly esteemed among the Ancients, the produce of an umbelliferous plant supposed to be *Laserpitium siler.* The term *laser* was formerly applied to *asafœtida*, and it has been suspected that the latter term was derived from the former—*asa*, quasi *laser.*

LATENT (*latere*, to lie hid). A term applied to *diseases* of which the diagnosis is very obscure; to the *period* during which a disease is supposed to be existing without manifesting itself; to the quantity of *heat* which enters a body during a change of form; and to *buds* which have passed the season of expansion without development.

LATERI'TIOUS (*later*, *lateris*, a brick). A term applied to the *red* or *brick-dust sediment* deposited from the urine in some stages of fever. This was supposed by Proust to constitute a peculiar acid, which he named the *rosaic.*

LA'TEX (*latere*, to be hidden). Any kind of liquor, especially water squeezed out. This term denotes, in botany, a highly elaborated and highly organized juice, which is not formed immediately from the fluid matter absorbed from without; it is the vital fluid

of vegetation. The tissue, in which this juice is found, is termed *laticiferous tissue*, and more recently *cinenchyma*.

LATI'BULUM (*latere*, to lie hid). A hiding-place. The fomes, or hidden matter, of infectious diseases.

LATI'SSIMUS DORSI (*latissimus*, superl. of *latus*, broad, *dorsum*, the back). A flat muscle, situated on the back and side of the lower part of the trunk. It moves the arm backwards and downwards, or brings forward the body when the hand is fixed. It has received the offensive appellations of *scalptor ani* and *tensor ani*.

LAU'DANUM. The *Tinctura Opii* of the pharmacopœias. The term, it is said, was originally *ladanum*.

LAUGHING GAS. The protoxide of nitrogen, or nitrous oxide; named from its peculiar effects when inhaled. By Priestley it was termed *dephlogisticated nitrous air*.

LAURIN. An active and bitter principle contained in *Laurus nobilis*, the true laurel or sweet bay, the berries of which are officinal in this country, but are little used in medicine.

LAURO-CERASUS. The common or broad-leaved laurel, a species of Cerasus, remarkable for the abundance of hydrocyanic acid secreted in its leaves.

LAVA'MEN (*lavare*, to wash). An unclassical term for the Greek word *enema*, or injection.

LAVA'NDULA VERA. Common lavender; the plant from which the oil and the spirit of lavender are prepared. It enters also into the composition of Eau de Cologne and Thieves' Vinegar.

Lavandula spica. French lavender, which yields the *oil of spike*, sometimes called "foreign oil of lavender," in order to distinguish it from the oil of lavandula stœchas, the *true oil of spike*.

LAVATO'RIUM (*lavare*, to wash). A lavatory; a place for washing. *Lavatio* is not only a bathing, but, by metonymy, a bathing-place, a bath. *Lavacrum* is also a bath.

LAVER, PURPLE. The *Porphyra laciniata*, an algaceous plant, pickled with salt; of anti-scorbutic properties. The broad *green* laver is the *Ulva latissima*, of inferior qualities.

LAVIPE'DIUM (*lavare*, to wash, *pes*, the foot). An uncouth word for a foot-bath. *Pediluvium*, though unclassical, is a better term. The term *pelluvium* is used by Festus.

LA'XATIVES (*laxare*, to loosen). Mild purgatives; medicines which *loosen* the contents of the intestines. See *Cathartics*.

LAXA'TOR TY'MPANI (*laxare*, to loosen). The anterior ligament of the malleus formerly supposed to contain muscular fibres; it runs from the processus gracilis of the malleus to the anterior wall of the tympanum near the fissure of Glaser.

LAYERING. A mode of propagating plants by laying down or bending the shoots, so that a portion of them can be covered with earth. A shoot so treated is termed a *layer*, and the point which furnishes the layer is called a *stole* or *stool*.

LAZARE'TTO (*lazzerétto*, Italian, from *lazzero*, a leper). A pest-house, or establishment for facilitating the performance of quarantine, and particularly the purification of goods arriving from places infected with disease. The name *lazaretto*

is said to be derived from St. Lazarus, the protector of lepers. See *Quarantine.*

LEAD. *Plumbum.* A soft, bluish-white metal, very rarely found native or in the metallic state, but chiefly obtained from *galena*, or the sulphide of the metal. The alchemists called it *Saturn*, because they thought it the oldest of the seven metals then known, and so bore some analogy to the father of the gods. From its power of dissolving other metals, it was further fancied to resemble Saturn, who, in fabulous lore, was in the habit of devouring his own children.

1. *Black lead.* Plumbago, or graphite ; a carburet of *iron*, employed in making pencils, crucibles, &c. The term is evidently a misnomer.

2. *Red lead.* Minium, or red oxide of lead ; a tasteless powder of an intensely red colour, often inclining to orange.

3. *White lead.* Cerussa ; generally basic carbonate of lead ; a white substance, produced in the form of flakes, by the action of the vapour of vinegar on lead. It may be dissolved in acetic acid, forming a crystallizable salt, called, from its sweetness, *sugar of lead.*

4. *Sugar of lead.* Normal acetate of lead ; an irritant poison, prepared by dissolving litharge in pyroligneous acid, or by exposing lead, half immersed in acetic acid, to heat and air.

LEAD LINE. See *Gum.*

LEAD PALSY. *Paralysis Saturnina.* Painters' palsy. A form of paralysis occurring among workmen in lead-mines, painters, plumbers, and others who are exposed to the emanations of lead.

LEAF-BUD. The rudiment of a young branch, or a growing point covered with rudimentary leaves called *scales.*

LEAF RUST. The growth on the leaves of fruit-trees of the fungus Roestelia cancellata.

LEAPING AGUE. The name of a disease occurring in some parts of Scotland, and consisting of a morbid propensity to leaping, &c.

LEAVEN (*levain*, Fr., from *levare*, to raise). Fermented dough ; a part of the common dough preserved until the next baking, by which time it has become sour. By the process of fermentation in this preserved dough, lactic and acetic acids are formed. Yeast may be substituted for leaven with precisely the same effect.

LECANO'RIC ACID. An acid obtained from the lichen *Lecanora tartarea*, or cudbear. See *Cudbear.*

LE'CCA-GUM. *Olive-gum.* These are inaccurate terms for a resiniform exudation of the *Olea Europæa*, or European Olive. It contains olivile, brown resin, and benzoic acid.

LE'CITHIN (λέκιθος, the yolk of an egg). A complex body containing nitrogen and phosphorus ; it is found in the brain, nerves, yolk of eggs, &c. ; when acted on by baryta-water it decomposes into glycerin-phosphoric acid, stearic acid, and neurin.

LEDO'YEN'S DISINFECTING FLUID. A solution of one drachm of nitrate of lead in an ounce of water, for destroying the unpleasant odour of animal and vegetable substances which are evolving sulphuretted hydrogen and hydrosulphuret of ammonia.

LEECH. A genus of the class *Vermes*, and order *Intestina.* See *Hirudo* and *Sanguisuga.*

LEGU'MEN (*legere*, to gather). A legume; a one-celled, two-valved, superior fruit, dehiscent by both sutures, and bearing seeds on each margin of its ventral suture. See *Capsule* and *Siliqua*.

1. *Legumen lomentaceum*. A lomentum; a fruit differing from a legume in being contracted in the spaces between each seed, and there separating into distinct pieces.

2. *Legumin*. An albuminous substance, contained in peas, beans, and lentils, in so abundant a quantity as frequently to exceed the proportion of gluten in bread, and of fibrin in meat. It is also called *vegetable casein*, and is one of the members of the *albuminoid* or *protein* group of substances.

LEGUMINO'SÆ. A very extensive and important natural order of oxogenous plants, characterized generally by papilionaceous flowers and leguminous fruits. Familiar examples occur in peas, trefoils, liquorice, indigo, &c.

LEIDENFROST'S PHENOMENON. The spheroidal shape assumed by water and other liquids when placed on the surface of very hot metallic plates; the globule of liquid can be seen to be separated from the heated surface by a distinct space occupied by a cushion of vapour evolved from the heated liquid.

LEIPOPSY'CHIA (λείπω, to leave, ψυχή, the soul or the life). *Deliquium animi*. Fainting. The term used by Hippocrates for syncope; Galen uses *apopsychia*. It is synonymous with the *leipothymia* of Sauvages. See *Apsychia*.

LEITER'S COIL. A coil of flexible metallic tubing which may be readily moulded so as to fit any part of the body, and through which, when in use, a current of either hot or cold water is kept constantly flowing.

LEMERY'S VOLCANO. A mixture of iron-filings with two-thirds of their weight of powdered sulphur. On burying several pounds of the moist mixture, a *quasi*-volcano is produced.

LEMERY'S WHITE PRECIPITATE. A name applied by Lemery to the amido-chloride of mercury, to distinguish it from precipitated calomel, also called on the Continent "white precipitate." It has had various other names, as cosmetic mercury, &c.; it is popularly called *white precipitate*, or *white oxide of mercury*.

LEMNIAN EARTH. A compound of aluminium, found in the Island of Lemnos. It is also called *sphragide* (σφραγίς, a seal), and *terra sigillata*, from its being formerly cut into pieces, and stamped with a *seal*. It is similar to Armenian bole.

LEMNISCUS (a ribbon). A collection of nerve fibres which, emerging laterally from the substance of the pons, cross obliquely the prolongation of the cerebellar peduncles.

LEMONS, SALT OF. A preparation for removing iron-moulds from linen, and consisting of cream of tartar, and binoxolate of potass, or salt of sorrel, in equal proportions. The *essential oil of lemons* is extracted from the minute cells visible in the rind of the lemon.

LEMO'SITAS (λήμη, a humor in the corner of the eye). Inflammation of the angles of the eye.

LENITIVES (*lenire*, to assuage). Soothing medicines; medicines which allay irritation; gentle purgatives. *Lenitive Electuary*, or the

Electuarium Sennæ, is the former name of the Confectio Sennæ.

LENS (*lens, lentis*, Latin, a small bean). Properly, a small roundish glass, shaped like a *lentil*, or bean. The term is applied to the *crystalline* body situated behind the transparent cornea of the eye, for concentrating the rays of light to a focus. See *Long-sightedness* and *Short-sightedness.*

LENTI'CULA (dim. of *lens*, a lentil-seed). The term used by Celsus for *freckles*, from their correspondence in colour and size with the lentil. A better term is *lentigo.* See *Phacia.*

LENTIC'ULAR (*lens, lentis*, a lentil). Lens-shaped; a term applied to parts which are about the size of a lentil-seed.

1. *Lenticular ganglion.* Another name for the ciliary ganglion, situated at the external side of the optic nerve.

2. *Lenticular papillæ.* See *Papillæ circumvallatæ.*

3. *Lenticular bone.* Another name for the os orbiculare.

LENTI'CULAR. The unintelligible name of an instrument for removing the irregularities of bone from the edge of the perforation made in the cranium by the trephine.

LENTI'GO (*lens, lentis*, a lentil). *Epichrosis lenticula.* A freckle; a small, round, yellow, or greenish-yellow *lentil-shaped* spot, seated in the rete mucosum. Unlike ephelis, lentigo is independent of season.

LENTILLES DÉCENTREES. Excentric lenses; employed by Dr. Giraud-Teulon in presbyopia. No muscular effort being required, vision is hereby rendered materially easier and less fatiguing.

LENTI'TIS. A barbarous word, denoting inflammation of the crystalline lens. See *Lens.*

LENTOR (*lentus*, clammy). The viscidity or clamminess of a fluid. Pliny has lentor resinosus, lentor picis.

Lentor of the blood. The name given by Boerhaave to viscidity of the blood, to which he ascribed the existence of fever; maintaining that the general disturbance which constitutes fever proceeds from an *error loci* of the viscid blood, &c. Hence the terms *diluents, humectants, attenuants*, &c., were applied to medicines which were supposed to dissolve that tenacity; while those of an opposite character were called *inspissants.*

LEONTI'ASIS (λεοντίασις, the early stage of elephantiasis; λεοντιάω, to be like a lion). *Elephantiasis leonina.* A designation of the tubercular species of elephantiasis; so termed from its imparting a fancied resemblance to the stern aspect of the lion. See *Satyriasis.*

Leontiasis ossea. A term applied by Virchow to a disease in which the bones of the skull and face are enormously increased in bulk, so that the cranial and other cavities are much encroached upon.

LEPIDO'SIS (λεπίς, λεπίδος, a scale). The formation of scale-skin; an efflorescence of scales over different parts of the body. often thickening into crusts. The term was employed by Mason Good as *generic* to pityriasis. Scale-skin, when formed, is *lepidoma.* See *Preface*, par. 2.

LE'PRA (λέπρα, leprosy, from λεπρός, scaly). "*Leprœ Veræ.* Elephantiasis Græcorum. True Leprosy." Willan used the term *lepra* for what is now termed

psoriasis, and its use by other authors for various scaly lesions of the skin, such as a scaly syphilide, has caused great confusion; *lepra guttata*, *gyrata*, *diffusa*, *inveterata* are all certain supposed forms of one and the same disease, namely psoriasis.

"The Greeks admitted three forms of lepra, namely *alphos*, *melas*, and *leuce*, and adopted the term elephantiasis as embracing melas and leuce. Willan retained the term lepra in connection with alphos; but modern opinion is in favour of its association with the Elephantiasis Græcorum solely." —*E. Wilson.*

Lepra mutilans. The name given by Dr. Stendone, of Halle, to the anæsthetic form of leprosy, characterized by destruction of bone.

LEPRIA'SIS (λεπριάω, id. qu. λεπράω, to have, or catch, the leprosy, of men). A term generally applicable to the leprous or squamous tribe of diseases. Lepidosis lepriasis is the equivalent of alphos.

LEPTOMENINGI'TIS (λεπτός, fine; μῆνιγξ, a membrane). Inflammation of the pia mater.

LE'PTOTHRIX (λεπτόθριξ, with fine hair). A long, thread-like, many-jointed Bacterium, also called *Bacillus*. See *Bacteria*. *Leptothrix autumnalis* is the harvest-bug.

LE'PTOTHRIX (λεπτόθριξ, with fine hair). A genus of *Leptotricheæ*. The threads are articulated or unarticulated, and sulphurless; the successive sub-division of cells is not continuous.

1. *Leptothrix buccalis.* Long thin threads often felted together with masses of cocci found in the concretion on the teeth, and supposed to be connected with dental caries.

2. *Leptothrix gigantea.* Long and short rods with cocci may be observed in the same thread. There are also screw threads. They have been observed in the diseased teeth of dogs and sheep.—*Crookshank.*

LERE'SIS; LERE'MA (ληρέω, to doat). The former term denotes the talking of nonsense; the latter, the nonsense talked. They are the result of dotage.

LE'SION (*læsio*, from *lædere*, to hurt). Any injury or morbid change in the exercise of functions or the texture of organs. Under the term *organic lesions*, Pinel includes most of the chronic disorders which are unaccompanied by fever, inflammation, hæmorrhage, or nervous affection.

LE'THARGY (ληθαργία, drowsiness, from λήθη, forgetfulness). A state of unnaturally deep and prolonged sleep, a condition intermediate between the sleep of health and complete coma. If not the result of unusual fatigue it is often an alarming symptom, indicating congestion of the brain, and a disposition to apoplexy, or even an impending attack of that disease.

LEUCA'SMUS (λευκός, white). A whitening, or growing white; a whitening of the skin from deficiency of pigment; a synonym of *leucoderma*.

LEU'CIC ACID (λευκός, white). An acid obtained by the action of nitric acid on leucin, forming one of the lactic series of acids.

LEU'CIN (λευκός, white). *Aposepedin*, *Amido-isocaproic acid*. A white crystalline body formed during the decomposition of nitrogenous substances, and as the result of the pancreatic digestion of proteids, it is also found in the liver, spleen, pancreas, &c.

LEU'COCYTE (λευκός, white, κύτος, a cell). A white cell; a white

corpuscle of the blood. See *Leucocythæmia.*

LEUCOCYTHÆ'MIA (λευκός, white, κύτος, a cell, αἷμα, blood). *Leuchæmia; lymphæmia.* A form of cachectic anæmia, characterized by an excessive quantity of white corpuscles in the blood. It is termed *splenic* when the disease originates in the spleen, *lymphatic* when it arises from some other portion of the lymph glandular system.

LEUCOCYTO'SIS (λευκός, white, κύτος, a cell). The term applied to the morbid condition of the blood in which there is a moderate increase in the number of white blood corpuscles.

LEUCODE'RMA (λευκοδέρματος, *adj.*, with a white skin or fur). A faulty term for white skin, or white discoloration of the skin from arrest of cutaneous pigment; also called *leucopathia* and *vitiligo.* It occurs in the "piebald negro." The correct term is *dermato-leucoma.*

LEU'COLINE. *Leucol; Quinoline.* A compound found in the least volatile portions of the basic oil of coal-tar.

LEU'COLYTES (λευκός, white, λυτός, soluble). The designation of a class of mineralizing (or electronegative) elements, which are characterized by forming *colourless solutions* in acids. These are antimony, tin, mercury, &c.

LEUCO'MA (λεύκωμα, anything whitened, from λευκός, white). *Albugo. Cornea opaca.* A dense opacity, extending through the laminæ of the cornea. The slighter form of opacity is termed *nebula*, haziness, or dulness; and a small patch or speck, *macula.* The popular term for opacity is *film.*

LEU'COMAINE (λευκός, white). Gautier's term for the physiological alkaloids, *i.e.*, those produced within the body by physiological processes and not by putrefactive processes, the result of the presence of bacteria. See *Ptomaines.*

LEUCONOSTOC (λευκός, white). A genus of Bacteriaceæ. The organisms consist of cocci and rods; spore formation is present in the cocci.

Leuconostoc mesenteroides. Frog-spawn fungus. The cells occur singly, in chains or in zoogloca surrounded by a thick gelatinous envelope. It is found in beet-root juice and molasses forming large gelatinous masses.—*Crookshank.*

LEUCOPA'THIA (λευκός, white, πάθος, affection). *Albinism.* The white disease; diminution or total absence of the pigment of the rete mucosum. *General leucopathia*, alphosis, or achroma, constitutes albino-skin, or albinism; *partial leucopathia*, ephelis alba, or epichrosis pœcilia, constitutes piebald skin.

LEUCOPHLEGMA'TIA (λευκοφλεγματία, the beginning of the dropsy or chlorosis; also called λευκὸν φλέγμα, white phlegm). Leucophlegmatic, or white phlegm-habit; a term formerly applied to a dropsical habit. By *leucophlegmatia palpebrarum* is denoted serous effusion into the cellular tissue of the eye-lids.

LEUCOPLA'CIA or LEUCOPLA'KIA (λευκός, white, πλάξ, anything flat and broad). *Ichthyosis linguæ. Psoriasis linguæ.* A chronic superficial glossitis, in which bluish-white patches of thickened epithelium are seen on the dorsum of the tongue.

LEUCORRHŒ'A (λευκός, white, ῥέω, to flow). *Catarrhus vaginæ.* Literally, a *white discharge;* the discharge of a milk-white or glairy mucous fluid from the lining membrane of the uterus or of the vagina. This affection has been also termed

fluxus or *fluor albus;* fluor muliebris; les fleurs blanches; sexual weakness; a weakness; and, vulgarly, *the whites.*

LEUCO'SIS (λεύκωσις, a whitening, from λευκος, white). A term applied by Alibert to the diseases of the lymphatic vessels. The term simply denotes a *whitening* of anything. The thing *whitened* is *leucoma.* See *Preface,* par. 2.

LEU'COUS or ALBI'NO VARIETY OF MAN (λευκός, white). One of Prichard's three principal varieties of man, founded on differences of complexion. It is characterized by the total absence of the colouring matter of the cuticle, hair, and eyes, by a milk-white or pinkish hue of the skin, by silky-white or at most yellowish hair, rosy iris, and intensely red pupil. The other varieties are the *Melanocomous* and the *Xanthous.*

LEUKE' (λευκός, white). *Lepra leuke.* The Greek designation of the *bright-white leprosy,* or true leprosy: the variety of lepra in which the skin is *bleached,* as distinguished from lepra melas, in which it is blackened. See *Melas.*

LEVA'TOR (*levare,* to lift up). A muscle which *raises* any part, as the rectus superior. Its antagonist is called *depressor.*

1. *Levator palati mollis.* A muscle which arises from the point of the petrous bone, the Eustachian tube, and the sphenoid bone, and is inserted into the velum palati, which it pulls up, acting at the same time as a valve to the nostrils. See *Staphylinus.*

2. *Levator scapulæ,* or levator proprius angularis. A muscle which arises from the transverse processes of the four or five upper cervical vertebræ, and is inserted into the upper corner of the scapula, which it raises, as in shrugging the shoulders; hence it has been characteristically called *musculus patientiæ.*

3. *Levatores costarum* vel *supracostales.* Muscles which raise the ribs. Of these, twelve are *short,* arising, on each side, from the apex and lower border of the transverse process of the last cervical and eleven upper dorsal vertebræ, and inserted into the upper border of all the ribs, between the tuberosity and the angle. Four are *long,* arising, on each side, from the transverse process of the dorsal vertebræ, the seventh to the tenth, and inserted into the four lower ribs.

LEVERS OF THE BODY. The following examples of *levers of the body,* referred to the enumeration of levers adopted by mechanicians, are taken from Prof. Huxley's interesting "Lessons in Elementary Physiology."

1. *Levers of the first order.* In these, the *fulcrum* is situated between the *power* and the *weight.* The examples are—

(*a*) The skull in its movements upon the atlas, as *fulcrum.* (*b*) The pelvis in its movements upon the heads of the thigh-bones, as *fulcrum.* (*c*) The foot, when it is raised, and the toe tapped on the ground, the ankle-joint being *fulcrum.* The positions of the *weight* and the *power* are not given in these cases, because they are reversed according to circumstances.

2. *Levers of the second order.* In these, the *weight* is between the *fulcrum* and the *power.* The examples are—

(*a*) The thigh-bone of the leg which is bent up towards the body and not used, in the action of hopping. The *fulcrum* is at the hip-joint; the *power* acts upon the knee-cap; and the position of the *weight* is represented by that of

the centre of gravity of the thigh and leg, which will lie somewhere between the end of the knee and the hip.

(*b*) A rib when depressed by the rectus muscle of the abdomen, in expiration. Here the *fulcrum* lies where the rib is articulated with the spine ; the *power* is at the sternum—virtually the opposite end of the rib ; and the *resistance* to be overcome lies between the two.

(*c*) The raising of the body upon the toes, in standing on tiptoe, and in the first stage of making a step forward. Here the *fulcrum* is the ground on which the toes rest ; the *power* is applied by the muscles of the calf to the heel ; the *resistance* is so much of the weight of the body as is borne by the ankle-joint of the foot, which of course lies between the heel and the toes.

3. *Levers of the third order.* In these, the *power* is between the *weight* and the *fulcrum*. The examples are—

(*a*) The spine, head, and pelvis, considered as a rigid bar, which has to be kept erect upon the hip-joints. Here the *fulcrum* lies in the hip-joints ; the *weight* is at the centre of gravity of the head and trunk, high above the fulcrum ; the *power* is supplied by the extensor, or flexor, muscles of the thigh, and acts upon points comparatively close to the fulcrum.

(*b*) Flexion of the fore-arm upon the arm by the *biceps* muscle, when a weight is held in the hand. In this case, the *weight* being in the hand and the *fulcrum* at the elbow-joint, the *power* is applied at the point of attachment of the tendon of the biceps, close to the latter.

(*c*) Extension of the leg on the thigh at the knee-joint. Here the *fulcrum* is the knee-joint ; the *weight* is at the centre of gravity of the leg and foot ; the *power* is applied by the ligament of the knee-cap, or patella, to the tibia, close to the knee-joint.

LEVIGA'TION (*lævigare*, to polish, from *lævis*, smooth). The process of rubbing earths and some metallic substances with a *muller* upon a flat table of hard stone. Some fluid is added to assist the operation, and in this respect it differs from trituration.

LEYDEN PHIAL or JAR (so called from its effects having been first exhibited in that city). A cylindrical glass vessel for collecting electricity. It is coated to a certain height, inside and outside, with tinfoil or some conducting substance, so that every point of both sides of the glass may be brought into communication at the same moment. A combination of such phials is called an *electrical battery*.

LIBAVIUS'S FUMING LIQUOR. The former name of the bichloride of tin. See *Fuming Liquors*.

LIBER. The inner bark of a tree, used instead of paper by the Ancients to write upon. In botanical language, it denotes the interior fibrous portion of the bark, lying immediately upon the alburnum ; the *endophlæum* of later writers. See *Bark of Plants*.

LI'CHEN (λειχήν, lichen). A chronic inflammation of the skin associated with somewhat persistent, slightly irritating papules. Although Dioscorides says that the plant, called *lichen*, is named from its being a remedy for the disease, the more general opinion is that the disease is named from its supposed resemblance to the plant. The vegetable *lichen* has,

in fact, in the characteristic words of Sir E. Wilson, become "symbolized by a *papula* of the cortex of man." The varieties of lichen are :—

1. *Lichen circumscriptus*, in which there are clusters of papules which tend to spread at the margin and form rings.

2. *Lichen planus*, in which the papules are flattened, smooth, shining, and of a dusky-red colour.

3. *Lichen scrofulosus.* A chronic disease occurring in scrofulous patients ; the papules are pale, very small, and arranged in patches.

4. The term *lichen* has been used for other affections of the skin, as *lichen simplex*, the "stomach rash of children ;" *lichen lividus*, a variety of purpura ; *lichen agrius*, an acute eczema ; *lichen tropicus*, prickly heat ; and *lichen pilaris*, see *Hair lichen.*

LICHEN ISLANDICUS. Iceland, or Eryngo-leaved liverwort ; Iceland Moss, now called Cetraria Islandica.

1. *Lichen Orcella.* Dyer's Lichen, or Orchall ; the species which furnishes the litmus dye. See *Litmus.*

2. *Lichenic acid.* An acid, also called fumaric acid, discovered in Iceland moss.

3. *Lichenin.* The peculiar starch of lichens ; a feculoid substance found in Cetraria Islandica and other lichens.

4. *Lichen starch.* A variety of starch procured from the Cetraria Islandica, &c., closely resembling common starch. See *Cetraria.*

LICHE'NES. The Lichen or Liverwort tribe of the Aphyllæ, or leafless plants. Aerial, *leafless*, perennial plants, spreading over almost all dry surfaces of trees, stones, &c. ; the *reproductive organs* are *sporules* lying in thecæ in the medullary substance, or separated *cellules* of the medullary layer of the thallus.

LI'CHENOUS ERUPTIONS. *Papular eruptions.* A group of cutaneous diseases, corresponding with the order *Papulæ* of Willan and the genus *Exormia* of Mason Good, and including lichen, strophulus, and prurigo. See *Lichen.*

LIEBERKÜHN'S GLANDS or CRYPTS. See *Gland.*

LI'EN. *Lienis.* An old form for *Splen*, or spleen ; an oblong, flattened organ, situated in the left hypochondriac region.

Lien succenturiatus. Literally, a substituted spleen ; a second spleen, of about the size of a hazelnut, sometimes found appended to a branch of the splenic artery. There are sometimes two or three of these supernumeraries.

LIENTE'RIA (λεῖος, smooth, ἔντερα, the intestines). *Lævitas intestinorum.* Lientery ; a species of diarrhœa, in which the food has been only partially digested.

LI'GAMENT (*ligare*, to bind). A membrane of a flexible but compact texture, which connects the articular surfaces of bones and cartilages, and sometimes protects the joints by a capsular envelope.

LIGAME'NTUM NUCHÆ. A thin fibrous band extending from the tubercle and spine of the occipital bone to the spinous process of the seventh vertical vertebra.

LIGAME'NTUM TERES. The round ligament ; an *inter-articular* ligament situated within the acetabulum.

LIGATURE (*ligare*, to bind). Thread, or silk, or inkle, commonly rubbed with white wax, for tying arteries, excrescences, &c.

Ligature d'attente. A loose liga-

ture, used by the continental surgeons in the operation for aneurysm, &c., for the purpose of being tied in the event of hæmorrhage.

LIGHT. An agent capable of controlling chemical affinity, both with respect to composition and to decomposition, and to the performance of the modern processes of photography.

LIGN ALOES. A colourless oil, believed to be obtained from the wood of a large tree which grows in Mexico. The *lign aloe* of the Sacred Scriptures is the eagle-wood of India, and has no connection with the drug known as aloes, the name being a corruption of the Arabic *allowat*.

LIGNIN (*lignum*, wood). The basis of woody fibre, constituting the skeleton of the trunk and branches of the tree. It fills the cells of woody fibre, encrusting their walls, and imparting firmness to the entire structure (see *Cellulose*). When heated in close vessels, it yields *pyro-ligneous acid*, and a peculiar spirit is produced, called *pyro-xylic spirit*.

LI'GNITE (*lignum*, wood). Brown coal ; a variety of coal presenting indications of organized structure, and containing considerable proportions of hydrogen and oxygen. See *Anthracite*.

LI'GNONE (*lignum*, wood). *Xylite*. A liquid which exists in commercial pyroxylic spirit—a product of the distillation of wood.

LI'GNUM. Wood ; that portion of arborescent plants which comprises the *alburnum* and the *duramen*.

LIGNUM CAMPECHIANUM. Logwood ; the wood of Hæmatoxylon Campechianum ; also called *Nicaragua wood*. It yields a red colouring matter called *hæmatoxylin*.

LIGNUM VITÆ. Wood of life. The wood of Guaiacum officinale, from which the *guaiacum* of medicine is procured. It is also called lignum benedictum, lignum indicum, &c.

LI'GULA (or *lingula*, a little tongue). A membranous process at the top of the sheath of grasses. The florets of Taraxacum are *ligulate* or strap-shaped ; they are gamopetalous, slit on one side, and opened flat.

LILIA'CEÆ. Lilyworts ; an important natural order of endogenous plants, a large proportion of them being bulbous, and some of considerable value in medicine, as the Aloe, the Squill, the Dracæna draco, yielding Dragon's Blood, a tonic astringent resin, &c.

LIMATU'RA (*limare*, to file). *Ramentum*. The powder which comes from filing. Hence we have *plumbum limatum*, lead-filings ; *scobs limata*, &c.

LIMBS, MOTIONS OF. A limb is said to be *flexed*, when it is bent ; *extended*, when straightened out ; *abducted*, when drawn away from the median line ; *adducted*, when drawn to it ; *rotated*, when caused to turn on its own axis ; *circumducted*, when made to describe a conical surface by rotation around an imaginary axis.

LIMBUS LUTEUS. *Macula lutea*. *Yellow Spot*. A spot on the surface of the retina in the axis of the eye-ball, and therefore to the outer side of the optic disc ; in its centre is the *fovea centralis*, or *foramen of Soemmering*.

LIME. *Calcium monoxide*. Oxide of calcium ; an alkaline earth, found as a carbonate in marble, chalk, and limestone. These substances become lime, when burned in a white heat. See *Calx*.

Lime-water. Liquor calcis. Solu-

tion of the hydrate of lime, or slaked lime, in water. Mixed with olive-oil, it constitutes carron oil, or the *linimentum calcis* of the pharmacopœia. *Milk* or *cream of* lime is merely the hydrate diffused through water.

LIME-LIGHT. *Drummond light.* A light produced by the combustion of oxygen and hydrogen or carburetted hydrogen on a surface of lime.

LIMETTA CORDIAL. A cooling summer beverage, prepared by a simple process from the fruit of the lime-tree, grown on the celebrated Olveston plantations, in the island of Montserrat.

LIMITING FIBRIN. A term applied to the layer of fibrin which constitutes the *wall* of an abscess, and limits or bounds the spread of suppurative action. It has been termed *pyogenic membrane*, but this expression suggests an idea not generally entertained. See *Pyogenesis.*

LIMITING MEMBRANE. A term applied to two membranes of the eye, the inner of which limits the internal surface of the retina, and lies next to the hyaloid membrane of the vitreous; the outer is placed between the outer nuclear layer and the layer of rods and cones.

LIMMA. A musical interval, as between *mi* and *fa;* it is represented by the ratio 16.15.

LIMO'SIS (λιμός, hunger). Morbid appetite; impaired, excessive, or depraved appetite.

LIMOTHERAPE'IA (λιμός, hunger, θεραπεία, medical treatment). The treatment of diseases by fasting.

LINAME'NTUM (*linum*, linen). Linen-stuff, linen. Lint. A tent for a wound.—*Celsus.*

LINCTUS (*linctus*, a licking, from *lingere*, to lick). A term applied to soft substances, of the consistence of syrup, which are taken by being *licked* off a spoon.

LI'NEA. A line or streak; a linear fibre, or process, &c.

1. *Linea alba.* A *white line* formed by the meeting of the tendons of the abdominal muscles; it extends from the ensiform cartilage to the pubes. This is the *median line* of Chaussier.

2. *Linea aspera.* The rough prominence observed along the posterior surface of the femur.

3. *Linea innominata.* Literally, an *unnamed line;* an elevated line, forming a part of the brim of the pelvis, and also termed *linea ileopectinea.*

4. *Linea quadrata.* A vertical ridge below the posterior intertrochanteric line of the femur, to which the quadratus femoris muscle and capsular ligament are attached.

5. *Lineæ albicantes.* White, cicatrix-like lines of the abdomen, said to be always present in women who have borne children.

6. *Lineæ semilunares.* Two curved lines, a little external to the linea alba, extending from the sides of the chest to the pubes, and bounding the recti muscles.

7. *Lineæ transversæ.* The name of some fibres which run across the raphé of the corpus callosum.

8. *Lineæ transversales.* Three or four transverse lines, which connect the lineæ semilunares to the linea alba.

LI'NEAMENT (*lineamentum*, a line or stroke made with a pen, from *linea*, a line). A delicate trait; a feature, lineament; the earliest trace of the embryo.

LINEAR ATROPHY. Atrophy of the skin, assuming a linear direction, and arising from various causes. See *Striæ Atrophicæ.*

LI'NGUA. The tongue; the organ of taste and speech. The *lingual* nerve is the same as the *gustatory nerve*, or nerve of the tongue. The *lingualis* muscle is a muscle of the tongue arising from the root, and inserted into the tip; it is unconnected with any bone; it contracts the tongue, and compresses its point. See *Tongue-tie.*

LINGUE'TTA LAMINO'SA. *Lingula.* A thin tonguelet of gray substance, extending from the gray substance of the cerebellum upon the valve of Vieussens.

LINIME'NTUM (*linere*, to besmear). A liniment, or embrocation; an external application, having the consistence of an oil or balsam.

LINNÆ'AN SYSTEM. A method of classifying plants, introduced by Linnæus, and founded on modifications of the sexual apparatus; hence it is called the *sexual system.* See *Natural System.*

LINT. *Linteum.* The scrapings of fine linen, for dressing wounds, ulcers, &c. It is made into various forms, which have different names, according to the difference of the figures; when made up in an oval or orbicular form, it is called a *pledget;* when in a cylindrical form, or in the shape of a date or olive-stone, it is called a *dossil.* Marine lint is tow impregnated with wood-tar.

LI'NTEUM (*linum*, linen). A linen cloth, or napkin. Celsus uses the diminutive term *linteolum*, for a small linen cloth.

LINUM USITATISSIMUM. The lint-plant, or Common Flax; an indigenous plant, the seed of which is commonly called *linseed*, or more properly *lintseed.* The cake, or *placenta lini*, left after the expression of the oil, is called *oil-cake;* and this, when powdered, forms *linseed-meal*, or the farina lini of the pharmacopœia.

LI'PAROCELE (λιπαρός, fatty, κήλη, a tumor). A species of sarcocele, of which the enclosed substance is fat.

LIPHÆ'MIA (λίπος, fat, αἷμα, blood). *Piarrhæmia.* Milkiness of the serum or fatty blood.

LI'PIC ACID (λίπος, fat). An acid formed by oxidation of oleic acid, one of the bibasic fatty acid series.

LIPO'MA (λίπος, fat). *Tumor adiposus.* The most common form of fatty tumor, consisting of a mass of yellow, oily, fatty matter and cellular tissue, enclosed in a thin, fine capsule, having small vessels ramifying over its surface. The term is applied to hypertrophy of the skin and subcutaneous tissue of the apex and alæ of the nose.

Lipoma, nævoid. A tumor in which the nævoid structure is conjoined with, or deposited in, a cellulo-fatty mass.

Lipomatosis. See *Fatty Infiltration.*

LIPPITU'DO (*lippus*, bleareyed). Bleariedness; a chronic catarrhal inflammation of the eyelids; the advanced stage of ophthalmia tarsi, in which the palpebral margins become thickened, indurated, and partially everted, so that the eye appears as if surrounded by a red circle. This affection commonly begins towards the angles of the eye, and is thence called *lippitudo angularis;* when it is attended with tingling and itching, it has been termed *lippitudo pruriginosa*, and, by Ware, *psorophthalmia;* syphilitic eruption on the eye-lids of infants is termed *lippitudo syphilitica neonatorum.*

LIPY'RIA (λιπυρία, for λιποπυρία, a malignant, intermittent fever, *Hipp.*). Coldness of the sur-

face—a symptom of some fevers, as the noted epidemic of Breslau. The term *lipo-*, in such compounds, is derived from λείπω, to leave, and denotes *absence*—in this case, of πῦρ, fire or *heat*. Other terms of this kind are *lipo-psychia*, *lipothymia*, which will be found under *leipo-*. Galen uses λιπο-δερμος, *lipo-dermos*, without a skin, circumcised; Aretæus has λιπό-δρανής, *lipo-dranes*, lacking strength, &c.

LIQUA'TION (*liquare*, to melt). A method of fusing an ore with a substance forming with it an alloy, from which the pure metal is afterwards separated by heat. See *Eliquation*.

LIQUEFA'CIENTS (*liquefacere*, to liquefy). Agents which augment the secretions, arrest the solidifying, and promote the liquefying processes of the animal economy. They correspond with the *panchymagogues* of the Ancients. From their effect in checking phlegmonous inflammation, removing indurations, &c., they are frequently termed *resolvents*.

LIQUEFA'CTION (*liquefacere*, to melt). The passing of a substance from the solid to the liquid state—one of the effects of caloric. When this effect takes place in the case of ice, it is termed *liquefaction*, but in the case of metals, *fusion*. The converse process is termed, in the former case, *congelation*; in the latter, *solidification*.

LIQUID (*liquere*, to melt). An inelastic fluid. A substance which readily adapts itself to the shape of its containing vessel. All liquids may be arranged into two great classes, viz., *simple liquids*, as mercury; and *compound liquids*, as combined gases, &c. The term *liquidity* is comprehended under that of *fluidity*, the latter term being applied as well to gases, and even to the principle of electricity, magnetism, &c., as to water, oil, &c., which are properly called liquids.

LIQUIDA'MBAR (*liquidum*, fluid, *ambar*, the aromatic substance which distils from the tree). A genus of plants, of which the species *styraciflua* is said to yield the *liquid storax*, or copal balsam, resembling very thick turpentine, of pleasant balsamic odour, and aromatic bitter taste.

LIQUOR (*liquere*, to become liquid). *Solution*. A watery solution of inorganic substances, or of certain definite, active, organic principles. *Liquores* or solutions must not be confounded either with juices of plants (*succi*) or with liquid extracts.

LIQUOR EPISPA'STICUS. *Linimentum cantharidis*. Blistering Liquid. A vesicating preparation of cantharides, acetic acid, and ether.

LI'QUORICE. This term is probably an Anglicism of the Greek word γλυκυρρίζα, *Glycyrrhiza*, or Sweet-root, a Leguminous plant, cultivated especially at Pontefract, whence the name "Pomfret Cakes," applied to a fine preparation of liquorice.

LIQUOR OF CADET. The name formerly given to alkarsin or the impure oxide of cacodyl. See *Alkargen*.

LIQUOR OF SURFACES. The fluid poured out on the surfaces of every cavity in the body.

1. *Liquor amnii*. A fluid contained in the interior of the amnios, in which the fœtus floats.

2. *Liquor chorii*. A gelatinous fluid which separates the inner surface of the chorion from the amnios in the early period of gestation; it is commonly called the *false waters*.

3. *Liquor Cotunnii*. See *Liquor Cotunnii*.

4. *Liquor entericus* (ἔντερα, the bowels). The natural secretion of the interior coat of the bowels.

5. *Liquor folliculi.* The fluid which is contained within the membrana granulosa of the fully developed Graafian follicle.

6. *Liquor Morgagni.* See *Aqua Morgagni.*

7. *Liquor pericardii.* A serous fluid contained in the pericardium.

LIQUOR PANCREATICUS. A pharmaceutical preparation made by extracting perfectly fresh and finely chopped pancreas with four times its weight of dilute spirit.

LIQUOR PURIS. The homogeneous fluid in which the characteristic corpuscles of *pus* are found to float in examination under the microscope.

LIQUOR SANGUINIS. *Plasma.* The fluid portion of the blood, in which the red particles float during life; in other words, the blood itself, less its red particles, or corpuscles. It separates, on coagulation, into two parts, the *serum*, and the *fibrin* which was previously in solution. The fibrin coagulating encloses within it the red particles. The serum still retains the albumen in solution. See *Blood.*

LIQUOR SILICUM. Liquor of flints; a solution of silicate of potash, also called *soluble glass.*

LISBON DIET DRINK. *Decoctum Lusitanicum.* A preparation of which the *decoctum sarsaparillæ compositum* of the London Pharmacopœia is an imitation.

LISPING. A species of psellismus, or defective enunciation, commonly called *speaking through the teeth*, and produced by an unnatural length of tongue—or by affectation.

LISTON'S SPLINT. A long straight splint used in fracture of the femur; it reaches from the axilla to beyond the foot of the injured limb.

LITHÆ'MIA (λίθος, a stone, αἷμα, blood). A term proposed by Dr. Charles Murchison, instead of Dr. Austin Flint's term "uricæmia," to designate excess of uric acid in the blood. It signifies what is often called "masked gout," and partially explains gouty dyspepsia and gouty neuroses.

LITHAGO'GA (λιθαγωγός, bringing stones, from λίθος, a stone, and ἀγωγός, drawing forth). Lithagogues; medicines which expel or dissolve stone.

LI'THARGE (λίθος, a stone, ἄργυρος, silver). *Spuma argenti.* The protoxide of lead in an imperfect state of vitrifaction. Lead becomes oxidized and changed into litharge during the process of refining, which is performed for the purpose of separating the silver which it contains. Litharge is more or less white or red, the white being called *litharge of silver;* the red, *litharge of gold.*

LITHE'CTASY (λίθος, a stone, ἔκτασις, extension). *Cystectasy.* The practice of dilating the neck of the bladder for the removal of a stone, instead of cutting, as in *lithotomy.*

LI'THIA (λίθος, a stone). The protoxide of the metal lithium; an alkali discovered in 1818, by M. Arfwedson, of Sweden, in the mineral called petalite; it received its name from its having been first found in an earthy mineral.

LI'THIASIS (λίθος, a stone). *Lithia; lithus.* The formation of a calculus, or stone, in the urinary passages. This term is also applied to an imperfectly suppurating stye.

LI'THIC ACID (λίθος, a stone).

Uric acid. A principle constantly present in healthy urine.

LI'THICA (λιθικός, of or belonging to stones). *Antilithica.* Medicines which counteract the predisposition to the formation of calculous concretions in the urinary organs.

LI'THIUM (λίθος, a stone). The metallic base of a rare alkaline oxide, called *lithia,* from its having been first derived from an earthy mineral. It resembles sodium in its physical and chemical characteristics.

LI'THOCLAST (λίθος, a stone, κλάω, to break). An instrument for crushing a stone in the urinary bladder.

LITHOFE'LLIC ACID (λίθος, a stone, *fel,* gall). An unclassical name for an acid obtained from a bezoar stone.

LITHO-FRACTEUR. A "stone-crusher;" an instrument for crushing a stone in the bladder. This barbarous word is a compound of three languages: *litho,* from λίθος, a stone, Greek; *fract,* broken, Latin, from the past participle in an active word; and *eur,* French.

This term is also applied to a modification of *dynamite,* being a compound of nitro-glycerine, and differing from dynamite in containing a portion of gunpowder constituents. It was employed by the Germans, in the late war, in the destruction of captured French guns.

LITHOLAPA'XY (λίθος, a stone, λάπαξις, removal). The term applied by Bigelow to the removal of vesical calculus, by first crushing and then washing out the fragments by means of a large aspirator filled with water.

LITHO'LYSIS (λίθος, a stone, λύσις, solution). Solution of stone; the dissolution of disintegration of a stone in the urinary bladder, by means of injection of dilute nitric acid, of Vichy water, &c.

LITHONTRI'PTICS (λίθος, a stone, τρίβω, to wear by friction). Medicinal agents which dissolve or disintegrate urinary calculi in the urinary organs.

LITHO'NTRIPTOR (λίθος, a stone, τρίβω, to wear by friction). *Lithotrite.* The name of an instrument for reducing calculi in the bladder into small particles or powder, which is then washed out or voided with the urine. The following instruments were used by Baron Heurteloup:—

1. "*L'instrument à trois branches, avec un foret simple,*" consisting of a canula, three tenacula, and a drill, for crushing stones equal in diameter to the drill.

2. "*L'instrument à trois branches, avec le mandril à virgule,*" applicable to stones of from eight to ten lines in diameter; the "*virgule,*" or shoulder, being employed to excavate the calculus.

3. "*L'instrument à quatre branches,*" or "*pince à forceps,*" adapted to stones of from twelve to eighteen lines in diameter, and furnished with a "*mandril à virgule,*" the "*virgule*" of which makes a larger excavation than that of the preceding instrument.

4. "*Le brise-coque,*" or the shell-breaker, adapted to breaking down the shell formed by the previous excavations; and also flat and small stones.

LITHOPÆ'DION (λίθος, a stone, παιδίον, a child). A kind of *stony* mass, into which the fœtus has been found to be converted in the uterus. The term *osteo-pædion* is also used to denote a *bony* mass found on similar occasions.

LITHO'TOMY (λίθος, a stone, τομή, section). The operation of

cutting into the bladder, in order to extract a calculus or stone. The various modes of performing this operation are termed—

1. *Apparatus minor, Cutting on the Gripe*, or *Celsus's method.* This is the most ancient kind of lithotomy. It was called *lithotomia Celsiana*, from having been first described by Celsus; from the stone, previously fixed by the pressure of the fingers in the anus, being cut directly upon, it was termed *cutting on the gripe*, a knife and a hook being the only instruments used; by the term *lesser apparatus*, it was distinguished from the following method.

2. *Apparatus major*, or *Marian method.* The object of this method was to do as little as possible with the knife, and as much as possible with the instruments called dilators, under the impression that wounds of membranous parts would not heal, while their dilation might be undertaken with impunity. See *Marian Operation.*

3. *High operation* or *Suprapubic.* This is performed by making an incision into the bladder above the pubes, in the direction of the linea alba, and is most applicable to those cases in which the stone is too large to be extracted from the perineum, or where there is disease of the urethra and prostate gland. This plan, until recently abandoned, has now been revived with great success.

4. *Lateral operation.* This is performed by making an incision into the prostate gland and neck of the bladder laterally, in order to avoid wounding the rectum. This is the plan now adopted.

5. *Median* or *Central operation.* This is performed by making an incision into the raphé of the perineum. The *bi-lateral operation*, practised by Dupuytren, is a modification of the *median*, the incision being made on each side of the prostate gland.

6. *Operation through the rectum.* A method employed by MM. Sanson and Dupuytren in the early part of this century, but now abandoned.

LITHO'TRITY (λίθος, a stone, τρίβω, to wear by friction). *Lithontripsis.* The operation of crushing a calculus in the bladder, so as to admit of the fragments being discharged through the urethra. See *Lithontriptor.*

LITMUS or TURNSOL. A blue pigment obtained from the Roccella tinctoria, Lecanora tartarea, and other lichenous plants. In an earlier state of its preparation, it is of a purplish red colour, and is then called *archil*, *orchall*, and *orseille de Canaries.* Litmus is employed by chemists for detecting the presence of a free acid.

1. *Blue litmus-paper* is prepared by steeping unsized paper in the tincture of litmus, and drying by exposure to the air.

2. *Red litmus-paper* is prepared by steeping unsized paper in the tincture previously reddened with a trace of sulphuric acid, and dried in the air.

LITRE. A fluid measure containing one thousand cubic centimetres, or one kilogram of water; it is equal to 1·76 pints.

LITTRE', GLANDS OF. Numerous racemose, mucous glands, opening on the surface of the lining membrane of the urethra, in the female.

LITTRE'S HERNIA. A form of hernia in which the sac contains Meckel's diverticulum, or a portion only of the intestinal wall.

LITTRE'S OPERATION. Inguinal Colotomy.

"LIVE" BLOOD. See *Fibrillary Contractions.*

LIVE'DO (*livere*, to be black and blue). Blueness, lividness, produced by blows, &c. A species of cutaneous hyperæmia.

LIVER. The largest glandular apparatus in the body, the office of which is to secrete the bile. It is divided into three lobes, viz., the *great lobe*, situated in the right hypochondriac region; the *small lobe*, situated in the epigastric region; and the *lobulus Spigelii*, situated on the left side of the great lobe. It has two prolongations, which have been termed the *lobulus caudatus*, and the *lobulus anonymus* or *quadratus*. See *Jecur*.

"The Latin tongue has two distinct terms to express the organ of the liver,—*hepar* and *jecur*. The first is easily referred to the Greek ἦπαρ; for the second, the critics have scarcely a guess to offer. It is, in fact, a Persian term (*jekur*), which has been copied into the Turkish as well as into the Latin; in the former being pronounced *jegur*."—*Good*.

LIVER (in Chemistry). *Hepar*. A term applied to combinations of *sulphur* with alkalies, &c., from their *liver*-like appearance, as "liver of sulphur," or the sulphide of potassium; "liver of antimony," or the oxysulphide of that metal. The "liver" ore of mercury, or *hepatic ore*, is a bituminous cinnabar, or sulphide of mercury, from Idria.

LIVER-SPOT. A vernacular term for a pigmentary stain or chloasma. Certain stains of the skin are called *liver-spots*, not because they in any way originate in disorder of the liver, but on account of their resemblance to that organ in colour. They are of parasitic origin.

LIVI'DITY (*livor*, a livid colour). The discoloration which occurs in the body in some diseases of the heart, lungs, &c.

LIVOR (*livere*, to be black and blue). A bluish or leaden colour of the body, produced by a blow. A dark circle round the eye.

LIXIVIA'TION (*lix*, *licis*, ashes). The process of dissolving saline matters out of an insoluble residue; thus *black ash* is lixiviated with water to dissolve out its constituent carbonate of soda, from other insoluble matters consisting chiefly of sulphide of calcium. The solution thus obtained is termed a *lixivium* or lye.

LOBAR and LOBULAR. Belonging to a lobe and lobule respectively. The former of these terms is applied to pathological changes which take place in the territory of the bronchial arteries; the latter, to the more isolated changes which belong to the domain of the pulmonary artery. *Lobar* or *croupous pneumonia* affects large tracts of lung tissue, as one lobe; *lobular pneumonia* consists in inflammation of small isolated patches or lobules. The terms do not denote the *extent* "of an inflammatory process of the lungs," but rather its *origin* and *extension*.

LOBELI'NA. The active principle of *Lobelia inflata*, Bladder-podded Lobelia, or Indian Tobacco, a plant imported from North America. Lobelina exists in the plant as a salt of lobelic acid—the *lobeliate of lobelina*.

LOBULATION (*lobulus*, dim. of *lobus*, a lobe, as of the liver). *Nodulation*. A term denoting the formation of lobules or nodules in the substance of the liver, in cases of hepatitis.

LO'BULES (dim. of *lobus*, a lobe). A lobule or small lobe. The term *lobules*, or acini, is applied to

the smallest perceptible subdivisions of the substance of the liver—polygonal masses of one-tenth of an inch in diameter, or less.

1. *Lobulus Spigelii.* A small lobe of the liver, on the left of the great lobe, and named from Adrian Spigel, a Belgian physician.

2. *Lobulus quadratus* vel *anonymus.* That portion of the liver which is between the gall-bladder and the umbilical fissure.

3. *Lobulus* vel *processus caudatus.* A small tail-like appendage to the lobulus Spigelii, from which it runs outwards, like a crest, into the right lobe.

4. *Lobulus of the par vagum.* The name of a small tuft at the inferior part of the cerebellum.

5. *Lobulus pneumogastricus.* A lobule of the cerebellum, situated near the origin of the eighth pair of nerves ; its form is that of a convoluted shell.

6. *Lobulus auris.* The lower dependent and fleshy portion of the pinna of the ear.

7. *Lobulus paracentralis.* That portion of the motor-cortical zone of Charcot which is seen on the internal surface of the cerebral hemispheres.

8. *Lobuli testis.* The lobules formed by the convolutions of the tubuli seminiferi of the testis.

LOBUS (λοβός, the lobe or lower part of the ear). 1. A lobe or division of the liver. See *Lobulus.* 2. The designation of the portions into which the lower surface of the brain is divided ; these are termed the *anterior*, the *middle*, and the *posterior* lobes.

Lobus Morgagni. A lobe at the base of the prostate, discovered by Morgagni, and since described by Sir Everard Home.

LOCA'LES (*locus*, a place). Local diseases ; morbid affections which are partial ; the fourth class of diseases in Cullen's nosology.

LOCA'LITY. A term in phrenology, indicative of the faculty which gives the idea of relative position ; which furnishes the accomplished traveller, geographer, and landscape painter ; which retains a knowledge of localities, and imparts notions of perspective. Its organ is supposed to be seated above and on each side of the root of the nose—on each side of that of Eventuality.

LO'CHIA (λόχιος, or of belonging to child-birth). A Greek neuter plural adjective (τὰ λόχια), applied by Hippocrates to the uterine discharge which takes place after child-birth. The same writer employs the term λοχίη κάθαρσις, or lochial cleansing, in the same sense.

LOCKED JAW. *Trismus.* An early symptom of *tetanus*, in which the patient is unable to open his mouth widely, from rigidity of the muscles about the temples, jaw, and neck. See *Tetanus.*

LOCOMOTOR-ATAXY. A barbarous term denoting *ataxia* of *locomotion*, or impaired gait — a result of disease affecting the external portions (posterior root zone of Charcot) of the posterior columns of the spinal cord.

LOCO MOTUS. The Latin equivalent for *dislocated.* Thus *loco motus pes circa talos* is dislocation of the foot at the ankle ; *loco mota patella*, dislocation of the patella; *loco motum caput suræ*, dislocation of the head of the fibula.

LOCULICI'DAL (*loculus*, a cell, *cædere*, to cut). That mode of dehiscence of fruits, in which the loculi, or cells, are severed at their back. See *Septicidal* and *Septifragal.*

LOCUS NIGER. Literally, a *black spot;* a term applied to the dark appearance of the centre of the section of the crus cerebri.

LOCUS PERFORATUS. A whitish-gray substance, situated between the crura cerebri, and *perforated* by several apertures for the transmission of vessels. It is sometimes called *pons Tarini.*

LOCU'STA. A spikelet, or partial spike, a portion of the inflorescence of many grasses.

LOGWOOD. The wood of the Hæmatoxylon Campechianum, a native of Campeachy, in America. It is imported in *logs*, and is principally used as a dye-wood. The colouring matter is *hæmatoxylin.*

-LOGY (λόγος, an account). A termination denoting a *treatise* or *description* of anything, as in ætio-*logy*, a description of the causes of disease, physio-*logy*, a description of the functions of the body, &c.

LOHOCH, or LOOCH. *Eclegma*, a linctus; a medicine taken by licking; a thick syrup, made of mucilaginous substances.

LOME'NTUM. *Legumen lomentaceum.* A dry, elongated fruit, breaking up transversely into one-seeded, indehiscent joints, as in cathartocarpus fistula, &c. See *Schizocarp.*

LONG-SIGHTEDNESS. An imperfection of sight due to the *crystalline lens* being insufficiently convex, or to the eye-ball being too short in its antero-posterior diameter, thus causing images of objects to come to a distinct focus, not on the retina, but a little behind it. The remedy is, to assist the insufficient convexity of the *crystalline lens* by placing a slightly convex lens in front of the eye. See *Hypermetropia.*

LONGI'SSIMUS DORSI. This muscle is associated with the sacro-lumbalis and the spinalis dorsi, under the name *erector spinæ*, occupying the lumbar and dorsal portion of the back.

LONGI'SSIMUS OCULI. The name given to the *obliquus superior* muscle, from its being the longest muscle of the eye.

LONGUS COLLI. A long muscle at the back of the œsophagus, which supports and bends the neck.

LORDO'SIS; LORDO'MA (λορδόω, to bend oneself supinely, so as to throw the head back). The former term denotes a bending supinely; the latter, a supine bent. Hippocrates used those terms synonymously for anterior curvature of the spine. Posterior curvature was formerly called *cyrtosis;* lateral curvature, *hybosis.*

LORETA'S OPERATION. 1. For simple stricture of the pylorus, the fingers are introduced into the passage through an opening made in the anterior wall of the stomach, and the stricture dilated. 2. For the cure of aneurysm by the introduction of a coil of iron wire into the sac. Loreta is a living Italian surgeon.

LO'RICA. Literally, a coat of mail. A kind of lute, with which vessels are coated before they are exposed to the fire. Hence the term *lorication* in chemistry, for coating. See *Lute.*

LOTIO (*lavare*, to wash). *Epithem.* A lotion or wash; a liquid remedy, intended for external application. This generic term comprehends embrocations, fomentations, liniments, collyria, &c.

LOUSINESS. *Malis pediculi.* An affection in which the cuticle is infested with lice, depositing their nits or eggs at the roots of the hair; accompanied with troublesome itching. See *Pediculus.*

LOVI'S BEADS. *Specific gravity beads.* Hollow, sealed globes of glass, of about the size of small bullets. Each bead is a small hydrometer, intended to indicate one fixed density, by its remaining half-way between the top and the bottom of the liquid into which it is introduced. These beads are useful in making test-acids.

LOXA'RTHRUS (λοξός, twisted, ἄρθρον, a joint). An obliquity of a joint, without spasm or luxation, as varus, valgus, &c.

LO'XIA (λοξός, slanting, crosswise; Lat. *obliquus*). *Caput obstipum.* Wry-neck; a distortion of the head towards one side.

LUBRICA'TION (*lubricare*, to make smooth). The rendering a part of the body *smooth* by the use of mucilaginous and saponaceous medicines.

LUCID INTERVAL. A term now limited to the brief and transient season during which the insane mind resumes its clearness. Its applications, formerly, were much extended.

LUCIFER-MATCH DISEASE. Necrosis of the jaws, arising from inhalation of the fumes of phosphorus during the manufacture of lucifer-matches.

LU'ES. A spreading fluid, especially melted snow or ice. Hence, a spreading or contagious disease, a plague, a pestilence. *Lues Venerea*, Morbus Aphrodisius, &c., are characteristic names of syphilis.

LUFFA. The name of a tribe of cucurbitaceous plants. One of these is the *Cabacintha*, employed as a powerful purgative in Brazil, and recently introduced into England.

LU'GOL'S SOLUTIONS. These are solutions of iodine in iodide of potassium, of various strengths, employed as caustics, rubefacients, and stimulants. Lugol's *ioduretted cataplasm* consists of the rubefacient solution mixed with linseed-meal.

LUMBA'GO (*lumbus*, the loins). *Rheumatismus dorsalis.* A rheumatic affection of the muscles about the loins. The term *lumbodynia* has been used, but this and other terms expressive of local rheumatism, as *cervicodynia*, *dorsodynia*, and *scapulodynia*, should be expunged for ever from medical terminology. See *Preface*, par. 5.

LUMBI. The loins; the inferior part of the back.

Lumber Abscess. A chronic collection of pus, which is generally due to caries of the vertebræ, and spreads between the layers of the lumbar fascia to point externally near the outer margin of the erector spinæ muscle.

LUMBO-ABDOMINA'LIS. *Transversalis.* The internal flat muscle of the abdomen. The *lumbo-costalis* is another name for the serratus posticus inferior. The *lumbo-inguinalis* is a designation of the crural branch of the genito-crural nerve. The *lumbo-sacral* nerve consists of the anterior division of the fifth lumbar nerve, conjoined with a branch from the fourth.

LUMBRICA'LES (*lumbricus*, an earth-worm). The name of four muscles of the hand and foot; so called from their resemblance to the earth-worm.

LUMBRI'CUS. The earth-worm. 1. *Lumbricus cucurbitinus* is the Gourd-worm of Dr. Heberden, so called from its joints, when broken, presenting the appearance of gourd-seeds. 2. *Ascaris lumbricoides* is the long and round worm found in the intes-

tines. The thread or maw-worm is called *ascaris vermicularis.*

LU'NACY (*luna*, the moon). A term sometimes employed as synonymous with mania, but the affection is characterized by *lucid intervals.* Unsoundness of mind is perhaps the most accurate definition of the present legal meaning of the term that can be given. The term is derived from an idea that the lunatic is affected by changes of the moon. See *Idiotcy.*

LUNAR CAUSTIC (*luna*, the moon; the old alchemical name for silver). The Argenti nitras, or fused nitrate of silver, poured into cylindrical moulds, so as to appear as small sticks.

LUNA'TICA ISCHU'RIA (*luna*, the moon). A suppression of urine, which returns monthly, or with the moon.

LUNGS. Two vesicular organs, the organs of respiration in the higher animals, situated in the thorax. The right lung is divided into *three lobes*, the left, into *two;* each of them is subdivided into *lobules*, or small lobes. See *Pulmo* and *Respiration.*

LU'NULA (dim. of *luna*, the moon). The term *lunulæ*, little moons, is applied to the thinner portions of the arterial valves of the heart; the term *lunula* is also applied to the lighter coloured portion of the nail near its root.

LU'PIA. Wen; a tumor, termed by Willan *molluscum.*

LU'PIFORM (*lupus*, a wolf, *forma*, likeness). Wolf-like; a characteristic designation of a form of *syphilis*, in which the clustered tubercles form patches of disorganized skin, and the surface is perforated by deep ulcerated pits.

LU'PULUS. Hop; the dried strobile of the female plant of *Humulus lupulus*, or Common Hop; a dicœceous plant, cultivated extensively in England, and found in many parts of Europe.

Lupulin; lupulinic grains or *glands.* Minute glands found on the sepal of the female flower of the hop, and constituting the bitter principle of the plant. Perhaps it is desirable to designate the glands by the term *lupulite*, and the bitter principle by the term *lupulin.*

LUPUS (Lat. a wolf). A slow *tubercular* affection, occurring especially about the face commonly ending in ragged ulcerations of the nose, cheeks, forehead, eyelids, and lips, which it destroys, like a *wolf.* The varieties are *lupus vulgaris* or *exedens*, and *lupus erythematosus*, also termed *l. sebaceus*, *l. superficialis.* There is also a slow erythematous form, called *lupoid*, or lupus-like. (The interchangeable nature of the letters *c* and *p* is illustrated by the identity of the Greek λύκος, and the Latin *lupus.*)

LU'SCITAS (*luscus*, blind of one eye). A modification of strabismus, in which one eye is distorted and *fixed.*

LUTE. A compound paste, made of clay, sand, and other materials, for closing the joinings of retorts, receivers, &c., in chemical experiments, in order to render them air-tight. *Fat lute* is made of powdered pipe-clay and boiled linseed-oil, otherwise called drying oil, formed into a mass like putty.

LU'TEIN. A yellow substance, hence the name, found in old blood-clots, and in the corpora lutea.

LUXA'TION (*luxare*, to put out of joint). Dislocation; or the removal of the articular surfaces of

bones out of their proper situation. See *Dislocation.*

LYCANTHRO'PIA (λύκος, a wolf, ἄνθρωπος, a man). *Lupina insania.* Wolf-madness, called *cucubuth* by Avicenna; a form of partial moral mania, in which men fancy themselves to be wolves, bears, &c. In Pliny's time this metamorphosis appears to have been reciprocal: he says, 'homines interdum lupos fieri, *et contra.*'

LYCOPO'DIUM. *Sporulæ Lycopodii.* A fine, pale-yellow powder, consisting of the sporules of *Lycopodium clavatum*, or Common Club-moss; it is sometimes called *witch-meal*, or *vegetable sulphur.*

LYCO'TROPOUS (λύκος, a hook, τρέπω, to turn). A term applied to the ovule of a plant, when curved in the form of a hook or horse-shoe.

LYDUS. The name of a genus of blistering beetles, the species of which were formerly classed with *mylabris.*

LYE or LEY. *Lixivium.* The solution obtained in the process of dissolving saline matters from an insoluble residue; water impregnated with alkaline salt derived from the ashes of wood. See *Lixiviation.*

LYMPH (*lympha*, water). A colourless alkaline liquid which fills the lymphatic vessels, consisting of a plasma and corpuscles, and coagulating by the separation of fibrin from the plasma. It is usually observed by the surgeon in a semi-solidified form, and hence is often termed "coagulable lymph." The terms *fibrinous* and *plastic* are employed to designate true, healthy, coagulable lymph; while the terms *corpuscular*, *aplastic*, and *croupous*, denote lymph in which coagulation does not take place, but corpuscles, called *exudation cells*, float free in a thin, clear, serous liquid.

1. *Lymph-cataract.* The most frequent form of *spurious* cataract; so named by Beer, who observes, that only this species deserves the name of *membranous*, as alone consisting of an adventitious membrane, formed by inflammation.

2. *Lymph-corpuscles.* A designation of the colourless corpuscles of the blood, consisting, probably, of constituent cells of the solid substance of the body, which have been detached and carried, directly or indirectly, into the blood.

3. *Lymph of plants.* The unelaborated sap, so called from its resemblance to water. It must not be confounded with the elaborated sap or proper juices of plants.

4. *Lymphatic hearts. Lymph-hearts.* Lymph-receptacles found beneath the skin of frogs and other animals, which pulsate like the sanguiferous heart.

5. *Lymphatics.* Capillary tubes which pervade almost every part of the body, from which they *absorb*, or take up *lymph;* they are sometimes called *ductus aquosi.*

6. *Lymphatism.* A term recently associated with *scrofula*, from the idea that scrofula is the highest expression of the lymphatic temperament.

7. *Lymph-adenoma* (adenoma, a tumor of a lymphatic gland). *Hodgkin's Disease.* A more or less general overgrowth of the lymphatic tissue throughout the body, with anæmia and occasional enlargement of the spleen.

8. *Lymph-angitis* (ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, and *-itis*, denoting inflammation). Inflammation of the lymphatic vessels. *Lymphatitis* is an unclassical term. See *Angeio-leucitis.*

9. *Lymphangioma.* Considerable

dilatation of the lymphatic vessels so as to form large cavernous spaces. See *Angeioma*.

10. *Lymphoid tissue* (εἶδος, likeness). A reticulated network found in the lungs in tuberculosis, resembling the tissue of lymphatic glands and follicles. It is also called *reticulated growth*.

11. *Lymphoma*. A lymph-tumor; a tumor having a structure analogous to that of the lymphatic glands.

12. *Lymph-scrotum*. A peculiar disease of the scrotum, characterized by the formation of vesicles in the skin of the scrotum containing albuminous fluid, charged with corpuscles like those of the blood; it is sometimes due to the presence of the Filariæ in the lymph vessels obstructing the flow of lymph.

LYPEMA'NIA (λύπη, grief, μανία, madness). A form of monomania characterized by fear, moroseness, and grief.

LYRA (a lyre). *Psalterium*. The name given to the under surface of the corpus callosum, which, marked with many transverse lines, lies between the diverging posterior pillars of the fornix.

-LYSIS (λύσις, a solution, from λύω, to loosen). A termination denoting *solution*, *resolution*, &c., as in ana-*lysis*, the resolution of a compound into its constituent parts; para-*lysis*, resolution or relaxation of nervous energy, &c. See *Crisis*.

LYSSA (λύσσα, canine madness). *Entasia lyssa*. A term applied by Mason Good to hydrophobia.

LYSSOPHO'BIA (λύσσα, canine madness, φόβος, fear). *Pseudo-hydrophobia*. The patient suffers from fear of hydrophobia and exhibits many of the symptoms of the disease, such as spasm on swallowing and dread of water; but, according to Gowers, the true respiratory spasm of hydrophobia is wanting.

LYTTA (λύττα or λύσσα, a worm under a dog's tongue, said to cause madness). The former name of the *Cantharis vesicatoria*, or blistering beetle.

M

M. This letter has the following significations in prescriptions:—1. *Manipulus*, a handful; when herbs, flowers, chips, &c., are ordered. 2. *Misce*, mix; thus, *m.f. haust.* signifies, mix and let a draught be made. 3. *Mensurâ*, by measure. The Greek letter μ is used as a symbol of a micro-millimetre, or the one-thousandth part of a millimetre.

MACE. A thin, flat, membranous substance which envelopes the nutmeg; it is an expansion of the funiculus, and is termed *arillus*.

MACERA'TION (*macerare*, to make soft by steeping). The steeping of a body for some time in water, spirit, ether, wine, or vinegar, for the purpose either of merely softening the substance, preparatory to further processes, or of dissolving the aromatic portion of it. Maceration differs from *digestion*, in being performed without the assistance of heat, which would not merely dissolve, but dissipate, the aromatic ingredient.

MACEWEN'S OPERATION. Transverse division with a chisel of the femur half an inch above the adductor tubercle in order to remedy the deformity of genu valgum.

MACHA'ON. The name of an ancient physician, said to be a son of Æsculapius; hence, particular inventions have been dignified with his name, as *asclepias Machaonis*, a collyrium described by Scribonius; and Medicine in general is sometimes called *ars Machaonia*.

MACIES (*macere*, to be lean). Wasting, atrophy, or emaciation.

MACQUER'S SALT. Neutral arsenical salt of Macquer; super-arseniate of potass.

MACROCE'PHALOUS (μακρός, large, κεφαλή, the head). Large-headed; a term applied by Richard to those Dicotyledonous embryos, in which the two cotyledons *cohere*, as in horse-chestnut. Gærtner terms these embryos *pseudo-monocotyledonous*.

MACROPODAL (μακρός, large, πούς, ποδός, a foot). Large-footed; a term applied by Richard to a modification of the monocotyledonous embryo, in which the radicle presents an unusual protuberance, as in wheat.

MACROCHEI'LIA (μακρός, large, χεῖλος, a lip). Hypertrophy of the lips due to an enlargement of the lymphatics and connective tissue.

MACROCOSM (μακρός, large, κόσμος, world). Large world; a term employed as synonymous with *universe;* while *microcosm*, or little world, has been used by some philosophers as a designation of man.

MACROGLO'SSIA (μακρός, large, γλῶσσα, the tongue). Hypertrophy of the tongue due to obstruction to the lymphatic channels at its root; it is generally a congenital affection.

MACROSCO'PIC (μακρός, large, σκοπέω, to look at). That which is large enough to be easily seen with the naked eye, as opposed to *microscopic*.

MACROSO'MIA (μακρός, large, σῶμα, body). Morbid increase of size of the whole body. See *Prosopectasia*.

MACROSTO'MIA (μακρός, large, στόμα, a mouth). Large mouthed. A deformity due to accident or congenital defect; if the latter, it is due to imperfect development, and adhesion together, of the maxillary and mandibular processes.

MA'CULA (*macula*, a spot). "A permanent discoloration of some portion of the skin, often with a change of its texture." Under this definition Willan included ephelis, nævus, and spilus. Sir E. Wilson says that the *Maculæ* of the present day apply simply to stains of temporary existence, as the congestions of small-pox, &c., and that the Maculæ of Willan are distributed in accordance with relationships, as determined by a more advanced school of pathology.

1. *Maculæ atrophicæ*. Spontaneous or false cicatrices of the skin, apparently connected, except in form, with the *striæ atrophicæ*, or linear atrophy, of the skin.

2. *Maculæ hepaticæ*. Hepatic spots; the term under which Sennertus described the *Pityriasis versicolor*, or variegated dandriff.

3. *Maculæ syphiliticæ*. Syphilitic stains or spots, of a brown colour of varying tints, such as could be produced by tinging sepia with red or yellow. One variety of maculæ has been distinguished from the rest by Sir E. Wilson, and termed *Melanopathia syphilitica*.

4. *Maculæ volaticæ.* Flying spots; a designation of the Erythema fugax, from its fugitive character.

5. *Maculæ metallicæ in conjunctivâ.* Metallic stains of the conjunctiva, arising from nitrate of silver, or from lead.

6. *Macula argentea.* Silver stain; discoloration of the skin by the nitrate of silver.

MACULA ACUSTICA. A thickening of the wall of the utricle at the point of entrance of the auditory nerve fibrils.

MA'CULA GERMINATI'VA. The *germinal spot*, or nucleus germinativus of Wagner; a spot found in the germinal vesicle of the ovum, consisting of one or more somewhat opaque corpuscles, and possibly the analogue of the nucleolus of formative cells.

MA'CULA LU'TEA. The yellow spot; that part of the retina which lies directly in the axis of vision, and is brought into view when a person looks directly forward.

MADARO'SIS (μαδάρωσις, a making or being bald, *Galen*). *Defluxio ciliorum.* This term, now employed as nearly synonymous with *milphosis*, or the falling off of the eye-lashes, is primarily suggestive of moisture, and corresponds with the Latin *madere*, to be wet. Hippocrates has μαδαρὰ ἕλκεα, running sores. The Latin term *defluvium* capillorum suggests the same idea.

MADDER. The name of the *Rubia tinctorum*, a Galiaceous plant, the root of which was used in medicine in the time of Hippocrates, but is now employed in the preparation of all shades of purple, red, brown, and even black dyes. See *Alizarine.*

MADE'SIS (μάδησις, from μαδάω, to be moist or wet, as applied to hair, when it falls off). Loss of hair; a becoming bald. The term is sometimes, though questionably, written *madisis*, and is evidently allied to *mudesis*, a being wet or damp. *Madefication* is an obsolete word for the act of madefying or making wet.

MADU'RA FOOT. *Mycetoma.* A synonym for Fungus-foot of India, of frequent occurrence at Madura. See *Fungus-foot*, and *Chionyphe Carteri.*

MAGE'NTA. A name generally given to aniline-red, one of the coal-tar dyes, of great colouring power.

MA'GISTERY (*magister*, a master). A term formerly applied to almost all precipitates, supposed to be subtle or *masterly* preparations. *Magistery of silver* was the alchemical name of nitras argenti, also called "crystalli Dianæ," and, when fused, "lapis infernalis." *Magistery of lead* is cerussa or white lead, also termed flake-white, sub-carbonate of lead, &c. *Magistery of opium* was a substance known in the seventeenth century, possessing properties similar to those of morphia, and probably identical with it. At present, the term is applied to a few substances only, as *magistery of bismuth*, or the sub-nitrate of that metal. By Holland the term *magistery* was used for mastery of disease, powerful medical influence, &c.

MAGI'STRAL (*magistralis*, masterly). A term applied to medicines which are prepared *extemporaneously*, and were therefore considered as *masterly* preparations. Bacon speaks of "some magistral opiate," as of a sovereign remedy or medicine. The term *magistral* is also applied to roasted copper

pyrites, employed in the extraction of mercury from its ores by amalgamation.

MAGMA (*μάγμα*, any kneaded mass). Literally, a kneaded or squeezed mass; dregs, or sediment; the residuum which remains after the treatment of a substance with a menstruum; a kind of salve.

MAGNES ARSENICA'LIS. Arsenical magnet; a corrosive preparation of equal parts of sulphur, white arsenic, and common antimony.

MAGNES'IA. An alkaline earth, the oxide of the metal magnesium. The magnesia of pharmacy is a mixture of *carbonate* and *hydrate* of magnesia in very variable proportions, the carbonate, however, nearly always preponderating. See *Epsom Salt.*

MAGNE'SIUM. A metal of silvery-white colour, procured from its oxide, or *magnesia*, from its carbonate, or *magnesia alba*, and from its chloride. It takes fire at about the temperature at which glass melts, and burns with a steady and brilliant flame.

MAGNET. The natural magnet, or *loadstone*, is known in mineralogy as *magnetic iron ore*, or *magnetite*, and is supposed to have derived its name from Magnesia in Lydia, where it is said to have been found in great abundance.

MAGNETISM. A term expressive of the peculiar property, possessed by the *magnet* or loadstone, of attracting or repelling other bodies, according to determinate laws. The term is derived from *Magnesia*, the place in which the ore, or *native magnet*, was originally found. The *magnetic properties* are —1, polarity; 2, attraction of unmagnetic iron; 3, attraction and repulsion of magnetic iron; and, 4, the power of inducing magnetism in other iron.

1. *Magnetism* and *Electricity.* These terms represent certain forms of motion; *Electricity* being a form of motion in ordinary matter, for it cannot be made to pass through a vacuum, while *Magnetism* must be a form of motion induced in the ether, for it is as effective in a vacuum as out of it; electricity always needing some material conductor, magnetism needing no more than do radiant heat and light.—*Dolbear.*

2. *Magneto-electricity.* This science, discovered by Faraday in 1831, is the converse of electro-magnetism; that is, the action of a magnet induces an electric current through a wire, the opposite effect being that of electro-magnetism, by which the passage of an electric current through a surrounding coil changes a piece of soft iron into a magnet.

☜ 3. *Magnetic electricity.* A term employed to distinguish this force from other forces specifically named frictional electricity, voltaic electricity, thermo-electricity, and animal electricity.

MAGNITU'DO MUTA'TA. Alteration of dimensions, as exemplified by dilatation, contraction, hypertrophy, and atrophy. But magnitude is a term applied to any sort of greatness, and from this must be distinguished *amplitudo*, which relates to extent; *moles*, which denotes what is huge and vast; while *quantitas* is a term of relative import, and, when qualified by some adjunct, may signify much or little.

MAIZE. Indian Corn, the Zea *Mays* of Botanists, cultivated in warm regions for the same purposes as wheat in northern countries.

MAL (*malus*, evil). The French term for a disease. Hence we have *mal de la Rosa*, for scarlatina; *mal*

de Siam, for yellow fever; and *mal del sole*, for Italian elephantiasis, from its being commonly attributed to the heat of the sun's rays.

Mal des ardents. One of the designations of a fatal epidemic disease, which prevailed extensively in the early and dark ages, as the sequel of war and famine. It is placed by Sauvages under the head of erysipelas pestilens, and by Sagar under the genus necrosis.

MAL-ASSIMILA'TION. *Cacochymia.* A general state of unhealthiness, comprising faulty digestion, conversion, and appropriation of nutriment, with all its concomitant evils.

MALA. A term contracted from *maxilla*, as ala from axilla. In classic writers, *genæ* is properly the part of the face under the eye-lids, while *mala* denotes the cheeks, the round and lively-red part of the face; also the jaw, the cheek-bone. See *Zygoma.*

MALACENCE'PHALON (μαλακός, soft, ἐγκέφαλος, the brain). A term applied by Dr. Craigie to simple diminished consistence of the brain, without change of structure.

MALA'CIA (μαλακία, softness). *Pica.* Depraved appetite; the desire for one particular kind of food, and disgust for all other kinds. It may assume the form of *mal d'estomac*, or dirt-eating. According to some writers, the term seems nearly synonymous with *atonia*, relaxation, or want of tone.

MALACO'SIS (μαλακός, soft). Softening; another name for *molluscum sebaceum*, or soft sebaceous tumor. But obviously, the term should be *Malacoma.* See *Preface*, par. 2.

MALACO'STEON (μαλακός, soft, ὀστέον, a bone). Softness of the bones; atrophy of bone. See *Mollities ossium.*

MALACTI'NIA (μαλακός soft). The third class of the *Cycloneura* or Radiata, consisting of soft aquatic animals, emitting an acid secretion from their surface, which is capable of irritating and inflaming the human skin, like the stinging of a nettle; hence the name *acalephæ*, or nettles, has been commonly given to this class.

MALA'GMA (μάλαγμα, an emolient, from μαλάσσω, to soften). A term synonymous with cataplasma, and so called from its *softening* property. Galen uses the word *malagmatodes*, of emollient property. See *Emplastrum.*

MALAGUE'TTA-PEPPER. Seeds resembling, if not identical with, the *grains of paradise*, and referred to the Ammonum Grana Paradisi. Roscoe, however, refers them to A. *melegueta.*

MALAPRA'XIS, MALPRAXIS (*Malus*, ill, πρᾶξις, conduct). A hybrid term indicating culpable ignorance or neglect in the treatment of a patient.

MA'LAR NERVES (*mala*, the cheek). Branches of the facial nerve which cross the malar bone to the outer angle of the eye.

MALA'RIA (*mala aria*, bad air, Ital.). A term generally employed to designate certain effluvia or emanations from marshy ground. Hence the term *marsh-fever*, in Europe; *jungle-fever*, in India. The *malaria of Campagna* is the name of an endemic intermittent, arising from the *aria cattiva*, as it is called, exhaled from decaying vegetables in the neighbourhood of Rome, especially about the Pontine Marshes.

MALFORMA'TION. *Deformitas ingenita.* A deviation from the natural form of an organ. It is termed *defective*, when an organ is entirely deficient, as the heart, &c.,

in acardiac cases; *irregular*, as in the misplacement, &c., of parts in the heart, constituting the *qualitative* malformations of Meckel; and *superfluous*, when consisting of excessive development of an organ, as in the case of supernumerary auricles, &c.

MA'LIC ACID (*μῆλον*, *Dor.* *μᾶλον*, *malum*, an apple). An acid existing in apples, but generally prepared from the berries of the *Sorbus aucuparia*, or mountain-ash. By dry distillation of malic acid, an organic acid is prepared, termed *maleic*.

MALIGNANT DISEASES. 1. Structural diseases which spread from texture to texture, and are irremediable, as cancer. 2. Dangerous and intractable diseases, as malignant cholera, &c. 3. *Malignant vesicle, pustule*, or *charbon* is a disease conveyed from cattle to man by the inoculation of its specific organism, *Bacillus Anthracis*. See *Pustula maligna*.

MALI'NGERING (*malingre*, Fr., sickly). A term applied to the practice of *feigning diseases*, in the army and navy, for the purpose of escaping duty or of gaining discharge.

MA'LIS (*μᾶλις*, a distemper in horses and asses). *Maliasmus*. Cutaneous vermination; a generic term, indicating the presence of parasitic animals, formerly called *dodders*, on, in, and under the skin, and including the bites and punctures of insects.

Malis acari, or tick-bite, is produced by the acarus scabiei or itch-animalcule, and by the acarus autumnalis or harvest-bug; *malis pediculi*, or phtheiriasis, by the pediculus, or louse; *malis pulicis*, by the pulex or common flea; *malis cimicis*, by the domestic bug; *malis filariæ*, by the filaria Medinensis.

MALLEABI'LITY (*malleus*, a hammer). A property of some metals, by which they are beaten out into plates, or leaves, by a hammer. *Gold-leaf*, for instance, is so thin, that less than five grains will cover a surface of 272¼ square inches; and the thickness of each leaf does not exceed $\frac{1}{282020}$th part of an inch.

MALLEA'TIO (*malleatus*, hammered, from *malleus*, a hammer). A form of chorea, consisting in a convulsive action of one or both hands, which strike the knee like a hammer.

MA'LLEOLAR (*malleolus*, dim. of *malleus*, a hammer). A term applied to two branches of the anterior tibial artery.

MA'LLEOLUS (dim. of *malleus*, a mallet). The ankle, so called from its resemblance to a mallet; there is an *external* and an *internal* malleolus. The term malleolus is applied, in botany, to the *layer* by which some plants are propagated.

MA'LLEUS (a hammer). The hammer-bone; one of the *ossicula auditûs*, or small bones of the ear, in form resembling a hammer, fastened to the inner side of the membrana tympani. It consists of a head, a neck, a handle or *manubrium*, and two processes. Under the name *superior capitis mallei*, Tod has described the *suspensory ligament* of the ossicula auditûs.

MALPI'GHIAN CORPUSCLES. The name of some whitish, round, minute bodies, discovered by Malpighi in the red substance of the spleen. They are very different from the grape-like corpuscles discovered by the same writer in the spleen of some herbivorous quadrupeds. They must also be distinguished from the minute masses formed by convolution of the blood-

vessels in the substance of the liver. Malpighi, an Italian anatomist; lived at Bologna, 1628–1694.

1. *Malpighian capsules.* The dilatations or cup-shaped sacs in which the tubuli uriniferi of the kidney commence; they envelop the minute plexuses, called "Malpighian bodies" or "tufts."

2. *Malpighian glomeruli.* Plexiform tufts of minute vessels, or looped capillaries, contained within the Malpighian capsules.

3. *Malpighian layer.* The *rete Malpighii* or *retea mucosum*, the deeper layer of the epidermis.

4. *Malpighian pyramids.* From eight to fifteen conical masses, constituting the internal, tubular, or medullary portion of the kidney.

5. *Malpighian vessels of insects.* A term applied to the biliary cæca of insects, as observed by Malpighi, and considered to be analogous to the liver of the higher animals.

MALT. *Brasium; byne.* Barley made to germinate by moisture and warmth, and then exposed to a high temperature, in order to destroy the vitality of the embryo. When scorched, it is called *high-dried malt.* The siftings are called *malt-dust*, and form a valuable manure. See *Diastase.*

MA'LTHA (μάλθα, a mixture of wax and pitch for caulking ships). Mineral tar; a variety of bitumen. See *Bitumen.*

MALTING. The process of making malt; it consists in the inducing of an artificial growth or germination of barley, by steeping in water, and then evolving the saccharine principle by the application of heat. See *Diastase.*

MA'LTOSE. A dextro-rotatory sugar produced by the action of malt on starch, of saliva on starchy foods; it is less sweet, and possesses a feebler reducing power than grape sugar.

MALUM MORTUUM. A disease appearing in the form of a pustule, which soon acquires a dry, brown, hard, and broad crust, remaining for a long time before it can be detached. It is mostly observed on the tibia and os coccygis. A form of *Elephantiasis Græcorum.* See *Spiloplaxia.*

MALUM PERFORANS PEDIS. Perforating ulcer of the foot; *q.v.*

MALUM PILA'RE (*pilus*, a hair). A complaint, sometimes confounded with *crinones*, and said to be owing to hairs not duly expelled, which stick in the skin, especially in the backs of young infants, inducing incessant itching, and sometimes raising small tumors.

MALVA'CEÆ. Mallow-worts. A large natural order of Exogenous plants, characterized by polypetalous flowers, monadelphous stamens, unilocular anthers, and a valvate calyx. Several species, as *Althæa officinalis* and others, are known in medicine for their emollient properties; while the hairy covering of the seeds of several species of *Gossypium* constitutes the raw cotton of commerce.

MAMA PIAN. The term applied, in Africa, to the master-fungus, or mother-yaw, supposed to be the source of all the other tumors of frambœsia.

MAMMA. The breast; the organ which secretes the milk. The deep-coloured circle which surrounds the *papilla*, or the nipple, is termed the *areola.* The *tubuli lactiferi* are lactiferous ducts, which enter into the *mammary gland*, situated behind the adipose tissue of the mamma.

1. *Mamma, irritable.* Irritation of the mamma from sympathy with other parts of the system, without inflammation.

2. *Mammary abscess.* Mastodynia

apostematosa. Abscess of the breast, occurring in the substance of the gland, or between the gland and the skin, or between the gland and the walls of the chest.

3. *Mammary tumors.* Tumors presenting the several forms of *galactocele*, or milk-tumor; *adenocele*, or chronic mammary tumor; *malignant* tumor, &c. The last is formed of elements foreign to the healthy structure; the others consist of elements more or less resembling those which compose the structure of the healthy gland.

4. *Mammary gland.* Lacteal gland; the gland situated beneath the adipose tissue of the mamma. (The term *mammary* in this and the two preceding articles is less correct than the term *mammalian.*)

5. *Etymology.* The root of the word *mamma* is the same as that of *mater.* "Quum cibum ac potionem buas ac papas vocent, matrem *mammam*, patrem *tatam*," &c.—*Varro.*

MAMMA'LIA. A term employed by Linnæus to designate those animals which suckle their young, and are further characterized by the presence of a vertebral column, red and warm blood, double circulation, four-chambered heart, viviparous generation, &c. For the *Orders* of the Mammalia, see the table at the article *Zoology.*

MAMMI'LLA (dim. of *mamma*, a breast). Literally, a little breast; a nipple; the nipple of the *mamma*, or breast. The term is also used as synonymous with *papilla*, as applied to the conical bodies of the kidney, at the point where the urine escapes.

1. *Mammillary.* Having small rounded prominences, like teats; the name of an *eminence* of the inferior vermiform process of the cerebellum.

2. *Mammillares processus.* A name given by the Ancients to the olfactory nerves, which they considered as emunctories, or canals, by which the serum and pituita, separated from the brain, flowed off.

MAMMI'TIS (*μάμμη*, mamma, the Mother's breast). *Mastitis.* Inflammation, acute and chronic, of the substance of the mamma.

MANDE'LIC ACID (*Mandeln*, German, almonds). A white crystalline acid obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid on the oil of bitter almonds). It is also termed *formo-benzoilic acid*, from its containing the elements of formic acid and hydride of benzoyl.

MANDI'BULUM (*mandare*, to chew). *Maxilla inferior.* A mandible or lower jaw. In insects, the upper jaw is termed mandible; the lower jaw, maxilla.

Mandibulo-labialis. The inferior dentar branch of the inferior maxillary nerve.

MANDIO'CA-STARCH. *Cassava-starch.* Amylum Mandiocæ or Tapioca; a starch deposited from the juice expressed from the rasped root of the *Manihot Utilissima*, or Bitter Cassava.

MANDRAKE. The *Mandragora Officinalis*, a Solanaceous plant formerly used in medicine as a hypnotic, &c. The root of *Bryonia dioica*, and the rhizome of *Podophyllum peltatum*, are sometimes sold as mandrake-root.

MANDUCA'TION (*manducare*, to chew or masticate). The act of chewing. The substantive *manduco* is a glutton or gourmand, one who chews—too much.

MA'NGANESE. *Magnesia Vitrariorum.* A grayish-white metal, found in the ashes of plants, the

bones of animals, and in many minerals ; as black oxide, it occurs frequently in abundance, and is employed in the preparation of bleaching powder. It was named by Gahn *magnesium*, a term which has since been applied to the metallic base of magnesia. The binoxide, used in chemistry, is commonly termed *native black* or *peroxide* of manganese. The manganate of potass, or "chameleon mineral," is caustic and escharotic, and employed in the treatment of foul and fetid ulcers.

MA'NIA (*μανία*, madness). "Disorder of the intellect, with excitement."—*Nom. of Dis.* A State of unsound mind, comprising the varieties, *general mania*, involving the intellect, passions, and emotions; *intellectual mania*, involving the intellect chiefly, if not exclusively; and *moral mania*, involving the moral nature to the exclusion of the intellect. *Instinctive mania* is of sudden occurrence, and shows itself in the *homicidal* form. *Mania a potu* is madness from drinking or delirium tremens. See *Pseudomania*.

MA'NIOC. Another name for the Cassava or Tapioca plant, yielding tapioca. It is also written *mandioc*, *manihot*, &c. See *Tapioca*.

MANIPULA'TION (*manipulus*, a handful). 1. The mode of handling utensils and materials in experimental philosophy; the mechanical operation performed in the chemist's laboratory. 2. The term *manipulation* is also applied to a mode of treating certain cases of aneurysm, by squeezing the tumor, and thus gradually effecting its consolidation.

MANI'PULUS (syncop. *maniplus*, from *manus*, a hand, and *ple*, root of *plenus*). A handful, as of herbs, chips, &c.

MANNA (*μάννα*, a morsel, a grain). The concrete saccharine juice which flows from incision into the bark of the Fraxinus rotundifolia and Fraxinus ornus, two Oleaceous plants of Sicily and Calabria.

Mannite. Mushroom-sugar. A peculiar saccharine principle found in many plants, and forming the principal constituent of the drug *manna*. It is also called *grenadin* and *fraxinin*.

MANNA-KROUT. *Manna-croup*. A granular preparation of wheat, deprived of bran. See *Semolina*.

MANO'METER (*μανός*, rare, *μέτρον*, a measure). A *measurer of rarefaction;* an instrument for measuring the rarity of the atmosphere or other gas; it consists of a graduated bent tube containing mercury, indicating by the fall or rise of the mercury, when enclosed in a receiver, any change of elasticity of the air or gas contained in the tube. *Manoscopy* is the science of determining the density of vapours and gases.

MANTLE OF FLAME. The pale outermost coat of flame which *mantles* the interior and luminous cone. The mantle is the cone of perfect combustion.

MANU'BRIUM (*manus*, a hand). A haft or handle; a term applied to the upper bone of the sternum.

MANULU'VIUM (*manus*, a hand, *lavare*, to wash). A hand-bath. *Malluvium* is a wash-hand basin. "*Malluvium* dicitur, quo manus lavantur; *malluviæ* quibus manus sunt lautæ (*i.e.*, water to wash the hands in), perinde ut quibus pedes *pelluviæ*."—*Festus.*

MARA'NTA. Arrow-root. The fecula of the tuber of the *Maranta arundinacea*, or Arrow-root plant, a native of the West Indies.

MARA'NTIC (*μαραίνω*, to waste). Pertaining to wasting; as *marantic thrombosis*, a form of thrombosis due to malnutrition.

MARASCHI'NO. A liqueur made in Dalmatia, from the Macarska-cherry and its stone, crushed and fermented.

MARA'SMUS (*μαρασμός*, *i.q.* *μάρανσις*, decay, emaciation, from *μαραίνω*, to wither). A general wasting of the body from a variety of causes; in infants under one year the cause is most frequently insufficient or injudicious feeding, in older children the wasting is generally due to *tabes mesenterica*. See *Tabes mesenterica*.

MARBLE. *Marmor*. Carbonate of lime, as it occurs native. It is employed for the preparation of carbonic acid. The Carrara or statuary marble is the best for this purpose, on account of its freedom from iron.

MARCET'S BLOWPIPE. An apparatus for increasing temperature, by urging the flame of an alcohol lamp by a blowpipe supplied with oxygen gas.

MARCOR (*marcere*, to droop). A term employed by Celsus for drowsiness. In Cullen's nosology, the *Marcores* constitute the first order of *Cachexiæ*, denoting emaciations, or wasting of the whole body, as tabes and atrophia.

MA'RGARIC ACID (*μαργαρίτης*, a pearl). An acid obtained from human fat and vegetable fixed oils; it is a mixture of palmitic and stearic acids. Its name is derived from its *pearly* lustre. Its salts are termed *margarates*.

1. *Margarine*. Mother-of-pearl fat; a constituent of all oils, hardening rapidly, and capable of assuming a crystalline form, glittering like mother-of-pearl.

2. *Margaritine*, or *Ricino-stearine*. A white, solid, crystalline fat, procured from castor-oil, and yielding on saponification, *margaritic acid*, resembling the stearic.

MARGINA'LIS (*margo*, a margin). *Angularis*. A designation of the shoot of the cervico-facialis, or inferior facial branch of the seventh pair of nerves.

MA'RGO ACU'TUS. The thin right or lower border of the heart; *margo obtusus* is the thicker and more rounded left border of the same organ.

MARIAN OPERATION. The name of the old median operation for extracting a stone from the bladder, described by one Sanctus Marianus. The main difference between the ancient and the modern median operation is, that in the latter the finger is employed for dilating; in the former, instruments.

MARINE ACID (*mare*, the sea). *Spirit of salt*. Muriatic or hydrochloric acid, procured from common salt by distilling it with sulphuric acid and water over a water-bath.

MARINE GLUE. A solution of caoutchouc with a little shell-lac in coal-tar naphtha. Jeffrey's *marine glue* is a very powerful cement used in shipbuilding, but it is not properly a glue at all, but is a combination of other substances than gelatin.

MARINE LINT. *Tenax*. Carded oakum or tow impregnated with a preparation of tar; it forms a valuable antiseptic dressing, but must not be placed next to the skin owing to its irritating properties.

MARIOTTE'S LAW. *Boyle's Law*. A law relating to elasticity in gases, and thus expressed:—"The volume of an aëriform body is *inversely*, and its elasticity *directly*, as the pressure to which it is exposed." Hence, by doubling

the pressure, we *halve* the volume and *double* the elasticity.

MARKING INK. A preparation of nitrate of silver, containing an excess of ammonia, which appropriates the nitric acid and hastens the blackening on exposure to heat or light.

MAR'MALADE. A preserve made of the Seville or bitter orange. It is quite distinct from the material prepared from the *Ægle Marmelos*, now used as a dietetic in this country, and possessed of medicinal properties.

MARMA'RYGE (μαρμαρυγή, dazzling light, *Hipp.*). *Visus lucidus; photopsia.* A disease of the eyes, in which sparks and flashes of fire seem to present themselves. Homer applies the term to the rapid motion of the feet in dancing—μαρμαρυγαὶ ποδῶν.

MARMOR ALBUM. White marble; hard, white, crystalline, native carbonate of lime; used in producing carbonic acid gas (*Br. Ph.*). *Metallic marble* is native sulphate of barytes.

MARROW. *Medulla.* A fat or fixed oil, supported by a delicate connective tissue, containing numerous blood-vessels, and a few marrow-cells, and occupying the cavity of many long bones, as the thigh-bone.

1. *Red marrow* is found in the cancellous structure of the vertebræ and of the heads of long bones; it contains numerous marrow-cells, and little or no fat.

2. *Marrow-cells.* Large clearly nucleated cells exhibiting amœboid movements, and found chiefly in red marrow.

MARSEILLES VINEGAR. *Thieves' Vinegar.* A solution of essential oils and camphor in vinegar. The reputation of this prophylactic in contagious fevers is said to have arisen from the confession of four thieves, who, during the plague at Marseilles, plundered the dead bodies with perfect security, being preserved from contagion by this aromatic vinegar, which has hence been called "Le vinaigre des quatre voleurs."

MARSH-GAS. *Light carburetted hydrogen.* A hydrocarbon produced wherever vegetable matter is undergoing decomposition in the presence of moisture. In coal-formations, it is termed *fire-damp.*

MARSH'S TEST. A test for arsenious acid, consisting in the action upon the acid of *nascent hydrogen*, obtained by submitting zinc to dilute sulphuric acid; the arsenious acid is deoxidized, with evolution of arsenietted hydrogen gas.

MARSHALL HALL METHOD. *Postural Method.* A method of treating apnœa (asphyxia) from drowning, hanging, &c., introduced by Marshall Hall. The following are his rules:—

1. Treat the patient *instantly, on the spot, in the open air, exposing* the face and chest to the *breeze* (except in severe weather).

I. To Clear the Throat.

2. Place the patient gently on the face, with one *wrist* under the forehead. [All fluids and the tongue itself then fall forward, leaving the entrance into the windpipe *free.*]

If there be breathing—wait and *watch;* if not, or if it *fail*—

II. To Excite Respiration—

3. Turn the patient well and *instantly* on his side, and—

4. Excite the nostrils with snuff, the throat with a feather, &c., and dash cold water on the face previously rubbed warm.

If there be no success, *lose not a moment*, but *instantly*—

III. To Initiate Respiration—

5. Replace the patient on his face, *raising* and supporting the chest *well* on a folded coat or other article of dress.

6. Turn the body very *gently on the side and a little beyond*, and then *briskly* on the face, alternately; repeating these measures deliberately, efficiently, and perseveringly *fifteen* times in the minute, occasionally *varying* the *side*. [When the patient reposes on the chest, this cavity is compressed by the weight of the body, and expiration takes place; when he is turned on the side, this pressure is removed, and respiration occurs.]

7. When the *prone* position is resumed, *make* equable but efficient *pressure*, with brisk movement, *along* the back of the *chest; removing* it immediately before rotation on the side. [The first measure augments the expiration, the second commences inspiration.]

*** The result is—Respiration; and—if not too late—Life!

IV. To Induce Circulation and Warmth.

8. Rub the limbs *upwards*, with *firm grasping pressure* and with *energy*, using handkerchiefs, &c. [By this measure the blood is propelled along the veins towards the heart.]

9. Let the limbs be thus warmed and dried, and then clothed, the bystanders supplying the requisite garments.

10. Avoid the continuous warm-bath, and the position on or inclined to the back. See *Silvester Method*.

MARSU'PIUM (μαρσύπιον, a purse or pouch). 1. The pouch in which marsupial animals carry their young. 2. A dark-coloured membrane, found in the vitreous humor of the eye of birds. 3. A sac or bag with which any part is fomented.

Marsupialis. A name of the bursalis muscle or obturator internus.

MARTIAL (*Mars*, iron). An old mythological designation of several preparations of iron. *Martial regulus* is metallic antimony, procured by decomposing the sulphide of antimony by means of iron. See *Mars*.

MARTIN'S BANDAGES. Bandages made of pure thin rubber, used for the even compression of the foot and leg in varicose veins and chronic ulcers.

MASS (μάσσω, to knead together). A term generally considered synonymous with *quantity*; thus, by the *mass* of the body is usually meant the *quantity of matter* which it contains, upon the supposition that differences of weight are always the consequence of different quantities of matter. On this supposition the term *mass* is synonymous with *weight*, and its use is not required with reference to bodies at the surface of the earth.

MASSA CA'RNEA, Jacobi Sylvii, or Plantæ Pedis. The *flexor accessorius* muscle, which lies in the sole of the foot. It is a small *mass of flesh*, connected with the flexor longus.

MASSAGE (μάσσω, to knead). A methodical kneading, manipulation, and rubbing of the limbs and trunk of the body; it has been found useful in chorea, hysteria, &c.

MASSE'TER (μασσητήρ, from μασσάομαι, to chew). A muscle which assists in chewing. Hence the term *masseteric*, as applied to

a branch of the inferior maxillary nerve.

MA'SSICOT. Yellow oxide, or protoxide of lead. When partially fused by heat, it is called *litharge*.

MASS'ING. A term applied to the use of the vapour-bath, accompanied by friction, kneading, and extension of the muscles, &c., as practised by the Egyptians. It is termed *shampooing* in the East Indies.

MASTICA'TION (*masticare*, to chew). The process of chewing solid food, preparatory to the process of deglutition or swallowing.

MASTICA'TORIES (*masticare*, to chew). Acrid sialogogues ; substances which, on being masticated, stimulate the excretory ducts, and increase the secretion of saliva.

MASTICHE. This substance, improperly termed *gum mastich*, is a resinous exudation from incisions made in the stem of *Pistacia lenticus*, a plant growing in the island Scio and other islands of the Archipelago. *Masticin* is the substance which remains on dissolving mastiche in alcohol.

MASTI'TIS (μαστός, the breast, and *itis*, a suffix denoting inflammation). Inflammation of the breast. The term is synonymous with *mammitis*.

MASTODY'NIA (μαστός, the breast, ὀδύνη, pain). *Mazodyma ; Dolor mammarum*. Pain of the breast in women, commonly a form of hysteria, or an attendant on lactation ; occurring not unfrequently without any structural disease of the gland. [The distinction between μαζός as the *man's* breast, and μαστός as the *woman's* occurs in late authors only. Homer always uses the former, the Greek tragedians the latter term.]

MA'STOID (μαστός, a breast, εἶδος, likeness). Udder-shaped, shaped like the breast or nipple ; a term applied to a *process* and a *foramen* of the temporal bone. The *stylo-mastoid* foramen is situated between the root of the styloid and mastoid processes.

1. *Mastoid cells.* Numerous large openings in the tympanum, occupying the whole of the interior of the mastoid process and part of the petrous bone.

2. *Mastoideus.* A muscle of the fore part of the neck, so named from its being inserted into the *mastoid* process ; its origin and insertion are shortly described in its synonym, *sterno-cleido-mastoideus*.

MASTURBA'TION (*masturbare*, perhaps *manus stuprare*). *Onanism*. Excitement of the generative organs, *sensu obscœno*.

MATE'. Paraguay-tea, prepared from the dried leaves of the *Ilex Paraguayensis*, or Paraguay holly, and extensively used in South America. The word "maté" originally designated the vessel in which the infusion was prepared. The tree is called *Yerba*, or plant *par excellence*.

MATER ACE'TI. Mother of Vinegar ; a mould-plant, belonging to the genus *mycoderma*, which is developed in vinegar, and forms thereon a thick leather-like coat.

MATE'RIA HERMAPHRODI'TA. *Materia saponacea*. Under these terms has been described a supposed proximate principle, or *extractive matter*, to which some of the vegetable tonics are said to owe their bitterness and medicinal activity.

MATE'RIA ME'DICA. That branch of medical science which treats of the articles employed in the practice of medicine, and of their modes of action in the restoration of health. It embraces, there-

fore, *pharmacology*, or an account of drugs, and *therapeutics*, or the mode of employing them. Medicinal agents are—

1. *Natural*, or those which are found ready-prepared by nature: these are simple and compound substances, organic and inorganic; the former belonging to the animal and vegetable kingdoms, the latter to the mineral.

2. *Artificial*, or those which have been modified, either by addition or subtraction of some of their parts: these are called pharmaceutical preparations, and belong to the department of chemistry.

MATICO. The native name of the leaves of the *Piper angustifolium*, now called *Artanthe elongata;* an astringent Peruvian plant, recently introduced into this country. The name is derived from that of its discoverer, a soldier called Mateo, better known under his nickname Matico, little Matthew. See *Piper*.

MA'TRASS. A cucurbit or vessel of glass, earthenware, or metal, usually of a globular shape, and open at the top, for the purposes of digestion, evaporation, &c. See *Alembic*.

MA'TRES. Mothers; a name formerly given to the membranes of the brain—the *dura* and the *pia mater*, from the fanciful idea that they were the origins of all the other membranes of the body.

MATRICA'RIA (*matrix*, the uterus). Medicines for disorders of the uterus. *Matricalia* is a better term.

MA'TRIX. Literally, a female animal kept for breeding; also, the womb. Hence, the term is applied generally to a substance in which anything is moulded or formed, as to the homogeneous matter containing the nuclei of animal and vegetable tissues; to the gangue or non-metallic part of a metalliferous vein, &c.

MA'TRIX OF TEETH. The formative organ of a mammalian tooth, consisting of a pulp and a capsule; the former is converted into *dentine*, the latter into *cement*. When *enamel* is to be added, a peculiar organ is formed on the inner surface of the capsule, which arranges the hardening material into the form, and of the density, characteristic of enamel.

MATTER (*materia* and *materies*, probably from *mater*, the mother-stuff, *Smith*). The general term for all solid, liquid, and gaseous bodies, commonly called ponderables. To these may perhaps be added the ethereal, as by means of this both heat and light are communicated by radiation.

Material substances have two kinds of properties, *physical* and *chemical*, and the study of their phenomena belongs to two corresponding branches of knowledge, *natural philosophy* and *chemistry*.

MATURA'TION (*maturare*, to ripen). The process succeeding to inflammation, by which pus is formed in an abscess. Applications which promote suppuration have been called *maturants*.

MAUVE. *Aniline-purple*. A beautiful purple or lilac dye, obtained from aniline. The term is French for marsh-mallow, and is expressive of the colour of the flower. The basis of the dye has been termed *mauvéine*.

MAW-WORM. The ascaris vermicularis. The term is derived, according to Dr. Harvey, from the occasional visit which this animal makes to the *maw* or stomach, in migrating from its proper region, which is the *rectum;* but, more probably, from the peculiar effects

which it often produces on the maw or stomach by sympathy, and without quitting its home, as a gnawing pain, and faintness from the intolerable itching it excites in the anus.

MAXI'LLA (dim. of *mala*, the cheek-bone, jaw). The jaw; the jaw-bone. Hence the term, *maxillary*, as applied to nerves, arteries, &c., belonging to the jaw. See *Mandibulum*.

1. *Maxillo-labialis.* The name given by Chaussier to the triangularis labiorum.

2. *Maxillo-labii-nasalis.* The name given by Dumas to the elevator labii superioris alæque nasi.

3. *Maxillo-palpebralis.* The name given by Dumas to the orbicularis palpebrarum.

4. *Maxillo-pharyngeal space.* A triangular interval between the side of the pharynx and the ramus of the lower jaw.

MAXILLIPE'DES (*maxilla; pes*, a foot). Appendages subserving the purpose of mastication situated near the mouth in Crustacea.

MEASLES (D. *maschel*, Ger. *Masern*, the spotted sickness, the leprosy). An acute, febrile, contagious disease, mostly occurring in epidemics, and accompanied by a characteristic dusky red rash. The term *morbilli mitiores* is applied to the mildest variety; *morbilli graviores*, malignant measles, or black measles, to the severest variety; and *morbilli sine catarrho* to the disease when unaccompanied by any catarrhal symptom.

Measle, the familiar name for the *cysticercus* found in pork, beef, &c.

Etymology. The term *measles* is probably derived, according to Sir E. Wilson, "from an ancient English word 'mesel,' used in the time of Edward the Third synonymously with leper. Other cognate terms are meselle, meselrie, meselry."

MEAT-BISCUITS, AMERICAN. These contain, in a concentrated and portable form, all the nutriment of the meat, combined with wheaten or other flour. One pound of this biscuit is said to contain the nutriment or essence of five pounds of good meat; a 22-gallon cask can contain the concentrated nutriment of 500 lbs. of fresh meat with 70 lbs. of flour.

MEA'TUS (*meare*, to pass, to flow). Literally, a going or passing, and, by meton., a way, path, or passage. Hence, *meatus auditorius* is the canal of the external ear, which leads to the tympanum; *meatus urinarius* is the orifice of the urethra in both sexes.

Meatuses of the Nares. The space intervening between the superior and the middle spongy bone is the *superior meatus;* that between the middle and the inferior is the *middle meatus;* that between the inferior and the floor of the fossa is the *inferior meatus.*

MECHA'NICAL A'NTIDOTES. A term applied by Pereira to a class of topical medicines which act mechanically, by sheathing the mucous surface of the stomach and intestines in cases of poisoning, and by obstructing absorption.

MECHANICAL EQUIVALENT OF HEAT. The amount of work required to raise one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit; this was found by Joule to be equivalent to 772 foot pounds of work.

MECHA'NICAL THEORY. A system of medicine, by which all diseases were attributed principally to *lentor* and *morbid viscidity of the blood;* attenuant and diluent medicines, or substances for promoting mechanical force, were adopted:

thus, mercury was supposed to act by its specific gravity.

MECKEL'S CARTILAGE. The cartilage of the first visceral arch on the fœtus; around it the lower jaw is developed, and from its proximal end is formed the malleus.

MECKEL'S DIVERTI'CULUM. A small elongated pouch occasionally found attached to the lower end of the ileum; it is the remnant of the ductus vitello-intestinalis of the fœtus. Meckel, a German anatomist, 1781–1833.

MECKEL'S GANGLION. See *Ganglion*.

MECO'NIC ACID (*μήκων*, a poppy). The characteristic acid of opium, in which it exists in combination with morphia. *Meconin*, or *opianyl*, is a neutral principle existing in opium.

MECO'NIUM (*μηκώνιον*, the inspissated juice of the poppy; opium). The first discharge of fæces, of a blackish green colour, in infants. It consists of the excrementitious matter of the bile of the fœtus, which collects together with intestinal mucus in the lower part of the canal.

MECO'TOPY (*μῆκος*, length, *τοπός*, a place). A Greek compound word, intended to designate the "antero-posterior symmetry" of limbs in the vertebrata. Thus, the thumb corresponds to the great toe, and the little finger to the little toe. This view, however, is not accepted by American authorities.

ME'DIA (*medium*, the middle). The instruments, substances through or by means of which anything is brought to pass, thus the *refractive media* of the eye are those parts of the eyeball, such as the cornea and the lens, which change the direction or cause refraction of the rays of light incident on the eye; the *transparent media* of the eye are the cornea, aqueous humour, lens, and vitreous humour. *Preservative media* are substances in which portions of animal and vegetable tissues may be kept without change or decomposition.

MEDIAN LINE (*mediana linea*). An ideal line dividing the body longitudinally and symmetrically into two parts, the one on the right, the other on the left.

MEDIASTI'NUM. A membranous partition dividing the thorax into the lateral cavities, and distinguished into the *anterior*, the *middle*, and the *posterior* portions. Among the Romans, the *mediastinus* was a slave employed in various menial occupations, as in agriculture, attending to the bath, &c.; a helper, a drudge.

1. *Mediastinum testis*. A projecting ridge formed by reflection of the tunica albuginea from the posterior border of the testis into the interior of the gland. It is also called *Corpus Highmorianum*.

2. *Mediastino-pericarditis* (*callous*). A variety of chronic pericarditis in which the serous and fibrous pericardium and the connective tissue of the mediastinum are the seats of the pathological change.

MEDICAMENTA'RIA (*medicamentum*, a drug). The art of preparing drugs; pharmacy. The term has also been applied to a female mixer of poisons.

MEDICAME'NTUM. A medicament; a term applied only to what heals bodily or mental disease, whereas *remedium* is said of anything which contributes to the alleviation of pain. There are remedies against cold, but no medicament. *Medicamentum* is the remedy that is made use of, and *remedium* the healing remedy.

Medicamenta cruda are unprepared medicines, or simples. *Medicamenta arcana* are secret medicines, now called *patent* or proprietary medicines.

MEDICA'TION (*medicare*, to medicate). The process of medicating or impregnating with medicinal substances, as wines, wool, &c.

MEDICI'NA (*mederi*, to heal). The healing or medical art; medicine; surgery. The term *medicina* is an adjective, and is used as a substantive, the real substantive, *ars*, being understood. So *medicina* (sc. *taberna*) is the shop of an apothecary or surgeon; *medicina* (sc. *res*) is a remedy or medicine.

1. *Forensic medicine*, or Medical Jurisprudence, is the application of medical knowledge to the preservation of the human species and to the exercise of justice.

2. *Pneumatic medicine* is a branch of therapeutics which aims at curing diseases, especially consumption, by inhalation of various kinds of gases.

3. *Veterinary medicine* is the application of medical knowledge to the treatment of the lower animals.

MEDITU'LLIUM (*medius*, middle). This Latin term simply means *the middle*, but it is used synonymously with *diplöe*, or the cellular tissue of the bones of the skull.

MEDIUS. Middle; equally distant from both extremities. Hence, the *median line* is the vertical line which divides the body into two equal parts; the *median vein* is the middle vein of the arm, situated between the basilic and the cephalic vein; the *median nerve* is the largest nerve of the brachial plexus.

MEDU'LLA (*medius*, middle). Marrow; the tissue which occupies the *middle*, or cavities, of bones. In botany, the pith of plants.

1. *Medulla innominata.* A narrow medullary band formed by the corpus callosum, slightly overlapping the tractus opticus.

2. *Medulla oblongata.* The upper enlarged portion of the cerebro-spinal cord, extending from the cerebral protuberance to the great occipital foramen.

3. *Medulla spinalis.* The spinal marrow or cord, extending from the great occipital foramen to the second lumbar vertebra. It finally separates into the *cauda equina*, or horse's tail.

4. *Medulla fluida albens.* Ramollissement blanc, or white softening of the spinal cord.

5. *Medullary.* The designation of the *white* substance of the brain, contained within the *cortical* or cineritious substance; the central tissue of the kidney as opposed to the external or cortical portion.

6. *Medullary membrane.* The membrane which lines the medullary canal of the long bones, the Haversian canals, the cancelli of the flat bones, &c., forming a kind of internal periosteum.

MEDU'LLARY RAYS (*medulla*, marrow, pith). A term applied to radii proceeding from the medulla to the bark, seen in almost any transverse section of an exogenous stem.

MEDU'LLARY SHEATH (*medulla*, marrow, pith). The sheath which immediately surrounds the pith in plants, and consists principally of spiral vessels; in anatomy, that sheath of the nerve fibre which lies next to the axis cylinder; it is composed of a fatty substance, and is stained black by exposure to osmic acid.

MEDU'LLIN (*medulla*, pith). A name given to the porous pith of the elder, after it has been treated with water and with alcohol, and acquired the form of lignin.

MEERSCHAUM. *Ecume de mer.* Sea-foam. A silicate of magnesia, found in Greece, Turkey, and a few other countries. In the Crimea it forms a deep stratum, and is called *keff-kil.*

MEGALO'PSIA (μέγας, μεγάλον, great, ὄψις, sight). An affection of vision which causes objects to appear larger than they actually are.

ME'GRIM. This term is probably a corruption from the Greek compound word *hemicrania*, through the French word *migraine.*

MEIBO'MIAN GLANDS. *Ciliary follicles.* Small sebiparous glands, first described by Meibomius, lying under the inner membrane of the eye-lids, and secreting an unctuous matter. About twenty or thirty ducts of these glands open upon the tarsus of each eye-lid.

MEISSNER'S CORPUSCLES. See *Tactile Corpuscle.*

MEISSNER'S PLEXUS. A gangliated plexus of nerves found in the submucous layer of the small intestines.

MEL. Honey; a substance secreted by the nectariferous glands of flowers, and collected by the Apis mellifica, or Hive-bee, which transports it in its crop or *honey-bag* to the hive. See *Honey.*

MEL ACETATUM. Acetated honey, or the oxymel simplex, consisting of clarified honey and acetic acid.

MEL ÆGYPTI'ACUM. The *Linimentum æruginis* of the old pharmacopœias, consisting of a solution of sulphate of copper in honey.

MEL BORA'CIS. Borax honey, consisting of clarified honey and borax reduced to a fine powder.

MEL DEPURA'TUM. Clarified honey; honey melted in a water-bath, and strained while hot through flannel.

MEL RO'SÆ. Honey of roses; prepared from the dried red rose, boiling distilled water, and honey.

MELÆ'NA (μέλαινα νόσος, *morbus niger*, the *black disease;* hence the name *black jaundice*). Hæmorrhage from the bowels; a discharge of dark-coloured or more or less altered blood from the bowels, whether proceeding from the vessels of the stomach or from those of the intestines only. The adjective term is used singly, the substantive being understood. By Hoffmann the disease is called *secessus niger.*

ME'LAM. A substance formed by distilling dry sulpho-cyanate of ammonia. On boiling melam with hydrochloric acid, a crystalline substance is generated, called *melamine.*

MELAMPO'DIUM. A name given by the Greeks to Black Hellebore, from Melampus, who is said to have first used it.

MELANÆ'MA (μέλαν αἷμα, black blood). The name given by Dr. Goodwin to asphyxia, from the colour of the blood in that affection; he distinguishes the disease into melanæma from hanging, from drowning, and from inspiration of fixed air.

MELANCHO'LIA (μέλαινα χολή, black bile, or choler). Melancholy, madness, mental dejection. "Disorder of the intellect, with depression, often with suicidal tendency." The varieties are the gloomy, or *attonita;* the restless, or *errabunda;* the mischievous, or *malevolens;* and the self-complacent, or *complacens.*

"This term has now ceased, nearly or altogether, to designate a particular form of moody madness, the German 'Tiefsinn,' which was ascribed by the old physicians to a predominance of *black bile* mingling with the blood. It was not, it is true, always restrained to this particular form of mental unsoundness; thus, Burton's 'Anatomy of *Melancholy*' has not to do with this one form of madness, but with all. This, however, was its prevailing use, and here is to be found the link of connection between its present use, as a deep pensiveness or sadness, and its past."—*Trench.*

Melancholia Metamorphosis. A variety of melancholia in which the patient imagines that he is changed into a wild animal. See *Lycanthropia.*

ME'LANIC ACID (μέλας, μέλανος, black). The name given to a principle discovered by Dr. Marcet, in a specimen of *black* urine. Prout says it is apparently connected with lithic acid.

ME'LANIN (μέλας, μέλανος, black). A term which has been applied to the *pigmentum nigrum*, or black pigment of the eye. The appearance of melanin in the urine gives rise to the condition called Melanuria.

MELANO'COMOUS VARIETY OF MAN (μέλας, μέλανος, black, κόμη, hair). One of Prichard's three principal varieties of Man, founded on differences of complexion. The *Melanocomous* or black-haired variety includes every shade of colour from the black of the Senegal Negro to the light olive of the northern Hindoos, and from the latter there may be traced every variety of shade among the Persians and other Asiatics to the complexion of the swarthy Spaniards, and of black-haired Europeans in general. The other varieties are the *Leucous* and the *Xanthous.*

MELANODE'RMA (μέλας, μέλανος, black, δέρμα, skin). A black discoloration of the skin. The term should be *dermo-* or *dermatomelania* (μαλανία, blackness), blackness of the skin. *Melanodermatos* is an adjective, meaning black-skinned.

ME'LANOID CANCER (μέλας, μέλανος, black, εἶδος, likeness). *Carcinoma melanoticum; fungus melanodes.* Black cancer; consisting generally of medullary cancer, modified by the superaddition of a black pigment.

MELANO'MA (μελάνωμα, blackness). This term denotes blackness or black discoloration, and ought to be distinguished from *Melanosis*, which properly means, a becoming black—a cause, not a product. Hence the description given under *Melanosis* should appear under *Melanoma.* See *Preface*, par. 2.

MELANOPA'THIA (μέλας, μέλανος, black, πάθος, disease). *Nigrities.* Black disease; augmentation of the natural pigment of the rete mucosum; a disease belonging to the order *Maculæ* of Willan, the Epichrosis of Mason Good, or Dyschroma. See *Spilus.*

MELANOSARCO'MA. A sarcoma which contains more or less pigment.

MELANO'SIS (μελάνωσις or μέλανσις, a becoming black). Melanic or black cancer; a morbid product of a dark-brown or black appearance; deposited in the various tissues of the body. *True* Melanosis is described by Carswell under the following forms:—

1. *Punctiform melanosis*, presenting minute points of dark matter over a large surface.

2. *Tuberiform melanosis*, presenting tumors of various sizes and

shapes, in cellulo-adipose tissue, or on the surface of serous membranes.

3. *Stratiform* and *liquiform melanosis*, presenting an appearance like that of Indian ink, principally on serous membranes or in accidental cavities. See *Melanoma*.

ME'LAS (μέλας, black). A term applied by the Ancients to a superficial effection, resembling the *alphos*, except in its colour; it is synonymous with the *lepra nigricans*, or black leprosy, as distinguished from *leuké*, or the white leprosy, "the former being lepra or elephantiasis Græcorum, with the deposition of black pigment in the rete mucosum; the latter, the same disease with the abstraction or absence of pigment."—*E. Wilson*.

MELA'SMA (μέλασμα, a black or livid spot). This term and *melanopathia* and *melanoderma* are all applicable to *pathological blackness* of the skin; to a morbid alteration of the pigment of the rete mucosum, differing from chloasma only in its darker tint.

Melasma Addisoni. Addison's disease. Bronzed skin.

MELA'SSES (*mel*, honey). *Molasses*. The uncrystallizable part of the juice of the sugar-cane, separated from the sugar during its manufacture — a sort of mother-water of raw sugar.

MELA'SSIC ACID (μέλι, honey). An acid produced by the simultaneous action of alkalies and heat upon grape-sugar.

MELICE'RIS (μελικηρίς, a virulent eruption on the head, resembling a honey-comb, from μέλι, honey, and κηρός, wax). *Tinea favosa*. Another name for *kerion*, a suppurative inflammation of the follicles of the scalp. It is also used as a synonym of *molluscum contagiosum*.

MELI'SSIC ACID (μέλισσα, a bee). An acid obtained from bees'-wax. *Melissene* is a hydrocarbon, *melissene* an alcohol, corresponding with the acid.

MELITA'GRA (μέλι, μέλιτος, honey, ἄγρα, a seizure). An exudative disease, emitting a honey-like discharge; one of the symptoms of eczema pustulosum vel impetiginodes of the face.—*E. Wilson*.

ME'LITOSE (μέλι, honey). A variety of sugar contained in Australian manna, a product of a species of *Eucalyptus*, and yielding, by fermentation, a non-crystallized body, called *eucalyn*.

MELITU'RIA (μέλι, honey, οὐρέω, to pass urine). *Glycosuria*. Another term for *diabetes mellitus*, denoting the presence of sugar in the urine.

MELLI'GO (*mel*, honey). A honey-like juice; and, hence, any medicine which has the consistence and sweetness of honey. Hence the term *melligo taraxaci*, or fluid extract of dandelion.

MELLI'TA. Honey-preparations, as mel depuratum, mel despumatum, mel rosæ, and mel sodii boracis.

ME'LOE VESICATO'RIA. The name given by Linnæus to a coleopterous insect, employed as a blister-beetle. The *Meloë majalis* contains the largest amount of cantharidin.

MELOPLA'STY (μῆλα, the cheeks, πλάσσω, to form). A plastic operation on the cheek for the purpose of restoring lost tissue, generally in the neighbourhood of the lower eye-lids.

MELO'SIS (μήλωσις, from μηλόω, to probe a wound). A term used by Hippocrates to designate the use of the probe, or the process of probing a wound.

MEMBRA'NA. This term formerly denoted the skin of animals, dressed like our parchment

or vellum to write upon. In anatomy it signifies sometimes a bag for containing fluids, sometimes a thin substance lining a cavity. The membranes of the body are the—

1. *Mucous membranes*, lining all the cavities of the body which communicate with the external air, and secreting mucus.

2. *Serous membranes*, lining cavities of the body which are not externally open; they are divided into the *splanchnic serous membranes* and the *synovial membranes*.

3. *Fibrous membranes*, of various forms, constituting capsules, sheaths, aponeuroses, &c.; by their combination with the two preceding kinds of membrane, they constitute the *fibro-serous* and *fibro-mucous* membranes.

4. *Membrane, adventitious.* A membrane which connects parts not usually connected, or of a different texture from the ordinary, as *membrane of cicatrix*. The Latin term *adventitious* means foreign, strange, and is opposed to proprius, innatus, insitus, &c.

5. *Membrane, investing.* The first layer of cells which assumes a distinctly membranous form upon the surface of the cicatricula of the ovum, hitherto called the serous layer of the germinal membrane.

6. *Membrane, false.* This is the result of inflammation, and is formed by the coagulation of the fibrinous fluid or lymph poured out on membranes which have a free surface.

7. *Membrane, limitary.* A perfectly structureless, transparent membrane, constituting the coat, or sheath, of the nerve-fibres, and corresponding with the sarcolemma of the muscular fibres. In quite unaltered nerve-fibres, it is, except in certain situations, wholly invisible.

8. *Membrana capsulo-pupillaris.* A vascular membrane extending backwards from the pupillar margin of the iris in the fœtus of the mammalia and of man, and connecting the margin of the capsule of the lens with the margin of the iris.

9. *Membrana corticalis.* The external transparent coat of the ovum of mammalia, existing before the formation of the embryo, as observed by Von Baer.

10. *Membrana decidua.* The deciduous membrane, which is developed upon the inner surface of the uterus, before the ovum reaches that organ. It consists of a whitish-gray, moist, and soft mass, similar to coagulated fibrin, and entirely formed of nucleated cells. See *Decidua Membrana*.

11. *Membrana dentata.* A process of the pia mater, sent off from either side of the cord, and forming a *serration* between each of the nerves.

12. *Membrana fusca.* See *Lamina fusca*.

13. *Membrana germinativa.* The germinal membrane, the earliest development of the germ in fishes and the amphibia, in the form of a thin stratum of yolk of definite extent; it gradually extends itself over the whole surface of the yolk, so as to assume the form of a vesicle including the mass of yolk.

14. *Membrana hyaloïdea.* The membrane which contains the vitreous humor of the eye.

15. *Membrana interossea.* The interosseous ligament which passes obliquely downward from the sharp ridge on the radius to that on the ulna.

16. *Membrana Jacobi.* See *Jacob's Membrane*.

17. *Membrana media.* The name given by the earlier writers to that part of the allantois which lies in contact with the amnion, and which contains but few vessels; it is the *endochorion* of Dutrochet.

18. *Membrana nictitans* (*nictare*, to wink). A membrane with which birds and reptiles occasionally cover their eyes. This term has been erroneously applied to a loose crescentiform fold of the conjunctiva of the inner angle of the eye, which has neither the office nor the muscular apparatus of the nictiating membrane.

19. *Membrana pituitaria*, or *Schneiderian.* The membrane which lines the cavities of the nose.

20. *Membrana pupillaris* (*pupilla*, the pupil of the eye). A membrane extended across the pupil of the fœtus. It disappears at about the seventh month.

21. *Membrana sacciformis.* A synovial membrane, which forms a duplicature between the radius and the ulna.

22. *Membrana semilunaris.* The name given to the conjunctiva at that part of its course where it is posterior to the caruncula, and a little external to it. This membrana semilunaris has been supposed to be the rudiment of the membrana nictitans, or the third eye-lid of the lower animals.

23. *Membrana tympani.* A membrane extended over the circular opening at the bottom of the meatus auditorius, thus separating the external from the middle ear.

24. *Membrana versicolor.* The name of a brilliant and variously coloured membrane which forms part of the choroid in many animals. Dalrymple denied its existence in the human eye.

25. *Membrana vitellina.* The vitelline membrane, lying within the ovicapsule, and surrounding the yolk of the ovum.

26. *Membranæ reunientes.* A term recently applied by Rathke to certain parts of the embryo of all the vertebrate classes. To the very thin membranous part of the abdominal walls in the embryo, he gives the name of *membrana reuniens inferior*, and to the corresponding part in the dorsal region the name of *membrana reuniens superior;* while he reserves the terms *laminæ abdominales* and *laminæ dorsales* for the thicker parts of the abdominal and dorsal regions of the embryo, which, advancing from each side, at length meet above and below in the middle line. When these thicker laminæ have thus united and enclosed the cavities to which they belong, the membranæ reunientes have lost their office.

MEMBRANA'CEOUS (*membrana*, a membrane). Resembling membrane. This term must be distinguished from *membranous*, which denotes that the substance consists of membrane.

MEMBRANE BASEMENT, or LIMITARY. This term is defined under the phrase "*basement-membrane.*" Sir E. Wilson observes that "the term 'membrane,' applied to the limitary and basement face of the derma, must be accepted with some reserve, as the presence of a separate layer has not been demonstrated; and the most simple idea that can be given of it is, to regard it as the limit of the special organization of the derma."

ME'MBRUM. A member or limb; an external part of the body, distinguished from all the rest by some particular use, as *membrum virile*, the penis, &c. It is not said of the head. See *Artus.*

MENDA'CIA UNGU'IUM. Literally, *lies of the nails.* The

white roundish spots frequently observed on the nails, resulting from faulty structure. The ancient writers, more courteously, called them *flores unguium*, flowers of the nails. The Greeks, too, euphoniously called them λευκαί, or white spots, without any allusion to what we call "white lies." See *Selene unguium.*

MENDLEJEFF'S LAW OF PERIODICITY. The rule which governs the variations in the atomic weights and the chemical and physical properties of the various elements.

MENDO'SUS (*mendax*, false). Spurious, or false; hence *mendosæ costæ*, the false ribs; *mendosa sutura*, the bastard or squamous suture of the cranium.

MENIDRO'SIS (μῆνες, menses, ἱδρώς, sweat). A sanguineous oozing from the skin, occurring instead of the menstrual discharge. But the term does not denote the *vicariousness* of the affection.

ME'NIÈRE'S DISEASE. An ear-disease, sometimes called "auditory vertigo," apoplectiform deafness, &c., first noticed by Menière. It is caused by a sudden extravasation of blood or serum into the auditory nervous apparatus, or by disease of the internal ear.

MENI'NGES (pl. of μῆνιγξ, a membrane). The name of the membranes of the brain, viz., the dura mater, the pia mater, and the arachnoid. The term *Meninges* is, however, applied to other membranes than those of the brain, as of the tympanum, &c. See *Myringo-*.

1. *Meningitis.* Inflammation of the membranes of the brain. Under this term are comprised inflammation of the arachnoid and pia mater, usually termed simple *meningitis;* inflammation of the arachnoid alone, or *arachnitis;* and inflammation of the dura mater, a form of inflammation almost invariably the result of injury or disease of the bones of the skull. *Tubercular meningitis* is synonymous with *acute hydrocephalus*, or water brain fever. See *Encephalitis, Myelitis,* and *Tuberculosis.*

2. *Meningitis spinalis.* Spinal meningitis. Inflammation of the membranes of the spinal cord.

3. *Meningo-cele* (κήλη, a tumor). A tumor formed by the protrusion of the membranes of the brain through an opening in the skull, generally in the occipital or fronto-nasal sutures.

4. *Meningo-myelocele* (μυελός, marrow, κήλη, a tumor). A form of spina bifida in which the spinal arachnoid and flattened spinal cord are adherent to the wall of the sac, and the spinal nerves pass horizontally forwards across the sac.

5. *Meningo-phylax* (φύλαξ, a watcher). An instrument formerly used for protecting the dura mater and brain from injury, during the operation of trepanning.

6. *Meningosis.* A variety of syndesmosis in which membrane is employed, as in the union of the bones of the cranium in the fœtus.

MENI'SCUS (μηνίσκος, dim. of μήνη, a crescent, Lat. *lunula*). 1. A lens which is concave on one side and convex on the other, its section resembling the appearance of the new moon. 2. Also, a term applied by authors to interarticular fibrous cartilage, as the glenoid, &c.

MENISPE'RMUM PALMA'TUM. The Kalumb or Calumba plant, now called *Cocculus palmatus.* It yields the Calumba-root of the shops, and its seeds contain *menispermic acid.*

Menispermia; paramenispermia.

Two crystalline substances found in the seed-coat of *Cocculus Indicus*.

MENOPAU'SIC (*μήν, μηνός*, menis, *παύω*, to make to cease). That which causes the *menses* to cease, as timidity, irritability, deranged sensations, &c. *Menopause*, the cessation of menstrual flow, "change of life."

MENORRHA'GIA (*μήν, μηνός, mensis*, a month, *ῥήγνυμι*, to break forth). *Menstrua immodica*. Excessive menstruation. A morbidly profuse discharge of the catamenia, commonly called *flooding*, or uterine hæmorrhage. It is termed *passive*, when it results from general relaxation or debility; *active*, when it is the effect of plethora, with inordinate arterial vigour.

MENO'STASIS (*μήν, μηνος, mensis*, a month, *στάσις*, stagnation). A suppression or retention of the menses or catamenial discharge.

MENSES (*mensis*, a month). The months; the monthly discharge or period; the catamenia or courses. *Mensium retentio* and *suppressio* are other terms for amenorrhœa. See *Menstruation*.

ME'NSTRUA, MENSTRUORUM (*mensis*, a month). *Catamenia*. A nom. pl. noun, denoting monthly purgations or menses. Hence the terms, *menstrua exilia*, scanty or deficient menstruation; *menstrua vicaria*, vicarious menstruation; *menstrua difficilia*, painful menstruation, or dysmenorrhœa; and *menstrua immodica*, excessive menstruation, or menorrhagia. See *Menstruation*.

Menstruæ albæ. An old term denoting a state resembling that of catarrhal inflammation, existing prior to the menstrual period.

ME'NSTRUAL ULCER. The name given to ulcers occurring in chlorotic young women, and exuding a sanguineous fluid at the period of the monthly discharge, if this be absent.

MENSTRUA'TION (*menstrua*, pl. neut. of *menstruus*, used absolutely). *Profluvium sanguineum*. The periodical discharge from the female generative organs of a bloody fluid poured out by the inner surface of the uterus. The menstrual periods occur usually at intervals of a solar month, their duration being from three to six days.

ME'NSTRUUM. A term synonymous with *solvent*. A liquid which does not change the nature of the substance to be dissolved. Thus, pure *water* is employed to dissolve gum, *alcohol* to dissolve resins, and *acids* to dissolve the bases of colchicum and squill. Formerly it was the custom for chemists to digest the solvend, or substance to be dissolved, in the solvent for a philosophical month, or forty days, and hence arose the names *menstrual solvent* or *menstruum*.

MENSURA'TION (*mensura*, a measure). The process of ascertaining the comparative size of any two corresponding parts of the body. Such instruments as the cyrtometer, callipers, helometer, &c., are often employed for this purpose.

MENTA'GRA (*mentum*, the chin, *ἄγρα*, seizure). A barbarous term for the equally barbarous phrase, *sycosis menti*, denoting an eruption about the chin, somewhat resembling the soft pulp of the fig. Why not adopt the term *genei-agra*, from *γένειον*, the chin? We have *genio*-glossus and *genio*-hyoideus, classical words, though incorrectly spelled.

MENTAGRO'PHYTON (*mentagra*, and *φυτόν*, a plant). *Sycosis contagiosa*. A hybrid name proposed by Gruby of Vienna, who considers *sycosis* to be occasioned

by a new cryptogamic plant, existing in the roots of the hairs of the beard, and around that portion which is contained in the hair-follicle. The disease is thus supposed to be of a purely vegetable origin, and to be capable of being communicated by transmission of the spores of the plant—an opinion from which Sir Erasmus Wilson entirely dissents. See *Mentagra*.

MENTHA. The name of a genus of Labiate plants, including *M. viridis*, green mint or spearmint; *M. piperita*, or peppermint; and *M. pulegium*, or pennyroyal.

MENTUM. The chin; the projecting surface of which is termed the *mental process*. 1. The *mental* or *labial nerve* is a branch of the inferior dental nerve, emerging from the jaw at the mental foramen. 2. Under the term *mento-labialis*, Chaussier has united the levator labii inferioris and the quadratus muscles. 3. *Mento-hyoid muscle*, a small muscular slip occasionally found passing from the hyoid bone to the chin in the middle line; according to Macalister it probably is a differentiated portion of the platysma.

MEPHI'TIS. A noxious, pestilential exhalation from the earth. Hence the term *Mephitic acid* was applied by Bewley to carbonic acid, from its occasioning death on being respired. *Mephitic air* is another name for nitrogen gas.

MERA'CUS (*merus*, unmixed). Without mixture. Celsus has *meracæ potiones*, draughts of pure wine; and Pliny, *vinum meraculum*, wine pretty pure.

MERCA'PTAN. *Sulphur-alcohol*. A liquid of an ethereal character, named from its energetic action on the oxide of mercury—quasi *mercurium captans*. It is an alcohol, the oxygen of which is replaced by sulphur.

ME'RCURETHYL, CHLORIDE OF. A compound recently introduced into medicine, and known also by the name *Hydrargyrum æthylo-chloratum*. It is used for the same purposes as corrosive sublimate, and in the same doses.

MERCURIAL E'RETHISM. An affection arising from the use of mercury, and characterized by irregular action of the heart, frequent sighing, trembling, &c. See *Tremor mercurialis*.

MERCURIAL; JOVIAL; SATURNINE. These terms, as applied to different temperaments, are legacies bequeathed to our language from the doctrine of astrology, which held that the planet under which a person was born affected his disposition for life, rendering him light-hearted, happy, or gloomy, as he might happen to be under the *influence* of Mercury, Jupiter, or Saturn (the leaden planet), respectively.

MERCURIAL PALSY. *Mercurial tremor*. A convulsive agitation of the voluntary muscles, incident to workmen exposed to the fumes of mercury, occurring only when the muscles are acted upon by volition, and ceasing when the patient is at rest.

MERCURIAL RASH. A variety of the *Eczema rubrum*, arising from the external use of mercury; hence, it has been called eczema mercuriale; erythema mercuriale; hydrargyria; and mercurial lepra.

MERCU'RICUM and MERCURO'SUM. The former term denotes the mercury in mercuric salts, the latter the mercury in mercurous salts; the former is diatomic, the latter monatomic.

ME'RCURY. A beautiful white metal differing from all others in

being always fluid, unless subjected to a temperature of about 38° F., when it becomes solid. Some of its names suggest its silvery appearance and liquid form, as *hydrargyrum*, or silver-water; others, its mobility and liquidity, as well as its resemblance to silver, as *argentum vivum*, *aqua argentea*, *aqua metallorum*, and *quicksilver*. Its volatility has also gained for it the name of that locomotive personage, the messenger of the gods. See *Hydrargyrum*.

ME'RICARP (*μέρος*, a part, *καρπός*, fruit). The botanical designation of a half of the fruit of an Umbelliferous plant. What are called caraway-*seeds* are, in fact, *fruits*, each consisting of two achenia, or *mericarps*, placed face to face, and separating from a central axis. The two together are called *cremocarp* (*κρεμάω*, to suspend), from their being suspended from the common central axis.

MERISMOPE'DIA (*μερισμός*, a dividing, *πεδίον*, a flat surface). Plate cocci. A genus of coccaceæ (vid. *Bacteria*). Division occurs in two directions, forming plates. The genus comprises:—

1. *Merismopedia gonorrhœæ*. The cocci occur singly, in chains, in tetrads or zoogloœa groups in gonorrhœal pus.

2. *Micrococcus tetragonus*. The cocci occur in tetrads surrounded by a hyaline capsule. They are found in the sputa of phthisical patients and in the walls of tubercular cavities (*Crookshank*).

MERKEL'S CORPUSCLES. Same as *Grandry's Corpuscles*.

MEROBLA'STIC (*μέρος*, a part, *βλαστός*, a shoot). The term applied to an ovum when a *portion only* of the yolk is involved in the process of segmentation for the formation of the embryo. See *Holoblastic*.

ME'ROCELE (*μηρός*, the thigh, *κήλη*, a tumor). Femoral or crural hernia; hernia in which the viscera protrude through the crural canal, or through an opening on the outer side of Gimbernat's ligament. See *Hernia*.

MERORGANIZA'TION (*μέρος*, a part, *ὀργανίζω*, to organize). Organization *in part;* a modification of the general principles of organization; a term applied to processes in which substances are slightly or partially organized, as sugar, starch, &c.

MERULIUS LACRIMANS. The fungus of the "dry rot" in wood.

MERUS. Mere, pure; unmixed, as *merum vinum*, neat wine, &c. Hence, when *merum* is said of wine, *vinum* is understood—"curare genium mero;" hence also "merobibus," one who drinks wine without water, or, according to the Ancients, a drunkard. See *Temetum*.

MES-, MESO- (*μέσος*). *Medius*. The Greek term for *middle*, or mediate, or that which is situated *between* others. The word is used as a prefix in the following terms:—

1. *Mes-araic* (*ἀραιά*, the small intestines). A term synonymous with mesenteric.

2. *Mes-encephalon* (*ἐγκέφαλον*, the brain). A primary division of the brain, consisting of the corpora quadrigemina, crura cerebri, and the aqueduct of Sylvius.

3. *Mes-enteric glands*. The lymphatic glands of the small intestine, situated between the layers of the mesentery, in the meshes formed by the superior mesenteric artery.

4. *Mes-enteritis*. Inflammation of the mesentery.

5. *Mes-entery* (*ἔντερον*, an intestine). The membrane which

suspends the small intestines from the posterior wall of the abdomen; a reflection of the peritonæum.

6. *Mesial plane.* An imaginary *plane*, dividing the head, neck, and trunk into similar halves, towards right and left. Every aspect towards this plane is *mesial*, and every aspect towards right or left is *lateral;* that to the right being *dextral*, that to the left *sinistral.*

7. *Meso-blast* (βλαστός, germen). 1. A soft, solid, or gelatinous body occupying the interior of a cell, and usually called the nucleus. 2. The middle of the three layers of the germ, the nether layer being the *hypoblast.* See *Blastoderm.*

8. *Meso-carp* (καρπός, fruit). The intermediate part of the pericarp of fruits; when fleshy, it is called *sarcocarp.*

9. *Meso-cæcum.* A hybrid word, denoting a duplicature of the peritonæum at the posterior part of the cæcum, occurring occasionally only.

10. *Meso-chondriac.* The name given by Boerhaave to fleshy fibres situated between the cartilaginous rings of the trachea.

11. *Meso-colic hernia.* The name given by Sir Astley Cooper to hernia, in which the intestine protrudes between the layers of the mesocolon.

12. *Meso-colon* (κῶλον, the colon). A duplicature of the peritonæum situated in the sides of the abdomen. The *ascending meso-colon* is the fold which connects the upper part of the ascending colon with the posterior wall of the abdomen; the *descending meso-colon*, that which connects the descending colon and the sigmoid flexure with the abdominal wall.

13. *Meso-derm* (δέρμα, skin). The name of a layer or layers occurring between the *ectoderm* and *endoderm*, in the process of embryonic development. See *Yolk-segmentation.*

14. *Meso-gastrium* (γαστήρ, the stomach). A kind of suspensory band of the stomach, observed in the earliest stage of embryonic life, which at a later period is converted into the lesser or gastro-hepatic omentum.

15. *Meso-cephalon* (κεφαλή, the head). The name given by Chaussier to the pons Varolii.

16. *Meso-lobe.* Chaussier's designation of the corpus callosum, or the maxima commissura cerebri of Soemmering. Hence we have *meso-lobar arteries*, or those of the corpus callosum.

17. *Meso-nephros* (νεφρος, a kidney). This term and *pronephros* and *metanephros*, are respectively applied by Prof. Ray Lankester to the middle, anterior, and posterior divisions of the segmental organs in Elasmobranch fishes. The *meso-nephros* corresponds to the Wolffian body, the *metanephros* to the permanent kidney of amniota, and the *pronephros* is the head kidney of Balfour and Sedgewick.

18. *Meso-phlœum* (φλοιός, bark). That portion of the bark of plants which lies between the epiphlœum and the endophlœum or liber.

19. *Meso-phyllum* (φύλλον, a leaf). The cellular substance of the leaves of plants; also called diachyma and diploe.

20. *Meso-rectum.* A hybrid word denoting the "intestinum rectum," or that part of the peritonæum which connects the rectum with the front of the sacrum.

21. *Meso-sperm* (σπέρμα, seed). The middle one of the three membranes by which seeds are sometimes enveloped.

22. *Meso-thenar* (θέναρ, thenar, the palm of the hand). A muscle which directs the thumb towards

the palm. The term was applied by Winslow to the adductor pollicis, united to the deep-seated portion of the flexor brevis pollicis.

23. *Mesotica.* Diseases affecting the parenchyma; the first order of the class *Eccritica* of Mason Good; the first two genera of which are polysarcia and emphyma.

ME'SITE. A liquid existing in pyroxylic spirit, and produced in the distillation of wood. *Mesiten* is a similar product of the same process. *Mesityle* is the name given by Kane to the supposed radical of acetone. *Mesitylene* is a light oily liquid, produced by distilling acetone with fuming sulphuric acid.

ME'SMERISM. Animal magnetism; a system introduced by Anton Mesmer, a native of Marsburg in Baden. It is described under the term *Animal Magnetism.*

MET-, META- (μετά). A Greek preposition, signifying after, with, &c. In composition, it denotes *change, transference,* &c. In chemical nomenclature it is used to designate compounds which are closely related to the bodies before the names of which it is placed. *Met*-acetone, for instance, is closely related to acetone. The antimoniates correspond with the monobasic phosphates, the *met*-antimoniates with the bibasic phosphates.

METABO'LIC FORCE (μεταβολικος, changeable, from μεταβολή, change). A term applied by Schwann to the *force* or power possessed by living cells of *changing* the character of the substances which are brought into contact with them.

METACA'RPUS (μετά, beyond, καρπος, the wrist). That part of the hand which is situated between the carpus and the fingers. It consists of five long bones, forming the back of the hand posteriorly, and the palm anteriorly, each bone divisible into a head, a shaft, and a base.

MET-ACE'TONE. A colourless liquid, obtained in the process of distilling sugar with lime.

METACINE'SIS (μετά, a preposition denoting *change,* and κίνησις, a movement). *Metakinesis.* Transposition or metastasis. It is also applied to that stage of caryocinesis, during which, after the formation of the aster by the chromatin filaments, the latter divide into two, a portion passing to each pole of the nucleus to form the dyaster or double aster.

METAGA'LLIC ACID. *Melanogallic acid; gallulmic acid.* An acid obtained by the action of heat upon *pyrogallic acid,* this being also produced by similar action on *gallic acid.*

METAGE'NESIS (μετά, a preposition denoting *change,* and γένεσις, generation). *Alternation of generations.* A term indicating a series of changes in organic development, according to the law of *Parthenogenesis.* Thus the Acalephe passes through both the Infusorial and the Polype stages, and propagates by germination, as well as by spontaneous fission, before it acquires its mature form and sexual organs. This differs from *Metamorphosis,* which denotes that the same individual changes its form, not that a series of successively generated individuals are developed from a single ovum.

METALLIC TINKLING. See *Auscultation.*

METALLOI'DS (μέταλλον, a metal, εἶδος, likeness). A term applied to a class of bodies which resemble metals in certain physical characteristics and chemical relations. The *metalloids,* in uniting with oxygen, generally form *acid*

compounds; whilst *metals*, in combining with oxygen, generally form *bases*. The metalloids are, as a general rule, *electro-negative* bodies, whilst the metals are *electro-positive*.

METAʹLLURGY (μέταλλον, a metal, ἔργον, work). The separation of metals from their ores. It comprises the several operations of assaying, refining, smelting, &c.

METALS (μέταλλον, a pit or cave in which minerals were sought; hence, a mine; afterwards, a mineral; lastly, a metal). These are elementary bodies constituting the great bulk of mineral substances found on the surface of the earth. They are elements capable of forming *bases* by combining with oxygen, or *salts* by combining with a salt-radical. They are characterized by the qualities of ductility, malleability, "metallic lustre," in various degrees, &c.

1. Metals are termed *native*, when found in an uncombined form; *mineralized*, when combined with other bodies; compounds of two or more metals, except mercury, are called *alloys*, and possess the characteristic properties of pure metals; those of mercury with other metals are called *amalgams*.

2. The termination in *-uret* or *-ide* denotes combinations of the simple non-metallic elements, either with one another, with a metal, or with a metallic oxide; thus sulph-*uret* or sulph-*ide* of iron signifies a compound of sulphur with iron.

3. The result of the *oxidation of metals*, when heated in the air, was formerly called a *calx*, and the process of forming it, *calcination;* when mixed with nitrate or chlorate of potash, and projected into a red-hot crucible, metals are said to be *deflagrated;* when the oxides are reduced to the metallic state, they are said to suffer *reduction*.

4. *Perfect metals.* Metals which combine with difficulty with oxygen, and consequently are not easily oxidized; in this state they readily part with oxygen by the simple application of heat, and are converted into pure metals. Such are platinum, gold, and silver.

5. *Base metals.* Metals which readily combine with oxygen, partly by mere contact with the atmosphere, or when heated and fused. Such are iron, copper, lead, tin, and zinc.

6. *Acidifying metals.* A few metals which, entering into combination with oxygen, possess the properties of *acids*, which are hence called metallic acids.

7. *Kaligenous metals.* The metallic bases of the alkalies, viz., potassium, sodium, and lithium. These powerfully attract oxygen, forming oxides which are termed *alkalies*.

8. *Terrigenous metals.* Those metals whose oxides yield the *earths* properly so called, as *alumina* or pure clay; which resist the action of heat, and are insoluble in water. These are aluminium, barium, strontium, calcium, and magnesium.

9. *Calcigenous metals.* These are metals the oxides of which were termed by the ancient chemists *calces*. See *Calcination*.

10. *Metals of rare occurrence.* These are glucinum, thorium, zirconium, yttrium, erbium, cerium, lanthanum, and didymium. They constitute the respective metallic bases of oxides which are *earths*, and are designated by changing the final *-um* of the respective metals into *-a*, as glucina, &c.

11. *Metals of unknown properties.* These are tantalum or columbium, and niobium. The latter is found

associated with tantalum in the Swedish mineral *yttro-tantalite.*

METAME'RIC (μετά, a preposition denoting *change*, and μέρος, a part). A term applied to compounds which have the same composition and the same molecular weight, but in which the elements are differently arranged; carbon may be combined in the same proportions and quantities to form both acetone and propyl aldehyde; the same empirical formula, C_3H_6O, represents both bodies. See *Isomeric* and *Polymeric.*

ME'TAMERIDES (μετά, a preposition denoting change, μέρος, a part). Chemical compounds which have the same combining proportion, but differ in constitution and properties.

METAMORPHO'PSIS (μεταμορφόομαι, to be transformed, ὄψις, vision). A species of defective vision, in which objects appear confused or distorted.

METAMORPHO'SIS (μεταμορφωσις, a transformation). This term is applied, in Biology, to those alterations which are undergone after extrusion from the egg, and which alter extensively the general form and mode of life of the individual. It comprises the changes by which the "larva" of the Butterfly passes through the chrysalis or "pupa" state to that of the "imago" or perfect insect. See *Transformation.*

This term has been applied by Liebig to those chemical actions in which a given compound is caused, by the presence of a peculiar substance, to resolve itself into two or more compounds; as sugar, by the presence of yeast, into alcohol and carbonic acid.

METANEPHROS (μετά, behind, νεφρός, a kidney). See *Mesonephros.*

METAPEPTONE. One of the products, according to Meissner, of the action of pepsin on proteids.

METAPHO'SPHATES. A term applied by Prof. Graham to the hydrates of phosphoric acid, to mark the cause of the retention of peculiar properties by their acid, when free and in solution; viz., that it was not then simply phosphoric acid, but phosphoric acid *together with* water. They are the salts of metaphosphoric acid, and the *di-*, *tri-*, *tetra-*, *hexametaphosphates* are the salts of the corresponding acids which are polymeric with ordinary metaphosphoric acid.

METAPO'PHYSIS (μετά, between, ἀπόφυσις, an apophysis). An exogenous process of a vertebra, situated between the diapophysis and the zygapophysis in the archetypal vertebrate skeleton. See *Vertebra.*

META'STASIS (μετάστασις, a being put into a different place). Literally, a *removal* from one place to another. Generally, the supervention of an affection of a new organ, on the subsidence of a similar disorder of a limb or organ primarily affected, under the false idea that the disease was removed or transferred itself from one point to another; as the cessation of rheumatism followed by pericarditis, &c.

1. *Metastasis of secretion.* The process by which a secreting organ assumes the function belonging to another organ.

2. "*Metastatic* or *Secondary abscesses.*" A term given to the formation of numerous purulent deposits occurring in pyæmia.

METATA'RSUS (μετά, beyond, ταρσός, the tarsus). The part of the foot which is situated between the tarsus and the toes. It consists

of five long bones, corresponding with those of the metacarpus.

METATHESIS (μετάθεσις, transformation, a changing of place). A term formerly applied to an operation by which a morbific agent is made to *change its seat*, by being removed from an organ to another in which its effects produce less disturbance, as in forcing a calculus from the urethra back into the bladder, in the operation for depressing a cataract, &c.

METEORISM (μετεωρισμός, a being raised up, a swelling). Distention of the abdomen by gas, flatulence. See *Tympanites*.

METEOROLOGY (μετέωρος, raised on high, λόγος, a word). The study of atmospheric phenomena, such as storms, rainfall, &c., and their causes.

-METER (μέτρον, a measure). A Greek termination of many compound words, denoting a *measure* of what is represented by the former part of the words. 1. In words of *Greek* composition the term is classical, as in barometer, or measurer of weight; thermo-meter, or measurer of heat; galacto-meter, or measurer of milk, &c. 2. In words of which the former part is *Latin*, the term is inappropriate, forming unclassical and hybrid compounds, as in lacto-meter, spiro-meter, calori-meter, pelvi-meter, pulmo-meter, &c. All these terms are specially noted, with reference to their composition and correction, in their respective places, and some remarks have been made upon hybrid terms generally in the last paragraph of the *Preface*.

METHÆMATA (μετά, a preposition denoting *change*, and αἷμα, blood). A term applied by Marshall Hall to the system of *intermediate blood-channels* occurring between the terminations of the arterial and of the venous tissues, in which the nutritive *changes* in the system are carried on.

METHÆMOGLOBIN. A body of uncertain constitution produced when hæmoglobin breaks up into hæmatin and albumin.

METHIONIC ACID (μετά, a preposition denoting *change*, and θεῖον, sulphur). An acid obtained by the action of anhydrous sulphuric acid on ether.

METHOD BY INGESTION. A term applied to the employment of medicines at the upper extremity of the intestinal canal.

METHODE NUMERIQUE. The "numerical method;" a method of pursuing the study of physic, invented by M. Louis. It consists—1. in the collection, with every precaution to secure accuracy and to avoid omissions, of individual *Cases;* and 2, in the analysis and collation of these cases, so as to deduce general *Laws* and conclusions.

METHODIC SECT. A class of practitioners founded by the Roman physician Themison, a disciple of Asclepiades, who attributed all diseases to *overbracing* or *relaxation;* hence, all medicines were classed as *relaxing* and *bracing* remedies.

METHYL (μέθυ, wine, ὕλη, matter). The lowest in the series of hydrocarbon radicals, and the organic radical of the wood-spirit series of compounds. *Methylic alcohol*, also called pyroxylic spirit and wood-spirit, is the spirit contained in the liquid procured by the dry distillation of wood. *Methylated* spirit is a mixture of alcohol with 10 per cent. of its bulk of wood-naphtha. *Methol* is a hydrocarbon constituent of wood-naphtha.

Methyl-, *Methylo-*, *Metho-*. Prefixes used in chemical nomenclature

to denote the presence of the radical *methyl* in the compounds to which they are applied, as in *methyl-urea*, a compound urea containing a cyanate of methyl, &c.

METHY'STICA (μεθυστικος, intoxicating by wine). Substances employed for the purposes of exhilaration and inebriation, as wine, ardent spirit, &c.

METOPO'SCOPY (μέτωπον, the forehead, σκοπέω, to examine). The art of divining by inspection of the forehead; practised among the Romans, and in the middle ages. See *Physiognomy*.

METRE or METER. A measure of length equal to 39.37 English inches.

METRI'TIS (μήτρα, the uterus). *Hysteritis*. Inflammation of the substance of the unimpregnated uterus. By *Peri-metritis* is denoted inflammation of the uterine peritonæum, as distinguished from *Para-metritis*, or inflammation of the cellular tissue in connection with the uterus.

METRO-PERITONITIS (μήτρα, the uterus, and *peritonitis*. *Peritonitis puerperarum*. Puerperal peritonitis; an affection consequent on parturition.

METRORRHA'GIA (μήτρα, the uterus, ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth). *Hysterorrhagia*. Irregular uterine hæmorrhage.

ME'TROSCOPE (μήτρα, the uterus, σκοπέω, to observe). An instrument on the principle of the stethoscope, designed by M. Nauche, for the purpose of ascertaining the existence of pregnancy by applying the distal end of the instrument to the os uteri.

MEZE'REI CORTEX. Mezereon-bark; the dried bark of the *Daphne Mezereum*, or Mezereon, or of the *Daphne Laureola*, or Spurge-laurel. It enters into the composition of the *decoctum sarsæ comp.* of the London Pharmacopœia. Under the name *garou*, it is employed in France, to produce vesication.

MIA'SMA (μίασμα, from μιαίνω, to pollute). This term denotes pollution or corruption, generally, and is employed to designate a volatile, deleterious principle arising from the bodies of the sick, and then regarded as the contagious effluvium of disease; or from decaying animal or vegetable substances; or from certain portions of the earth, and then referred to malaria, marsh-gas, &c.

MICA PANIS. Crumb of bread. The soft part of bread made with wheat-flour, employed in preparing the cataplasma carbonis or charcoal-poultice of the pharmacopœia.

MICROCE'PHALOUS (μικροκέφαλος, small-headed). A Greek adjective, denoting small-headed, and applied to an arrest of development of the cranium. The subjects of this malformation are called *microcephalics*, and their condition is that of *microcephalism*.

MICROCOCCUS (μικρός, small, κοκκος, a kernel). A genus of coccaceæ (see *Bacteria*). Mass cocci. The cocci divide in one direction, and then remain united in irregular heaps (*Zoogloea mass*), or in strings. The genus comprises :—

1. *Micrococcus pyogenes aureus*. The yellow coccus of pus, the coccus of acute infectious osteo-myelitis. The cocci occur singly or in masses.

2. *Micrococcus pyoganeus*. Ellipsoidal cocci found in blue or greenish pus.

3. *Micrococcus choleræ gallinarum*. Bacterium of Fowl-cholera. The cocci are sometimes united in pairs forming a figure of 8, in the tissues they appear as rods. The microbe

is aerobic, and is found in the blood and organs of fowls affected with fowl-cholera.

4. *Micrococcus prodigiosus.* 'Blood rain,' 'Bleeding host.' Oval cocci forming red Zoogloœa found in 'red' milk, and occasionally on bread and boiled rice.

5. *Micrococcus of septicæmia in rabbits.* Ellipsoidal cocci found in the different organs of rabbits after the injection of putrid meat infusion.

6. *Micrococcus of pyœmia in rabbits.* Round cocci and diplo-cocci producing pyœmia when introduced into the rabbit by injecting a little distilled water in which the skin of a mouse had been macerated.

7. *Micrococcus of progressive suppuration in rabbits.* Cocci occurring in zoogloœa masses in abscesses produced by injecting into rabbits a small quantity of decomposing blood.

8. *Micrococcus hæmatodes.* Cocci which have been found in the sweat from the human axilla, and which stain the linen a brick-red colour. Other members are—*M. fulvus, M. luteus, M. aurantiacus, M. violaceus, M. chlorinus.—Crookshank.*

MICROCO'SMIC SALT (*μικρός*, little, *κοσμος*, order). *Phosphorus salt.* Sodio-ammonio-hydric phosphate; it is employed as a flux, in experiments with the blow-pipe. This salt was obtained by the early chemists from urine, and from them its name has been fancifully connected with the following term.

MICROCOSMOS (*μικρός*, little, *κοσμος*, order). Little world. In Raleigh's *History of the World*, we read:—"Because in the little frame of man's body there is a representation of the Universal, and (by allusion) a kind of participation of all the parts there, therefore was Man called *Microcosmos*, or the Little World."

MICROGLO'SSIA (*μικρός*, small, *γλῶσσα*, the tongue). Congenital smallness of the tongue; one of the causes of dysphagia. It is owing, according to Andral, to an arrest of development, and the consequent existence of the *hyoid* portion only of the tongue.

MICRO'METER (*μικρός*, small, *μέτρον*, a measure). A very finely divided scale for measuring the size of objects in the field of the microscope.

MICROPHONE (*μικρός*, small, *φωνή*, voice). See *Telephone.*

MICROPSIA (*μικρός*, small, *ὄψις*, sight). An affection of sight in which objects appear smaller than they really are; it may be due to imperfect accommodation, or to disease of the retina.

MICRO'PYLE (*μικρός*, small, *πύλη*, a gate). A term in botany for the *foramen* of the ripe seed, comprising the exostome and the endostome of the ovule, which lead to the internal portion of the ovule, or the nucleus.

MICRO'SPORON (*μικρός*, small, *σπορος*, a seed). "A dermophytic fungus, remarkable for its simple cell-structure; met with in chloasma, i.e. *pityriasis versicolor*, and identical with the epidermophyton of Bazin; the microsporon furfur."—*E. Wilson.*

Microsporon Audouini is the parasite of Tinea decalvans; *M. furfur*, of Tinea versicolor or chloasma; and *M. mentagrophytes* is a parasite infesting the follicles of hair in Sycosis or Mentagra.

MICROTOME (*μικρός*, small, *τέμνω*, to cut). An instrument for cutting very thin sections for microscopic examination.

MICROZYMES (*μικρός*, small, *ζύμη*, leaven). The name given to small, living, solid particles, observed in the blood, and stated to be the

causes of sheep-pox and glanders, two of the most destructive of epizootic diseases. The term is sometimes employed, generically, to include both microspores and bacteria. See *Bacteria.*

MICTURI'TION (*micturire*, to desire to make water). The act of making water; also, a morbid frequency of this act.

MIDRIB. The principal vein of a leaf, running from the top of the petiole to the apex of the leaf, and consisting of fibro-vascular tissue.

MIDRIFF (*mid* and *Hrife*, the belly). *Diaphragma.* The muscle which separates the thoracic from the abdominal cavity.

MIDWIFE. The derivation of this word is uncertain; but, as we find it spelt "medewife" and "meadwife" in Wiclif's Bible, we can hardly doubt that it is the *wife* or woman who acts for a *mead* or reward.—*Trench.*

MIGRAINE. A paroxysmal form of headache accompanied by nausea and vomiting, and often preceded by visual disturbances, such as hemiopia, flashes of light, &c.; it is often one-sided, and has for that reason been termed *hemicrania.* Other names for the affection are 'bilious headache' and 'sick headache.'

MILD ALKALI. A term applied to an alkali which has lost some of its properties; thus, the solution of soda is corrosive, and was called *caustic* soda; combined with carbonic acid, it loses its corrosive "caustic" properties and becomes a "mild" alkali.

MILDEW MORTIFICATION. Gangræna ustilaginea; gangrene produced by ergot of rye, or by eating rye bread made from grain affected with the fungus *claviceps purpurea.*

MILIA'RIA (*milium*, a millet-seed). *Sudamina.* Miliary fever —*febris* being understood. A vesicular eruption of the skin, characterized by spots of the size of *millet*-seeds, containing a slightly opaque fluid, and surrounded by a narrow red margin; the fifth genus of the order *Vesiculæ* of Bateman. The vesicles have at first a pinkish hue (*miliaria rubra*); afterwards they become opaque and milky (*miliaria alba*). Both species are referrible to the *hidrosis simplex* of authors. See *Vesiculæ.* The term *miliary* is often used in the sense of minute, as *miliary* aneurysm, minute aneurysm of the cerebral arteries, *miliary* tubercle, minute grey early tubercle.

MI'LIUM. A millet-seed. A prominent sebaceous gland which from occlusion of its duct is distended with the products of secretion; the *exormia milium* of Mason Good; the *grutum* of Plenck.

MILK. *Lac.* A compound fluid, consisting chiefly of oleaginous and albuminous ingredients, with milk, sugar, and certain salts. It separates, on standing, into a thick, whitish fluid, called *cream*, and what is termed skimmed milk; and by the addition of rennet, acids, or wine, into a solid coagulum, called *curd*, and a limpid fluid, termed *whey*: the curd is *caseous matter*, or the basis of cheese in a state of purity.

MILK-ABSCESS. Tumor seated in the breast, proceeding from a redundancy of milk, when first secreted after child-birth.

MILK-FEVER. *Febris lactantium.* An aggravated form of the excitement which takes place at the onset of lactation, distinguished from other puerperal fevers by the presence of the local cause. It is commonly said, in such cases, that *the milk flies to the head.*

MILK-REEK. A form of *tremor saturninus*, or lead-tremors, occurring among the miners at the lead-hills; "the extremities tremble and are convulsed."

MILK-SICKNESS. A disease endemic in the western states of Alabama, Indiana, and Kentucky. It affects both man and beast. It is commonly attributed, in cattle, to something eaten or drunken by them; and in man, to the eating of the flesh of animals which have been affected with this disease. From the rigors which occur in animals, the disease has been called *trembles*.

MILK, SUGAR OF. *Lactin; Saccholactin, Lactose, Galactose.* A substance obtained from whey by evaporation. It occurs in commerce in cylindrical masses, in the axis of which is a cord which serves as a nucleus for the crystals. *Albumen of milk* is caseum or casein. See *Lactalbumen.*

MILK-TEETH. The first set in children; shed in childhood. A *milk-molar* is a molar tooth which is shed in early life, and succeeded by a premolar. See *Premolar.*

MILK-THRUSH. A disease in which appear roundish, pearl-coloured vesicles, confined to the lips, mouth, and intestinal canal, and generally terminating in curd-like sloughs.

MILK-VESSELS. A term applied in botany to certain cavities or canals situated between the cells of a plant, and containing a milky juice, as in leontodon, papaver, &c.

MILLIAMPÈRE. The thousandth part of an ampère. See *Ampère.*

MILLON'S REAGENT. A solution of acid nitrate of mercury; when added to a solution containing a proteid a precipitate forms, which becomes brick-red in colour on heating.

MILPHO'SIS (*μίλφωσις*, from *μίλφαι, αἱ*, the falling off of the eye-brows). A term used by Aëtius for the falling off of the eye-brows, and akin to *madarosis.*

MI'MICRY (*μιμικος*, of the nature of *μῖμος*, an imitator). A term expressive of those freaks in nature, by which certain species of animals assume external characters belonging to other species to which they may be closely related, or from which they may be very widely removed in their zoological position. Such animals are said to be *mimetic*, and they are well exemplified by the butterflies of South America.

These freaks in nature are further exemplified in the resemblance of certain animals, not to some other animals, but to some natural objects, as in the case of insects known as Spectres (*Phasmidæ*), some of which imitate dried twigs, and are called walking-sticks; and of others (*Phyllia*) which resemble the leaves of plants, and are known by the name of walking-leaves.

MIMO'SIS INQUIE'TA (*μῖμος*, a mimic). Nervous state, flushing, trembling, palpitation, dyspnœa, &c. The etymology, if correct, is cruel: nervous persons are no mimics.

MIMOTA'NNIC ACID. A name given by Berzelius to the tannic acid procured from *Mimosa*, to distinguish it from quercitannic acid, derived from Quercus, the oak.

MIND BLINDNESS. Inability to recognize seen objects, there being no loss of sight; the affection is due to a lesion of the cerebral cortex.

MIND DEAFNESS. Inability to appreciate sounds, the auditory apparatus being intact; it is caused

by a lesion of the first temporal convolution.

MINDERE'RUS'S SPIRIT. The *liquor ammoniæ acetatis* of the pharmacopœia, or liquid acetate of ammonium. Raymund Minderer, of Augsburg, was physician to the Duke of Bavaria, and published his famous "Aloedarium" in 1622.

MINERAL ALKALI. A metallic oxide, capable of restoring the blue colour to litmus which has been reddened by an acid.

MINERAL DEGENERATION. The deposition of mineral or earthy matters in various organs or morbid growths of the body, especially in the coats of arteries and in cartilages. It comprises the deposition of bone, or *ossification*, and the deposition of the salts of lime, constituting *calcification* or *petrifaction*.

MINERAL FOOD. A general term for those articles of food which contribute to the formation of the mineral ingredients of the human body. These are *chloride of sodium*, or common salt; *phosphate of lime*, which forms the principal part of the earthy matter of bone, and is obtained from cereal plants and animal food; *carbonate of lime*, also entering into the composition of bone; *salts of potash* and other saline matters in smaller proportions, contributed by the use of vegetable food.

MINERAL GREEN, SCHEELE'S. Arsenite of copper, a combination of arsenious acid and oxide of copper; used as a pigment.

MINERALIZA'TION. The process of converting a substance into a mineral. A metal combined with oxygen, sulphur, &c., loses its metallic properties, and becomes *mineralized;* the latter bodies are then termed *mineralizers*.

MINERA'LOGY. The branch of Natural History which treats of inorganic substances, including water, atmospheric air, and other natural gases, together with stones or minerals. These are naturally divisible into three classes, based on the *mineralizing* (or electro-negative) principle they contain.

Classes of mineralizing substances. These are—1. *Gazolytes*, or elements which are capable of forming *permanent gaseous combinations* with oxygen, hydrogen, or fluorine. 2. *Leucolytes*, or substances characterized by forming *colourless solutions* in acids. 3. *Chroïcolytes*, or substances of which the bases of the families produce *coloured solutions* in acids.

MINERAL SOLUTION. *Liquor arsenicalis.* Another name for Fowler's solution, or the Liquor potassæ arsenitis.

MINERALS, FORMS OF. Inorganic matter exists in two perfectly distinct conditions, known respectively as *crystalloid* or ice-like, and *colloid* or glue-like.

1. *Colloid minerals.* These are few in number. They are totally devoid of cleavage or distinct internal structure; they occur occasionally in what are called *imitative* forms, but are usually *amorphous* or formless. Opal and obsidian are true colloid minerals.

2. *Crystalloid minerals.* These are very numerous. They are termed crystallized, crystalline, or crypto-crystalline. 1. *Crystallized minerals* are those which occur in definite geometrical forms, as exemplified in the ordinary rock-crystal. 2. *Crystalline minerals* possess the internal structure of the preceding variety, but the external geometrical form is lost or disguised, as in the kind of quartz called "cross-course spar." 3. *Crypto-crystalline minerals* are those in which the crystalline structure is

so minute that it is not ordinarily observable, but may be detected by means of the microscope. Examples occur in chalcedony and agate.

3. *Imitative Forms of Minerals.* Many crystalline and crypto-crystalline and some amorphous minerals occur in what are known as *imitative* forms. The chief of these are the following:—

a. Globular. This form is often seen in pyrites as detached spheres, exhibiting, when broken, indistinct crystals radiating from the centre. It is often seen in wavellite, prehnite, and other minerals.

b. Reniform or kidney-shaped. This form occurs in nodules of iron pyrites, or other minerals which are imbedded in clay or mud. Some kinds of red and brown hematite are called *kidney iron* from their occurrence in this form.

c. Botryoidal or grape-like. This form is often seen in that kind of chalcopyrites known as *blistered copper ore.*

d. Mammillary. This form, resembling that of teats, is often seen in malachite and blistered copper ore.

e. Coralloidal or coral-like. This structure is observable in chalcedony and arragonite, and sometimes occurs in connection with earthy deposits of iron ore, when it is called *flos ferri*, or the flower of iron.

f. Cone in Cone. This form consists of a series of fibrous concentric conical masses, the points of the cones meeting together, or sometimes interlaced. It occurs in iron ores from the coal-measures.

g. Stalactitic or icicle-shaped. This form generally exhibits a structure consisting of fibres radiating from the centre. Chalcedony, calcite, and barytes often occur in this form.—*J. H. Collins.*

MINER'S ELBOW. An enlargement of a bursa over the olecranon, occasioned by pressure, as occurs in persons who work leaning on their side in low-roofed mines. See *Housemaid's Knee.*

MINER'S NYSTAGMUS. A form of nystagmus found in miners who work several hours in a recumbent position in a dim light, with the eyes directed to one side. See *Nystagmus.*

MI'NIUM. *Plumbi oxidum rubrum.* Red lead; an oxide of lead, of an intensely red colour. *Minii gleba* is the red earth from which red lead is procured.

MISCARRIAGE. The expulsion of the fœtus from the uterus, within six weeks after conception, is usually called *miscarriage;* if it occur between six weeks and six months, it is called *abortion*; and if during any part of the last three months before the completion of the natural term, *premature labour.*

MISPLACED GOUT. *Aberrant gout.* A variety of irregular gout in which the inflammatory action is prevented from attacking the joints, and is directed to an internal part.

MISSED LABOUR. The term applied to the retention of a dead fœtus to a period long subsequent to that of the usual termination of pregnancy.

MISTU'RA (*miscere*, to mix). A mixture; an extemporaneous preparation, in which different ingredients are mingled together in the liquid form, or in which solid substances are diffused through liquid, by the medium of mucilage or syrup.

MI'THRIDATE. An ancient composition, having opium for its basis. Mithridates VI., king of Pontus, having rendered himself poison-proof, by means of this preparation, left his name to the

medical profession as a synonym for "antidote."

MITOSIS (*μίτος*, a thread). The condition of the nucleus during any one of the stages or arrangements of the chromatic *filaments* of the nucleus during caryocinesis.

MI'TRAL VALVE (*mitra*, a mitre). The name of two membranes which guard the left ventricle of the heart. The difference of size of the two membranes, their triangular form, and the space between them, have given rise to the idea of a *bishop's mitre*.

MIXED DIET. A judicious combination, in diet, of *proteids*, either with fats, or with *amyloids*, or with both.

MIXTURE. *Mistura*. A chemical *mixture* should be distinguished from a chemical *compound*. In the former, the aggregate particles can again be separated by mechanical means, and the proportion of the different particles determined; but in the compound no mechanical power whatsoever can separate them.

MOBILE SPASM. A term used by Gowers to express the slow irregular movements chiefly of the hand following an attack of hemiplegia. See *Athetosis*.

MOBILITY (*mobilis*, movable). A term applied by Dr. Cullen to excessive susceptibility to impressions—a nervous affection.

MODERATOR BAND. A strong fibro-muscular band extending from the anterior wall of the right ventricle of the heart to the septum in the ox, birds, and occasionally in man.

MODI'OLUS (dim. of *modius*, a Roman measure). This term, originally signifying a small measure, acquired various modifications of meaning, until it came to designate the *nave of a wheel;* and hence it is applied, in anatomy, to the bony pillar, in the centre of the cochlea encircled by the lamina spiralis. Also, the crown, or saw, of the trephine.

MODUS OPERA'NDI. The "mode of operating;" a term applied to the mode in which a remedy acts, though what that mode *is*, the colleges have not declared. Immediate contact and absorption, nervous influence, sympathy, and other *rationalia*, have been adopted, and all with nearly equal success.

MOGIGRA'PHIA (*μογις*, with difficulty, *γράφω*, to write). This term simply means writing with difficulty, but it is the classical term for Writer's Cramp, or Scrivener's Palsy. So we have in Greek *μογιλάλος*, hardly speaking, dumb. To these may be added, for the interest of the Greek scholar, the term *μογις-αψ-έδαφα*, hardly touching the ground, an epithet of gout, used by Lucian.

MOIREE ME'TALLIQUE. Crystallized tin-plate, obtained by pouring on heated tin-plate a mixture of two parts of nitric acid, and three of hydrochloric acid, diluted with eight of water. When varnished, it is worked into ornamental vessels.

MOLAR GLANDS (*mola*, a mill-stone). Two small racemose glands, placed between the masseter and the buccinator muscles, having the orifice of their excretory duct situated opposite the last molar tooth.

MOLA'RES (*mola*, a mill-stone). The molar or true grinding teeth, those of the upper jaw having four cusps, those of the lower jaw five. See *Bicuspidati* or False Grinders.

MOLA'SSES. This term is defined, and its etymology given, in its appropriate place See *Melasses*.

MOLE. 1. A spot upon the skin; a nævus, tegumentary, pigmentary, pilous, or vascular. 2. Also a morbid product of conception, consisting of a false germ, or, as it is called in birds, *œuf clair;* a fleshy substance, a hydatid substance, &c. Madame Boivin describes three kinds of mole, viz. the false germ, the fleshy mole, and the vesicular or hydatid mole

MOLE'CULAR DEATH. A term applied to granular disintegration of the tissues occasioned by rapid local inflammation.

MO'LECULE (dim. of *moles*, a mass). Literally, a little mass; hence, in the language of chemistry, it denotes a little mass of atoms—an atom-cluster. It is the smallest quantity of a compound which can take part in a chemical reaction; or the smallest particle of a substance in which its qualities inhere; or, again, the smallest particle of a substance which can exist by itself.

1. Matter is supposed to consist of indefinitely small particles or *molecules*, which, in a simple substance, are called *integrant* or *homogeneous*, and, in a compound, *constituent* or *heterogeneous*. A molecule differs from an *atom* in being always considered as a portion of some aggregate. See *Atom* and *Molecule*.

2. *Active molecules*. Extremely minute, apparently spherical, moving particles, found in all vegetable matter, when rubbed into pieces and examined under very powerful microscopes.

3. *Integrant molecules*. The name given by Haüy to the last particles into which the nucleus of a crystal can be mechanically divided.

4. *Complex organic molecule*. An association of two or more binary compounds, comparatively simple in constitution, often isolable substances, and possessed of considerable stability.

5. *Molecular attraction*. Attraction acting between the molecules of bodies and at insensible distances. See *Atom* and *Molecule*.

MOLECULAR MOVEMENT. Brownian movement, *q.v.*

MOLI'MEN (*moliri*, to set in motion). An exertion of strength; an effort. *Molimen criticum* is an "effort of nature" to produce a sudden solution or *crisis* of a disease. The term is applied in other cases in which an effort or impulsion is denoted, as in *molimen hæmorrhagicum*, *menstruale*, &c.

MOLLES NERVI. Soft nerves; a designation of the anterior branches of the superior cervical ganglion, derived from the softness of their texture; from their reddish hue they are also called *nervi subrufi*.

MOLLI'TIES (*mollis*, soft). Softness; softening. *Mollities cerebri*, or *ramollissement* of the French, is softening of the brain. *Mollities ossium*, or *malacosteon*, denotes softening of the bones, due to the loss of the mineral constituents. See *Osteo-malacia*.

MOLLU'SCA (*mollia animalia*). A sub-kingdom of the Invertebrata, consisting of soft, inarticulate animals, often protected by a shell; with a nervous system consisting of a single ganglion or of scattered pairs of ganglia; and a distinct heart and breathing organ, or neither.

MOLLU'SCUM (*molluscus*, soft, from *mollis*). "A term applied to soft, prominent, and sometimes pendulous tumors; it should be restricted to tegumentary tumors, and is applied improperly to a small tumor resulting from the

enlargement of a sebiparous gland, termed molluscum contagiosum." —*E. Wilson.* It constitutes the third genus of the *Tubercula* of Bateman. The term is said to be derived from the resemblance of the tumors to some molluscous animal. Pliny uses the term *molluscum* for a fungus that grows on the maple-tree.

MOLYBDE'NUM. A rare white brittle, almost infusible metal, closely allied to tungsten, and named, from the resemblance of its chief ore, *molybdena* (μολύβδαινα), or the bisulphide of molybdenum, to *molybdos*, plumbago, or black-lead.

Molybdic acid. An acid obtained from the bisulphide of molybdenum, forming salts called *molybdates.* See *Plumbum.*

MOMO'RDICA ELATE'RIUM. The Squirting Cucumber; a Cucurbitaceous plant, cultivated at Mitcham for the sake of the *elaterium* found in the juice surrounding the seeds. See *Ecbalium.*

Momordicin. Another name for *elaterin*, a crystalline compound constituting the active principle of the *Momordica Elaterium.*

MON-, MONO- (μόνος, single). A Greek prefix, denoting *unity.*

1. *Mon-adelphia* (ἀδελφος, a brother). The name of the sixteenth class of plants in the Linnæan system, in which the filaments are all united into one tube.

2. *Mon-amides, di-amides, tri-amides.* Amides named according as they are derived from one, two, or three molecules of ammonia. A similar nomenclature is applied to the derivatives of the *amines* and the *alkalamines.*

3. *Mon-andria* (ἀνήρ, a man). The first class of plants in the Linnæan system, in which the flowers contain only one stamen.

4. *Mon-atomic, di-atomic, tri-atomic elements.* These compounds are fully explained under the term *Atomicity.*

5. *Mon-oculus* (*oculus*, an eye). An unclassical term, signifying *one-eyed*, and applied to a bandage formerly used for fistula lacrymalis, and diseases of the eye.

6. *Mono-basic acids.* Acids which contain only one atom of hydrogen, and do not form either acid salts or double salts.

7. *Mono-basic salts.* A class of oxygen-acid salts, which, according to the acid theory, contain one equivalent of base to one of acid.

8. *Monobromated camphor.* A comparatively new remedy, which has excited much attention in consequence of a statement of Dr. Fothergill that hydrobromic acid has the property of modifying in a remarkable degree the cerebral effects that sometimes follow the administration of quinine.—*Ph. Journal.*

9. *Mono-chlamydeæ* (χλαμύς, a tunic). A sub-class of exogenous plants, in which the flowers have only one envelope, viz. a calyx. When both envelopes are present, the plant is termed *di-chlamydeous.*

10. *Mono-clinous* (κλίνη, a couch). A term applied to hermaphrodite flowers, in which the stamens and pistils are found in the same flower —*in the same couch.*

11. *Mono-cotyledones* (κοτυληδών, a seed-lobe). A section of phanerogamous plants with seeds containing one cotyledon or seed-lobe, and endogenous stems, without any distinction into bark, wood, and pith. The section comprises two classes:—1. *Endogenæ*, with leaves parallel-veined, permanent, and root like the stem internally, as in palms; and 2. *Dictyogenæ*, with leaves net-veined, deciduous,

and root with the wood in a solid concentric circle, as in sarsaparilla.

12. *Mono-deric* (δέρος, i. q. δέρμα, skin). A term proposed to denote that the epithelium consists of a single layer, the word *polyderic* being employed when there are several layers.

13. *Mon-œcia* (οἶκος, a house). The twenty-first class of plants in the Linnæan system, in which the stamens and pistils grow on separate flowers, but on the same individual.

14. *Mono-gynia* (γυνή, a female). The name of an Order of the first thirteen Classes of the Linnæan System of Botany, founded on the presence of a *single style* in each flower.

15. *Mono-mania* (μανία, madness). A term applied to those cases of insanity in which the mind is occupied by some delusion or erroneous conviction, the individual still retaining the power of reasoning correctly on matters unconnected with the subject of his delusion. Specific forms of this affection are *lypemania*, or melancholy; *clepto-mania*, or a desire to steal; *theo-mania*, or religious delusion; *eroto-mania*, or amatory passion, marked by nympho-mania in women and satyriasis in males; and *androphono-mania*, or a propensity to murder, fearfully illustrated by the Thugs of India. See *Insanity*.

16. *Mono-petalous* (πέταλον, a leaf). Literally, having a single petal or leaf, as applied to the *corolla* of plants. The difference, however, between a *mono-petalous* and a *poly-petalous* corolla is, that in the one the leaves out of which it is formed are distinct, in the other they are united. A more proper term for the latter is *gamo-petalous*. When there are no petals, the plants are termed *apetalous*.

17. *Mon-orchis* (μόνορχις, having only one testis, from ὄρχις, a testis). Having a single testis.

18. *Mono-sepalous*. A term denoting cohesion of the sepals of a calyx. *Gamo-sepalous* is a more correct term. Mono-phyllous is also used in the same sense.

19. *Mono-spermous* (σπέρμα, a seed). Single-seeded; as applied to an *ovary*, in plants, which contains only one *ovule*; and to a *fruit* which contains only one *seed*.

MO'NAD (μονάς, a unit). The smallest of all visible animalcules. Ehrenberg computed that a single drop of fluid may contain 500,000,000 monads—a number equal to that of all the human beings on the surface of the globe. The nomenclature of these organisms is becoming very perplexing, the words monad, bacterium, vibrio, micrococcus, microsporon, microzyme, and others, being applied by different authors to the same object.

1. *Monad of the Physiologists*. An elementary particle of an organic body. Thus, the primary cell or germ, from which all the other cells of the body are produced, is termed the *primary monad*; and the secondary cells or particles, produced by this, are termed *secondary monads*.

2. *Monad of the Metaphysicians*. An active kind of principle, endued with perception and appetite, ascribed to each elementary particle of matter. The mutual reaction of the mind and body upon each other, accordingly, consists of the action of the mental monad upon the internal states of the monads of the body, and *vice versâ*.

3. *Monad in Chemistry.* The term applied to an element possessing only one combining unit.

MONE'SIA BARK. *Cortex Monesiæ.* The bark of the *Crysophyllum glycyphœlum*, a Saponaceous tree growing in the Brazils, near Rio de Janeiro. It yields *monesin*, an acrid principle analogous to saponin. A blackish extract of the bark is used under the name of *extract of buranhem* or *guaranhem.*

MONI'LIFORM (*monile*, a necklace, *forma*, likeness). Necklace-like, resembling a string of beads ; cylindrical, and contracted at regular intervals, as the lomentum of ornithopus, certain roots, &c.

MO'NISM (*μόνος*, single). A term applied by Haeckel to his theory of materialism : he recognizes *one force only* in Nature, viz. the mechanical, in contradistinction to Dualism, which implies a belief in Soul or Spirit, or some force or efficient cause which is other than mechanical.

MONOPLE'GIA (*μόνος*, single ; *πλῆξις*, a stroke). Paralysis of one limb or of one side of the face from a localized lesion of the cerebral hemisphere ; the paralysis is not absolute, the finer movements of the limb are lost, but the coarser may be retained.

MONS VE'NERIS. The eminence of integument situated immediately over the os pubis, in women.

MONSEL'S SOLUTION. A mixture of equal parts of the solution of persulphate of iron and glycerin.

MONSTER or MONSTROSITY. *Lusus naturæ.* A term applied to an abnormal development, or anything out of the common course of nature, as a bicephalous, hemicephalous, or acephalous fœtus. Monsters may be divided into the simple and the compound.

1. *Simple monsters.* These contain the elements of a single individual only, and comprise congenital malformations affecting the size, form, or structure of organs, as in cretins, idiots, &c. (1.) It occurs in *Cyclopia*, in which, from atrophy of the nasal organs, the eyes approach and unite in the median line. In the *Cyclocephali* of Geoffroy St. Hilaire, the two eyes are placed very close together, but still remain distinct. (2.) In the *Symeles*, or Sirens, the two thoracic or abdominal limbs are fused together into a single member. (3.) By *Hermaphrodites* is signified individuals who possess any mixture of the characters of the two sexes.

2. *Compound monsters.* In these the constituent parts of two or more beings are united. They have been illustrated in the cases of the double female born in Hungary in 1701, and known by two names ; of the Siamese Twins ; and of another compound, lately exhibited in this country. To these cases may be added a variety of monstrosity by *inclusion*, in which fragments of one fœtus have been found contained in the interior of another. See *Inclusio Fœtalis.*

MONTI'CULUS (dim. of *mons*, a mountain). A little mountain. The term *monticuli* has been applied to two little eminences, situated upon the anterior part of the thalami nervorum opticorum.

MOON BLINDNESS. See *Nyctalopia.*

MORBI'LLI (*morbillus*, dim. of *morbus*, a disease). The *minor plague ;* a designation of Rubeola

or Measles. The term is said to be borrowed from the Italians, among whom *il morbo* (the disease) signified the *plague*. Sir E. Wilson says the term is of Saracenic origin, derived from the Cordova school, and originally spelt *morbillo*. See *Rubeola*.

Morbilli regulares, benigni, vel *erethrici*. A term sometimes applied to common measles, or Rubeola vulgaris. *Morbilli confluentes* is a designation of scarlatina.

MORBUS. A disease; disordered action of any part of the machinery of the body or of the mind. The term *morbositas* denotes sickliness or unhealthiness; *morbosus*, sickly or diseased; *morbovia*, sick-man's-land.

1. *Morbus aphrodisius*. Lues Venerea, or syphilis. It has also been called morbus Gallicus, morbus Indicus, &c.

2. *Morbus arcuatus* or *arquatus* (*arcus*, a bow). Jaundice; the disease in which the skin becomes of the yellow colour of the rainbow. The substantive *arquatus* is used by Lucretius for a person who has the jaundice. See *Icterus*.

3. *Morbus bullosus neonatorum*. An epidemic which occurred in Leipsic in 1872, characterized by bullæ, but distinct from pemphigus.

4. *Morbus caducus*. Epilepsy, or falling sickness. This has been also termed morbus attonitus; morbus comitialis, the fact that its occurrence during the comitia, or popular assemblies at Rome, was sufficient to cause their adjournment.

5. *Morbus heracleus* vel *herculeus*. A designation of elephantiasis, derived from its vastness and terrible nature.

6. *Morbus incurvus*. Another name for *cyrtosis*, incurvation of the spine, or posterior crookedness.

7. *Morbus interpellatus* (*interpellare*, to interrupt). A disease attended with irregular or uncertain paroxysms.

8. *Morbus maculosus Werlhofii*. *Purpura hæmorrhagica*. A disease in which hæmorrhages occur into and from the mucous surfaces, and there exists a slight febrile disturbance. See *Hæmorrhagic diathesis*.

9. *Morbus pedicularis*. Phtheiriasis; a state of cutaneous vermination, occasioned by several species of pediculus or louse.

10. *Morbus pilaris* (*pilus*, a hair). Hair-disease; arrested development of the hair, arising from torpor of the follicles.

11. *Morbus sacer*. A name for epilepsy. Amongst the Greeks nervous affections were considered as of divine infliction, and were called *sacred* diseases.

12. *Morbus strangulatorius*. A putrid sore throat. A characteristic name of a species of angina maligna, which raged in Cornwall in the year 1748.

13. *Morbi pathetici*. Morositates. Depraved appetites, and morbid changes in the feelings and propensities.

MORDANT (*mordere*, to bite). A substance used in dyeing, which has an affinity both for the colouring matter and for the stuff to be dyed; the combination of the colour with the texture is thus aided by a kind of double decomposition. The term *basis* is commonly employed. [A mordant was supposed to seize the fibres of the body on which it acted by an agency analogous to that of the teeth of animals—to *bite* them, in fact.]

MORGAGNIAN CATARACT. Ordinary senile cataract, in which the nucleus of the lens remains hard, while that part between it and the cortex liquefies.

MORGAGNIAN HYDATID. A small pear-shaped vesicle lying on the body of the testis just below the globus major of the epididymis; it represents a portion of the Müllerian duct.

MO'RIA (μῶρος, foolish). Foolishness; fatuity; defect or hebetude of the understanding.

MORIBU'NDUS (*mori*, to die). Moribund; dying; ready to die. "Minus valet, moribundus est." —*Plautus.*

MORO'SIS (μώρωσις, from μῶρος, dull, sluggish,—relating to the nerves, *Hipp.*). Dulness, fatuity. This should not be confounded with *moroseness*, which consists in sullenness; nor with *peevishness*, which denotes irritability.

MO'RPHIA (*Morpheus*, the god of sleep). *Morphine.* An organic alkaloid existing in opium, in combination with a peculiar acid, which has been named the *meconic*, in the form of a meconate. Morphia is the narcotic principle of opium.

MORPHINOMANIA (morphine, μανία, madness). *Morphio-mania.* The morphia habit. The uncontrollable desire for morphia engendered by the habit of constantly using the drug, by the mouth or subcutaneously for the relief of some real or imaginary ailment.

MORPHIO'METRY (*morphia*, and μέτρον, a measure). The process of estimating the quantity of morphia in opium. There is no constant ratio between the quantity of morphia in a given sample of opium and that of any other constituent; hence the extraction of the morphia is the only true morphiometrical method of proceeding.

MORPHŒ'A (μορφή, form). Morphew; the name of a particular symptom, *sign*, or relic of elephantiasis as it is to be found in the present day on the shores of Norway. It signifies a spot upon or in the skin, and is either white, constituting the species *morphœa alba;* or of a dark-brownish or blackish hue, termed *morphœa nigra;* the two species corresponding with the leucé and melas of leprosy respectively.

1. *Morphœa alba* presents two varieties—*morphœa alba lardacea*, vel *tuberosa*, characterized by induration of the skin from deposition in its tissue of a lard-like substance; and *morphœa alba atrophica*, vel *anæsthetica*, distinguished by atrophy of the skin and by a greater degree of insensibility.

2. *Morphœa alopeciata.* The name by which Sir Erasmus Wilson designates *alopecia areata*, which he considers to be a morphœa of the scalp and hair-bearing skin; the term *morphœa* is now essentially synonymous with *scleroderma.* See *Kelis Addisonii.*

MORPHO'LOGY (μορφή, form, λόγος, an account). That department of science which investigates the laws, form, and arrangement of the *structures* of animal or vegetable organisms, wholly irrespective of their vital *functions*, or physiology. It comprises also the changes through which every living being has to pass in reaching its mature or adult condition. It thus includes not only Anatomy, but also Embryology or Development.

The essential *law* of Morphology, in botany, is that every part of the plant is merely the repe-

tition of a primitive type. Thus the bract is often undistinguishable from the leaf, the sepal from the bract, the petal from the sepal, the stamen from the petal, the carpel from the leaf, and the ovule from the leaf-bud.

MORPHO'LYSIS (*μορφή*, form, *λύω*, to dissolve). The destruction of organization; that effect of medicines which is seen in physical and chemical change, unconnected with vital effect, or *biolysis*.

MO'RPIO. The *pediculus pubis*, or crab-louse; an insect which is found clinging to the skin and hairs of the pubes; it occasionally affects other hairy parts of the body. It is also called *pediculus ferox*, from the severe itching which it occasions. Other names are *plactula*, *petala*, and *pessolata*, probably from its flatness.

MO'RSULUS. A little mouthful; a term applied to a form of medicine like drops, or lozenges, without regular form.

MO'RSUS DIA'BOLI. Literally, *devil's bite;* an uncouth designation of the fimbriated extremity of the Fallopian tube.

MORT DE CHIEN (*dog's death*). A name of the spasmodic cholera of Mr. Curtis; it is said to be a corruption of *mordezym*, the Indian name of the disease; or of the Arabic *mordekie*, or "the death-blow"—according to Golius, *actio inferens mortem*, and hence synonymous with "mors violenta."

MORTIFICA'TION (*mors, mortis*, death, *fieri*, to become). *Gangrene.* The dying of a part of the body in consequence of disease or injury. When the morbid action is confined to the bony structures or cartilages, it is termed *necrosis;* when limited to the soft tissues of a limb, *sphacelus;* when accompanied by ulceration, *slough*.

Constitutional mortification is that which primarily originates in constitutional disorder. *Local mortification* originates in local injury, without seriously affecting the general system.

MORTON'S SOLUTION. This consists of 10 grains of iodine and 30 grains of iodide of potassium dissolved in an ounce of glycerine, and is used for injecting into the sac of a spina bifida.

MO'RULA (*morus*, a mulberry). A feminine adjective, denoting *black* or *dark-coloured*, and employed as a synonym for *frambœsia*, or yaws. Plautus says, "Jam pol ego illam pugnis faciam ut sit *morula*." Also a stage in the development of the ovum, when segmentation has involved the whole yelk without the formation of a segmental cavity.

MORVAN'S DISEASE. A disease described by Morvan, a physician in Brittany, as "an analgesic paresis with panaricium of the upper extremities." The characteristic features are—severe pains in the early stage, paresis with analgesia, followed by the appearance of panaricium.

MORVE. A French term for the secretion of the mucous membrane of the nose, and for glanders in the horse; one of the forms of *equinia*.

MOSA'IC GOLD. *Aurum musivum. Bronze-powder.* The sulphide of tin, or stannic sulphide, produced in fine flakes of a beautiful gold colour. The term *Mosaic* is derived from the Greek *μουσεῖος*, of or belonging to the Muses, and corresponds with the Latin word *musivus*, as in *musivum opus*, Mosaic work.

MOSCHUS. Musk. The in-

spissated and dried secretion from the preputial follicles of Moschus moschiferus, a native of the mountainous regions of Central Asia. Imported from China and India.

Moschus factitius. Artificial musk, prepared with nitric acid, fetid animal oil, and rectified spirit.

MOTHER-SPOTS. *Maculæ maternæ.* Congenital spots and discolorations of the skin. See *Nævus.*

MOTHER-WATER. *Mother-liquor.* A term applied to the liquor which remains, after a saline solution has been evaporated, so as to deposit crystals on cooling. It is sometimes simply called *the mothers.*

MOTION (*movere*, to move). This term, as employed in Animal Physiology, denotes the following phenomena :—

1. *Voluntary motion.* The spontaneous act of the will of the individual ; a function attached to the *brain.*

2. *Excited motion*, or that of the *Reflex Function ;* as in the closure of the larynx on the contact of acrid vapours, of the pharynx on that of the food, &c. ; a function of the *medulla* and spinal cord.

3. *Motion of Irritability ;* as the action of the heart, of the intestinal canal, &c. ; a function of the *muscular fibre.*

4. *Ciliary motion.* The peculiar vibrating motion of the *cilia* of animals, as observed on the external surface, in the alimentary canal, the respiratory system, the generative organs, in the cavities of the nervous system, and on the surface of serous membranes.

MOTIONS IN PLANTS. These are automatic movements observed in numerous plants, as the oscillating movement of the filaments of a genus of confervæ, hence termed *oscillatoria ;* the gyratory movements of the spores inside the tubes of plants of the same family ; the movements of the filaments of *berberis*, when irritated ; of the sexual column of *stylidium ;* the well-known movements of *mimosa* and *dionæa*, and many more too numerous for insertion.

MOTIONS OF THE LIMBS. The motions which may take place between any two segments of a limb are distinguished by the following terms :—

1. *Gliding*, the simplest kind of motion, existing between two contiguous surfaces, when one glides over the other.

2. *Flexion*, by which two segments of a limb, placed in a direct line, or nearly so, are brought to form an angle. This is opposed by—

3. *Extension*, by which the segments are restored to the direct line. These two motions belong to what Bichat calls *limited opposition*, and they are illustrated by the flexion and extension of the fore-arm.

4. *Abduction*, by which the thigh-bone is separated from the middle line of the body, so as to form an angle with the lateral surface of the trunk ; and—

5. *Abduction*, by which it is restored and made to approximate the middle line. Bichat terms this "*opposition vague.*"

6. *Circumduction*, or a continuous motion performed rapidly in directions intermediate to the four preceding ; the distal extremity of the limb describes a circle indicating the base of a cone, whose apex is the articular extremity moving in the joint.

7. *Rotation*, or the revolving of a bone round its axis.

MO'TOR (*movere*, to move). A mover; a part whose function is *motion*.

1. *Motor-tract.* The prolongation of some of the fibres of the crura cerebri and pyramids into the lateral columns of the spinal cord to form the direct and crossed pyramidal tracts.

2. *Motores oculi.* The movers of the eye, or the third pair of nerves, distributed to all the muscles of the eye except two.

3. The metals were denominated, by Volta, *motors* of electricity, from their property of transferring electricity to each other by simple contact; this process was called by Davy *electro-motion*.

MO'TOR; SE'NSORY. By the former of these terms Hartley designated those nerves which convey the stimulus to the muscles; by the latter, those which convey the impression to the neural axis. The anterior roots of the nerves are the *motor;* the posterior, the *sensory*. See *Function*, *Reflex*.

MOULD. A fontanel, or space occupied by a cartilaginous membrane in the skull of a fœtus, and of a new-born child, situated at the angles of the bones which form the skull.

MOULDINESS. The condition produced by the growth of small fungi, propagated by minute spores. Réaumur found the interior of an addled egg mouldy; hence the spores must have passed through the pores of the shell. *Eurotium herbariorum* is the botanical name of the fungus which causes mouldiness on damp plants in herbaria.

MOUNTAIN-CORK. The name of the *elastic* variety of asbestos, resembling cork in its texture. *Mountain-leather* is the *tough* variety. When in very thin pieces, it is called *mountain-paper*. The ligniform variety is called *mountain-* or *rock-wood*.

MOUNTAIN-SICKNESS. A form of vertigo and dyspnœa produced by breathing the rarefied air at great heights.

MOXA. A term of uncertain origin, signifying any substance whose gradual combustion on or near the skin is used for the relief or cure of disease. It is now applied to a small mass of combustible vegetable matter, prepared from the downy covering of leaves of the *Artemisia Chinensis*, or Moxa-weed, a Chinese plant of the order Compositæ, and employed as an actual cautery.

1. *European moxa.* Usually made with cotton-wool, which has been soaked in a solution of nitrate or chlorate of potash; or the pith of the *Helianthus annuus*, or sunflower, which contains naturally nitrate of potash.

2. *Percy's moxa.* Pith, rolled in cotton, and enveloped in muslin.

3. *Porte-moxa.* A pair of forceps, or other instrument, for fixing the cylinder of moxa upon the spot where it is to be applied.

MOXIBU'STION (*moxa*, and *ustio*, the act of burning). The employment of moxa for the purpose of cauterization.

MUCILA'GO. Mucilage; an aqueous solution of gum. 1. *Mucilaginous matter* is the name given by chemists to the white flocculent deposit formed in the distilled waters of plants. 2. *Mucilaginous extracts* are those which readily dissolve in water, scarcely at all in spirits of wine, and undergo spirituous fermentation.

MUCI'PAROUS (*mucus*, and *parire*, to produce). Producing mucus; a term applied to the *follicles* of the mucous membranes.

MU'COCELE (*mucus*, and κήλη,

a tumor). *Hernia sacci lacrymalis.* 1. An enlargement of the lacrymal sac constituting a soft swelling, which contains tears mixed with mucus. 2. Dropsy of the lacrymal sac. The term is hybrid: it should be *myxocele.*

MUCO-ENTERI'TIS (*mucus*, ἔντερον, an intestine). Inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the intestines.

MUCOR MUCEDO. The common white mould found on various foods, such as bread, fruits, &c. The hyphæ are colourless, the sporangia of a brown tint.

MU'CRONATE (*mucro*, a sharp point). The term applied to the apex of a leaf when tipped with a spine.

MUCU'NA PRU'RIENS. Common Cowhage, or Cow-itch; a leguminous plant, growing in the West Indies, and having its legumes covered with stinging hairs, called *cowhage* or *cow-itch*, employed as an anthelmintic.

MUCUS (μύξα, the mucus of the nostrils). The more or less tenacious liquid secreted by the mucous surfaces, as of the nostrils, lungs, &c., intended as a protection to the parts exposed to external influences. *Mucine* is an albuminoid compound forming the chief constituent of mucus.

MUDAR. By this name, and those of *akum* and *yercund*, are designated the root, bark, and inspissated juice of the *Calotropis Mudarii*, an Asclepiadaceous plant of India. From its use in syphilis, it has been called "vegetable mercury."

Mudarin. The active principle of the above plant, remarkable for its property of coagulating by heat, and becoming again fluid by exposure to cold.

MUD-BATHING. *Illutatio.* The practice of plunging the patient into the slime of a river, or the saline mud found on the sea-shore, in scurvy, hypochondriasis, scrofula, &c.

MUFFLE. A small earthen oven, fixed in a furnace, and used in cupellation and other processes which require the access of air.

MUGUET. The thrush fungus. See *Oidium Albicans.*

MULBERRY CA'LCULUS. A species of urinary calculus, consisting of oxalate of lime, and named from its rough and tuberculated surface. There is a variety of it, denominated, from its colour and general appearance, the *hemp-seed* calculus, which seems to contain lithate of ammonia.

MULBERRY EYE-LID. An ancient designation of ophthalmia purulenta; said to be the *pladarosis* of the Greeks.

MULES'S OPERATION. Evisceration of the eye-ball, the anterior portion of which is removed, followed by the insertion of a glass or silver globe, over which the sclerotic and conjunctiva are stitched down.

MÜLLER'S DUCTS. The embryonic genital tubes which develop by the side of the Wolffian duct. In the female they form the upper part of the vagina, the uterus, and the Fallopian tubes; in the male the prostatic vesicle.

MÜLLER'S FIBRES. Connective tissue fibres which pass through the retina from one limiting membrane to the other.

MÜLLER'S FLUID. A solution of bichromate of potash (2 parts), sulphate of magnesia (1 part) in 100 parts of distilled water, used for hardening tissues previous to cutting them into sections for examination under the microscope.

MULSE (*mulsus*, mixed with

honey). *Mulsum vinum.* Honey-wine, mead; *i.e.*, wine mixed or made with honey. *Mulsa aqua* is hydromel or honey-water. *Mulsum acetum* is honey-vinegar, or vinegar and honey mixed together.

MULTICUSPIDA'TI (*multus*, many, *cuspis*, a spear). The name of the last three molares; so called from their having several tubercles. See *Dens.*

MULTI'FIDUS SPINÆ (*multus*, many, *findere*, to cleave). The name of a mass of muscles, which are placed obliquely from the transverse to the spinous processes. They have been described as three distinct sets of muscles, by the names — *transverso-spinalis colli*, *transverso-spinalis dorsi*, and *transverso-spinalis lumborum.*

MULTI-LO'CULAR (*multus*, many, *loculus*, a cell). Many-celled; a term applied, in botany, to compound ovaria and fruits, in which several cells cohere.

MULTI'PARA (*multus*, many, *parire*, to bring forth). A person who has given birth to several children. The term *multiparous* also denotes the producing of many at a birth.

MULTIPLE PROPORTIONS. A law of the Atomic Theory, according to which, when one element B unites with another element A in more proportions than one, the quantity of B increases in multiples of its combining weight.

MUMMIFICATION. The act of making into a mummy. A characteristic term, applied to the formation of *dry* gangrene.

MUMPS. The popular name in this country for *parotitis*, or the cynanche parotidæa of Cullen. To "mump" is to speak, eat, or move the lips with the mouth nearly closed. In Scotland the disease is called *branks.* See *Parotides.*

MUNGO. The root of the *Ophiorrhiza mungos*, supposed to be a specific for the bite of the cobra di capello and the rattle-snake. In India and Ceylon it is still used as an antidote against the bite of the mad dog. The parts are so intensely bitter that the plant is called by the Malays *earth-gall.*

MUNJEET. The root of *Rubia munjista*, an Indian plant, used as a dye-stuff, for producing a variety of red shades. The colouring principles are named *purpurine* and *munjistine.*

MUREXIDE (*murex*, the name of a genus of siphonostomatous animals yielding a purple dye). A beautiful purple product of the decomposition of uric acid, first described by Prout as *purpurate of ammonia*, and now employed in calico-printing. *Murexan* is purpuric acid produced by the decomposition of murexide.

MUREXIDE TEST. A test for the presence of uric acid. When heated with nitric acid the uric acid forms a reddish residue, which turns a violet red when treated with ammonia.

MU'RIAS (*muria*, brine). A muriate; a term formerly applied to a *chloride*, from the erroneous notion of its being a compound of muriatic acid with a base.

MURIA'TIC ACID (*muria*, brine). The commercial name for hydrochloric acid, a solution of hydrochloric acid gas in water; formerly called *murine acid* and *spirit of salt. Oxygenated muriatic acid* is another name for chlorine.

MURIDE (*muria*, brine). The name first given to bromine, from its being an ingredient of sea-water.

MUSCÆ VOLITA'NTES. *Visus muscarum.* An appearance of

motes or small bodies floating before the eyes—a common precursor of amaurosis, but often existing independently of that affection.

MU'SCARINE. A poisonous alkaloid extracted from the *Agaricus muscarius*, Amanita muscaria, or Fly-fungus. It has also been obtained from putrescent fish, and is therefore a ptomaine.

MUSCO'LOGY. That department of Biology which treats of Musci or Mosses, a group of cryptogamic plants of considerable extent, minute size, and very singular structure.

MUSCOVA'DO SUGAR. *Raw Sugar; Brown Sugar.* The concentrated juice of the sugar-cane, as imported into this country. The term *muscovado* is of foreign origin, and is allied to our word *mischief*, in allusion to the impurities of the sugar and its consequent unfitness for use until refined.

MU'SCULAR SENSE. The sensation experienced by muscular *resistance to effort*, as in attempting to raise a weight—a sensation distinct from that of contact or of pressure.

MUSCULAR TEXTURE (*musculus*, a muscle). *Myonine.* One of the chief component textures of organic bodies. There are two well-marked varieties. The *striped* or *striated* muscular fibre occurs in the voluntary muscles, and is named from its conspicuous cross markings. The *unstriped* or smooth muscular fibre is found in the alimentary canal, the uterus, and the bladder, and is destitute of such cross markings. See *Musculus.*

MUSCULAR TUMOR. An imaginary tumor, produced by peculiar action of the diaphragm and other abdominal muscles, simulating pregnancy, or ovarian tumor. See *Phantom Tumors.*

MUSCULARIS MUCOSÆ. A layer of involuntary muscular fibres situated at the deepest part, and forming a portion of the mucous membrane.

MU'SCULI PECTINA'TI (*pecten*, a comb). The name of the muscular fasciculi, situated in the appendix auriculæ of the heart, and presenting a parallel arrangement like that of the teeth of a comb.

MU'SCULINE (*musculus*, a muscle). An immediate principle of animal muscle, distinct from fibrin.

MU'SCULO-CUTA'NEUS. A name given to several nerves, as to the external cutaneous, or *perforans Casserii*, arising from the brachial plexus; to the *ilio-hypogastric*, proceeding from the first lumbar nerve; and to the *peronæus superficialis*, one of the divisions of the external popliteal nerve.

MU'SCULO-SPIRA'LIS. The name of a nerve derived from the brachial plexus and passing partly round the shaft of the humerus in a *spiral* direction.

MU'SCULUS (dim. of *mus*, a mouse). A muscle; an organ of motion, constituting the *flesh* of animals, and consisting of beaded or cylindrical fibres, which are unbranched, and are arranged parallel to one another in fasciculi. In general, the name of venter, or *belly*, is given to the middle portion of a muscle, while its extremities are named the *head* and *tail*, or more commonly the *origin* and *insertion.* Hence the terms *digastricus*, or two-bellied; *triceps*, or three-headed, &c.

1. *Forms of muscles.* The muscles, like the bones, may be divided into *long*, *broad*, and *short;* and each of these kinds may present

muscles, either *simple* or *compound*.

2. The *simple* are those which have their fibres arranged in a similar or parallel direction; they are in general *bulging*, *i.e.*, their transverse outline is more or less inflated in the middle; the simple muscles are sometimes *flat*, as the sartorius.

3. The *compound*, or *complicated*, have two or more tendons, as the flexors of the fingers; or a variety in the insertion of oblique fibres into the tendons, as the linguales.

4. The *radiated* are those which have their fibres converging, like the radii of a circle, to their tendinous insertion, as the pectoralis.

5. The *ventriform*, or belly-shaped, are those which have their centre large, diminishing towards their tendons, or extremities, as the biceps.

6. The *penniform*, or pen-shaped, are those which have their fibres arranged obliquely on each side of the tendon, as the rectus femoris.

7. The *semi-penniform* are those which have their fibres arranged on one side of the tendon, as the peronæus longus.

8. The *hollow* are those which are not attached to solid levers, but enclose a cavity, or surround a space, which they diminish on contraction, as the muscular fibres of the heart, of the iris, of the blood-vessels, &c.

9. *Properties of muscles.* These are *contractility*, by which their fibres are capable, in certain conditions, of shortening in length, while they increase in their other dimensions, and of returning to their former dimensions, after being extended; and *irritability*, by which their fibres are shortened on the application of a stimulus.

10. *Actions of muscles.* These are—1. The *voluntary*, or those which are subject to the will, as of the muscles of locomotion; 2. The *involuntary*, or those which act independently of the will, as of the heart, &c.; 3. The *mixed*, or those which act imperceptibly, but yet are subject, more or less, to the control of the will, as of the muscles of respiration.

MU'SICO-MANIA. A kind of monomania in which the passion for music becomes so strong as to derange the intellectual faculties. —*Dunglison.*

MUSSITA'TIO (*mussitare*, to mutter). Muttering; a moving of the tongue and lips as if in the act of speaking, without the utterance of audible sounds.

MUSTARD. The flour of the seeds of the *Sinapis nigra*, or Black Mustard, generally mixed with that procured from the seeds of the *Sinapis alba*, or White Mustard, and deprived of fixed oil by expression.

MUTACI'SMUS (μυτακισμός, fondness for the letter μῦ). A faulty pronunciation, consisting in the substitution of the letter *m* for other letters. See *Labdacismus*.

MU'TITAS (*mutus*, dumb). *Anaudia*. Dumbness; an inability of articulation; one of the *dyskinesiæ* of Cullen. *Mutism* is sometimes used for speechlessness, but it is a very objectionable term.

MYA'LGIA (μῦς, μυός, a muscle, ἄλγος, pain). Pain of the muscular system, ordinarily known by the name *cramp*, and frequently mistaken for neuralgia. The term denotes, according to Dr. Inman, "spinal irritation," and corresponds with the terms *myosalgia* and *epigastralgia* of Briquet.

MYCE'LIUM (μύκης, a fungus). The thread-like filaments which

grow from the spores of various fungi.

MYCET'OMA (*μύκης, μύκητός*, a fungus). *Madura foot; Fungus foot of India.* A parasitic disease of the skin, penetrating to the bones of the lower extremities. The parasite is Chionyphe Carteri.

MYCODE'RMA CEREVI'SIÆ (*μύκης*, a fungus, *δέρμα*, skin). The organism which converts beer (*cerevisia*) into carbonic acid and water; it is termed the ordinary mother of beer.

MYCO'LOGY (*μύκης*, a fungus, *λογος*, an account). That branch of natural science which investigates the characters of fungi, an important aid in the modern study of disease.

MYCO'SIS (*μύκης*, a fungus). A term denoting the presence of fungoid elements in the secretions or tissues of the body. *Mycosis intestinalis* is a name given by Buhl to splenic fever. Alibert applied the term mycosis to frambœsia.

MYDRI'ASIS (*μυδρίασις*, an undue enlargement of the pupil). A preternatural dilatation of the pupil, which does not contract on exposure to light; also weakness of sight caused by hydrophthalmia. Compare *Myosis.*

MYELA'LGIA (*μυελός*, marrow, *ἄλγος*, pain). A term by which some modern French authors designate neuralgia of the spinal marrow. See *Cerebralgia.*

MYELI'TIS (*μυελος*, marrow). *Inflammatio medullæ spinalis.* Inflammation of the *substance* of the spinal cord, as distinguished from *meningitis*, specifically, or *encephalitis*, generally.

MYE'LOID TUMOR (*μυελός*, marrow, *εἶδος*, likeness). *Myelocystic tumor.* A rapidly-growing form of sarcoma containing large multinucleated cells.

MY'ELO-PLAXES (*μυελός*, marrow, *πλήσσω*, to strike). A term synonymous with *osteoclasts*, denoting certain cells supposed to be the agents in resorption of bone-tissue.

MY'LABRIS. The name of a genus of coleopterous insects employed for vesicatory purposes. The *Mylabris Sidæ* is the "China Mylabris" of commerce, and abounds in cantharidin.

MYLO- (*μύλη*, a mill-stone). Names compounded with this word belong to muscles attached near the *grinders.*

1. *Mylo-glossus.* A designation of some muscular fibres which pass from the myloid line of the lower jaw and from the sides of the base of the tongue to the parietes of the pharynx. They belong to the constrictor superior pharyngis.

2. *Mylo-hyoïdeus.* A triangular muscle, arising from the inside of the lower jaw, between the molar teeth and the chin, and inserted into the os hyoides; it raises the os hyoides, or depresses the jaw. The term *mylo hyoïdean* is also applied to a branch of the inferior dental nerve.

3. *Mylo-pharyngeus.* A synonym of the constrictor superior muscle, from its arising from the alveolar process.

MYO-CA'RDITIS (*μῦς, μυός*, a muscle). A synonym of *carditis*, or inflammation of the muscular substance of the heart.

MYO-CA'RDIUM (*μῦς, μυός*, a muscle, *καρδία*, the heart). The cardiac walls, or muscular portion of the heart. *Myo-carditis* is inflammation of this muscular substance, generally combined with peri-carditis or endo-carditis, or both.

MYOCE'PHALON (*μυῖα*, a fly, *κεφαλή*, the head). A small pro-

trusion of the iris through an ulcerated opening of the cornea, forming a brownish tumor, as large as a fly's head. See *Staphyloma.*

MYO-CLO'NUS (μῦς, μυός, a muscle, κλόνος, spasmodic movement). Sudden clonic spasms of muscles.

MYODESO'PSIA (μυῖα, a fly, εἶδος, likeness, ὄψις, sight). *Visus muscarum.* The imaginary appearance of floating bodies in the air —a common symptom of incipient amaurosis. The technical term for these objects is *muscæ volitantes*, or *mouches volantes* (Fr.), commonly called *motes.*

MYO-DYNAMO'METER (μῦς, μυός, a muscle, δύναμις, force, μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for measuring the muscular strength of man or other animals. —*Dunglison.*

MYO'GRAPHY; MYO'LOGY (μῦς, μυός, a muscle, γράφω, to delineate; λόγος, a description). The former term denotes a *delineation* of the muscles; the latter, a description of them.

Myograph. An instrument for recording the rapidity and extent of the movements of contraction and relaxation of a muscle; it also indicates the duration of the latent period, *i.e.* that period of time which elapses between the application of the stimulus and the commencement of muscular contraction.

MYOLE'MMA (μῦς, μυός, a muscle, λέμμα, a membrane). *Sarcolemma.* A delicate sheath investing the ultimate fibrils of muscular tissue.

MY'OLINE (μῦς, a muscle). A transparent substance, contained in the cells which constitute the ultimate fibrils of muscular tissue. *Myonine* is another name for muscular matter. See *Muscular Texture.*

MYO'MA (μῦς, a muscle). A new growth composed of muscular fibres.

MYO'PIA (μύω, to close, ὤψ, the eye). *Paropsis propinqua.* Short-sight; near-sight; an affection of the eye, in which parallel rays of light are brought to a focus before they reach the retina. "When the distance at which ordinary type can be easily read is less than twelve inches, the vision is said to be myopic. Near objects are seen distinctly." — *Tanner.* The term is derived from the habit of winking, or half shutting the eye-lids, acquired by *short-sighted* persons when they endeavour to see objects distinctly. The affection is also called *myopiasis* (μῦς, μυός, a mouse), or "mouse-sight," from the supposition that mice have naturally this kind of vision. See *Presbyopia.*

MY'OSIN (μῦς, a muscle). A globulin extracted from muscle fibre; it is soluble in dilute saline solutions, coagulates when heated, and when acted on by dilute acids, forms syntonin.

MYO'SIS; MYO'MA (μύω, to close the eyes). The former term denotes the *act* of closing the eyes; the latter denotes the *fact* of a preternatural or permanent contraction of the pupil, attended by obscurity of vision, especially in a weak light. See *Mydriasis.*

MYOSI'TIS (μῦς, μυός, a muscle, and *-itis*, denoting inflammation). *Myitis.* Inflammation of muscular fibre; of rare occurrence.

MYOTA'TIC (μῦς, a muscle, τατικός, stretching). Belonging to a stretched muscle; *myotatic irritability* is the irritable condition of a stretched or rigid muscle; upon it depends the phenomenon called "knee-jerk."

MYO'TICA (*μύω*, to close the eyes). Drugs which cause contraction of the pupil, as eserin, muscarin, morphia, &c.

MY'OTOMES (*μῦς*, a muscle, *τέμνω*, to cut). The zones into which the muscles in Fishes and Amphibia are divided by partitions called sclerotomes; these latter are bony, cartilaginous, or membranous, and run transversely across the trunk.

MYO'TOMY (*μῦς*, *μυός*, a muscle, *τομή*, section). *Myotomia.* Dissection of the muscles; a branch of anatomy. Also, the division of a muscle in surgical operations.

MY'RICA CERI'FERA. The Wax-myrtle, or Bayberry, the berries of which are covered with a waxy secretion, which is employed for the same purposes as bees'-wax and candles. The bark of the root yields a medicinal substance called *myricin*, employed in America in aphthous affections, scrofula, &c.

MYRICIN. A substance contained in bees'-wax, analogous to spermaceti, and yielding, when saponified, palmitic acid and *melissine*, an alcohol corresponding to ethal.

MYRI'NGO-MYCO'SIS. *Mycomyringitis.* By these terms is denoted the growth of a fungus —the aspergillus nigricans and flavescens—within the meatus of the ear.

1. *Myring-ectome* (*ἐκτομη*, excision). Partial excision of, or incision into, the membrana tympani of the ear.

2. *Myringitis.* Inflammation of the membrana tympani.

3. *Etymology.* The term *myringo-* has a classical sound, but no classical existence. What is intended is *meningo-*, which, though generally restricted to the membranes of the brain, was applied by Aristotle to the membrane of the drum of the ear, and by Empedocles to the membranes of the eye. See *Meninges.*

MYRI'STICA. Nutmeg; the kernel of the seed of Myristica officinalis, cultivated extensively in the Banda Islands of the Malayan Archipelago. *Myristicæ adeps* is the concrete oil of nutmeg, obtained from the nutmeg by expression and heat. It is sometimes called *oil of mace;* but mace is the arillus of the nutmeg. See *Arillus.*

MYRME'CIA (*μυρμήκια*, from *μύρμηξ*, an ant). Wart-like tumors on the palm of the hand and sole of the foot; *sessile* warts, as distinguished from *ἄκροχόρδονες*, acrochordons, or *pedunculate* warts; they are so called because they give rise to *formication.*

MY'ROSIN (*μύρον*, odorous oil). *Emulsion of Black Mustard.* An indifferent nitrogenized body, existing in oil of mustard, similar to the emulsin of almonds.

MYROSPE'RMUM (*μύρον*, an odorous oil, *σπέρμα*, seed). A genus of Leguminous plants, yielding balsamic products, including the balsams of Peru and of Tolu.

MYRRHA (*μύρον*, an odorous oil). *Myrrh.* A gum-resin exuding from the stem of *Balsamodendron Myrrha.* It is also called *stacté*, from *στάζω*, to distil. Collected in Arabia Felix and Abyssinia.

MY'RTIFORM. The name of the *carunculæ* which remain after the laceration of the hymen, from their supposed resemblance to the myrtle. The term *myrtiformis* is also applied to a muscle generally called *depressor alæ nasi.*

MYTILO-TOXINE (*μυτίλος*, a mussel, *τοξίκον*, poison). A poison-

ous ptomaine extracted from decaying mussels.

MYXŒDE'MA (*μύξα*, mucus, *οἴδημα*, a swelling). A chronic disease in which the thyroid body is atrophied, and the connective tissue of the skin, liver, kidneys, and other organs partly converted into a mucous or gelatinous substance.

MYXO'MA (*μύξα*, mucus). A tumor consisting of mucus generally, but sometimes comprising other elements, as fat, and then termed *myxo-lipoma*, or muco-fatty tumor.

MYXO-SARCO'MA (*μύξα*, mucus, and *sarcoma*). A fleshy mass or tumor consisting of mucous and sarcomatous tissues. See *Sarcoma*.

N

NABOTH'S GLANDS. *Ovula Nabothi.* Small vesicles situated within and around the cervix uteri, mistaken by Naboth for ova.

NÆVI PIGMENTO'SI. *Epichrosis spilus.* Discoloured spots and patches of the skin, differing from the nævi, or mother's marks, in not being more vascular than the rest of the integument.

NÆVI PILARES. *Spilus.* Moles; pilous nævi, or patches of variable size, covered by hair of variable length, and occurring on all parts of the body. In hirsuties, the characteristic is *abnormal quantity;* in nævus pilaris, *abnormal situation.*

NÆVI VASCULO'SI. *Congenitæ notæ; maculæ maternæ; envies.* Red patches and slightly elevated tumors, occasioned by dilatation of the vascular rete of the derma, including the capillary and arterial system. They have been commonly called *erectile tumors*, from the analogy of their structure with erectile tissue. Popularly, they have been termed *mother's marks*, from the supposed influence of the imagination on the mother during gestation: hence, we hear of the nævus *araneus*, or spider-like stain; the nævus *foliaceus*, or leaf-like stain; nævus *cerasus*, or cherry-stain; nævus *fragarius*, or strawberry-stain; nævus *morus*, or mulberry-stain; nævus *ribes*, or currant-stain; nævus *rubus*, or blackberry-stain; the nævus *flammeus*, the claret or port-wine-stain, &c.

1. *Arterial nævi; venous nævi.* All vascular nævi are identical in structure, the difference between them depending on the degree of dilatation of the vascular rete. "Where the rete is dilated to a moderate extent, and the colour of the nævi is brightly red, we may call them, for the sake of distinction, *arterial nævi;* and where the capillary rete is very much dilated, and the colour is blue or livid, we may call them *venous nævi.*"

2. *Varicose nævi.* This term has been sometimes applied to what has also been called *venous nævi;* but "the use of the term is objectionable, for two reasons: in the first place, it would seem to indicate a difference of structure, which does not exist; and in the second place, the term is wanted for those bluish subcutaneous

enlargements which consist in a plexus of small varicose veins, and are so frequently associated with varix of larger veins."—*E. Wilson.*

3. *Subcutaneous nævi.* A term applied by Wardrop to nævi which are deeply seated and unattended by discoloration. The subjacent textures may in these cases be involved, presenting what is called the *complicated nævus.* The structure is probably identical with that of the preceding species.

4. *Capillary nævi.* These commence as vivid red or purplish spots, which gradually spread; they may affect the skin and subcutaneous areolar tissue of any part.

5. *Nævus increscens.* This must be distinguished from the stationary nævus, because, as Celsus observes—"*quædam* remedia increscentibus morbis, *plura* jam inclinantibus conveniunt."

NAILS. *Ungues.* Horny laminæ covering the backs of the extremities of the fingers and toes, and identical in formation with the epidermis and hair. A nail is divided into a *root*, a *body*, and a *free extremity.* See *Onychomycosis.*

NAKED SEEDS. This term, in its strict application, denotes seeds which have no pericarpial covering, and are fertilized by immediate contact with pollen; they are at present known to exist only in the great class of Gymnogens, viz. the *Coniferæ*, *Cycadaceæ*, and *Loranthaceæ.* See *Gymnospermæ.*

The term "naked seeds" was applied by Linnæus to a small form of *fruit* which does not directly bear a style at the apex, and which has the appearance of a *seed*, as in the *Lamiaceæ*, comprising borage, dead-nettle, sage, &c. Such fruits are now termed *Spermidia* by many writers.

NAPHTHA (*nafatha*, an Oriental word, signifying to ooze out). A native liquid bitumen, consisting of carbon and hydrogen, occurring in springs on the shores of the Caspian Sea, and procured also by distillation from petroleum. *Coal-naphtha* is a light oil, procured in the distillation of coal. *Wood-naphtha*, otherwise called methylic alcohol, pyroligneous ether, wood-spirit, and pyroxylic spirit, is obtained by the distillation of wood.

1. *Naphthalic group.* A division of the Benzoic series of organic compounds, derived from *naphthalene*, a white substance, occurring, in laminated crystals, abundantly in coal-tar, employed as an antiseptic in the treatment of wounds.

2. *Naphthalized gas.* Coal-gas, enriched with carbon by being passed over benzole, or light coal-naphtha.

NA'PHTHOL. A derivative of naphthalene, to which it bears the same relation as does phenol to benzene.

NA'PIFORM (*napus*, a turnip, *forma*, likeness). Turnip-like; a term applied to one of the textures of cancer, the *bunioid* of Bayle; and to certain roots (or stems) which present the form of a depressed sphere, like that of the turnip.

NARCE'INE (νάρκη, torpor). *Narceia.* An alkaloid obtained from opium in the form of a white crystalline solid.

NARCOLE'PSY (νάρκη, torpor, λῆψις, a seizing). A tendency to fall quickly into a deep sleep of short duration. The term has also been used to designate attacks of *petit mal.*

NARCO'SIS (*νάρκωσις*, a benumbing, from *ναρκόω*, to benumb or deaden). *Narcotism.* The production of anæsthesia by the use of narcotic substances, as ether, chloroform, nitrous oxide, &c. The result is *narcotism.*

Mixed narcosis. A new mode of producing anæsthesia by subcutaneous injection of morphia, followed immediately by the administration of chloroform.

NARCO'SIS FOLLI'CULORUM (*νάρκωσις*, a benumbing). An affection of the hair-*follicles*, characterized by chronic inflammation and torpidity, or arrest of function.

NARCO'TICS (*ναρκωτικός*, making stiff or numb, from *νάρκη*, torpor). *Hypnotics.* Medicinal agents which act on the brain and spinal cord, diminishing the frequency of the heart's contractions and of the respiration, and inducing headache, drowsiness, giddiness, stupor, and insensibility. See *Narcosis.*

Narcotico-irritants. Medicinal agents which produce a series of alarming effects usually attributed to poisoning. These agents, the symptoms they induce, and the mode of treatment, are described under the article *Poisons.*

NA'RCOTINE (*νάρκη*, torpor). A crystalline alkaloid derived from opium, formerly called *salt of Derosne.* Heated with potash, it forms *narcotic acid*, an oleaginous potash-salt.

NARDO'STACHYS JATAMANSI. An Indian plant of the order Valerianaceæ; it is the true *spikenard* of the Ancients, and is esteemed as a stimulant medicine.

NA'RES. The nostrils; the cavities of the nasus, or nose. The *posterior nares* are the posterior apertures of these cavities, communicating with the pharynx. The term *nares* is a more general term than *nasus*, which is confined to the mere external feature.

NASCENT STATE (*nasci*, to be born). A term applied to the state of gases, *at the moment of their generation*, before they have acquired the repulsive power. It has been found that, at the moment of being set free from one state of combination, elements and compounds have a more powerful chemical action than they have in their free state.

NASMYTH'S MEMBRANE. *Cuticula dentis.* A fine membrane covering the enamel of healthy unworn teeth.

NASUS. The nose, or organ of smell; the *external* part of the nose. The *alæ nasi* are the two movable sides, or *wings*, of the nose. See *Nose* and *Nares.*

1. *Nasal fossæ.* Three irregular, compressed cavities, extending backwards from the nose to the pharynx, and constituting the *internal* part of the nose.

2. *Nasal duct.* A short canal leading from the lacrymal sac to the inferior meatus of the nose.

3. *Naso-ciliaris.* The nasal nerve; a branch of the ophthalmic nerve, which supplies the integument of the exterior of the nose.

4. *Naso-labialis.* A small muscular fasciculus which connects the orbicularis oris with the columna of the nose.

5. *Naso-palatine nerve.* An internal branch of the spheno-palatine ganglion, which supplies a portion of the pituitary membrane and the palate in the neighbourhood of the upper incisors.

NATA'LOIN. The name given by Flückiger to the aloin procured from Natal aloes, analogous to the

term *barbaloin* applied to the aloin of Barbadoes aloes. See *Aloin.*

NA'TES (plur. of *natis*). The buttocks; the prominent parts formed by the integuments of the glutæi muscles.

Nates cerebri. The anterior pair of the tubercula quadrigemina of the brain, from their fancied resemblance in form to the nates of the body. The posterior pair are called *testes.*

NA'TRIUM. A term formerly used to designate *sodium*, the metallic base of soda. *Natron* is native carbonate of soda, found in mineral seams or crusts, and hence called the *mineral alkali.* *Natron vitriolatum* is Glauber's salt, or sulphate of soda. *Natron carbonicum* is the bicarbonate of soda.

NATRON. *Trona.* A commercial name, formerly used to designate a native sesquicarbonate of soda, obtained from Egypt.

NATURAL SYSTEM IN BOTANY. A system for classifying plants, not with reference to a single character, but by *combination* of many characters. It is thus distinguished from the Linnæan, or Artificial, System of Botany.

NA'TURALIST. Formerly, a denier of revealed truth, of any but *natural* religion; now, an investigator, and often a devout one, of *nature* and her laws. The word remains true to its etymology, though its application has been changed.

NAUCUM. An old Latin term, applied by botanists to the exterior coat of the drupe; it is soft and fleshy, and separable from the interior, hard, and bony coat, which is called the *endocarpium*, or stone. Gærtner applied the term *nauca* to seeds which have a very large hilum, as that of the horse-chestnut.

NAU'SEA (sea-sickness, from *ναῦς*, a ship). Sickness of the stomach; loathing; tendency to reject, but without regurgitation. *Nauseants* are a class of emetics which excite nausea without vomiting.

NAU'TICUS (*nauta*, a sailor). The sailor's muscle; a designation of the *tibialis posticus*, or extensor tarsi tibialis, from its being principally employed in the act of climbing.

NAVEL. *Umbilicus.* The vernacular name for the depression in the *centre* of the lower part of the abdomen, being the scar left by the detachment of the umbilical cord after parturition.

NAVICULA'RE OS (*navicula*, dim. of *navis*, a boat). A boat-shaped bone of the carpus, and of the tarsus. The term *navicular* is applied in botany to the glumes of grasses, owing to their boat-shaped appearance. It signifies the same as the term *carinated*, or keeled. See *Keel.*

NEAR-SIGHTEDNESS. See *Myopia.*

NE'BULA. A cloud. Haziness, or dulness; a slight form of opacity of the cornea. A cloudy appearance in the urine.

NECROBIO'SIS (*νεκρός*, dead, *βίωσις*, life, way of life). The slow molecular death, such as caries, taking place in living tissues. The term has been applied to the gelatinous senile degeneration of the intima of arteries.

NECRO'PHAGOUS (*νεκρός*, dead, *φαγεῖν*, to eat). A term applied to a mode of nutrition of plants, depending on the absorption of dead organic matter in various stages of decomposition. See *Biophagous* and *Plasmophagous.*

NECRO'PSIA (*νεκρός*, dead, *ὄπτομαι*, to view). Another name

for *post-mortem* examination. See *Autopsia* and *Necroscopy*.

NECRO'SCOPY (*νεκρός*, dead, *σκοπέω*, to examine). Another name for post-mortem examination, or autopsia.

NECRO'SIS (*νεκρόω*, to mortify). Literally, mortification; but applied particularly to that affection of bone, and, hence, more significantly designated by the terms *osteo-necrosis* and *osteo-gangræna*; in this affection a part of the shaft of a cylindrical bone dies, and is enclosed in a case of new bone. See *Exfoliation*.

1. *Necrosis* is termed *simple*, when it is confined to one bone, the patient being in other respects healthy; *compound*, when several parts of the same bone, or several distinct bones, are affected at the same time.

2. *Necrosis cartilaginum tracheæ*. Necrosis of the cartilages of the trachea. The term *syphilitica* or *phthisica* should be added, respectively, according to the origin of the disease.

3. *Necrosis ustilaginea*. That species of mortification which arises from the use of grain infected by "ustilago," or blight. See *Gangrene*.

NE'CTARY. A honey-gland. That part of a flower which secretes *nectar*, or honey. But the term has been applied vaguely to several appendages of the floral apparatus which have no such function, as to the *corona* or *scyphus* of narcissus, to the *lamella* of silene, to the *orbiculus* of stapelia, &c.; in short, to any organ existing between the corolla and the pistil, which cannot be correctly assigned to these or to the stamens. See *Paracorollæ*.

NEEDHAMIA'NA CO'RPORA. A term applied to the spermatozoa, or organized animals found in the seminal reservoirs of the loligo, as observed by Needham.

NEGATIVE VARIATION OF MUSCLE CURRENTS. The diminution of the natural muscle current, *i.c.*, "current of rest," which takes place when the muscle contracts under the influence of a stimulus. See *Rheoscopic Frog*.

NEGRO CACHEXY. *Mal d'estomac* of the French. A propensity for eating dirt, peculiar to the natives of the West Indies and Africa, and probably similar to *chlorosis*.

NÉLATON'S LINE. A line drawn from the anterior superior iliac spine to the ischial tuberosity of the same side; the upper end of the great trochanter should just reach this line.

NÉLATON'S PROBE. A probe terminating in a bulb of unglazed porcelain; it is used for detecting the presence of a bullet in the track of a wound. Nélaton, a French surgeon, 1807–1873.

NEMATOIDE'A (*νῆμα*, a thread, *εἶδος*, likeness). The name of the fifth order of the *Entozoa*, comprising round worms, characterized by a cylindrical elongated and elastic body, and a true intestinal canal, terminating in a distinct anus. They comprise the genera Ascaris, Trichocephalus, Strongylus, Oxyuris, Sclerostoma, &c.

NEOPLA'SMA (*νέος*, new, *πλάσμα*, anything formed or moulded, especially from clay or wax). A new formation; a term applied to *diseases* resulting from the production of a *new formation*, as of epidermis or of the various tissues, natural or morbid.

NEOPLAS'TY (*νέος*, new, *πλάσσω*, to form). An operation for forming something new; a term including the various pro-

cesses of autoplasty, cicatrization, and adhesion.

NEPE'NTHES. A genus of plants in which the petioles are hollowed out in the form of cylindrical urns, called pitchers, or "monkey-cups," yielding a viscid secretion, by means of which a function analogous to that of digestion by the gastric juice of animals is apparently performed. The same result is produced by *Drosera*, *Sarracenia*, and other carnivorous plants.

The term *Nepenthes* (νηπενθής, removing all sorrow) is the epithet of an Egyptian drug, thought by many to be opium, which *lulled sorrow* for the day. Hence the old pharmacopœia termed the common opiate pills *nepenthes opiatum*.

NE'PHALISM (νηφάλιος, sober). A term denoting sobriety, and now adopted as a title for the "temperance movement" or *nephalic* league in France.

NE'PHROS (νεφρός). *Ren.* A kidney; the organ which secretes the urine. The term is rarely used in the singular number.

1. *Nephr-algia* (ἄλγος, pain). Pain of the kidneys, from calculus, gravel, and other diseases; not necessarily producing nephritis or pyelitis.

2. *Nephr-ectomy* (ἐκτομή, excision). Removal of the kidney.

3. *Nephr-itic* (νεφριτικός, affected with nephritis). Belonging to the kidney; a medicine which acts on the kidney.

4. *Nephr-itis* (νεφρῖτις, sc. νόσος). A disease of the kidney; gravel in the kidney; inflammation of the substance of the kidney. *Suppurative* nephritis is inflammation with suppuration of the substance of the kidney. The *desquamative* form of nephritis is "Bright's Disease." See also *Pyelitis*. *Glomerulo-nephritis* is that form in which the inflammatory changes are most intense in and around the glomerulus.

5. *Nephro-lithotomy* (λίθος, a stone; τομή, section). The removal of stone from the kidney.

6. *Nephro-logy* (λόγος, an account). An account or description of the kidneys, and of their functions.

7. *Nephro-rhaphy* (ῥάπτω, to sew). The operation of stitching the kidney to the abdominal wall in cases of extreme mobility of the organ.

8. *Nephro-tomy* (τομή, section). Cutting down on, and, if necessary, into the kidney. The operation of cutting a stone out of the kidney.

NE'ROLI-OIL. *Oleum Aurantii.* Oil procured from the flowers of the *Citrus Aurantium*, or sweet orange.

NERVE-CELLS. *Nerve corpuscles.* Nucleated cells, occurring in great numbers in the gray portion of the brain and spinal cord, in ganglia, and in certain nerves and nervous expansions.

NERVE-FIBRES, or TUBES. Primitive fibres and tubes; the chief components of the nerves and of the white substance of the brain and spinal cord, occurring also in the gray substance and the ganglia.

NERVE-MEDULLA, or PULP. This is also termed "medullary sheath," and "white substance." See *Medullary Sheath*.

NERVE-MUSCLE PREPARATION. *Muscle-nerve preparation.* A dissection with removal from the surrounding muscles and nerves of the gastrocnemius muscle of the frog with its nerve attached.

NERVE-STORMS. A name given by Dr. Liveing to neurosal seizures. "The immediate antecedent of an attack is a condition

of unstable equilibrium, and gradually accumulating tension in the parts of the nervous system more immediately concerned, while the paroxysm itself may be likened to a *storm*, by which this condition is dispersed and equilibrium for the time restored."

NERVES (*nervus*, a string or cord). White cords arising from the brain or the spinal marrow, and distributed to every part of the system. They admit of the following arrangement :—

I. CRANIAL or CEREBRAL NERVES. These are *nine pairs* in number, according to Willis ; *twelve*, according to Soemmering.

1. *First pair*, counting from before backwards, or olfactory nerves, expanding on the upper portion of the mucous membrane of the nose.

2. *Second pair*, or optic nerves, terminating in the retina of each eye.

3. *Third pair*, motores oculorum, or oculo-motory nerves, distributed to all the muscles of the eye, except two.

4. *Fourth pair*, nervi pathetici vel trochleares, distributed to the superior oblique or trochlearis muscle of the eye.

5. *Fifth pair*, trigeminal, or trifacial nerves, the great, sensitive nerves of the head and face. This pair includes 1, the large, ganglionic, or *trifacial* portion, the sentient and organic nerve of the face ; and 2, the small, aganglionic, or *masticatory* portion, the motor nerve of the temporal, masseter, &c.

6. *Sixth pair*, or nervi abducentes, distributed to the external rectus muscle of the eye.

7. *Seventh pair*, consisting, according to Willis, of two portions, viz., the *portio dura*, facial, or "respiratory of the face" of Bell ; and the *portio mollis*, or auditory. Soemmering treats the facial and the auditory portions as two separate pairs, and distinguishes them, accordingly, as the *seventh* and the *eighth pair*, respectively.

8. *Eighth pair*, or grand respiratory nerves, consisting, according to Willis, of 1, the *glosso-pharyngeal*, penetrating into the back of the tongue ; 2, the *pneumo-gastric*, nervi vagi, par vagum, or middle sympathetic ; and 3, the *spinal accessory*, nervus ad par vagum accessorius, or "superior respiratory of the trunk" of Bell. Soemmering treats these as three separate pairs, and distinguishes them, accordingly, as the *ninth*, *tenth*, and *eleventh pair*, respectively.

9. *Ninth pair*, hypoglossal or sublingual nerves, terminating in the tongue. This is the *twelfth pair* of Soemmering.

II. SPINAL NERVES. There are *thirty-one pairs* in number, each arising by two roots, an anterior or motor root, and a posterior or sensitive root. They are thus distinguished :—

1. *Cervical nerves.* Eight pairs ; the first passing between the occipital bone and the atlas, and termed *sub-occipital*, or *tenth* nerve of the head ; the last passing between the seventh cervical vertebra and the first dorsal.

2. *Dorsal nerves.* Twelve pairs ; the first issuing between the first two dorsal vertebræ, the last between the twelfth dorsal and the first lumbar vertebra.

3. *Lumbar nerves.* Five pairs ; the first issuing between the first two vertebræ of the loins, the last between the last vertebra and the sacrum.

4. *Sacral nerves.* Generally six pairs ; the first issuing by the upper sacral holes, the last by the

notches at the upper part of the coccyx.

III. Sympathetic Nerves. These consist of a collection of ganglia and branches connected with nearly all the nerves of the cerebro-spinal system ; they supply chiefly the blood-vessels and intestines.

NERVI NERVORUM. Small filaments of nerves supplying the nerve sheaths ; they bear the same relation to the nerve trunks as the vasa vasorum to the arteries.

NE'RVINE (*nervinus*, from *nervus*, a nerve). Neurotic ; that which relieves disorders of the nerves, as antispasmodics, &c.

NERVOUS DEAFNESS. An affection somewhat analogous to amaurosis, and owing to some lesion of the nervous system, having its seat either in the nervous tissue expanded in the labyrinth, or at the origin or course of the seventh pair of nerves, or in the brain itself. —*Tanner.*

NERVOUS QUINSY. A name given by Dr. Heberden to the *globus hystericus* of Dr. Darwin and other writers.

NERVOUS SYSTEM. This system has hitherto been divided into two portions, the *cerebro-spinal*, including the brain, spinal cord, and the nerves proceeding from these organs ; and the *sympathetic* or *ganglionic*, consisting essentially of a chain of ganglia connected by nervous cords, which extends from the cranium to the pelvis along each side of the vertebral column, and from which nerves pass to the abdominal, thoracic, and pelvic viscera.

1. Marshall Hall states that the term *cerebro-spinal* is erroneous, and conveys an incorrect idea. "It should," he says, "be simply *cerebral*, that part of the spinal marrow connected with this part of the nervous system consisting merely of the fibres of the cerebral nerves ; whilst the true spinal marrow constitutes another and distinct system."

2. The *cerebral* system is the system of *sensation* and *volition*, the system by which we are connected *intellectually* with the external world. The *true spinal* or "excito-motory" system comprises the "vis nervosa" of Haller, the "vis motoria" of Müller, and the "excitabilité" of Flourens. It is the organ of the *emotions* and *passions*. "This principle exists in the tubercula quadrigemina, the spinal marrow, and the motor nerves, to the exclusion of the brain and the nerves of sense, the olfactory, the optic, the acoustic ; and in the anterior, to the exclusion of the posterior roots of the spinal nerves."—*Marshall Hall.* With the exception of the first and second pairs, which are expansions of the brain itself, and the auditory nerves, all other cranial nerves may be regarded as functionally belonging to the spinal rather than to the cerebral system.

NERVOUS TEXTURE. *Neurine.* One of the chief component textures of organic bodies. It exhibits two forms—the *vesicular* nervous matter, which is gray or cineritious in colour, and granular in texture, and contains nucleated nerve-vesicles or corpuscles ; and the *fibrous* nervous matter, which is white and tubular, though in some parts its colour is gray, and its fibres solid. When both these kinds of nervous matter are united into a variable-shaped body, this is termed a *nervous centre ;* and the threads of fibrous matter which pass to and from it are termed *nerves.* See *Internuncial.*

NESSLER'S TEST. A delicate test for ammonia in waters, consisting of a solution of mercuric iodide in iodide of potassium, mixed with potash.

NETTLE-RASH. Elevations of the cuticle, or wheals resembling the sting of the nettle. See *Urticaria.*

NEUBER'S TUBES. Tubes of decalcified bone used for draining deep-seated wounds.

NEURIN. A basic compound found in combination with other bodies in the bile, brain, and yolk of egg. It is highly poisonous, being somewhat similar in its action to curare, and readily decomposes into trimethylamine and glycol; *Cholin* is hydrated neurin.

NEURON (*νεῦρον*, Lat. *nervus*). This term, after passing through several meanings, as ligament, bow-string, plant-fibre, &c., was applied, in Galen's time, to a *nerve*, or organ of sensation proceeding from the brain or spinal marrow. See *Nerves.*

1. *Neural Arch.* That arch of the vertebra which is placed above the "centrum," for the protection of a portion of the nervous axis. See *Hæmal Arch.*

2. *Neural Axis.* Cerebro-spinal axis. The central column of the nervous system, comprising the cerebrum and the spinal cord.

3. *Neur-algia* (*ἄλγος*, pain). Nerve-ache, or pain of the nerves. It occurs in nerves of the face, and is then called *face-ague*, *tic douloureux*, *neuralgia faciei.* The last of these terms comprises the neuralgia frontalis, neuralgia suborbitalis, and neuralgia maxillaris of Chaussier. Other varieties of neuralgia are hemicrania, or brow-ague, sciatica, pleurodynia, and irritable stump.

4. *Neur-apophysis* (*ἀπόφυσις*, an apophysis). The name applied by Prof. Owen to the autogenous element on each side of the "neural arch" of the vertebra. See *Vertebra.*

5. *Neur-asthenia* (*ἀσθένεια*, want of strength). Nervous exhaustion, characterized by over-sensitiveness, irritability, mutability, &c.

6. *Neur-enteric canal* (*ἔντερον*, intestine). The canal of communication between the ends of the primitive groove and the cavity of the blastoderm in the embryo.

7. *Neurine* (*νεύρινος*, made of sinews or fibres). Another name for nervous matter. See *Nervous Texture.*

8. *Neuritis.* Inflammation of a nerve, usually the result of rheumatic inflammation, of wounds or strains, of the inclusion of a nervous branch in a ligature in taking up an artery, &c.

9. *Neuro-blasts* (*βλαστός*, a germ). A nerve-cell met with in the developing spinal cord; it consists mainly of a large oval nucleus and a long protoplasmic process which passes outwards to form the anterior nerve roots.

10. *Neuroglia.* Nerve-glue. The name given by Virchow to the interstitial connective tissue which exists in all parts of the central nervous system. See *Gliomata.*

11. *Neuro-kératin* (*κέρας*, *κέρατος*, a horn). The network observed to pervade the medullary sheath of nerves hardened in alcohol; the appearance is probably produced by the process of hardening.

12. *Neuro-lemma* (*λέμμα*, a coat). The delicate sheath of connective tissue which encloses a nerve.

13. *Neuro-logy* (*λογος*, a description). The description or account of the nerves.

14. *Neuroma.* A fibrous tumor developed on or between the fasciculi of a nerve, varying from the size of a millet-seed to that of a melon. When single and painful, the tumor is commonly called *painful subcutaneous tubercle*, and it varies from the size of a pin's head to that of a cherry-stone. The term should strictly be only applied to a tumor containing nerve elements.

15. *Neuro-mimesis* (μίμησις, imitation). Nervous mimicry; a name given by Sir J. Paget to a morbid imitation of medical and surgical ailments.

16. *Neuro-pathy* (πάθος, affection). A term applied generally to affections of the nervous system.

17. *Neuro-retinitis* (*rete*, a net). Inflammation of the optic disc and surrounding retina.

18. *Neuroses.* Nervous diseases, in which sense and motion are impaired, without any recognizable disease of the nervous system. The designation of Hebra's eleventh class of cutaneous diseases.

19. *Neuro-sthenia* (σθένος, force). An excess of nervous irritation; an inflammatory affection of the nerves.

20. *Neuro-tica.* Nervous medicines; a term synonymous with *nervines.*

21. *Neuro-tomy* (νευροτομέω, to cut the sinews, from νεῦρον and τομή, section). Dissection of the nerves; incision of nerves.

22. *Neur-hypno-logy* (ὕπνος, sleep, λόγος, a description). An account of nervous sleep, considered in relation to animal magnetism.

NEUTRAL OINTMENT. Compound ointment of lead, employed by Mr Higginbottom as a defence for ulcers after the application of nitrate of silver.

NEUTRAL SALTS. Salts in which the base is perfectly saturated with the acid, thus possessing the character neither of acid nor alkaline salts—salts which affect neither litmus nor turmeric paper. See *Sub-*, and *Super-* and *Sub-salts.*

NEUTRALIZA'TION. The destruction of the characteristic properties of an acid by an alkali, or *vice versa.* See *Sal.*

NICKEL. A white metal, obtained from an ore termed by the Germans *Kupfernickel*, or copper-nickel, because the miners frequently mistook it for an ore of copper. *Arsenical nickel* corresponds to tin-white cobalt. Nickel is also obtained from a commercial article termed *Speiss*, being the residue of the ore from which cobalt is extracted. *Kupfernickel* and *Speiss* are arsenides of the metal.

NICOL'S PRISM. A piece of Iceland spar of a rhombic shape split diagonally and the pieces united with Canada balsam; it is used as an analyzer of polarized light, allowing the extraordinary ray only to pass through. Nicol was an Edinburgh physician during the early part of this century.

NICOTIA'NA. A genus of plants, of which the species *tabacum* yields the Virginian, Havannah, and pigtail tobaccos of the shops; the *rustica*, the Syrian and Turkish tobaccos; and the *Persica*, the fragrant tobacco of Shiras. The term *Nicotiana* is derived from the name of Joan Nicot, who introduced the plant into France in 1560.

1. *Nicotianin.* Concrete volatile oil of tobacco, or *tobacco-camphor*, obtained by submitting tobacco-leaves, with water, to distillation.

2. *Nicotine*, or *Nicotia.* A vola-

tile, oily, colourless alkaloid, constituting the active principle of tobacco.

NICTITA'TIO (*nictitare*, to wink). Involuntary twinkling of the eye-lids; winking. It occurs as a symptom in amaurosis, generally accompanying a convulsive state of the iris. See *Membrana nictitans*.

NI'DUS HIRU'NDINIS. The Swallow's Nest; the name of a deep fossa situated between the velum medullare posterius and the nodulus and uvula of the cerebellum.

NIGE'LLA SEEDS. *Black Cummin*. The seeds of *Nigella sativa*, a Ranunculaceous plant, formerly admitted into the L. Ph., and known by the name *Semen Melanthii*. The seeds yield a non-azotized extractive matter, called *nigellin*.

NIGHT BLINDNESS. See *Hemeralopia* and *Nyctalopia*.

NIGHTMARE. *Incubus*. Struggle and tremor during sleep, attended with pressure on the chest, &c. The Romans attributed this affection to the frolics of the Fauns, and termed it *ludibria Fauni*.

NIGHT SIGHT. See *Hemeralopia* and *Nyctalopia*.

NIGHT-SWEATS. The profuse perspiration which occurs during sleep in a patient affected with phthisis.

NIGRE'DO; NIGRI'TIA; NIGRI'TIES (*niger*, black). Terms denoting blackness or swarthiness of the skin. See *Melanopathia*.

NIHIL ALBUM. An old alchemical name applied to the exceedingly light oxide of zinc obtained by burning the metal in air. See *Lana philosophica*.

NIO'BIUM. A metal, formerly called *columbium*, obtained from the mineral known as *colymbite*, occurring in Massachusetts. It contains *niobic acid*, combined with the oxides of iron and manganese. Rose gave it the name above stated, after *Niobe*, the daughter of Tantalus, to show the analogy of the metal to tantalum. See *Pelopium*.

NIPPLE. *Papilla*. The prominent part of the integument in the centre of the areola of the mamma.

NIRLES. The popular appellation of the *herpes phlyctænodes*, or miliary herpes of Bateman. See *Olophylyctis*.

NISUS FORMATI'VUS. Literally a formative effort; a principle similar to gravitation, applied by Blumenbach to organized matter, by which each organ is endowed, as soon as it acquired structure, with a vita propria.

NITE'LLA. A genus of Characeous plants, characterized by the more or less pellucid condition of the entire plant, and hence valuable to the microscopic botanist for exhibiting the cyclosis, or special circulation in the cells. *Chara hispida* is an aquatic plant affording the same interesting exhibition.

NITR-, NITRO-. Prefixes used in chemistry to denote the presence of nitric acid in the body to which they are attached, as in nitropicric acid, &c.

NITRAS. A nitrate; a compound of nitric acid with a salifiable base. *Nitras potassæ* is nitre or saltpetre; *nitras calcis* is the ignited muriate of lime, or Baldwin's phosphorus; *nitras argenti* is lunar caustic; *nitras sodæ* is a native salt, sometimes called cubic nitre. The nitrates were formerly called "nitres," and then we had potash-nitre and soda-nitre, &c.

NITRE. *Saltpetre*. The com-

mon name of the nitrate of potash. When fused, and poured into moulds, it is called *sal prunella*, or *crystal mineral;* when mixed with charcoal, and burnt, the residuum was formerly called *clyssus of nitre;* mixed with carbonate of potash and sulphur, in a warm mortar, it forms the *fulminating powder;* mixed with sulphur and charcoal, it forms *gunpowder;* and when mixed with sulphur and fine saw-dust, it constitutes the *powder of fusion.*

1. *Nitre, refraction of.* A technical term, applied to the analysis of crude nitrate of potash, or the estimation of the amount of real salt contained in it.

2. *Nitre-plantations*, or *saltpetre-beds.* Beds formed for the production of nitre, by exposing heaps of offal and various mineral substances to the free action of the air, but protected from rain. This putrefactive process is termed *nitrification:* the nitrogen first takes the form of ammonia, then passes into that of nitric acid, and thence into that of nitrate of potash.

3. *Spirit of nitre.* A popular name for spirit of nitrous ether.

NITRIC ACID. *Hydrogen nitrate.* "An acid prepared from nitrate of potash or nitrate of soda by distillation with sulphuric acid and water, and containing 70 per cent. by weight of the nitric acid, corresponding to 60 per cent. of anhydrous nitric acid."—*Br. Ph.*

Anhydrous nitric acid, or *nitrogen pentoxide*, isolated by Deville, is a very unstable crystalline body.

NITRIC OXIDE. A colourless gas, consisting of a combination of nitrogen and oxygen, and known by the names *deutoxide of nitrogen* and *nitrous gas;* it is the binoxide of nitrogen. On mixing this gas with atmospheric air, *nitrous acid vapours* are produced of a red or orange-brown colour.

NITRIFICA'TION. The process of forming nitrates from ammonia, supposed to play an important part in the natural supplies of saltpetre. See *Nitre-plantations.*

NITRI'LE. A term applied to chemical compounds which contain the monovalent grouping CN, the nitrogen being trivalent, and which yield an acid containing the same number of carbon atoms when acted on by an alkali. See *Isonitrile.*

NITRI'TE. A salt of the nitrous acid, produced from a *nitrate* by the action of heat. See *Nitras.*

NITROBENZOL. An aromatic compound possessing an odour somewhat resembling that of oil of bitter almonds; it is sometimes used for flavouring confectionery; when subjected to the action of reducing agents it forms aniline.

NI'TROGEN (*νίτρον*, nitre, *γεννάω*, to produce; so called from its being a generator of nitre). *Azote.* An irrespirable elementary gas, constituting four-fifths of the volume of atmospheric air, and an important element of food. It was formerly called *mephitic air*, and, by Priestley, *phlogisticated air.* Its present name of "nitre-former" was given to it from its being a constituent of nitrate of potash, or common nitre.

NI'TROGENIZED FOODS. Substances containing nitrogen, and supposed to be the only substances capable of being converted into blood, and of forming organic tissues; hence they have been termed by Liebig the *plastic elements of nutrition.*

1. *Nitrogenous compounds.* The most important nitrogenous compounds of *animals* are albumen, fibrine, and caseine; those of *plants* are gluten, nearly allied to the

fibrine of animals, protein, apparently identical with the albumen of animals, and legumine.

2. *Non-nitrogenized compounds.* Substances which contain no nitrogen, and which are supposed to be incapable of forming organized or living tissues. Liebig states that their function is to promote the process of respiration, and he therefore terms them *elements of respiration.* Animals which are fed solely on pure amyloids, or fats, or any mixture of them, are soon found to suffer from what may be called *nitrogen starvation*, and, sooner or later, will die. The chief non-nitrogenous principles of plants are starch, cellulose, and sugar.

NITRO-GLYCERIN. *Trinitro-glycerin; Trinitrin; Glonoin.* An oily liquid derived from glycerin by the substitution of the radical NO_2 for hydrogen. A very dilute solution is used as a medicine in the treatment of angina pectoris, asthma, and Bright's disease.

NITRO'LEUM. *Nitro-glycerin.* See *Glonoine Oil.*

NITRO-SUBSTITUTION. The name given to a process in which hydrogen is displaced from a compound, by the action of nitric acid, and its place occupied by nitric peroxide.

NITROUS ACID. This, and *azotous acid*, are names given by Graham, and most foreign chemists, to the *hyponitrous acid* of other chemists, the *nitrous acid* of the latter being the *hyponitric* or *hypoazotic* of the former.

NITROUS ÆTHER, SPIRIT OF. *Spirit of ethylic nitrite.* A spirituous solution of nitrous æther, also termed *dulcified acid of nitre*, sweet spirit of nitre, and spirit of nitric æther.

NITROUS OXIDE GAS. A gas, called by Priestley, who discovered it, *dephlogisticated nitrous air.* By the Dutch chemists it was termed *gaseous oxide of azote;* by Davy, *nitrous oxide;* and, from the exhilarating effects produced by its inspiration, it is popularly called *laughing gas.* Its proper designation is *protoxide of nitrogen.*

NI'TRUM FLAMMANS. A name given to nitrate of ammonia, from its property of exploding and of being totally decomposed at the temperature of 600°.

NI'TRUM PRISMA'TICUM. Prismatic nitre; a designation of nitrate of potash, owing to its crystallizing in the form of a six-sided prism with dihedral summits, which belongs to the "right prismatic" system.

NITS. The common term for the *ova* of various species of pediculus, or louse, which infest the human body. They are hatched in five or six days, and are capable of reproduction in about three weeks. See *Phtheiriasis.*

NOCTAMBULA'TIO (*nox, noctis*, night, *ambulare*, to walk). Sleep-walking; literally, night-walking.

NOCTILU'CINE (*nox, noctis*, night, *lux, lucis*, light). The name given by Dr. T. L. Phipson to the peculiar organic substance which is manifested in the phosphorescence of sea-water, and which, according to the same authority, "is also the cause of the production of light by the glowworm, and, probably, of all other phosphorescent animals."

NOCTURNAL EMISSION. The emission of semen during sleep, accompanied by voluptuous sensations.

NODE (*nodus*, a knot). *Venereal periostitis.* A swelling of a bone, or a thickening of the periosteum, from a venereal cause, or in a person of strumous taint. In botany, the

term *node* signifies the thickened part of a stem or branch, where a normal leaf-bud is developed ; the space between two nodes is termed an *internode.*

NODO'SITY (*nodositas*, knottiness). A calcareous concretion found in joints, in gout and articular rheumatism.

NODULA'TION (*nodulus*, dim. of *nodus*, a knot). A term synonymous with *lobulation*, denoting the formation of nodules or lobules in the liver, in cases of hepatitis.

NO'DULE (dim. of *nodus*, a node). A little node ; a small woody body found in the bark of the beech and some other trees, and formed of concentric layers of wood arranged around a central nucleus. Dutrochet terms it an *embryo-bud.*

NO'DULUS (dim. of *nodus*, a knot). A little knot ; a lobule or small prominence forming the termination of the inferior vermiform process of the cerebellum, and overlying the fourth ventricle of the brain. The term *nodulus* is also used synonymously with *lobulus*, denoting a morbid formation in the liver, in cases of hepatitis.

NODUS ENCE'PHALI. A designation of the *pons Varolii*, or tuber annulare of the brain.

NŒUD VITAL. *Vital knot.* A small portion of the medulla oblongata situated between the vasomotor centre and the calamus scriptorius ; injury to it results in immediate death, hence its name.

NOLI ME TA'NGERE (*touch me not*). A name given by various writers to *lupus exedens.* It is the *cancer lupus* of Sauvages, and the *dartre rougeante* of the French writers, so named from its impatience of handling. See *Lupus.*

NO'MA (νομή, from νέμω, to spread, as of cancerous sores). *Ulcerative stomatitis.* Ulcerative inflammation of the mouth. The term also denotes a phagedænic affection of the labia pudendi, occurring in young children, and resembling *cancrum oris* in its causes, nature, and symptoms.

Nomæ (νομαί). A general term for eating or corroding sores.

NO'MENCLATURE (*nomen calare*, to call out a name). *Nomenclatura.* A calling by name, a list of names ; a system of technical names employed in any art or science. A *nomenclator*, among the Romans, was a slave who attended his master in canvassing for the purpose of telling him the names of those whom he met ; also the names of his other slaves. See *Terminology.*

NO'MENCLATURE of the CIRCULATORY APPARATUS. "Is there no hope," asks a writer in the London Medical Record, "of a reform in the nomenclature of the circulatory system ?

"1. At present the confusion arising from the pulmonary veins and arteries becoming pulmonary arteries and veins entirely destroys the perfect beauty and simplicity of the circulatory system.

"2. If, instead of right lobe and left lobe of the heart, venous lobe and arterial lobe were substituted ; for right auricle venous auricle, for right ventricle venous ventricle ; and in the left lobe arterial auricle and arterial ventricle for left auricle and left ventricle ; and all blood-vessels to and from either maintaining their names respectively, as veins and arteries, there would no longer remain the anomaly of the venous blood being carried through an artery to the lungs, and returning as arterial blood through veins back to the heart.

"3. Surely, the advantage of such a change would counter-balance

the evil of the abandonment of the original idea of all vessels leading to the heart being veins, and all leading from the heart, arteries."

NONA or NONNA. An Italian word meaning grand-mother ; it has been applied to the peculiar lethargy and coma observed in Hungary, Italy, and Switzerland to affect some of those who had suffered from influenza. It is doubtful whether it can be regarded as a disease of itself.

NON-ELECTRICS. A term applied to bodies formerly supposed to be incapable of being electrified by friction. These are now found to be as easily electrified as those which were called *electrics*.

NON-POLARIZABLE ELECTRODES. Electrodes used in physiological experiments on muscle and nerve, and incapable of becoming polarized, and so developing secondary currents ; they consist of small tubes plugged with china clay moistened with a solution of sodium chloride, and containing a saturated solution of zinc sulphate, into which dips a small piece of amalgamated zinc.

NOOTH'S APPARATUS. An apparatus invented by Nooth for the purpose of making a solution of carbonic acid gas.

NO'RDHAUSEN SULPHURIC ACID. This is the *fuming* or *Saxony* sulphuric acid, as prepared at Nordhausen. It is a compound of sulphur trioxide, and sulphuric acid, is of a brown colour, and gives off the trioxide as white fumes when exposed to air.

NORMAL (*norma*, a rule). That which is regular ; that in which there is no deviation from the ordinary structure. This term, and also *abnormal*, are of recent introduction into our language.

NORMAL AND NEUTRAL. It has been proposed to employ the term *normal* to designate the *salts* which are neutral in chemical constitution, and to restrict the term *neutral* to those salts which are neither acid nor alkaline to test-papers.

NOSE. *Nasus*. The organ of smell. It consists superiorly of bones, and inferiorly of cartilages ; and it is lined by a mucous membrane, termed the *membrana pituitaria*, or *Schneiderian membrane ;* the two movable sides are called *alæ nasi*, or the wings of the nose.

NOSE'MA BOMBYCIS (*νόσημα*, disease, *βόμβυξ*, a silk-worm). The name applied by Nageli to the fungus causing the spotted disease of silk-worms. See *Gattine*.

NOSERÆSTHE'SIA (*νόσηρός*, unhealthy, *αἴσθησις*, sensation). Perverted sensation ; the peculiar pains and sensations experienced in hysteria and hypochondriasis.

NOSOCO'MIUM (*νοσοκομεῖον*, an infirmary or hospital). A hospital ; a place where diseases are treated.

NOSO'GENY (*νόσος*, disease, *γένος*, class). The arrangement of diseases according to classes ; a speciality of nosology.

NOSO'GRAPHY (*νόσος*, disease, *γράφω*, to describe in writing). A description, treatise, or delineation of diseases.

NOSO'LOGY (*νόσος*, disease, *λογος*, description). A term applied to the classification and arrangement of diseases. The system of Dr. William Farr, adopted by the Registrar General in his reports, embraces the following classes of diseases :—

1. *Zymotic diseases.* Diseases which are epidemic, endemic, or contagious, induced by some specific body, or by want of food, or by food of bad quality. The *orders* of this

class are miasmatic diseases, enthetic diseases, dietic diseases, and parasitic diseases.

2. *Constitutional diseases.* Sporadic diseases affecting several organs, in which new morbid products are often deposited; sometimes hereditary. The *orders* are diathetic diseases and tubercular diseases.

3. *Local diseases.* Sporadic diseases in which the functions of particular organs or systems are disturbed or obliterated with or without inflammation; sometimes hereditary. The *orders* include the diseases of all the organs and systems of the body.

4. *Developmental diseases.* Special diseases, the incidental result of the formative, reproductive, and nutritive processes. The *orders* include developmental diseases of children, of women, and of old persons, and diseases of nutrition.

NOSO'PHYTA (*νοσος*, a disease, *φυτόν*, a plant). Diseases consisting, or supposed to consist, in the development of parasitic plants, as favus, aphtha, and mentagra. See *Mentagrophyton.*

NOSOTRO'PHIA (*νοσοτροφία*). Care of the sick; diet in sickness; generally, care and treatment in disease.

NOSTA'LGIA (*νόστος*, a return, *ἄλγος*, pain). Home-sickness; a vehement desire to return to one's country. *Nostomania* is the same morbid desire aggravated to madness. *Nostrasia* is a similar term, derived from *nostras*, of our country.

NOS'TOSITE (*νόστος*, a return, *σῖτος*, food). The name of a parasite which has reached the organ in which it is destined to breed. See *Xenosite* and *Phagosite.*

NOSTRUM. Literally, *our own;* a term applied to patent medicine, and indicative of exclusiveness.

NO'TOCHORD (*νῶτος*, the back, *χορδή*, a chord). *Chorda dorsalis.* A term applied to the fibro-cellular gelatinous column, constituting the central basis of the neuro-skeleton in the embryo of every vertebrate animal. See *Skeleton.*

NUCHA. *Cervix.* The hind part or nape of the neck. The word *nucha* is derived from the Arabic, and signifies *medulla spinalis*, and emphatically its origin and commencement, to which part of the organ the term is applied, in the technical language of the day.—*Good.*

NUCLEIN. A colourless amorphous substance containing a large quantity of phosphorus, and found in the nuclei of pus corpuscles.

NUCLE'OLI CELLÆ (*nucleolus*, dim. of *nucleus*, a kernel). A term applied to the small, round granules, contained within the *nucleus* of the *cells* of the animal tissues.

NUCLE'OLO-NUCLEA'TED CELL (*nucleolus*, dim. of nucleus). A term adopted by Sir Erasmus Wilson in his description of the "cells" of the deep stratum of the epidermis: the "nucleated granule" is the *nucleus* of the cell; the "aggregated granule" of the latter is the *nucleolus;* and the entire body is a "nucleolo-nucleated cell." See *Granule.*

NU'CLEUS. The kernel of a nut. The solid centre around which the particles of a crystal are aggregated.

1. *Nucleus of cells.* A small vesicular body contained within the protoplasm of the cell; it consists of a fluid amorphous, and a formed material enclosed within a definite wall; the formed material or *nucleoplasm* sometimes forms a network of fine filaments giving the nucleus a granular appearance, and occasionally is collected together

into one or more highly refractive granules called *nucleoli*.

2. *Nucleus cicatriculæ.* A granular mass situated beneath the germinal disk in the hen's egg, also called *cumulus proligerus*, or nucleus of the germinal disk.

3. *Nucleus cinereus.* The ashy nucleus ; a designation of the gray substance of the corpora restiformia.

4. *Nucleus caudatus* and *lenticularis.* Two large nuclei of gray substance, contained within the corpus striatum. To these must be added two smaller bodies, called *nucleus teniaformis* and *amygdala.*

5. *Nucleus germinativus.* The germinal spot found in the germinal vesicle of the ovum. It is synonymous with *macula germinativa.*

6. *Nucleus olivæ.* The gray matter of the *corpus olivare*, also called *corpus dentatum.* With this is associated another yellowish substance, called *nucleus olivæ accessorius.*

7. *Nucleus, in plants.* A pulpy conical mass, constituting the central part of the ovulum, or of a seed.

NUCLEUS-THEORY. A modification of the Radical or Binary Theory of Berzelius. It is explained under the term *Radical, Compound.*

NU'CULA (dim. of *nux*, a nut). A term applied by Desvaux to a small, hard, seed-like pericarp, as the fruit of the oak, the hazel, &c. It is commonly called *glans.*

NUCULA'NIUM. A superior, indehiscent, fleshy fruit, containing two or more cells, and several seeds, as the grape. By Desvaux it was called *bacca ;* from which it differs, however, in being *superior*, the bacca being an *inferior* fruit.

NUMBER. A term applied in phrenology to a faculty which has been described under the term *Calculation.*

NU'MMULAR SPUTA (*nummus*, money). A term applied to the *sputa* in phthisis, when they are flattened at the bottom of the vessel like pieces of money, or—as the patient thinks—"oysters."

NUMMULA'TION (*nummus*, money). A term applied by Dr. Bakewell to the phenomenon observed in the aggregation of the blood-corpuscles, like *rouleaux* of coin.

NUT. A dry, bony, indehiscent, one-celled fruit, proceeding from a pistil of three cells, and enclosed in a cupule, as the hazel, acorn, &c. It is a sort of compound achenium. It is sometimes *winged*, as in the elm, the sycamore ; in the latter it is called *samara.*

NUTATO'RES CA'PITIS (*nutare*, to nod). The nodders of the head ; a designation of the sternomastoid muscles, the great anterior muscles of connection between the thorax and the head.

NUTMEG LIVER. The much-congested liver which is found associated with long-standing incompetency of either the mitral or tricuspid valves of the heart ; the centres of the hepatic lobules are red and congested, whilst the margins are pale, so that a section of the liver resembles one of a nutmeg, hence the name.

NUTRI'TION (*nutrire*, to nourish). In a *general* sense, this term comprises all the functions which concur in the support and development of an organized body. *Specially*, it denotes the functions *immediately* necessary to life, viz., those of the brain, the heart, and the lungs ; these have consequently been called the *tripod* of life.

Nutrition, abnormal. A term denoting structural change, with-

out change in the minute texture of the parts affected. Abnormal nutrition, when excessive, is called *hypertrophy;* when defective, *atrophy.*

NUX. A nut; a term applied by some botanists to the fruit of the borago, the lithospermum, &c. It is more generally called *achænium.*

Nux baccata. A term sometimes applied to the fruit of the taxus, &c. Desvaux calls it sphalerocarpum.

NUX MOSCHA'TA. *Nux myristica.* The nutmeg, or nut of the *Myristica fragrans*, consisting chiefly of the oleaginous albumen; the so-called veins, which impart the "ruminated" appearance, are processes of the endopleura, of a reddish-brown colour, and abound in oil. See *Arillode.*

NUX VO'MICA. The seed of *Strychnos Nux Vomica*, or Kooch-la-tree; a Loganiaceous plant, growing in the East Indies. It contains two alkaloids, *strychnia* and *brucia*, united with a peculiar acid. See *Strychnos.*

NYCTALO'PIA (*νύξ, νυκτος*, night, *ὤψ*, the eye). *Visus nocturnus.* Night-vision, or *day-blindness*, vulgarly called owl-sight; an affection of the sight, in which the patient is blind in the day, but sees very well during twilight. It is sometimes called *moon-blindness, night-blindness;* but for an explanation of such a contradiction, the reader is referred to the term *hemeralopia.* The following distinction is given by Dr. Forbes:—

1. *Nyctalopia.* Vision lost or obscured *by day*, comparatively good *at night*—night-sight, day-blindness.

2. *Hemeralopia.* Vision lost or obscure *by night*, good or comparatively good *by day*—day-sight, night-blindness, hen-blindness.

NYMPHÆ (*Νύμφαι*, Nymphs). *Labia minora.* Two semicircular glandular membranes, situated within the labia majora of the pudendum; so called because they direct the course of the urine, and preside over its emission,—as the Nymphs do over fountains.

1. *Nympho-mania* (*μανία*, madness). Lascivious madness in females; in males it is the *satyriasis furens* of Cullen.

2. *Nympho-tomia* (*τομή*, section). The operation of removing the nymphæ.

NYSTA'GMUS (*νυσταγμός*, from *νυστάζω*, to be sleepy). A term applied by Plenck to denote habitual winking of the eye. It is now applied to an involuntary oscillation of the eye-balls, associated with amblyopia, and occurring as a symptom in disseminated sclerosis, and is an epileptiform affection of the cerebellar oculo-motorial centres.

O

OAK-BARK. *Quercûs cortex.* The dried bark of the small branches and young stems of Quercus pedunculata. Collected in spring, from trees growing in Britain.—*Br. Ph.*

OATS. *Semina avenæ cruda.* The grains (caryopsides) of the *Avena sativa,* or common Oat. When deprived of their integuments, they are called *groats* or grutum ; and these, when crushed, are termed *Embden groats.* By grinding the oat, a farina is obtained, called *oatmeal ;* and by boiling an ounce of this, with three quarts of water to a quart, *water-gruel* is prepared.

OB. A Latin preposition, remaining unchanged, in composition, before vowels and most consonants. Its significations are various; that of *inversion* occurs in some botanical descriptions, as in the term *ob*-ovate, inversely ovate, or egg-shaped with the narrow end downward ; *ob*-cordate, inversely heart-shaped, with the attachment by the pointed end ; *ob*-conical, or conical with the apex downward. From these examples it is evident that this prefix must be restricted to terms which indicate that the upper and lower parts of the bodies which they designate are of different width.

O'BEIRNE'S TUBE. A long flexible tube which can be passed far into the rectum, so as to introduce a quantity of fluid as high up as possible.

O'BE'SITY (*obesus,* corpulent ; "pinguis, quasi *ob edendum* factus"). Fatness, corpulency ; an excessive development of fat in the body. The term is synonymous with *polysarcia.* There are two varieties : viz.—

1. *General obesity,* extending over the body and limbs.

2. *Splanchnic obesity,* confined to the organs. It most generally overloads the omentum, and gives that rotundity to the abdomen which is vulgarly called *pot-belly,* and described, in the person of Falstaff, as "a huge hill of flesh,"—"a globe of sinful continents."

O'BEX (a bolt, bar). A thickening in the roof of the fourth ventricle close to the calamus scriptorius.

OBFUSCA'TION (*obfuscare,* to darken). *Offuscation.* A darkening or obscuring, as of the cornea in caligo.

OBLI'QUUS. Oblique or slanting ; not direct, perpendicular, or parallel.

1. *Obliquus auris.* A small band of fibres passing between the upper part of the convexity of the concha and the convexity immediately above it.

2. *Obliquus capitis inferior* (major). A small muscle, arising from the spinous process of the axis, and inserted into the transverse process of the atlas.

3. *Obliquus capitis superior* (minor). A small muscle arising from the transverse process of the atlas, and inserted into the occipital bone.

4. *Obliquus externus abdominis, descendens.* The external flat muscle of the abdomen, named from the obliquity of its direction and the descending course of its

fibres. It arises from the eight lowest ribs, and is inserted into the linea alba, the pubes, and a portion of the iliac crest. It is also called *costo-abdominalis*.

5. *Obliquus internus abdominis, ascendens.* The middle flat muscle of the abdomen, situated within the preceding muscle, arising from Poupart's ligament, the crest of the ilium, and the fascia lumborum, and inserted into the crest of the pubes, the linea alba, and the four inferior ribs. It is also called *ilio-abdominalis* and *obliquus minor*.

6. *Obliquus oculi inferior.* A muscle which arises from the outer edge of the orbital process of the upper jaw-bone, and is inserted into the sclerotica. It is also called *brevissimus oculi*, from being the shortest muscle of the eye. This and the following muscle are said to roll the eye, and have hence been named *circumagentes*, and, from the expression they impart, *amatorii*.

7. *Obliquus oculi superior.* A muscle which arises from the optic foramen, passes through the ring of the cartilaginous pulley which is in the margin of the socket, and is inserted into the sclerotica. It is also called *longissimus oculi*, from being the longest muscle of the eye; and *trochlearis*, from its passing through the trochlea or pulley.

OBLITERA'TION (*obliterare*, to efface). The act of effacing. The closure of a *canal* or *cavity* of the body, by adhesion of its parietes; also of the *arteries*, from any cause which produces for a time an arrest of the circulation through them. *Obliteratio varicum* is obliteration of varicose veins; *obliteratio cirsoceles* is obliteration of varicocele.

OBSOLE'SCENT (*obsolesco*, to grow old). A term applied to a tubercle, in the lung or elsewhere, which is slowly shrinking and becoming the seat of calcareous deposits.

O'BSOLETE (*obsoletus*, worn out). A term applied in botany to parts which are so small as to be indistinct, appearing, as it were, to be *worn out*, as the calyx of the umbelliferæ, in which this organ is reduced to an indistinct margin.

OBSTE'TRIC (*obstetrix*, a midwife, from *obstare*, to stand before or against). Belonging to midwifery. Pliny uses the term *obstetricia*, sc. *officia*, for the office of a midwife.

OBSTIPA'TIO (*obstipare*, to lean to one side). A form of costiveness, in which the fæces, when discharged, are hard, slender, and often scybalous; one of the *epischeses* of Cullen.

OBSTI'PUS (*ob*, in the way of, *stipes*, a stock, trunk of a tree). A Latin adjective, signifying bent or inclined to one side, and opposed to *rectus*, straight. We have "cervix rigida et obstipa," a neck bent or drawn back, said of the stiff neck of a proud person; and *caput obstipum*, a synonymous term for torticollis or wry-neck.

OBSTRUCTION (*obstruere*, to shut up). A term generally applied to any cause which prevents the due action of the bowels.

O'BSTRUENTS (*obstruere*, to shut up). Medicines which close the orifices of vessels, or the natural passages of the body.

OBTU'NDENTS (*obtundere*, to make blunt). Substances which sheathe, or *blunt*, irritation; a term applied by the humoral pathologists to remedies which are supposed to soften the acrimony of the humours.

The term generally used is *demulcents*.

OBTURA'TIO (*obturare*, to stop up). The operation of *plugging*, as of the nostrils, the vagina, the rectum.

OBTURA'TOR (*obturare*, to stop up). The name of two muscles of the gluteal region, of a nerve, of a foramen, and of a rare form of hernia (page 332).

1. *Obturator externus*, arising from the obturator foramen, &c., and inserted into the root of the trochanter major. It is sometimes called *rotator femoris extrorsum*.

2. *Obturator internus*, arising and inserted as the externus, and formerly called *marsupialis*, or *bursalis*. This and the preceding muscle move the thigh backwards, and roll it upon its axis.

3. *Obturator nerve*. A nerve formed by a branch from the third, and another from the fourth lumbar nerve, and distributed to the obturator externus and adductor-muscles of the thigh, &c.

4. *Obturator foramen*. Another name of the thyroid foramen, a large oval interval between the ischium and the pubes.

OBTURA'TOR, in SURGERY (*obturare*, to stop up). A plug of gold or caoutchouc, for closing an aperture.

O'BVOLUTE (*obvolutus*, wrapped over). A term applied to a form of vernation or æstivation, in which the margins of one leaf alternately overlap those of the leaf which is opposite to it.

OCCHIO'MBRA (*occhi*, the eyes, *ombra*, shade). An Italian term for a transparent eye-shade, for excluding wind and dust, modifying the light, and keeping the eye cool.

OCCIPITA'LIS MA'JOR. The internal branch of the posterior division of the second cervical nerve. It communicates with the *Occipitalis Minor*, a superficial ascending branch of the cervical plexus.

OCCI'PITO-FRONTA'LIS. The name of a muscle which arises from the transverse ridge of the occipital bone, passes over the upper part of the cranium, and is inserted into the orbicularis palpebrarum and the skin under the eye-brows. The anterior portion is called *frontalis*, the posterior *occipitalis*. A slip, sometimes called *pyramidalis nasi*, goes down over the nasal bones, and is fixed by its base to the compressor nasi. The entire muscle has been also termed *epicranius*, *biventer*, or *digastricus capitis*, &c. It raises the eye-brow, wrinkles the forehead, &c.

O'CCIPUT (*ob caput*). The back part of the head; the part *opposite* to the front or *sinciput*.

Os occipitis. The occipital bone, situated at the posterior, middle, and inferior part of the skull. It was termed by Soemmering *pars occipitalis ossis spheno-occipitalis*, because he considered the sphenoid and occipital as but one bone, they being never found separate in the adult.

OCCLU'SIO (*occuldere*, to close up). Total or partial closure of a vessel, cavity, or hollow organ. *Occlusion of arteries* occurs from compression, or impaction of coagula. See *Impactio*.

1. *Occlusio pupillæ lymphatica*. Closure of the pupil by an adventitious membrane.

2. *Occlusio pupillæ cum synechiâ posteriori*. Closure of the pupil, with adhesion of its margin to an opaque capsule, the lens being at the same time generally, if not always, opaque; a consequence of iritis.

OCCL'USION (*occlusio*, a shut-

ting up). A term introduced to express a property possessed by certain metals of absorbing gases. See *Hydrogenium*.

OCCULT (*occultus*). Hidden, as applied to *diseases*, the causes and treatment of which are not understood; or to *qualities* of bodies, which do not admit of any rational explanation.

OC'ELLI (dim. of *oculus*, an eye). The simple eyes of some Crustacea, Mollusca, and other invertebrata.

OCHLE'SIS (ὄχλησις, disturbance, from ὀχλεῖν, to disturb by a mob, from ὄχλος, a mob). A morbid condition induced by the crowding together of sick persons under one roof.

OCHRE (ὤχρα, a yellow-coloured earth, or yellow-ochre). An argillaceous earth, impregnated with iron of a *red* or *yellow* colour.

O'CREA (*ocrea*, a greave or legging—"quod opponebatur *ob crus*"). A membranous tube sheathing the stem of rhubarb and other plants, and consisting of two stipules cohering by their margins.

OCTA'NA (*octo*, eight; sub. *febris*). An erratic intermitting fever, which returns every eighth day.

OCTA'NDRIA (ὀκτώ, eight, ἀνήρ, a male). The eighth *class* of plants in the Linnæan system, characterized by their flowers having eight stamens.

Octo-gynia (γυνή, a female). The name given by Linnæus to those *orders* of plants which have eight pistils in their flowers.

O'CTYLIC ALCOHOL (ὀκτώ, eight). Another name for *caprylic alcohol*, from its being the eighth in the series of homologous alcohols.

O'CULAR SPECTRA. *Phantasmata*. Imaginary objects floating before the eyes, and assuming the form of *muscæ volitantes*, network, motes, sparks, iridescent appearance, wavy glimmering, figures with fortification outline, &c.

O'CULUS. The eye. *Oculus bovinus*, or hydrophthalmus, or ox-eye, is an enlargement of the *eye* caused by disease. *Oculus leporinus*, or lagophthalmus, or hare-eye, is an inability to close the eye-lids.

-OD. A suffix proposed by Reichenbach for the peculiar force or influence produced on the nervous system by all magnetic agents, and, according as it is found in crystals, magnets, the living body, heat, light, &c., he terms it *crystallod*, *magnetod*, *biod*, *thermod*, *photod*, &c.

ODAXE'SMUS (ὀδαξησμός, i. q. ὀδαγμός). This term denotes itching or irritation, generally applied, in medicine, to that of the gums, indicating the period of teething. The adverb ὀδάξ, Lat. *mordicus*, means, by biting with the teeth.

-ODES (-ώδης, a Greek termination of words denoting *fulness*). A termination of several words implying a *fulness* of something expressed in the former part of the words, as in hæmat-*odes*, full of blood; phlegmon-*odes*, phlegmon-*ous*. The termination must not be confounded with *-oides*, which itself, as so divided from the former part of the words in which it occurs, leads to a wrong impression. See *-Ides*.

-Ode and *-Ic*. Terminations employed by Marshall Hall to distinguish "two conditions—one of *excitability*, the other of *actual excitement*, according as excitation is averted or admitted. The frog, under the influence of strychnine, if unexcited, is still tetan-

ode; excited, it becomes tetan*ic*. The patient affected with hydrophobia is hydrophob*ode;* is he necessarily hydrophobic? The former state admits of recovery; the latter soon destroys." See *Spasmatode* and *Spasmodic*.

ODORAME'NTA (*odor*, odour). Odoraments; substances employed in medicine on account of their odour, as *sachet*, or sweet-bag, *pot-pourri*, or scent-jar, &c.

ODORA'TUS (*odorari*, to smell at). The act of smelling, smell; the sense of smell. *Odoratus perditus vel perversus* is loss or perversion of the sense of smell.

ODO'RINE (*odor*, an odour). Another name for *picoline*, a volatile oily base found in coal-tar. The term is also applied to a product of the redistillation of the volatile oil obtained by distilling bone.

ODOUS (ὀδούς, ὀδόντος). *Dens*. The Greek term for a tooth.

1. *Odont-agra* (ἄγρα, a seizure). Gout of the teeth; pain of the teeth, as a sequela of gout or rheumatism.

2. *Odont-algia* (ἄλγος, pain). Tooth-ache; pain of the teeth. Remedies for the tooth-ache are called *odontalgics;* but as *odontalgia* means literally tooth-ache, the remedy, if any, should be called *ant*-odontalgic.

3. *Odontiasis* (ὀδοντιάω, to cut teeth, to suffer therefrom). Dentition, or the cutting of teeth. *Odontogeny* is a term employed to denote the generation or mode of development of the teeth.

4. *Odonto-ides* (ὀδοντοειδής, sc. ἀπόφυσις). The tooth-shaped offshoot, *processus dentatus*, or process of the dentata or second cervical vertebra.

5. *Odonto-blasts* (βλαστάνω, to bud). Columnar cells forming the superficial layer of the dental pulp, and sending processes into the dentinal tubules; the dentine is produced by the agency of the odonto-blasts.

6. *Odonto-logy* (γόγος, an account). The science of the teeth; an account of the structure and development of the teeth.

7. *Odontomes*. Small ivory exostoses originating in connection with the teeth.

O'DWYER'S METHOD. A method of treating obstruction to the entry of air through the larynx by introducing thereinto a tube, which is worn continuously.

O'DYL. A so-called new "imponderable or influence," said to be developed by magnets, crystals, the human body, heat, electricity, chemical action, and the whole material universe. The *odylic force* is said to give rise to luminous phenomena, visible to certain sensitive persons only. See *-Od*.

ODYNE', -ODY'NIA (ὀδύνη, pain). A termination denoting *pain*, as in gastr-*odynia*, pain of the stomach, &c. The termination *-algia* (ἄλγος, pain) is synonymous: *gastr-algia* means pain of the stomach.

Œ'COID (οἶκος, a house). That portion of the red corpuscle which remains after the extrusion of the red colouring matter. According to the modern ideas of the structure of cells the Œcoid corresponds to the spongio-plasm and the Zöoid to the hyalo-plasm. See *Zooid*.

Œ'DEMA (οἴδημα, from οἰδέω, to swell). Literally, a swelling of any kind; but now confined to a swelling of a dropsical nature, situated in the subcutaneous areolar tissue, and commonly called watery swelling or puffing. The affection, when extensive, and accompanied with a general drop-

sical tendency, is termed *anasarca*. By *œdema glottidis*, or œdema of the glottis, is denoted an affection otherwise called hydrops glottidis and œdematous or submucous laryngitis.

ŒNANTHE CROCATA. An umbelliferous plant, the root of which somewhat resembles that of a parsnip, for which it has been mistaken with fatal results.

ŒNA'NTHIC ACID (*οἶνος*, wine, *ἄνθος*, a flower). This acid, in combination with oxide of ethyl forming *œnanthic ether*, is found in grape wine, to which it gives its characteristic odour. *Œnanthol*, or œnanthylic aldehyd, is found in the products of the destructive distillation of castor oil.

ŒSO'PHAGUS (*οἰσοφάγος*, from *οἴω*, *οἴσω*, to carry, *φάγω*, to eat). The carrier of food ; the gullet ; a musculo - membranous canal, extending from the lower part of the pharynx to the superior orifice of the stomach.

1. *Œsophageal cords.* Two elongated cords, formed of the pneumogastric nerves, which descend along the œsophagus.

2. *Œsophageal glands.* A name sometimes given to the mucous follicles of the œsophagus.

3. *Œsophagism.* A nervous affection of the œsophagus, resembling that occasioned by spasmodic *stricture* of the organ, and characterized by the patient's delusion of some hard substance's sticking in the gullet.

4. *Œsophagitis.* Angina œsophagea ; dysphagia inflammatoria ; inflammatio gulæ. Inflammation of the œsophagus.

5. *Œsophago-tomy* (*τομή*, section). The operation of cutting into the œsophagus, for the purpose of extracting any foreign body.

6. *Œsophago-stomy* (*στόμα*, a mouth). An operation which bears the same relation to *œsophagotomy* as does *gastrostomy* to *gastrotomy*.

ŒSTRUS (*οἶστρος*). The Breeze, or Gad-fly, the larvæ of which, called *bots*, are found convoluted in the mucus and fæces of man, but more generally in those of the horse.

OFFICIAL and OFFICINAL. These terms are used in pharmacy, sometimes confusedly. 1. *Official* (derived from *officium*, contracted from *opificium*, a working or work) denotes, with reference to title or mode of preparation, whatever emanates from a legally constituted and recognized authority. 2. *Officinal* (derived from *officina*, contracted from *opificina*, a workshop) denotes whatever is prepared according to the private judgment of a manufacturer and issued under the sanction of his *officina* or workshop. For years Mr. Sachact's liquor bismuthi was an *officinal* remedy ; since the production of the British Pharmacopœia it has become *official*.

OFFSET. *Propagulum.* A short branch of certain herbaceous plants, which is terminated by a tuft of leaves, and is capable of taking root when separated from the parent-plant, as in House-leek. It differs from the *runner* in not branching again.

OGSTON'S OPERATION. An operation for remedying the deformity in genu vulgum ; the internal condyle of the femur is detached subcutaneously by means of a saw, and the leg then forcibly adducted and retained in position by a splint.

OHM'S LAW. A law for estimating the value of any arrangement for the generation of an electric current. It states that *the strength of the current is directly*

proportional to the whole electromotive force in operation, and inversely proportional to the sum of the resistances in the circuit. An Ohm is the standard unit for measuring the resistance in any conductor to the passage of an electric current.

-OID. A suffix of many words denoting *likeness*, as in adenoïd, gland-like. It should not be confounded with the suffix *-odes*, which signifies *fulness*. See *Hæmatodes*.

OI'DIUM ABORTIFA'CIENS (ᾠόν, an egg, εἶδος, likeness). A mucedinous fungus, supposed to be the same as the *ergot-mould*. This substance has recently been referred to the genus *hymenula* and species *clavus*.

Oidium albicans, or *Oidium lactis* of Fresenius. Thrush-fungus; a fungus of which the filaments and spores are said to be found in the membranous secretion of *aphthæ*, and on certain mucous and cutaneous surfaces. It is always present in lactic acid, and is said by Hallier to be a modified form of penicillium glaucum.

OIL (*oleum*, from *olea*, the olive). The designation of a number of unctuous liquors, which give a greasy stain to paper. These have been divided into the fixed oils and the volatile oils.

1. *Fixed Oils.* These are comparatively fixed in the fire, and give a permanently greasy stain to paper. The term *philosopher's oil* was formerly given to them when acrid and empyreumatic; and *oil of brick*, from their being sometimes obtained in this state, by steeping hot brick in oil, and submitting it to distillation. They are vegetable or animal—

a. Vegetable Oils; obtained from vegetables by expression with or without heat: in the latter case they are termed *cold-drawn*. Some of them lose their limpidity on exposure to the air, and are hence called *drying oils*.

b. Animal Oils; obtained from animals, by boiling, and generally known by the name of *boiled oils*. They are *solid* or *fluid*.

2. *Volatile Oils.* These are so called from their evaporating, or flying off, when exposed to the air; they are also called *essential*, from their constituting the chief ingredient, or *essence*, of the vegetable from which they are obtained; the other parts being considered as a useless *caput mortuum*.

OIL-NUTS. The fruits of *Calophyllum inophyllum*, imported from the Mauritius. They consist of the hard woody endocarps.

OIL OF SPIKENARD. Grass-oil of Namur; a volatile oil, yielded by the *Andropogon calamus aromaticus*. It is not the spikenard of the Ancients, which is said to be the *Nardostachys Jatamansi*. The name oil of spikenard is, therefore, incorrect.

OIL OF VITRIOL. An old name of the Nordhausen or fuming sulphuric acid, derived from its being prepared from sulphate of iron, or green vitriol. See *Vitriol*.

OIL OF WINE. *Heavy oil of wine*, or etherole, is a fragrant liquid produced in the preparation of ether and of olefiant gas. From this, when decomposed by potash, *light oil of wine* rises, containing hydro-carbons of the olefiant gas series.

OINOMA'NIA, ŒNOMANIA (οἶνος, wine, μανία, madness). A variety of acute alcoholism, occurring in great measure from the excessive use of alcoholic liquors, but being, in truth, rather a

variety of constitutional insanity than of alcoholic disease.

-OLE, -OL. A termination applied, in chemical nomenclature, to certain neutral carbo-hydrogens, as benz*ole*, œnanth*ol*, &c.

OLEA EUROPÆA. The European Olive, the products of which are a resiniform exudation, called *lecca-gum ;* and a drupaceous fruit, which in the unripe state constitutes the *olive* of commerce, and in the ripe state yields *olive-oil.*

OLE'CRANON (ὠλένη, the ulna, κρᾶνον, the head). The large *apophysis*, constituting the elbow, or head of the ulna.

OLEFI'ANT GAS (*oleum*, oil, *fieri*, to become). A hydro-carbon found among the products of the action of heat upon coal and other substances rich in carbon. Its name is derived from its property of forming an *oily* liquid with chlorine and bromine. It is known also as *ethylene*, *bicarburetted hydrogen*, and *heavy carburetted hydrogen.*

O'LEIC ACID (*oleum*, oil). An acid forming the essential part of all *drying* oils, and the fluid part of nearly all fats. Commercial oleic acid is a residuary product in the manufacture of stearin candles, and is commonly called "red oil." See *Stearic Acid.*

Olein or *elain.* One of the two oils, of different degrees of fusibility, found in expressed oils and fats. The less fusible is *stearin ;* the more fusible, *elain*, subsequently called *olein.*

OLEO-MARGARINE (*oleum*, oil, *margarine*). *Butterine.* An artificial substitute for butter made from various animal fats.

O'LEO-PHO'SPHORIC ACID. An oily matter, contained in the human brain, chiefly in combination with soda. It is said to be also present in the yolk of egg.

OLEORESI'NA. Preparations consisting of oils, either fixed or volatile, holding resin and sometimes other active matter in solution.

OLEO-RESINS. Native compounds of volatile oil and resin, the proper juices of coniferous and other plants.

OLEO-RICINIC ACID. An acid procured by distillation from castor-oil, together with the ricinic and stearo-ricinic acids.

OLEOSA'CCHARUM (*oleum*, oil, *saccharum*, sugar). The name given to a mixture of oil and sugar incorporated with each other, to render the oil more easily diffusible in watery liquors.

O'LERA. Plural of *olus*, a pot-herb. A class of alliaceous and cruciferous plants, yielding the allyl-oils, and constituting the "officinal volatile pungent stimuli" of Dr. Duncan.

O'LEUM (*olea*, the olive). Oil ; an unctuous liquid, animal or vegetable. See *Oil.*

1. *Oleum animale.* Animal oil ; an empyreumatic oil, obtained by distillation from animal substances, and called *Dippel's oil.*

2. *Oleum œthereum.* Æthereal oil, or *oil of wine*, used as an ingredient in the compound spirit of ether.

3. *Oleum sulphuratum.* Sulphuretted oil, formerly termed simple balsam of sulphur.

4. *Oleum e vitellis.* Oil of eggs ; obtained by boiling the yolks, and then submitting them to pressure ; fifty eggs yield about 5 oz. of oil. It is used on the Continent for *killing* mercury.

5. *Oleum vivum.* A name given by some Latin writers to bitumen, when in a fluid state. See *Bitumen.*

6. *Oleum bubulum.* Neat's-foot oil.

OLFA'CTORY (*olfacere*, to smell). Belonging to the smell; the name of the first pair of cerebral nerves; these are pale flat fibres, without any distinction into axis, cylinder, and contents, but with nuclei set at intervals along their length.

OLFA'CTUS (*olfacere*, to smell). The sense of smell, or the act of smelling; and, by metonymy, the olfactory organ.

OLI'BANUM. A gum-resin, the produce of the *Boswellia serrata*. It has been supposed to be the *thus*, or frankincense of the Ancients.

O'LIGO- (ὀλίγος, little, few). A term used in Greek compounds, to denote that the number of anything is small, not indefinite. It is contrasted by the prefix *poly-* (πολύς, many), signifying that the number is large and not definite; thus we have *oligo*-spermous and *poly*-spermous fruits.

Oligo-hæmia (αἷμα, blood). *Oligæmia*. Poverty, thinness, or deficiency of the blood, also called spanæmia. *Olig-uria* (οὐρέω, to make water) is deficiency of the urinary secretion.

OLIVARIS (*oliva*, an olive). Resembling an olive; hence, the term *corpora olivaria* denotes two olive-shaped eminences of the medulla oblongata; *olivary bougie*, a bougie the end of which is bulbous; *olivary process*, a process of bone immediately in front of the *sella turcica*, and on which the optic commissure rests.

OLIVE-OIL. *Olivæ oleum*. The oil expressed from the ripe fruit of the *Olea Europæa*, or European Olive. This oil, when purified and rendered limpid, is called by watchmakers, *old oil*.

OLOPHLY'CTIS (ὁλοφλυκτίς, an entire φλυκτίς, or pimple). The name given by Alibert to the small bulla of *herpes*.

OMASUM. The third stomach of Ruminants; it is also called *Psalterium* and *Manyplies* from the many folds of its mucous membrane.

OME'NTUM (contr. of *opimentum*, from *opimus*, plump). *Epiploon*. The caul or epiploon; a fold or reflexion of the peritoneum. There are four separate omenta, viz. — 1. The *gastro-hepatic*, or *smaller* omentum, surrounding the liver, and passing to the stomach; 2. The *gastro-colic*, or *great* omentum, surrounding the stomach, and returning to the transverse colon; 3. The *colic* omentum, surrounding the transverse colon, and passing backward to the vertebral column; and 4. The *gastro-splenic* omentum, connecting the spleen with the stomach.

OMO- (ὦμος, the shoulder with the upper arm; Lat. *humerus*). Words compounded with this term belong to muscles attached to the scapula; thus *omo-hyoïdeus* is the name of a muscle which arises from the shoulder, and is inserted into the os hyoïdes. It depresses that bone and the lower jaw.

1. *Om-agra* (ἄγρα, a seizure). Gout of the shoulder; pain of the shoulder. See *Agra*.

2. *Omo-plata* (ὠμοπλάτη, the shoulder-blade; *scapula*, Lat.). A name of the scapula, or shoulder-blade.

O'MPHALOCELE (ὀμφαλός, umbilicus, κήλη, a tumor). A rupture or hernia at the umbilicus.

OMPHALO'DIUM (ὀμφαλός, the umbilicus). A term applied by Turpin to the centre of the hilum of the seed, through which the nutrient vessels pass to the embryo.

OMPHALO-MESENTERIC. *Omphalo-Mesera'ic*

(ὀμφαλος, the umbilicus, μεσέραιον = μεσεντέριον, the mesentery). The name of the vessels which, at an early period of uterine life, are seen to pass from the umbilicus to the mesentery. They are the first-developed vessels of the germ.

OMPHALO-TO'MIA (ὀμφαλος, the umbilicus, τομή, section). The separation of the umbilical cord or navel-string.

ONCO'TOMY (ὄγκος, a tumor, τέμνειν, to cut). The opening of an abscess with a cutting instrument, or the removal of a tumor.—*Dunglison.*

ONEIRODY'NIA (ὄνειρος, a dream, ὀδύνη, pain). Disturbed imagination during sleep, comprehending *night-mare* and *somnambulism.*

ONTOG'ENESIS (ὄντα, things actually existing, γένεσις, creation). The history of individual development, from the cell-germ to the perfect form. See *Phylogeny.*

ONY'CHIA (ὄνυξ, the nail). Inflammation of the matrix of the nail, sometimes extending to the immediately surrounding soft parts. *Onychia maligna* is a severe form of the disease, beginning in the follicle of the nail, and sometimes affecting the periosteum and bone.

ONYCHO-GRYPHOSIS (ὄνυξ, a nail, gen. ὄνυχος ; γρυπος, curved). A much-curved (longitudinally and laterally) overgrown nail.

ONYCHO-MYCO'SIS (ὄνυξ, ὄνυχος, a nail, μύκης, a fungus). *Onychia parasitica.* A parasitic disease of the nail. The fungus has been described as tricophyton, mucor, mucedo, &c. See *Onychia.*

ONYX (ὄνυξ, the nail). *Unguis ; keratitis suppurans.* A small collection of pus in the anterior chamber of the aqueous humor, so named from its being shaped like a nail. Some denote, by this term, the existence of pus between the layers of the cornea, resembling the white mark at the root of the nail. See *Hypopyum.*

ONY'XIS (ὄνυξ, the nail). *Aduncitas unguium.* The growing of the nail ; pressure of the margin of the nail into the flesh.

OOPHORE'CTOMY (ὠοφόρον, ovarium, ἐκτομή, excision). Excision of the ovary ; a classical substitute for the unclassical term *ovariotomy.*

OOPHORI'TIS (ὠοφόρος, egg-bearing, and *-itis,* denoting inflammation). Inflammation of the ovarium.

OPA'CITY (*opacitas,* impermeability to light, from *opacus,* opaque). Popularly, *film.* Any change which affects the transparency of the cornea, from a slight film to an intense whiteness, like that of marble or chalk. Opacities are distinguished into *leucoma* or *albugo,* the denser form ; *nebula,* or haziness, the slighter form ; and *macula,* a small patch or speck.

OPEN ÆSTIVATION. A plan of æstivation in which the pieces grow quite apart, neither overlapping nor touching, as in the petals of mignonette.

OPERA'TION. Any exercise of the surgical art performed by the hand, or by the assistance of instruments. It is termed *simple,* when one kind of operation only is required, as incision, &c. ; *complicated,* when it consists of more than one kind, as in the operation for cataract, requiring incision, extraction, &c.

OPE'RCULUM (*operire,* to shut up). In Botany, a cover or lid ; a term applied to the *lid-like* extremity of the pitcher-like leaf of Nepenthes and Sarracenia ; also to the *lid* which closes the sporangium of mosses, the calyx of Eucalyptus, &c.

It is also applied to the horny

plate found on the foot of some Mollusca, and used for closing the aperture of the shell.

Operculum insulæ. That portion of the cortex of the brain which lies between the two limbs of the Sylvian fissure, and is formed of the lower portion of the central convolutions with the adjacent part of the precentral convolutions. It covers the island of Reil.

O'PHIASIS (*ὀφίασις*, a bald place on the head, of serpentine or winding form). A term applied by Celsus to a variety of *Area*, which spreads in a *serpentine* form round both sides of the head from the occiput; a variety of *alopecia areata*.

OPHIO'STOMA (*ὄφις*, a serpent, *στόμα*, a mouth). A genus of intestinal worms, having their mouths furnished with two lips; one species has been found in the human subject.

OPHRYON (*ὀφρύς*, the eye-brow). The central point of the glabella.

OPHTHA'LMIA (*ὀφθαλμία*, a disease of the eyes accompanied by the discharge of humors; Lat. *lippitudo*). A general term for inflammation of the eye-ball, but popularly, though incorrectly, applied to inflammation of the conjunctiva, or *conjunctivitis*.

Ophthalmia neonatorum is the purulent conjunctivitis of new-born infants.

OPHTHA'LMIA TARSI. *Blepharophthalmia.* Inflammation of the palpebral conjunctiva and edge of the eye-lids. When attended with much irritation, it is sometimes termed *tinea ciliaris*, or *tinea palpebrarum*, or *psorophthalmia*.

OPHTHALM-ODY'NIA (*ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, *ὀδύνη*, pain). Pain of the eye, producing a sensation as if the ball were forcibly compressed. Neuralgia of the orbit.

OPHTHALMO'LOGY (*ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, *λογός*, description). A description of the eye; a description of the diseases of the eye and its appendages. *Ophthalmography* (*γράφω*, to delineate) is an anatomical description of the eye.

OPHTHALMO'METER (*ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, *μέτρον*, a measure). An instrument for measuring the curvature of the cornea and the depth of the anterior and the posterior chamber of the eye.

OPHTHALMO-PLE'GIA (*ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, *πλήσσω*, to strike). Paralysis of one or more of the muscles of the eye; a local complication of amaurosis. *Ophthalmoplegia externa*, paralysis of all the external muscles of the eye-ball. *Ophthalmoplegia interna*, paralysis of all the internal muscles of the eye-ball, viz., of the ciliary muscle and of the dilator and sphincter muscles of the iris.

OPHTHALMO-PTO'SIS (*ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, *πτῶσις*, prolapsus). Prolapsus of the globe of the eye. This term is applied by Beer, when the displacement is caused by division of the nerves and muscles of the orbit, or by paralysis of the latter.

OPHTHA'LMO-SCOPE (*ὀφθαλμός*, the eye, *σκοπέω*, to view). An instrument for viewing the interior of the eye.

Ophthalmoscopy is the examination of the eye with the ophthalmoscope.

OPIANE. *Narcotin.* A substance procured from opium, and named *salt of Derosne* from its discoverer. *Opianyl* is a substance identical with *meconin*, which exists naturally in opium.

O'PIATE (*opiatum*, sc. *medicamentum*). An anodyne; a medicine which acts like opium in producing sleep, &c.

OPIO'PHAGISM (*ὄπιον*, opium,

φαγεῖν, to eat). Opium-eating; the psychology of opium-eating.

OPIS'THION (ὄπισθεν, behind). The median point of the posterior margin of the foramen magnum.

OPISTHOTIC CENTRE (ὄπισθεν, behind, οὖς, gen. ὠτός, the ear). One of the centres of ossification for the petro-mastoid portion of the temporal bone; from it are formed the lower part of the petrous bone, the fenestra rotunda, and half of the fenestra ovalis. See *Pro-otic* and *Epi-otic*.

OPISTHO'TONOS (ὄπισθεν, backwards, τείνω, to bend). Tetanus of the extensor muscles, the body being rigidly bent backwards, so as to form a complete arch. (The substantive term is ὀπισθοτονία, or tetanic recurvation, Pliny's *dolor inflexibilis;* opposed to ἐμπροσθοτονία, or tetanic procurvation.) See *Emprosthotonos*.

OPIUM. The juice, inspissated by spontaneous evaporation, obtained by incision from the unripe capsules of *Papaver somniferum*, or White Poppy, grown in Asia Minor. The term opium is probably derived from *afioun*, the name given to the dried juice in the East. By some writers it is referred to the Greek ὀπος, juice.

OPOBA'LSAMUM. Balsam of Mecca; the most valued of all the balsams, yielded by Protium Gileadense.

OPOCA'LPASUM. A gum yielded by *Acacia gummifera*, called also Inga sassa. It is the so-called myrrh of Abyssinia, and is probably a variety of the gum of Bassora or Bagdad.

OPODE'LDOC. A solution of soap in alcohol, with the addition of camphor and volatile oils. The term was introduced by Paracelsus, but the meaning is, like that of many of his terms, quite obscure.

OPO'PANAX. A fetid gum-resin, formed of the milky juice which exudes from the wounded stalk or root of the *Opopanax chironum*, a plant of the order Umbelliferæ. It occurs in *tears*, or in *masses* called *placentæ*.

OPPILA'TION (*oppilare*, to close up). Obstruction; the closing of a cavity by adhesion of its parietes. The term *oppilatives* has been applied to remedies which close the pores.

OPPO'NENS PO'LLICIS. A muscle which arises from the annular ligament of the wrist, &c., and is inserted into the thumb. It brings the thumb inwards, so as to *oppose* the fingers.

Opponens minimi digiti. A muscle which moves the fifth metacarpal bone forwards and outwards, and thus increases the concavity of the palm of the hand.

-OPS, -OPSIA, -OPIA, -OPTIC (ὤψ, the eye, ὄψις, the act of seeing, ὀπτικός, belonging to the sight; from ὄπτομαι, to see). These suffixes relate to the eye and vision, as in anchil-*ops*, phot-*opsia*, my-*opia*, &c.

OPTIC (ὄπταμαι, to see). Belonging to the sight; a term applied to the second pair of nerves, to two *thalami* of the brain, &c. The *optic disc* is the termination of the optic nerve, as it enters the sclerotica.

Optic nerve. This nerve, the root of which is within the brain, leaves the skull by a hole at the back of the orbit, and enters the back of the globe of the eye, not in the middle, but on the inner, or nasal, side of the centre.

OPTICS (ὄπτομαι, to see). That branch of natural philosophy which treats of the properties of *light* and *vision*. It is distinguished into *optics*, properly so-called, which treats of *direct*

vision; *catoptrics*, which treats of *reflected* light; and *dioptrics*, which treats of *refracted* light.

OPTO'METER (ὄπτομαι, to see, μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for testing the relative sight of patients who cannot read without the assistance of glasses.

OPTOTYPI (ὄπτομαι, to see, τύπος, a blow, a type). Letters and words for determining the acuteness of vision.

ORA SERRA'TA. The *serrated border* of the retina lying just behind the posterior edge of the ciliary processes.

ORANGE-PEAS. The young unripe fruit of the *Citrus Aurantium*, or Sweet Orange. See *Issue-peas*.

ORANGE-SKIN. An orange hue of the skin, chiefly observed in newly-born infants, and improperly termed *ephelis lutea* by Sauvages.

ORBICULA'RE OS (*orbiculus*, a little orb). *Os lenteculare*. The small *orbed* bone of the ear, articulating with the head of the stapes; it is only in childhood that it exists as a separate bone.

ORBICULA'RIS. Orbicular; having a spherical or circular form. The name of several muscles, viz.:—

1. *Orbicularis oris*, a muscle constituting the substance of the lips, and often termed *constrictor oris*, *sphincter*, or *osculator*. It has been considered as consisting of two semi-circular muscles, called the *semi-orbicularis superior* and *inferior*. The *nasalis labii superioris* is a small slip of this muscle, sometimes extending to the tip of the nose.

2. *Orbicularis palpebrarum*, a muscle arising from the outer edge of the orbital process, and inserted into the nasal process of the superior maxillary bone. It shuts the eye.

3. *Orbicularis urethræ*, vel *sphincter urethræ*. A term proposed by Ellis for the layer of muscular fibres spread upon the membranous portion of the urethra.

ORBI'CULUS CILIA'RIS. *Annulus* or *circulus ciliaris*. The white circle formed by the ciliary muscle, marking the distinction between the choroid and iris. A similar circle defines the boundary of the cornea.

ORBIT (*orbita*, an orbit, a track). The cavity under the forehead, in which the eye is fixed. The angles of the orbit are called *canthi*.

Orbital or *temporo-malar nerve*. A branch of the superior maxillary nerve, given off in the spheno-maxillary fossa.

O'RBITO-SPHE'NOID. The name of two bones [the lesser wings of the sphenoid] in the human skull, constituting the "neurapophyses" of the frontal vertebra, viewed in relation to the archetype vertebrate skeleton.

ORCHE'LLA. Dyers' Orchil. The *Roccella tinctoria*, a lichenous plant, yielding *orchil* or *archil*.

1. *Orcin*. A colourless substance, obtained from *Lichen dealbatus*, assuming a deep violet colour when exposed to the joint action of ammonia and air, owing to the formation of *orcein*.

2. *Orcein*. A red colouring principle found in archil, and referred by Dr. Kane to a mixture of two substances, differing in their proportion with the age of the archil; these he calls *alpha-orcein* and *beta-orcein*, the latter being produced by oxidation of the former.

3. *Orchil-liquor*. The name of two liquid or thin pulpy substances

procured from the lichen Orchella. They are called the *blue* and the *red;* but they differ merely in the degree of their red tint.

4. *Orcein-manna.* A sweet substance existing in certain species of lichen, and regarded by Robiquet as a variety of manna.

O'RCHIS (ὄρχις). The testis. Hence the term *mon-orchid* denotes a person possessed of only one testis.

1. *Orchitis.* Inflammation of the testis; a term adopted by Mason Good, as more appropriate than the unmeaning name *hernia humoralis.*

2. *Orcho-pexy* (πήγνυμι, to make fast). *Orchito-pexy.* The operation of fixing in the scrotum an undescended testicle.

3. *Orcho-tomy* (τομή, section). Castration; the operation of extirpating one or both of the testes.

ORCHIS MA'SCULA. The Male Orchis, a plant, from the tubers of which is prepared a substance called *salep,* remarkable as the source of *bassorine.*

ORDER. 1. A term in biology denoting a group of *families* related to one another by structural characters common to all. 2. In phrenology it denotes a love of physical arrangement; its organ is placed by phrenologists above the eye-brow, between those of Colouring and Calculation. 3. In botany, the term *order* is used synonymously with family and tribe.

ORES. The mineral bodies from which metals are extracted. These are termed *sulphurets* or *sulphides,* when combined with sulphur; *oxides,* when combined with oxygen.

-ORE'XIA (ὄρεξις, appetite, from ὀρέγω, ὀρέξω, to extend). A termination denoting appetite, or desire, as in an-*orexia,* want of appetite; dys-*orexia,* depraved appetite, &c.

O'REXIN (ὄρεξις, appetite). The hydrochlorate (phenyldihydroquinazoline) is a soluble salt with a bitter taste; it is said to aid digestion and stimulate appetite.

ORGAN (ὄργανον, an instrument). A part which has a determinate office in the animal economy, as the heart in circulation, the lung in respiration, &c.

OR'GANIC and INORGA'NIC. Terms used for the classification of compound substances, though it is impossible strictly to define the limits of each class. *Organic substances* are produced by the operation of animal or vegetable life, as starch, sugar, &c. *Inorganic substances* are obtained from the mineral world, without the operation of life, as salt, alum, &c. See *Analysis, Organic,* and *Bases, Organic.*

ORGA'NIC ATTRACTION. A term applied to the phenomenon by which blood is attracted into parts which are capable of erection, and are, at the same time, in a state of excitement.

ORGANIC DISEASE. Disease which is due to an impairment of the structure of any part of the body.

ORGA'NIC FORCE. A term applied to that power which resides in organized bodies, on which the existence of each part depends, and which has the property of generating from organic matter the individual organs necessary to the whole. It exists already in the germ, and creates in it the essential parts of the future animal. The germ is *potentially* the whole animal; during the development of the germ, the essential parts which constitute the *actual* whole

are produced. The result of the union of the organic creative power and organic matter is called *organism*, or the organized state.

ORGA'NIC MOLECULES. A term applied by Spallanzani to certain floating bodies supposed to exist in the male semen, and which he regarded as primordial monads of peculiar activity, existing through all nature, and constituting the nutrient elements of living matter. These are the *animalcules*, or *homuncular tadpoles*, of Leewenhoeck, the *vital germs* of Darwin, &c.

ORGA'NIC RADICALS. A term synonymous with Compound radicals. See *Radical, Compound.*

ORGANISMAL and ORGANIC. Dr. G. Wilson distinguishes the ever-present elements of plants and animals as *organismal* rather than *organic;* because, on the one hand, the whole of the elements found in living structures are also found in inorganic masses; and, on the other hand, many organic substances, as cacodyl, stibiomethyl, and zinc-ethyl, contain respectively arsenic, antimony, and zinc, which are not normal constituents of plants or animals, and, unless in the smallest quantities, are deadly to all of them.

ORGANIZATION. A term applied to a system, composed of several definite parts or "organs," each of which has its proper function, but all conduce to the existence of the entire system. "Man," says Sir W. Hamilton, "is not an *organism;* he is an intelligence served by organs."

ORGANOLOGY OF PLANTS (ὄργανον, an organ, λόγος, an account). That branch of Botany which includes the general phenomena of the entire life of the plant, the investigation of the relations which animals bear to plants, and of the part which plants take in the great changes which are going on on the surface of the earth.

ORGANO-METALLIC BODIES. A numerous family of chemical compounds in which compound organic radicals, as methyl, ethyl, &c., are united with metals, in a manner analogous to that in which the elementary radical chlorine is combined with sodium and zinc, in sea-salt and chloride of zinc.

ORGANON ADAMANTINÆ. Purkinge's term for the "enamel-organ" of the developing tooth.

ORGA'SMUS (ὀργάω, to desire vehemently). Orgasm; a term denoting evanescent congestive phenomena, which manifest themselves in one or in several organs at once.

ORIENTATION (*oriens*, the part where the sun rises). The recognition of the cardinal points of the compass; in chemistry it is applied to the relative positions of the different elements or radicals which replace the hydrogen atoms in the benzene nucleus. See *Ortho-*, *Meta-*, and *Para-*. In optics it applies to the power of seeing clearly various lines radiating from a centre.

ORIFI'CIUM (*os*, a mouth, *facere*, to make). An orifice; a mouth or entrance to any cavity of the body; hence *orificium vaginæ*, that part of the pudendum which is below the level of the urethra.

ORIGANUM VULGARE. Marjoram; a labiate plant, yielding *oil of thyme*, which, mixed with olive oil, forms a stimulating liniment.

O'RIGIN (*origo*). That from which anything primarily proceeds, as the *head* of a muscle.

The other extremity, or *tail*, is generally termed its *insertion*.

O'RPIMENT (*auri pigmentum*). The name usually given to yellow sulphide of arsenic, or sulpharsenious acid; it is the colouring principle of the paint called *king's yellow*.

O'RSEDEW. *Mannheim*, or *Dutch Gold*. An inferior sort of gold-leaf, prepared of copper and zinc, sometimes called *leaf-brass*, and principally manufactured at Mannheim.

ORSE'LLIC ACID. One of the lichen-acids, produced by Roccella tinctoria and Lecanora tartarea, but derived immediately from lecanoric acid.

ORTHO- (ὀρθός, straight, in Latin, *rectus;* in height, *upright, standing;* in line, *straight, straightforward*, opposed to crooked).

1. *Ortho-gnathous skull* (γνάθος, the jaw). That form of skull in which the bones of the front of the head are placed *straightly* above the jaws, or do not recede backward from them. See *Prognathous skull*.

2. *Ortho-pædia* (παιδεία, the rearing of children). A term applied to the rearing of the human body, with reference to the prevention or cure of physical deformity. But the term denotes *mental culture*, without reference to medical or surgical treatment.

3. *Ortho-praxy*. A term introduced by Mr. H. Bigg, and applied to the "mechanical treatment of deformities, debilities, and deficiencies of the human frame." But the verb ορθοπραγέω means, to *act uprightly*, and relates to *ethics* rather than to mechanics.

4. *Ortho-pnœa* (πνέω, to breathe). An affection of the breathing, such as cardiac dyspnœa, in which the patient is obliged to maintain the erect position.

5. *Ortho-spermous* (σπέρμα, a seed). A term applied to seeds which are erect, as distinguished from campylo-spermous and cœlospermous seeds.

6. *Ortho-tropal* (τρέπω, to turn). *Orthotropous*. 1. That which is *straight*, and has the same direction as the body to which it belongs, as applied to the *embryo* of the seed, when its radicle coincides with the hilum; the embryo is then erect with respect to the seed, as in the apple, &c. 2. The term is also applied by Mirbel to the axis of the *ovule* in plants, when it is rectilinear, the foramen being at the extremity most remote from the hilum, as in cistus, urtica, &c.

ORTHO-, META-, PARA-. These are the prefixes which are used to distinguish the three classes of the bisubstitution products of benzene, as *ortho*-dibromobenzene, *meta*-dibromobenzene, and *para*-dibromobenzene. According to Kekulé's hypothesis of the constitution of the benzene nucleus, *ortho-*, *meta-*, and *para*-compounds are those in which the substituting elements or radicals are attached respectively to carbon atoms which are united to each other directly, by means of one intervening carbon atom, or by means of two intervening carbon atoms.

OS (ORIS). A mouth; a passage or entrance into any place.

1. *Os internum*. The os uteri, or orifice of the uterus; also called *os tincæ*, or the tench's mouth.

2. *Os externum*. The entrance of the vagina; so named to distinguish it from the *os internum*, or orifice of the uterus.

OS (OSSIS). A bone; a portion

of the skeleton, constituting a *passive* organ of locomotion, as distinguished from a muscle, or *active* organ of this faculty. See *Cavities of Bones.*

1. *Ossa longa*, vel *cylindrica.* The long or cylindrical bones, occurring in the limbs. Their middle part is called the *body* or *diaphysis*, and their centre is traversed by a cylindrical cavity, called the *medullary canal.*

2. *Ossa lata*, vel *plana.* The flat or broad bones, which protect important viscera, or form the walls of certain cavities, as those of the cranium.

3. *Ossa crassa.* The short bones, generally of a globular, tetrahedral, cuboidal, cuneiform, or polyhedral form, and occurring in the tarsus, the carpus, and the vertebral column.

4. *Processes of Bones.* The name given to certain eminences by which the surface of bones is frequently surmounted. The following is an enumeration of the different kinds of processes, together with their peculiar characters :—

α. Processes which belong to the movable articulations are termed *heads*, when they are nearly hemispherical ; and *condyles*, when they are broader in one direction than in the others.

β. Processes which belong to the immovable articulations are termed *serræ* or *dentations*, as in the bones of the cranium ; *roots*, as in the teeth ; and *ridges*, as in those articulations called *schindyleses.*

γ. Processes which serve for the insertion of fibrous organs, whose points of attachment they multiply, are termed—

(1) According to their general form : *impressions* or irregular eminences, not much elevated, but rather broad and formed of a great number of small tubercles placed very close together, and separated by slight depressions ; *lines*, or unequal eminences, long, but not very prominent ; *crests*, or eminences resembling lines, but broader and more prominent ; *prominences*, when rounded, broad, and smooth ; and *tuberosities*, when rounded and rough.

(2) After the bodies to which they have been compared : *spinous processes*, of the form of a spine ; *styloid*, resembling a style or pen ; *coracoid*, like a crow's beak ; *odontoid*, like a tooth ; and *mastoid*, like a nipple.

(3) According to their uses : *trochanters*, or those which are subservient to the act of turning ; and *orbital*, belonging to the orbit, &c.

(4) According to their direction and relative situation ; *ascending processes*, *vertical*, *transverse*, *superior*, &c.

δ. Processes which serve for the reflexion of certain tendons which deviate from their original direction are termed *processes of reflexion.*

ε. Processes which correspond to cavities existing on the surface of some organs are called *processes of impression.*

5. *Membrane of bones.* A dense fibrous membrane, surrounding the bones in their fresh state, except at the surfaces by which they are articulated to each other ; on the skull it is called *pericranium ;* on the cartilages, *perichondrium* ; on the bones in general, *periosteum.* See *Cavities of Bones.*

OS CORDIS. The bony ring

which in some animals surrounds the valvular openings of the heart.

O'SCHEOCELE (ὄσχεον, the scrotum, κήλη, a tumor). A hernia which has descended into the scrotum.

OSCILLA'TION (*oscillum*, an image hung on ropes, and swung up and down in the air). A term applied by Boerhaave to muscular irritability. See *Irritability*.

1. *Oscillation of the iris.* A term applied to the alternate contraction and dilatation (hippus pupillæ), as well as to trembling, of the iris, or to its motion from before backwards, and *vice versâ*, sometimes called *irido-donesis*, from δονέω, to quiver.

2. *Oscillating anther.* Versatile anther; an anther which swings backwards and forwards, from being nicely balanced by its middle.

OSCILLATO'RIA. *Oscillaria.* A filamentous Algaceous plant, interesting to the physiologist, as exhibiting the first traces of organic contractility in its simplest condition.

OSCITA'NCY (*oscitare*, to gape, from *os ciere*, to stretch the mouth). *Oscitation.* Yawning, or gaping; drowsiness.

OSCULA'TOR (*osculari*, to kiss). A name given to the *orbicularis oris*, or muscle forming the substance of the lips.

O'SMAZOME (ὀσμή, odour, ζωμός, broth). *Alcoholic extract of meat.* An alcoholic extract obtained from muscular fibre, brain, &c., having the taste and smell of broth. It contains a peculiar substance named, by Chevreul, *creatin*, from κρέας, flesh, together with *creatinin* and *sarcosin*.

OSMIDRO'SIS (ὀσμή, odour, ἵδρωσις, a perspiring). *Ephidrosis olens.* Morbid alteration of the perspiratory secretion with regard to odour. See *Bromidrosis*.

OSMIRI'DIUM. A rare mineral, consisting of an alloy of the metals osmium and iridium, said to have been discovered in Gippsland, in the Colony of Victoria.

O'SMIUM (ὀσμή, odour). An element associated with platinum, usually considered a metal. It is named from the pungent smell of *osmic acid*, the volatile oxide of osmium. It is the heaviest known metal.

OSMO'SIS (ὠσμός, impulsion). *Osmose.* A word used to express the phenomena attending the passage of liquids through a porous *septum* or diaphragm. See *Endosmose* and *Exosmose*.

1. *Osmometer* (μέτρον, a measure). An apparatus for exhibiting the osmotic force. It consists of a porous vessel filled with a saline solution and immersed into pure water. The passage of the salt *outward* takes place entirely by diffusion, and this molecular process is not sensibly impeded by the intervention of a thin membrane. But the flow of water *inward* affects sensible masses of fluid, and is the only one of the movements which can be correctly described as a current. This is called *osmosis*, and it cannot be accounted for on the principle of diffusion.

2. *Osmotic Force.* A name applied to the power by which liquids are *impelled* through moist membrane and other porous septa in experiments of endosmose and exosmose.

OSSA ALBA. *White bones.* The name given by Van Helmont to the precipitate formed by the natural salt of the urine, in the production of calculus. By Paracelsus it was called *tartar*.

Ossa deusta alba. Ossa calcinata. Bone-ash : the white product obtained by calcining bones in open vessels, until the whole of the carbonaceous matter is burnt off. It is also called *terra ossium* or bone-earth.

Ossa triquetra. Wormian bones. Small bones of the skull found usually in the neighbourhood of the lambdoidal suture.

O'SSEIN (*os ossis*, a bone). A peculiar kind of gelatin, found in bones, horns, &c. This must not be confounded with *ostein*.

OSSI'CULUM (dim. of *os, ossis*, a bone). A little bone. Hence the *ossicula auditûs*, a series of three small bones contained in the cavity of the tympanum, viz., the malleus, the incus, and the stapes. The last is united with the os orbiculare.

OSSIFICA'TION (*os, ossis*, a bone, *fieri*, to become). The formation of bone. See *Calcification*.

O'STEO- (ὀστέον, a bone). A prefix denoting the presence of *bone*.

1. *Ostein.* Another name for the osseous substance of bony tissue. This must not be confounded with *ossein*.

2. *Osteitis* or *ostitis.* Inflammation of a bone. By the term *pseudo-rheumatic ostitis*, Dr. Roser indicates the affection which has been variously described as osteomyelitis diffusa, osteo-phlebitis, &c., in order to distinguish it from rheumatism, with which it has been confounded. See *End-osteitis*.

3. *Osteoid cancer.* Bone-like cancer ; a sarcomatous tumor growing in or from a bone, especially from the lower part of the femur.

4. *Osteo-anabrosis* (ἀνάβρωσις, absorption). A name given by Dr. Cumin to the simple absorption of bone, unaccompanied by secretion of pus. It is by this process that Nature causes the removal of the milk-teeth, &c.

5. *Osteo-aneurysm.* Pulsating tumor of bone, depending on enlargement of the osseous arteries. The new substance frequently partakes of an encephaloid character, and suggests the term *encephalo-osteo-aneurysm*.

6. *Osteo-arthritis longa.* Chronic rheumatic arthritis. "An affection characterized by pain, stiffness, and deformity of one or more of the joints, associated with deposition of new bone around them."—*Nom. of Dis.*

7. *Osteo-blasts* (βλαστάνω, to germinate). Large angular nucleated cells found in ossifying membrane and cartilage, and from which the bone-substance is formed ; they arise either from cartilage cells or from leucocytes, and some of them persist as bone corpuscles.

8. *Osteo-cancer, osteo-cephaloma*, and *malignant osteoid*, are terms descriptive of true malignant tumors of bone, constituting very serious forms of cancer.

9. *Osteo-cele* (κήλη, a tumor). A hernia on which the sac is cartilaginous and bony. Osseous induration of one or both testes.

10. *Osteo-clasts* (κλαστός, broken into pieces). *Osteo-phaga.* A term applied to certain multinucleated giant-cells in bone, supposed to be the agents of absorption. They are also called *myeloid corpuscles*, and *myeloplaxes*.

The term *osteoclast* is also applied to an instrument for fracturing mal-shaped long bones (*osteoclasis*).

11. *Osteo-copic* (κόπος, suffering). A term applied to aching pains in the bones.

12. *Osteo-dentine.* A term applied to that modification of the

fundamental tissue of the tooth, in which the cellular basis is arranged in concentric layers around the "vascular canals," and contains "radiated cells," like those of the osseous tissue. The transition of *dentine* to *vaso-dentine*, and from this to *osteo-dentine* is gradual, and the resemblance of the last to true bone is very close.

13. *Osteo-genesis* (γένεσις, formation). The development of bone.

14. *Osteo-graphy* (γράφω, to describe). A description of the bones.

15. *Osteo-halisteresis* (ἅλς, ἁλός, salt, στερέω, to deprive). This term denotes a partial decalcification of bone, and has been applied to local softening of the bones of the leg, accompanied by curvature.

16. *Osteology* (λόγος, an account). A treatise of the bones.

17. *Osteoma*. Bony tumor; a calcareous concretion deposited on osseous surfaces, resembling a node, and differing from ordinary exostosis in not being pedunculated.

18. *Osteo-malacia* (μαλακός, soft). *Mollities ossium; rhachitis adultorum*. Softening of the bones in adults. It differs from true *Rickets* in being never followed by re-ossification, but rather inducing softening of the bones, indicating deficiency of phosphate of lime, and tending irresistibly to a fatal termination.

19. *Osteo-myelitis* (μύελος, medulla, marrow). Inflammation of the medullary membrane lining the central canals of long bones, as well as the cells of the flat and irregular bones; which delicate vascular membrane secretes the medulla, and is continued into the cells of the cancelli and the Haversian canals.—*Tanner*. See *End-osteitis*.

20. *Osteo-pædion* (παιδίον, a child). *Lithopædion*. An osseous or stony mass into which the fœtus is sometimes found to have been converted in the uterus.

21. *Osteo-phyte* (φυτόν, that which has grown). A small bony outgrowth from the surface of a bone. See *Exostosis*.

22. *Osteo-plastic operation* (πλάσσω, to mould). The application of plastic surgery for the repair of injured bone.

23. *Osteo-porosis* (πείρω, to pierce). The conversion of the compact tissue of bone into the cancellous, as the result either of senile changes or of inflammation.

24. *Osteo-pyelitis* (πύον, pus). A term applied to the acute form of suppuration of bone. The term is very objectionable.

25. *Osteo-sarcoma* (σάρξ, flesh). *Osteo-sarcosis*. A sarcomatous tumor growing from a bone; it consists of a skeleton of bony trabeculæ, between the interstices of which may be recognized sarcomatous elements, with here and there nodules of cartilage.

26. *Osteo-sclerosis* (σκληρός, hard). The condensation of bony tissue due to a chronic ostitis.

27. *Osteo-tomy* (τομή, section, from τέμνω, to cut). The surgical division of bone.

28. *Osteo-tribe* (τρίβω, to wear by friction). An instrument for the removal of the carious portion of bone, in operations for caries.

O'STIOLUM (dim. of *ostium*, a door). A little door; the orifice of the perithecium of some fungaceous plants, as sphæria.

O'STIUM (*os*, the mouth). The door of a chamber, the mouth of a river.

1. *Ostium abdominale*. The orifice at the fimbriated extremity of the Fallopian tube—*the only place in the whole body where a*

serous membrane communicates with the exterior.

2. *Ostium uterinum.* The orifice at the uterine extremity of the Fallopian tube.

OTA'LGIA (*οὖς, ὠτός*, the ear, *ἄλγος*, pain). *Otodyné.* Ear-ache; pain of the ear. It must be distinguished from *otitis.*

OTHYL. A name proposed by Williamson to designate a group of compounds generally represented by the term *acetyl.*

OTI'TIS (*οὖς, ὠτός*, the ear, and the suffix *-itis*). *Inflammatio auris.* Inflammation of the ear. The varieties are—

1. *Otitis externa* vel *catarrhalis*, or inflammation of the external meatus, which, when chronic, passes into *otorrhœa.*

2. *Otitis interna*, or inflammation of the tympanic cavity, usually combined with inflammation of the internal coat of the membrana tympani.

OTOCO'NIA (*οὖς, ὠτός*, the ear, *κόνις*, dust). *Otoliths.* Small crystals of carbonate of lime found in the membranous labyrinth of the ear, and especially at those points where filaments of the auditory nerve make their entrance.

O'TOCRANE (*οὖς, ὠτός*, the ear, *κρανίον*, the skull). The cavity formed by the modified vertebral elements for the reception of the auditory nerve.

O'TOLITHS (*οὖς, ὠτός*, the ear, *λίθος*, a stone). Calcareous concretions found in the labyrinth of fishes and fish-like amphibia, which, by being in contact with the membranous parts of the labyrinth, increase by their resonance the sonorous vibrations.

OTO'LOGY (*οὖς, ὠτός*, the ear, *λόγος*, an account). That branch of anatomy which treats of the structure of the ear; a treatise of the ear.

OTORRHA'GIA (*οὖς, ὠτός*, the ear, *ῥήγνυμι*, to burst out). Hæmorrhage from the ear.

OTORRHŒ'A (*οὖς, ὠτός*, the ear, *ῥέω*, to flow). A purulent or muco-purulent discharge from the ear; the designation of *otitis*, when it has passed into a chronic state; it then becomes a case of otitic catarrh, or catarrh of the ear.

O'TOSCOPE (*οὖς, ὠτός*, the ear, *σκοπέω*, to inspect). A flexible stethoscope, one end of which is placed within the external meatus of the patient's ear, whilst the other is applied to the surgeon's.

OUABA'IN. An alkaloid derived from an East African plant, a species of Carissa, an extract of which is used as an arrow poison by the Somalis. It slows respiration and pulse, and is used as a remedy in whooping-cough.

OU'LOID (*οὐλή*, cicatrix, *εἶδος*, likeness). *Uloid.* Cicatrix-like; a term applied by Sir E. Wilson to a form of cicatrix unattended by open sore, ulcer, or solution of continuity, and occurring in lupus, syphilis, and elephantiasis.

OURE'TIC ACID (*οὖρον*, urine). A supposed new acid of Proust and Bergmann, shown by Klaproth to be biphosphate of soda.

O'VAL or ELLI'PTICAL SKULL. Under this name Dr. Pritchard describes that form of the skull which Blumenbach termed *Caucasian.* It is distinguished by the symmetry of its form—there being no excess either of prominence or compression. The cranial cavity is large, the forehead full and elevated, the face small in proportion; thus indicating the predominance of the intellectual powers over the instinctive propensities more directly connected with sensation.

OVALBU'MEN (*ovum*, an egg, and *albumen*). A name given to the albumen of the hen's egg, to distinguish it from *seralbumen* or the albumen of the blood. See *Albumin*.

OVA'RIAN TUMOR. *Ovarian dropsy; cystic disease of the ovary.* The conversion of the ovary, or of parts of it, into cysts, which are simple or unilocular; compound, multilocular, or proliferous; or dermoid cysts, the lining membrane of which has the power of producing hair, teeth, sebaceous matter, &c.—*Tanner*.

OVARIO'TOMY. *Exsectio ovarii.* An unclassical term for the operation of removing the ovarium, in states of disease, by means of the knife. See *Ovaritis*.

OVARI'TIS. An unclassical and otherwise incorrect term for inflammation of the ovarium. In the first place, *ovarium* is an unclassical word; in the next place, it is combined with a Greek termination. The term *oäritis*, though not unclassical, is incorrect, for *ὠάριον*, *oarium*, is a small ovum, not an ovarium. The correct term is *oöphoritis*, derived from *ὠοφόρος*, *oöphorus*, bearing ova, and thus designating inflammation of the ovum-bearer, or "ovarium."

OVA'RIUM. An unclassical term applied to the organ which contains the ova of animals and plants. The ovaries of the human subject, formerly called *testes muliebres*, are two small oval bodies situated in the substance of the broad ligaments.

Ovarium, in plants. The hollow case at the base of the pistil, enclosing the ovules. It is said to be *inferior*, when the tube of the calyx contracts an adhesion with its sides; *superior*, when no such adhesion exists; consequently, an inferior ovary involves a *superior calyx;* a superior ovary, an *inferior calyx.* When an ovary adheres to the calyx merely by its back, it is termed *parietal.*

OVI ALBUMEN. White of egg; the liquid albumen of the egg of Gallus Banckiva (*var.* domesticus). *Ovi vitellus* is the yolk of the egg. See *Ovalbumen*.

OVICA'PSULE. The capsule of the ovum, which in many invertebrata is insulated from the proper tissue of the ovary, and may even escape with the ovum; but, in the oviparous vertebrata, coalesces with the theca of the ovary, forming there what is termed the *calyx*.

OVINA'TION (*ovinus*, of a sheep). The process of inoculating the human subject with the virus of sheep-pox, which was practised in 1847.

OVI'PAROUS (*ovum*, an egg, *parire*, to bring forth). Animals which bring forth their young in the egg. *Ovo-viviparous* animals are oviparous, but the ova are hatched within the body of the parent, as in the viper.

O'VISAC. The sac or bag containing the ovum in Vertebrates; in Mammalia it is termed the Graafian Follicle.

OVU'LIGER (*ovulum*, a little egg, *gerere*, to bear). The name of a new kind of hydatid, supposed to be formed in the articulation of the wrist. See *Hydatis*.

O'VULUM (dim. of *ovum*, an egg). A little egg; a term commonly used synonymously with *ovum*. See *Ovum*.

1. *Ovula Graafiana.* Serous vesicles found in the structure of the ovarium—the ova in which the future embryo is developed.

2. *Ovula of Naboth.* Small

vesicles found within and around the os uteri, and mistaken by Naboth for ova.

3. *Ovule of plants.* A small pulpy body, borne by the placenta, and gradually changing into a seed; a rudimentary seed. It consists of two tunics and a nucleus.

OVUM. An egg; a small vesicle within the ovarium, containing the embryo, or rudiments of the fœtus.

1. *Ovalis.* Egg-like. Hence the term *ovale* is applied to a *foramen* situated between the auricles in the fœtus.

2. *Ovi-duct* (*ductus*, a canal). A name sometimes given to the Fallopian tube, which conducts the ovum to the uterus.

OX-AORTA LIGATURE. A ligature for tying arteries, introduced by Mr. Barwell. It is made from the middle coat of the aorta of the ox, which is cut into strips, stretched, and kept in antiseptic gauze.

OX-BILE. *Fel bovinum*, vel *tauri.* Extract of ox-bile, recently re-introduced into practice in dyspepsia and biliary derangement.

O'XALIC ACID. *Hydrogen oxalate.* An acid existing, as an acid salt of potash, in many plants, particularly in species of *Oxalis* and *Rumex.* It is called *salt of sorrel.* Its compounds are called *oxalates.*

OXALU'RIA (*oxalate*, and οὐρέω, to make water). A condition of the urine characterized by the persistent presence of crystals of oxalate of lime.

O'XEOLES (ὄξος, vinegar). *Acetica.* The name given by the French pharmacologists to *medicated vinegars*, or solutions of medicinal substances in vinegar.

OXIDA'TION. 1. The *chemical* process of converting metals or other substances into oxides, by combining with them a certain portion of oxygen. 2. The *physiological* process by which the oxygen of the air and the hæmoglobin of the blood combine in the lungs, thus converting partially reduced hæmoglobin into oxyhæmoglobin.

O'XIDE. A compound of oxygen with another element. The proportion of oxygen in the oxide is indicated by the use of prefixes: thus a *prot*-oxide contains one equivalent of oxygen; a *sesqui*-oxide, one and a half; a *bin*-oxide, also called *per*-oxide, the greatest amount of oxygen, which does not possess *acid* properties.

Oxide, indifferent. An oxide which is neither an acid nor a base. Water is an indifferent non-metallic oxide; the black oxide, or binoxide of manganese, is an indifferent metallic oxide.

Oxide of oxygen. This singular term has been suggested by the idea that "oxygen in its ordinary condition, as it exists in the atmosphere, is really an *oxide of oxygen*, consisting of two atoms of oxygen in opposite states, and that the smallest particle of oxygen which can exist in the separate state is really composed of two atoms. This *smallest particle of free oxygen* would be appropriately termed a *molecule* of oxygen, whilst an *atom* of oxygen would be defined as the *smallest particle which can exist in a state of combination.* If the *atomic weight* of oxygen were taken to be 16, the *molecular weight* would be 32."—*Bloxam's Chemistry*, 1867.

OXY- (ὀξύς, acid). A prefix, denoting in some terms the presence of *acidity;* in others, the presence of *oxygen;* in a third class of terms, *acuteness of sense* or function; and, lastly, *sharp-pointedness.*

O'XYGEN (*οξύς*, acid, *γεννάω*, to generate). A permanent gas which forms about a fifth (by volume) of atmospheric air, about one-third of the solid earth, and about nine-tenths of water; it is capable of supporting flame, and is essential to the respiration of animals. Its present name was proposed by Lavoisier, from the supposition that it was the sole cause of acidity. It was called by Priestley *dephlogisticated air;* by Scheele, *empyreal air;* and by Condorcet, *vital air.*

1. *Oxygen Water.* A solution of oxygen in water. This must not be confounded with *oxygenated water*, which is the peroxide of hydrogen; nor with Searle's *oxygenous aërated water*, which is aqueous solution of the protoxide of nitrogen.

2. *Oxygenated Water.* A new kind of aërated water, also called binoxide or peroxide of hydrogen, and employed as a medicinal beverage. Each bottle of the patented water is said to contain nine fluid ounces of pure distilled water and about 4·6 grains of gaseous oxygen.

3. *Oxygen acid salts.* A term applied to all compounds consisting of a binary acid oxide with a binary basic oxide.

4. *Oxy-acid* or *oxacid.* An acid containing oxygen, as distinguished from a *hydr-acid* or acid containing no oxygen. The relative number of atoms of oxygen in different acids formed by the same element with this substance is indicated by prefixes and terminations. See *Acid.*

5. *Oxy-calcium light.* A modification of the oxy-hydrogen light, produced by employing coal-gas instead of hydrogen.

6. *Oxy-genation.* A term often used as synonymous with oxidation; it differs, however, from it in being of more general import, every union with oxygen being an *oxygenation;* whereas *oxidation* takes place only when an oxide is formed.

7. *Oxy-alcohol blow-pipe.* An apparatus contrived by Dr. Marcet for increasing temperature. It consists in urging the flame of an alcohol lamp by a blow-pipe supplied with oxygen gas.

8. *Oxy-chloride.* A combination of an oxide and a chloride of the same metal, excepting the potassium family. The oxy-chlorides are commonly termed *submuriates*, on the supposition that they consist of hydrochloric acid combined with two or more equivalents of an oxide.

9. *Oxy-hæmoglobin.* The *natural* state of hæmoglobin, in which the presence of oxygen can be detected, —as opposed to the *unnatural* state, in which the oxygen is eliminated by reason of accident, poison, the action of chloroform, &c. See *Hæmoglobin.*

10. *Oxy-hydrogen blow-pipe.* An apparatus for burning a jet of hydrogen mixed with half its volume of oxygen.

11. *Oxy-hydrogen light.* A light introduced by Lieut. Drummond. It is described under the term *Drummond's Light.*

12. *Oxy-iodine.* A name given by Davy to *anhydrous iodic acid*, or the compound of oxygen and iodine. Its compounds with metallic bases were called *oxyiodes*, and by Gay-Lussac, *iodates.*

13. *Oxy-muriate of lime.* Chloride of lime, or bleaching-powder, prepared by exposing thin strata of recently slaked lime in fine powder to an atmosphere of chlorine. The gas is absorbed in large quantity, and combines directly with the lime.

14. *Oxy-muriatic acid.* The former name of chlorine ; it was also formerly called *dephlogisticated marine acid ;* and by the French, *oxygenized muriatic acid.* See *Chlorine.*

15. *Oxy-prussic acid.* A name formerly given to chloro-cyanic, or chloro-prussic acid, from its being supposed that the hydrocyanic acid had acquired oxygen on being mixed with chlorine.

16. *Oxy-salt.* A compound in which oxygen is found both in the acid and in the base ; thus, in phosphate of soda, it is associated with phosphorus in phosphoric acid, and with sodium in soda.

17. *Oxy-sulphion.* A term proposed by Daniell in explanation of his theory of the constitution of certain salts. Thus, in sulphate of soda, he supposed the oxygen to be transferred to the sulphuric acid, forming a compound which has never yet been isolated, consisting of one equivalent of sulphur and four equivalents of oxygen, and that this is combined with sodium. Graham denominates it a *sulphatoxide* composed of *sulphatoxygen* and sodium.

O'XYMEL (ὀξύς, acid, μέλι, honey). A mixture of clarified honey and acetic acid, diluted with distilled water. *Oxymel of Squill* consists of vinegar of squill mixed with honey.

OXY-NA'RCOTINE. A new opium-alkaloid procured during the preparation and purification of narcotine from opium, and bearing to narcotine the relationship of benzoic acid to benzoic aldehyde.

OXY'NTIC GLANDS (ὀξύς, sharp). The term applied by Langley to the fundus glands of Heidenhain, as they secrete the acid of the gastric juice. See *Delomorphous.*

OXY'OPIA (ὀξύς, sharp, ὄψις, vision). Acuteness of sight. Increased sensibility of the retina, by which the smallest objects are clearly seen, for a few moments, in an extremely weak light ; yet, excepting at such periods, even larger objects are not seen in the same degree of light.

OXYPHO'NIA (ὀξύς, sharp, φωνή, voice). Acuteness, or shrillness of voice ; synonymous with *paraphonia clangens.*

OXYTO'CIC REMEDY (ὀξυτόκιον φάρμακον ; from ὀξύς, sharp, quick, and τίκτω, to bring forth young). A medicine for promoting quick delivery in protracted labour, as ergot, quinine, &c.

OXYU'RIS VERMICULA'RIS. *Ascaris vermicularis.* The small thread-worm ; a nematoid helminth, infesting the rectum, and sometimes found in the uterus and vagina.

OYSTER-SHELLS, PREPARED. *Testæ preparatæ.* The shells of the *Ostrea edulis,* or Common Oyster ; they yield carbonate of lime intimately blended with some phosphate of lime and animal matter.

OZÆ'NA (ὄζη, a stench). A most offensive discharge from the nostrils, due to the presence of scrofulous or of syphilitic ulceration of the pituitary membrane, or to necrosis caused by syphilis, or as the result of a severe blow. See *Rhinorrhœa.*

OZO-BENZINE. A new explosive substance produced by the action of concentrated ozone upon benzine.

OZOKE'RITE (ὄζω, to smell, κηρός, wax ; in plural, κηροί, wax-tapers). A common mineralogical designation of "earth-wax," or the natural paraffin, occurring in Galicia and the Carpathian Mountains. It is a carburet of hydrogen.

O'ZONE (ὄζω, to emit a smell). A condensed or allotropic modification of oxygen, occasioned by repeated electrical discharges, and characterized by a peculiar penetrating odour and an increased power of oxidation. It has been suggested that ozone is really the negative atom of oxygen detached from the positive atom or *antozone*, associated with it in the molecule. See *Oxide of Oxygen*.

Ozone is simply a form of oxygen in which three atoms are condensed into the molecule, while ordinarily there are but two. Ozone is one and a half times as dense as normal oxygen.

OZONIC ETHER. A solution of hydrogen peroxide in ether; it is used for the guaiacum test for blood, and as an antiseptic in dressing wounds.

OZONO'METER (*ozone*, and μέτρον, a measure). *Ozonoscope*. An instrument for measuring the quantity of ozone contained in the atmosphere.

P

PA'BULUM. Forage, food for cattle. The "animal heat" and "animal spirits" are called the *pabula vitæ*, or food of life.

PACCHIO'NI'S GLANDS. The small, round, whitish *granulations* found, some projecting into the superior longitudinal sinus, others on the external surface of the dura mater near that sinus, and fitting into depressions in the calvaria; they are much-enlarged normal arachnoid villi, and not conglobate glands, as described by Pacchioni.

PACHY-BLEPHARO'SIS (παχύς, thick, βλέφαρον, the eyelid). Thickening of the tissue of the eye-lid, from chronic inflammation.

PACHYDE'RMATOCELE (παχύς, thick, δέρμα, δέρματος, skin, κήλη, tumor). Hypertrophy of the skin and of the subcutaneous areolar tissue, forming a tumor, with few blood-vessels running through it.

PACHYD'ERMIA (παχύς and δέρμα). A chronic overgrowth of the skin and subcutaneous tissue. See *Elephantiasis*.

PACHYLO'SIS (παχυλός, thickish, from παχύς, thick). *Pachydermia*. Thickening and condensation of the skin, resulting from hypertrophy of its papillæ; referred by Willan to ichthyosis. The thickened skin is properly called *pachyloma*. See *Preface*, par. 2.

PACHYMENINGI'TIS (παχύς, thick, and *meningitis*). Inflammation of the dura mater, characterized anatomically by production of cellular new membranes, generally vascular, on the internal face of the dura mater.

PACI'NIAN CORPUSCLES. Small oval bodies situated on the peripheral extremities of the nerve-fibres, chiefly in the palm of the hand and the sole of the foot, and named after Pacini, an Italian anatomist.

PÆDI'ATRICS (παιδιόν, a child, ἰατρεία, medical treatment). That part of medicine and surgery which deals with diseases of children.

PÆDOTRO'PHIA (παῖς, παιδός, a child, τρέφω, to nourish). That branch of hygiene which treats of the nourishment of infants and

children. The term is used by Plato.

PAGET'S DISEASE. A disease of the nipple and areola, somewhat resembling eczema, but more scaly than that affection, and tending to ulceration and subsequent cancer of the breast.

PA'GINA. Literally, a page of a book. A term applied, in botany, to the surface of a leaf; the upper surface being called *pagina superior*, the lower surface, *pagina inferior*.

PAINTERS' COLIC. *Colum pictorum; colum ex plumbo.* A species of colic incident to lead-miners and painters, from the use of lead. It is also called Devonshire colic and colic of Poitou (*colica Pictonum*), from its former frequency in those parts.

Painters' Purge. A medicine used in painters' colic, consisting of senna, sulphate of magnesia, and wine of antimony.

PAIRS, CHEMICAL. In the unorganised kingdom the elementary substances are generally combined by the force of affinity, either two and two in *pairs*, or the pairs themselves forming *double pairs*, and in some few cases even the double pairs, united. In the organised kingdom, on the contrary, the four elements do not enter into *binary*, but at least into *ternary* or *quaternary* combinations, without first forming pairs.

PALATOSCHI'SIS (*palatum*, the palate, σχίζω, to split). Cleft palate.

PALA'TUM. 1. A general term for the palate, or roof of the mouth. The *palatum durum*, vel *ostium*, or hard palate, forms the hard roof of the mouth; the *palatum molle*, or velum pendulum palati, or soft palate, is the fold of mucous membrane and muscles situated at the posterior part of the mouth. 2. In botany, the term *palate* denotes the projecting portion which closes the *mouth* of a personate corolla, as in antirrhinum.

1. *Palatine nerves.* The three *descending* branches—the anterior, the middle, and the posterior—of the spheno-palatine, or Meckel's, ganglion.

2. *Palato-glossus.* A muscle which passes between the soft palate and the side of the base of the tongue. This muscle with its fellow constitutes the *constrictor isthmi faucium.*

3. *Palato-labialis.* The name given by Chaussier to the external maxillary or facial artery.

4. *Palato-pharyngeus*, or *thyrostaphylinus.* A muscle which arises from the arch of the palate, and is inserted into the thyroid cartilage and the pharynx. It draws the uvula downwards and backwards, and closes the back of the nostrils. See *Salpingo-pharyngeus.*

5. *Palato-salpingeus.* A designation of the circumflexus palati muscle, from its origin and insertion.

PA'LEA. Chaff. The term *paleæ* is applied to the minute colourless bracts at the base of the florets of a capitulum; and to the floral envelope of grasses, which immediately surrounds the sexual organs.

Paleaceous. Chaffy; covered with paleæ, or membranous scales, as the receptacle of some composite plants.

PALLA'DIUM. A rare metal, obtained from platiniferous minerals and from a certain Brazilian gold-ore; in appearance it is intermediate between platinum and silver. See *Hydrogenium.*

PA'LLIATIVES (*pallium*, an upper garment worn by the Greeks).

Medicines which produce merely temporary relief, thus palliating or *cloking* the disease. *Palliation*, in the present day, merely extenuates, without denying, an evil; its etymology suggests the attempt to entirely conceal it.

PALLIUM. The term applied to the *mantle* of Mollusca.

PA'LLOR (*pallere*, to be pale). Paleness. We meet with *albus* pallor, *luteus* pallor, *gelidus* pallor, white, yellow, cold paleness, respectively.

PALM OIL. The produce of *Elais Guineensis* and other species of palm, employed in the manufacture of soap and candles. *Palmitic acid* is found in the free state in palm oil.

PALMA (παλάμη). The palm of the hand; the internal soft part of the hand; by metonymy, the hand.

1. *Palmar arch.* A branch of the radial artery, which passes over the metacarpal bones. The *superficial palmar arch* is a continuation of the ulnar artery, which also crosses the metacarpus.

2. *Palmar nerves.* The superficial palmar are derived from the median and ulnar nerves; the deep palmar nerve from the ulnar alone.

3. *Palmaris longus.* A muscle arising from the inner condyle of the os humeri, and spread out into the *palmar aponeurosis*, which is finally fixed to the roots of all the fingers. It is a flexor of the wrist.

4. *Palmaris brevis.* A muscle arising from the annular ligament of the wrist and the palmar aponeurosis, and inserted into the skin of the inner edge of the hand; it is sometimes called *palmaris cutaneus*. It contracts the skin of the palm.

PA'LMATE (*palma*, the palm of the hand). A form of leaf, having five lobes, with the midribs radiating from a common point at the base of the leaf, and resembling the palm of the hand.

1. *Palmati-fid.* A variety of the palmate leaf, in which the lobes are divided as far down as half the breadth of the leaf.

2. *Palmati-partite.* A variety of the palmate leaf, in which the lobes are divided beyond the middle, and the parenchyma is not interrupted.

3. *Palmati-sected.* A variety of the palmate leaf, in which the lobes are divided down to the midrib, and the parenchyma is interrupted.

4. *Palmati-lobate.* A variety of the palmate leaf, in which the lobes are divided to an uncertain depth. See *Pinnate*.

PALMINE. A solid odorous fat procured from castor oil. *Palmic acid* is a fatty acid procured from palmine and other fats.

PALPA'TION (*palpare*, to feel). The act of feeling; manual examination, or a method of exploring the abdomen by touch and pressure, for the purpose of ascertaining its form, size, &c.

PALPEBRA or PALPEBRUM (*palpebrare*, to wink). The eye-lid. The term is generally used in the plural number, as *palpebræ* or *palpebra*, according to the different terminations of the first and second declensions. The term has sometimes been applied, by metonymy, to the eye-lashes, but for this the word *cilia* is the proper designation.

Palpebralis. The name of the *internal portion* of the orbicularis palpebrarum muscle.

PA'LPI (*palpo*, to touch). Tactile organs attached to the labium and maxillæ in some insects.

PALPITA'TION (*palpitare*, to throb). *Nervous palpitation.* A term denoting frequent, strong, and tumultuous movements of the heart, without appreciable organic lesion. When this affection results

from loss of blood, it is termed *reaction*.

PALSY. The popular term for *paralysis*. Peculiar circumstances connected with the cause or symptoms of the disease have led to the introduction of the terms, *lead*-palsy, or dropped hand, produced by the influence of lead; *creeping*-palsy, or *wasting*-palsy, extending from a limited to a large portion of the body; *mercurial*-palsy, occasioned by exposure to the fumes of mercury; and *shaking*-palsy, characterized by a trembling motion of the limbs or body. See *Paralysis*.

PALU'DAL FEVER (*palus*, *paludis*, a marsh or fen). Another name for intermittent fever or ague, suggestive of a cause.

PAMPI'NIFORM (*pampinus*, tendril, *forma*, likeness). Resembling a tendril; as applied to the smaller veins and arteries of the spermatic cord, from their peculiar tendril-like arrangement.

PAN- (neuter gender of πᾶς, παντός, all). *Panta*, pl. all; every one. Hence the following terms:—

1. *Pan-chrestus* (χρηστός, useful). A term applied to a medicine in the same sense as *panacea*, from its general usefulness.

2. *Pan-chymagogues* (χυμός, juice, ἄγω, to expel). The former name of purgatives which caused evacuations, mixed nearly equally with the secretions of the intestinal canal. Thus calomel was called *panchymagogum minerale*.

3. *Pan-demic* (δῆμος, the people). Affecting all the people of a district; a term synonymous with epidemic. See *Endemic*.

4. *Pant-agoga* (ἄγω, to expel). Medicines which expel all morbid matters; a term synonymous with *panchymagogues*.

5. *Panto-phobia* (φοβος, fear). A fear or dread of all things; a term used by the old writers as expressive of some of the symptoms of hydrophobia.

PANACE'A (πᾶν, all, ἀκέομαι, to heal). A universal remedy; a catholicon; a term formerly applied to remedies of high repute. Thus we had *panacea duplicata*, or bisulphate of potass; *panacea Glauberiana*, or kermes mineral; *panacea mercurialis*, or calomel; *panacea vegetabilis*, or saffron; *panacea lapsorum*, or arnica.

PANA'RIS, PANARI'CIUM (*panaricium*, corrupted from *paronychium*, a disease of the finger-nails). See *Paronychia*.

PA'NCREAS (πᾶν, all, κρέας, flesh). A conglomerate gland, situated transversely across the posterior wall of the abdomen. Its fluid resembles in some respects that of the salivary glands, and hence the pancreas has been called the *abdominal salivary gland*. In cattle it is called the *sweet-bread*.

1. *Small Pancreas. Lesser Pancreas.* The lower portion of the head of the pancreas lying behind the superior mesenteric vessels. The French term it *pancreas d'Aselli*.

2. *Pancreatic duct.* The duct formed by the union of the numerous excretory ducts proceeding from the lobules of the pancreas.

3. *Pancreatic juice.* The alkaline secretion of the pancreas; it digests proteids and starchy foods, and emulsifies and saponifies fats.

4. *Pancreatin. Trypsin.* The active principle of the pancreatic juice. One of the ferments of pancreatic juice; it digests proteids with the formation of peptones, leucin, and tyrosin.

5. *Pancreat-itis.* Inflammation of the pancreas.

PANDER, ISLANDS OF. The red patches in the area vasculosa of the embryo, first recognized by Pander as the earliest appearance of blood-vessels and red blood corpuscles.

PANDICULA'TIO (*pandiculari*, to stretch oneself, from *pandere*, to spread out). Stretching; elongation of the extensor muscles; induced by fatigue or drowsiness, or indicative of the onset of disease.

PANDU'RIFORM (*pandura*, a three-stringed musical instrument, *forma*, likeness). Fiddle-shaped; obovate, with a deep sinus on each side, as the leaves of rumex pulcher.

PANGE'NESIS (πᾶν, all, γένεσις, production). The name of a theory propounded by Mr. Darwin, according to which a germ already microscopic is a world of minor germs. Not only is the organism as a whole wrapped up in the germ, but every organ of the organism has there its special seed.

PANHIS TOPHYTON. Latour's name for the micrococcus which gives rise to "silkworm disease." See *Nosema Bombycis*.

PA'NICLE (*panicula*, a tuft, dim. of *panus*, the thread wound upon the bobbin in a shuttle). A form of inflorescence, in which the flower-buds of a raceme have, in elongating, developed other flower-buds, as in the oat, and many other grasses. When the rachis of inflorescence separates irregularly into branches, so as to lose the form of an axis, this is called by Wildenow a *deliquescent panicle*.

PANICULUS ADIPOSUS. A fatty covering; the subcutaneous layer of fat.

PA'NIS. Bread. The following terms are of usual occurrence:—*panis triticeus*, wheaten bread; *mica panis*, crumb of bread; *panis tostus*, toasted bread; *panis furfuraceus*, brown or bran bread; *panis biscoctus*, biscuit; *panis nauticus*, sea-biscuit.

PA'NIS TRITI'CEUS. Wheaten bread. It is of two kinds—*panis fermentatus*, fermented or leavened bread, made of wheat-flour, salt, water, and yeast; and *panis sine fermento*, *panis azymus*, or unfermented bread, which is distinguished into the *heavy and compact*, as in sea-biscuit, and the *light and porous;* the latter qualities are owing to the addition of solid sesquicarbonate of ammonia, &c.

PANNI'CULUS CARNO'SUS (*panniculus*, dim. of *pannus*, a covering, and *caro*, *carnis*, flesh). A fleshy covering; a set of subcutaneous muscles well developed in many of the lower animals, and represented in man by the platysma myodes.

PA'NNUS. Literally, a piece of cloth, or a rag. The designation of that state of vascularity of the cornea, in which the superficial and deep layers are infiltrated with nucleated cells, and the transparency thereof destroyed; it results from a granular condition of the lids. *Pannus vesicatorius* is blistering cloth.

PANOPHO'BIA (πανικὸς φοβος, panic fear). Groundless alarm; a species of hypochondriasis. Any sudden terror, without visible cause, was ascribed to Pan, from the legend in Herodotus, which related that he assisted the Athenians at Marathon by striking causeless fear into the enemy, who accordingly fled in a *panic*.

PANOPHTH'ALMIA (πᾶν, all, ὀφθαλμός, the eye). Inflammation of all the tunics of the eye-ball,

resulting in total destruction of the eye.

PANSPE'RMISM (πᾶν, all, σπέρμα, seed). A hypothesis according to which the minutest living things have merely developed in fluids owing to the accidental presence of invisible germs thrown off from pre-existing living organisms. See *Archegenesis.*

PA'NUS. This is the Latinized form of the Greek πῆνος, Dor. πᾶνος, *the thread wound upon the bobbin* in a shuttle; hence, a swelling or tumor; a superficial subcutaneous abscess.

PAPAIN. A juice extracted from the tree *Carica Papaya;* it possesses digestive properties similar to those of pepsin.

PA'PAVER SOMNI'FERUM. The White Poppy, yielding opium. The terms *papaver* and *poppy* are suggestive of the habit of mixing the plant with the food of young children, to ease pain and procure sleep—*papa* or *pappa* being the Latin word by which infants call for food, and *pap* its English representative.

1. *Papaver rhœas.* The Corn or Red Poppy, the petals of which are used to impart their fine red colour to syrup.

2. *Papaverine.* An alkaloid found in opium, bearing a considerable resemblance to narcotin.

PA'PIER EPISPA'STIQUE. Epispastic paper; a blistering paper, made of white wax, spermaceti, turpentine, powdered cantharides, and water, boiled together, strained, and spread on paper.

PAPILIONA'CEOUS (*papilio*, a butterfly). Butterfly-shaped; a form of corolla resembling a butterfly, and found in all the leguminous plants of Europe. Of the five petals the uppermost is dilated, and called *vexillum* or the standard; the two lateral are contracted and parallel, and called *alæ*, or the wings; the two lower are contracted, parallel, generally coherent by their anterior margin, and termed *carina*, or the keel.

PAPI'LLA. 1. A teat, or nipple, on the breast of men and the lower animals. 2. A pustule, a pimple. 3. The term *papillæ* denotes the small conical eminences which constitute the roughness of the upper surface of the tongue, and are distinguished as—

1. *Papillæ circumvallatæ*, vel *lenticulares.* Situated on the dorsum of the tongue, near its root, and forming a row on each side, which meets its fellow at the middle line, like the two branches of the letter A. They resemble cones attached by the apex to the bottom of a cup-shaped depression, and are hence named *calyciformes.* This cup-shaped cavity forms a kind of fossa around the papillæ, and the elevation beyond may be termed the vallum or rampart, hence the term *circumvallatæ.*

2. *Papillæ conicæ* et *filiformes.* Covering the whole surface of the tongue in front of the papillæ circumvallatæ, but most abundant at the tip; of a conical and filiform shape, with their points directed backward.

3. *Papillæ fungiformes*, vel *capitatæ.* Irregularly dispersed over the dorsum of the tongue, and having rounded heads.

4. The term *Papillæ* is not limited to the eminences of the tongue; it is also applied to vascular projections of the corium into the epidermis.

PAPI'LLA CO'NICA. *Optic papilla.* The small flattened prominence formed by the optic

nerve in the interior of the globe, at its fundus.

PAPI'LLÆ FOLIATÆ. Two laminated prominences found one on each side of the base of the tongue in rabbits ; the epithelium covering the laminæ contains numerous taste-buds.

PAPILLO'MA. A morbid growth or neoplasm, of a conical form, resembling a *papilla* or teat, and made up of one or more hypertrophied papillæ of the skin or mucous membrane. See *Pessema.*

PAPIN'S DIGESTER. A strong iron boiler for increasing the temperature of water and other materials above their ordinary boiling-points, and employed by Papin chiefly for extracting the gelatin from bones.

PA'PPUS (πάππος, the down or mossiness of the under lip, the cheek, &c.). The botanical term for the feathery appendage which crowns the fruit of many Composite plants, and which is, in fact, a reduced calyx. It is familiarly exemplified in the thistle. It may be *sessile* or *stipitate*, it may be *pilose* or simple, or *plumose* or feathery.

PA'PULA (*papula*, a pimple). A pimple ; a small solid elevation of the skin ; if it contain fluid, the term *vesicle* is used ; if pus, then *pustule.*

Papulæ ardentes. A term applied by Gotwald to the trailing vesications which occurred in the Dantzic plague, and which Goodwin translates *fire-bladders.* At first they were as small as a millet-seed ; and, when larger, they were termed in Holland *grana piperis.*

PA'PYRIN. Vegetable parchment ; paper modified in its textural qualities by the action of sulphuric acid.

PAQUELIN'S CAUTERY. See *Cautery.*

PARA- (παρά). A Greek preposition, signifying *through, near, about,* &c. In some chemical compounds it denotes *near to,* and expresses a close alliance between two compounds. In the following terms used by Good, the preposition *uniformly* signifies *faultiness,* or a morbid state.

Par-acusis, morbid hearing.
Par-apsis, morbid touch.
Para-bysma, morbid congestion.
Para-cyesis, morbid pregnancy.
Para-geusis, morbid taste.
Para-menia, mis-menstruation.
Para-phonia, altered voice.
Par-odinia, morbid labour.
Par-oniria, depraved dreaming.
Par-opsis, depraved vision.
Par-osmis, morbid smell.
Par-ostia, mis-ossification.
Par-uria, mis-micturition.

PARACENTE'SIS (παρακέντησις, perforation, especially for *tapping* for dropsy, or *couching* for cataract). The operation of tapping or making an opening into the abdomen, thorax, or bladder, for the purpose of discharging the fluid contained in them in disease.

PARACENTRAL LOBULE. That portion of the ascending frontal and parietal convolutions which abuts on to the median fissure of the brain.

PARACHO'RDAL CARTILAGE. A mass of cartilage developed from the mesoblastic tissue which surrounds the anterior end of the notochord ; in it is formed a portion of the base (as far forward as the sella turcica) of the bony cranium.

PARA'CME (παρά, beyond, ἀκμή, the prime). The point at which the prime is past, decline, abatement, as applied to a disease. Hence the adjective term *parac-*

mastic has been applied by Galen to life when past its prime, to a fever when past its crisis.

PARACOPE′ (παρακοπή, from παρακοπτω, to strike falsely, to counterfeit, properly of money). Literally, false coining; a term applied by Hippocrates to delirium. See *Paracrousis.*

PARACORO′LLÆ (παρά, about, *corolla*, the internal envelope of a flower). A hybrid term, proposed by Link to designate all the appendages referable to the corolla. If these consist of several pieces, he suggests the term *parapetala;* if an appendage relates to the stamen, he proposes *parastemon.* The peculiar filiform appendages of Passiflora he calls *paraphyses* or *parastades.*

PARACROU′SIS (παράκρουσις, from παρακρούω, to strike aside). Literally, a striking of a false note in music; a term applied by Hippocrates to madness. See *Paracopé.*

PARACU′SIS (παράκουσις, hearing amiss or wrong). A peculiar state of the hearing, in which deaf persons hear sounds better when a loud noise prevails at the same time. Of this, Willis describes two cases:—one, of a person who could maintain a conversation only when a drum was beat near him; the other, of a person who could hear only when a bell was ringing.

PARACYA′NOGEN. A chemical substance having the same composition as cyanogen, and found as a residue in the form of a brown powder in the manufacture of cyanogen from cyanide of mercury.

PA′RAFFIN. *Petroline.* A particular hydro-carbon, produced by distillation from boghead coal, and forming the material of the "Gas-candles." Its name is derived from *parum affinis*, denoting its remarkable indifference to other bodies, in a chemical point of view. It is a constituent of petroleum.

PARAGLO′BULIN. See *Fibrinoplastin.*

PARAGO′GE′ (παραγωγή, from παράγω, to lead by or past a place). A leading by or past, a carrying across; a term applied by Hippocrates to the reduction of a dislocation.

PARALACTIC ACID. See *sarcolactic acid.*

PARALBU′MEN. A viscid substance found in ovarian cysts; it is precipitated by the addition of alcohol or of acetic acid, and is soluble in excess of the latter reagent.

PARALDEHYDE. A compound isomeric with ethyl aldehyde; it is a colourless liquid with a pungent flavour, and is used in medicine as a hypnotic.

PARALLACTIC MOVEMENT (παραλλάσσω, to make things alternate). The apparent alternating movement of two objects, one behind the other, when the head of the observer, who has one eye closed, is moved from side to side. In cases of detached retina, when examined by the indirect method with the ophthalmoscope, the detached portion is not seen in focus at the same time as the surrounding uninjured portion, and the *parallactic movement* is observed.

PARALLA′XIS; PARALLA′GMA (παραλλάσσω, to make things alternate). These terms are used by Hippocrates, the former denoting the overlapping of broken bones, the latter the bones overlapped. The former term was applied by the same writer to mental aberration.

PARALLEL VENATION. A term applied to the *parallel* arrange-

ment of the veins in the leaves of plants which have endogenous stems, as distinguished from the *reticulate* arrangement of the veins which characterizes plants with exogenous stems.

PARALYSIS (παράλυσις, a loosening by the side or secretly; a disabling of the nerves in the limbs of one side). *Paresis; Resolutio nervorum.* Palsy; a total or partial loss of sensibility or motion, or of both, in one or more parts of the body.

1. *Perfect* and *imperfect paralysis.* In the former case, both motion and sensibility are affected; in the latter, motion only, or sensibility only, is lost or diminished. Paralysis of motion is synonymous with *acinesis;* paralysis of sensibility with *anæsthesia.*

2. *General, partial,* and *local paralysis.* In the first case, the whole body is affected, usually the four extremities; in the second, the affection is limited to a portion of the body, as in hemiplegia or paraplegia; in the third variety, a small portion only of the body is affected, as the face, a limb, one foot only.

3. *Progressive paralysis of the insane. General paralysis of the insane.* This is an affection *sui generis,* and must not be confounded with the "general paralysis" of the preceding paragraph, though it is sometimes so designated, as also by the term "general paresis." This form of paralysis is incidental to any variety of mental disease, and increases as the power of the mind decreases.

4. *Paralysis atrophica.* Progressive muscular atrophy, also called "wasting-palsy," "creeping-palsy," "idiopathic degeneration of the voluntary muscles," &c., characterized by progressive atrophy of the voluntary muscles, independent of any motor or sensory paralysis. This affection has been termed *paralysis peripherica.*

5. *Paralysis agitans.* This is the "shaking-palsy" of Parkinson, the *skelotyrbe festinans* of Sauvages, the *synclonus ballismus* (βαλλίζω, to dance) of Mason Good. It is a form of paralysis characterized by an involuntary tremulous agitation of the muscles, and is popularly called "the trembles."

6. *Paralysis, reflex.* This is a somewhat contradictory term, for it cannot be intended to denote a state of inaction, or a negative action, which can be itself *reflected.* Tanner says, "In *reflex paralysis* the irritation extends from the periphery to the centre," and he cites diseases of the urinary organs, the uterus, and the intestines as the common causes of this form of paralysis.

7. *Paralysis facialis.* A local form of paralysis, characterized by loss of the natural lines, and so of the expression of the face. It is known by the name *facial hemiplegia,* Bell's palsy, histrionic paralysis, and paralysis of the portio dura. See *Spasmo-paralysis.*

8. *Inter partum paralysis.* A form of paralysis first described by Duchenne de Boulogne, and classified by him in a special group under the head of "Paralysies Obstétricales Infantiles." Its pathogeny is very simple: the blade of the forceps presses on the trunk of the facial nerve or one of its branches, and causes an arrest in the excitability of the affected nerve-fibres, and consequent paralysis of the facial muscles supplied by them.

9. *Transverse or crossed paralysis.* In this form the face is paralyzed

on one side, and the extremities on the opposite side.

10. *Pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis.* See *Duchenne's Disease.*

PARALY'TIC STROKE. A term applied to hemiplegia, when the attack is sudden and complete.

PARALY'TICA (παραλυτικος, affected with *paralysis*). Agents which diminish the irritability of the muscles and occasion weakness or paralysis. When employed in the treatment of spasmodic affections, they are termed *antispasmodics.*

PARAMAGNETIC. The term applied to such bodies as iron, cobalt, &c., which, when attracted by either pole of a magnet, tend to move from places of weaker to places of stronger force. *Diamagnetic* bodies, such as bismuth, zinc, &c., on the other hand, under similar conditions tend to move from places of stronger to places of weaker force; a *paramagnetic* substance, when suspended between the poles of a magnet, tends to place its length along the line joining the poles; a *diamagnetic* substance places its length at right angles to the line joining the poles.—*Deschanel.*

PARAMENISPE'RMIA. A crystalline substance, *besides menispermia*, found in the seed-coat of cocculus indicus.

PARAMETRI'TIS. Inflammation of the cellular tissue surrounding the lower portion of the uterus and the vaginal substructure. This word has later come to mean inflammation, not only of the parenchyma of the broad ligaments, but also of the entire pelvic fascia. Hence has arisen some confusion. See *Metritis.*

Parametranal inflammation. A term applied by some continental writers to inflammation of that layer of the pelvic fascia which surrounds the lower segment of the uterus and the base of the vagina for about two centimetres in width. Its inflammatory infiltration and subsequent induration would constitute *parametritis.*

PARAMO'RPHIA. Another name for *thebaia*, a crystallizable base existing in opium.

PARAPHIMO'SIS (παραφίμωσις, from παρά, beyond, φιμόω, to bridle). *Circumligatura.* An affection of the prepuce, when it is drawn quite behind the glans penis, and cannot be drawn over the gland. This is the *strangulating phimosis* of Good. Compare *Phimosis.*

PARA'PHORA (παραφορά, from παραφέρω, to move in a wrong direction, as of paralysed limbs). A going aside; a term generally applied to derangement or distraction of mind. Aretæus applies the term to the unsteadiness occasioned by intoxication.

PARAPHRO'SYNE' (παράφρων, wandering from reason, out of one's mind). A term employed by Hippocrates for derangement or wandering of mind. Synonymous terms used by the same author are *paracopé* and *paracrousis.*

PARAPLE'GIA (παραπληγία, Ion. pro παραπληξία, a stroke on one side, *hemiplegia*, as opposed to ἀποπληξία, apoplexy). *Paralysis spinalis.* A species of paralysis, characterized by loss of motion, with impaired sensation of both sides of the body, or of only the lower half of the body, or of the whole body excepting the head, or of the whole body including the head. The term is, however, usually limited to paralysis of the *lower half* of the body. See *Hemiplegia.*

Paraplegia, reflex, and *reflex paralysis* are terms applied to many

cases of incomplete paraplegia, from their being referred to nervous action. The terms "Uni-" and "Bi-lateral" paraplegia are preferable to "Hemi-" and "Para-plegic," being less apt to lead to confusion with ordinary motor-paralysis.

PARAPOPHYSIS (παρα; ἀπόφυσις, a process of bone). The term applied by Owen to the anterior tubercles of the transverse processes of the cervical vertebræ, and in the dorsal region to the capitular articulation of the rib which is separated from the body of the vertebra by the *neuro-central suture.*

PA'RASITE (παράσιτος, eating beside, with, at the table of, another). Literally, a hanger on at the tables of the great. This term is used to designate animals which are found in the organs, intestines, blood, &c., of other living animals, and appear to live at their expense, as the hydatids of the brain, intestinal worms, &c.

1. *Parasites, accidental.* Internal human parasites, having the habits, but not referable to the class, of entozoa, as œstrus hominis, &c.

2. *Parasitical plants.* Plants which grow upon the living parts of other plants, from whose juices they derive their nutriment, a circumstance by which they are immediately distinguished from false parasites, or *Epiphytes*, which merely fix themselves upon other plants without deriving nutriment from them.

PARA'STATA (παραστάτης, one who stands by or near). Another name for the epididymis, which *lies above* the testis.

PARATHE'RMIC RAYS (παρά, about, θέρμη, heat). Rays found in and beyond the red and orange of the solar spectrum, and probably bearing the same relation to the true calorific rays as those which produce chemical phenomena bear to the luminous rays.

PARATRI'MMA (παράτριμμά, inflammation caused by friction). *Intertrigo.* A species of *Erythema*, or cutaneous inflammation, produced by friction in walking or riding.

PARAXIAL MUSCLES. These lie between the *epi-* and *hyp-*axial muscles, and in man are represented by the outer portion of the erector spinæ and its prolongations, by the scaleni, levatores costarum, intercostals, and abdominal muscles.—*Mivart.*

PAREGO'RIC (παρηγορικος, soothing). The name of a class of narcotics, employed to soothe irritation. *Paregoric elixir*, another term for simple "paregoric," is camphorated tincture of opium flavoured with aromatics. Of this, the Tr. Camph. C. is an imitation.

PARENCE'PHALIS (παρά, near, ἐγκέφαλος, the brain). A term applied by the Ancients to what is now called the cerebellum.

PARE'NCHYMA (παρέγχυμα, anything poured in beside). A term employed by Erasistratus, from an idea that the common mass, or inner substance of a viscus, is produced by concreted blood, strained off through the pores of the blood-vessels, which enter into its general structure, or membranes. It is now applied to the spongy substance composing the lungs, the liver, the kidneys, and the spleen; and to all the pulpy parts of plants.

PAREPIDIDYMIS (παρά; ἐπί, upon; δίδυμος, twin). *Organ of Giraldes.* A small mass of convoluted tubules placed in front of the spermatic cord *just above the epididymis;* it is a remnant of the Wolffian body.

PA'RESIS (*πάρεσις*, a letting go, a slackening of strength). A loss of power of a nerve; slight or partial paralysis. Hippocrates uses the term for paralysis. See *Paralysis.*

PA'RIES, PA'RIETIS. The wall of a house; the wall of an organ of the animal body. The bones of the cranium, serving as *walls* to the brain, are termed *ossa parietalia.* The *placenta* of a plant is termed *parietal*, when it is attached to the *walls* of the ovarium, as in poppy.

PA'RILLIN. *Pariglin.* An active principle procured from sarsaparilla, supposed to be an alkaloid, and now generally known by the name *smilacin.*

PARI-PINNATE (*par*, equal, *pinnatus*, winged). Equally winged, abruptly pinnate; as the petiole of a pinnate leaf when terminated by neither a leaflet nor a tendril. See *Impari-pinnate.*

PARISTHMI'TIS (*παρίσθμιά*, the tonsils, from *παρά*, about, *ἰσθμος*, isthmus, and hence a neck). Inflammation of the tonsils. But the Greeks used the term *paristhmia*, not only for the tonsils, but for inflammation of the tonsils for the squincy or squinancy of the old writers, the cynanche or angina of the moderns.

PARKER'S CEMENT. A brown powder, which, when mixed with water, gradually sets, and becomes solid. It may be used for making the joints of chemical vessels tight.

PARME'LIA PARIE'TINA. Common Yellow Wall-Lichen, usually sold under the name of *common yellow wall-moss.* It has been proposed as a test for alkalies, which communicate to its yellow colouring matter, called *parietin*, a beautiful red tint.

PARONY'CHIA (*παρά*, about, *ὄνυξ*, the nail). *Panaris.* An abscess at the end of the finger, near the nail, occasioned by inflammation of the tendinous sheath of the finger; also called *thecal abscess* and *tendinous whitlow.* When the effusion presses on the periosteum, it is a malignant form, and is termed *felon.* See *Onychia.*

PAROO'PHORON (*παρά*, near, *ὠοφόρος*), egg-bearing. The name applied to the remnants of a few Wolffian tubules found in the broad ligament of the uterus a little nearer that organ than the *parovarium*; it corresponds to the *organ of Giraldes* in the male.

PAROSTO'SIS (*παρά*, around, *ὀστέον*, a bone). A formation of bone in the connective tissue surrounding the periosteum; this occurs in some cases of fracture.

PARO'TID GLAND (*παρωτίς*, from *παρά*, near, *οὖς*, *ὠτος*, the ear). The name of the large salivary gland situated *near the ear.* The Greek term denotes rather a tumor of the parotid gland. The ducts of the gland, uniting, form the *duct of Steno*, which opens into the mouth opposite to the second molar tooth.

PAROTI'TIS (*παρωτίς*, the parotid gland, and the terminal *-itis*). *Cynanche parotidea.* An epidemic and contagious affection of the salivary glands, and especially of the parotid gland. It is called in England, *mumps*; in Scotland, *branks.*

PAROVA'RIUM (*παρά*, near; *ovarium*). See *Epoophoron.*

PA'ROXYSM (*παροξυσμός*, exasperation). A periodical exacerbation, or fit, of a disease.

PARRISH'S CHEMICAL FOOD. Syrup of the phosphates of iron, lime, potash, and soda; prepared from the formula of Mr. Edward Parrish, of Philadelphia.

PARROT'S DISEASE. Inflammation of the epiphyses of the long bones in very young children affected with congenital syphilis.

PARROT'S NODES. Bosses of bone on the frontal and parietal bones, rendering the prominences unusually large, while the region of the sagittal and fronto-parietal sutures is depressed.

PA'RTHENOGE'NESIS (*παρθένος*, a virgin, *γένεσις*, generation). "Virgin-generation, or the successive production of procreating individuals from a single ovum." By Professor Owen the term is applied to the processes of *gemmation* and *fission*, as exhibited in sexless beings or in virgin females. See *Metagenesis*.

PA'RTICLE (*particula*, dim. of *pars*, a part). A minute part of a solid body, incapable of mechanical division. Of simple bodies, the particles are *homogeneous*; of compound bodies, they are the smallest parts which resist decomposition. The word *atom* is employed to denote both kinds of particle, and hence we have *simple atoms* and *compound atoms*.

PARTITE (*partitus*, divided). A term applied to a leaf which is divided nearly down to its base. Two such divisions constitute a *bi-partite* leaf; three, a *tri-partite* leaf; many, a *pluri-partite* leaf. See also the terms *Palmate* and *Pinnate*.

PARTURIFA'CIENT (*parturire*, to bring forth, *facere*, to make). A medicine which excites uterine action, and is administered for the purpose of facilitating parturition, as ergot, &c.

PA'RTUS (*parire*, to bring forth young). A bringing forth; birth. *Partus intempestivus* is premature birth; *partus emortuus*, birth of a still-born child; *partus serotinus*, late or protracted birth.

PARU'LIS (*παρουλίς*, a gum-boil, from *παρά*, about, *οὖλον*, the gums). This term and *epulis* were used by the Greeks for gum-boil, though without any etymological significance of the affection. *Parulitis* and *epulitis* denote inflammation or abscess of the gums, and may conveniently replace the other terms. See *Gum-boil*.

PAR'VAGUM. *The Wandering Pair*; the eighth pair of nerves, or pneumogastric. See *Nerves*.

PA'SMA (*πάσμα*, from *πάσσω*, to sprinkle, as of drugs upon a wound). A sprinkling; a plaster.

PASTI'LLUS. Literally, a perfumed or sweet ball. A medicine in the form of a small round ball; an aromatic lozenge, used to impart an agreeable odour to the breath: "pastillos Rufillus olet." See *Emplastrum*.

Pastilli Fumantes. Fumigating or aromatic pastilles, made of benzoin, balsam of tolu, labdanum, &c. The *species ad suffiendum* consists of benzoin, amber; and lavender flowers.

PATE. *Pasta*. A paste; a preparation of sugary and mucilaginous substances. *Pâte de guimauve* is a demulcent lozenge, containing nothing to identify it with its name. *Pâte arsenicale* consists of cinnabar, sanguis draconis, and arsenious acid.

PATE'LLA (dim. of *patina*, a pan). Literally, a small pan. The knee-pan or cap of the knee.

PATELLAR REFLEX. The same as *knee jerk*. The contraction of the extensor muscles of the thigh (vasti and rectus femoris) produced by tapping the ligamentum patellæ.

PATENT MEDICINE. *Proprietary medicine*. A medicine whose sale is secured to the pro-

prietor by *patent*, and the ingredients of which may be known by the public. The term is commonly applied to preparations that are liable to pay stamp duty, although they may not be the subject of a patent. The selling of such articles necessitates the taking out of a "patent medicine licence."

PATHETICI (πάθος, passion). *Trochleares.* A name given by Willis to the fourth pair of nerves, because the eyes, by means of these, express certain passions. The *pathetic muscle* is the superior oblique muscle of the eye.

-PATHIA, -PATHY (πάθος, affection, from πάσχω, to suffer). A termination of words, denoting an *affection*, as in leuco-*pathia*, white affection; sym-*pathy*, fellow-feeling, &c.

PATHOGE'NESIS (πάθος, disease, γένεσις, generation). Pathogeny; that branch of pathological science which treats of the generation and development of disease.

PATHOGNOMO'NIC (παθογνωμονικός, skilled in judging of symptoms or diseases, from πάθος, disease, and γιγνώσκω, to learn to know). A term applied to symptoms which are characteristic of, and peculiar to, a disease,—symptoms about which there can be no mistake. *Pathognomic* is a false form of term.

PATHO'LOGY (πάθος, disease, λόγος, an account). That branch of medicine which investigates the nature of diseases, especially of those which affect man and the lower animals which are subjects of medical treatment. It comprises nosology, ætiology, symptomatology, and therapeutics, and is distinguished into *general* and *special* pathology.

Cellular pathology. That branch of pathology which treats of the vital action of cells in the healthy and diseased functions of the body. —*Virchow.*

PATIE'NTIÆ MU'SCULUS. The *patience muscle;* a characteristic designation of the levator anguli scapulæ, being the principal elevator of the shoulder—the muscle which imparts the *shrug* of patience.

PAVIIN. A crystallizable substance found in the bark of the horse-chestnut, remarkable for exhibiting a beautiful bluish-green fluorescence when placed in violet light. It is supposed to be identical with *fraxin.* The term is derived from *Pavia*, a small division of the order *Æsculaceæ*, or the horse-chestnut family.

PAVI'LION. The name of the *ala*, or greater part of the external ear. The auricle of the ear; the external ear.

PAVY'S SOLUTION. A solution containing copper sulphate, tartrate of potash and caustic potash, used as a test for the presence of sugar in urine.

PEARL-ASH. *Crude potash.* Carbonate of potassium. The name of potash when it is calcined, and of a whitish pearly lustre. After re-crystallization, till pure, it is sent into the market as *salts of tartar*, or *purified pearl-ashes.*

PEARL-BARLEY. Common barley divested of its cuticle, and rounded and polished in a mill, so as to acquire a pearly appearance.

PEARL-POCK. A term applied to the varioloid form of small-pox, in which the vesicles are unusually persistent and present the transparent appearance of *pearl.* See *Horn-Pock.*

PEARL-WHITE. *Magistery of Bismuth;* the sub-nitrate of bismuth, incorrectly called white oxide of bismuth.

PEARLS, MEDICINAL. Capsules for containing medicinal substances, consisting of gelatin, gum arabic, sugar, and honey.

PEARLY TUBERCLES. Follicular elevations; sebaceous miliary tubercles, commonly situated in the thin skin of the lower eyelid; syn. *Molluscum contagiosum*.

PEAS FOR ISSUES. These are made of tow, or flax, rolled up with gum-water and wax; to which are sometimes added powdered savine, cantharides, or verdigris: orange-peas from the unripe Curacoa oranges are also used.

PEBRINE. The name given by Béchamp to a disease occasioned by the presence in the tissues of dark contractile corpuscles of vegetable parasitic origin. The name is applied to a peculiar epizootic disease of silk-worms, from the appearance of dark spots upon the skin by which it is accompanied. See *Gattine*.

PECTEN, PE'CTINIS (*pectere*, to comb). A comb, or crest. A pyramidal, plicated process, situated in the posterior and external part of the cavity of the eye in birds, and covered with pigment. It is also called *marsupium*, and is formed from a portion of the mesoblastic tissue which in the fœtal state passed through the choroidal cleft to form the vitreous humour and other structures.

1. *Pectinati musculi*. A designation of the muscular fasciculi of the heart, from their resemblance to the teeth of a comb.

2. *Pectineus*. A flat, quadrangular muscle, arising from the pectineal line of the os pubis, and inserted into the line leading from the trochanter minor to the linea aspera.

3. *Pectinate*. A term applied to a modification of the pinnatifid leaf, in which the segments are long, close, and narrow, like the teeth of a comb.

PE'CTIN (πηκτίς, a coagulum, from πήγνυμι, to make stiff). The basis or gelatinizing principle of certain vegetable juices. It is distinguished from gelatin, or animal jelly, in containing no nitrogen. *Pectic acid* is formed by the action of alkalies upon pectin.

PECTORA'LIS (*pectus*, the breast). The name of two muscles of the trunk:—

1. *Pectoralis major*, arising from half the clavicle, all the edge of the sternum, and the cartilages of the lowest three true ribs, and inserted into the outer border of the bicipital groove of the humerus. It moves the arm forwards, &c., and is a muscle of respiration.

2. *Pectoralis minor*, arising from the third, fourth, and fifth ribs, and inserted into the coracoid process of the scapula. It draws the shoulder-bone forwards and downwards, and elevates the ribs.

3. *Ecto-* and *ento*-pectoralis. These terms are preferred by Wilder to pectoralis major and minor; the *ecto*-pectoral acting as an *adductor humeri*, while the *endo*-pectoral, usually much the larger, and thus belying the name generally given to it, acts chiefly as a retractor of the shoulder.

PE'CTORALS (*medicamenta pectoralia*, from *pectus*, *pectoris*, the breast). Medicines which relieve disorders of the chest.

PECTORI'LOQUY (*pectus*, the breast, *loqui*, to speak). A chest-sound; a voice which appears to proceed directly from the chest, and to traverse the tube of the stethoscope. See *Auscultation*.

PE'DATE (*pedatus*, furnished with *pedes*, or feet). A term applied to a modification of the pal-

mate leaf, in which the two lateral lobes are themselves subdivided, as in helleborus niger. The same modifications occur as in the palmate leaf, with similar terms, as pedatifid, pedatipartite, pedatisected, and pedatilobate.

PE'DICEL or PE'DICLE (*pedicellus*, dim. of *pediculus*, a little foot). A small stalk which supports each flower of a main stalk or peduncle ; a pedicle is, therefore, a branch of a peduncle, and bears the same relation to a flower that a petiole bears to a leaf. A flower furnished with a pedicle is termed *pedicellate ;* in the absence of a pedicle, it is termed *sessile.*

PEDICULA'TION (*pediculus*, a louse). *Phtheiriasis.* An affection of the skin associated with great irritation and due to the presence of pediculi or lice.

PEDI'CULUS (dim. of *pes*, a foot). The name of a genus of human parasites, belonging to the subdivision Ectozoa. They are the *P. capitis*, *P. palpebrarum*, *P. vestimenti*, *P. tabescentium*, *P. pubis*, &c.

PEDILU'VIUM (*pes*, *pedis*, the foot, *lavare*, to bathe). A foot-bath. This is a better term than *lavipedium*, but pelluvium or pelluvia is used by Festus for a foot-tub. See *Manuluvium.*

PEDOMETER (*pes*, *pedis*, a foot, *μέτρον*, a measure). An unclassical term applied to an instrument for indicating the number of steps taken in walking, and thus indicating the distance passed over. *Podometer* is the correct term.

PEDU'NCULUS. *Pediculus.* A peduncle or flower-stalk, bearing the same relation to a flower or bunch of flowers that a petiole bears to a leaf or leaves. Stalked flowers are termed *pedunculate ;* in the absence of the peduncle, a flower is termed *sessile.* A peduncle may be *unifloral*, *bifloral*, *multifloral*, &c.

Pedunculi cerebelli. The superior pass from the cerebellar hemisphere forwards beneath the corpora quadrigemina ; the inferior downwards to form the restiform bodies of the medulla, and the middle from one cerebellar hemisphere to the other, forming in their course the transverse fibres of the pons.

Pedunculi cerebri. Longitudinal fibres which constitute the main portion of the crusta cerebri, and pass up from the pyramid-bundles of the pons to the internal capsule on either side of the brain.

PELIO'SIS ; PELIO'MA (*πελιός*, livid). The former term denotes extravasation of blood ; the latter denotes extravasated blood, or the *livor* of the Latins. The terms are synonymous with *pelidnosis*, *pelidnoma*, derived from *πελιδνός*, livid. The term *pelitnos* also occurs in the so-called Attic form of the word. *Peliosis rheumatica* is applied to the crop of small subcutaneous hæmorrhages (*purpura*) found in association with acute rheumatism.

PELLA'GRA. Italian leprosy ; a severe constitutional or blood disease prevailing in Piedmont, Milan, and some parts of the South of France ; it first manifests itself as an erythematous eruption on the skin, which is followed by lesions of the mucous membranes and serious disturbance of the nervous system. It is called *mal del sole*, from its being ascribed to the heat of the sun's rays ; *Italian elephantiasis*, &c. The term is commonly derived from *pellis agria*, or wild skin ; but it would seem that the old Italian name for it was *pella-*

rella. It is popularly called *malattia di miseria.*

PE'LLICLE (*pellicula*, dim. of *pellis*, the skin or hide of a beast, flayed off). 1. A thin skin, or film. 2. Among chemists, the term denotes a thin surface of crystals uniformly spread over a saline liquor evaporated to a certain degree.

PELLI'CULA OVI (*pellicula*, a small skin). *Membrana putaminis.* An albuminous membrane which lines the shell of the egg. At the larger end of the egg it forms the *folliculus aëris*, the air of which contains 23·475 per cent. of oxygen.

PE'LOSIN. *Cissampelin.* A peculiar alkaloid procured from the root of Cissampelos Pareira. It is a powerful base, and forms salts with acids.

PE'LTATE (*peltatus*, armed with a *pelta*, a small buckler or target in the shape of a half-moon). Shield-shaped; a term applied to leaves which are fixed to the petiole by their centre, or by some point within the margin, as in tropæolum.

PELVI'METER. An unclassical word, applied to an instrument invented for measuring the diameters of the pelvis, particularly the antero-posterior, or fore-and-aft diameter of the brim. The term *pelycometer*, from πέλυξ, πέλυκος, a basin, is correct.

Pelyco-cheiro-metresis, a term denoting measurement of the pelvis by the hand, is a curiosity in medical nomenclature.

PELVI-PERITONI'TIS. A term which is intended to indicate that the exudations occurring in the neighbourhood of the female genital tract may be referred to the peritoneum covering the female pelvic viscera and the neighbouring pouches and folds. But there are other views of these important affections.

PE'LVIS (πέλυξ a basin). The basin, or the large bony cavity which terminates the trunk inferiorly, containing the urinary and genital organs, and, in women, the uterus. If the term *pelvic cavity* is employed, the abdominal cavity must be restricted to the part situated between the diaphragm and the commencement of the pelvis. See *Abdomen.*

1. *Pelvic cellulitis.* Inflammation of the cellular or areolar tissue of the pelvis, occurring in connection with abortion, &c.

2. *Pelvic hæmatocele.* An effusion of blood into the peritoneal pouch between the uterus and the rectum; the term is also applied to effusion of blood into the subperitoneal tissue in the neighbourhood of the uterus.

PE'LVIS RENA'LIS. The *renal basin;* a membranous, basin-like sac, occupying the cavity of the kidney. Externally, the sac of the pelvis contracts into its excretory duct, the ureter.

PE'MPHIGUS (πέμφιξ, a bubble). *Febris vesicularis, ampullosa*, vel *bullosa.* Vesicular fever; the name applied by Sauvages to bladdery fever; a cutaneous disease, characterized by an eruption of large bullæ. *Acute* pemphigus includes the pemphigus vulgaris, pompholyx benignus, and pompholyx solitarius, of Willan; *chronic* pemphigus corresponds with the pompholyx diutinus of Willan; while *gangrenous* pemphigus is the pemphigus infantilis of Willan, the pemphigus gangrenosus of Stokes. The Greek term πέμφιξ is the same as πομφός. See *Pompholyx.*

PENICI'LLIUM GLAU'CUM.

A parasitic fungus, constituting the common blue-green mould, and said, when transplanted upon the skin, to produce an eruption identical with the herpes preceding favus. The hyphœare colourless, the conidia of a greenish tint.

PENICI'LLUS (dim. of *peniculum*, a brush). A tent, or pledget. Anything which has its end divided like a painter's brush ; in this sense the extremities of the vena portæ have been termed *penicilli*.

PENIS. The male organ of generation, consisting of three lengthened bodies, closely united to one another, viz. the two *corpora cavernosa* and the *corpus spongiosum*.

PE'NNIFORM (*penna*, a feather or quill, *forma*, likeness). Feather shaped ; a term applied to those muscles which have their fibres arranged on each side of the tendon, as the rectus femoris.

Semi-penniform. Half-feather-shaped ; the designation of those muscles which have their fibres arranged on one side of the tendon, as the peronæus longus.

PENNYROYAL. The common name of the *Mentha pulegium*, an indigenous labiate plant. Under the same name, the *Hedeoma pulegioides* is highly reputed in North America as an emmenagogue.

PENTA'NDRIA (πέντε, five, ἀνήρ, a man). Having five stamens ; the character of the fifth class of plants in Linnæus's system.

Pentagynia (πέντε, five, γυνή, a woman). Having five pistils ; an *ordinal* character in Linnæus's system of plants.

PENTA'STOMA. The name of a genus of parasites, belonging to the family of the Acaridæ, and having no structural connection with the true helminths. P. *tænioides* has been found, in the pupa and larva state, in the human abdominal and thoracic cavities ; and P. *constrictum* has been found in the liver ; P. *denticulatum* has also been found in the liver, most frequently dead, and embedded in a minute white calcareous mass just beneath the capsule.

PEN-VACCINATOR. An instrument for performing vaccination, invented by Dr. Hilliard, and made like a drawing-pen, such as accompanies a set of mathematical instruments.

PEPO. A gourd ; a one-celled, indehiscent fruit, with numerous seeds attached to parietal pulpy placentæ, as in the melon and cucumber.

PEPSI'NA (πέπτω, to digest). Pepsin, or "ferment substance," contained in the gastric juice, and having the power of digesting proteids with the formation of peptones ; as prepared by Brücke it is found to contain no nitrogen, and is therefore not a proteid.

PEPTIC (πέπτω, to ripen). 1. Any substance that is digestible. 2. A substance which promotes digestion. 3. *Peptic glands* are the glands of the mucous membrane of the stomach, which secrete the gastric juice, the promoter of digestion. 4. *Peptic cells* are the same as the *parietal* or *oxyntic cells*, as distinguished from the *principal* or *central cells* of the cardiac (*oxyntic*, Langley) glands of the stomach.

Peptone. A proteid solution obtained by *artificial digestion* of meat, white of egg, or other substances, by means of pepsin.

PE'PTONIZED FOOD. A synonymous expression for "artificially digested food," or food reduced to a fluid state by the process of artificial digestion by pancreatic extracts.

PER-. A Latin preposition, which, when prefixed to the name of an oxide, indicates the presence of the greatest quantity of oxygen which can exist in a compound of such materials as do not possess acid properties, as in *per*-oxide. In non-chemical terms the preposition *per* usually denotes a passage *through*, as in *per*colation, *per*foration, &c.

PER-ACUTE. Very sharp; a term applied to diseases when greatly aggravated, or attended by considerable inflammation. *Per* is an intensive particle.

PERCOLA'TION (*percolare*, to strain through). Filtration; the passing of a fluid through a strainer, for the purpose of bringing all its particles into contact with the whole of the menstruum, which is minutely divided.

PERCU'SSION (*percutere*, to strike). The act of striking upon the chest, abdomen, &c., with the view of producing sounds by which the state of the subjacent parts may be ascertained.

1. *Direct percussion* consists in striking the surface of the chest, &c., with one, two or more fingers, and observing the degree and quality of the sounds produced.

2. *Mediate percussion* differs from the former chiefly in the employment of a small plate of ivory, called a *pleximeter*, a piece of leather or caoutchouc, or the second phalanx of the forefinger of the left hand; one of these is placed on the part to be examined, and struck with the pulpy ends of the middle and forefinger of the right hand.

3. The *scale of sounds* which may be distinguished on the surface of the body are the following, beginning with the dullest:—the femoral, the jecoral, the cardial, the pulmonal, and the stomachal, the clearest of all. Besides these, there are the osteal, the humoric (when organs are filled with air and liquid), the hydatic, and

4. The *bruit de pot fêlé*, or the "cracked-pot sound," a sound heard on percussing over a cavity near the surface of the lungs, usually at the upper part of the chest, and in communication with the external air. It resembles the noise of a cracked earthenware vessel, when struck with the finger. See *Change of Pitch*.

PERE'NCHYMA. In the nomenclature of vegetable tissues propounded by Morren, this term is applied to the *amylaceous granules* contained within the tissue of plants. See *Parenchyma*.

PERFO'LIATE (*perfoliatus*, from *per folium*, through the leaf). A designation of a leaf, which, by union of its margins, encloses the stem, which thus seems to pass through it.

PE'RFORANS (*perforare*, to pierce through). A designation of the *flexor digitorum profundus*, from its perforating the tendon of the flexor sublimis. *Nervus perforans Casserii* is another name for the musculo-cutaneous, or external cutaneous nerve.

PERFORATING ULCER OF THE FOOT. A form of chronic ulceration occurring on the sole of the foot, and usually leading down to dead bone; it is frequently associated with a neuritis of the nerves supplying the tissues affected.

PERFORA'TION (*perforare*, to pierce). A term employed to denote a solution of continuity, from disease of the parietes of a hollow organ, as of the intestines. *Spontaneous perforation* is that which occurs without having been preceded by any perceptible modi-

fication of function, local or general.

PERFORA'TUS (*perforare*, to bore through). Bored through; a term applied to the *coraco brachialis* muscle, from its being perforated by the external cutaneous nerve, as discovered by Casserius; and to the *flexor digitorum* (*communis*) *sublimis* muscle, from its tendon being perforated by the tendon of the flexor profundus.

PERI- (περί). A Greek preposition signifying *around*, expressing the relation of circumference to centre, and thus properly different from ἀμφί, *on both sides*, which indicates doubleness.

PE'RIANTH (περιανθέω, to bloom all round). A collective term for the floral envelopes, when it is not evident whether they consist of calyx and corolla, or of calyx only, as in tulip.

PERIARTERI'TIS. Inflammation of the external coat of an artery.

PERIBRONCHI'TIS (περί, around, and *bronchitis*). A term applied to characteristic changes of desquamative pneumonia occurring around the walls of the smallest bronchioles.

PERIBRO'SIS (περί, around, βρῶσις, corrosion). A term applied to inflammation of the canthi, attended with excoriation.

PERICA'RDIUM (περικάρδιος, around the heart). A fibro-serous double membrane, which surrounds the heart like a bag.

1. *Pericardium adhærens.* Adherent pericardium; including partial adhesions and calcareous and ossific deposits.

2. *Pericarditis.* Inflammation of the pericardium or external fibro-serous covering of the heart. *Pericarditis suppurans*, or suppurative pericarditis, denotes an accumulation of pus in the pericardium.

PERI'CARP (περικάρπιον, the case of the fruit). That part of a fruit which constitutes the ovarium of the pistil; it is, in fact, the transformed germen. It consists of an outer coat, or *epicarp;* an inner coat, called *endocarp*, or *putamen;* and an intermediate substance, termed *mesocarp*, and, when of a fleshy consistence, *sarcocarp.*

PERICHÆ'TIUM (περί, around, χαίτη, seta). A term applied to the peculiar leaves which surround the base of the seta, or stalk, of mosses.

PERICHON'DRIUM (περί, around, χόνδρος, cartilage). The fibrous membrane which covers the surface of cartilage; it corresponds to the periosteum of bones.

Perichondritis. Inflammation of the perichondrium.

PERICLI'NIUM (περί, around, κλίνη, a couch). A name given by Cassini to the involucrum of composite plants. Linnæus called it *calyx communis;* Necker, *perigynandra communis;* Richard, *periphoranthium.*

PERICRA'NIUM (περικράνιος, passing round the cranium or skull). The periosteum or membrane which covers the bones of the cranium.

PERIDI'DYMIS (περί, around, δίδυμοι, twins). The serous coat which covers the testes. By the older anatomists it was confounded with the fibrous coat, under the name *tunica vaginalis* or *elytroïdes.*

PERIGE'NIC (περί, about, γένυς, the jaw). By the term *perigenic cysts*, Broca denotes the presence of foreign bodies encysted in the jaws.

PERIGLO'TTIS (περιγλωττίς, a covering of the tongue). A mass

of small glandular grains at the lower part of the anterior surface of the epiglottis. The term does not suggest this application.

PERIGO'NIUM (*περί*, around, *γονή*, generation). A term synonymous with peri-anthium, and denoting the parts which surround the organs of generation, viz. the floral envelopes.

PERIGY'NIUM (*περί*, around, *γυνή*, the pistil in plants). This term has been variously applied by botanists. Link applied it to the *disk* of certain plants. It has been used as synonymous with *urceolus;* it has been referred to the *hypogynous setæ* found at the base of the ovary of the cyperaceæ, &c.

PERI'GYNOUS (*περί*, around, *γυνή*, the pistil in plants). That condition of the stamens of a plant in which they contract adhesion to the sides of the calyx, and thus *surround the ovarium*, as in the rose.

PERIHEPATI'TIS. See *Hepar, Hepatitis.*

PE'RILYMPH (*περί*, around, *lympha*, water). A barbarous word, intended to be synonymous with *aqua labyrinthi*, and *liquor Cotunnii*, and denoting the limpid fluid secreted by the serous membrane which lines the osseous labyrinth of the ear. It separates the semicircular canals and vestibular sac from the bony chambers in which they are contained. See *Endolymph.*

PERI'METER (*περί*, around, *μέτρον*, a measure). An instrument for measuring the extent of the field of vision of one eye.

PERIME'TRIC (*περί*, around, *μήτρα*, the uterus). Around the uterus; a term applied to adhesions around this organ, resulting from perimetritis and parametritis following a previous labour.

Perimetritis. Inflammation of the peritoneal covering of the uterus and its appendages.

PERIMY'SIUM (*περί*, around, *μῦς*, a muscle). The outer investing sheath of a muscle.

PERINÆ'UM, PERINEUM (*περίνεος, περίναιος, περίνεος*, the space between the anus and the scrotum). The inferior part of the trunk of the body, in which are situated the two great excretory outlets, the urethra and the anus. *Perineorraphy* is a plastic operation for restoring the perinæum after rupture.

PERINEPHRI'TIS (*περί*, around, *νεφρῖτις*, inflammation of the kidney). Inflammation of the peritoneal covering of the kidney and of the neighbouring cellular tissue.

Perinephritic abscess. Inflammation and suppuration of the adipose and areolar tissues surrounding the kidney.

PE'RIOD (*περίοδος*, a going round). A circuit or revolution; a stage or epoch of a disease, as that of *increase*, of *acme* or *height*, and of *decline.* Also the interval which occurs between the paroxysms of intermittent fever.

Periodic fever. Malarial fever, a fever occurring at definite periods.

Periodicity. The tendency of pathological conditions to recur periodically, after certain intervals, as in ague. Such conditions are termed *periodical* or *rhythmical.*

PERINEU'RIUM (*περί*, around, *νεῦρον*, a nerve). The special sheath surrounding a funiculus of nerve-fibres. See *Endoneurium* and *Epineurium.*

PERIO'STEUM (*περιόστεος*, round the bones). The membrane, consisting of tough connective tissue, which surrounds the bones. In the recent state of the teeth,

their root is surrounded by a prolongation of the mucous membrane of the mouth, called the *alveolar-dentar periosteum.*

1. *Periostitis.* Inflammation of the periosteum, or investing membrane of bone. *Periostitis diffusa* is acute periosteal abscess.

2. *Periostosis.* A tumor formed by swelling of the periosteum.

PERIO'TIC BONES (*περί*, around, *οὖς, ὠτός*, ear). The petrous and mastoid portions of the temporal bones.

PERI'PHERY (*περιφέρεια*, a periphery, the line round a circular body). The circumference or external surface of a body.

Peripheric impulses. A term applied by Naumann to the influence which is transmitted from the nerves of any particular parts of the body to the centres of the nervous system, *i.e.* the brain and the spinal cord. On the other hand, by *central impulses* is meant the influence which is conveyed back again from those centres to the nerves of a particular part.

PERIPHIMO'SIS. This affection has been described under the term *paraphymosis*, which is more generally used, though the preposition *peri-* is more significant of the affection than *para-*.

PERIPHY'LLIA (*περί*, about, *φύλλον*, a leaf). A term applied by Link to the minute hypogynous scales found within the paleæ of grasses. These little organs have perplexed the nomenclature of botany not a little, for, while some call them *corolla*, others call them *squamulæ;* Linnæus termed *nectarium*, Richard *glumella*, De Candolle *glumellula*, and De Beauvois *lodicula.* Surely we may here exclaim, "Ohe, jam satis est"!

PERIPLEURI'TIS (*περί*, around, and *pleuritis*). A suppurative inflammation in the costo-pleural cellular tissue, occurring independently of traumatic causes or of pleurisy. This disease is rare.

PERIPNEUMO'NIA (*περιπνευμονία*, inflammation about the lungs). Peripneumony; inflammation of the parenchyma of the lung. The term is synonymous with *pneumonia*, although it would seem to imply either a more intense degree of the disease, or a more *superficial* affection. The term *Secondary* has been applied to Pneumonia when it occurs as a complication of some other disease.

Peripneumonia notha. Spurious or bastard peripneumony; a form of bronchitis, termed by Dr. Badham *asthenic.* It is sometimes called *catarrhus suffocativus;* and by Frank, *catarrhus bronchiorum.*

PERIPROCTI'TIS (*περί*, around, *πρωκτός*, the anus, the hinder parts). Inflammation of the areolar tissue surrounding the rectum.

PE'RISPERM (*περί*, around, *σπέρμα*, seed). Another name for the *albumen*, or the substance lying between the integuments and the embryo of some seeds. By Richard the term is applied to the *testa* or spermoderm of other writers.

PERISPLENI'TIS (*περί*, around, *σπλήν*, the spleen). Inflammation of the peritoneal covering of the spleen.

PE'RISSADS (*περισσός, odd*, of numbers, opposed to *ἄρτιος, even*). A term connected with the new theory of atomic weights, and denoting *elements of uneven atomicity*, including the monads and triads. See *Atomicity* and *Artiads.*

Periss-artiads. The name of a third class of elements, which have now an odd, now an even atomicity.

PERISTA'LTIC CONTRACTION (περισταλτικός, clasping and compressing). *Peristolé.* A term applied to the vermicular contractions of the intestines upon themselves, in successive circles, by means of which their contents are forced onwards.

PERISTAPHYLI'NUS (περί, about, σταφυλή, the uvula). A term applied to two muscles of the palate: the *externus*, or the circumflexus palati; and the *internus*, or the levator palati mollis.

Peristaphylo-pharyngeus. The first or upper portion of the palato-pharyngeus muscle; the second or middle portion is termed *pharyngo-staphylinus;* the third or lower portion, *thyro-staphylinus.*

PERISTO'MIUM (περί, about, στόμα, the mouth). The membrane, or series of tooth-like processes, which closes the orifice of the theca of mosses. Strictly speaking, there are two such membranes, an inner and an outer peristomium.

PERISTRO'MA (περίστρωμα, a covering). Literally, rich tapestry-work, wherewith floors or beds were spread. This term is probably applied, by Pecquet, to the mucous or villous coat of the intestines, called by Bilsius *muscum villosum;* by Bartholine, *crusta membranosa;* and by De Graaf, *crusta vermicularis.*

PERISY'STOLE (περί, around, συστολή, a contraction). The pause or interval which occurs between the systole or contraction, and the diastole or dilatation, of the heart.

PERITHE'CIUM (περί, around, θήκη, a theca). The bag of fructification in some fungi; the organ in which the asci are immersed. The term *peridium* denotes also a kind of covering of sporidia; the term *peridiolum* is its diminutive.

PERI'TOMY (περιτομή, a cutting round). *Syndectomy.* An operation for removing nearly the entire conjunctiva and sub-conjunctival tissue immediately around the cornea, together with as much of the pannous corneal conjunctiva as possible.

PERITONÆ'UM (περιτόναιος, stretched or strained over). The serous membrane which lines the abdominal and pelvic cavities, and invests all the viscera contained therein.

1. *Peritonæal fever.* Puerperal, or child-bed fever, so called from its occurring frequently after labour.

2. *Peritonitis.* Inflammation of the peritonæum. It is simple or tubercular. The latter is called *tubercular mesenteritis*, and *tabes mesenterica*, when the mesenteric glands and the folds of the mesentery are the chief seat of the tubercular deposit.

3. *Peritonitis puerperarum.* Puerperal peritonitis, also called *metro-peritonitis.*

PERI'TROPAL (περί, around, τρέπω, to turn). A term applied to the embryo of the seed, when it is directed from the axis to the horizon, or, in other words, when its axis is perpendicular to the axis of the pericarp to which it is attached.

PERITYPHLI'TIS (περί, around, τυφλόν, cæcum, and the termination *-itis*, denoting inflammation). Inflammation of the areolar tissue which connects the cæcum with the psoas and iliac muscles. See *Typhlitis.*

PERIVASCULAR (περί, around, *vasculum*, a little vessel). The term applied to that which surrounds

the walls of vessels as the lymph spaces around the blood-vessels.

PERIVITE'LLINE SPACE. The space which, in the ovum, exists between the zona pellucida and the vitellus or yolk.

PERIZO'MA (περίζωμα, that which is girded round one). Literally, a girdle; a truss; also the diaphragm.

PE'RLATE ACID. The name given by Bergmann to the acidulous phosphate of soda; the phosphate of soda had been previously called *sal mirabile perlatum*. By Guyton-Morveau it was named *ouretic* acid.

PERMANENT GAS. A gas which cannot be reduced to a liquid or solid state; of recent years most gases have by means of great pressure and cold been reduced to a liquid and solid state.

PERMANENT INK. A solution of nitrate of silver, thickened with sap-green or cochineal; used for marking linen.

PERMANENT WHITE. Sulphate of baryta. At a high temperature it fuses into an opaque white enamel, which is used in the manufacture of fine earthenware, and as a pigment.

PERMEABI'LITY (*per*, through, *meare*, to pass). That property of certain bodies by which they admit the passage of other bodies through their substance. The cellular tissue of plants is *permeable* by fluids, though at the same time imperforate.

PERNICIOUS ANÆMIA. See *Idiopathic Anæmia*.

PE'RNIO (πτέρνα, the heel). A chilblain, especially one occurring on the heel; the effect of inflammation caused by cold. *Pernio simplex* is simple chilblain, in which the cuticle is unbroken; *pernio exulceratus* is kibe, accompanied with ulceration.

PERO'NE (περόνη, a brooch). The fibula, or small bone of the leg; so called from its resembling the pin of a brooch.

1. *Peroneus longus*. A muscle placed at the outer part of the leg, and under the sole of the foot.

2. *Peroneus brevis*. A muscle having the same form as the preceding, but not so long. They are both *extensors* of the leg.

3. *Peroneus tertius*. A muscle which appears to be a part of the extensor longus digitorum, but may be considered as analogous to the flexor carpi ulnaris of the fore-arm.

4. *Nervus peroneus*. The external popliteal or peroneal nerve. The internal popliteal is the *tibialis*.

PERONOSPORA INFESTANS. The name given to the fungus which causes the "potato-disease."

PE'ROXIDE. A term applied in chemical nomenclature to denote the *highest degree of oxidation* of which a compound is capable which does not possess acid properties. See *Per*.

PE'RSICUS IGNIS. Persian fire; a term applied by Avicenna to that species of carbuncle which is attended with pustules and vesications.

PERSI'STENS FEBRIS. A regular intermittent, the paroxysms of which return at constant and stated times.

PERSI'STENT and CADU'COUS. Terms employed in botany, the former to denote those parts of plants which do *not* fall at the usual period, as the corolla of campanula, what are called "evergreen" leaves, &c.; the latter, to denote those parts which *do* fall early, as the calyx of poppy, &c.

PE'RSONATE (*persona*, a mask). Masked; a term applied to that

form of the gamopetalous corolla, in which the limb is unequally divided, the upper division, or lip, being arched, the lower prominent, and pressed against it, so that the whole resembles the mouth of a gaping animal, as in antirrhinum. See *Ringent.*

PERSPIRATION (*perspirare*, to breathe through). The watery vapour which is constantly, but imperceptibly, passing off through the skin is termed *insensible perspiration;* when it is so excessive as to collect in drops upon the surface, it constitutes *sensible perspiration*, or *sweat.*

Perspiratory ducts. Spiral tubes which commence apparently in the corium, proceed upwards between the papillæ, and terminate by open pores upon the surface of the cuticle.

PERTU'SSIS. *Tussis convulsiva.* Whooping-cough ; a contagious and infectious malady, characterized by a peculiar cough, occurring in paroxysms, terminated by vomiting. It is also called *chin-cough.*

PERVIGI'LIUM (*pervigil*, ever-watchful). *Pervigilia.* Prolonged sleeplessness ; a watching or sitting up all night.

PES. A foot. Hence, the term is applied to parts *resembling a foot*, as—

1. *Pes anserinus.* The goose's foot ; the name of a plexus of nerves, formed by the *facial*, or portio dura of the seventh pair, on the side of the face, and somewhat resembling the spreading foot of a palmipede.

2. *Pes accessorius. Eminentia collateralis.* A swelling which is found near the junction of the posterior with the descending cornu of the lateral ventricles of the brain ; it corresponds to the collateral sulcus on the surface of the brain.

3. *Pes hippocampi.* The extremity of the hippocampus major, which has been likened to the club-foot of some animal, from its presenting numerous knuckle-like prominences on its surface.

PE'SSARY (πεσσός, a small stone). An instrument made of wood, &c., formerly employed to keep medicinal substances applied within the pudenda, but now used for preventing prolapsus of the uterus or vagina, or keeping in position a displaced uterus. The various forms of the pessary are the *bung-shaped*, the *conical*, the *elytroid* or sheath-like of Cloquet, the *cup-and-ball*, and the *ring*-pessary.

PESSE'MA (πέσσευμα, a game at draughts). A name given by Dr. W. D. Moore, of Dublin, to a new form of skin-disease, described by Dr. R. Bergh, of Copenhagen. It is supposed to be the same disease as that described by Dr. Beigel under the name *papilloma areo-elevatum.*

PESTILENTIA. Plague. "A specific fever, attended with bubo of the inguinal or other glands, and occasionally with carbuncles."—*Nom. of Dis.*

PESTIS. This term is seldom used by good authors to signify an infectious disorder. It generally denotes a noxious atmosphere, destruction, curse, &c.

PETAL (πέταλον, a leaf ; strictly, a neuter form of πέταλος, outspread, broad, flat). A flower-leaf ; one of the divisions of a corolla. See *Corolla.*

Petaloid (εἶδος, likeness). That which resembles a petal, as applied to the expanded filament of certain stamens, as of nymphæa ; the stigmata of iris, &c.

PETE'CHIA (*petechie*, Ital., a flea-bite). A small localized extravasation of blood beneath the

skin occurring in purpura, and somewhat resembling a flea-bite, but without the central point which characterizes the puncture of the insect. Some varieties of typhus-fever have been called *petechial-fever*, from the presence of these spots.

Petechiæ sine febre, purpura apyreta, and numerous other synonyms of *purpura*, are intended to indicate a distinction between this form of eruption and that which accompanies typhus and some other fevers.

PE'TIOLE (*petiolus*, a little foot; a stalk). The foot-stalk, or leaf-stalk, of a plant. The *apex* is the part inserted into the leaf; the *base*, that which is connected with the stem; the cushion-like swelling sometimes occurring at the base, is called a *pulvinus*. The term *petiolate* is applied to leaves formed with a stalk, whether long or short, simple or compound.

PETIT MAL. The French term for the less severe attacks of epilepsy, as opposed to *Haut Mal*, which is applied to the disease in its more serious form, when the fits are sudden, violent, and characterized by severe tonic and clonic spasms.

PETIT'S OPERATION. The operation for removing the stricture in strangulated hernia without laying open the sac, but by merely dividing the tendinous and cellular tissues outside the neck of the sac.

PETRIFYING SPRING. A term commonly applied to a spring of water containing a considerable quantity of carbonate of lime dissolved in carbonic acid, and thus rendered capable of *coating* or incrusting any object, exposed to its action, with a compact layer of carbonate of lime, suggesting thereby the erroneous idea of the object's having been *converted* into limestone. This incrustation is *tufa* or *tuff*. See *Stalactite*.

PE'TRO- (πέτρα, a rock). A term relating to the *os petrosum*, or petrous portion of the temporal bone, as *petro*-occipital, *petro*-sphenoidal, &c.

Petro-salpingo-staphylinus. An unwieldy designation of the levator palati mollis, from its arising from the petrous process and the Eustachian tube, and being inserted into the velum palati.

PETRO'LEUM. Rock-oil; a bituminous liquid, which oozes out of rocks, and is also found on the surface of certain lakes, especially in Barbadoes and Trinidad.

Petrolene. According to Boussingault, bitumens may be considered mixtures of two bodies, viz. a liquid to which he has given the name *petrolene*, and a solid which he calls *asphaltene*.

PETRO'SAL (*petrosus*, rocky). A term applied to a dense and solid mass of bone forming a part of the temporal bone, and entering into the base of the skull. The *petrosal nerve*, or petrosus superficialis major, is a branch of the Vidian nerve.

PETTENKOFER'S TEST. A test for bile acids. When sulphuric acid is added to a mixture of sugar and cholalic acid, a purple tint is produced, indicating the presence of cholalic acid.

PEWTER. An alloy of four parts of tin and one of lead, intermediate in hardness between lead and Britannia-metal.

PEYER'S PATCHES. *Glandulæ agminatæ*. These bodies, commonly called "Peyer's Glands," plexus intestinales, are of oblong shape, situated lengthways along that surface of the intestine which

is opposite to the attachment of the mesentery; they are made up of a collection of lymphoid nodules with vessels, nerves, and lymphatics.

PHA'CIA (φακία, the fruit of the φακός, or lentil). The Greek term for *lentigo* or *lenticula*, or freckles, said to resemble the *lentil* in colour and size. A dish of lentils was supposed to resemble a freckled skin. Dioscorides was called Phacas from having a freckled face.

PHACO-MALA'CIA (φακός, a lentil, the lens of the eye, μαλακία, softness). Softening of the lens of the eye.

PHÆNO'GAMOUS (φαίνω, to show, γάμος, nuptials). *Phanerogamous.* A term applied to those plants in which the sexual organs are visible, as distinguished from *cryptogamous* plants, in which the reproductive organs are concealed, or of which the function is not understood.

PHÆNOPHTHA'LMOTROPE (φαίνω, to show, ὀφθαλμός, the eye, τρόπος, a turn). A new machine, invented by Dr. Donders, of Utrecht, for elucidating the movements of the eye-ball. By its help, the mathematical analysis made by Prof. Helmholtz of the ocular movements may be practically demonstrated.

PHAGEDÆ'NA (φάγω, to eat). "A condition of wounds or ulcers, in which they spread with a sloughy surface."

Phagedæna putris. Sloughing phagedæna. "A severe form of phagedæna, in which the slough extends deeper than the surface." —*Nom. of Dis.*

PHA'GOCYTE (φάγω, to eat, κύτος, a cell). The name given to those leucocytes which have the power of enclosing bacteria and destroying or *feeding* on them; this function of leucocytes has been denied.

PHA'GOSITE (φάγω, to eat, σίτιον, food). The name of a parasite which is free during all its life, as the leech, the flea, the fly. Prof. Van Beneden compares these to the *habitués* of a hotel, who avail themselves of the *table d'hôte*, but do not have a bedroom in the building. See *Xenosite.*

PHAI'OPHYLL (φαιός, red-brown, φύλλον, a leaf). *Phæophyll.* The name of a group of brown colouring matters found in leaves of plants.

PHALACRO'SIS (φαλάκρωσις, a becoming bald). *Calvities.* The becoming bald. The term φαλακρός, bald-headed, is derived from φαλαρός, having a patch of white; and this from φαλός, white or shining. The term φαλάκρωμα, *phalacroma*, denotes a bald head, and is used by Cicero for a bald man. Hippocrates uses the expression φαλακρότης κεφαλῆς of a bone.

PHALANGO'SIS (φάλαγξ, a battalion of soldiers). Inversion of the cilia; deviation of the eyelashes from their natural position. The inverted "phalanx" is phalangoma.

PHALANX (φάλαγξ). A battalion in the Macedonian armies, composed of 16,000 men. Hence the term *phalanges* is applied to the bones of the fingers and of toes, from their regularity.

PHANERO'GAMOUS (φανερός, manifest, γάμος, nuptials). A term applied to those plants in which the reproductive organs are visible. It is synonymous with *phænogamous.* They comprise the exogens and the endogens of the natural system of plants.

PHA'NTASM (φαντάζω, to make appear). A perception of sensation in the organs of the senses, dependent on internal causes, and not excited by external objects. See *Hallucination.*

PHANTOM-TUMORS. A characteristic designation of gaseous or fæcal accumulations in the intestines, sometimes mistaken for tumors in the pelvic or abdominal regions, for pregnancy of "pure illusion" of French writers, &c. See *Muscular Tumor.*

PHARMACEU'TIC (φάρμακον, a medicine). That branch of medicine which consists in compounding drugs. The term *pharmaceutist* or *pharmacist* is suggested as preferable to "pharmaceutical chemist;" perhaps the latter of the two is the better term.

Pharmaceutic*al* is a Greek word with a Latin appendage. The Americans have reduced it to pharmac*al*. "Pharmaceutic" or "Pharmacic" without the final *-al*, would be better Greek, and, comparing "therapeutic" and "thoracic," better (medical) English.

PHA'RMACON (φάρμακον). A poison. A medicine, or drug.

1. *Pharmaco-dynamics* (δύναμις, power). That branch of Materia Medica which treats of the power or effects of medicines.

2. *Pharmaco-gnosy* (γιγνώσκω, to know). That branch of Materia Medica which treats of the natural and chemical history of unprepared medicines or simples. It is also termed pharmacography, pharmacomathia, &c.

3. *Pharmaco-logia* (λόγος, a description). That branch of Acology which relates to medicines. *General* pharmacology treats of medicines generally, and embraces the subjects belonging to general pharmaco-dynamics. *Special* pharmacology treats of medicines individually. These are arranged by Pereira into two groups, the *inorganic* and the *organic;* the former is subdivided according to the chemical relations of its members, the latter according to its external, or, as they are usually termed, natural history characters.

4. *Pharmaco-pœia* (ποιέω, to make). The process of *preparing* medicines. The term is now used to denote a standard code of medicines, published by the colleges of physicians with the sanction of Government, containing directions for the preparation of medicines.

PHA'RMACY (φάρμακον, a drug). Pharmaceutical Chemistry. The application of chemical, and to a certain extent of physical, knowledge to the preparation of medicinal substances.

PHA'RYNX (φάρυγξ, the throat). A musculo-membranous bag, situated at the back part of the nose, mouth, and larynx, and leading to the œsophagus.

1. *Pharyngitis.* Inflammation of the pharynx. Granular (follicular) pharyngitis constitutes "clergymen's sore-throat." See *Cynanche.*

2. *Pharyngotomy* (τομή, section). The operation of cutting into the pharynx, for the purpose of extracting any foreign body.

3. *Pharyngo-staphylinus.* The second or middle portion of the palato-pharyngeus muscle.

PHENACETIN. *Para-acet-phenetidin.* $C_6H_4OC_2H_5NH(COCH_3)$. A white crystalline powder soluble in alcohol, and with difficulty in water; it possesses antipyretic and antalgic properties.

PHENIC ACID. *Hydrogen phenate.* Another name for carbolic acid, obtained from coal-tar

oil. *Phenyl* is a radical hydrocarbon, contained in, or giving rise to, all the members of the phenylic group.

PHENOL. *Carbolic acid.* A substance prepared in the distillation of coal-tar, or from the vapour of benzoic acid. It is the type of an important series of compounds of the aromatic group.

PHENOPHTHA'LMOSCOPE (*φαίνω*, to show, *οφθαλμός*, the eye, *σκοπέω*, to investigate). An apparatus for investigating the movements of the eye-ball, invented by Donders, of Utrecht, and announced in 1870.

PHILOPROGE'NITIVENESS. A term in phrenology, indicative of affection towards offspring. It is common to man and the lower animals. Its organ, according to phrenologists, is seated at the back of the head, immediately above Amativeness, extending to an equal distance on each side of the median line.

PHILO'SOPHERS' STONE. *Lapis philosophorum.* A mysterious substance supposed to possess the power of converting the base metals into gold. Of this stone, Ashmole says he knows enough to hold his tongue, but not enough to speak. See *Alchemy.*

PHILO'SOPHER'S WOOL. *Nil album.* A name given to the white flakes of light oxide of zinc.

PHILOSO'PHICAL LAMP. A lamp constructed by Dobereiner for effecting the combination of oxygen and hydrogen by means of spongy platinum.

PHILTRE (*φίλτρον*, from *φιλέω*, to love). This term denoted, among the Greeks, a love-charm, a potion or other means of procuring love. Thessaly was notorious for love-potions.

PHIMO'SIS (*φίμωσις*, a muzzling, from *φιμόω*, to shut up as with a *φιμός*, or muzzle). An affection of the prepuce, in which it cannot be drawn back so as to uncover the glans penis. This is the *incarcerating phimosis* of Mason Good. See *Paraphimosis.*

The corresponding Latin term is *capistratio*, derived from *capistrare*, to tie with a *capistrum*, a halter or muzzle.

PHLEBECTA'SIA (*φλέψ*, *φλεβός*, a vein, *ἔκτασις*, extension). Hypertrophia venarum; increment of the venules of the skin; dilatation of veins as in hæmorrhoids.

PHLEBI'SMUS (*φλέψ*, *φλεβός*, a vein). Closure of veins by muscular action.

PHLEBI'TIS (*φλέψ*, a vein). Inflammation of the veins; distinguished by a hard, cord-like, tender line, pursuing the course of a vein or veins, from an incision or wound. The history of phlebitis is that of the coagula (thrombi) formed within the affected veins, and of the metamorphoses through which these coagula pass.—*Virchow.* The varieties are the *adhesive*, and the *suppurative* (pyæmia).

PHLEBO'GRAPHY (*φλέψ*, *φλεβός*, a vein, *γράφω*, to describe). A delineation of the veins; a term employed by Dunglison, who has also the term *phlebology*, or a treatise of the veins, and *phleborrhagia*, or rupture of the veins.

PHLE'BOLITE (*φλέψ*, *φλεβός*, a vein, *λίθος*, a stone). *Phlebolith.* A vein-stone; a small calcareous concretion, formed by degeneration of coagula in the cavity of veins. It is of the size of a small pea, and consists of carbonate and phosphate of lime, with much animal matter.

PHLEBO'TOMY (*φλέψ*, *φλεβός*,

a vein, τομή, section). *Venæsectio.* The opening of a vein, for the purpose of blood-letting.

PHLEGMA (φλέγμα, from φλέγω, to burn). Originally, a flame, fire, or heat; one of the four humors of which the Ancients thought the blood was composed. In medical language, the term acquired, in the time of Hippocrates, the sense of inflammation or heat. It afterwards corresponded with the Latin *pituita* or "phlegm"—a *cold* slimy humor of the body, connected with several diseases, and denoted specially the tenacious mucus of the respiratory passages. "The Latin medical writers retained *flegma* in the sense of phlegm, but for inflammation and swelling they said *flemen* and *plemen*."—*Liddell and Scott.*

1. *Phlegm-agogues* (ἀγωγός, an exciter). The ancient name of purgatives, which produced glairy evacuations, from excitement of the mucous follicles.

2. *Phlegmatic.* A term applied to the *pituitous* temperament, the terms *phlegm* and *pituita* having formerly the same meaning; they are now discarded. See *Temperament.*

3. *Phlegmo-rrhagia* (ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth). *Phlegmatorrhagia.* Profuse pituitous secretion.

4. *Phlegma, in Chemistry,* denotes a watery distilled liquor, as distinguished from a spirituous liquor. Hence the term *dephlegmation* signifies the depriving of any liquid of its superfluous water.

PHLEGMA'SIA DO'LENS (φλέγω, to burn). *Œdema lacteum; crural phlebitis; white leg; white swelling of lying-in women.* Obstruction, usually of an inflammatory character, of the femoral vein, or of the femoral and iliac veins. The term consists of a Greek substantive and a Latin adjective (!), and denotes painful inflammation—a barbarous combination, devoid of any specific meaning, and somewhat worse, if possible, than the term "delirium tremens."

PHLEGMA'SIÆ (φλέγω, to burn). A general term, used by Cullen, Sauvages, &c., for local inflammations; "but, as *phlegmasia* and *phlegmatic* import, in medical language, a very different and almost an opposite idea," Mason Good prefers the term *phlogotica*, derived from the same root.

PHLEGMON (φλεγμονή, inflammation beneath the skin). Acute suppurative inflammation of the subcutaneous cellular tissue.

PHLŒUM (φλοιός, bark). *Peridermis.* The name given by Mohl to one of the layers of bark, the *epi-phlœum* of Link. See *Bark of plants.*

PHLOGI'STIC THEORY (φλογιστός, set on fire). A theory propounded by Becker and Stahl, according to which the phenomena of combustion were supposed to depend on the evolution of a peculiar subtle principle, called *phlogiston.*

PHLOGI'STICATED AIR. The name given by Priestley to nitrogen, or the *mephitic air* of Rutherford.

PHLOGI'STON (φλογιστός, set on fire, from φλέγω, to burn). A name given by Stahl to an imaginary substance, by the existence of which he explained the phenomena of combustion. Combustible bodies were supposed to consist of an incombustible base, united to this phlogiston, which escaped during *combustion.* This process is now attributed to the combination

of combustible matter with oxygen, which is hence called a *supporter of combustion.*

PHLOGO'SIS (φλογόω, to inflame). An inflammation ; a flushing. The first genus of the order *phlegmasiæ* in Cullen's nosology ; it is distinguished into simple phlegmon and erysipelas, and is succeeded by abscess, gangrene, or sphacelation. *Phlógosin* is a substance produced by the growth in a culture-medium of staphylococcus aureus ; when injected under the skin it produces intense inflammation.

PHLORI'DZIN (φλοιόρ-ριζος, having roots covered with rind or peel). *Phlorizin.* A substance discovered in the bark of the trunk and root of the apple, pear, cherry, and plum tree. It is considered to be closely allied to salicin.

PHLYCTÆ'NA (φλύκταινα, a vesicle, from φλύω, or φλύζω, to bubble or boil up or over). *Phlyctis.* A general term for a rising on the skin, whether vesicle, pimple, or pustule. *Phlyctænosis* is an eruption of phlyctænæ ; *phlyctænodes* is phlyctænous. *Phlyctænula* is a small phlyctæna ; a small vesicle or pustule found on the conjunctiva near the corneal margin in *phlyctenular ophthalmia.*

PHLYSIS (φλύζω, to boil up or over). A term formerly employed to denote a cutaneous eruption filled with any kind of fluid, generally ichorous or vesicular pimples. The term *phlyctæna* is now used.

PHLYZA'CIUM (φλυζάκιον, from φλύω or φλύζω, to boil up or over). A pustule, commonly of a large size, raised on a hard circular base, of a vivid red colour, and succeeded by a thick, hard, dark-coloured scab. Compare *Psydracium.*

PHOCE'NIC ACID (*phocæna* a porpoise). *Delphinic acid.* A volatile acid contained in train-oil or seal-oil. *Phocenin* is a peculiar fatty substance contained in train-oil or seal-oil, mixed with elain.

PHŒ'NICIN (φοῖνιξ, purple). Indigo-purple ; supposed to be a hydrate of indigo, with two equivalents of water.

PHŒNICI'SMUS (φοινικίζω, to be purple-red, from φοῖνιξ, purple). A purple, red, or crimson state ; a synonym of measles.

PHŒNI'GMUS (φοινιγμός, reddening or making red ; especially the irritation of the skin by rubefacients). A *reddening* of the skin ; a term employed with the adjective *petechialis* by Sauvages, and as a synonym of varus by Ploucquet.

PHONA'TION (φωνή, voice). An irregularly-formed word, denoting the utterance of vocal sounds. The term should be *phonesis*, from which we have *phonetics* or the doctrine of vocal sounds.

PHO'NOGRAPH (φωνή, voice, γράφω, to write, to record). A mechanical contrivance by means of which the voice can actually be imprinted, so to speak, upon a cylinder of metal or wax, that cylinder sent by post to any part of the world, and the tones of the voice be reproduced, repeatedly, upon another phonograph.

PHONOME'TRIC (φωνή, voice, μέτρον, measure). Voice-measuring ; a term applied to the appreciation of vocal sounds by means of auscultation.

PHORA'NTHIUM (φέρω, to bear, ἄνθος, a flower). The term applied by Richard to that form of the *receptacle* in plants, which is not fleshy, but is surrounded by an involucrum, as in Compositæ.

It is also termed *clinanthium*, and more commonly *thalamus*.

PHO'SGENE GAS (φῶς, light, γεννάω, to produce). *Oxychloride of carbon.* Chloro-carbonic acid gas; a compound of chlorine and carbon monoxide. It is named from the peculiar power of the sunbeam in effecting this combination.

PHOSPHAS. A phosphate; a salt formed by the union of phosphoric acid with a salifiable base, as *phosphas calcis*, phosphate of lime, or the *cornu ustum* of the pharmacopœia.

Phosphas sodæ. Phosphate of soda. Tasteless purging salt, prepared from bones and carbonate of soda. It was first discovered combined with ammonia, in urine, by Stockwitz, and was called *fusible*, or *microcosmic salt.*

PHOSPHA'TIC DIA'THESIS. A morbid state of the constitution, characterized by the presence of the phosphates of magnesia, ammonia, and lime (*phosphaturia*) in the urine. See *Calculus.*

PHO'SPHENE (φῶς, light, φαίνω, to make to appear). The luminous image, or circle of light, produced by pressure on any part of the retina, and lasting as long as the pressure is continued. It resembles the "eye" in a peacock's tail.

PHOSPHITE. A salt formed by the union of phosphorous acid with a salifiable base.

PHOSPHO-NECRO'SIS. A disease occasioned by exposure to the vapours of phosphorus, and characterized by painful swellings and inflammation of the lower jaw, sometimes resulting in mortification and exfoliation of the bone.

PHOSPHORE'SCENCE (φῶς, light, φέρω, to carry). A term applied to the luminous appearance of the sea, especially in the track of sailing vessels, occasioned, according to Meyen—1, by mucus dissolved in the sea-water; 2, by animals covered with a luminous mucus, as medusæ; and, 3, by animals possessing phosphorescent organs, as oniscus fulgens. The term "phosphorescence" is derived from the opinion that the phenomenon depends on the combustion of phosphorus at a low temperature. See *Solar Phosphorus.*

1. *Phosphorescence of insulation.* A property possessed by many bodies, in consequence of which, after long exposure to the sun's rays, they become luminous in the dark on the application of heat. Of this kind are the so-called phosphorus of Baldwin, phosphorus of Canton, phosphorus of Bologna, &c.

2. *Phosphorescence of organic remains in a state of dissolution.* A luminous property observed in touchwood, and in sea-fish, on which a luminous film is formed. The phosphorescence appears to be owing to a low sort of combustion, as the emission of light decreases on rarefying the air.

3. *Phosphorescence of organic bodies during life.* A phenomenon which occurs in the marigold and yellow lily, a little after sunset, when the atmosphere has been very much heated in July and August. It is probably of electrical nature. The luminosity of the infusoria, zoophytes, fire-flies, and glow-worms is a subject of much obscurity.

4. Minerals which become phosphorescent from heat are sometimes called *pyro-phosphoric;* from friction, *frictio-phosphoric;* from electricity, *electro-phosphoric;* and from exposure to the sun, *helio-*

phosphoric. The last are said to be insolarized, as is the case with some varieties of *calcite*.

PHO'SPHORUS (*φῶς*, light, *φέρω*, to bring, so called from its luminous appearance in the dark). A yellow, waxy substance, originally prepared from urine, and afterwards from bones. *Amorphous* or *red phosphorus* is an allotropic variety, prepared by keeping ordinary phosphorus for several days at a temperature of 450° or 460° Fahr. ; it forms a red or purple, friable, amorphous mass. *Black phosphorus* is another amorphous variety, obtained by very suddenly cooling melted phosphorus. *White phosphorus* is produced by the action of light. *Viscous phosphorus* is obtained by heating phosphorus to near its melting point, and then suddenly cooling it.

1. *Phosphoric acid*. An acid obtained, in the form of white flakes, by igniting phosphorus under a large bell jar. Its salts are called *phosphates*.

2. *Phosphorous acid*. An acid produced, in the form of a white volatile powder, by the slow combustion of phosphorus. Its salts are called *phosphites*.

3. *Phosphuret*. A compound of phosphorus with a combustible or metallic oxide, as phosphuret of iron, &c.

4. *Phosphuretted hydrogen*. *Phosphine*. A gaseous compound, formed by heating phosphorus in a retort completely filled with liquor potassæ. Gaseous bubbles escape, which take fire spontaneously in the air.

5. *Phosphorus of Baldwin* is the ignited muriate of lime ; *phosphorus of Canton*, oyster-shells, calcined with sulphur ; and *phosphorus of Bologna*, the sulphate of barytes. These are consequently misnomers. See *Phosphorescence by insulation*.

6. *Phosphorus Bottle*. A contrivance for obtaining instantaneous light. It is made by melting together phosphorus and sulphur in a bottle, the sulphide of phosphorus thus produced being readily ignited by friction.

PHOTO-CHEMICAL ANALYSIS. A method suggested by Mr. Cartmell, in 1858, of separating the colours imparted to flame by the alkalies and alkaline earths, which consisted in the use of coloured media through which the light was allowed to pass. These media, by selective absorption, cut off the rays of some colours and allowed others to pass. This process has now been superseded by the method of spectrum analysis.

PHOTO-CHEMICAL INDUCTION. A term expressive of the effect of light upon a mixture of hydrogen and chlorine. No action is found to take place during the first moment or two ; action then commences, and rapidly increases to a maximum.

PHOTO'GRAPHY (*φῶς*, *φωτός*, light, *γράφω*, to paint). (*Heliography*.) A term commonly applied to the modern art of taking sun-pictures ; but the term is incorrect, for it indicates the agency of light, whereas it appears that the picture is produced, not by light, but by a chemical agent accompanying light, termed *actinism*. The term transcends the limits of the art which it designates.

PHOTO'METER (*φῶς*, *φωτός*, light, *μέτρον*, a measure). An instrument for measuring the relative amounts of light emitted by different incandescent substances ; it generally consists of a paper screen, on which fall the shadows

of an object placed between the screen and the sources of the light; the more intense the shadow, the more powerful the light.

PHOTO'METRY (*φῶς, φωτός*, light, *μέτρον*, a measure). A method for estimating the relative intensities of light.

PHOTOPHO'BIA (*φῶς, φωτός*, light, *φόβος*, fear). Intolerance of light, such as occurs in some cases of corneal ulceration.

PH'OTOPHONE (*φῶς, φωτός*, light, *φωνή*, a voice). An apparatus for the production and reproduction of sound by means of light. See *Telephone*.

PHOTO'PSIA (*φῶς, φωτός*, light, *ὄψις*, sight). *Visus lucidus*. The subjective sensation of a bright light. See *Phosphene*. It is the *marmaryge* of Hippocrates.

PHRA'GMATA (*φράγμα*, from *φράσσω*, to fence). A term applied, in botany, to *spurious dissepiments*, which do not alternate with the stigma—when, for instance, they are horizontal, as in *Cathartocarpus fistula*, or vertical, as in *Verbena*. See *Dissepiments*.

PHRAGMIDIOTHRIX (*φράγμα*, a palisade, *θρίξ*, hair). A genus of *Leptotricheæ*. The threads are jointless and sulphurless. Habitat water. The successive sub-division of cells is continuous.

Phragmidiothrix multiseptata. Cocci and threads, the latter being separated by transverse partitions into short cylindrical discs which divide by transverse and longitudinal division into cocci. They occur attached to crabs in sea-water.

PHRENES (plural of *φρήν*, the mind). The diaphragm; so called because the Ancients supposed it to be the seat of the mind. Hence the terms—

1. *Phrenic*. A designation of the internal respiratory nerve, which goes to the diaphragm.

2. *Phrenica*. Diseases affecting mental faculties, the first order of the class *Neurotica* of Good. Also medicines which affect the mental faculties, as narcotics, inebriants, &c.

3. *Phrenitis*. Phrensy; inflammation of the brain. A term under which have been confounded *arachnoïtis* and *encephalitis*. It constitutes the third genus of the order *phlegmasiæ* of Cullen. *Φρενῖτις* is strictly a fem. adjective, and requires the addition of *νόσος* to complete its meaning.

4. *Phreno-logy* (*λόγος*, an account). A description of the mind; a science, introduced by Gall and Spurzheim, by which particular characters and propensities are indicated by the conformation and protuberances of the skull. The several organs, with the indications of each, will be found in their alphabetical order.

5. *Phreno-pathia* (*πάθος*, disease). A general term for mental disease or insanity; synonymous with *phrenica*.

PHTHEI'RIASIS (*φθειρίασις*, the lousy disease, from *φθείρ*, a louse). *Phthiriasis. Morbus pediculoris*. Lousiness; a variety of *malis*, or cutaneous vermination, occasioned by the several kinds of pediculus which infest the human body. See *Pediculus* and *Dermatozoa*.

PHTHIRIUS INGUINALIS. The Crab-louse; a human parasite, belonging to the subdivision Ectozoa, infesting the groins.

PHTHI'SIS (*φθίσις*, consumption). A term hitherto employed as synonymous with tubercular disease of the lungs, but capable of being applied, as a general

term, to other diseases of the lung-tissue. Thus we have *hæmorrhagic* and *embolic* phthisis, *bronchial* and *pneumonic* phthisis, *syphilitic* phthisis, *fibroid* phthisis, &c.

PHTHISIS BULBI. Wasting of the eye-ball, secondary to disease or injury.

PHTHOE′ (φθίνω, to corrupt). Ulceration of the lungs. This, and *phthisis*, are the two branches under which the Greek pathologists generally treated of consumption.

PHYLLARIES (φυλλάριον, dim. of φύλλον, a leaf). Minute leaves, constituting the outer ring or rings of bracts, which surround the florets of chamomile, wormwood, and other composite plants.

PHYLLOCY′ANIN (φύλλον, a leaf, κυάνεος, blue). The blue colouring matter of flowers; a substitute for litmus, extremely sensitive to minute traces of free alkali.

PHYLLO′DIUM (φύλλον, a leaf). A term applied to the petiole of a leaf, when it is expanded and leafy, and the lamina abortive, as in many species of Acacia.

PHYLLOME (φύλλον, a leaf). The term applied to the different constituents, sepals, petals, &c., of a flower, indicating that they are but modified leaves.

PHYLLOTA′XIS (φύλλον, a leaf, τάξις, arrangement). Leaf-order; the arrangement of leaves on the stem. Leaves are called *radical*, when they rise from the stem close to the ground; *alternate*, when each leaf is developed singly, and follows the preceding leaf in a certain order; *opposite*, when the leaves are placed opposite to each other on the stem; *verticillate*, when they are placed in whorls or circles on the same plane; *decussate*, when they are placed alternately across in pairs at right angles.

PHYLLOXERA VASTA′TRIX. The name of the insect which infests the vine, causing wholesale destruction of vineyards.

PHYLO′GENY (φῦλον, a race, γεννάω, to produce). The genealogy of animal forms; a term indicating the process of evolution in the animal and the vegetable kingdom, so as to mark out the line of descent of each group of living beings, and to furnish it with its proper genealogical tree, or "phylum."

PHY′MA (φῦμα, tuber, a tumor, from φύω, to spring forth). A term applied by Hippocrates, and the older writers, to a suppurating tumor, and employed by Willan as a *generic* term, including furunculus, anthrax, and hordeolum. See *Dermatapostasis*.

PHYMA′TOID (φῦμα, tuber, εἶδος, likeness), Phyma-like; a term applied to a form of cancer, called by Miller *reticular*. See *Cancer*.

PHYSAGO′GA (φῦσα, flatus, ἀγωγός, carrying off). Physagogues or carminatives; medicines for dispelling flatulence and relieving colicky pain.

PHY′SALIS ALKEKE′NGI, Winter cherry; a solanaceous plant affording an example of an accrescent calyx,—an interesting object in a group of skeleton-leaves. The fruit yields *physalin*, a bitter principle, of known repute in gout, and the leaves have been used in the south of Europe as a substitute for quinine.

PHYSCO′NIA (φυσκών, a fat paunch). Inflation; corpulency; a term substituted for the *megalosplanchnus*, or big-bowel, of Hippocrates. Mason Good uses *parabysma*, generally, for visceral turgescence.

PHY'SIC NUT. The seed of the *Curcas purgans* and C. *multifidus*. The expressed oil, called *jatropha-oil*, has been lately imported under the name of *oil of wild castor-seeds*.

PHY'SICAL SALT. The name by which sulphate of magnesia is known at Lymington in Hampshire.

PHYSI'CIAN (ὁ φυσικός, from φύσις, nature). This term once designated the *natural philosopher*, who was also the medical man; but when the investigation of nature was separated from the art of healing, the name "physician" continued to designate the latter only. In classical literature, the φυσικός, or *physical* philosopher, was distinguished from the ἠθικός, or *moral* philosopher, without regard to the healing art, the professor of which was called in Greek ἰατρός, and in Latin *medicus*.

PHYSICS (φυσική, natural). The science which is employed in observing the phenomena of nature. The term *meta-physics* denotes a science which is distinct from, or *beyond*, physics, as abstractions, accidents, relations, &c.

PHYSIO'GNOMY (φύσις, nature, γιγνώσκω, to judge of). The study of the general character, or of diseased states, from the features of the face, and the cast of the countenance. The three principal *traits* observable in the countenance are—

1. The *oculo-zygomatic* trait, commencing at the greater angle of the eye, and lost a little below the projection formed by the cheek-bone. This is the index of disorders of the cerebro-nervous system.

2. The *nasal* trait, beginning at the upper part of the ala nasi, and embracing in a semicircle, more or less perfect, the outer line of the orbicularis oris. A trait is sometimes observed towards the middle of the cheek, forming a kind of tangent with the nasal trait, and sometimes constituting the dimple of the cheeks; this is called the *genal* trait. These indicate disorders of the digestive passages and abdominal viscera.

3. The *labial* trait, beginning at the angle of the lips, and lost on the lower portion of the face. It indicates diseases of the heart and air-passages.

4. To these may be added the *face grippée*, or *pinched-in face*, a term applied by the French to the expression of the countenance in peritonitis; the features are altered, and appear drawn up towards the forehead, which is wrinkled, and the nose pointed.

PHYSIO'LOGY (φύσις, nature, λόγος, an account). The science which treats of the functions of living organisms. See *Morphology*.

PHYSO'METER (φυσάω, to inflate, μέτρον, a measure). A new philosophical instrument for determining variations in a given volume of confined air.

PHYSOME'TRA (φυσάω, to inflate, μήτρα, the uterus). Inflation of the uterus; the presence of air within the uterus, or uterine tympanitis.

PHYSOSTI'GMATIN. *Eserin*. The poisonous principle of the seed of *Physostigma venenosum*, or Calabar bean, a native of Western Africa.

PHYTO-ALOPE'CIA (φυτόν, a plant, and ἀλοπεκία, baldness). The name given to common ringworm by Gruby, who considers the granules of the complaint, as well as the abnormal cell-tissues of favus, as vegetable formations. Under the same impression, Dr.

Malmsten, of Stockholm, names the disease *trichophyton tonsurans*.

PHYTODE'RMATA (φυτόν, a plant, δέρμα, skin). Diseases of the skin, occasioned by the presence of vegetable fungi. *Dermatophyta* is the correct word.

PHYTO'GRAPHY (φυτόν, a plant, γράφω, to write). An account of the rules observed in describing and naming plants.

PHYTO'LOGY (φυτόν, a plant, λόγος, an account). An account of plants. This term might be appropriately substituted for the term *Botany*, as being more in accordance with the names of the other physical sciences.

PHYTO'PHAGOUS (φυτόν, a plant, φάγω, to eat). *Herbivorous*. Feeding or subsisting on vegetables; a term applied to those animals which subsist on vegetable diet.

PHYTO'SIS (φυτόν, a plant). A term proposed by Sir E. Wilson as a substitute for the generic term *pityriasis*, suggestive of the plant-like character of the disease. It may be applied to any disease caused by the presence of bacteria.

PHYTO'TOMY (φυτόν, a plant, τέμνω, to cut). Vegetable anatomy; the display of the tissues of plants by means of dissection.

PIA MATER. *Meninx media*. A very vascular fibrous tissue, investing the whole surface of the brain and spinal cord, and continued, more or less extensively, into the substance of these organs, along with the vessels. See *Dura Mater*.

PIAN (a raspberry). The name given, on the American coast, to Frambœsia, or Yaws. Sir E. Wilson says that the term *pian* conveys the idea, though incorrectly, of the disease being of syphilitic origin. See *Frambœsia*.

PIARRHÆ'MIA (πῖαρ, fat, αἷμα, blood). Milkiness of the serum or fatty blood, arising from free fat and molecular albumen. Piarrhæmia is a *physiological* result of digestion, pregnancy, lactation, and hybernation. Lactescent serum is a *pathological* result of disease.—*Tanner*. See *Lipæmia*.

PIC'A (*pica*, a pie, magpie). *Malacia*. Depraved appetite; morbid propensity to swallow innutritious substances, as coal, sponge, &c. Paulus Ægineta says that the affection is so called either from the variety of colours which the bird (pica) possesses, or from its being subject to this complaint. As bulimia denotes depraved appetite in respect of *quantity*, in pica the morbid appetite is indicated by the *quality* of the substances. See *Allotriophagia* and *Malacia*.

PI'CAMAR (*in pice amarum*). The bitter principle of tar, and of all empyreumatic products.

PI'COLINE (*pix*, *picis*, pitch). A volatile oily base, isomeric with aniline, and found in coal-tar; it is prepared by the dried distillation of acrolein-ammonia.

PI'CRIC ACID. *Carbazotic acid*. *Trinitrophenol*. The last product of the action of nitric acid upon indigo or Welter's bitter; it is a yellow crystalline powder soluble in water and alcohol, and prepared by heating phenol with nitric acid. Its aqueous solution is used for hardening animal-tissues for microscopical examination.

2. *Picric-acid test*. A test for the presence of sugar in urine. A deep red colour is produced when the acid is added to a mixture of saccharine urine and caustic potash.

PICRI'N. A bitter substance, procured from *Digitalis purpurea*,

and said to be identical with *digitalin*.

PI'CRO (πικρός, bitter). A Greek adjective denoting *bitterness*:—

1. *Picro-glycion* (γλυκύς, sweet). *Dulcarin*. A principle obtained from the *Solanum dulcamara*, or Bitter-sweet, supposed by Pelletier to be sugar combined with solanine.

2. *Picro-lichenin*. An intensely bitter crystalline compound, found in the lichen *Variolara amara*. It is principally febrifuge.

3. *Picro-mel* (μέλι, honey). Literally, *bitter-sweet*. The characteristic principle of bile, or bile-sugar.

4. *Picro-toxin* (τοξικόν, poison). A non-nitrogenized, crystalline substance, constituting the deleterious principle of cocculus indicus. This substance is sometimes termed *cocculin*. It was discovered in 1812, and has been recently introduced as a remedy for the night-sweating which accompanies phthisis.

PI'CROCARMINE. A compound of carmine and picric acid; it is used to dye sections of tissues for microscopical examination.

PIEZO'METER (πιέζω, to compress, μετρέω, to measure). A measurer of compressibility; an instrument for measuring the compressibility of water and other fluids.

PIGMENT-ALTERATIONS (*pigmentum*, from *pingere*, to paint). *Chromatogenous diseases*. Discolorations of the skin, including *leucoderma*, in which the pigment is deficient, and *melanoderma*, in which it is in excess.

PIGMENT-CELLS (*pingere*, to paint). Small, polygonal cells, containing pigmentary granules, imparting their colour to the choroid and to the iris.

PIGMENT-LIVER. *Melanæmic liver*. An accumulation of blackish or chocolate-coloured matter in the vascular apparatus of the liver, sometimes found after death from severe intermittent, remittent, or continued fever.—*Tanner*.

PIGME'NTUM NIGRUM (*pingere*, to paint). A dark-brown substance, which covers the inner surface of the choroid coating of the eye. The absence of this substance in the *Albino* gives the red colour to the iris and the pupil.

PILA'RE MA'LUM (*pilus*, a hair). *Trichiasis*. Hair-disease; morbid organization or deficiency of hair.

PILE, GALVANIC. An apparatus for exhibiting the phenomena of galvanism, and consisting of a *pile*, or column of metallic plates of zinc and copper, and discs of wet card, placed in succession to one another, in the same regular order throughout the series.

PILES. A common term for hæmorrhoids, perhaps derived from *pila*, a ball, but, more probably, from *pilulæ*. *Bleeding* piles are attended with a discharge of blood; in *blind* piles there is no such discharge. See *Hæmorrhoids*.

PI'LEUS. A felt cap or hat. The botanical term for the uppermost part of an agaric, resembling an umbrella in form.

PI'LINE (*pilus*, a hair). *Impermeable spongio-piline*. A kind of cloth, composed of a mixture of sponge and wool, felted together, so as to form an even and soft fabric, and afterwards rendered waterproof by a coating of caoutchouc; employed as a substitute for poultices and fomentation-cloths.

PILLARS. A term applied, from its obvious significance, to

the borders of the aponeurosis which bound the external *abdominal ring* on either side; to two strong muscular masses which pass down from the *diaphragm* to the spinal column; and to the two curved folds of mucous membrane constituting the *arches of the palate.*

PILOCA'RPINE. *Jaborandine.* An alkaloid contained in *Pilocarpus pinnatus.* When administered by the mouth or subcutaneously, it produces salivation and profuse perspiration.

PILOCY'STIC TUMOR (πῖλος, wool or hair wrought into felt, κύστις, a bladder). An encysted tumor containing hair and fatty matters.

PILO'SITY (*pilosus*, hairy). A term applied to certain surfaces of plants which are covered with hairs which are long, soft, and erect, as in Daucus carota.

PI'LULA (dim. of *pila*, a ball). A pill. A mass of a consistence sufficient to preserve the globular form, yet not so hard as to be of too difficult solution in the stomach.

PI'LUS. The general term for the hair of the head, beard, or other part of any creature. *Pili congeniti* are the hairs which grow during the fœtal state, as those of the head, the eye-brow, the eye-lash; *pili postgeniti* are the hairs which grow after birth, as distinguished from the congenital hairs. See *Capillus.*

PIME'NTA. Pimento. The dried unripe berries of *Eugenia Pimenta*, or Allspice tree; a native of the West Indies.

Pimentic acid. Heavy oil of pimento, a constituent of the oil of pimento or allspice. The other constituent, or light oil, is called *pimento-hydro-carbon.*

PIMPLE (*papula*). A small acuminated elevation of the cuticle, with an inflamed base. See *Papula.*

PIN, or PIN-EYE. A variety of synizesis, or contracted pupil, so called from its being sometimes contracted to nearly the diameter of a pin's head. Hence the words of Shakspere:—"Wish all eyes blind with the *pin* and *web.*" See *Web.*

PINCHBECK. An alloy of copper and zinc, made in imitation of gold. It is sometimes called *tombac*, *similor*, and *petit or.*

PI'NEAL GLAND (*pineus*, of pine). A soft reddish body, situated above the tubercula quadrigemina, and attached to the posterior part of the third ventricle of the brain; it is of a conical form, resembling a pine-cone, and hence is also termed *conarium.* It is very improperly called a gland.

Pineal concretions. Granules of phosphate of ammonia, magnesia and lime, and carbonate of lime found in follicles of the pineal body.

PINGUE'CULA (*pinguis*, fat). A small yellow nodule found in the conjunctiva close to the inner or outer margin of the cornea in elderly persons; it consists of thickened conjunctiva and sub-conjunctival tissue, and contains no fat.

PINGUE'DO (*pinguis*, fat). Fat or fatness. It is said that *pinguedo* melts quicker, and hardens slower, than *adeps;* and that, while *adeps* lies at the extremity of the muscles, and adheres to the membranes, *pinguedo* lies between the flesh and the skin. *Adipem tenuare*, to make leaner. *Pinguitudo* is fatness, but it is only used figuratively. See *Adeps.*

PINIC ACID (*pinus*, the pine). An acid obtained from resin; it may be regarded as an oxide of oil of turpentine.

PINNA. The fin of a fish. A portion of the external ear, termed *pinna auriculæ*, or the *auricle*, representing a kind of funnel, which projects from the side of the head, and collects the vibrations of the atmosphere; it is the flap of the ear without the auditory tube. See *Meatus auditorius*.

PI'NNATE LEAF (*pinnatus*, feathered). The form of leaf in which simple leaflets are placed on each side of a common petiole, as in polypody. The same modifications occur as in the *palmate* leaf, with similar terms, as pinnatifid, pinnatipartite, pinnatisected, and pinnatilobate. When there is no odd leaflet at the end, the leaf is said to be *abruptly pinnate*, as in Orobus tuberosus.

PINT. *Octarius.* A term of High Dutch origin, signifying a little measure of wine. The imperial liquid measure contains 34·659 cubic inches: it is equivalent to sixteen fluid ounces.

PINTA. A partial melasma, endemic in Mexico. The term is derived from *pinta*, a spot; *pintar*, to paint, to begin to deepen in colour, like ripening grapes; hence pintas roxas, the petechiæ of purpura.—*E. Wilson.*

PINUS. A genus of coniferous plants, several species of which yield turpentine, tar, pitch, &c.

PIPER. A genus of exogenous plants, comprising the species *Cubeba*, supposed to yield the officinal Cubebs; and the *long* and *black* peppers of commerce.

Piperine. The crystalline principle of some species of *Piper*, or pepper, but not the cause of the acrimony of pepper, which is due to a peculiar soft resin.

PI'PETTE. A little pipe. A graduated tube for transferring specific quantities of liquors from vessel to vessel.

PIROGOFF'S OPERATION. An amputation of the foot in which the posterior end of the os calcis is left, and its cut surface applied to the cut lower end of the tibia, in order to form a firm and hard stump for walking on.

PI'SIFORM (*pisum*, a pea, *forma*, likeness). Pea-like; the designation of the fourth bone of the first row of the carpus.

PISTACHIO-NUT. The seed of Pistacia vera, a tree belonging to the Anacardiaceæ, and introduced from Asia into Europe.

PI'STIL (*pistillum*, a pestle). A technical term applied to the female or central organ of a flower, consisting of the ovarium, the style, and the stigma. The pistil, in fact, represents the metamorphosed leaf or leaves called *carpels*, which eventually become the *fruit* of the plant.

PISTOL-SPLINT. A splint resembling a pistol in shape, and used in the treatment of Colles's fracture.

PITCH. *Pix nigra.* The altered resin which results on inspissating tar, or boiling it down to dryness.

PITCH, CHANGES OF. A term applied to certain percussion-signs observed in the physical examination of the chest.

PITCHBLENDE. A mineral of Saxony, in which the metal *uranium* was discovered; it was named from its black appearance.

PITCHER-PLANT. A plant in which the petiole is dilated

and hollowed out, like a pitcher, the lamina being articulated to it, and closing the orifice. The pitcher is called *ascidium*, and the lid *operculum*. It occurs in Nepenthes, in Sarracenia, &c.

PITH. The *medulla* of plants; a cylindrical or angular column of cellular tissue, traversing the stem and branches of exogenous plants, and terminating in the leaf-buds.

PI'TTACAL (πίττα, pitch, καλός, beautiful). A beautiful blue colouring matter, discovered in the oil of tar.

PITTA'CIUM (πίττα, pitch). A piece of cloth covered with a salve; a soothing plaster for the head, or other part.—*Celsus.*

PITTED TISSUE. *Bothrenchyma.* A modification of the cellular tissue of plants, having its sides marked by *pits*, sunk in the substance of the membrane. It was formerly called *dotted ducts*, vasiform tissue, &c.

PITUI'TA. Phlegm; viscid mucus; serosity. Horace speaks of *lenta pituita*, the tough mucus secreted by the intestines.

1. *Pituitary membrane.* A designation of the Schneiderian membrane, which lines the cavities of the nose.

2. *Pituitary stem.* A portion of the brain, formerly called the *infundibulum*.

3. *Pituitary body.* A portion of the brain which is lodged in the sella turcica, and was formerly called the *pituitary gland*. It is not glandular. It is formed chiefly of the diverticulum of Rathke (a process of the buccal epiblast), and the infundibulum which grows downwards from the floor of the thalamencephalon.

PITY'RIASIS (πιτυρίασις, from πίτυρον, furfur, bran). *Herpes furfuraceus. Branny tetter.* Non-contagious desquamation of the cuticle; a chronic inflammation of the skin, characterized by the production of minute white scales or patches of irregular form, and named from the furfuraceous or *bran-like* desquamation by which it is attended. The varieties are —*pityriasis capitis*, dandriff of the head, occurring in infants; *pityriasis rubra*, red dandriff, a severe form of general dermatitis with considerable desquamation; *pityriasis versicolor*, dandriff characterized by the variegated appearance of the skin, and referred to parasitic affections as a *synonym* of Tinea versicolor; and *pityriasis nigra*, or black dandriff, occurring in children born in India.

PIVOT-JOINT. A joint in which a given bone furnishes an axis, or *pivot*, on which another turns, as in the atlas and axis; or itself turns on its own axis, resting on another bone, as in the fore-arm.

PIX, PICIS (πίττα). Pitch; the resin of the wood of coniferous plants, extracted by fire and inspissated, comprising the varieties, tar, Burgundy pitch, black pitch, &c.

PLACE'BO. Literally, though incorrectly, *I will please;* a term applied to any medicine given to humour the patient, as a *gold-pill*, &c.

PLACE'NTA (πλάξ, a plain). Literally, a cake. The after-birth; an organ formed for, and appropriated to, the service of the fœtus. The human placenta is composed of two parts, viz., the *fœtal placenta*, consisting entirely of dense tufts of branched vascular villi; and the *uterine placenta*, formed of the substance of the decidua, which penetrates between the villi of the former, even to the

surface of the chorion, and completely encloses them.

1. *Placenta prævia.* A term denoting attachment of the placenta over the mouth, instead of to the fundus, of the uterus. *Prævia* denotes, going before, leading the way.

2. In botany, the *placenta* is that part of the ovarium to which the seeds are attached; it may be *central* or *parietal*, according as it occupies the centre or the walls of the ovarium, respectively.

3. *Placentitis.* Inflammation of the placenta.

PLACOIDEI (πλάξ, a plate, εἶδος, form). An order of fishes in which the exoskeleton consists of either bony plates or spine-like processes; it comprises sharks, rays, &c.

PLADARO'SIS (πλαδαρός, wet). A flaccid tumor within the eyelid, either warty or sebaceous.

PLAGUE (πλαγή, plaga, a stroke, from πλήσσω, to strike). A continued contagious fever, usually of an adynamic type, accompanied with buboes, carbuncles, and petechiæ, and bearing a striking resemblance to typhus. It is denominated λοιμός, by the Greeks, *pestis* and *pestilentia* by the Latins, *la peste* by the French, *pestilenza* by the Italians, and *Pest* by the Germans. (The Latin word *plaga* is used by Celsus to signify an incision: "levibus plagis incidere," to make superficial incisions.)

PLAITED. A form of æstivation or vernation, in which the leaves are folded lengthwise, like the *plaits* of a fan, as in many palms.

PLANTA PEDIS. The sole or under surface of the foot.

Plantigrada are those animals which walk on the sole of the foot.

PLA'NTAIN-MEAL. *Conquintay.* A whitish meal, obtained from the core of the *Musa Sapientum*, Plantain or Banana. A *starch* is also procured from this plant.

PLANTA'RIS (*planta*, the sole of the foot). A muscle arising from the external condyle of the femur, and inserted together with the tendo Achillis into the os calcis; it extends the foot. Also, the name given to two divisions, the *internal* and the *external*, of the posterior tibial nerve, at the posterior part of the inner ankle.

PLANULA (*planus*, flat). The free-swimming, ciliated embryo of some of the Hydrozoa.

PLANUM'OS (*planum*, smooth). The former name of the orbital portion of the ethmoid bone.

PLA'SMA (πλάσμα, anything formed or moulded). 1. The colourless fluid of the blood, also called *liquor sanguinis*, in which the yellowish-red particles, called *corpuscles*, are suspended. 2. The viscous material of a cell from which the new developments take place.

Plasmata bronchiorum. Casts of the bronchial tubes.

PLASMO'PHAGOUS (πλάσμα, anything formed or moulded, φαγεῖν, to eat). A term applied to a form of nutrition of plants, depending on the assimilation of living organic matter, without elimination or distinction of any kind between useful and useless substances, as in the nutrition of parasites. See *Biophagous* and *Necrophagous.*

PLASTER. *Emplastrum.* A solid and tenacious compound, produced by the action of oxide of lead on fixed oils and fats. Why should a plaster ready for use be called by the same name as the composition from which it is made?

It is like calling a table "a wood." See *Sapo*.

PLASTER OF PARIS. The white powder obtained by calcining gypsum or sulphate of lime, and named from its being first found at Montmartre in the vicinity of Paris.

PLASTIC ELEMENT (πλαστικός, fit for moulding, from πλάσσω, to mould). An element which contains the germ of a higher form. *Plastic force* is the generative or formative power of organized bodies, also called *nisus formativus*. Surgeons call the liquor sanguinis *plastic lymph*.

PLASTIC SURGERY (πλαστικός, fit for moulding, from πλάσσω, to mould). *Reparative Surgery*. The performance of operations for the repair of deficiencies in structure, whether resulting from injury, from disease, or from malformation.

PLASTIDULE. A technical term applied to a molecule of protoplasm, in the theory of Haeckel: a certain number of carbon-atoms unite with a number of hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and sulphur-atoms to form a "plastidule;" the sum of the atom forces of these elements constitutes a "plastidule-soul." See *Monism*.

PLA'STIN (πλάσσω, to mould). The chief proteid constituent of protoplasm; it is a muco-globulin with phosphorus.

PLA'STRON (πλάσσω, to form, to mould). The combined sternum and costal cartilages of the tortoise and turtle.

-PLASTY. This term forms a suffix in several words, denoting artificial *formation*, as in heteroplasty, rhino-plasty, &c. The complete expression is πλαστικὴ, τέχνη, plastic art, of which "plasty" is an irregular modification.

PLATEIA'SMA (πλατύς, broad). A defect in speech, characterized by the term *blobber-lipped*, and observed in persons with very thick and broad lips.

PLA'TINOCYA'NOGEN. The supposed radical of a series of bodies, called *platinocyanides*. It is not known in the separate state.

PLA'TINUM. A heavy, dull, white metal discovered in the auriferous sand of certain rivers in America. Its name is a diminutive of *plata*, silver, and indicates its whiteness.

1. *Platinum, spongy*. Platinum procured in a state of extreme division, though the particles adhere slightly together. It has the appearance of sponge, though perfectly metallic.

2. *Platinum, black*. Metallic platinum obtained in the form of a black powder, by decomposing the chloride by means of galvanizm.

3. *Resin of platinum*. A residuary resinous matter, obtained by distilling bi-chloride of platinum with acetone.

PLATYCO'RIA (πλατύς, broad, κόρη, the pupil). Dilatation of the pupil of the eye.

PLATY'SMA MYO'DES (πλάτυσμα, a flat piece, or plate, μυώδης, fleshy or full of flesh; the terminal -ώδης, denoting *fulness*). A muscular expansion, arising from the cellular substance of the neck, and inserted into the lower jaw, whence it extends superiorly to the face; it is also called *musculus cutaneus*, &c. It draws the skin of the cheek downwards; and, when the mouth is shut, brings the skin under the lower jaw upwards. It is commonly called *Platysma myoides*.

PLE'CTRUM (πλῆκτρον, anything to strike with, from πλήσσω, to strike). 1. The styloid process

of the temporal bone. 2. The uvula. 3. The tongue.—*Webster.*

PLEDGET. *Penicillus* or *penicillum.* A compress ; a roll or tent of lint, for absorbing the matter discharged from wounds.

PLEIOMASTIA (πλεῖος ; Ion. for πλέος, full, μαστός, the breast). The occurrence of several nipples on one breast. The term *pleiomazia* is used to express the existence of more breasts than two on one person. For the distinction between μαζός and μαστός see *Mastodynia.*

PLE'OCHROISM (πλέος, full, χρόα, colour). A property of many mineral substances of exhibiting two or more distinct colours when viewed in different directions by transmitted light. See *Dichroism.*

PLESSOR (πλήσσω, to strike). A hammer used for percussing the chest or any other part of the body.

PLETHO'RA (πληθώρα, fulness, from πλήθω, to fill). A state of the system characterized by an excessive quantity of blood or of its solid constituents. The term is synonymous with *hyperæmia* and *polyæmia.*

PLETHYSMOGRAPH (πλῆθος, fulness, γράφω, to write). An instrument for registering the changes in the volume of any organ, as of the spleen, or of a portion of a limb, during variations in the amount of blood passing through it.

PLEURA (πλευρά, the side, pl. of πλευρόν, a rib). A serous membrane which encloses each lung, invests it as far as the root, and is then reflected upon the parietes of the chest. That portion of the membrane which is in relation with the lung is called *pleura pulmonalis ;* that in contact with the parietes, *pleura costalis.* [The terms πλευρά and πλευρόν denote *a rib,* not a *membrane.* The *pleura* of modern writers is the ὑπέζωκώς (sc. ὑμήν) of Aretæus and Galen, or the membrane which fastens together internally, or *undergirds,* the whole of the ribs.]

PLEURE'NCHYMA (πλευρά, the side, ἔγχυμα, anything poured in). A designation of the woody, or fibro-vascular, tissue of plants, consisting of elongated tubes, tapering to each end, lying in bundles, and communicating with one another by invisible pores.

PLEURI'TIS (πλευρῖτις, sc. νοσός). Pleurisy ; inflammation of the *pleuræ,* or serous membranes which invest the lungs and inner surface of the thoracic walls. See *Pleura.*

1. *Pleur-odynia* (ὀδύνη, pain). Pleuralgia. Rheumatism of the intercostal muscles. It is also called "false pleurisy."

2. *Pleuro - pneumonia.* Acute pleurisy complicated with pneumonia, sometimes called *pleuro-peripneumonia.* If the pleurisy predominate, the disease is sometimes termed *pneumo-pleuritis.*

3. *Pleuro - rrhœa serosa.* An effusion of serum, or of serum mixed with blood, into the cavity of the pleura. The term is synonymous with *hydrothorax* or dropsy of the chest.

PLEURO - ŒSOPHAGEA'LIS. A special muscle of the œsophagus, arising from the left wall of the posterior mediastinum, and uniting with the longitudinal fibres of the œsophagus ; another muscular slip occasionally exists, passing from the left bronchus to the œsophagus.

PLEUROPERITONEAL SPACE. That space in the embryo which exists between the somatopleure and splanchnopleure ; it

afterwards exists as the pleural and peritoneal cavities.

PLEUROTHO'TONOS (πλευρόθεν, from the side, τείνω, to stretch). *Tetanus lateralis.* Tetanus of the lateral muscles; a spasmodic disease in which the body is bent to one side. See *Emprosthotonos.*

PLEXI'METER (πλῆξις, percussion, μέτρον, a measure). A measurer of percussion; a term applied by M. Piorry to the ivory plate with which he performed *mediate* percussion.

PLEXUS (*plectere*, to weave). A kind of net-work of interlacing blood-vessels, nerves, or fibres.

1. *Plexus chorioides.* A small mass of blood-vessels and reddish granulations, found in the ventricle of the cerebellum, or fourth ventricle, and named from its resemblance to the chorion.

2. *Plexus retiformis.* A term applied to the erectile spongy tissue of the vagina, from its net-like appearance.

3. *Plexus solaris.* An assemblage of ganglia and interlaced and anastomosing filaments, surrounding the two semi-lunar ganglia of the abdomen. It gives off numerous filaments, which accompany, under the name of *plexuses*, all the branches given off by the abdominal aorta. Thus, from the solar plexus are derived the phrenic, the gastric, the hepatic plexus, &c.

PLICA (*plicare*, to knit together). A fold, a plait, a duplicature. The classical word is *plicatura.*

1. *Plicæ longitudinales.* A term applied to the disposition of the mucous membrane of the œsophagus.

2. *Plicæ palmatæ.* A term applied to the folds of mucous membrane, observed on the surfaces of the cervix uteri. They are also termed *arbor vitæ uterina.*

3. *Plica semilunaris.* A slight duplicature of the conjunctiva, on the outer side of the caruncula; the rudiment of the third lid of animals, the *membrana nictitans* of birds.

4. *Plicæ sigmoideæ.* A term applied to the folds which form the boundaries of the sacculi of the large intestine.

PLICA POLO'NICA (*plicare*, to knit together). *Trichosis plica.* Literally, the Polish plait or fold; a parasitical disease of the hair, so named from the manner in which the hair is plaited or matted together into a compact mass by a viscid and offensive secretion; occurring most frequently in Poland. This affection is said to be frequently preceded by perverted appetite; hence the proverb, "Sæpe sub *picâ* latet seu fœtus seu *plica.*" Alibert distinguishes this affection, according to the form it assumes, into—

1. *Plique multiforme*, in which the hairs form a great number of ropes hanging round the face, like serpents round the Gorgon's head.

2. *Plique à queue, ou solitaire*, in which the whole hair is united into one long plica, or tail, principally occurring in females, and in those who wear their hair after the national Polish fashion.

3. *Plique en masse, ou larvée*, in which the hair is all melted into one cake, covering the head like a helmet.

4. Under the term *Trichosis plica*, Sir Erasmus Wilson has described the Polish ringworm, which he considered to be a state of *granular degeneration* of the hair, analogous to ringworm of the scalp.

PLICATE (*plicatus*, folded to-

gether). Folded together; a term applied, in botany, to a form of *vernation*, in which the leaf exhibits several folds, like those of a fan, as in vine.

PLOCA'RIA CA'NDIDA. Ceylon Moss; an Algaceous plant, abounding in mucilaginous and starchy matter, and yielding a *decoction* and a *jelly* employed in pharmacy.

PLUMBA'GO. *Graphite.* A substance commonly called *black lead*, found in primary mountains, and supposed to be a carburet of iron. Essentially, it is nearly a pure form of carbon, the presence of iron being accidental.

PLUMBISM (*plumbum*, lead). An unclassical term for disease occasioned by absorption of lead into the system.

PLUMBUM. Lead; a metal of a bluish-gray colour. *Plumbum* was formerly used as a generic term; thus, according to Pliny, tin was called *Plumbum album;* and Agricola calls lead *Plumbum nigrum.* By the alchemists lead was called *Saturn.* [*Plumb-um* is essentially the same word as μόλυβ-ος, or μόλυβδ-ος, and serves to illustrate the interchange which occurs, in the classical languages, between certain consonants.] See *Lead.*

1. *Ores of lead.* Lead is combined with sulphur, forming *galena;* with chlorine, forming *horn-lead;* with oxygen, forming *native minium;* and with carbonic acid, forming *white lead-ore.*

2. *Oxides of lead.* These are the suboxide, of a gray colour; the oxide, protoxide, or *massicot*, which is yellow; the *red oxide*, or *minium;* and the binoxide, peroxide, or puce oxide, of a brown colour. The last is also termed *plumbic acid*, a compound remarkable for the facility with which it yields oxygen to substances which have an affinity for that element.

PLUMMER'S PILL. The compound Calomel-pill of the Pharmacopœia, consisting of calomel, antimony, guaiacum, and castor-oil. One grain of calomel is contained in six grains of the preparation of the London College.

PLU'MULE (*plumula*, a little feather). The feather-like ascending axis of the embryo of a seed; the rudiment of the stem, leaves, and flowers of the new plant. It is also called *gemmule*, from gemmula, a small bud. See *Radicle.*

PNEUMA, PNEU'MATOS (πνεῦμα, -ατος). Wind; any aëriform fluid.

1. *Pneum-arthrosis.* A secretion of gas within the joints, which disappears spontaneously, and frequently in the course of a few days, and even hours. It often occurs in the knee during the convalescence from articular rheumatism, &c. *Pneumat-arthrosis* is a better term.

2. *Pneumatic trough.* A trough or cistern of wood or japanned tin for collecting gases which are not capable of being absorbed by water.

3. *Pneumatica.* Pneumatics, or medicines which influence the functions of respiration and calorification.

4. *Pneumatics.* The science which treats of the mechanical properties of air and other compressible fluids, as fluidity, weight, elasticity, &c.

5. *Pneumato-cele* (κήλη, a tumor). 1. Hernia of the lung; the protrusion of a portion of the lung at some part of the thoracic walls, forming a tumor under the skin. 2. A distension of the scrotum by air.

6. *Pneumato-meter* (μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for

measuring the quantity of air taken into, and discharged from, the lungs at each inspiration and expiration, respectively. The term *spirometer* is inadmissible, being hybrid.

7. *Pneumatosis.* A blowing up. A distension of the cellular membrane by air. The result of the distension should be designated *pneumatoma.* See *Preface*, par. 2.

8. *Pneumo-pericardium; pneumato-pericardium.* A collection of air within the pericardium, frequently observed in the examination of dead bodies, particularly such as have been kept for some time; it may exist also previously to death.

9. *Pneumo-thorax* (θώραξ, the thorax or chest). *Pneumato-thorax.* The presence of air in the pleural cavity. When there is liquid with the air, the disease is called *pneumothorax with effusion*, or *hydro-pneumo-thorax.* [As we have many terms relating to the *lungs* commencing with *pneumo* (πνεύμων), and several relating to *air* commencing with *pneumato* (πνεῦμα, πνεύματος), it might be better for the sake of uniformity to employ the term *pneumato-thorax*—a term which might be claimed also on classical grounds.]

PNEU'MOCLIME. A respirator.

PNEUMO-CONIO'SIS (πνεύμων, the lung, κόνις, dust). A term introduced by Zenker to denominate that form of "professional phthisis," which is occasioned by the inhalation of various *dusts* or powders, and occurs among needle-makers, stone-cutters, &c. See *Anthracosis*, which might be called anthracotic pneumoconiosis among moulders.

PNEUMO-GASTRIC NERVES. The par vagum, nervi vagi, or eighth pair of nerves, distributed to the lungs and the stomach. From its numerous distributions, it has been termed the *middle sympathetic nerve.*

Pneumo-gastric Lobule. A small foliated or lamellated tuft of the cerebellum, also called *flocculus.*

PNEUMO-HÆMORRHA'GIA (πνεύμων, the lung, αἷμα, blood, ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth). A term proposed by Andral, to denote pulmonary apoplexy, the term "apoplexy" having been originally applied to a determinate group of symptoms, and not to any particular form of organic lesion. See *Broncho-hæmorrhagia.*

PNEUMO'NIA (πνεύμων, πνεύμονος, the lung). *Peripneumonia; pneumonitis.* Inflammation of the substance of the lungs. Laennec distinguishes acute pneumonia into *engorgement*, or inflammatory congestion; *hepatization*, or the red hepatization of Andral; and *purulent infiltration*, or the gray hepatization of that writer.

1. *Lobar*, *lobular*, or *vesicular pneumonia.* Terms applied to pneumonia, according as it affects whole or continuous parts of lobes, the polygonal subdivision of these, or the vesicles in general.

2. *Catarrhal pneumonia.* An intense inflammation of the fine and terminal bronchi, which rapidly spreads to the pulmonary parenchyma.

3. *Traumatic pneumonia* is the result of wound of a lung.

PNEUMONO'METER (πνεύμων, the lung, μέτρον, a measure). *Pulmometer.* An apparatus for ascertaining the power of the lungs, by measuring the quantity of air inhaled at a single inspiration. In diseases of the lungs, only two or three pints will be inhaled; in

health, eight or nine pints may be inspired.

POCK. A pustule on the skin.

PO'DAGRA (*πούς, ποδος*, a foot, *ἄγρα*, seizure). Strictly speaking, a local variety of regular gout attacking the foot. See *Gout.*

PODA'LIC VERSION (*πούς, ποδός*, a foot). The operation of turning the fœtus in utero by passing up the hand and seizing one of the feet, and so converting the case into one of foot presentation.

PODELCO'MA (*πούς, ποδός*, a foot, *ἕλκωμα*, an ulcer). Perforating ulcer of the foot.

PODOCARPI'NIC ACID. A name given by A. C. Oudemans to a new acid, allied to the resins, which occurs in the wood of the *Podocarpus cupressina* of Java.

PODOGY'NIUM (*πούς, ποδός*, a foot, *γυνή*, a female). The stalk upon which the ovary is seated in certain plants, as Passiflora. It is also called *gynophore, thecaphore,* and *basigynium.*

PODOPHY'LLIN. *Podophylli resina.* Resin of Podophyllum ; a resin procured from the dried rhizome of the *Podophyllum peltatum,* called Mandrake, May-apple, or Wild Lemon; a Ranunculaceous plant, imported from North America, where it is reputed a complete substitute for mercury and its preparations, and has hence acquired the name of " vegetable calomel."

PODOSPE'RMIUM (*πούς, ποδός*, a foot, *σπέρμα*, seed). A term applied by some writers to the *funiculus* or umbilical cord, by which the ovule of some plants is connected with the placenta.

PODOTHE'CA (*πούς, ποδός*, a foot, *θήκη*, a receptacle). The cuticle of the foot ; an anatomical preparation. Thus *cheiro-theca* (*χείρ, χειρός*, the hand) is the cuticle of the hand.

PŒCI'LIA (*ποικιλία*, a marking with various colours, embroidery). A term applied to piebald skin.

PŒCILOCYTES (*ποικίλος*, unstable, *κύτος*, a cell). The irregular-shaped red-blood corpuscles seen in the blood of patients suffering from idiopathic anæmia, chlorosis, &c. ; this condition of the blood is called *pœcilocytosis.*

POINTING OF ABSCESS. That part of an abscess at which softening takes place, the skin bulges over the part, and fluctuation becomes perceptible.

POISON-NUT. The vernacular and characteristic name of the *crow-fig* or *nux vomica.*

POISON-VALLEY OF JAVA. A valley of Java, affording the most remarkable natural example of an atmosphere overloaded with carbonic acid gas.

POISONED WOUNDS. " Wounds inoculated with foreign matter, producing general symptoms, or propagating inflammation to other parts of the body."

POISONS. *Pharmaca.* Substances which derange the vital functions and produce death, by an action not mechanical. These substances are arranged by Dr. Christison, according to their action upon the animal economy, into three classes, viz. :—

I. IRRITANT POISONS, or those which produce irritation or inflammation, as the mineral acids, oxalic acid, arsenic, mercury, copper, antimony, zinc, lead, baryta, the alkalies, potash, soda and ammonia, and certain corrosive salts, such as nitrate of silver, the chlorides of zinc and tin, cantharides, elaterium, and gamboge.

II. NARCOTIC POISONS, or those which produce stupor, delirium,

and other affections of the brain and nervous system, as opium, hydrocyanic acid, and poisonous gases.

III. Narcotico-acrid Poisons, or those which produce sometimes irritation, sometimes narcotism, sometimes both together; these are all derived from the vegetable kingdom, as strychnia, nux vomica, and poisonous fungi.

I. Irritant Poisons.

1. The Mineral Acids.—The principal of these are the Sulphuric, the Hydrochloric, and the Nitric.

Symptoms.—Sense of burning in the stomach and throat; eructations from the gases evolved in the stomach by chemical decomposition; the lips shrivelled, at first whitish, afterwards, if from nitric acid, yellowish, if from sulphuric acid, brownish; difficulty of swallowing; vomiting of brownish or black matter; costiveness, tenesmus, weak pulse; countenance glazed; extremities cold and clammy; suffocating fits.

Tests.—The *common* properties are those of reddening the vegetable blues, and of corroding all articles of dress, especially those made of wool, hair, and leather. The *particular* tests are—

1. For *Sulphuric acid*,—its property of evolving heat on being diluted; and the addition to it, in this state, of a little nitric acid, and afterwards of a solution of the nitrate of baryta, the precipitate being sulphate of baryta.

2. For *Hydrochloric acid*,—its peculiar vapour, or fumes, in the concentrated state; or the white vapour formed when a rod dipped in it is brought near a rod dipped in ammonia; when diluted, it forms, with nitrate of silver, a white precipitate, which is the chloride of silver.

3. For *Nitric acid*,—the action of copper, lead, or tin; nitric oxide gas is disengaged, and ruddy fumes of nitrous acid gas are formed when the gas comes into contact with the oxygen of the air.

Treatment.—Administer chalk, or magnesia, or, in the absence of both, the plaster of the apartment beat down and made into thin paste with water, solution of soap, &c. Dilute freely, both before and after the antidote is given, with any mild fluid, milk or oleaginous matters being preferred. The treatment of the supervening inflammation is the same as that of gastritis.

2. Oxalic Acid.—This is the most rapid and unerring of all the common poisons; it is frequently mistaken for Epsom salt.

Symptoms. — Excessive irritation; burning pain in the stomach and throat, generally followed by violent vomiting, though sometimes by none; feeble pulse, or total failure of the pulse; skin cold and clammy; nervous symptoms in lingering cases; occasionally convulsions.

Tests.—In the form of a pure solution, its acidity is ascertained by its effects on litmus-paper. With ammonia it produces a radiated crystallization, the oxalate of ammonia formed being much less soluble than the oxalic acid itself. The other tests are the hydrochlorate of lime, sulphate of copper, and nitrate of silver, forming oxalates.

Treatment. — Emetics may be administered, if vomiting is not already free, but waste no time in giving them, if no antidote is at hand; and especially avoid diluting with warm water. Administer, as soon as possible, large doses of magnesia, or chalk, suspended in

water; and, in default of these, the plaster of the apartment. Alkalies are inadmissible, as they form only *soluble* salts.

3. Arsenic.—All the arsenical poisons operate nearly in the same manner as the *white oxide*, and therefore require similar tests and treatment.

Symptoms.—Sickness and faintness; burning pain in the region of the stomach; violent vomiting and retching, often preceded by tightness and heat in the throat, and incessant desire for drink; hoarseness and difficulty of speech; the matter vomited is greenish or yellowish, sometimes streaked with blood; diarrhœa, or tenesmus; abdomen tense and tender, sometimes swollen, sometimes drawn in at the umbilicus; sometimes irritation of the lungs and air-passages, and of the urinary passages; cramps of the legs and arms; pulse small, feeble, rapid, and soon imperceptible, attended with great coldness, clammy sweats, and even lividity of the feet and hands; sometimes, though rarely, palpitation; the countenance collapsed from an early period, and expressive of great torture and anxiety; the eyes red and sparkling; the tongue and mouth parched; delirium and stupor; death.

Tests for the White Oxide.—1. Reduce the *solid* oxide to the metallic state with freshly ignited charcoal. Other tests are, its alliaceous or garlicky odour, and the production of a silvery alloy, when the oxide is mixed with carbonaceous matter, and heated between two copper plates.

2. In *solution*, the oxide is detected by the reduction-process, the ultimate object of which is to exhibit metallic arsenic; and by the liquid tests, as sulphuretted hydrogen, ammoniacal nitrate of silver, and ammoniacal sulphate of copper, the indications of each of which must concur.

Treatment.—Evacuate the contents of the stomach by an emetic, administering milk, or strong farinaceous decoctions, both before and after the vomiting has begun. Allay the inflammation by blood-letting, and other antiphlogistic treatment.

4. Mercury.—The most important of the mercurial poisons is the *Corrosive Sublimate*, or Hydrargyri oxymurias, as being the most active and most frequently used for criminal purposes.

Symptoms.—Similar to those of poisoning with arsenic; vomiting, especially when anything is swallowed; violent pain in the pit of the stomach, as well as over the whole belly, and profuse diarrhœa.

Tests.—Reduce the mercury to its metallic state. The liquid tests are sulphuretted hydrogen gas, hydriodate of potass, protochloride of tin, and nitrate of silver.

Treatment.—Give white of egg, diluted in water, which converts the bichloride of mercury into a protochloride and albumen; if albumen or gluten cannot be had, milk should be used; iron filings reduced to the metallic state; meconic acid, from its tendency to form insoluble salts with the metallic oxides, is a good antidote; alkaline meconates are also useful. The treatment for salivation consists in exposure to a cool pure air, nourishing diet, purgatives, and sometimes venesection.

5. Copper.—The most important among the poisonous salts of this metal are the sulphate, or *blue vitriol*, and the mixed acetate, or *artificial verdigris*.

Symptoms.—Generally the same as those caused by arsenic and corrosive sublimate. Some peculiarities have been observed, as violent headache, then vomiting, and cutting pains in the bowels, and afterwards cramps in the legs, and pains in the thighs. Sometimes, throughout the whole course of the symptoms, there is a peculiar coppery taste in the mouth, and a singular aversion to the smell of copper; occasionally there is jaundice; death is generally preceded by convulsions and insensibility.

Tests.—The four following tests, taken together, are sufficient for copper in solution:—

1. *Ammonia*,—which causes a pale azure-coloured precipitate, which is re-dissolved by an excess of the test, forming a deep violet-blue, transparent fluid.

2. *Sulphuretted hydrogen gas*,—which causes a dark brownish-black precipitate, the sulphide of copper.

3. *Ferro-cyanate of potass*,—which causes a fine hair-brown precipitate, the ferro-cyanate of copper.

4. *Metallic iron*,—a polished rod or plate of which, held in a solution of copper, soon becomes covered with a red powdery crust, which is the copper in its metallic state.

Treatment.—The best antidotes are the white of eggs, ferro-cyanate of potass, and metallic iron. Avoid vinegar, which must be more injurious than useful, on account of its solvent power over the insoluble compounds formed by the salts of copper with animal and vegetable matters.

6. Antimony.—Poisoning with the preparations of antimony is not common; accidents, however, sometimes occur, from their extensive employment in medicine. The principal preparation is *Tartar Emetic.*

Symptoms.—Vomiting, attended with burning pain in the pit of the stomach, and followed by purging and colic pains; tightness in the throat, and violent cramps.

Tests.—The tests for the solution of *tartar emetic* are—

1. *Caustic potass*, which precipitates it white, if tolerably concentrated.

2. *Lime-water*, which also precipitates it white, when the solution contains more than half a grain to an ounce.

3. *Subcarbonate of potass*, which throws down a white precipitate when it contains more than a quarter of a grain to an ounce.

4. *Muriatic* and *Sulphuric acids*, which throw down a white precipitate, and take it up again when added in excess.

5. *Infusion of gall-nuts*, which causes a dirty, yellowish white precipitate, but will not act on a solution which contains much less than two grains per ounce.

6. *Sulphuretted hydrogen*, the *best* re-agent, which, in a solution containing only an eighth part of a grain per ounce, strikes an orange-red colour, which, when the excess of gas is expelled by heat, becomes an orange-red precipitate.

Treatment. — Administer large draughts of warm water, and tickle the throat, to induce vomiting; and while that is doing, prepare a decoction of yellow bark, to decompose the poison; administer the bark in powder, before the decoction is ready. Afterwards opium may be given, and venesection employed, if signs of inflammation of the stomach be obstinate.

7. Zinc.—The only important compound of this metal is the sulphate, or *White Vitriol.*

Symptoms.—In a case in which about two ounces of white vitriol in solution were swallowed, the countenance became immediately pale, the extremities cold, the eyes dull, the pulse fluttering; burning pain was felt in the stomach, and violent vomiting ensued.

Tests.—The solution of the pure salt is precipitated white by—

1. The *Caustic alkalies*, by which an oxide is thrown down, which is soluble in an excess of ammonia.

2. The *Alkaline carbonates*,—the carbonate of ammonia being the most delicate of these re-agents. The precipitate is soluble in an excess of carbonate of ammonia, and is not thrown down again by boiling.

3. *Sulphuretted hydrogen.*—The colour of the precipitate distinguishes the present genus of poisons from all those previously mentioned, as well as from the poisons of lead.

4. The *Ferro-cyanate of potass.*

Treatment.—Potass in syrup has been successfully administered; also cream, butter, and chalk.

8. Lead.—The principal preparations of this metal are Litharge, Red Lead, White Lead, Sugar of Lead, and Goulard's Extract. The first three are much used by house-painters and glaziers; the last two in surgery, and the sugar of lead in the arts.

Symptoms.—These are of three kinds: one class of symptoms indicates inflammation of the alimentary canal, the leading feature of which is violent and obstinate colic; another, spasm of its muscles; the third, injury of the nervous system, sometimes apoplexy, more commonly palsy, and that almost always partial and incomplete. Each of these classes of symptoms may exist independently of the other two; but the last two are more commonly combined.

Tests.—These may be distinguished, according to the several compounds of lead, into the following—

1. *Litharge* and *Red Lead* may be known by their colour—the former being generally in the form of a grayish-red, heavy powder, the latter of a bright-red powder, resembling vermilion; by their becoming black when suspended in water, and treated with a stream of sulphuretted hydrogen gas; and by the former becoming entirely, the latter partly, soluble in nitric acid.

2. *White Lead* is known by its being blackened by sulphuretted hydrogen; by being soluble, with effervescence, in nitric acid; and by becoming permanently yellow when heated to redness.

3. *Sugar of Lead* is known, in the *solid* state, by its solubility in water, and by the effects of heat. It first undergoes the aqueous fusion, then abandons a part of its acid empyreumatized, next becomes charred, and finally the oxide of lead is reduced to the metallic state by the charcoal of the acid. In the *fluid* state, the acetate of lead, as well as all its soluble salts, may be detected by the following tests, provided they act characteristically:—

Sulphuretted hydrogen gas,—which causes a black precipitate, the sulphuret of lead; a test of extreme delicacy.

Chromate of potass,—which, in the state of proto-chromate and bi-chromate, causes a

fine gamboge-yellow precipitate, the chromate of lead. For the characteristic action of this re-agent, it is desirable that the suspected liquid be neutral.

Hydriodate of potass,—which causes also a lively gamboge-yellow precipitate, the iodide of lead.

A piece of zinc, held for some time in a solution not too diluted; it displaces the lead, taking its place in the solution, and the lead is deposited in the form of a crystalline arborescence. This is a very characteristic test.

4. *Goulard's Extract* is distinguished from sugar of lead by the effect of a stream of carbonic acid, which throws down a copious precipitate of carbonate of lead.

Treatment.—For the *irritant* form of poisoning, administer any of the soluble alkaline or earthy sulphates; in default of them, the alkaline carbonates, particularly the bi-carbonates, which are less irritating than the former. The phosphate of soda is an excellent antidote. If the patient does not vomit, give an emetic of the sulphate of zinc. In other respects, the treatment is the same as that of poisoning with the irritants generally. In the advanced period, when *palsy* is the chief symptom remaining, the treatment depends almost entirely on regimen.

9. BARYTA.—The preparations of this earth are of importance, from their being very energetic, and easily procured. These are the pure earth, or oxide, the muriate, and the carbonate.

Symptoms.—In a case in which an ounce of the muriate was swallowed by mistake for Glauber's salt, a sense of burning was felt in the stomach; vomiting, convulsions, headache, and deafness ensued; and death took place within an hour. Violent vomiting, gripes, and diarrhœa have been produced by a quantity not much exceeding the usual medicinal doses.

Tests.—The *Carbonate* is known by its white colour, insolubility in water, solubility, with effervescence, in muriatic acid, and the properties of the resulting muriate of baryta. The tests for the *Muriate* are the following:—

1. *Sulphuretted hydrogen* distinguishes it from all other metallic poisons, as it causes no change in the barytic solutions.

2. The *Alkaline sulphates* distinguish it from the alkaline and magnesian salts, as they do not act upon these compounds, but cause, in all solutions of baryta, a heavy white precipitate, which is insoluble in nitric acid.

3. It is distinguished from the muriates of lime and strontia, by evaporating the solution till it crystallizes. The crystals are known not to be muriate of lime, because they are not deliquescent. The crystals of the muriate of strontia, which is not poisonous, are delicate six-sided prisms, while those of the barytic salt are four-sided tables, often truncated on two opposite angles, sometimes on all four; the muriate of strontia is further distinguished from the poison by its solubility in alcohol, which does not take up the muriate of baryta; and by its effect on the flame of alcohol, which it colours rose-red, while the barytic salts colour it yellow.

4. It is distinguished from the other soluble barytic salts, by the action of nitrate of silver, which throws down a white precipitate.

Treatment.—Administer speedily some alkaline or earthy sulphate, as that of soda or magnesia, which immediately converts the poison into the insoluble sulphate of baryta, which is quite inert.

10. CANTHARIDES. — The principle of this poison appears to be, according to M. Robiquet, a white, crystalline, scaly substance, termed *cantharidin.*

Symptoms.—In a case in which a drachm of the powder was taken by a young man, there was a sense of burning in the throat and stomach, and in about an hour violent pain in the lower belly; the voice became feeble, the breathing laborious, and the pulse contracted; there was excessive thirst, and unutterable anguish in swallowing any liquid; there was also priapism. To these symptoms may be added tenesmus, strangury, salivation, and occasionally signs of injury of the nervous system, headache, and delirium.

Tests. —When the case has been rapid, the remains of the powder will probably be found in the stomach, and may be easily discovered by .its resplendent green colour. It appears that it does not undergo decomposition for a long time when mixed with decaying animal matters.

Treatment.—No antidote has yet been discovered. If vomiting has not begun, emetics may be given; if otherwise, they should be discouraged. Oleaginous and demulcent injections into the bladder generally relieve the strangury. The warm bath is a useful auxiliary. Leeches and blood-letting are required, according to the degree of the inflammation.

II. NARCOTIC POISONS.

1. OPIUM.—The principles contained in this substance, and which are thrown down by boiling a watery infusion of it with magnesia, are *morphia*, the alkaloid of opium; *narcotine*, a poison, not an alkaloid; a peculiar acid named the *meconic;* and a resinoid substance.

Symptoms.—Giddiness and stupor; the person becomes motionless and insensible to external impressions, breathes slowly, and lies quite still, with his eyes shut, and the pupils contracted, the whole expression of the countenance being that of deep and perfect repose. As the poisoning advances, the features become ghastly, the pulse feeble and imperceptible, the muscles excessively relaxed, and, unless assistance is speedily procured, death ensues. If the person recover, the sopor is attended by prolonged sleep, which commonly ends in twenty-four or thirty-six hours, and is followed by nausea, vomiting, giddiness, and loathing of food. It should be remembered, that the possibility of rousing the patient from the lethargy caused by opium is in general a good criterion for distinguishing the effects of this poison from apoplexy and epilepsy.

Tests.—These may be distinguished according to their action upon the different principles of opium.

(1) *Morphia*, when treated with nitric acid, is dissolved with effervescence, and becomes instantly orange-red, which, if too much acid has been used, changes quickly to yellow. When suspended in water, in the form of fine powder, and treated with a drop or two of permuriate of iron, it is dissolved, and forms a deep greenish-blue solution. Morphia is precipitated from its solutions by the alkalies.

(2) *Narcotine* does not undergo

the changes produced on morphia by nitric acid and the permuriate of iron. When crystallized together from alcohol, and not quite pure, the narcotine forms tufts of pearly, thin, tabular crystals, while the morphia is in short, thick, adamantine, prismatic crystals.

(3) *Meconic acid*, when heated in a tube, is partly decomposed, and partly sublimed; and the sublimate condenses in filamentous, radiated crystals. When dissolved, even in a very large quantity of water, the solution acquires an intense cherry-red colour with the permuriate of iron. The sublimed crystals have the same property. Its solution gives a pale-green precipitate with the sulphate of copper; and if the precipitate is not too abundant, it is dissolved by boiling, but reappears on cooling.

Treatment.—The primary object is to remove the poison from the stomach; this is done by emetics of *sulphate of zinc*, in the dose of half a drachm, or two scruples; by the stomach-pump; by the injection of tartar-emetic into the rectum; or by the injection of apomorphia beneath the skin. The next object is to keep the patient constantly roused, by dragging him up and down between two men. Cold water, dashed over the head and breast, has succeeded in restoring consciousness for a short time, and appears to be an excellent way to insure the operation of emetics. Internal stimulants have been given with advantage, as assafœtida, ammonia, camphor, musk, &c. Venesection has also been successfully used; and, in desperate cases, artificial respiration may be adopted with propriety. When the opium has been completely removed, the vegetable acids and infusion of coffee have been found useful for reviving the patient, and subsequently in subduing sickness, vomiting, and headache.

2. Hydrocyanic Acid. — This poison is found in the essential oils and distilled waters of the *Bitter Almond*, the *Cherry Laurel*, the *Peach-blossom*, &c.

Symptoms.—A person who swallowed an ounce of the alcoholized acid, containing about forty grains of the pure acid, was observed immediately to stagger, and then to sink down without a groan, apparently lifeless; the pulse was gone, and the breathing was for some time imperceptible. After a short interval, he made so forcible an expiration, that the ribs seemed drawn almost to the spine. The legs and arms became cold, the eyes prominent, glistening, and quite insensible; and after one or two more convulsive expirations he died, five minutes after swallowing the poison.

Tests.—(1) Its *Peculiar Odour*, which, when diffused through the air, has a distant resemblance to that of bitter almonds, but is accompanied with a peculiar impression of acridity in the nostrils and back of the throat.

(2) The *Sulphate of Copper* forms with it, when rendered alkaline with a little potass, a green precipitate, which becomes nearly white on the addition of a little hydrochloric acid.

(3) If the acid is rendered alkaline by potass, the *Salts of the Protoxide of Iron* produce a grayish-geeen precipitate, which, on the addition of a little sulphuric acid, becomes of a deep Prussian-blue colour. The common green vitriol answers very well for this purpose.

(4) The *Nitrate of Silver* produces, in a very diluted solution, a white precipitate, which when dried and heated, emits cyanogen gas, which is easily known by the beautiful rose-red colour of its flame.

Treatment.—This consists in the use of the cold affusion, and the inhalation of diluted ammonia or chlorine. Venesection is also probably indicated by the signs of congestion in the head.

3. Poisonous Gases.—1. *Sulphuretted Hydrogen*, the most deleterious of all the gases. The *Symptoms*, in cases where the vapours are breathed in a state of concentration, are sudden weakness, and all the signs of ordinary asphyxia. When the emanations are less concentrated, two varieties of affections have been observed, the one consisting of pure coma, the other of coma and tetanic convulsions.

Test.—The presence of this gas, in all noxious emanations, is best proved by exposing to them a bit of filtering paper moistened with a solution of lead. The smell alone must not be relied on, as putrescent animal matter exhales an odour like that of sulphuretted hydrogen, though none be present.

2. *Carbonic acid* is the most important of the deleterious gases, being the daily source of fatal accidents. A person immersed in this *gas diluted with air* was at first affected with violent and irregular convulsions of the whole body and perfect insensibility, afterwards with fits of spasm like tetanus; and during the second day, when these symptoms had gone off, he continued to be affected with dumbness.

3. The *Fumes of Burning Charcoal* appear to have produced, in a certain case, slight oppression, then violent palpitation, and next confusion of ideas, gradually ending in insensibility. Sometimes there are tightness in the temples, and an undefinable sense of alarm; at other times, a pleasing sensation.

Treatment. — This consists chiefly in the occasional employment of the cold affusion, and in moderate blood-letting from the arm or from the head.

III. Narcotico-acrid Poisons.

1. Strychnia.—This is the most energetic poison next to the Prussic acid.

Symptoms.—[In a case in which Strychnia had been prescribed in too large doses, the patient was seized with spasm of the muscles about the larynx and those of one arm; she felt as if strangled. On a repetition of the dose, the same symptoms were renewed; she *felt* and *looked* as if strangled.—*Marshall Hall.*]

Tests.—An intensely bitter taste; its alcoholic solution has an alkaline reaction; it forms neutral and crystallizable salts with the acids; in its ordinary form it is turned orange-red by the action of nitric acid, owing to the presence of a yellow colouring matter, or of brucia; pure strychnia is not turned orange-red by nitric acid; the orange-colour is destroyed by proto-chloride of tin.

2. Nux Vomica.—This is the most common species of *Strychnos;* no poison causes so much torture. It is very often found in the stomach of those poisoned with it.

Symptoms.—In the most characteristic case yet published, there were convulsions, with much agitation and anxiety; during the fits "the whole body was stiffened and straightened, the legs pushed

out, and forced wide apart; no pulse or breathing could be perceived; the face and hands were livid, and the muscles of the former violently convulsed." In the short intervals between the fits the patient was quite sensible, had a quick, faint pulse, complained of sickness, with great thirst, and perspired freely. "A fourth and most violent fit soon succeeded, in which the whole body was extended to the utmost from head to foot. From this she never recovered: she seemed to fall into a state of asphyxia, relaxed her grasp, and dropped her hands on her knees. Her brows, however, remained contracted, her lips drawn apart, salivary foam issued from the corners of her mouth, and the expression of the countenance was altogether most horrific." She died in an hour after swallowing the poison.

Tests.—1. The powder has a dirty greenish-gray colour, an intensely bitter taste, and an odour like powder of liquorice. It inflames on burning charcoal; and when treated with nitric acid, acquires an orange-red colour, which is destroyed by the addition of proto-chloride of tin. Its infusion also is turned orange-red by nitric acid, and precipitated grayish-white with tincture of galls.

2. It may be detected in the stomach by boiling the contents—or the powder, if it can be separated—in water acidulated with sulphuric acid. The liquid, after filtration, is neutralized with carbonate of lime, and then evaporated to dryness. The dry mass is then acted on with successive portions of alcohol, and evaporated to the consistence of a thin syrup. The product has an intensely bitter taste, precipitates with ammonia, becomes orange-red with nitric acid, and will sometimes deposit crystals of strychnia on standing two or three days.

Treatment.—Little is known of the treatment. Evacuate the stomach thoroughly with the stomach-pump, or emetics, and administer full doses of chloral; the powdered nux vomica adheres with great obstinacy to the inside of the stomach. If the patient is not attacked with spasms in two hours, he will generally be safe.

3. Poisonous Fungi. — The general *symptoms* present a well-marked conjunction of deep narcotism and violent irritation. Emetics are of primary importance; the sopor and inflammation of the bowels are to be treated in the usual way. No antidote is known.

POL-, POLY- (πολύς, many). A Greek prefix, denoting *many* or *much*.

1. *Poly-achenium.* A term applied by Richard to a fruit consisting of several achenia (see *Achænium*). When there are two cells, the fruit is a *di-achenium;* when three, a *tri-achenium;* and so on. The diachenium is found in the Umbelliferæ. See *Mericarp.*

2. *Poly-adelphia* (ἀδελφος, a brother). The eighteenth class of plants in the Linnæan system, in which the stamens are associated in several parcels, as in Hypericum.

3. *Poly-andria* (ἀνήρ, a man). The thirteenth class in the Linnæan system of plants, comprising those which have more than twenty stamens inserted beneath the ovarium.

4. *Poly-arthritis* (ἄρθρον, a joint). Inflammation of several joints simultaneously.

5. *Poly-atomic bases.* A term

explanatory of the theory of M. Millon respecting the constitution of *subsalts*. He assumes that two, three, four, and even six equivalents of water, or a metallic oxide, may together constitute a single equivalent of base, and unite as such with a single equivalent of acid to form a neutral salt.

6. *Poly-basic acid* (βάσις, a base). An acid which is capable of various powers of neutralizing bases. Phosphoric acid, for instance, is united with *three* units of water, and, in this state, it is *tri-basic*, or possesses a *threefold* power of neutralizing bases. But it may part with one of its three units of water; it is then known as pyro-phosphoric acid, and it is *bi-basic*. Further, the latter acid may part with one of its two units of water; it is then known as meta-phosphoric acid, and it is now *mono-basic*.

7. *Poly-chrestus* (χρηστος, useful). A term applied to medicines which have many virtues, or uses, as sal polychrest, or the sulphate of potash.

8. *Poly-chroism* (χροα, colour). A curious peculiarity of colour connected with the phenomenon of double refraction, and exhibited in the transmission, in the case of certain minerals, of different colours in different directions. Thus tourmalines, viewed parallel to their axis, are generally opaque; perpendicularly to it, they appear to be green, red, brown, &c.

9. *Poly-chroite* (χροα, colour). The name given by Bouillon to the extractive matter of saffron, from the fact of its watery infusion assuming different colours when treated with different agents.

10. *Poly-chrome* (χρῶμα, colour). A peculiar crystalline principle, found in some vegetables, as quassia. It gives to water the quality of exhibiting a curious play of colours, among which blue predominates, like that of the opal, when the solution is viewed by reflected light; one part will give this property to 1,500,000 of water. The term *poly-chrome* has been applied specially to *esculin*, in consequence of its highly fluorescent property.

11. *Poly-coria* (κορη, the pupil). The presence of more than one pupillary opening in the iris, either as a natural or pathological condition.

12. *Poly-cotyledonous*. A term applied to an embryo which has more than two cotyledons or seed-lobes, as distinguished from a *dicotyledonous* and a *mono-cotyledonous* embryo.

13. *Poly-dipsia* (δίψα, thirst). *Sitis morbosa*. Excessive thirst; insatiable desire of drinking. It is analogous to *bulimia*, or the insatiable desire of eating.

14. *Poly-embryonate*. A term denoting the existence of two or more embryos in the same seed.

15. *Poly-gamia* (γάμος, nuptials). The twenty-third class of the Linnæan system of plants, comprising those which bear hermaphrodite and unisexual flowers on the same individual; or hermaphrodites on one individual, males on a second, and females on a third.

16. *Poly-gynia* (γυνή, a woman). An order of plants in the Linnæan system, in which there is an indefinite number of pistils.

17. *Poly-hæmia* (αἷμα, blood). An excessive fulness of blood—a term synonymous with *plethora* and *hyperhæmia*.

18. *Poly-mastia* (μαστος, the breast). The presence of more than two breasts or nipples.

19. *Poly-meric* (μέρος, a part). A term applied to compounds in

which the ratio of the elements is the same in different compounds, but the total number of each is greater in one compound than in the others. *Polymerism* is multiple relation of composition. See *Metameric.*

20. *Polyopia Uni-ocularis.* Defective vision, in which more than one image of an object is seen when viewed with one eye only.

21. *Poly-petalous* (*μέταλον*, a flower-leaf). A term applied to a corolla, of which the petals are distinct from one another, as distinguished from the *gamo-petalous* corolla, in which the petals are united, and from the *a-petalous*, in which there are no petals.

22. *Poly-phagia* (*φάγω*, to eat). Excessive desire of eating. See *Bulimia.*

23. *Poly-pharmacy* (*φάρμακον*, a drug). The combination of several active drugs in one prescription on the off-chance that one or other may do good.

24. *Poly-phyllous* (*φύλλον*, a leaf). Many-leafed, as applied to a calyx, a perianth, &c., and as distinguished from *oligo-phyllous*, few-leafed, and *a-phyllous*, leafless.

25. *Poly-pus* (*πούς*, a foot). A pendulous, pedunculated tumor, generally of a pyriform shape, occurring in the nose, uterus, or rectum, and named from an erroneous idea that it has several feet, or roots, like the animal so called. There are the true *mucous* or *gelatinous*, and the so-called *fibrous* or *medullary* polypus.

26. *Poly-sarcia* (*σάρξ*, flesh). Corpulency; obesity; bulkiness of the body, from accumulation of fat.

27. *Poly-sepalous.* A term applied to a calyx of which the sepals are distinct from one another, as distinguished from *gamo-sepalous*, in which form the sepals are united.

28. *Poly-spermous* (*σπέρμα*, seed). A term applied to fruits which contain many seeds, as distinguished from those which have few, or the *oligo-spermous.*

29. *Poly-theionic* (*θεῖον*, sulphur). A term applied to a series of new acids of sulphur, all containing six atoms of oxygen. These acids are named by Berzelius *ditheionic, tritheionic, tetratheionic,* and *pentatheionic.* See *Theion.*

30. *Poly-uria* (*οὐρέω*, to make water). This term is used synonymously with *diuresis* to denote an excessive secretion of urine containing an absolute and relative increase of urea. The latter term has, however, no such meaning. See *Azoturia.*

POLAR GLOBULES. Small granular spheres seen in the perivitelline space during the maturation of the ovum; they are extruded portions of the nucleus of the ovum with a small portion of the surrounding vitellus.

POLA'RITY. A disposition in the particles of matter to move in a *regular* and determinate manner, and not confusedly, when affected by other agents. This disposition presents a *contrast of properties*, as attraction and repulsion, corresponding to a contrast of positions, as exhibited by the two ends of a magnet, called its *poles;* by the dissimilar phenomena corresponding to the different sides of a polarized ray of light, &c.

Chemical and cohesive polarities. Two hypothetical forces, supposed by Prout to reside in the ultimate molecules of matter: the *chemical* being of a binary character, existing between molecule and molecule, and chiefly between molecules of *different* matter; the *cohesive* determin-

ing, under certain circumstances, the cohesion of the molecules of the *same* matter.

POLARIZA'TION. The property by which a ray of light, under certain circumstances, acquires *poles*, or sides with different properties, like those of a magnetic bar.

POLE, POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE (πολος, a pivot or hinge upon which anything turns). A term applied, in electricity, to each extremity of the wire of a galvanic or voltaic battery, the extremity connected with the last *zinc*-plate of the battery being called the *negative* pole, that connected with the last *platinum*-plate being called the *positive* pole.

POLE'NTA (*pollen*, *pollinis*, fine flour). The *polenta* of the Ancients was barley bread dried at the fire, and fried after it had lain soaking in water one night. The substance sold in the London shops under the name of *polenta* is the meal of *Zea Mays* or Indian corn.

POLIOMYELI'TIS (πολιος, gray, μυελον, marrow). Inflammation of the gray matter of the spinal cord. Anterior chronic poliomyelitis is the Charcot's term for progressive muscular atrophy, which is due to a slow degeneration of the cells of the anterior cornua of the cord.

POLIO'SIS (πολίωσις, a becoming gray, from ποκιος, gray). *Canities.* Grayness of the hair; a species of *trichosis* of Mason Good.

POLITZER'S BAG. An india-rubber bag used to inject air through the nostrils during the act of swallowing into the Eustachian tubes. Politzer a Viennese physician.

POLLEN. Literally, fine flour; a term applied to the powdery matter, or *grains*, enclosed within the anthers of plants, and constituting the male element of reproduction. See *Fovilla.*

1. *Pollen-tube.* A delicate transparent tube, emitted by the pollen-grain; when this falls upon the stigma, the fovilla passes down the tube, until the grain is emptied.

2. *Pollen-mass.* A term applied to the peculiar state of the pollen in Asclepiadaceæ and Orchidaceæ, in which the pollen grains cohere into a solid waxy mass.

POLLINODIUM (*pollen*). The male sexual organs of certain moulds; the corresponding female structure is termed *carpogonium.*

POLYGALIN. *Senegin.* The active principle of polygala senega.

POMPHOLYX (πομφολυξ, a water-bubble). Water-blebs; an eruption of bullæ or blebs, without inflammation round them, and without fever, breaking and healing without scale or crust. The term is connected with πομφος, a blister on the skin, and with φυσαλίς, a water-bubble. The term is synonymous with *pemphigus.*

The term *Pompholyx* was applied by the Greeks to the slag or *scoriæ* left on the surface of smelted ore, and has been applied, by chemists, to *zinc-white* or the protoxide of zinc, also fancifully termed lana philosophica, nihil album, and *flowers of zinc.*

POMUM. A fruit consisting of several membranous or cartilaginous carpels, containing few seeds, and embedded in a fleshy mass, formed by an enlarged calyx, as in apple and pear.

POMUM ADAMI (Adam's apple). The prominent part of the thyroid cartilage, so called from its projecting more in men than in women.

PO'NDERABLE MATTER (*pondus*, weight). A term applied to matters possessing *weight*, as

metals, gases, &c., and used in contradistinction to imponderable agents, as light, heat, and electricity.

PONDO (*pondus*, weight). A pound-weight ; a term indeclinable both in the singular and the plural numbers.

PONS (PONTIS). A bridge ; a medium of communication between two parts.

1. *Pons hepatis.* A portion of the substance of the liver, which passes from one lobe to the other, frequently converting the lower half of the *longitudinal fissure* into a true canal.

2. *Pons Tarini.* A layer of whitish-gray substance, connected on either side with the crura cerebri. From its being perforated by several thick tufts of arteries, it is also called *locus perforatus.* It forms part of the floor of the third ventricle.

3. *Pons Varolii.* A broad transverse band of white fibres which arches, like a bridge, across the upper part of the medulla oblongata. It is the commissure of the cerebellum, and associates the two lateral lobes in their common function. It is also called *protuberantia annularis*, nodus encephali, &c.

POPLES (-ITIS). The ham of the leg behind the knee.

Poplitæus. A muscle arising from the external condyle of the femur, and inserted into the superior triangular surface at the back of the tibia. It bends the thigh and leg.

PO'PULIN. An alkaloid found in the bark and leaves of the *Populus tremula*, or Poplar, where it is accompanied by salicin.

PORCELAIN-BISCUIT. A substance invented by Mr. Wedgewood, nearly as hard as agate, capable of resisting the action of all corrosive matters, and consequently peculiarly adapted for mortars in the chemist's laboratory.

PORCUPINE DISEASE. *Ichthyosis sebacea spinosa; Sauroderma spinosum.* The spinous variety of ichthyosis, in which the hardened masses of altered sebaceous substance acquire by growth the form, thickness, and length of short spines.

PORE, ABDOMINAL. An opening on the abdominal surface near the anus in some fishes as the Salmonidæ, in Amphioxus, &c.

PORENCE'PHALUS (πορος, a pore or opening, ἐγκέφαλος, the brain). Under this term Heschel has described those cerebral defects in which a large portion of the convolutions and centrum semiovale is wanting, so that a person may look through the aperture straight into the ventricle.

PORO'SITY (*porus*, from πορος, a passage). A property of all matter by which its component molecules are kept apart from one another, the intervals between them being called *pores* or interstices. See *Impenetrability.*

PO'RPHYRA (πορφύρα, the purple-snail, purple). The Greek synonym for *purpura.* In the use of the two terms may be observed the Greek preference for the *aspirate*, and the Latin for the *tenuis.* See *Purpura.*

PORPHYRIZA'TION. The process of reducing a substance to powder by operating on a slab with a muller, the slab being made of a species of porphyry.

PORPHYRO'XINE (πορφύρεος, purple, ὀξύς, acid). An alkaloid contained in opium, and said to be a crystalline resin.

PORRI'GO. Moist scall ; an eruption of straw-coloured pustules, concreting into yellow or brownish crusts, or cellular scabs. Sir E. Wilson defines it as "scurfiness or

scaliness, especially of the head; dandriff; the equivalent of pityriasis." The species, as given by Willan, are—

1. *Porrigo larvalis. Impetigo.* Milk-scall, or the crustea lactea of authors. It envelopes the face of infants, like a *larva*, or mask.

2. *Porrigo furfurans.* An eruption of pustules which successively issue in *thin* scabs, like *furfur*, bran, or scurf.

3. *Porrigo lupinosa.* The same as *Tinea favosa.*

4. *Porrigo scutulata.* The same as *Tinea tonsurans.*

5. *Porrigo decalvans.* The same as *Alopecia areata.*

6. *Porrigo favosa.* The same as *Tinea favosa.*

7. "The genus *Porrigo* of Willan contains diseases of the most opposite kind, and has been the source of much confusion; so much, indeed, that it would be well that the term should become obsolete and forgotten."—*E. Wilson.*

8. The term *Porrigo* is used by Celsus, and derived from the Latin *porrum*, an onion, because "ut porrum in tunicæ involucra, ita cutis velut in squamas resolvitur."

PO'RRIGOPHY'TON (*porrigo*, and *φυτον*, a plant). The Porrigo-plant. Under this name Gruby has described a mucedinous plant, to the diffusion of the spores of which he refers the production of *favus.* See *Mentagrophyte.*

PORRO'S OPERATION. The Cæsarean section plus the removal of the uterus and its appendages.

PORTAL CIRCULATION. A subordinate part of the venous circulation, in which the blood, returning from the spleen, stomach, and intestines, passes through the liver before entering the vena cava inferior.

PORTAL VEIN. *Vena portæ.* A vein originating from all the organs within the abdomen, except the kidneys and bladder, and the uterus in the female. It has two principal trunks, the *splenic* and the *superior mesenteric* veins.

PORTE-CAUSTIQUE. A caustic-carrier; an instrument for applying the solid nitrate of silver to the internal surface of the uterus, similar in appearance to a uterine sound.

PORTE-TOPIQUE VAGINAL. An instrument made of vulcanized india-rubber, by means of which the patient is enabled herself to apply any medicinal substances to the vagina and neck of the uterus.

PORTIO DURA. The *hard portion* of the seventh pair of nerves, or *facial*, arising from the upper part of the respiratory tract, where it joins the pons Varolii.

1. *Portio mollis.* The *soft portion* of the seventh pair of nerves, or *auditory*, arising from the anterior wall or floor of the fourth ventricle, by means of the *lineæ transversæ*, or white fibres, of the calamus scriptorius.

2. *Portio intermedia* of Wrisberg. A third nerve exposed to view on separating the two "portions" above described.

PORTLAND SAGO. *Portland Arrow-root.* A fecula, prepared in the island of Portland from the cormus of the *Arum maculatum*, Wake-robin, or Cuckoo-pint.

PORUS. A pore; a minute orifice of a perspiratory duct, hair-follicle, and sebiparous gland. Also, a small interstice between the particles of matter which compose bodies.

Porus opticus. An opening in the centre of the cribriform lamella, for the transmission of the arteria centralis retinæ to the eye.

POSCA. A term used by Celsus

for sour wine mingled with water, and probably derived from *potare*, to drink, as *esca* is from *edere*, to eat. *Posset* is milk curdled with wine or an acid, and is a term probably derived from the same source.

POSITURA PRAVA. Malposition; as of the testes.

POSO'LOGY (*ποσος*, how much, *λογος*, description). That branch of medicine which treats of *quantity*, or doses.

POST-AXIAL (*post* and *axis*). This and *præ-axial* are terms used by Huxley and Flower to express the relationship of different parts of the anterior and posterior (upper and lower) limbs to the axes of the latter. At an early stage in the development of the fœtus the limbs are applied to the sides of the body so that one border looks forward and the other backward; the anterior borders, and therefore the radius and thumb, the tibia and big toe, are præ-axial; while the posterior borders, and therefore the ulna and little finger, the fibula and little toe, are post-axial.

POSTERIOR AURIS. A muscle situated behind the ear, and consisting of one or more bundles of fleshy fibres, sometimes called *musculi retrahentes auriculam*.

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION. An uncouth expression for the opening and examination of the dead body. *Sectio* is not satisfactory. *Autopsia* is unintelligible.

POST-ORAL, PRÆ-ORAL. These are terms applied to the different plates, bars, or arches in the neighbourhood of the future mouth in the fœtus; those which lie in front of the mouth are termed præ-oral, and consist of the fronto-nasal, the external nasal, and maxillary plates; those which lie behind (below) the mouth are termed post-oral, and consist of five pairs, the first being the mandibular, in which the inferior maxilla is formed.

POSTHE'TOMY (*ποσθη*, the foreskin, *τέμνω*, to cut). Circumcision; the removal of the foreskin or prepuce.—*Dunglison*.

POSTHI'TIS (*ποσθη*, the foreskin). Inflammation of the foreskin or prepuce. When complicated with inflammation of the surface of the glans penis, the disease is termed *balano-posthitis*.

POST-PARTUM (*parire*, to bring forth). That which occurs after labour as post-partum hæmorrhage.

PO'STUMOUS CHILD (*postumus*, sup. of *posterus*, coming after). A child born after the death of its father. The term is usually incorrectly spelled *posthumous*, and absurdly derived.

POTA'SSA. Potass, or potash; the Vegetable Alkali, so called from its being obtained by the incineration of vegetables. It is the hydrated protoxide of potassium, and is known by the names *potassa fusa*, kali causticum, lapis infernalis, causticum commune acerrimum, &c. The term *potash* is derived from the circumstance that the water in which the ashes are washed is evaporated in iron *pots*.

Potassa caustica. Caustic potash. Hydrate of potash, containing some impurities.

POTA'SSIUM. *Kalium*. One of the kaligenous metals, discovered by Davy, who first succeeded, in 1807, in separating it from its oxide, potassa or potash. It combines with sulphur, forming *sulphurets* or *sulphides* of *potassium*, formerly believed to be compounds of sulphur and potassa.

POTA'TO. A tuber occurring on

the subterranean stem of Solanum tuberosum, and probably named from its resemblance to the sweet potato of Convolvulus *battatas*, a reputed aphrodisiac. *Potato-starch*, commonly called "English Arrow-root," is a fecula obtained from the tuber. *Potato-sugar*, or "patent sugar," is manufactured from potato-flour.

POTATO-FLY. The *Cantharis vittata;* a celeopterous insect, infesting the Ipomæa pondurata or Potato-vine, and employed for vesicatory purposes in North America.

POTENTIAL ENERGY. See *Energy.*

POTIO; POTUS (*potare*, to drink). The former term denotes the act of drinking; the latter, the draught. See *Sorbitio.*

POTT'S DISEASE. Caries of the bodies of the vertebræ, leading to yielding and bending of the column, and so to angular curvature.

POTT'S FRACTURE. Fracture of the fibula about three inches above the ankle, the tip of the malleolus internus being also splintered off. First carefully described by the eminent surgeon Pott (1713–1788), who observed the fracture in his own person.

POTULE'NTA (*potulentus*, from *potus*, drink). Drinks; liquids taken by the mouth to quench thirst. See *Esculent.*

POUPART'S LIGAMENT. The lower border of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen, which is stretched between the anterior superior spinous process of the ilium and the spine of the pubes.

POX. The vulgar name of syphilis; formerly called *great pox*, to distinguish it from Variola, or *small pox*, on account of the larger size of its blotches.

PRACTICE. PRACTISE. "There is no reason why the noun and the verb should not both be spelled with *c*, as in *notice, sacrifice, apprentice*, and all like cases where the accent precedes the last syllable. The distinction in spelling between the noun and the verb properly belongs only to words which are accented on the last syllable, as *device, devise*, where the verb has the sound of *ize*. The spelling *practise* tends to give it the same sound, as we see in uneducated persons; and, hence, it is desirable to follow the regular analogy, and write the noun and verb alike."—*Webster.*

PRÆ and PRO. These prepositions are the same word; they are the Sanskrit *pra*, the Greek προ, and the English *for* and *fore*.

PRÆ-AXIAL. PRE-AXIAL. See *Post-axial.*

PRÆCO'RDIA (*præ*, before, *cor*, the heart). The fore part of the region of the thorax. This term is, however, generally used in the sense of *epigastrium.*

PRÆCU'NEUS (in front of the cuneus or wedge). The quadrate lobule of the brain.

PRÆDORSO-ALTOI'DEUS. A designation of the *longus colli*, a long, flat muscle, consisting of two portions.

PRÆFLORA'TION (*præ*, before, *florere*, to flower). *Æstivation.* A term denoting the manner in which the floral envelopes of plants are arranged previously to their expansion. See *Vernation.*

PRÆ-ORAL. PRE-ORAL. See *Post-oral.*

PRÆPU'TIUM (vox hybr. præ ποσθιον, dim. of ποσθη, membrum virile). The prepuce; the foreskin of the penis. It is connected with the under part of the glans by a triangular fold, termed *frænum præputii.*

PRE-ACTION. A term applied by Dr. Richardson to a transient hyperæmia of the skin, induced by the operation of the ether spray in procuring insensibility, while the hyperæmia which follows the state of insensibility, or *inertia* of the nervous element of the skin, constitutes *reaction*.

PRECI'PITATE (*præceps*, headlong). A solid substance *precipitated*, or thrown down, from a solution, by addition of a reagent, or by exposure to heat or light. Hence the terms *red precipitate*, or peroxide of mercury; *white precipitate*, or ammoniated submuriate of mercury; *sweet precipitate*, or calomel; *præcipitate per se*, or red oxide of mercury, &c.

Purple precipitate of Cassius. Solution of gold in nitro-muriatic acid one ounce, distilled water a pint and a half; mix, and dip rods of tin into the mixture as a precipitant.

PRECIPITA'TION (*præceps*, headlong). The process of *throwing down* solids from solutions in which they are contained. The substance so separated is called a *precipitate;* and the substance employed to produce this effect, a *precipitant.*

PRECO'CITY (*præcoctus*, ripe before its time). Premature development of sexual organization or power.

PRECU'RSOR (*præ*, before, *currere*, to run). A term applied to symptoms which precede, or indicate the approach of, a disease.

PREDISPOSING CAUSE. A state which renders the body susceptible of disease, as temperament, age, sex, &c.

PREGNANCY (*prægnans*, quasi *gignere præ*, pregnant). Utero-gestation; the period of child-bearing. In classic writers, *prægnans* is said of a woman whose lying-in is near at hand, and *gravida* of a woman with child, whether the time of her delivery be near or distant. But this distinction is not constant.

Spurious pregnancy. An affection described by Dr. Gooch, in which the mammæ are swollen, and discharge a serous fluid resembling thin milk; being precisely what takes place in real pregnancy.

PREMO'LAR (*præ*, before, *molaris*, a molar tooth). A term applied to the teeth which appear, in the diphyodont mammalia, between the true molars and the canines. In human anatomy they are called *bicuspids.*

PRESBYO'PIA (πρέσβυς, an old man, ὤψ, the eye). *Visus senilis.* Far-sightedness; *long sight;* failure of vision when directed to near objects; a state of the eye observed in advanced age, and due to impaired elasticity of the lens.

PRESCRIPTION (*præscribere*, to write before). A medicinal formula. It has been divided into four constituent parts, suggested with a view of enabling the basis to operate, in the language of Asclepiades, "*citò*," "*tutò*," et "*jucundè*"—quickly, safely, and pleasantly. These are—

1. The *Basis*, or principal medicine.
2. The *Adjuvans;* that which promotes its operation—"*Citò.*"
3. The *Corrigens;* that which corrects its operation—"*Tutò.*"
4. The *Constituens;* that which imparts an agreeable form—"*Jucundè.*"

Abbreviations used in Prescriptions:

A. Aa. Ana, of each ingredient.
Abdom. Abdomen, the belly.
Abs. febr. Absente febre, in the absence of fever.

Ad 2 vic. Ad duas vices, at twice taking.
Add. Adde et addantur, add, let there be added; addendus, to be added; addendo, by adding.
Ad def. animi. Ad defectionem animi, to fainting.
Ad gr. acid. Ad gratam aciditatem, to an agreeable sourness.
Ad lib. Ad libitum, at pleasure.
Admov. Admove, apply; admoveatur or admoveantur, let there be applied.
Ad recid. præc. Ad recidivum præcavendum, to prevent a relapse.
Adst. febre. Adstante febre, when the fever is on.
Aggred. febre. Aggrediente febre, while the fever is coming on.
Altern. horis. Alternis horis, every other hour.
Aliquant. Aliquantillum, a very little.
Alt. noct. Alternis noctibus, every other night.
Alvo adst. Alvo adstrictâ, when the belly is bound.
Amp. Amplus, large.
Anodyn. Anodynus, anodyne.
Apert. Apertus, clear, &c.
Applic. Applicetur, let there be applied.
Aq. bull. Aqua bulliens, boiling water.
Aq. dest. Aqua destillata, distilled water.
Aq. ferv. Aqua fervens, boiling water.
Aq. font. Aqua fontana, spring-water.
Baln. tep. Balneum tepidum, warm bath.
BB. Bbds. Barbadensis, Barbadoes.
Bis ind. Bis indies, twice a day.
Bull. Bulliat, let it boil.
Cap. Capiat, let him take.
Cærul. Cæruleus, blue.
Cat. Cataplasma, a cataplasm.
Cath. Catharticus, cathartic.
C.C. Cucurbitula cruenta, a cupping-glass.
C. M. Cras mane, to-morrow morning.
C. N. Cras nocte, to-morrow night.
Coch. ampl. Cochleare amplum, a large spoon.
Coch. infant. Cochleare infantis, a child's spoon.
Coch. magn. Cochleare magnum, a large spoon.
Coch. mod. Cochleare modicum, a dessert spoon.
Coch. med. Cochleare medium, the same as cochleare modicum.
Coch. parv. Cochleare parvum, a small spoon.
Col. Colatus, strained.
Colat. Colatur, let it be strained; colaturæ, of or to the strained liquor.
Colent. Colentur, let them be strained.
Comp. Compositus, compounded.
Cont. rem. Continuantur remedia, let the medicines be continued.
Cop. Copiosus, plenteous.
Coq. Coque, boil; coquantur, let them be boiled.
Crast. Crastinus, for to-morrow.
C. V. Cras vespere, to-morrow evening.
Cucurb. cruent. See *C. C.*
Cuj. Cujus, of which.
Cujusl. Cujuslibet, of any.
Cyath. theæ. Cyatho theæ, in a cup of tea.
Deaur. pil. Deaurentur pilulæ, let the pills be gilt.
Deb. spiss. Debita spissitudo, a proper consistence.
Decub. Decubitûs, of lying down.
De d. in d. De die in diem, from day to day.
Dej. alvi. Dejectiones alvi, stools.
Det. Detur, let it be given.
Dext. lat. Dextra lateralis, right side.

Dieb. alt. Diebus alternis, every other day.
Dieb. tert. Diebus tertiis, every third day.
Diluc. Diluculo, at day-break.
Dim. Dimidium, one half.
Dir. prop. Directione propriâ, with a proper direction.
Diuturn. Diuturnus, long-continued.
Donec alv. bis dej. Donec alvus bis dejiciat, until two stools have been obtained.
Donec alv. sol fuer. Donec alvus soluta fuerit, until a stool has been obtained.
Efferv. Effervescentia, effervescence.
Ejusd. Ejusdem, of the same.
Elect. Electuarium, electuary.
Emp. Emplastrum, a plaster.
Enem. Enema, a clyster ; enemata, clysters.
Ex. vel *ext.* Extractum, extract.
Ext. sup. alut. Extende super alutam, spread upon leather.
F. ft. Fiat, let a —— be made.
F. h. Fiat haustus, let a draught be made.
F. pil. xij. Fac pilulas duodecim, make 12 pills.
Feb. dur. Febre durante, during the fever.
Fem. intern. Femoribus internis, to the inner part of the thighs.
F. venæs. Fiat venæsectio, bleed.
Fist. arm. Fistula armata, a clyster-pipe and bladder fit for use.
Fl. Fluidus, liquid ; also, by measure.
Fontic. Fonticulus, an issue.
Fot. Fotus, a fomentation.
Garg. Gargarisma, a gargle.
Gel. quâv. Gelatinâ quâvis, in any kind of jelly.
G. G. G. Gummi guttæ Gambiæ, gamboge.
Gr. Granum, a grain ; grana, grains.
Gtt. Gutta, a drop ; guttæ, drops.
Gutt. quibusd. Guttis quibusdam, with a few drops.
Har. pil. sum. iij. Harum pilularum sumantur tres, let three of these pills be taken.
H. d. or *hor. decub.* Horâ decubitûs, at going to bed.
Hebdom. Hebdomada, a week.
Hestern. Hesternus, of yesterday.
Hirud. Hirudo, a leech ; hirudines, leeches.
H. S. or *hor. som.* Horâ somni, just before going to sleep ; or, on retiring to rest.
Hor. un. spatio. Horæ unius spatio, at the end of an hour.
Hor. interm. Horis intermediis, at the intermediate hours between what has been ordered at stated times.
Ind. Indies, from day to day, or daily.
In. pulm. In pulmento, in gruel.
Inf. Infusum, infusion.
Inj. enem. Injiciatur enema, let a clyster be given.
Inject. Injection, an injection.
Lat. dol. Lateri dolenti, to the side affected.
lb. Libra, a pound weight, or wine pint ; when preceded by Arabic figures, avoirdupois weight is meant ; but when succeeded by Roman numerals, troy weight, or pint measures.
Lot. Lotio, lotion.
M. Misce, mix ; mensurâ, by measure ; manipulus, a handful.
Mane pr. Mane primo, very early in the morning.
Mediet. Medietas, half.
Medioc. Mediocris, middle-sized.
Min. Minimum, the 60th part of a drachm measure.
Mist. Mistura, a mixture.
Mitt. Mitte, send ; mittatur, or mittantur, let there be sent.
Mitt. sang. ad ℥xij. salt. Mittatur sanguis ad uncias duodecim

saltem, take away at least 12 ounces of blood.

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

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

N. Nocte, at night.

Narthec. Narthecium, a gallipot.

N. M. Nux moschata, a nutmeg.

O. Octarius, a pint.

Ol. lini s. i. Oleum lini sine igne, cold-drawn linseed-oil.

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

Omn. hor. Omni horâ, every hour.

Omn. bid. Omni biduo, every two days.

Omn. bih. Omni bihorio, every two hours.

Omn. man. Omni mane, every morning.

Omn. noct. Omni nocte, every night.

Omn. quadr. hor. Omni quadrante horæ, every quarter of an hour.

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

Oz. The ounce avoirdupois, or common weight, as distinguished from that prescribed by physicians in their orders.

P. Pulvis, powder; pondere, by weight; pilula, pill.

P. Æ. Partes æquales, equal parts.

P. D. Pharmacopœia Dublinensis.

P. E. Pharmacopœia Edinensis.

P. L. Pharmacopœia Londinensis.

P. U. S. Pharmacopœia of the United States.

Paracent. abd. Paracentesis abdominis, tapping.

Part. aff. Partem affectam, the part affected.

Part. dolent. Partem dolentum, the part in pain.

Part vic. Partitis vicibus, to be given in divided doses, instead of all at once.

Per. op. emet. Peractâ operatione emetici, when the operation of the emetic is finished.

Per salt. Per saltum, by leaps, *i.e.* from an artery.

Plen. riv. Pleno rivo, in a full stream.

Post sing. sed. liq. Post singulas sedes liquidas, after every loose stool.

Ppt. vel *prep.* Præparata, prepared.

P. r. n. Pro re natâ, according as circumstances may require; that is, occasionally—prout res poscit.

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

Pro. pot. com. vel *pro pot. ord.* Pro potu communi, or ordinario, for a common drink.

Prox. luc. Proximâ luce, the day before.

Pug. Pugillus, a gripe between the finger and thumb; *lit.* a little fist.

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

Q. Q. H. vel *quâq. quart. hor.* Quâque quartâ horâ, every four hours.

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

Quadrihor. Quadrihorio, every four hours.

Quadrupl. Quadruplicato, four times as much.

Quamp. Quamprimum, immediately.

Quâq. vel *quisq.* Quâque or quisque, every one.

Quor. Quorum, of which.

R. Recipe, take; but for this the old authors, and the French to this day, use the sign ℥, being the old heathen invocation to Jupiter, seeking his blessing upon the formula; equivalent to the usual invocation of the poets, and of Mohammedan

authors; or the *Laus Deo* of book-keepers and merchants' clerks. Dr. Paris observed, that the astrological symbol is at present so disguised by the addition of the down stroke, which converts it into ℞, that, were it not for its *cloven* foot, we might be led to question the fact of its superstitious origin.

Red. in pulv. Redactus in pulverem, powdered.

Redig. in pulv. Redigatur in pulverem, let it be reduced into powder.

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

Reg. umb. Regio umbilici, region of the navel.

Repet. Repetatur, or repetantur, let it, or them, be repeated.

S. A. Secundum artem, according to art.

Scap. Scapula, the shoulder-blade.

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

Sed. Sedes, a stool.

Semidr. Semidrachma, half a drachm.

Semih. Semihora, half an hour.

Sept. Septimana, a week.

Sesunc. Sesuncia, an ounce and a half.

Sesquih. Sesquihora, half an hour.

Setac. Setaceum, a seton; also a sieve.

Seq. luce. Sequenti luce, the following day.

Si n. val. Si non valeat, if it does not answer.

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

Si vir. perm. Si vires permittant, if the strength will bear it.

Sign. n. pr. Signetur nomine proprio, write upon it the usual name, not the trade name.

Signat. Signatura, a label.

Sing. Singulorum, of each.

S. S. S. Stratum super stratum layer upon layer.

Sol. Solutio, solution.

S. O. S. vel *si op. sit.* Si opus sit, if there be occasion.

Ss. Semis, a half.

St. Stet, let it stand; stent, let them stand.

Sub fin. coct. Sub finem coctionis, when the boiling is nearly finished.

Sub-sulph. Sub-sulphas, a sub-sulphate.

Subtep. Subtepidus, lukewarm.

Suc. Succus, juice.

Sum. Sumere, to take; sumendus, to be taken.

Sum. tal. Sumat talem, let the patient take one like this.

S. V. Spiritus vinosus, ardent spirit of any strength.

S. V. R. Spiritus vinosus rectificatus, spirit of wine.

S. V. T. Spiritus vinosus tenuis, proof spirit, or half and half spirit of wine and water.

Temp. dext. Tempori dextro, to the right temple.

T. O. Tinctura opii, tincture of opium; generally confounded with laudanum, which is, properly, the wine of opium.

T. O. C. Tinctura opii camphorata, paregoric elixir.

Tr. vel *tinct.* Tinctura, tincture.

Troch. Trochiscus, a troch or lozenge.

Ult. præscr. Ultimo præscriptus, the last ordered.

Umb. Umbilicus, the navel.

Ung. Unguentum, ointment.

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

Utend. Utendus, to be used.

Vent. Ventriculus, the stomach.

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

Vom. urg. Vomitione urgente, when the vomiting begins.

V. S. Venæsectio, bleeding.
Zz. Zingiber, ginger.
℈. Scrupulum, a scruple, equal to 20 grains troy.
℥. Drachma, a drachm, equal to three scruples ; or, in liquids, the 8th part of an ounce measure.
℥. Uncia, an ounce troy ; or, in liquids, the 16th part of a wine pint.

PRESENTATION. An obstetric term indicating the relation of the fœtus to the os uteri during the early stage of parturition. The term "position" is applied to the relation of the presenting part to the pelvic inlet.

PRESPHE'NOID (*præ*, before, *sphenoides*, the sphenoid bone). The name of a bone in the human skull, which, in Prof. Owen's Homologies, constitutes the "centrum" of the frontal vertebra, viewed in relation to the archetype vertebrate skeleton.

PRESTON SALTS. Prepared by adding a few drops of liquor ammoniæ fortior and some volatile oils to coarsely-powdered sesquicarbonate of ammonia.

PRESYSTOLIC (præ, before, συστολή, a contraction). That which precedes the systole or contraction of the heart, as the presystolic murmur which immediately precedes and runs up to the first sound.

PRI'APISM (πριαπισμός). Painful erection of the penis unattended by concupiscence. The term is derived from *Priapus*, the god of country life, represented by the Ancients as a wooden figure with a large generative organ, symbolizing the fructifying principle in nature. See *Satyriasis.*

PRICKLE CELLS. Cells with their edges beset with ridges or spikes found in the mucous layer of the epidermis, and in the deeper layers of stratified epithelium elsewhere throughout the body.

PRICKLY HEAT. The popular name for *lichen tropicus*, or summer rash, a form of eczema.

PRIMÆ VIÆ. The first passages, viz. the stomach and intestinal tube, as distinguished from the lacteals, or *secundæ viæ*, the second passages.

PRIMARY ATOMS. *Elementary atoms.* The atoms which enter into the composition of a *compound atom*, being themselves undecomposed.

PRIMARY DISEASE. The first in a succession of diseased conditions, as a primary venereal sore. See *Secondary Disease.*

PRI'MINE (*primus*, first). The first or outermost sac of the ovule in plants. The interior sac is termed *secundine.*

PRIMI'PARA (*primus*, first, *parire*, to bring forth). One who is delivered of her first child.

PRIMI'TIÆ. A Latin term denoting the first things of their kind, and sometimes applied to the waters discharged before delivery of the fœtus.

PRIMITIVE FIBRILLÆ OF SCHULTZE. Minute fibrils into which the axis cylinder of a nerve separates at its end. They stain deeply with gold solutions and methyl blue, by which means the terminations of nerve fibrils can be traced.

PRIMITIVE GROOVE. The longitudinal depression in the *primitive streak* of the blastoderm. The streak is due to local increase in cells of the primitive ectoderm, and is first formed at the posterior end of the embryonic area. The *medullary groove* is a subsequent formation in front of the primitive groove.

PRIMORDIAL KIDNEYS. These are the Wolffian bodies of

the fœtus, and correspond to the segmental organs of fishes and of some invertebrates.

PRINCIPAL FOCUS. The principal focus of a lens is the point at which the parallel incident rays meet after having passed through the lens.

PRISM (πρίσμα, from πρίω, to saw). A solid glass in the form of a triangle, named from its property of *separating* a ray of light into its constituent parts, and employed in spectrum analysis.

PRISMATIC NITRE. Nitrate of potassium, also called *nitre* and saltpetre. It crystallizes in long six-sided *prisms*.

PRO'BANG. A long, slender piece of whalebone, with a piece of sponge at the ends, for examining the œsophagus, or removing any obstruction in it. The *ball-probang* consists of an ivory ball attached to a piece of whalebone or flexible wire.

PROBE (*probare*, to try). An instrument with which the depth and extent of wounds are *tried*.

PROCATA'RCTIC (προκαταρκτικος, beginning beforehand). A term applied to causes which induce disease in cases in which there is a predisposition to disease. "These words—*procatarctic causes*—have been used with different significations. Some have employed them synonymously with *predisponent* or *remote causes;* others, with *occasional* or *exciting causes*." —*Dunglison*.

PROCE'RUS (*long*). A synonym of the *pyramidalis nasi*, a small slip of the occipito-frontalis muscle.

PROCE'SSUS (*procedere*, to issue forth). *Apophysis*. A process or eminence of a bone. Also a lobe or portion of the brain.

1. *Processus a cerebello ad testes*. The name of two cords, which pass from the nates and testes of the brain to the cerebellum. They are the *superior peduncles;* the corpora restiformia are the *inferior peduncles*.

2. *Processus clavatus*. The enlarged extremity of each posterior pyramid of the corpus restiforme.

3. *Processus cochleariformis*. A small, *spoon-like*, bony plate, on the anterior wall of the pyramid.

4. *Processus mammillares*. A name formerly given to the *olfactory nerves*, from their being considered as emunctories, or canals, by which the serum and pituita, separated by the brain, were conveyed away.

5. *Processus vermiformes*. Two *worm-like* lobes of the cerebellum, connecting the lateral hemispheres superiorly and inferiorly.

6. *Process, azygos*. The rostrum, or ridge, on the median line of the guttural aspect of the sphenoid bone.

7. *Process, digital*. A name given to the extremity of the cornu ammonis, from its bulbous form, resembling the point of a finger.

8. *Process of Raw*. A very elongated slender process, supported anteriorly by the neck of the malleus.

9. *Processes of bones*. See *Os, ossis*.

PROCIDE'NTIA (*procidere*, to fall forward or down). *Prolapsus*. The falling down of a part, as of the anus, uterus, &c. *Procidentia tubulorum*, or protrusion of the tubuli of the testis, is also termed *hernia testiculi* and *fungus testiculi*. See *Prolapsus uteri*.

PROCŒ'LIAN (προ, before, κοῖλος, hollow). A designation of those vertebræ which have a cavity in front of the "centrum" or body, and a ball at the back part.

PROCTA'LGIA (πρωκτός, the anus, ἄλγος, pain). *Rectal neuralgia.* Neuralgia of the anus ; pain about the anus, without primary inflammation. The term *proctitis* denotes inflammation of the rectum and anus.

PROCTECTA'SIA (πρωκτός, the anus, ἔκτασις, an extension). A dilated condition of the anus.

PROCTO'CACE (πρωκτός, anus, κακός, ill). Suppuration and sloughing of the anus.

PRO'CTOCELE (πρωκτός, the anus, κήλη, tumor). Inversion and prolapsus of the mucous membrane of the rectum, from relaxation of the sphincter, with more or less swelling.—*Dunglison.*

PROCTODAEUM (πρωκτός, the anus, ὁδεία, a way). That portion of the invaginated epiblast which forms the lower end of the rectum and the anus.

PROCTO'TOMY (πρωκτός, anus, τέμνω, to cut). Incision into the rectum for the relief of stricture, or into the anus to divide, and so paralyse the sphincter ani.

PRO'DROMA (πρόδρομος, a fore-runner). Plur. *Prodromata.* A premonitory symptom. But there is no such Greek neuter noun. The term *prodromus* is used as a fore-runner or messenger.

PROFLU'VIA (*profluere*, to flow down). Fluxes ; pyrexia, attended with an increased excretion of a matter not naturally bloody ; the fifth order of the *Pyrexiæ* of Cullen's nosology, including the genera catarrhus and dysenteria.

PROFU'NDUS. Literally, deep, or deep-seated. A designation of one of the flexors of the fingers, from its being situated more deeply than the flexor sublimis.

PROFU'SIO (*profundere*, to pour forth). A loss of blood ; a genus of the order *Apocenoses*, or increased secretions, of Cullen's nosology.

Profusio seri. Serous exudation, as ascites, &c.

PROGLOTTIDES (πρόγλωττίς, ίδος, the tip of the tongue). The separate portions or segments of a tapeworm containing the generative organs and ova.

PROGNA'THOUS SKULL (πρό, forward, γνάθος, the jaw). Under this term Dr. Pritchard describes that form of the skull which is characterized by the forward prominence of the jaws, and which is most marked in some of the Negro races of the Guinea-coast, and in some of the Polynesian and Australian races. A jaw may be as prognathous as to be almost a *muzzle.* See *Orthognathous Skull.*

PROGNO'SIS (πρόγνωσις, foreknowledge). Foreknowledge, prognostication, or the faculty of foreseeing and predicting what will take place in diseases. Such signs are called *prognostics.*

PROLA'BIUM (*pro*, before, *labium*, the lip). The membrane which invests the front part of the lips.

PROLA'PSUS (*prolabi*, to fall forward). *Procidentia.* The falling down of any part.

1. *Prolapsus ani* or *rectal prolapsus* consists in the protrusion of the mucous membrane of the rectum through the anal orifice. *Internal prolapsus* is another name for invagination of the rectum.

2. *Prolapsus iridis* denotes protrusion of the iris through an ulcer or wound of the cornea.

3. *Prolapsus uteri* is the descent of the uterus below its natural level into the pelvic cavity ; by *procidentia uteri*, is signified the protrusion of the uterus beyond the vulva.

PROLE'PSIS (*πρόληψις*, a taking beforehand). The anticipating of a period, as of the return of a paroxysm at an earlier time than it occurred before ; a foreseeing of something not quite orderly ; the art of predicting.

PROLI'FEROUS (*proles*, offspring, *ferre*, to bear). A term applied, in botany, to a flower which produces another flower from its centre, as in certain roses, &c.

PROLI'FEROUS CYSTIC TUMOR. A variety of cystic tumor, also called sero-cystic sarcoma ; a cyst that produces highly-organized or even vascular structures—*proles*, or offspring, as it were. See *Sarcoma*.

PROME'THEAN LIGHTS (*Prometheus*, the fire-stealer). Small glass-bulbs, filled with concentrated sulphuric acid, and surrounded with an inflammable mixture of moist chlorate of potash and sugar, which it ignites on being struck, affording an instantaneous light.

PROMONTO'RIUM. A promontory ; an eminence of the internal ear, formed by the outer side of the vestibule, and by the corresponding scala of the cochlea.

PRONA'TION (*pronus*, bending downward). The act of turning the palm of the hand downwards, by rotating the radius upon the ulna by means of the pronator muscles. See *Supination*.

PRONA'TOR TERES (*pronus*, bending downward). A muscle arising from the inner condyle of the humerus and the coronoid process of the ulna, and inserted into the middle of the radius.

Pronator quadratus. A muscle arising from the edge of the ulna, and inserted into the edge of the radius. This, and the preceding muscle, turn the radius and the hand inwards.

PRONE'PHROS. See *Mesonephros*.

PRONU'CLEUS. The term applied to that portion of the nucleus of the ovum which remains within the vitellus after the extrusion of the *polar globule ;* this is the *female pronucleus :* the *male pronucleus* is formed from the head of the spermatozoon which has penetrated into the ovum ; the male and female pronuclei approach each other and ultimately coalesce, after which segmentation of the ovum takes place.

PROOF-SPIRIT. The definition of this term is given under the expression *Standard Proof Spirit*. The "*Proof*" in former days was derived from the conduct of the spirit when poured upon gunpowder. "*If explosion followed the combustion of the spirit*, the sample was said to be 'above' or 'over-proof' ; if the gunpowder only languidly 'fizzed' away, or slowly burnt, the spirit was said to be 'proof' ; but if it remained so moist as *not to take fire*, it was declared to be 'below' or 'under proof.'"

PROOTIC CENTRE (*πρό* ; *οὖς*, *ὠτός*, ear). One of the ossific centres of the petromastoid bone ; it includes the greater portion of the labyrinth, part of the mastoid process, and the upper part of the petrous bone. See *Opisthotic* and *Epiotic*.

PROPAGA'TION (*propagare*, to extend). A term applied to the *extension* of disease from one part to another, as from the periphery to the centre of nervous lesions.

PROPAGA'TION IN PLANTS. This term is more comprehensive than *reproduction*, for it includes

not only the natural means of continuing the species, but also those to which recourse may be had by art; it includes, in fact, reproduction by fecundation and reproduction without fecundation.

PROPA'GO. A term applied by the older botanists to the branch laid down in the process of *layering*. The term *propagulum* was applied by Link to *offset* in certain plants. See *Offset*.

PROPHYLA'XIS (προφύλαξις, caution). A term denoting the use of precautionary measures in the treatment of disease, the attempt, that is, to cure the disease before its reality is demonstrated. The precept, *Principiis obsta*, is here of the utmost importance.

PRO'PHYSIS (πρό, before, φύσις, growth). *Symblepharon*. Adhesion of the globe to the eyelid.

PRO'PIONYL (πρῶτος, first, πίων, fat). The radical assumed to exist in a number of organic compounds, collectively known as the *propionic group*. The name is derived from the position of *propionic acid*, as the first in the series of fatty acids which separates as an oily layer when liberated in aqueous solutions of its salts.

PROPTO'SIS OCULI (πρό, before, πτῶσις, a falling). *Procidentia oculi*. Protrusion of the globe of the eye between the palpebræ.

PROPYL. *Trityl*. The assumed root of the members of the propylic, or tritylic, group of organic compounds. Among these are propylene, propylamine, &c.

PROPY'LAMINE. A compound or substituted ammonia, in which one of the three atoms of hydrogen belonging to ordinary ammonia is replaced by the radical propyl.

PROSCO'LEX (πρό, σκώληξ, a worm). The embryonic stage of a tapeworm, found in the tissues of various animals.

PROSE'CTOR (*pro*, before, *secare*, to cut). One who prepares the subjects for anatomical lectures.

PROSENCE'PHALON (πρός, πρό, before, ἐν, in, κεφαλή, head). See *Vesicles, cerebral*.

PROSE'NCHYMA. A term applied by Link to that form of parenchyma in plants, in which the cells taper to each end, and overlap each other; the term *parenchyma* being restricted to that form of the tissue in which the cells have truncated extremities.

PROSOPA'LGIA (πρόσωπον, the face, ἄλγος, pain). Pain of the face; face-ague; neuralgia, or tic douloureux of the face.

PROSOP-ECTA'SIA (πρόσωπον, the face, ἔκτασις, enlargement). Face-enlargement; general swelling of the face from osseous tumor arising from various diseases; a special case of *hyperostosis*. See *Macrosomia*.

PRO'STATE (προστάτης, one who stands before). *Prostata*. A "gland" (so called), situated *before* the vesiculæ seminales, and surrounding the commencement of the urethra in the male. It is essentially a *muscular* body.

1. *Prostatic urethra*. The most dilated part of the urethra, a little more than an inch in length, situated in the prostate gland.

2. *Prostate concretions*. Calculi of the prostate gland, proved, by Dr. Wollaston, to be phosphate of lime, not distinctly stratified, and tinged by the secretion of the prostate gland.

3. *Prostatectomy* (ἐκτομή, excision). Removal of a portion of the prostate.

4. *Prostatic enlargement.* Hypertrophy of the prostatic "gland," producing displacement of the urethra and difficult micturition.

5. *Prostatitis.* Inflammation of the prostate gland, occurring in the course of gonorrhœa, and from various other causes.

6. *Prostato-rrhœa* (ῥέω, to flow). A discharge of clear, glairy *mucus* from the prostate, owing to irritation of that organ.

PRO'STHESIS (πρόσθεσις, a putting to, application). 1. Hippocrates uses this term for the administration of food or nourishment. 2. The term is also applied to the surgical process of *adding* some artificial part to the human body, and is, in this sense, opposed to *aphæresis* or the taking away of a part.

PROSTRA'TION (*prostratio*, an overthrowing). Another name for collapse, or shock to the nervous system. See *Collapse.*

PROTAGON. A crystalline substance obtained from the brain; it contains both phosphorus and nitrogen, and according to Hoppe Seyler is a mixture of cerebrin and lecithin.

PROTA'NDRY and PROTO'GYNY. Two terms applied to the arrangement of the reproductive organs in hermaphrodite plants, the former denoting the development of the stamens before the pistils, the latter the development of the pistil before the stamens. The phenomena of *Protandry* and *Protogyny* are comprised under the term *Heteracmy.*

PRO'TEIN (πρωτεύω, to hold the first place). A name given by Mulder to a proximate compound of carbon, oxygen, nitrogen, and hydrogen, very nearly identical with albumen or white of egg. Its name is derived from its occupying the *first* or most important place in relation to the albuminous principles. It is synonymous with the *protoplasm* of Huxley, the *bioplasm* of Beale, and is considered to be the "physical basis" of life.

PROTEINA'CEOUS PRINCIPLES. "*Proteids.*" A term applied to albuminous alimentary principles, from their analogy in composition to *protein.* Their composition is identical with that of the constituents of the blood, and hence they may be called the "flesh-and-blood-making principles," or tissue-formers. To this class belong the *gluten* of flour; the *albumen* of white of egg and of blood-serum; the *syntonin*, or principal constituent of muscle; and *casein*, the chief constituent of cheese; while *gelatin* and *chondrin* may be considered as outlying members of the same group. See *Gelatigenous Principles.*

PROTEO'LYSIS. A term denoting the changes undergone by albuminoid substances by the process of digestion.

PROTERA'NDROUS (πρότερος, before, ἀνήρ, man). A term applied, in botany, to cases in which the anthers are mature before the stigma. *Proterogynous* (γυνή, woman), on the other hand, denotes that the stigma is mature before the anthers.

PRO'THESIS (πρόθεσις, a placing before). The application of an artificial apparatus, as of a mask, to the face, in order to conceal any destruction or mutilation of the features.

PRO'TIDE. One of the products yielded by boiling *protein*

with potash. The other products are erythroprotide and leucin.

PROTI'STA (πρώτιστος, the very first). A term suggested by Haeckel to designate those questionable forms of life which cannot be conclusively referred to the animal or to the vegetable kingdom.

PROTO- (πρῶτος, the first). This prefix denotes the *lowest* degree in which one body unites with another, as *prot*-oxide. *Per* denotes the *highest* degree, as *per*-oxide.

PROTO-COMPOUND. A binary compound of single equivalents of salt-radical and basyl, as hydrochloric acid, protochloride of tin, &c.

PROTO-ORGANISMS (πρῶτος, first). A general term comprehending vibrios, bacteria, &c., which exhibit the *first* or earliest state of organization, and which, it is said, may arise and be developed in albuminoid substances protected from air.

PROTOPE'PSIA (πρῶτος, first, πέψις, digestion). Primary digestion, including the processes of chymification in the stomach, chylification in the small intestines, and defæcation by the large intestine. See *Deuteropepsia.*

PRO'TOPHYTES (πρῶτος, first, φυτόν, a plant). The lowest order of plants, mostly unicellular; plant-infusoria or animalcules, including the diatoms, desmidians, &c. See *Cryptogamia.*

PROTOPLA'SMA (πρῶτος, first, πλάσμα, anything formed or moulded). A term applied by Mohl to the mucilaginous granular contents of the vegetable cell, which he supposes to be especially concerned in the elaboration of new cells. The term *protoplasm* is now employed as synonymous with "germinal matter," primitive organic matter, cell-substance or primitive slime, and considered to be the "physical basis" of life. See *Bioplasm.*

PRO'TOPLAST (πρῶτος, first, πλάσσω, to form). An organized individual, capable (either singly or as one of a pair) of propagating individuals; itself having been propagated by no such previous individual or pair. Hence—

1. A *species* is a class of individuals, each of which is hypothetically considered to be the descendant of the same protoplast, or of the same pair of protoplasts.

2. A *variety* is a class of individuals, each belonging to the same species, but each differing from other individuals of the species in the points wherein they agree amongst one another.

3. A *race* is a class of individuals, concerning which there are doubts as to whether they constitute a separate species, or a variety of a recognized one.—*Latham.*

PROTO-SALT. A salt containing a metallic protoxide. *Protosulphate* is a compound of sulphuric acid with a protoxide.

PROTO-VERTEBRÆ (πρῶτος, first, vertebra). Mesoblastic somites. Small quadrangular masses of mesoblastic tissue seen on either side of the spinal cord of the early embryo; they are not the rudiments of future vertebræ.

PROTO'XIDE. A term applied to the first combination of an element with oxygen. When more than one equivalent of the element is combined with oxygen, the combination is termed *suboxide.*

PROTOZOA (πρῶτος, first, ζῶον, an animal). The most lowly organized forms of animal life, such as the amœba, the sponges, &c.

PROTRA'CTOR (*protrahere*, to

draw forward). An instrument for drawing extraneous bodies out of a wound.

PROTU'BERANCE (*pro*, before, *tuber*, a swelling). An eminence or projecting part; thus, the pons Varolii is called the *annular protuberance;* the cornua Ammonis are termed by Chaussier *protubérances, cylindroïdes*, &c.

PROUD FLESH. Large flabby fungous granulations projecting from the surface of a wound.

PRO'XIMATE CAUSE (*proximus*, nearest). A term often used to denote the first link in the chain of diseased effects — the *nearest* cause.

PROXIMATE ORGANIC ANALYSIS. The separation of an organic mixture into its immediate components.

PRO'XIMATE PRINCIPLES. A term applied to those compounds which are supposed to stand, in order of simplicity, *nearest* to the "elements." The elements are the *ultimate principles.*

PRU'NA (*pruna*, a live coal). A term applied by Avicenna to a carbuncle surmounted by a black eschar. The term has been supposed to be derived from *prunum*, a plum, from its fancied resemblance to this fruit in a ripe state. See *Terminthus.*

PRU'NIN. "An active resinoid principle" prepared from the inner bark of *Prunus Virginiana*, commonly called Wild Cherry, Virginian Prune, &c., a large rosaceous tree of America.

PRURI'GO (*prurire*, to itch). Pruriginous rash; a chronic affection of the skin, characterized by a thickened and discoloured state of that membrane, attended by excessive pruritus, or *itching*, and generally an eruption of papulæ. The *varieties* are—

1. *Prurigo mitis.* Mild prurigo, in which the affection of the skin is less severe than in the following varieties.

2. *Prurigo formicans.* Formicating prurigo, in which the skin feels as if stung by ants or pierced with hot needles.

3. *Prurigo senilis.* Prurigo of aged persons, resembling the former variety, but more obstinate.

PRURI'TUS (*prurire*, to itch). A painful sensation of itching, occasioned by morbid change or simple augmentation of the sensibility of the skin, or the presence of a parasite. The term differs from *prurigo*, as it merely denotes *itching*, while the latter is applied to the cutaneous disease attended with itching; in other words, *prurigo* signifies a morbid condition of the skin evidenced by *pruritus.*

PRUSSIAN BLUE. A beautiful pigment, being a ferro-cyanate of the peroxide of iron. See *Ferrocyanic Acid.*

PRU'SSIAS. A prussiate; a name now exploded, except in commerce, in which it denotes a cyanide: what is termed the *yellow prussiate* of potash, is a ferro-cyanide of potassium; the *red prussiate* of potash is the ferridcyanide of potassium.

PRUSSIC ACID. *Zootic acid.* A designation of *hydrocyanic acid*, from its being an ingredient in Prussian blue.

PRU'SSINE. *Prussic gas.* The cyanogen of Gay Lussac. See *Cyanogen.*

PSALLOI'DES. See *Corpus psalloides.* [On the etymology and meaning of this word, Dr. Mayne, after observing that there is no such word as ψαλλός, a stringed instrument, says—"Instead, however, appears *psaloides*

(Castellus), the analogue of ψαλοειδές, for ψαλιδοειδές (Gorræus), signifying—arched like a vault, and applied to a *hard body borne or raised on three arches forming the roof of the third or middle ventricle of the brain.* It thus ought, strictly, to be *Psalidoides*, being derived from ψαλίς, ίδος, an arched work, and εἶδος, resemblance; and it means—like or resembling an arched work, arch, or vault. The *Corpus psaloides*, therefore (adopting the contracted form of this word), cannot be a synonym of *Lyra*, which is the correct name for the appearance of cords or lines, on the under surface, posteriorly, of the *Corpus callosum*, but is another term for the *Fornix* itself, viz., the arch-like or arched body."]

PSALTE'RIUM (ψαλτήριον, a stringed instrument). *Lyra.* A part of the brain, consisting of lines impressed upon the under surface of the posterior part of the *corpus callosum.* The term is also applied to the third stomach of ruminants, the mucous membrane of which is thrown into many folds.

PSAMMO'MA (ψάμμος, sand). A tumor consisting of globular calcareous concretions surrounded by fibrous tissue, found growing from the brain or its membranes, especially in the neighbourhood of the pineal body.

PSELLI'SMUS (ψελλίζω, to stammer). Misenunciation; inaccurate articulation; a genus of the *Dyscinesiæ* of Cullen, comprising the following species:—

1. *Psellismus balbutiens.* Lisping; faulty multiplication of labials.

2. *Psellismus emolliens.* Faulty substitution of soft for harsher letters.

3. *Psellismus lallans.* Lullaby-speech; mispronunciation of the letter *l.*

4. *Psellismus ringens.* Rotacismus; mispronunciation of the letter *r.*

5. *Psellismus lagostomatum.* Mispronunciation occasioned by hare-lip.

6. *Psellismus acheilos.* Mispronunciation arising from defect of lip.

7. *Psellismus hæsitans.* Hesitation in speech.

8. *Psellismus metallicus.* The stammering which sometimes attends *tremor mercurialis.*

PSEUDO- (ψευδής, false). A prefix denoting *spuriousness;* thus, *pseudo*-membrane signifies *false* membrane.

1. *Pseudo-acetic acid. Propionic acid.* A name given to a peculiar acid, strongly resembling acetic acid, said to be occasionally formed during the manufacture of tartaric acid.

2. *Pseud-aconitine.* An active crystallizable alkaloid, said to be found in the root of *Aconitum napellus.* See *Aconitia.*

3. *Pseudo-alkannin.* The name given by some chemists to the colouring matter of alkanet.

4. *Pseud-arthrosis* (ἄρθρον, an articulation). A false joint, owing to the absence of bony union between the ends of a broken bone.

5. *Pseudo-blepsis* (βλέπω, to see). False or depraved sight; a genus of the *Dysæsthesiæ* of Cullen, comprising the species *imaginaria*, in which objects are supposed to appear, which have no real existence; and the species *mutans*, in which objects are really present, but appear somewhat changed.

6. *Pseudo-bulb.* A term applied to the enlarged aërial stem of

Orchidaceous plants. It resembles a tuber or a corm.

7. *Pseudo-epithelium.* A term applied to the layer which lines the vascular, lymphatic, and serous cavities of the body, as distinguished from the *real* epithelium of mucous membranes.

8. *Pseudo-erythrin.* A substance similar to *erythrin*, occasionally obtained, and occasionally altogether wanting, in the alcoholic solutions of the lichens.

9. *Pseudo-gall.* A term applied to certain anomalous excrescences upon trees and other plants, which, though they much resemble galls, are not so distinctly traceable to the operations of any insect. One of these occurs on the common bramble, and bears some resemblance to the bedeguar of the rose. They appear to be simply hypertrophic diseases, like wens in animals.

10. *Pseudo-helminths* (ἕλμινς, a worm). Certain worms which are not human parasites, but which have probably been introduced into the excrements or into the viscera of the human subject for the purpose of deception. They are Dactylius aculeatus, Spiroptera hominis, Diplosoma crenatum, and Gordius aquaticus, or common hair-worm of ditches, about a foot long, extremely slender, and which coils itself into knots.— *Cobbold.*

11. *Pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis.* See *Duchenne's Disease.* The muscles appear to be greatly enlarged, particularly those of the lower extremities, the enlargement is, however, due to increase in the connective tissue of the muscle, while the muscular fibres are atrophied.

12. *Pseudo-jaundice.* A synonym for the "choloid" jaundice of Dr. Macleod. See *Icterus choloides.*

13. *Pseudo-mania.* A state of mind in which a person accuses himself of crimes of which he is innocent. It seems to be connected with inordinate vanity and habitual untruthfulness.

14. *Pseudo-membrane.* A false membrane, resulting from inflammation, as that formed in pleurisy, in peritonitis, in croup, &c.

15. *Pseudo-morphia.* A base discovered in certain species of opium. Pelletier thinks it is some combination of morphia, in which this substance has lost its poisonous properties.

16. *Pseudo-morphism.* A term proposed as a substitute for the term *Mimicry* in plants. What have been hitherto spoken of as *mimetic* plants are simply cases of plants belonging to one family putting on the habit characteristic of another.

17. *Pseudo-morphous crystal* (μορφή, form). A crystal which occasionally assumes crystalline forms belonging to other minerals. Thus, quartz may assume the form of the cube of fluor-spar, of the lenticular crystal of gypsum, and of the dodecahedron of calc-spar.

18. *Pseudo-paraplegia.* Under the term "Tetanoid Pseudo-paraplegia," Dr. Seguin, of New York, describes a peculiar paraplegiform affection characterized by impairment of the functions of the lower extremities, when the patient is in the erect posture, without any loss of power in these parts. It depends upon tonic spasm of the muscles of the lower limbs.

19. *Pseudo-phytes* (φυτόν, a plant). A term given by Müller to certain pathological cellular forms found in the interior of vegetable or animal cells, resembling corpuscles of pus and ferments.

20. *Pseudo-plasma* (πλάσμα, anything moulded or formed, especially of clay or wax). A false formation ; a faulty structure. The term *pseudo-plasmata* constitutes Hebra's ninth class of cutaneous diseases, comprising cancer and tubercle.

21. *Pseudo-podia* (πούς, ποδός, a foot). Protrusions of the cell substance observed in Amœbæ and other Rhizopods, and serving the purposes of prehension and progression.

22. *Pseudo-quina.* A species of Strychnos, the bark of which, called *quina do campo*, is employed in the Brazils as a substitute for cinchona-bark.

23. *Pseudo-scope* (σκοπέω, to see). An Instrument invented by Mr. Wheatstone for producing the "conversion of the relief" of any solid object to which it is directed, thus conveying to the mind a *false* perception of all external objects, by transposition of the distances of the points which compose them. It produces the reverse of the stereoscope. The inside of a tea-cup appears a solid convex body ; and a small terrestrial globe appears a concave hemisphere.

24. *Pseudo - stomata* (στόμα, a mouth). Minute spaces which exist between the flat endothelial cells lining the internal surface of serous membranes, and are filled up by processes belonging to the underlying cells.

25. *Pseudo - syphilis.* A disease resembling syphilis, but not of the same nature. By some writers it is supposed to be syphilis, more or less modified by the mercurial disease.

26. *Pseudo-toxin.* A brownish-yellow substance, obtained from the watery extract of belladonna.

27. *Pseud-ova.* Bodies intermediate between buds and ova ; a term sometimes applied to the bodies from which the young of the viviparous Aphides are produced.

PSILO'SIS (ψιλόω, to strip bare). *Sprue.* A disease of the intestinal tract giving rise to severe diarrhœa, and due to atrophy of the mucous glands of the small intestine.

PSO'AS (ψόαι, the loins). The name of two muscles of the loins, anciently called ἀλώπεκες, the foxes. They are:—

1. *Psoas magnus.* A muscle arising from the last dorsal and the four superior lumbar vertebræ, and inserted into the lesser trochanter of the os femoris. It moves the thigh forwards.

2. *Psoas parvus.* A muscle arising from the last dorsal vertebra, and inserted into the brim of the pelvis ; it is very often wanting. It bends the spine upon the pelvis.

PSOAS-ABSCESS. A chronic collection of pus in the groin, below Poupart's ligament, in the course of one or both of the psoas muscles. When it occurs above Poupart's ligament, it is termed *iliac* abscess.

PSOPHO'METER (ψόφος, a sound, μέτρον, a measure). A measurer of any articulate sound, as that of the compressed air against the membrana tympani ; an instrument employed in aural auscultation.

PSO'RA (ψώρα, the itch, from ψάω, or ψώω, to rub). A synonym of eczema among the Greeks, now restricted to *scabies.* Mason Good derives the term from the Hebrew word *tsora*, to smite malignantly or with a disease. The name has been applied to the lichen of certain trees. See *Scabies.*

PSORIA'SIS (ψωρίασις, a being itchy or mangy). *Psora leprosa ; lepra diffusa.* Dry scall, or scaly

tetter; a chronic disease of the skin, accompanied by very slight irritation, and consisting of red patches, of various sizes and shapes, covered with numerous dry silvery scales; it affects the extensor surfaces of the trunk and limbs, especially those of the knees and elbows.

1. *Psoriasis guttata.* Small red patches, covered with very fine white scales.

2. *Psoriasis diffusa.* Spots large and irregular, often confluent, and covered with thick scaly incrustations.

3. *Psoriasis inveterata.* The whole texture of the skin thickened and hard, the surface covered with a furfuraceous deposit.

4. *Psoriasis gyrata.* Patches occurring in stripes of a tortuous or serpentine form.

5. *Psoriasis rupioides.* A name given when the scales form crusts resembling those of rupia (rhypia).

6. Local varieties occur on the palms of the hands from contact of irritating substances, and are commonly termed *bakers'*, *bricklayers'*, and *washerwomen's* itch. These are forms of eczema due to local irritation.

PSORIC HYPOTHESIS. A celebrated hypothesis by which Hahnemann referred all chronic diseases indiscriminately, with the exception of those due to syphilis and sycosis, and a few others, to a *special chronic miasm*, on which he conferred the ancient name *psora*—a term having no real relation to the *modern* "scabies." The *antipsoric* remedy was sulphur.

PSOROPHTHA'LMIA (ψώρα, the itch, ὀφθαλμία, inflammation of the eye). Inflammation of the eye-lids, frequently attended with pruritus.

PSOROSPERMIA (ψώρα, from ψάω, to rub, σπέρμα, seed, from σπάρω, to sow). Certain parasites found on and in the bodies of fishes; they probably are embryonic forms of a Gergarina.

PSYCHIATRE'IA (ψυχή, the soul, the mental powers, ἰατρεία, medical treatment). The treatment of mental diseases.

PSY'CHIC FORCE (ψυχικός, belonging to the ψυχή, psyché, or soul). A supposed "force" to which the phenomena of "spiritualism" were assigned by Mr. W. Crookes, in 1871.

PSY'CHICAL REMEDIES (ψυχικός, belonging to the ψυχή, psyché or soul). These consist in the employment of the mental affections, to promote the healthy functions of the body, or to modify the progress of disease.

PSYCHODO'METER (ψυχή, *psyché*, ὁδος, a way, μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for measuring the rapidity of psychic events. See *Reaction-time.*

PSYCHO'LOGY (ψυχή, the soul, λόγος, a description). A description of the intellectual and moral faculties; "the science conversant about the phenomena of the mind, or conscious subject, or self, or *ego.*" The science of mental facts.

PSYCHONEURO'SIS, VASOMOTOR (ψυχή, the soul, and *neurosis*). A special form of insanity described by Reich as occurring in a child whose mother had been frightened during her pregnancy.

PSYCHO'SES (ψύχωσις, a giving life or soul to). A term proposed by Prof. Huxley for mental phenomena or states of consciousness. These were termed by Descartes, "thoughts;" by Locke and Berkeley, "ideas;" and by Hume, "perceptions."

PSYCHO'SIS (ψύχπσις, from ψυχή, the soul, life). Literally,

the giving life or soul to, animating, quickening. The producing of excitation in some forms of insanity, as by electrotherapeia.

PSYCHRO'METER (ψυχρός, cold, μέτρον, a measure). A particular kind of *hygrometer*, for measuring the tension of the aqueous vapour contained in the atmosphere.

PSYDRA'CIUM (ψυδράκιον, dim. of ψύδραξ, a white blister on the tip of the tongue). A blister; an inflammatory pustule less raised and red than the phlyzacious pustule. The Greeks seem to have connected the term with the *lie-blister*, ψεῦμα or ψεῦσμα being a lie. We find ψυχρὰ, ὑδράκια, cold blisters, as distinguished, perhaps, from φλυζάκια, or hot blisters. See *Phlyzacium.*

PTA'RMICS (πταίρω, to sneeze). *Sternutatories.* Medicines which excite sneezing. See *Errhines.*

PTERY'GIUM (πτερύγιον, dim. of πτέρυξ, a wing). A thickened state of the conjunctiva, probably so called from its *triangular* shape.

PTERY'GIUM U'NGUIS (πτερύγιον, a little wing, dim. of πτέρυξ, a wing; *unguis*, a nail). A condition in which the epidermis of the margin of the nail-follicle remains attached to the surface of the nail, and advances with its growth, until the nail is more or less completely covered, as by a *wing.*

PTERYGOI'DEUS (πτέρυξ, πτέρυγος, a wing, εἶδος, likeness). Resembling a wing; the name of a process of the sphenoid bone.

1. *Pterygoïdeus internus.* A muscle arising from the inner plate of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone and the tuberosity of the palate bone, and inserted into the inside of the angle of the lower jaw; acting with its fellow of the opposite side, it protrudes the lower jaw.

2. *Pterygoïdeus externus.* A muscle arising from the outer plate of the pterygoid process, &c., and inserted into the condyle of the lower jaw, &c. This, and the preceding muscle, move the jaw from side to side, and perform the action of grinding with the teeth.

3. *Nervus pterygoïdeus.* The pterygoid or Vidian nerve, which passes backwards from the sphenopalatine ganglion, through the pterygoid canal, and is divided into the *carotid* and *petrosal* branches.

4. *Pterygo-pharyngeus.* A synonym of the *constrictor superior* muscle, from its arising from the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone.

5. *Pterygo-staphylinus* (σταφυλή, a bunch of grapes). The name of a muscle arising from the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone, and inserted into the velum palati.

PTILO'SIS (πτίλωσις, the moulting of birds). *Madarosis; Alopecia.* Loss of the eye-lashes, occasioned by chronic inflammation of the eye-lids.

PTISAN (πτισάνη, from πτίσσω, to pound or peel). Barley-broth; a term applied to decoctions of *pearl-barley.* Horace speaks of the "ptisanarium oryzæ," or ptisan-drink of rice; and Celsus has *cremor ptisanæ*, or the thick juice of barley.

PTOMAINES (πτῶμα, a corpse; Fr. *ptomaine*). A class of bodies, probably alkaloids, possessing highly poisonous properties, extracted from decaying animal matter. Compare *Leucomaine.*

PTO'SIS (πτῶσις, prolapsus, from πίπτω, to fall). A falling of the upper eye-lid, with a partial or complete want of power to elevate it, caused by paralysis of the third nerve. It is also called *blepharo-ptosis*, *lapsus palpebræ superioris*, &c. It appears to be the same affection as Beer terms *atonia palpebrarum*, or relaxation of the eye-lids.

PTY'ALIN (πτύαλον, saliva). The active principle of saliva, possessing the property, like *diastase* in plants, of changing the starch of the food into sugar.

PTY'ALISM (πτύω, to spit). *Saliva frequens.* Salivation; an involuntary flow of saliva; a genus of the *Apocenoses*, or increased secretions, of Cullen's nosology.

PTY'ALOGOGUES (πτύαλον, saliva, ἄγω, to induce). Medicines which cause salivation, or a flow of saliva.

PU'BERTY (*pubes*, the hair which appears on the body at the age of puberty). Literally, the appearance of the first downy hair on young people; the hair itself; the vigour of youth, usually at the fourteenth year for the male, and the twelfth for the female. It varies, however, in different climates.

PUBES and PUBER. These terms are adjectives, denoting that which is adult or of ripe age. *Pubes* is also a substantive, denoting the hair which appears on the body at the age of puberty.

PUBE'SCENCE (*pubes*, the hair of puberty). The down of plants, consisting of soft, short hairs, which partly cover the cuticle, and is variously described as villous, pilose, hirsute, tomentose, silky, velvety, &c.

PUBIO - SUBUMBILICA'LIS. A designation of the *pyramidalis* muscle, indicative of its origin and insertion.

PUBIS OS. The pubic, or share-bone; a part of the os innominatum, one of the bones of the pelvis.

PUCCINIA FAVI. A parasitic fungus occurring in Tinea favosa.

PUDE'NDUM (*pudor*, shame). *Vulva.* A term applied to the external parts of generation in the female. *Pudendal hæmatocele*, labial thrombus, or sanguineous tumor of the vulva, denotes extravasation of blood into the areolar tissue of the labia majora, nymphæ, or vaginal walls.

PUDIC (*pudere*, to be ashamed). *Nervus pudendalis superior.* The name of a branch of the sciatic plexus.

PUE'RPERAL FEVER (*puerpera*, a woman recently delivered). *Febris puerperarum.* "A continued fever, communicable by contagion, occurring in connection with child-birth, and often associated with extensive local lesions, especially of the uterine system." —*Nom. of Dis.* Under this term are included *acute puerperal peritonitis*, and *adynamic* or *malignant puerperal fever;* two forms of child-bed fever, arising from uterine phlebitis. See *Ephemera Puerperarum.*

Puerperal mania. Mania puerperarum. Mania consequent on parturition, connected with parturition or with lactation. See the last paragraph under *Insania.*

Puerperal eclampsia. See *Eclampsis.*

PUFF-BALL. The *Lycoperdon giganteum;* a fungaceous plant, used for staunching blood, and for making tinder.

PUGI'LLUS (dim. of *pugnus*, a

fist). A little handful ; the eighth part of a handful ; a gripe between the finger and thumb.

PULEX IRRI'TANS. The common flea ; one of the epizoa or animal parasites which live *upon* the skin.

PULMO (PULMO'NIS). The lungs ; the organs which occupy the sides of the chest, separated from each other by the heart and the mediastinum.

1. *Pulmonic circulation.* The passage of the blood from the right side of the heart through the pulmonary arteries to the lungs, and back to the left side of the heart through the pulmonary veins. This is also called the *lesser circulation*, in order to distinguish if from the *greater circulation*, or the passage of the blood from the left side of the heart through the arteries of the body, and back again through the veins to the right side of the heart. See *Portal Circulation.*

2. *Pulmonary apoplexy.* Effusion of blood into the air-cells of the lungs, and its coagulation there. It may be *circumscribed*, the effusion varying in size from that of a pea to that of an orange ; or it may be *diffused* through the broken-down pulmonary tissue.—*Tanner.*

3. *Pulmonary cancer.* A disease most commonly of encephaloid character, occurring as a secondary infiltration, or as a secondary nodular deposit ; generally associated with mediastinal cancer.—*Tanner.*

4. *Pulmonitis.* A barbarous term for *pneumonia*, or inflammation of the substance of the lungs.

5. *Etymology.* "Pulmo" is probably the only word in *-mo* (*n*), *monis*, remaining in the Latin language, which has an active force. It is formed from πλεύμων, the Ionic form of πνεύμων, by transposition of λ and υ, and by rejecting ε. Thus, πλεύμων, πλύμων, πύλμων ; Latin, *pulmo.* Its meaning is "that which breathes ;" hence, "lung."—*White's Latin Suffixes*, p. 93.

PULP OF TOOTH. A term applied to the nucleated cells of the primary basis of the tooth. It is contained in the hollow of the tooth, or *pulp-cavity.*

PULS (PULTIS). A thick porridge used by the Ancients ; also water-gruel, panada, &c. From this term are derived *pulmentum* and *pulmentarium*, words of similar meaning denoting a condiment or relish ; *pultarius*, a pipkin, and *pulticula*, gruel, or panada, used by Celsus.

PULSE, VOLUME OF. The volume of the pulse is said to be *full*, when greater than usual, as in general plethora and the early stages of acute diseases ; *small* or *contracted*, when less than usual, being sometimes so small as to be called *thread-like*, as in anæmia, after severe hæmorrhage, and in all cases of great prostration ; *hard*, *firm*, or *resistant*, when it resists compression ; *wiry*, when very hard and at the same time small ; and *soft*, when it is almost synonymous with compressibility, and generally indicates defective tone and loss of vital power.

PULSELESSNESS. The Entasia acrotismus of Dr. Good. Failure or cessation of the pulse, often accompanied with pain in the epigastrium ; the perception and the voluntary muscles remaining undisturbed.

PULSUS (*pulsus*, a stroke). A beating or striking ; and, hence, the stroke or beat of an artery ; the pulse.

1. *Pulsus cordis.* The impulse of the heart, or the shock communicated by the apex of the heart to the walls of the thorax in the neighbourhood of the fifth and sixth ribs. This must not be confounded with the arterial pulse.

2. *Pulsus dicroticus, bisferiens, bisaliens.* Redoubled pulse; when two strokes follow each other rapidly, and are separated from the two succeeding strokes by a pause.

3. *Pulsus incidens, inciduus.* Incident pulse; when the second pulsation is weaker than the first, the third than the fourth, the fifth resuming the strength of the first—the "critical pulse" of old writers.

4. *Pulsus caprizans.* A small pulse, soon succeeded by a large one, conveying the impression of an unsuccessful effort, followed by the overcoming of an obstacle. The term is used by Terence for an uneven beating of the pulse.

5. *Pulsus paradoxus* (παράδοξος, contrary to opinion, strange). Paradoxical pulse; complete or partial failure of the pulse during inspiration.

6. *Pulsus pulmonicus.* A term applied by Dr. Mollison to a phenomenon which occurs in operations of the chest, and consists in the expulsion of a certain quantity of the air in the chest, synchronously with each *contraction of the heart*, and beat of the pulse.

7. *Pulsus venosus.* The regurgitation, or rather periodic arrest of the blood in the great venous trunks. The term is more correctly applied to the visible pulsation communicated to the veins by the transmission of the heart's impulse through the capillary vessels.

PULU. A substance consisting of the silky hair found clothing the rhizome and lower portion of the stipes of some species of the fern *Cibotium*, and recommended as a styptic.

PULVERIZA'TION (*pulvis*, powder). The process of reducing a substance to powder by contusion, trituration, grinding, friction, porphyrization, &c. When substances are added to assist the process, and are afterwards washed out, the operation is termed *mediate pulverization.*

PULVI'NAR. A pillow, or cushion. Hence *pulvinar* seu *cervicale lupuli* denotes a pillow of hops, employed for producing sleep. Dr. Willis brought it into vogue, by prescribing it for George III.

Pulvinar. The term applied to the posterior extremity of the optic thalamus.

PULVIS FU'LMINANS. A mixture of 3 parts of saltpetre, 1 part of sulphur, and 2 of carbonate of potash, all carefully dried. Heated on an iron plate, it melts and then explodes violently.

PU'MICE. A light, spongy, vitreous stone, usually found in the neighbourhood of volcanoes. It appears to be the *scum* or froth of lava, suddenly cooled by ejection. The Island of Lipari is chiefly formed of this substance.

PU'NCTIO; PUNCTUM (*pungere*, to prick). The former term denotes the act of pricking, or making a small hole, as with a needle; also, a point or small spot. The latter term denotes the small hole or spot so made. The following *puncta* are operations of Nature:—

1. *Punctum cæcum.* The blind spot; a term applied to the point of entry of the optic nerve, which is found to be insensible to the stimulus of light.

2. *Punctum ossificationis.* The centre of ossification in the development of bone.

3. *Punctum proximum.* The nearest point at which the power of accommodation can produce distinct vision.

4. *Punctum remotum.* The furthest point of distinct vision.

5. *Punctum saliens.* A name given to the first rudiments of the heart, the pulsations of which are perceived through the enveloping mucous organs.

6. *Puncta lacrymalia.* The external commencements of the lacrymal ducts, situated on the lacrymal tubercles near the inner canthi of the eye-lids.

7. *Puncta vasculosa.* Numerous small red spots observed on the *centrum ovale minus* of the brain.

PUNCTURA'TIO; PUNCTU'RA (*pungere*, to prick). The former term denotes the act of making a puncture; the latter denotes the puncture made. Thus the term *acupuncturation* denotes the making of an *acupuncture*. The term *puncturatio* is, indeed, not found in classical literature, but it is legitimately formed, and bears the same relation to *punctura*, as punctio bears to punctum.

PUPA (L. *pupa*, a doll). That stage in the development of the insect which immediately precedes the perfect stage or *imago*. The *pupa* has been termed *chrysalis* when quiescent, and *nymph* if exhibiting movements.

PUPIL, ARGYLL ROBERTSON. A pupil which reacts to accommodation but not to light; this peculiarity may be observed in some cases of locomotor ataxia.

PUPIL, EXCLUSION OF. The result of adhesion of the entire pupillary margin of the iris to the lens. *Occlusion of the pupil* is due to the exudation of lymph into the pupil, forming a complete membrane over the aperture.

PUPI'LLA (dim. of *pupa*, a puppet). The pupil, or round aperture in the centre of the iris of the eye, through which the black interior of the eye is visible.

1. *Pupilla factitia.* Artificial pupil. An alteration in the shape or position of the pupil; or a new aperture in the iris, effected by surgical operation, for the purpose of allowing the rays of light to reach the retina.

2. *Pupillæ considentia* vel *subsidentia.* Closure of the pupil.

PU'RGATIVES (*purgare*, to cleanse). Active cathartics; medicines which stimulate secretion and promote evacuation. See *Cathartic.*

PU'RIFORM FLUID (*pus*, *puris*, matter, *forma*, likeness). A fluid formed by the softening down of a fibrinous exudation, without the development of real pus-globules.

PURKINJE'S CELLS. Pear-shaped cells with long processes found in the deeper layers of the gray cortical substance of the cerebellum.

PURKINJE'S FIGURES. The appearance of the retinal blood-vessels and the yellow spot, to a person moving a lighted candle close to the outer side of his eye in a room otherwise dark.

PURKINJE'S VESICLE. The germinal vesicle, the nucleus of the ovum.

PURKINJEAN CORPUSCLES. Minute cells, scattered numerously through the substance of bone, and named from Purkinje, who first described them.

PU'RPLE OF CASSIUS. A purple-coloured powder, precipitated when protochloride of tin

is added to a dilute solution of gold.

PU'RPURA. *Porphyra.* This term originally denoted the mollusc from which the purple-dye was produced; hence it was used for the dye itself; it is now applied to "a disease not usually attended by fever, characterized by purple spots of effused blood, which are not effaced by pressure, and are of small size, except where they run together in patches."—*Nom. of Dis.* Tanner defines the disease as "a morbid condition of the blood and capillary vessels, leading to disintegration of the red corpuscles, with diffusion of their contents." When the hæmorrhagic spots are very small, they are termed *petechiæ;* when large, *vibices* or *ecchymoses.*

Purpura simplex is the variety in which hæmorrhage is confined to the skin; in *purpura hæmorrhagica* blood escapes also from the mucous surfaces; *purpura "urticans"* is a complication of erythema with purpura simplex; and *purpura senilis* is a form of cutaneous hæmorrhage occurring in the arms of old women, from exposure.

PU'RPURIC ACID. An acid first described by Dr. Prout, and named by Dr. Wollaston from its remarkable tendency to form red or *purple*-coloured salts with alkaline bases. It is obtained from uric or lithic acid. Its salts are termed *purpurates.*

PU'RULENT (*pus*, matter). Of the nature of pus; attended with pus.

PUS (πῦον, matter). The fluid formed by the process of suppuration; it contains a large number of so-called "pus-cells." When chemically composed of water containing albumen, fibrin, saline and fatty matters in solution and admixture, pus is termed *healthy* or *laudable*, not because suppuration is ever other than a morbid process, but because it may accompany other processes tending to a beneficial result; when admixed and tinged with blood, pus is termed *sanious;* when thin, watery, and acrid, *ichorous;* when containing cheesy-looking flakes, *curdy;* and when diluted with mucus or serum, it is frequently termed *muco-pus* or *sero-pus.* When pus is formed on the free surface, the process is termed *purulent secretion;* when it is formed in the substance of parts, it gives rise to *abscess.*

Pus-cells. The name given to the "exudation-cells" found in inflammatory lymph, where they undergo suppurative degeneration. According to Cohnheim they are the leucocytes or white blood corpuscles which have exuded from the blood-vessels into the surrounding tissue; the pus-cells of freshly secreted pus exhibit amœboid movements, and cannot be distinguished from leucocytes; the older pus-cells, however, are dead, in shape circular, and in appearance more granular than leucocytes.

PUSH. A small cutaneous phlegmon, differing from a boil or furunculus in containing uniform and mature pus; that of the boil always containing a core.

PU'STULA (*pus*, pus, the white viscous matter produced by inflammation). Another form of the word *pusula*, denoting "an elevation of the cuticle, with an inflamed base, containing pus." The term *Pustulæ*, as employed by Willan, corresponds with the genus *Ekpyesis* of Mason Good.

PU'STULA MALIGNA. *Char-*

bon. Malignant pustule. "A spreading gangrenous inflammation, commencing as a vesicle on exposed skin, attended with peculiar hardness and fœtor, and derived from cattle similarly diseased."—*Nom. of Dis.* The appearance of the malignant pustule due to the inoculation of the *Bacillus Anthracis* is very characteristic; in the centre is a brownish, almost black, crust, around this a ring of small vesicles, which is in turn surrounded by a halo of dusky-red, indurated skin.

PU'TAMEN (*putare*, to prune or cut). A synonymous term for the *endocarp*, or innermost layer of the pericarp, of osseous fruits.

PUTREFA'CTION (*putris*, putrid, *facere*, to make). The spontaneous decomposition of nitrogenous animal or vegetable matters, attended with fœtor, under the influence of atmospheric oxygen and a suitable temperature; a species of fermentation. See *Eremacausis.*

PUTRESCINE (*putris*, putrid). A non-poisonous ptomaine devoid of oxygen, produced during the putrefaction of animal tissues.

PUTRID FEVER. A name given to *typhus*, from its symptoms of putrescency. It has been called *spotted fever*, from its being attended with petechiæ, or flea-bite spots; and by the Spaniards, *tavardillo*, from tavardo, a spotted cloak.

PU'TRILAGE. A term applied to animal matters which are partly decomposed; a gangrenous slough.

PYÆ'MIA (πῦον, pus, αἷμα, blood). *Pyohæmia.* Literally, *pus in the blood.* A febrile affection, due to blood-poisoning, and resulting in the formation of abscesses in the viscera and other parts. Its English synonyms are "purulent absorption" and "purulent infection." It is the simple "pyogenic fever" of Jenner.

PYELI'TIS (πύελος, pelvis, and -ιτις, the Greek termination for inflammation). Inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the pelvis and infundibula of the kidney.

PY'IN (πῦον, pus). A peculiar matter, besides albumen, found by Gueterbock in solution in pus. Vogel doubts whether it is an essential component of pus. The same matter is contained in mucus.

PYLEPHLEBI'TIS (πύλη, a gate; the portal vein, and φλέβιτις, inflammation of a vein). An acute or suppurative form of thrombosis of the portal vein.

PYLETHROMBO'SIS (πύλη, a gate; the portal vein, and θρόμβωσις, a becoming curdled). The deposition of *thrombi* or clots in the portal vein and its tributaries.

PYLO'RUS (πύλη, a gate; ὥρα, care). Literally, a *gate-keeper.* The lower and contracted orifice of the stomach, guarding, like a sphincter, the entrance into the bowels. See *Œsophagus*, or the *porter.*

Valve of the pylorus. An incorrect designation of a circular rim placed internally at the narrowest part of the pylorus; it is merely a replication of the coats of the stomach.

PYOCTANIN (πῦος, pus, κτείνω, to kill). Methyl violet, an aniline dye; its solution is said to prevent the formation of pus, and when injected into a cancerous growth to prevent its further development.

PYOCYANIN (πῦον, pus κυάνεος, blue). The colouring substance of blue pus.

PYOGE'NESIS (πῦον, pus, γένεσις, creation). Formation of pus;

a direct product of inflammation. The term *pyogenic membrane* is applied to the consolidated lymph which forms the boundary of an abscess, from an idea that it constitutes the secreting organ of pus. See *Limiting Fibrin.*

PYONEPHROSIS (πῦον, pus, νεφρός, the kidney). Suppurative inflammation of the kidney.

PYO-PNEUMO-THORAX (πῦον, pus). A complication of empyema with pneumo-thorax. This disease may be followed by perforation of the pericardium, and the escape of pus and air into the pericardial sac, constituting *pyo-pneumo-pericarditis.*

PYOSALPINX (πῦον, pus, σάλπινξ, a trumpet). An abscess within the Fallopian tube.

PY'RAMID. A conical bony eminence situated on the posterior wall of the tympanum, immediately behind the fenestra ovalis. Also, a small obtusely-pointed eminence of the inferior vermiform process of the cerebellum. The term *Pyramid* has various applications:—

1. *Pyramids of Ferrein.* The name of numerous small fasciculi, of a pyramidal form, resulting from division of the tubuli uriniferi.

2. *Pyramids of Malpighi.* The name given to the conical masses forming the tubular portion of the kidney.

3. *Pyramidalis.* A muscle arising from the pubes, and inserted into the linea alba, nearly half-way between the pubes and the umbilicus. It assists the rectus.

4. *Pyramidalis nasi.* A slip of the occipito-frontalis muscle, which goes down over the nasal bones, and is fixed to the compressor nasi.

5. *Eminentia pyramidalis.* A small, hollow, conical eminence, situated behind the fenestra ovalis, and at the lower part of the prominence formed by the aqueduct of Fallopius.

6. The name *pyramidalis* was also given by Winslow, Casserius, and others, to the *levator labii superioris alæque nasi*, from its dividing into two small fasciculi, one of which is implanted into the alæ nasi, while the other goes to the upper lip; it is thus *pyramidal*, with its base downward.

PYRA'MIDAL SKULL. Under this name Dr. Pritchard describes that form of the skull which Blumenbach terms *Mongolian*, and which is most characteristically seen in the Esquimaux. The whole face, instead of approaching the *oval* or *elliptical*, as in Europeans, is of a lozenge-shape; and the larger proportion which it bears to the capacity of the cranium indicates in the pyramidal skull a more ample extension of the organs of sensation.

PYRE'NE (πῦρ, fire). A hydrocarbon found in coal-tar, similar in chemical properties to anthracene.

PY'RETHRUM (πύρεθρον, from πῦρ, fire, from the hot taste of the root). A genus of composite plants belonging to the tribe *Asteraceæ*. The *Pyrethri radix*, or Pellitory root, of the Pharmacopœia is the root of Anacyclus Pyrethrum of *De Candolle*, imported from the Levant.

PYRE'TINE (πῦρ, fire). A pyrogenous or empyreumatic resin which, combined with acetic acid, exists in wood-soot or *fuligo ligni.*

PYRE'TINE, CRYSTALLIZED. The name given by Berzelius to a yellow light sublimate, observed in the neck of the retort, in the destructive distillation of amber.

This was called by Vogel *volatile resin of amber;* by Gmelin, *amber-camphor.*

PYRETO'LOGY (πυρετός, fever, λόγος, an account). A description or treatise of fevers.

PY'RIDINE. A volatile organic base found in bone-oil, and resembling picoline in its properties.

PYRIFO'RMIS (*pyrus*, a pear, *forma*, likeness). Pear-shaped; inversely conical; the name of a muscle arising from the hollow of the sacrum, and inserted into the cavity at the root of the trochanter major: it is also called *pyramidalis.* It moves the thigh.

PYRO-, PYR- (πῦρ, fire). Words compounded with this term denote the presence of *fire*, heat, fever, &c.

1. *Pyr-acid.* An acid produced by the destructive distillation of an organic acid, as the *pyro*-citric, by decomposition of the citric, &c.

2. *Pyrexia.* Inflammatory or symptomatic fever, presenting the varieties *sthenic*, or typical inflammatory fever; *asthenic*, or typhoid fever; and *irritative*, or nervous fever.

3. *Pyrites.* Native compounds of metals with sulphur; as iron-pyrites, native sulphide of iron, or sulphur-ore. The term *pyrites* originally denoted a fire-stone, a sort of stone out of which *fire* could be struck.

4. *Pyro-acetic ether.* An ethereal fluid, procured by the distillation of acetic acid.

5. *Pyro-acetic spirit.* An inflammable fluid, also called *acetone*, evolved on heating some of the acetates of potash, lead, and copper.

6. *Pyro-catechin. Orthodiphenol.* A substance prepared by the dry distillation of catechu and kino; it is isomeric with resorcin and hydroquinone.

7. *Pyro-conia.* Empyreumatic oil of hemlock; an oil obtained by the destructive distillation of hemlock, said to resemble that procured from foxglove.

8. *Pyro-daturia.* Empyreumatic oil of stramonium; an oil obtained by the destructive distillation of stramonium, resembling tar and the aqueous fluid which distils along with its acid. In its physical and chemical properties it resembles *pyro-digitalina.*

9. *Pyro-digitalina.* Empyreumatic oil of foxglove, obtained by destructive distillation of the dried leaves.

10. *Pyro-electric; frictio-electric.* Terms applied to minerals which become electrified and capable of attracting light bodies after being heated or rubbed. Friction with a feather is sufficient to excite electricity in some varieties of *blende*, while most *tourmalines* are pyro-electric.

11. *Pyro-gallic acid.* An acid produced by heating gallic acid, which evolves carbonic acid, and is converted into the pyrogenous acid.

12. *Pyro-hyoscyamia.* Empyreumatic oil of henbane; an acid produced by the destructive distillation of henbane, and identical in its properties with *pyro-digitalina.*

13. *Pyro-lichenin.* A substance obtained from the *Variolaria amara*, said to possess antifebrile properties.

14. *Pyro-ligneous acid.* An acid obtained by distillation from wood. In its strongest form it is *acetic acid.*

15. *Pyro-ligneous ether.* An impure liquor, sometimes, but erroneously, called *naphtha*, obtained in the destructive distillation of wood. It is also termed *pyroxylic spirit*, and is an impure methyl

alcohol. *Pyroligneous* is a barbarous term.

16. *Pyro-ligneous spirit.* A substance produced during the distillation of wood. It is more volatile than alcohol, but burns very well in a spirit-lamp, and has the advantage of being cheap.

17. *Pyro-lignite of iron.* A crude mixture of the ferrous and the ferric acetate of iron, used as a mordant for dyeing black.

18. *Pyro-logy.* Fire-Chemistry. A treatise on heat, and its applications in chemistry, blowpipe-operations, &c.

19. *Pyro-lusite.* The native oxide of manganese.

20. *Pyro-mania* (μαίνομαι, to be mad). Incendiary madness; a form of partial moral mania, inducing a propensity to incendiarism.

21. *Pyro-meter* (μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for measuring high temperatures, as of furnaces, &c., in which thermometers cannot be employed. Wedgewood employed *clay* cylinders for this purpose, on the principle that clay progressively contracts in its dimensions, as it is progressively exposed to higher degrees of heat.

22. *Pyro-metry* (μέτρον, a measure). That branch of science which investigates the dilatation of bodies by heat.

23. *Pyro-phlyctis* (φλυκτίς, a vesicle). A fiery, hot vesicle; the pustula maligna of Alibert.

24. *Pyro-phorus* (φέρω, to carry). An artificial product, which takes fire on exposure to the air: hence it has been called, in Germany, *Luftzunder*, or *air-tinder*. It is prepared by heating tartrate of lead, or a mixture of potash, alum, and organic matter, in close vessels till they cease to give off inflammable gases.

25. *Pyro-phosphate.* Graham suggested the substitution of the terms pyro-phosphate of water and meta-phosphate of water for the terms pyro-phosphoric acid and meta-phosphoric acid: if the latter terms are employed at all, it is to be remembered that they are applicable to the proto- and deuto-hydrates, and not to the acid itself, which is the same in all the hydrates.

26. *Pyrosis* (πύρωσις, burning; from πῦρ, fire). *Ardor stomachi.* A form of indigestion attended by pain in the epigastrium, as of extreme heat (emphatically called by the French *fer chaud*), with eructation of watery fluid. This disease is called in England *black water;* and in Scotland *water-brash.*

27. *Pyro-tartaric acid.* A crystalline acid yielded by the distillation of tartaric acid, together with an oily acid called *pyruvic acid.*

28. *Pyro-techny* (τέχνη, art). The art of fire, or the management and application of fire in chemical operations.

29. *Pyr-othonide* (ὀθόνη, linen). A liquid prepared by distilling rags, and then called *rag-oil;* but commonly procured by burning a cone of paper on a plate, and then termed *paper-oil.* It is a popular remedy for tooth-ache.

30. *Pyro-xanthin; pyroxylene.* A crystalline, orange-red substance, obtained from raw pyroxylic spirit.

31. *Pyro-xylic spirit* (ξύλον, wood). A classical name for pyroligneous acid or wood-naphtha, obtained as one of the products of the dry distillation of wood. This was formerly termed, by Mr. Taylor, pyroligneous ether.

32. *Pyro-xylin.* The chemical name of gun-cotton; prepared by immersing cotton-wool in equal

parts of sulphuric acid and nitric acid, then washing and drying; used in the preparation of collodion. The term *pyroxylinum* would be preferable, as it would correspond in termination with glycerinum, digitalinum, iodum, &c.

33. *Pyr-uvic acid* (*uva*, a grape). An acid derived from the destructive distillation of the racemic and tartaric acids.

PY'RRHIN (πυῤῥός, red). A term applied by Zimmermann to an atmospheric organic substance which reddens solutions of silver. It occurs in rain-water, and is chemically different from the extractive matter and the gluten of plants and animals.—*Daubeny.*

PY'RRHOL. A volatile oily alkaloid, of unknown composition, discovered by Runge in coal-tar.

PYTHOGE'NIC (πύθω, to make putrid, γεννάω, to produce). A synonym for *enteric*, as applied to endemic contagious fever, generated by decomposing animal matter, and indicating the putrid source of the disease. See *Enteric Fever.*

PYU'RIA (πῦον, pus, οὖρον, urine). Purulent urine, urine containing pus.

PYXI'DIUM (*pyxis*, a box). A fruit which dehisces by a transverse rupture of its wall (dehiscence circumscissile), so that, when ripe, the seed and their placenta appear as if seated in a cup, covered by an operculum or lid, as in hyoscyamus, anagallis, &c. See *Capsule.*

PY'XIS (πυξίς, a box). Another name for the *acetabulum*, or cavity which receives the head of the femur,—as into a *box.*

Q

Q. S. An abbreviation, employed in prescriptions, for *quantum sufficit*, or *quantum satis*, as much as is sufficient.

QUACK (*quacken*, Dutch, *quaken*, Ger., to make the noise of frogs, ducks, &c.). A term formed from a sound, as the comic term κοάξ, for the croaking of frogs, and applied, by way of derision, to a person who professes to cure all diseases by a single remedy; also to remedies which are sold under the protection of a patent. A *quack-salver* is a crier of salves, or a mountebank. A *quack-medicine* was formerly called *arcanum*, or secret remedy; now it is a *patent*, or, more properly, a *proprietary* medicine, the ingredients of which may be known by all.

QUADR-EQUIVALENT ELEMENTS. Another term for *tetratomic* or *tetrad* elements. See *Atomicity.*

QUA'DRANS. *Quarta pars libræ.* A quarter of a pound; three ounces (Troy).

QUADRANT ELECTRO'METER. An instrument for estimating the degree or intensity of electricity, invented by Mr. Henley. The differences of electric intensity are denoted by an index which traverses a quadrant divided into ninety equal parts, called *degrees.*

QUADRA'TUS. The name of several muscles, derived from their

square, or oblong, form. These are—

1. *Quadratus lumborum*, arising from the crest of the ilium, and inserted into the last rib and the transverse processes of the first four lumbar vertebræ. It inclines the loins to one side; and when both act, they bend the loins forward.

2. *Quadratus femoris*, arising from the tuber ischii, and inserted into the intertrochanteric line. It moves the thigh backwards.

3. *Quadratus menti.* A name of the muscle, otherwise called depressor labii inferioris.

QUADRI- (*quatuor*, four). A Latin prefix, denoting the number *four*, and corresponding with the Greek *tetra*, as in *quadri*-locular, four-celled; *tetra*-spermous, four-seeded.

QUA'DRICEPS FEMORIS EXTENSOR. A collective designation of four muscles of the thigh, derived from their similarity of action. They are the rectus femoris, the vastus externus, the vastus internus, and the cruræus.

QUADRIGE'MINUS. Four double; a term applied to four *tubercles* situated on the upper part of the posterior surface of the brain; the two upper tubercles are called the *nates*, the two lower the *testes*.

QUADRU'MANA (*quatuor*, four, *manus*, a hand). Four-handed; the designation of an order of Mammalia, including the monkey, the lemur, &c., which have a movable thumb on their lower extremities, opposed to the fingers; all their extremities are in fact instruments of prehension.

QUANTITY. Under this article is shown the correspondence between the French and English Weights and Measures, as calculated by Dr. Duncan.

1. *Measures of Length: the Metre being at* 32°, and the Foot at 62°.

		English inches.		Mil.	Fur.	Yds.	Feet.	In.
Millimetre	=	·03937						
Centimetre	=	·39371						
Decimetre	=	3·93710						
Metre*	=	39·37100						
Decametre	=	393·71000	=	0	0	10	2	9·7
Hectometre	=	3937·10000	=	0	0	109	1	1
Kilometre	=	39371·00000	=	0	4	213	1	10·2
Myriametre	=	393710·00000	=	6	1	156	0	6

2. *Measures of Capacity.*

		Cubic inches.		*English.*			
				Tons.	Hhds.	Wine Gal.	Pints.
Millilitre	=	·06103					
Centilitre	=	·61028					
Decilitre	=	6·10280					
Litre	=	61·02800	=	0	0	0	2·1133
Decalitre	=	610·28000	=	0	0	2	5·1352
Hectolitre	=	6102·80000	=	0	0	26·419	
Kilolitre	=	61028·00000	=	1	0	12·19	
Myrialitre	=	610280·00000	=	10	1	58·9	

* Decided by Capt. Kater to be 39·37079 inches (Phil. Trans. 1818, p. 109).

3. *Measures of Weight.*

		English grains.		*Avoirdupois.*		
				Pounds.	Ounces.	Drachms.
Milligramme	=	·0154				
Centigramme	=	·1544				
Decigramme	=	1·5444				
Gramme	=	15·4440				
Decagramme	=	154·4402	=	0	0	5·65
Hectogramme	=	1544·4023	=	0	3	8·5
Kilogramme	=	15444·0234	=	2	3	5
Myriagramme	=	154440·2345	=	22	1	2

To these may be added the following English Weights and Measures.

α. *Troy Weight.*

Pound.		Ounces.		Drachms.		Scruples.		Grains.		Grammes.
1	=	12	=	96	=	288	=	5760	=	372·96
		1	=	8	=	24	=	480	=	31·08
				1	=	3	=	60	=	3·885
						1	=	20	=	1·295
								1	=	0·06475

β. *Avoirdupois Weight.*

Pound.		Ounces.		Drachms.		Grains.		Grammes.
1	=	16	=	256	=	7000·	=	453·25
		1	=	16	=	437·5	=	28·328
				1	=	27·34375	=	1·7705

γ. *Measures.*

Gallon.		Pints.		Ounces.		Drachms.		Cub. inches.		Litres.
1	=	8	=	128	=	1024	=	231·	=	3·78515
		1	=	16	=	128	=	28·875	=	0·47398
				1	=	8	=	1·8047	=	0·02957
						1	=	0·2256	=	0·00396

N.B.—The English ale gallon contains 282 cubical inches.

QUANTI'VALENCE (*quantus*, how great, *valere*, to avail). A term used by Hofmann to express atomicity. They both mean, atom-fixing power. The terms *univalent*, *bivalent*, *trivalent*, and *quadrivalent* are also employed to express monatomic, diatomic, triatomic, and tetratomic, respectively. See *Atomicity*.

QUA'RANTINE (*quarante*, forty). The trial which passengers and goods are obliged to undergo in ships supposed to be infected with some disease. It consists in their being stationed at a distance from the shore for a certain period—etymologically, *forty* days; but, as it is not always necessary to confine travellers in a wretched abode for this period, or to draw the life-blood of all our words from their etymology, we speak of a "quarantine" of five, ten, or any number of days *fewer than forty*, without any great violence to our philological sensibilities. See *Lazaretto*.

1. "*Quarantine of observation.*" This involves only the enforced detention and isolation of a vessel with all persons and things on board for a specified time, due attention to ventilation and cleanliness being required to be observed.

2. "*Quarantine of rigour or strictness.*" In strict quarantine, besides a longer detention and a more rigorous isolation, other special precautionary measures, including the disembarkation of persons and the cargo in a lazaretto, and their presumed disinfection by fumigation, &c., are imposed.

3. *Susceptible* and *Non-susceptible goods.* These terms are applied to goods carried in ships or by land, and subject to or free from quarantine, according as they are supposed to be capable or incapable of retaining and transmitting the poison of the plague —the *plague of the Levant.* To the *susceptible* class of goods belong wool, silk, leather, and many vegetable substances, as cotton, linen, and paper. To the *non-susceptible* class belong wood, metals, and fruits.

QUARTAN AGUE. A species of intermittent fever, in which the intermission is generally about seventy-two hours, the paroxysm commencing in the afternoon ; the usual duration being under nine hours. The varieties, as given by Mason Good, are—

1. The *double quartan*, in which the paroxysms of the one set occur in the intermissions of the other, evincing a difference of duration or of violence, with an interval on the third day only.

2. The *triple quartan*, consisting of a single quartan with regularly returning paroxysms, while each of the intervening days is marked with a slighter or separate attack.

3. The *duplicate quartan*, consisting of a single quartan, with two paroxysms on the regular day of attack, the intervals being of ordinary duration.

4. The *triplicate quartan*, consisting of a single quartan, with three paroxysms on the regular day of attack, the intervals being undisturbed, and of ordinary duration.

QUARTA'TION (*quartus*, the fourth). An operation by which the quantity of one substance is made equal to a *fourth* part of the quantity of another: thus, in separating gold from silver, three parts of silver are added to the supposed gold, and they are then fused together, the gold thus becoming at most one-fourth of the mass only. They are then *parted* by the action of nitric acid.

QUARTER EVIL. A form of anthrax occurring in cattle.

QUARTINE (*quartus*, fourth). The name of the fourth membrane or envelope of the nucleus in plants, as described by Mirbel.

QUARTZ. Pure silica crystallizing in hexagonal prisms.

QUA'SSIA WOOD. The wood of Picræna (Quassia) excelsa, imported in the form of billets from Jamaica. The name is derived from that of the negro Quassy, who first made known the medicinal value of one of the species of Quassia. The bitter principle of quassia is called *quassin* or *quassite.*

QUATE'RNARY (*quaternarius*, of the number four). A term applied in chemistry to those compounds which contain *four* elements, as gum, fibrin, &c. The term is also applied to any arrangement in which the prevailing number is *four*, as in the

floral envelopes of Cruciferous plants, &c.

QUATE'RNI, QUATERNA'TI. Latin numerals occurring in compound terms, and denoting *four together.*

QUATREFAGES'S LAW. From the phenomena of asexual reproduction in all its forms, M. de Quatrefages has deduced the following generalization:—

"The formation of new individuals may take place, in some instances, by gemmation from, or division of, the parent being; but this process is an exhaustive one, and cannot be carried out indefinitely; when, therefore, it is necessary to insure the continuance of the species, the sexes must present themselves, and the germ and the sperm must be allowed to come into contact with each other."

QUERCITE (*quercus*, an oak). A sugar extracted from acorns.

QUE'RCITRON. The bark (from which the epidermis has been removed) of a particular species of oak, termed *Quercus nigra* or *Quercus tinctoria.* It contains a peculiar tannin, named *quercitannic acid*, and a yellow colouring principle, formerly called *quercitrin*, but now *quercitric* or *quercitronic acid.*

QUERCUS CORTEX. Oak bark; the dried bark of the small branches and young stems of Quercus pedunculata. Collected in spring, from trees growing in Britain.—*Br. Ph.*

QUICKENING (Saxon *quick*= alive). The period of pregnancy when the movements of the fœtus are first felt by the mother; this is about the seventeenth week.

QUICKLIME. Protoxide of calcium, obtained by exposing carbonate of lime to a strong red heat, so as to expel its carbonic acid.

QUICKSILVER (*quick*, the old Saxon term for *living*, as expressive of mobility). *Argentum vivum.* A metal always occurring liquid in temperate climes. See *Mercury.*

QUILLAIA BARK. The bark of Quillaia Molinæ, a rosaceous tree growing in Chili; it is rich in saponine, and is therefore used for forming emulsions.

QUI'NARY (*quinarius*, of the number five). A term applied to a system in which the prevailing number is *five.* Thus, in dicotyledonous plants, the floral envelopes in most cases present this number, five sepals, five petals, separate or combined.

QUI'NCUNCIAL (*quincunx*, from *quinque-uncia*, five-twelfths of a whole). A form of æstivation or vernation, in which there are five leaves, two of which are exterior, two inferior, and the fifth covers the interior with one margin, while its other margin is covered by the exterior, as in rose.

QUINI, QUINA'TI. Latin numerals, occurring in compound terms, and denoting *five together.*

QUININE. *Quinia.* An organic alkaloid, forming the most important active principle of the cinchona barks. *Quinamine* and *quinquinine* are new preparations of cinchona bark.

QUINSY (*squinsey* or *squinancy* of the old writers; a term derived from the Greek root *cynanche*, through the intermediate corruption of the French word *esquinancie*). *Cynanche tonsillaris.* Paristhmitis; throat affection, inflammation of the throat, or sore throat. See *Cynanche.*

QUINTAN (*quintanus*, of or belonging to the fifth). A form of

intermittent which recurs every fourth day.

QUINTE'SSENCE (*quinta essentia*, a fifth being). A term denoting, in alchemical language, the *fifth* and last, or highest essence of any natural body. It is now applied to any extract which contains all the virtues of a substance in a small quantity; to the most volatile part of a substance, as being considered the most valuable; and sometimes to alcohol, when it contains some pharmaceutic agent.

QUINTINE (*quintus*, fifth). The name of the fifth membrane or envelope of the nucleus in plants, as described by Mirbel. It is the *vesicula amnios* of Malpighi, the *additional membrane* of Brown, and the *sac of the embryo* of Adolphe Brongniart.

QUINTU'PLICI (*quinque*, five, *plica*, a fold). A Latin numeral, denoting *five-fold*.

QUOTI'DIAN AGUE. A species of intermittent fever, in which the intermission is about every twenty-four hours, the paroxysm commencing in the morning; the usual duration being under eighteen hours. The varieties, as given by Mason Good, are—

1. The *partial quotidian*, in which the febrile attack is confined to a particular part or organ, and usually accompanied with distressing pain.

2. The *catenating quotidian*, in which the disease associates with, or gives rise to, various foreign symptoms, or other diseases.

3. The *protracted quotidian*, in which the intermission is inordinately short or imperfect. This is the *quotidiana continua* of the Latins, and the *amphimerina* of the Greeks.

4. The *anticipating quotidian* of Dr. Fordyce, in which the paroxysm precedes its antecedent period usually by about two hours, and continues the same foremarch at every recurrence. This is the *febris subintrans* of Frank, &c.

5. The *retarding quotidian* of Dr. Fordyce, forming a direct counterpart to the *anticipating*.

R

R. In words derived from the Greek language, the letter *h* should be written after *r*, as the representative of the aspirated sound with which this letter was pronounced by the Greeks. We should write r*h*achitis as well as r*h*eumatism; r*h*ypia as well as r*h*ythm.

RABDO'IDAL (ῥάβδος, a rod, εἶδος, likeness). *Rhabdoidal*. Rod-like; a term formerly applied to the sagittal suture, or that which unites the parietal bones. See *Suture*.

RA'BIES. *Lyssa*. Madness occurring after the bite of a rabid animal. Celsus observes, "Omnis ferè morsus habet quoddam virus." In this country the cases are mainly referrible to *hydrophobia*.

1. *Rabies canina*. Canine Rabies, produced by the bite of a rabid dog, wolf, or fox. Three stages of the disease in an animal

affected with rabies are described; the first characterized by a general restlessness and loss of usual cheerfulness; the second, not invariably present, by great irritation and outbursts of furious excitement; and the third by depression, exhaustion, and paralysis, ending in death.

2. *Rabies felina.* Feline Rabies, produced by the bite of a rabid cat.

3. *Rabies mephitica.* Under this term has been described the result of the bite of the skunk, as nearly always fatal from the character of its salivary secretion.

RACE. A permanent or perpetuated "variety" of a species, capable of fruitful union, and propagated by generation. Blumenbach distinguishes the following races:—

1. *Caucasian race.* Skin white, passing into flesh-colour, occasionally brownish; hair wavy, of a light or dark tint; face oval, facial angle large, viz. from 80° to 85°. The Europeans, excepting the Laplanders and Finns; the inhabitants of Western Asia, as far as the Obe, the Ganges, and the Caspian Sea; and the North Africans belong to this class.

2. *Mongolian race.* Skin yellow; hair black, straight, scanty; face broad, flat; glabella flat and broad. All the Asiatics, except those of the Caucasian variety and the Malays; the Laplanders and Finns; the most northern Americans, the Esquimaux, and Greenlanders belong to this class.

3. *American race.* Skin brownish, copper-coloured; hair black, straight, scanty. All the Americans not included in the preceding variety belong to this class.

4. *Ethiopian race.* Skin black or brownish black; hair black, coarse, short, woolly, and frizzly; skull narrow, long, facial angle of only 70° to 75°. All the Africans, excepting those of the Caucasian variety, viz. the African negroes, the negroes of New Holland and the Indian Archipelago, or the Papuas belong to this class.

5. *Malay race.* Skin yellow-brown; hair black, soft, curling, and abundant; cranium moderately narrow. The brown islanders of the South Sea; the inhabitants of the Sunda Isles, the Moluccas, the Philippine and Marianne Isles, and the true Malays of Malacca belong to this class. See *Cranioscopy.*

RACE'ME (*racemus*, a bunch of grapes). A form of inflorescence, in which all the buds of an elongated branch are developed as flower-buds, and at the same time produce pedicles, as in hyacinth. A raceme differs from a spike only in the greater length of its pedicles. A *compound raceme* is one that has pedicles more than one-flowered.

RACE'MIC ACID (*racemus*, a bunch of grapes). An acid, also called *paratartaric*, found, together with tartaric acid, in grapes.

RACE'MOSE (*racemus*, a bunch of grapes). A term applied to certain glands with numerous *branched* tubes, somewhat resembling a bunch of grapes, as the salivary glands and the pancreas. The term *racemose* has been applied to Brunner's Glands with more propriety than the term *solitary.* See *Brunner's Glands.*

RA'CHIS (ῥάχις). Properly, *Rhachis.* The spine; the vertebral column; strictly, the sharp ridge along the back of an animal, and so, the back-bone itself.

1. *Rachi-algia* (ἄλγος, pain). *Rhachialgia.* Literally, spine-ache, or backbone-ache; a designation

of Painters' Colic, from the pains striking through the back.

2. *Rach-itis* (ῥαχῖτις, sc. *νόσος*, a spinal complaint). *Rhachitis.* Rickets. "A constitutional disease of early childhood, manifested by curvature of the shafts of the long bones, and enlargement of their cancellous extremities."—*Nom. of Dis.* The term *rachitis* (from ῥάχις, the spine) was adopted by Glisson, who first described it, partly because he conceived the vertebræ to be the bones most commonly implicated, but chiefly, from the resemblance to the English name. The spine is undoubtedly liable to partake with the rest of the skeleton in the morbid condition of rickets, but certainly not in a greater degree than the other bones. The disease is also termed *osteo-malacia infantum*, from its occurrence in the early period of childhood.

3. *Curvatura rachitica.* Rickety curvature of the spine.

RA'CHIS (IN BOTANY). *Rhachis.* That form of floral axis in which several pedicles, or flower-stalks, are developed at short distances from one another, as in Grasses.

RACK. *Arrack.* A spirit obtained, in Batavia, by distillation from fermented infusions of rice, and hence termed *rice-spirit.*

RADIANT HEAT (*radius*, a ray). The heat, or caloric, which is emitted from the surface of a heated body, equally in all directions, in the form of *radii* or rays. See *Caloric.*

RADIA'TA (*radius*, a ray). Radiate or rayed animals; a class of invertebrate animals, the organs of whose bodies are arranged in a radiate manner around the digestive cavity, as in the star-fish, constituting Cuvier's fourth division of the animal kingdom. See *Zoology.*

RADIA'TION (*radiare*, to emit *radii* or beams). The emission of heat or of light, in rectilinear directions, from the surface of a heated or a luminous body, respectively, in the form of *radii* or rays.

RA'DICAL (*radix, radicis*, a root). A term applied generally, in chemistry, to the basis of a compound. Gerhardt's definition is—"the proportion in which certain elements or groups of elements may be substituted for others, or may be transferred from one body to another in the act of double decomposition."

A *Radical* is termed *simple*, when it is itself an elementary body, as chlorine in hydrochloric acid; or *compound*, when, though itself a compound, it acts as a simple body in its modes of combination, as cyanogen in the cyanides.

RA'DICAL LEAVES (*radix*, a root). Leaves which appear to arise from the radix, or root of a plant, and belong to what are called *acaulescent* plants.

RADICALS, COMPOUND. *Organic radicals.* Bodies consisting of two or more simple substances united together, and therefore *compound*, yet capable of acting, in many respects, as *simple* bodies; that is, they unite with sulphur, oxygen, and other bodies, without being themselves decomposed, and form with them new compounds, possessed of acid or basic properties.

The names of the compound radicals, as they are termed, are formed by affixing to some name which denotes their origin the termination *-yl* (ὕλη, matter); thus *ethyl* is the radical of ether, *amyl*

of amylic alcohol, *acetyl* of acetic acid, *benzoyl* of benzoic acid. The termination *-yl* is indifferently used, whether the radical contain oxygen or not.

RADICALS, DOUBLE. A class of bodies formed by the union of any two single positive radicals or of a positive with a negative radical. No double negative radical has yet been obtained.

RA'DICLE (*radicula*, dim. of *radix*, a root). The lower portion of the embryo of the seed of a plant, or the descending axis of growth, developing, on germination, into the root. See *Plumule*.

RADIO - CARPO - METACARPEUS. The name of a *muscle* described as *arising* from the front of the radius above the pronator quadratus, and connected with that muscle ; and *inserted*, partly into the anterior annular ligament, partly into the trapezium, and partly into the bases of the second, third, and fourth metacarpal bones.

RA'DIUS. The spoke of a wheel ; the semi-diameter of a circle. The smaller of the two bones in the fore-arm ; so called from its fancied resemblance to the spoke of a wheel.

RAG TURNSOLE. Linen impregnated with the blue dye obtained from the juice of *Rhizophora tinctoria*.

RAILWAY SPINE. The term applied to an aggregation of symptoms, such as paralysis, anæsthesia, hyperæsthesia, of the extremities, produced by the shock of a railway accident.

RAINBOW WORM. The *Herpes Iris* of Bateman ; a form of erythema, occurring in small circular patches, each of which is composed of concentric rings of different colours,—like a *rainbow*.

RÂLE. A French term denoting a rhonchus or rattle, heard by means of the stethoscope. See *Auscultation*.

RAME'NTA (*radere*, to scrape off). Filings ; as of iron, or of tin. In botany, the term denotes the thin, brown, foliaceous scales, which appear on the back of the fronds of many ferns, &c.

RAMOLLISSEMENT. French. Softening ; often applied to softening of the brain or spinal cord.

RAMUS. A branch of a tree ; and, hence, a branch of an artery, as the *ramus anastomoticus magnus*, a branch of the brachial artery. Also, the lower portion of the os pubis, and the anterior portion of the ischium, have been, severally, denominated the *branch* or *ramus* of those divisions of the os innominatum.

RAMU'SCULE (dim. of *ramus*, a branch). A small branch, as those of the pia mater, which penetrate into the substance of the brain.

RANCI'DITY. The change which oils undergo by exposure to the air, owing probably to fermentation, induced by the action of oxygen upon albuminous matters present in the oils, and causing a splitting up of the fats into glycerine and a fatty acid.

RANI'NE ARTERY (*rana*, a frog). That portion of the *lingual artery*, which runs in a serpentine direction along the under surface of the tongue to the tip of that organ.

RA'NULA (dim. of *rana*, a frog). *Grenouille*. Frog-tongue ; a tumor or cyst formed under the tongue, either by obstruction of the ducts of the sub-lingual gland, or by dilatation of one of its follicles. The term is derived, either from an imaginary resemblance of the

swelling to a frog, or from the peculiar croaking noise which the patient makes when affected with it.

RANUNCULA'CEÆ. The Crowfoot order of exogenous plants, comprising aconite, hellebore, and other plants esteemed in medicine.

RANVIER'S NODES. These are constrictions found at regular intervals on the fibrils of medullated nerves; at each node the medullary sheath is interrupted, while the external sheath is continuous.

RANVIER'S TACTILE DISCS or MENISCI. Certain concavo-convex expansions of the axis cylinders of nerves, applied to the surface of epithelial cells in the deeper layers of the epidermis.

RANVIER'S VASO-FORMATIVE CELLS. Connective tissue cells of the embryo within which are formed the first red blood-discs.

RAPE OIL. An oil procured by expression from the seed of the *Brassica napus*, or Rape; and used in making ointments, &c.

RAPHA'NIA. An affection supposed to have been produced by eating the seeds of the *Raphanus raphanistrum*, or Wild Charlock; it is attended with spasm of the joints, trembling, &c.

RAPHE' (ῥάπτω, to sew). *Rhaphé*. Literally, *a seam*. Hence the term is applied to lines having the *appearance of a seam*. By the older writers, the word *raphé* was used to denote a species of *synarthrosis*, or almost immovable joint.

1. *Raphé corporis callosi*. A linear depression along the middle of the corpus callosum, between two slightly elevated longitudinal bands.

2. *Raphé perinei*. An elevated line which runs along the middle of the perineum to the anus.

3. *Raphé, in Botany*. A fasciculus of vessels which connects the base of the ovule with the base of the nucleus, as in the orange.

RA'PHIDES (ῥάπτω, to sew). Needles; small acicular crystals, found within the cells of the parenchyma of certain plants.

RAPTUS (*rapere*, to seize). A forcible seizure. Hence the terms *raptus nervorum*, or cramp; *raptus supinus*, or opisthotonos; *raptus melancholicus*, or the paroxysmal violence of lunatics.

RAREFA'CTION (*rarus*, thin, *facere*, to make). The act of making a substance *thin*, or less dense. The term is generally applied to elastic fluids, and denotes an augmentation of the intervals between their particles. The term is used in opposition to *condensation*, and in the same sense as *dilatation*, the latter term being applied both to fluids and solids.

RA'RITY (*rarus*, thin). A property of matter opposed to *density*, and denoting a thinness or subtilty of bodies: mercury is a dense fluid, ether a rare one. The term *rarity* is generally applied to aëriform bodies, the terms *dilatation* and *expansion* being employed in speaking of solids and liquids.

RASHES. A popular term for patches of superficial redness of the skin. See *Exanthemata*.

RA'SPATORY (*radere*, to scrape). A surgeon's rasp; an instrument for scraping diseased bones.

RASU'RA (*radere*, to scrape off). A rasure, erasure, or scratch. The raspings or shavings of any substance.

RATAFI'A. A term denoting a sweet, aromatic, spirituous liquor, drunk at the *ratification* of an agreement. Ratafias are prepared

by flavouring sweetened spirit with various kinds of fruit.

RATHKE'S DIVERTICULUM. See *Pituitary Body*.

RATTLE. The English equivalent for the Greek ῥόγχος, or ῥέγχος, the Latin rhonchus, and French *râle*, denoting various sounds heard by *auscultation*. This is one of those words of which the *sound* suggests the *meaning*, by the process termed by grammarians *onomatopœia*.

RAUCE'DO (*raucus*, hoarse). *Raucitas*. Hoarseness; huskiness of voice; rough utterance.

RAY (*radius*, a shoot or rod). The smallest form in which light and caloric are emitted from bodies. A *ray* is a single line of light, as it comes from a luminous body. A *beam* of light is a body of parallel rays. A *pencil* of light is a body of diverging or converging rays. Rays are distinguished into—

1. *Calorific rays*, which excite heat; the highest degree of caloric being indicated in the red ray of the prismatic spectrum.

2. *Luminous rays*, which impart light; the highest degree of illumination being confined to the brightest yellow or palest green of the prismatic spectrum.

3. *Chemical rays*, which cause neither heat nor light, but produce powerful chemical changes, as that of darkening the white chloride of silver; these are also termed *de-oxidizing* or *hydrogenating rays*, from their characteristic effect in withdrawing oxygen from water and other oxides. The greatest chemical action is found to be exerted just beyond the violet ray of the prismatic spectrum.

RAYNAUD'S DISEASE. Symmetrical gangrene. Local asphyxia. A disturbance in the circulation of the extremities probably due to vaso-motor influence or a local neuritis, and leading to coldness, a purplish hue, and pain in and ultimately gangrene of some portion of the affected part.

REA'CTION (*re*, an inseparable particle, meaning back or again, *agere*, to act). 1. The resistance made by all bodies to the action or impulse of others which endeavour to change their state, either of motion or of rest. 2. A modification of the organic property of the animal system—a vital phenomenon, arising from the application of an external influence, as exhaustion of vital force consequent on over-exertion. 3. In chemistry, the term *reaction* denotes the mutual action of chemical agents upon one another. See *Reagent*.

Reaction-time. A term applied by M. Exner to the time which elapses between the impression of a stimulus on an organ of sense and the conscious reaction. This time is different for different individuals, and the difference is denoted scientifically by the expression "personal equation."

REA'GENT (*re*, again, *agere*, to act). A substance which indicates the presence of any body, even in a minute proportion, in a solution, by rendering the solution turbid, by staining it some particular colour, or by depositing a precipitate. Thus, a solution of nitrate of silver is a most powerful reagent in detecting chloride of sodium. The term *reagent* is synonymous with *test*.

REA'LGAR. The *red* sulphide of arsenic. It is either *native*, and dug out of the earth, in China; or *factitious*, procured by boiling orpiment, or the *yellow* sulphide of arsenic, in subliming vessels.

RECEIVER. A vessel fitted to the neck of a retort, alembic, &c., for the purpose of receiving the products of distillation. It is also called a *refrigeratory*, from its cooling the contents.

RECE'PTACLE. A term applied, in botany, to the dilated and depressed axis of inflorescence, constituting what is called the *seat* of the artichoke. But this part of a plant has received various designations with reference to its special office.

1. The receptacle is sometimes termed *torus* or *thalamus*, with reference to its bearing the carpels or fruits ; *anthophorum*, when it bears on its summit the petals and stamens ; *gonophorum*, when it rises in the form of a column and bears the stamens ; *carpophorum*, when it bears only the ovarium.

2. In the last case it may be either a roundish stalk, when it is called *podogynium* or *thecaphorum ;* or it may be much enlarged and fleshy, with numerous ovaria, when it is named *polyphorum*. When lengthened into a tapering body, with the styles adhering, it bears the name *rostrum*. These terms are perhaps useful in describing particular families.

RECEPTA'CULUM CHYLI. *Cisterna chyli*, or *Reservoir of Pecquet*. The receptacle of the chyle, an enlargement of the thoracic duct, near its commencement opposite the first or second lumbar vertebra.

RECIPROCAL DECOMPOSITION. A term applied by chemists to certain cases of decomposition in which the law of elective affinity appears to be reversed. Thus, though A may attract B more strongly than either A or B is attracted by C, yet, under some circumstances, C may be employed to decompose partially the compound A B. In the following cases it is asserted by Berthollet that the body first mentioned in each line decomposes a compound of the second and third, although its attraction for the second is inferior to that of the third for the second :—

1. Potassa separates sulphuric acid from baryta.

2. Lime separates sulphuric acid from potassa.

3. Potassa separates oxalic acid from lime.

4. Nitric acid separates lime from oxalic acid.

RECKLINGHAUSEN'S SAFTKANÆLCHEN. *Cell spaces. Lymphatic canaliculi.* Spaces which surround and contain the cells of connective tissue corpuscles.

RECLINA'TION (*reclinare*, to turn backward). The operation of *turning* a cataract, so as to change the position of its anterior and posterior surfaces, so that the anterior surface becomes the upper one, and the posterior surface the lower one.

RECREMENTI'TIOUS FLUIDS (*re*, an inseparable particle denoting *back*, and *cernere*, to separate). Those secreted fluids which are retained in the body for useful purposes, as those of the liver, the pancreas, &c.

RECRUDE'SCENCE (*recrudescere*, to become raw again ; of *wounds*, to open afresh). The recurring of the severity of a disease after temporary remission.

RECTIFICA'TION. The repeating of a distillation or sublimation several times, in order to render the substance purer and finer.

RE'CTIFIED SPIRIT. *Spiritus rectificatus*. Alcohol, with 16 per

cent. of water ; obtained by rectification.

RECTI'TIS. An unclassical word for inflammation of the rectum. See *Proctitis.*

RE'CTOCELE (*rectum*, and κήλη, a tumor). An unclassical term, denoting protrusion of the rectum, occasioned by prolapsus of the walls of the vagina. It is termed *vaginal rectrocele.*

RECTO'TOMY (*rectum*, and τομή, section). An unclassical term for section of the rectum. By "linear rectotomy," is meant a section of the stricture and all the rectum below it, including the anus.

RECTUM (*rectus*, straight). The *straight* gut, the last of the intestines, extending from the last lumbar vertebra to the anus. The name is taken from the old anatomists, whose descriptions were derived from examination of brutes. It has been called *curvum !*

Rectitis is an unclassical term for inflammation of the rectum, and may be conveniently replaced by the term *proctitis* (from πρωκτός, anus). Occasionally the word *rectostenosis*, for rectal stricture, may be seen ; *proctostenosis* would here be the correct term.

RECTUS (*straight*). The name of several muscles ; viz.—

1. *Rectus superior*, arising from the upper part of the optic foramen, and inserted into the superior and fore part of the sclerotica. It is also named *attollens*, or *levator oculi*, from its office of raising the eye ; and *superbus*, as giving an expression of pride. Its antagonist is the—

2. *Rectus inferior*, arising from the lower part of the optic foramen, and inserted opposite to the preceding muscle. It is also named *deprimens oculi*, from its drawing the eye downwards ; and *humilis*, as giving an expression of modesty.

3. *Rectus internus*, arising from the margin of the optic foramen, and inserted into the inner side of the eye. It is also named *adducens*, from its drawing the eye towards the nose ; and *bibitorius*, from its directing the eye to the cup, in drinking. Its antagonist is the—

4. *Rectus externus*, arising from the margin of the optic foramen, and inserted into the outer side of the eye. It is also named *abductor oculi*, from its turning the eye outwards ; and *indignabundus*, as giving an expression of scorn.

5. *Rectus capitis*, the name of five muscles arising from the upper cervical vertebræ, and inserted into the occipital bone. These are the R. *capitis anticus major ;* the R. *capitis anticus minor ;* the R. *capitis lateralis ;* the R. *capitis posticus major ;* and the R. *capitis posticus minor.*

6. *Rectus abdominis*, arising from the pubes, and inserted into the three inferior true ribs and the ensiform cartilage. It pulls down the ribs in respiration, &c.

7. *Rectus femoris*, arising by two heads from the ilium and acetabulum, and inserted into the patella ; it is sometimes called *rectus cruris.* It extends the leg, &c.

RECURRENT (*recurrere*, to run back). The designation of a branch of the posterior tibial artery ; and of the inferior laryngeal nerves—a portion of the par vagum.

RED FIRE. A pyrotechnical compound of nitrate of strontia, sulphur, antimony, and chlorate of potash, which burns with a red flame. It is liable to explode spontaneously.

RED GUM. *Red Gum-rash. Red-*

gown. The popular name of the *Strophulus intertinctus.* Dr. Willan says that this is a corruption of the term *Red-gown*, its variegated plots of red upon a pale ground being supposed to resemble a piece of red printed linen ; it is a form of eczema, consisting of several scattered discrete red and itching papules, found in children, and affecting chiefly the back and extensor surfaces.

RED LEAD. *Minium.* An oxide of lead with a fine red colour, with a shade of yellow. See *Plumbum.*

RED PRECIPITATE. The red oxide of mercury, or mercuric oxide. See *Precipitate.*

RED SANDERS. The wood of the *Pterocarpus Santalinus*, yielding a red colouring matter, which is a resin.

REDIA. *Brood-Nurse.* One of the earliest stages in the development of Trematoda. Within the Redia are developed numerous larvæ (*Cercariæ*).

REDUCED IRON. See *Ferrum.*

REDU'CTION (*reducere*, to bring back). 1. A *chemical* process, also called *revivification*, by which oxygen, chlorine, or allied elements are separated from a metallic compound, so as to leave the pure metal. The term is, however, frequently applied to an incomplete action of this sort, or even to the addition of hydrogen. 2. The term also denotes a *surgical* operation, by which a dislocated bone is restored to its proper situation.

REDUCTION EN MASSE. *Reduction en bloc.* The pushing back into the abdominal cavity of the hernial sac with its contents which remain constricted at the neck of the sac.

REDUPLIC'ATION (*reduplicatio*). The repetition of one or both sounds of the heart; the second sound is more often reduplicated than the first.

REFINING. The act of purifying anything ; particularly the assaying or purifying of gold and silver, by separating them from other bodies which are combined with them.

REFLEX ACTIONS (*reflectere*, to turn or bend back). A term expressive of the different influences which are transmitted from nerve to nerve, and were formerly called sympathetic actions, the active phenomena of animal life, &c. These are due to the change, in the central ganglia of the spinal cord, of afferent (sensory) into efferent (motor) impulses.

The term *reflex* has been adopted to represent the hypothesis of a nervous current reflecting itself on a central point, like the refraction of a ray of light on a mirror, and, so to speak, following an angle of incidence which determines its direction. Reflex action exists when a nervous current, transmitted by a *sensory* nerve, returns in the track of a *motor* nerve. See *Excito-motory.*

REFRA'CTION (*refractus*, broken back). The property of light, by which a ray becomes bent, or *refracted*, when passing from a rarer into a denser medium, and *vice versa.* Dr. Herschel found that *caloric* is refracted according to the same law that regulates the refraction of light.

Double refraction. A property of certain transparent minerals, as Iceland Spar, by which they present two images of any object seen through them, and by which a ray of light, after entering such a medium, becomes divided into two

portions, each of which presents an image of the object.

REFRA'CTORY. A term applied to *metals* which are with difficulty fusible or malleable.

REFRACTU'RA OSSIUM (*re-frangere*, to break again). The re-breaking of bones; the reproduction of a fracture by surgical operation.

REFRI'GERANTS (*refrigerare*, to cool). *Temperants.* Medicines which diminish the force of the circulation, and reduce the heat of the body, without any diminution of sensibility or nervous energy.

REFRIGERA'TOR (*refrigerare*, to cool). A chemical vessel filled with water, for condensing vapours or for cooling them, as they pass through the worm.

RE'GIMEN (*regere*, to rule). A guiding or direction. A rule of diet, &c., prescribed for a patient; a special application of *hygiene.*

RE'GION. A term applied to the artificial divisions of the body, as that of the chest, that of the pelvis, that of the abdomen, &c. See *Abdominal Regions.*

REGIONAL. Belonging to a region, as regional anatomy, i.e. the description of all structures found in one region of the body, and of their relations to each other.

RE'GIUS (*rex*, *regis*, a king). Royal; a term used by way of distinction. 1. *Regius morbus* is icterus or jaundice, and must be distinguished from the *King's Evil* of the middle ages, which denotes scrofula. 2. *Regia aqua* is a mixture of the nitric and the muriatic acids, so named from its property of dissolving gold, the *king* of metals.

REGMA. This term is described in its proper place. See *Rhegma.*

REGNUM PROTI'STICUM (πρώτιστος, the very first, the first of the first). The name given by Dr. Ernst Hæckel to an intermediate kingdom, a sort of no-man's-land, established by him for the reception of those debatable organisms which cannot be definitely or positively classed either amongst vegetables or animals.

RE'GULUS (*rex*, *regis*, a king). A name originally given by the alchemists to metallic matters when separated from other substances by fusion, from their expectation of finding gold, the *king* of metals, at the bottom of the crucible. It has since been applied to the metal extracted from an ore, as *regulus of antimony*, of cobalt, &c. By the term "reguline" metal is meant that which possesses the ordinary or more perfect *metallic* qualities of the metal.

REGURGITA'TION. The action by which a gas or a liquid passes from the stomach into the mouth without effort, as in the vomiting of food by infants; it is also applied to the back-flow, i.e. in a direction opposed to that of the natural current, of blood through incompetent valvular orifices.

REIL, ISLAND OF. A designation of a small isolated cluster of convolutions found within the fissure of Sylvius, and corresponding to the base of the lenticular nucleus of the corpus striatum. Reil, a professor at Halle 1758–1813.

REINSCH'S TEST. A test for the detection of arsenic in mixed solutions. It consists in boiling slips of metallic copper in a portion of the filtered liquor; the copper-slips will probably be coated with arsenic, and are then to be collected, dried, placed in a test-tube, and the tube heated, when arsenic, quickly changing to arsenious acid, by further application of heat, sublimes.

REISSNER'S MEMBRANE. A delicate membrane which separates the *scala vestibuli* from the *canalis cochleæ*.

RELAPSING FEVER. *Famine-fever*. "A continued fever of short duration, characterized by absence of eruption, and an abrupt relapse, occurring after an interval of about a week."—*Nom. of Dis.* It has been called the "yellow fever of the British Islands."

RELAXA'NTIA DEPRIME'NTIA. Depressing relaxants; agents which depress and lower the tonicity of the fibre, and thereby cause relaxation of the muscular and other tissues. They comprise the nauseating emetics, the sedatives, and the anæsthetica pneumatica.

RELAXA'TIO UTERI. Relaxation of the uterus; a partial descent of the uterus, when it falls down to the middle of the vagina.

REME'DIUM (*re*, and *mederi*, to heal). That which heals again; an agent used in palliating or curing diseases. Remedies are *psychical* or mental, and *somatical* or corporal.

REMISSION (*remittere*, to remit). A cessation of febrile symptoms occurring between the accessions of remittent fever. Also, a diminution of the symptoms of continuous fever.

REMITTENT DISEASE. A term applied to a disease with reference to its form or type, and denoting that it has alternate augmentation and diminution, but no complete cessation, of its symptoms.

REMITTENT FEVER (*remittere*, to abate). "A malarious fever, characterized by irregular repeated exacerbations, the remissions being less distinct in proportion to the intensity of the fever. It is accompanied by functional disturbance of the liver, and frequently by yellowness of the skin."—*Nom. of Dis.* The species may be distinguished into—

1. The *Mild Remittent*, or *Gastric* fever of Frank, so termed from its being usually preceded by some affection of the abdominal viscera. The *remittent fever of infancy*, generally ascribed to worms, does not essentiallly differ from this species.

2. The *Malignant Remittent*, of which there are four varieties; viz.—

   α. The *Autumnal Remittent*, or the *febris continua gastrica* of Frank.

   β. The *Yellow Fever*, so denominated from the lemon or orange hue presented by the whole surface of the body; this is the *febris gastrico-nervosa* of Frank.

   γ. The *Burning Remittent*, denominated *causus* by Hippocrates; and by Frank, *febris gastrico-inflammatoria*, from its being usually accompanied with much disturbance of the stomach and intestines.

   δ. The *Asthenic Remittent*, inclining to a deep nervous depression, sensorial debility, or a typhous character; of this kind were the noted epidemic of Breslau, the hybrid fever of Blane, &c.; the *malignant pestilential fever* of Chisholm, &c. &c.

3. Various names have been assigned to remittent fever from the localities in which it has appeared, and the complications arising from those localities. Hence, remittent fever has been variously described under the names *Walcheren fever*, *Mediterranean fever*, *Jungle* or *Hill fever* of the East Indies, Bengal fever, *Bilious remittent* of the West Indies, Sierra Leone fever, African fever, &c.

REMOTE CAUSES. Another term for *Predisposing Causes.*

REN ; RE'NES (*ῥέω*, to flow). The reins, or kidneys ; the secreting organs of the urine. Hence the term *renal* is applied to the arteries and veins of the kidney. See *Emulgents* and *Casts.*

1. *Renes succenturiati.* Capsulæ atrabiliariæ, or the supra-renal capsules ; two small bodies placed above the kidneys, and embracing their upper extremity ; they are hollow and oval in the adult, prismatic and granulated in the fœtus. See *Succenturiatus.*

2. *Renes adiposi, lardacei.* Terms employed in describing "Bright's disease." *Renes multifidi* denotes lobulated kidney ; *renes mobiles*, movable kidney.

RE'NCULUS (dim. of *ren*, the kidney). The name of each distinct globe of the kidney, in the embryo of the mammalia and of the human subject.

RENNET. A fluid made by infusing the *rennet-bag*, or mucous membrane of the fourth stomach of the calf, in hot water. It contains a special ferment, which has the property of coagulating milk.

REPE'LLENTS (*repellere*, to drive back). *Repercussives.* Remedies for subduing inflammation or tumefaction of superficial parts. This is commonly called the *stimulant* method of treatment.

REPERCU'SSION (*repercussio*, a striking back, reflection). A Latin term which seems sufficiently to express what the French denote by "ballottement." See *Ballottement.*

RE'PLICATE (*replicatus*, folded back). A form of vernation or æstivation, in which the upper part of the leaf is curved back and applied to the lower, as in aconite.

RE'PLUM. A leaf of a door. A term applied, in botany, to the frame-work formed by the separation of the two sutures of a carpel from the valves, as in Carmichaelia.

RE'PRIMENTS (*reprimere*, to restrain). *Sistentia.* Remedies for fluxes, as cerebro-spinals, astringents, and acrid stimulants.

REPRODU'CTION (*reproducere*, to produce again). A term comprising all those functions by which new individuals are produced, and the perpetuation of the *species* is secured. The several modes of reproduction will be found under the article *Generation.*

REPU'LSION (*repellere*, to drive away). A term denoting certain *physical* and *chemical* properties of matter, antagonistic to those of *Attraction.* Generally defined, it is that power by which bodies, or the particles of bodies, are made to recede from one another, and it occurs in molecules, and also in masses of matter.

RESE'CTION (*resecare*, to cut off). The surgical operation for removing the articular extremity of a bone, or of the ends of bones in a false articulation.

RESI'NA. Resin ; the residue of the distillation of the turpentines from various species of Pinus and Abies. When the product contains a little water, it is opaque, and is termed *yellow*, and sometimes *white resin ;* when the water is expelled, it becomes *transparent resin ;* at a still higher degree of distillation, it becomes *brown* or *black resin*, or *colophony.*

RESOLUTION (*resolvere*, to relax). The subsidence of inflammation without abscesses, ulceration, mortification, &c. Also, the dispersion of swellings, indurations, &c. *Resolutio uteri* is atony

of the uterus, an affection connected with parturition.

RESOLVENT (*resolvere*, to loosen). *Discutient.* A substance employed to discuss inflammatory and other tumors.

RESORCIN. *Metadiphenol.* A substance prepared from galbanum and other gum-resins by fusion with caustic potash. The name is derived partly from the fact that it is procured from a resin and partly because it has some similarity to orcin, a peculiar substance derived from archil. It possesses antiseptic properties, and is used in the treatment of eczema.

RESO'RPTION (*resorbere*, to suck back, to swallow again). Reabsorption ; a retrogressive change which takes place in a tubercle after it has reached its full development. It is probably always preceded by necrosis.

RESPIRATION (*respiratio*, breathing back ; generally, breathing). The function of breathing ; the function by means of which the various tissues of the body are exposed to the influence of the atmosphere. It consists of two acts, viz.—1. *Inspiration*, which generally takes place about seventeen times in a minute, thirty cubic nches of air being the quantity usually inspired at each time ; and 2. *Expiration*, which takes place alternately with the preceding act, the quantity of air usually expired being the same as that which is inspired.

1. *Respiration, diaphragmatic ; respiration, costal.* These terms indicate the separate but concurrent action of the diaphragm and the intercostals in the function of respiration—the contraction of the diaphragm taking place at the same time as that of the external intercostals, and its relaxation as that of the contraction of the internal intercostals.

2. *Respiration, artificial.* The re-establishment of the circulation in cases of asphyxia, by inflation from the mouth of an assistant, by the bellows, by the split sheet, by the "Marshall Hall method," by the "Silvester method," by the Howard "Direct method," &c.

3. *Tidal and Residual Air in Respiration.* 1. The amount of air which always remains in the lungs, varies from 75 to 100 cubic inches, and is called *residual air.* 2. About as much more remains in the chest, after an ordinary expiration, and is called *supplemental air.* 3. In ordinary breathing, between 20 and 30 cubic inches pass in and out, and may be called *tidal air.* 4. By taking the deepest possible inspiration, another 100 cubic inches may be added, and this is called *complemental air.* Thus, the residual and the supplemental air are, under ordinary circumstances, *stationary ;* the tidal air, alone, leaves the lungs and is renewed in ordinary respiration.—*Huxley.*

RESPIRATORY NERVES. A series of nerves proceeding from a narrow white fasciculus, situated between the corpus olivare and the corpus restiforme, in the medulla oblongata, supposed by Bell to be analogous in their functions.

RESPIRATORY TRACT. A narrow white band, situated behind the corpus olivare, and descending along the side of the medulla oblongata, at the bottom of the lateral sulcus.—*Bell.*

RE'STIFORM (*restis*, a cord, *forma*, likeness). A term applied to two posterior *cord-like* processes of the medulla oblongata.

RESTO'RATIVES. A term applied to articles of diet, or medicines which have the effect of

supplying some defective element of the blood.

RESUSCITA'TION (*resuscitare*, to rouse again). The act of reviving, or recovering life; the restoration of suspended animation, whether arising from disease or as a result of asphyxia. See *Revivification*.

RE'TE. A net; a vascular net-work, or plexus of vessels.

1. *Rete mirabile.* The fine vascular net-work which results when an artery, as the intra-cranial portion of the internal carotid in some animals, suddenly breaks up into numerous small anastomosing branches.

2. *Rete mirabile Malpighii.* The fine net-work of the extremities of the pulmonary arteries.

3. *Rete mucosum.* Rete Malpighianum. A mucous net-work; a designation of the soft inner stratum of the epidermis or cuticle, containing the colouring particles of the skin, described by Malpighi as a distinct membrane. It neither is a *net-work*, nor is it *mucous*, but cellular.

4. *Rete testis.* A net-work of minute tubes, formed by the *vasa recta*, and running upwards into the substance of the mediastinum.

5. *Rete vasculosum*, or plexus retiformis. Names sometimes given to the corpus cavernosum vaginæ.

RETE'NTION (*retinere*, to hold back). Accumulation of matters intended for excretion, as of the urine within the bladder. The degrees of the affection have been distinguished by the terms dysuria, stranguria, and ischuria. See *Ischuria*.

Retentio secundarum. Retention of the placenta, from atony of the uterus, from irregular or hour-glass contraction, or from preternatural adhesions.

RETI'CULATE VENATION (*reticulatus*, in the form of a *reticulum*, or little net). A term applied to the *netted* arrangement of the veins in leaves of plants which have exogenous stems, as distinguished from the *parallel* arrangement of the veins which characterizes plants with endogenous stems.

RETIFO'RMIS (*rete*, a net, *forma*, likeness). Net-like; a name given by *De Graaf* to the erectile spongy tissue of the vagina. The term *retiform* is also applied to a coat of the eye, characterized by net-like lines and interstices.

RE'TINA (*rete*, a net). The transparent, colourless, *net*-like expansion of the optic nerve on the inner surface of the eye, whereupon the images of objects, being as it were painted, are conveyed to the common sensorium of the brain, where the mind views and contemplates them. It consists of several layers; these are from without inwards the pigmentary, the columnar (layer of rods and cones), the outer nuclear, the outer molecular, the inner nuclear, the inner molecular, the ganglionic, and the nerve-fibre layers.

1. *Retina, floating. Detached retina.* A disease of the eye in which the retina is detached from the choroid.

2. *Retinitis.* Inflammation of the retina. The term is unclassical, and some writers have accordingly adopted the word *dictyitis*, from δίκτυον, a net. See *Amphiblestroides*.

3. *Retinoscopy.* See *Keratoscopy*.

4. *Retinal purple.* The purple colouring matter found in the columnar layer of the retina; it is bleached by the action of light, and renewed by the action of the adjacent retinal pigments (Kühne).

RETINA'CULUM (*retinere*, to hold back). Anything by which

another thing is held back. 1. An instrument employed in amputation. 2. The term *retinacula* is applied to some granular bands by means of which the ovulum is attached to the parietes of the Graafian vesicle.

RETINA'PHTHA. *Toluen.* A compound of carbon and hydrogen, contained in turpentine.

RETINASPHA'LTUM. *Retinite.* A substance consisting partly of bitumen, and partly of resin, found associated with the brown coal of Bovey, in Devonshire.

RE'TORT. A globular vessel of glass, &c., with a long neck bended on one side, used for distillation.

RE'TOSE (*rete*, a net). A term formerly applied by Lindley to a division of endogens which have reticulated leaves, as smilax. Their mode of growth is essentially different from that of endogens in general, and the species composing this group stand in the same relation to the mass of *Endogens*, as *Homogens* to the mass of *Exogens*.

RETRA'CTION (*retrahere*, to draw back or up). The state in which a part is drawn *backward* towards the centre of the body, as of the testes; or *upward*, as of the thigh.

RETRA'CTOR (*retrahere*, to draw back). A piece of linen employed in amputation for drawing the divided muscles upward, and thus keeping every part of the wound out of the way of the saw. Blunt hooks for keeping the edges of a wound apart.

RE'TRAHENS AURIS (*retrahere*, to draw back). A name given to the posterior auris muscle, from its action of *drawing back the ear*.

RETROCE'DENT GOUT. A variety of irregular gout, in which the local malady is suddenly checked, and some acute affection attacks an internal organ, as the stomach, heart, or brain.

RETRO'PERITONI'TIS. Inflammation of the cellular tissue lying behind the peritoneum.

RETRO'PHARYNGEAL ABSCESS. The result of inflammation of the loose areolar tissue, situated between the posterior surface of the pharynx and the muscles on the anterior part of the spine.

RE'TRO-VACCINA'TION (*retro*, backward). The act of passing the vaccine lymph again through the cow.

RETROVE'RSIO UTERI (*retro*, backward, *vertere*, to turn). *Uterus resupinatus.* A morbid inclination of the uterus backward. When the fundus of the uterus is bent backward, so as to descend as low as the os, and to lie in the recto-uterine pouch, this condition is termed *retroflexio uteri.*

RE'USSITE. A substance consisting of several sulphates, and occurring in the form of a mealy efflorescence on the surface of the earth about Seidlitz and Seidschutz.

REVERBERA'TORY (*reverberare*, to beat back again). A term applied to that kind of *furnace* in which the flame is driven back, or prevented from rising.

RE'VERIE (*rêverie*, Fr. from *rêver*, to dream). *Waking dream;* a train of ideas occurring in the waking state, and characterized by inactivity of the attention to the impressions of surrounding objects. Mason Good describes three kinds of this mental aberration, viz.—

1. *Absence of mind*, in which the attention is truant, and does not yield readily to the dictates of the will.

2. *Abstraction of mind*, in which the attention is riveted, at the instigation of the will itself, to some particular theme, unconnected with surrounding objects.

3. *Brown Study*, in which the attention has the consent of the will to relax itself, and give play to whatever trains of ideas are uppermost. It is the *studium inane* of Darwin.

REVIVIFICA'TION (*revivis-cere*, to revive, to come to life again). 1. In natural history, this term denotes a phenomenon which occurs in some animalcules, as the *rotifer redivivus*, which lives in water, but, after remaining for years in a dry state, with all its functions suspended, *revives* in a few minutes on being placed in water. 2. In chemistry, the term *revivification* denotes the process of *reducing* a metal from its compounds to the metallic state.

RE'VOLUTE (*revolutus*, rolled back). A form of vernation or æstivation, in which the edges of the leaf are rolled backwards spirally on each side, as in rosemary.

REVU'LSION (*revellere*, to pull away). The diversion of a secondary disease to a part remote from the seat of the primary affection. Revulsion is, in fact, *derivation* at a distant part.

RHABDOMYOMA (*ῥάβδος*, a rod, *μῦς*, *μυός*, a muscle). A rare form of sarcoma containing faintly striated spindle-shaped cells.

RHACO'SIS (*ῥάκωσις*, a becoming ragged or wrinkled, as the skin, when the flesh under it is sunk, *Galen*). Complete destruction of the caruncula lacrymalis, followed by incurable lacrymation. See *Rhyas*.

RHA'GAS, pl. RHA'GADES (*ῥαγάς*, a rent or chink, from *ῥήγνυμι*, to break). A crack, chap, or fissure of the skin, especially as occurring at the margin of the anus.

-RHA'GIA (*ῥήγνυμι*, to burst forth, from *ῥήγω* or *ῥάγω*, words of the same meaning). A termination of words denoting a bursting forth, as in blenno-*rrhagia*, the bursting forth of mucus; hæmo-*rrhagia*, the bursting forth of blood, &c. The letter *ῥ*, or *r*, is doubled in the beginning of a word, whenever it is preceded by a vowel, either in composition or declension. The same remark is applicable to the term *-Rhœa*.

RHAMNUS CATHARTICUS. Common Buckthorn; an indigenous plant of purgative properties, exemplified in that form which has led to the designation "hydragogue." The term "Buckthorn" is derived from *Spina Cervina*, another name of the plant.

RHAPO'NTICIN. *Chrysophanic acid*. A yellow, crystallizable, tasteless substance procured from the root of European rhubarb.

RHA'TANY. The name of the *Krameria triandra*, a Polygalaceous plant, the root of which possesses astringent qualities, owing to the presence of the *tannic* and *krameric* acids.

RHE'GMA (*ῥήσσω*, to burst). *Capsula tricocca*. A fruit consisting of three or more cocci, each of which bursts from the axis or *columella* with elasticity into two valves, the seeds escaping along the inner angles of the cocci, as in Euphorbia. See *Capsule*.

RHE'IC ACID (*rheum*, rhubarb). The yellow, crystalline, granular matter of rhubarb, procured from the plant by means of ether in Robiquet's displacement-apparatus. See *Chrysophanic Acid*.

RHE'IN. A substance procured by heating powdered rhubarb with nitric acid, evaporating to the consistence of a syrup, and diluting with cold water.

RHEO'METER (*ῥέω*, to flow, *μέτρον*, a measure). A term employed by French writers as synonymous with galvanometer; an instrument for measuring the force of an *electric current*. On the same principle, Mr. Wheatstone applies the terms—*rheomotor*, to an apparatus which originates such a current; *rheoscope*, to an instrument which ascertains the existence of such a current; *rheostat*, to the regulator, *rheotome*, to the interrupter, and *rheotrope*, to the alternate inverter, of the electric current. To these terms may be added *rheophore*, the carrier of the current, or the connecting wire of a Voltaic apparatus.

RHEOSCOPIC FROG. The name applied to an experiment performed for the purpose of demonstrating the so-called "currents of rest" in a muscle. See *Foster's Textbook of Physiology*.

RHE'UM. Rhubarb. The root of undetermined species of Polygonaceous plants, growing in Chinese Thibet, and Tartary.

RHEU'MA (*ῥεῦμα*, a fluxion). A defluxion; a flowing down of humors. The term signifies—

1. A morbid *Rheum*, a term formerly synonymous with *gutta*: thus cataract was called the *obscure rheum*, or gutta; amaurosis, the transparent, or *serene rheum*, or gutta.

2. A *Cold*, or febrile defluxion of the chest. The old pathologists distinguished Rheuma into three species: that of the chest, *catarrhus*; that of the fauces, *bronchus*; and that of the nostrils, *coryza*.

RHEU'MATISM (*ῥευματισμός*, a defluxion). A term derived, like *gout*, from the humoral pathology. The disease presents the following divisions:—

1. *Acute Rheumatism*. Rheumatic fever. "A specific febrile disorder, characterized by non-suppurative inflammation of the fibrous tissues surrounding the joints, of which many are affected at the same time, or in succession."

2. *Gonorrhœal Rheumatism*. "An analogous affection, associated with gonorrhœa."

3. *Synovial Rheumatism*. "A rheumatic affection, in which an accumulation of non-purulent fluid occurs in the synovial sacs, and especially in those of the knee-joints."

4. *Muscular Rheumatism*. "Pain in the muscular structures, increased by motion." The local varieties are lumbago and stiff neck.

5. *Chronic Rheumatism*. "Chronic pain, stiffness and swelling of various joints." Cases attended with deposit of urate of soda, are referred to *chronic gout*; those in which there is marked distortion, to *chronic osteo-arthritis*.—*Nom. of Dis.*

RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS. The name given by Dr. Garrod to a chronic inflammatory affection of the joints, *resembling* rheumatism in some of its characters, but essentially different from this disease. See *Arthritis deformans*.

RHEXIS or RHEGMA OCULI (*ῥῆξις*, a rending, *ῥῆγμα*, a rent). Rupture of the eye-ball. Strictly speaking, the former term denotes the act of rupturing, the latter the rupture produced. See *Preface*, par. 2.

RHINI'TIS (*ῥίν*, *ῥινός*, the nose). Inflammation of the nasal mucous

membrane, due to struma, syphilis, &c.

RHINOLI'THI (ῥίν, ῥινός, the nose, λίθος, a stone). Rhinoliths. Calculi of the nasal fossæ, consisting of concretions of phosphate and carbonate of lime, magnesia, and mucus.

RHINOPHY'MA (ῥίν, a nose, φῦμα, a growth). A small tumor on the nose, consisting of hypertrophied skin and dilated sebaceous glands.

RHINOPLA'STIC OPERATIONS (ῥίν, a nose, πλάσσω, to form). The name given to two operations, the *Tagliacotian* and the *Indian*, for the renewing of the entire nose, when it has been destroyed by injury or disease.

RHINORRHŒ'A (ῥίν, ῥινός, the nose, ῥέω, to flow). *Nasal gleet.* A mucous discharge from one or both nostrils. See *Ozæna.*

RHINOSCLERO'MA (ῥίν, ῥινός, the nose, σκλήρωμα, induration). A disease of the skin and mucous membrane of the nose and upper lip, characterized by extensive cell-proliferation, resembling the appearance of granulation-tissue.

RHINO'SCOPY (ῥίν, ῥινός, the nose, σκοπέω, to inspect). The inspection of the anterior and posterior nares, turbinated bones, and adjacent parts, by means of a mirror.

RHI'ZANTHS (ῥίζα, a root, ἄνθος, a flower). A class of parasitical plants, which, with many of the peculiarities of endogens, seem to constitute an intermediate form of organization between them and the lower acrogens. They are all of a fungus-like consistence, with few traces of a vascular system; the *flowers* are propagated by the agency of sexes; the *seeds* have no embryo, but consist of a homogeneous, sporuliferous mass. See *Sporogens.*

RHIZO'MA (ῥίζωμα, the mass of roots of a tree). A rhizome or root-stock; a *root-like* stem, which lies prostrate on the earth, and emits roots from its under side, and leaves from its upper side, as in iris.

RHIZOPODA (ῥίζα, a root, πούς, ποδός, a foot). Those Protozoa which emit pseudopodia.

RHODEORRHE'TIN (ῥόδειος, rose-coloured, ῥητίνη, resin). *Jalapin.* A jalap-resin, obtained from the genuine jalap-tuber of *Exogonium Purga*, and assuming a beautiful crimson colour with concentrated sulphuric acid.

RHO'DIUM (ῥόδον, a rose). A rare metal discovered in the ore of platinum by Wollaston, in 1804, and named from the *rose* colour of its solutions. Used for the points of metallic pens.

-RHŒA (-ῥοια, a discharge, from ῥέω, to flow). A termination denoting a discharge, as in dia-*rrhœa*, a discharge from the bowels; cysti-*rrhœa*, a discharge from the bladder, &c. See *-Rhagia.*

RHŒ'CAS (ῥοϊκός, flowing). Another term for *epiphora*, or the watering eye.

RHOMBOI'DEUS (ῥόμβος, a rhombus, εἶδος, a likeness). The name of two muscles, the *major* and the *minor*, of the posterior thoracic region, which belong in their action to the scapula.

1. *Rhomboideus faciei.* A muscular fasciculus attached to the nasal process of the superior maxillary bone; it was called by Albinus *musculus anomalus*, from its being attached to bone by both ends.

2. *Rhomboid nerve.* A branch of the *superior muscular* nerves distributed to the rhomboid muscles.

RHO'NCHUS (*ῥέγχος*, snoring). *Râle* of Laennec. Rattling in the throat; morbid sounds occasioned, in respiration, by the passage of air through fluids in the bronchi, or by its transmission through any of the air-passages partially contracted. See *Auscultation.*

RHOTACI'SMUS (*ῥωτακίζω*, to make overmuch or wrong use of the letter *ῥ* or *r*). An excessive or faulty use of the letter *r*; the substitution of *w* for *r*, as when a person says, "*w*uin seize thee, *w*uthless king." See *Iotacismus* and *Labdacismus.*

RHU'BARB. *Rhei radix.* The root of an undetermined species of *Rheum*, a Polygonaceous plant of Central Asia. Its purgative principle is called rhubarbarin, and, from its yellow colour, *chrysophanic acid.*

RHY'AS (*ῥυάς*, a disease of the eye causing a continual weeping discharge.—*Galen*). Ulceration of the caruncula lacrymalis. See *Rhacosis.*

RHY'PIA (*ῥύπος*, sordes, filth). *Rupia.* Atonic ulcer; an eruption of large bullæ or blebs, filled with serum, which changes to pus; a species of ecphlysis of Mason Good. The term suggests the ill smell and sordid condition of the diseased parts. "*Rhypia escharotica* is synonymous with *Pemphigus gangrænosus.*" The other species are supposed to be syphilitic.

RHYTHM (*ῥυθμός*, a measured motion). The name given to the order of succession of the heart's motions, viz., systole of ventricles, diastole of ventricles, systole of auricles, pause.

RHY'THMIC NUTRITION. A term by which Sir James Paget denotes a process in accordance with the general laws of organic life. All rhythmically acting organs are the seats of nutritive processes, and the successive impairments and renovations of composition, which constitute the process of nutritive maintenance, are severally accomplished during the successive periods of action and of repose, all exercise being attended with impairment of composition, such as can be repaired only during repose.

RHYTIDO'SIS; RHYTIDO'MA (*ρυτιδόω*, to make wrinkled; pass. to be wrinkled). The former term denotes a *wrinkling* or contraction, as of the eye; the latter denotes anything *wrinkled*, a wrinkle, and is applied to a state of the cornea in which this collapses so considerably, without its transparency being affected, that the sight is impaired or destroyed. See *Preface*, par. 2.

RIB. One of the long lateral bones enclosing the thoracic cavity or chest. See *Costa.*

RICE-WATER EVACUATIONS. The name familiarly applied to the genuine, unmixed evacuations in malignant cholera, when they consist of a thin colourless serum, closely resembling water in which rice has been boiled.

RICINO'LEIN (*ricinus*, the castor-oil plant, *oleum*, oil). A fatty substance, forming the chief constituent of castor-oil.

RI'CINUS COMMU'NIS (*ricinus*, the tick; to which the seeds of this plant bear resemblance in shape and colour). The Castor, or Palma Christi; the seeds of which yield, by expression, *castor-oil.* This plant is called in Morea, *Agra Staphylia*, or Wild Vine, from the resemblance of its leaves to those of the vine; and in the Bosporus, *Kroton*, from the resemblance of its seeds to the tick-

insect, which fastens on dogs' ears. It yields the *ricinic*, the *elaïodic*, and the *margaritic* acids.

RICKETS. *Morbus Anglicus.* This term has been variously derived,—1, from the Greek ῥάχιτις, *rhachitis;* 2, from a Saxon word, denoting a *hump*, particularly as applied to the back; 3, from "reek," to smoke; and 4, from one *Ricketts* of Newbury, who was very successful in his treatment of children with swollen heads and small legs. See *Rachitis.*

RIGA-BALSAM. *Baume de Carpathes*, obtained from the shoots of the *Pinus Cembra*, previously bruised, and macerated for a month in water. The same fir yields also the Briançon-turpentine.

RI'GOR (*rigere*, to be stiff). Rigidity; a coldness, attended by shivering and contraction of the skin.

Rigor mortis. The stiffening of all the muscles of the body which occurs soon after death; in addition to becoming stiff the muscles lose their elasticity and extensibility, and exhibit an acid reaction to litmus paper.

RIMA GLO'TTIDIS (*rima*, a fissure). The fissure of the glottis, or the longitudinal aperture through which the air passes into and from the lungs. It is bounded laterally by the *chordæ vocales.*

RING, FEMORAL. An opening bounded in front by Poupart's ligament, behind by the pubes, on the outer side by the femoral vein, on the inner by Gimbernat's ligament.

1. *External abdominal ring.* A triangular opening above the crest of the pubes, formed by separation of the fibres of the aponeurosis of the obliquus externus.

2. *Internal abdominal ring.* An oblique opening in the fascia transversalis, about half an inch above Poupart's ligament.

RI'NGENT (*ringi*, to open the mouth wide). A term applied to certain labiate corollas, the lips of which are widely separated and the upper one much arched, as in lamium. See *Personate.*

RINGWORM. "A circular eruption or tetter; in the popular sense it is applied indiscriminately to every circular or annulated eruption; scientifically, it is limited to trichonosis or *tinea tonsurans*, a disease in which the hair breaks close to the skin, and suggests the idea of being eaten off by the tinea or mouth-worm."—*E. Wilson.*

RINGWORM OF THE BODY. A popular term for the lesion produced by tinea tonsurans when affecting the trunk and limbs.

RISO'RIUS SANTORI'NI (*risus*, laughter). The laughing muscle of Santorini; a thin muscular plane, which rises before the parotid gland, and proceeds towards the angle of the mouth.

RISUS SARDO'NICUS. A symptom of *tetanus*, in which the countenance expresses peculiar pain, the features are fixed and convulsed at intervals, and the angles of the mouth drawn up.

Etymology. The term is derived from a poisonous herb of *Sardinia*, a species of Ranunculus, which, according to Dioscorides, when taken inwardly, deprives a person of his understanding, and causes convulsions, with a distortion of the mouth resembling laughter. Hence, a "Sardonic laugh" became a common expression for a *forced laugh*, when the heart is all the while ill at ease.

RIVUS. This term denotes, not a river, but a small stream. *Sanguinis rivus* is a stream of blood. *Pleno rivo* is, in a full

stream, *i.e.* of blood. Pliny calls the veins *sanguinis rivi.* Virgil has "*plenos* spumanti sanguine *rivos*," signifying streams of foaming blood.

ROAST-BITTER. *Assamar.* A peculiar bitter principle, contained in the crust of baked bread, similar to that produced by the roasting of several organic compounds.

ROASTING. A chemical process, by which mineral substances are divided, some of their principles being volatilized, and others changed, so as to prepare them for further operations.

ROB (*rob*, dense, Arab). An old term for an inspissated juice of ripe fruit, sometimes mixed with honey or sugar. *Rob dauci* is the expressed juice of carrot-root.

RO'BORANT (*roborare*, to strengthen). A medicine which strengthens the system ; a tonic.

ROCE'LLA TINCTO'RIA. Dyers' Orchil ; a lichen which yields the colouring matter called *orchil* or *archil*, and, according to Dr. Kane, the various substances named erythryline, erythrine, amarythrine, telerythine, and rocelline. *Litmus*, formerly referred to this plant, is now said to be probably the produce of Lecanora tartarea.

ROCHE-ALUM. *Rock-alum.* A variety of alum, originally brought from *Roccha*, formerly called Edessa, in Syria. That which is now sold under this name is common English Alum, artificially coloured. The term *roche* was probably formed from a barbarous Latin word *rupia.*

ROCHELLE SALT. *Sel de Seignette.* Tartrate of potash and soda ; discovered in 1672 by Seignette, an apothecary of Rochelle.

ROCK-OIL. Petroleum ; a variety of liquid bitumen or mineral oil, frequently found exuding in the form of an oily liquid from rocks.

ROCK-SALT. *Sal-gem.* The name given to beds of salt found at Northwich in Cheshire, in Spain, Poland, &c.

ROCK-WOOD. The popular name for the ligniform variety of asbestos, found in Tyrol, &c.

RODENT ULCER (*rodere*, to gnaw). *Lupoid Ulcer. Jacob's Ulcer.* Gnawing ulcer ; an ulcer that spreads in every direction, destroying the adjacent textures, but not infecting the neighbouring glands. It is synonymous with a *peculiar ulcer of the eye-lids.* Tanner says there is no affinity between rodent ulcer and lupus, the former being more allied to cancer, the latter being a skin disease.

RODS AND CONES. A term applied to a *layer* of minute rod-like and conical bodies, forming the external portion of the retina, and occupying about a quarter of its entire thickness.

RODS OF CORTI. A specialized form of epithelial cells resting on the basilar membrane of the cochlea ; they are arranged in two rows, an inner and outer, and incline to each other, their upper ends being in contact.

ROLLER. A long, broad ligature, used in surgery for keeping the parts of the body in their places. It is, in fact, a bandage which is *rolled* together previous to its application, and hence the application of a bandage is called *rolling.*

ROMBERG'S SYMPTOM. A symptom noticed in locomotor ataxia ; when the patient closes his eyes he is unable to retain his equilibrium and totters from side to side.

ROOT OF PLANTS. That part of a plant which, from its earliest period of germination, tends towards the centre of the earth, and has hence been designated the *descending axis* of growth. It generally consists of a *caudex* or body, and *radicles* or fibres.

1. *The fibrous root.* This variety consists of numerous fibres or filaments, which are sometimes simple and unbranched, at other times variously subdivided. This is generally the root of annual plants, and is familiarly illustrated by the root of Grasses.

2. *The conical, fusiform,* or *tapering root.* This variety of root is aptly illustrated by the carrot or parsnip. In the radish, it is spindle-shaped or tapering to both ends. A modification of this form of root is the *napiform* or top-shaped, which occurs in the turnip or turnip-radish. [In speaking of the carrot, turnip, and similar bodies, as *roots*, we are merely adopting a popular term; strictly speaking, they are distensions of the stem—of a portion of the axis situated above the neck.]

3. *The abrupt root.* This is a tapering root of which the lower or descending part has decayed, so that it seems as if bitten off. A common example of this variety is seen in *Scabiosa succisa*, quaintly termed "Devil's-bit Scabious," or *radix præmorsa.*

4. *The tuberiferous root.* This is a fibrous root, to which are attached fleshy or amylaceous knobs or tubers, which are furnished with buds, and are considered as a kind of subterranean stems. A familiar example is seen in the Potato.

5. *The lobiferous root.* This is a fibrous root, to which are attached one or more masses or lobes of cellular tissue, charged with starch for the nutriment of the future plant. These curious roots occur in orchidaceous plants, and are of various forms, being *oblong* or ovate, *palmate* or hand-shaped, *digitate* or finger-shaped, &c. These lobes were called by Lindley *pseudo-tubers.*

6. *The bulbiferous root.* This is a fibrous root, surmounted by a fleshy body named the *disk*, which supports a *bulb*, or peculiar kind of bud, as in the tunicate bulb of allium, the scaly bulb of lilium, &c. [It is only from vaguely considering all subterranean parts of plants as roots, that the bulb, the lobe, and the tuber have been mistaken for roots. The first is a bud; the others are modifications of the stem.]

7. *The granuliferous root.* This is a root in which a great many small lobes, having an eye or bud, and consisting of fleshy scales, grow in clusters, and are scattered on the fibres of the root. It occurs in a very common plant, named, from this peculiarity, Saxifraga *granulata.*

8. *The fasciculate root.* This is a root composed of a *fasciculus* or bundle of slender fleshy bodies, issuing from the neck of the plant. It occurs in Dahlia.

ROOTSTOCK. The vernacular term for *rhizoma.* It resembles a root, but is really a stock or stem, as in iris.

ROS CALABRI'NUS. Dew of Calabria; a designation of the officinal manna.

ROSA (*rosa*, a rose). *Rosa Sennerti; rosa Anglicana.* A synonym of erysipelas. *Rosa Asturica* is a synonym of pellagra.

ROSA CANINA. Common Dog-rose, an indigenous plant, the fruit of which constitutes the *hip* or *hep*, employed for the conserve.

1. *Rosa Gallica.* French or Red Rose, a cultivated plant, the dried petals of which constitute the *red rose-petals* of the shops.

2. *Rosa centifolia.* The hundred-leaved or Cabbage-rose, a cultivated plant, the petals of which are the Provins or *Cabbage-rose-petals* of the shops. This rose is used for the distillation of *rose-water*, and for preparing the English *attar of roses.*

ROSA'CIC ACID. The name given by Proust to a peculiar acid, supposed to exist in the *lateritious sediment* deposited from the urine in some stages of fever.

ROSA'LIA (*rosa*, a rose). Rose-rash; the ancient term for the modern *Scarlatina*, or Scarlet Fever; the *enanthesis rosalia* of Mason Good.

ROSA'NILINE. *Aniline-red.* A colourless organic base, found in the red colouring matter of *magenta;* its salts are of a beautiful red colour.

ROSE. The name given in the West Indies to a trivial form of bucnemia or "Barbadoes leg." It consists of a mild form of cellulitis attended with erythema, and sometimes assuming a slight erysipelatous character.

ROSE-CAMPHOR. A solid oil of roses, one of the two volatile oils composing *attar of roses;* the other is a liquid oil. The former is a stearopten, the latter an elaopten.

ROSENMÜLLER, ORGAN OF. See *Epoophoron.*

ROSE-RASH. *Cutaneous blush; False Measles.* Popular designations of *Roseola.*

ROSE'OLA (*roseus*, rose-coloured). *Exanthesis roseola.* Rose-rash; Cutaneous blush; inflammation of the skin, characterized by small, red spots, sometimes forming large irregular patches, gradually subsiding into a dull roseate tint.

ROSETTE or ROSE-COPPER. A term applied to copper obtained in the form of films, by running water upon the metal as toughened in the laboratory.

ROSMARI'NUS OFFICINA'LIS. Rosemary; a Labiate plant used for the preparation of the English Oil of Rosemary. The flowers are termed *anthos*, from ἄνθος, a flower, signifying that they are *the flowers* par excellence; just as we call cinchona *the bark*, and the inspissated juice of the poppy opium, or *the juice.*

ROSSO'LIO. An intoxicating liquor, made at Dantzig from a compound of brandy with certain plants.

ROSTELLUM (dim. of *rostrum*), *a little beak.* A small circle of peculiar shaped hooklets situated at the extreme end of the head in *Tœnia solium*, *T. elliptica*, *T. nana*, *T. echinococcus;* it is not found in *T. mediocanellata*, nor in *Bothriocephalus latus.*

RO'STRUM. The beak of birds, the snout of beasts. A ridge, also called the *azygous process*, observed on the median line of the guttural or lower aspect of the sphenoid bone.

RO'SULATE (*rosa*, a rose). Having the leaves or other parts arranged in clusters, like the petals of a double rose, owing to contraction of the internodes of the stem.

ROSY DROP. Carbuncled face; the *Acne rosacea* of Bateman. Shakspere, describing the physiognomy of a hard drinker, tells us, that "his face is all bubuckles, and whelks, and knobs, and flames of fire." In Ireland these protuberances are called *grog blossoms.*

ROTAL ACTION OF AFFINITY. A term applied to the *inductive* action of affinity, as exhibited in the Voltaic circle, in

which it assumes a circular direction or returns upon itself. It is what has been commonly called *inductive* affinity, from its analogy to magnetic induction.

ROTATE (*rotatus*, shaped like a *rota*, or wheel). Wheel-shaped; a term applied to a calyx or corolla, of which the tube is very short, and the segments spread, like the radii of a *wheel*, as in borago.

ROTA'TION (*rota*, a wheel). The motion of a wheel. The revolving motion of a limb round its axis, as that of the cup of the radius against the eminentia capitata of the humerus.

ROTATION IN PLANTS. A special motion of the sap observed in plants of low organization. It consists in a special circulation of the fluid contained in the interior of each cell, the rotation in one cell never interfering with that in another cell. This phænomenon differs from *cyclosis*, which consists in the motion of the latex in the cinenchymatous vessels. The two special motions are said never both to occur in the same species.

ROTA'TOR (*rota*, a wheel). The name of a muscle which *wheels* any part round; as the lateral portions of the deltoid muscle enable the arm to perform the guards in fencing.

ROETHELN. *German measles. Rubeola.*

ROTI'FERA (*rota*, a wheel, *ferre*, to carry). The second class of the *Diploneura*, or Helminthoïda, consisting of minute, transparent, soft, aquatic animals, with distinct muscular and nervous systems, and having the appearance of revolving wheels, produced by the rapid movement of the cilia placed round the mouth.

RO'TULA (dim. of *rota*, a wheel). A little wheel; and hence the knee-pan. Also, a preparation of sugar and a volatile oil, called a lozenge, or a *drop*.

ROUGEOLE (*rouge*, red). The French term for *rubeola;* but originally applied to both rubeola and scarlatina, the two diseases being confounded by early writers.

ROUGE'S OPERATION. An operation for removing necrosed bone, &c., from the nares. The upper lip is raised and separated from the upper jaw by an incision through the mucous membrane extending into the nares, thus allowing of a thorough exploration of these without any subsequent scarring.

ROYAL STITCH. The name of an old operation for the cure of bubonocele. It consisted in putting a ligature under the neck of the hernial sac, close to the abdominal ring, and then tying that part of the sac, so as to render it impervious by the adhesive inflammation thus excited.

RUBBING, ALTERNATE. A characteristic designation of a peculiar sound of the heart heard in the early stage of pericarditis. By Sir T. Watson it was called the *to-and-fro sound.*

RUBE'DO (*rubere*, to be red). A diffused redness, as that of blushing.

RUBEFA'CIENT (*rubefacere*, to make red). A substance which, when applied to the skin, induces a redness without blistering. An embrocation and a flying blister are *rubefacients;* a blister, long applied, is an *escharotic.*

RUBE'LLA (dim. of *rubeola*). The name of a bastard form of measles, the *rubeola notha* of Babington.

RUBE'OLA (*rubere*, to blush). *Rötheln. German measles.* The

term has also been used as synonymous with *Morbilli* or *Measles*, but in the last edition of the "Nomenclature of Diseases" (1885), it is applied only to *German measles*. It is probably a distinct disease; its period of incubation is generally shorter than that of measles and the premonitory fever often absent, the rash being the first symptom; the character of the rash varies considerably while it is out, being at first somewhat like measles and afterwards changing so as to resemble somewhat that of scarlet fever.

RU'BIA TINCTO'RUM. Dyers' Madder, the root of which constitutes the *madder* of commerce. *Rubian* is the colouring matter.

RUBI'DIUM. A metal belonging to the alkali group, occurring with cæsium, and discovered by means of spectrum-analysis. Its oxide is *rubidia*.

RUBI'GO. Mildew in plants. Also, the rust of metals. *Ærugo* is the rust of brass; *ferrugo*, the rust of iron.

RU'BULA (*rubus*, a blackberry or raspberry). A classical name used by Good instead of the unclassical *Frambœsia* or Yaws.

RUCTA'MEN (*ructare* or *ructari*, to belch). A term synonymous with *eructatio*, which, however, is rare. They both denote the act of belching up, as blood, for instance, acid matters, &c. Horace has "versus ructatur." We read of one who was *ructuosus*, full of belches.

RU'FINE (*rufus*, red). A red substance formed by the action of sulphuric acid upon salicin.

RUGA. A wrinkle. Hence, the terms *rugose*, wrinkled, and *rugosity*, applied to a wrinkled surface, as the mucous membrane of the stomach.

RUGINE (*ruginer*, Fr. to rasp). An instrument for rasping—for removing the diseased periosteum from bones.

RUGI'TUS (*rugire*, to roar, as a lion). A roaring of lions, and, by transference, a rumbling in the bowels. See *Borborygmus*.

RUM. Ardent spirit distilled from sugar-lees and molasses, deriving its peculiar flavour from a volatile oil.

RU'MEN. *Paunch*. The first cavity of the stomach of Ruminants; into it the food passes when first swallowed, and is regurgitated therefrom into the mouth where it is thoroughly masticated.

RUMINA'TED. A term applied to the *albumen* of seeds in certain cases, in which it is perforated in various directions by dry cellular tissue, as in nutmeg.

RUMINA'TION. A voluntary regurgitation of food for further mastication; peculiar to the ox, sheep, and other animals, having numerous stomachs; it is commonly called *chewing the cud*.

RUN'CINATE (*runcina*, a plane). Hook-backed; having its segments pointing downwards, like the teeth of a saw, as the leaf of taraxacum.

RUNNER. *Flagellum*. A prostrate aërial stem, forming at its extremity roots and a young plant, which itself gives origin to new runners, as in strawberry. See *Offset*.

RUPERT'S DROPS (so called from their being first brought to England by Prince Rupert). *Larmes Bataviques*. Glass-drops with long and slender tails, which will bear a smart stroke of a hammer, but burst into atoms, with a loud report, if the surface be scratched, or the tip of the

tail broken off. They are made by dropping melted glass into cold water, which condenses the outer surface, and imprisons the heated particles while in a state of repulsion. See *Bologna Phial.*

RU'PIA. This term is described in its correct place. See *Rhypia.*

RUPTURE (*rumpere*, to break). 1. A protrusion of some part of the abdominal viscera, but principally of the intestine. 2. Laceration of the walls of an organ, or of valves, as in cardiac rupture.

RUPTURING or SOLUBILITY. A mode of dehiscence of the pericarp of certain plants, effected by spontaneous contraction, rupturing, and perforation of the pericarp, for the escape of the seeds through the holes thus formed, as in antirrhinum and campanula.

RUSPINI'S STYPTIC. A secret remedy, said to consist of gallic acid, zinc sulphate, and opium, dissolved in alcohol and water (*Billings*).

RUTHE'NIUM. A new metal discovered in native platinum, and somewhat resembling rhodium, but even more infusible.

S

S. or SS., immediately following any quantity, in prescriptions, signifies *semis*, or half.

SABADI'LLA. *Cevadilla.* The dried fruit of the Asagræa officinalis, imported from Mexico, and yielding *veratria.*

SABI'NA. Savin ; a species of Juniperus, cultivated in Britain for medicinal purposes. *Sabinæ cacumina*, the fresh and dried tops.

SA'BULOUS (*sabulum*, sand). Gritty ; a term sometimes applied to the calcareous matter deposited in the urine.

SABU'RRA (*saburra*, sand). Ballast for ships, consisting of sand or gravel. Hence the term has been applied to the sordes which accumulates on the tongue, or on the lining membrane of the stomach.

SABURRA'TION (*saburra*, sand). *Arenation. Psammismus.* Sandbathing ; the application of hot sand enclosed in a bag or bladder to a part of the body.

SAC (*saccus*, a bag). A term applied to a small natural cavity, as the lacrymal sac ; or to a morbid cavity, as a hernial sac.

Sac of the embryo. The name given by A. Brongniart to the innermost integument of the nucleus of a seed, the *amniotic vesicle* of Malpighi, the *quintine* of Mirbel, &c.

SACCHARIFICA'TION. Conversion into sugar, as of starch when acted on by saliva, or by dilute sulphuric acid.

SACCHARIN (*σάκχαρον*, sugar). Benzoyl sulphonic amide. A white powder sparingly soluble in water, more so in alcohol; it has a slightly acid reaction, effervescing with sodium bicarbonate ; it is so named because of its intensely sweet taste, and is extensively used as a substitute for sugar by diabetic patients.

SA'CCHARUM (*σάκχαρον*). Sugar ; a substance prepared from the expressed juice of Saccharum officinarum, or Sugar-cane. *Raw* or *Muscovado sugar* is the dry,

crystallized sugar, after the molasses or uncrystallizable portion has been drawn off. *Refined* or *loaf-sugar* is the product of boiling a solution of raw sugar with white of eggs or the serum of bullock's blood.

1. *Saccharum lactis.* Sugar of milk ; a crystallized sugar obtained from the whey of milk by evaporation.

2. *Saccharum Saturni.* Plumbi acetas. Sugar of lead. Acetate of lead.

3. *Sacchari fæx.* Treacle ; the prepared impure juice of the Saccharum officinarum or Sugar-cane. See *Fæx.*

4. *Saccharic acid.* Oxalhydric acid. A product of the action of dilute nitric acid upon either cane- or grape-sugar. Its salts are termed *saccharates.*

5. *Saccharometer.* A hydrometer for determining the density of syrups, graduated in the same manner as Baume's acidimeter.

6. *Saccholactic acid.* An acid first obtained from sugar of milk, now generally known as *mucic* acid.

7. *Sacchulmin.* A crystalline substance, obtained by boiling cane-sugar in very dilute sulphuric, hydro-chloric, or nitric acid.

SACCHAROMY'CES (*σάκχαρον*, *μυκης*, a fungus). The yeast fungus ; so called because, when added to a saccharine liquid, it excites alcoholic fermentation.

SA'CCULUS (dim. of *saccus*, a bag). A little bag. The minute vesicular bags, constituting the adipose membrane, were described by Malpighi as membranous *sacculi*, and by Morgagni as *sacculi pinguedinosi.* See *Aneurysm, Sacculated.*

1. *Sacculus laryngis.* A pouch extending upwards from the ventricle of the larynx to the upper border of the thyroid cartilage.

2. *Sacculus mucosus.* A mucous sac, lying behind the tendon of the rectus femoris.

3. *Sacculus proprius.* The smaller of the two sacs of the vestibulum, formed by the expansion of the auditory nerve. The larger sac is called *sacculus* vel *utriculus communis.*

SA'CER. Sacred ; a term applied to diseases formerly supposed to be immediately inflicted from Heaven, as *sacer morbus*, or epilepsy ; *sacer ignis*, or erysipelas.

Sacer musculus. A designation of the transversalis lumborum.

SACRO-LUMBA'LIS. A muscle arising from the sacrum, &c., and inserted into the angles of the six lower ribs.

SA'CRUM (sub. *os*, bone). The triangular bone which forms the basis of the vertebral column, so called from its having been offered in sacrifice, and hence considered *sacred.*

Sacro-. A term applied to parts connected with the sacrum, as *sacro*-iliac symphysis, *sacro*-spinal ligament, *sacro*-vertebral angle.

SAFETY-JET (HEMMING'S). This consists of a brass tube tightly packed with thin copper wires, so as to prevent the oxy-hydrogen flame at the jet from passing back and igniting the mixed gases in the reservoir. See *Davy's Lamp.*

SAFETY-LAMP (MUESELER'S). In this lamp a part of the metallic covering, which surrounds the flame and forms the chimney, is replaced by a glass, by which means a much stronger light is insured than that given by the Davy-Lamp. The air is introduced from above, and escapes by a central chimney. See *Davy's Lamp.*

SAFFLOWER. *Bastard-saffron.* The dried flowers of the *Carthamus tinctorius*, imported, in flaky masses, for the use of dyers.

SAFFRON (*safar*, Arabic). A substance consisting of the dried stigmata and part of the styles of the *Crocus sativus*, or Saffron crocus. *Hay-saffron*, or "crocus in fœno," consists of the carefully dried stigmata and styles, 4320 flowers being required to yield an ounce of commercial saffron. *Cake-saffron*, or "crocus in placentâ," consisted formerly of compressed hay-saffron, but the cakes are now made of safflower and gum-water. See *Polychroite.*

SAGAPE'NUM. A concrete gum-resin, resembling asafœtida, the produce of an unknown Umbelliferous Persian plant, supposed, though without sufficient evidence, to be the *Ferula Persica.* The best kind occurs in *tears;* a commoner kind occurs in soft *masses*, and is called *soft sagapenum.*

SAGI'TTAL SUTURE (*sagitta*, an arrow). The name of a suture of the cranium, characterized by its *arrow-like* or straight course.

SAGO (*saga*, the Java word for bread). A farina obtained from the medulla or pith of the *Sagus lævis*, and other species of palm. In the state of powder it is called *sago-meal* or *flour;* it occurs also *granulated*, and this is either *pearl-sago*, or common *brown sago.*

SAGO-SPLEEN. The lardaceous spleen; it is so called because when cut into the nodules of lardaceous material resemble granules of boiled sago.

ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE. A name for erysipelas, derived perhaps from its heat, or from the reputed power of St. Anthony to cure it.

ST. IGNA'TIUS'S BEANS. The seeds of a species of *Strychnos*, similar in their properties to those of nux vomica.

ST. LU'CIA-BARK. *St. Domingo-Bark.* A false cinchona-bark, yielded by the *Exostemma floribundum.*

SAL. A salt. A definite compound of an acid with an alkaline or salifiable base. Salts are distinguished by the prefixes:—

1. *Super-*, denoting excess of acid in general, as *super*-tartrate.
2. *Sub-*, denoting excess of the base, as *sub*-borate.
3. *Bi-*, denoting two equivalents of acid, as *bi*-sulphate of potash.
4. *Quadr-*, denoting four equivalents of acid, as *quadr*-oxalate.
5. *Sesqui-*, denoting 1½ equivalent of acid, as *sesqui*-carbonate.
6. *Oxy-*, denoting the presence of a perfect oxide, as *oxy*-muriate.

SAL AERATUS. A salt made principally in New England; in composition it is between a carbonate and a bicarbonate of potass.

SAL AMMONIAC. Chloride of ammonium; a compound of ammonium and chlorine, analogous to chloride of sodium and chloride of potassium. It occurs native in volcanic regions, and is artificially prepared from gas liquor by saturation with hydrochloric acid.

SAL POLYCHREST (πολύχρηστος, very useful). The common name of sulphate of potash, derived from its many uses.

SAL PRUNELLA. The name frequently given to nitre, when fused and cast into cakes or bullet-like forms. See *Nitre.*

SAL VOLATILE. *Spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus.* Volatile salt; an alcoholic solution of carbonate of ammonia.

SALEP or SALOOP. A substance consisting principally of starch, and prepared from the

tubers of *Orchis mascula*, the common male orchis; formerly used in this country, together with sassafras, before the introduction of tea and coffee.

SA'LIA NEUTRA ET ME'DIA. The alkaline and earthy salts; a class of medicinal substances, including the neutral and indifferent combinations of the alkalies and earths with acids, as well as some of the acidulous or supersalts of the alkalies.

SA'LICIN (*salix*, *salicis*, the willow). An organic substance obtained from the bark of several species of *Salix*, in the form of white crystalline scales; it is a glucoside, and splits up into saligenin and grape sugar.

SALICY'LIC ACID. An organic acid procured from the oil of *Gaultheria procumbens*, or Wintergreen, and prepared, artificially, by oxidation of salicin and by Kolbe's patent process from phenol. *Salicyl* is the radical of the salicylic group, a subdivision of the benzoic group.

SALIFI'ABLE BASE (*sal*, a salt, *fieri*, to become). A substance which forms definite compounds with an acid, and which, when liquid or in a state of solution, has an alkaline reaction. The acid, of whatever kind, was denominated by Lavoisier, the *salifying principle*.

SALI'GENIN. *Oxybenzyl alcohol.* A substance prepared from salicin by the action of certain ferments.

SALIRE'TIN. A yellowish-white powder, with the character of a resin, obtained by boiling salicin with dilute sulphuric or hydrochloric acid. It is isomeric with oil of bitter almonds.

SALI'VA (σίαλον, saliva, Engl. slaver). A thin, watery fluid secreted by three pairs of glands, hence called *salivary*. "The *parotid saliva* is limpid, and serves to moisten the food during mastication; the *sub-maxillary* and *sublingual saliva* is viscid, and serves for deglutition and gustation."—*Webster*.

Saliva frequens. The Latin term for salivation or ptyalism.

SALI'VARY CALCULI. Small concretions consisting chiefly of carbonate of lime, and found in the salivary glands or their ducts.

SALI'VARY GLANDS. The name of three glands, situated on each side of the face, behind and beneath the lower jaw, for the purpose of secreting and excreting the saliva. They are the *parotid*, the *sub-maxillary*, and the *sublingual* glands.

SALI'VATION. *Ptyalism*. Augmented secretion of the mucous follicles of the mouth and salivary glands, accompanied with tenderness and inflammation of these parts.

SA'LIX. The Willow; a genus of plants, whose barks in many cases possess great bitterness, combined with astringency, and have been employed as substitutes for cinchona.

SA'LOL. *Salicylate of phenol*. A drug which possesses antiseptic properties and is used in place of salicylate of soda in the treatment of acute rheumatism.

SALPINGITIS (σάλπιγξ, a tube). Inflammation of the Eustachian or of the Fallopian tubes.

SALPI'NGO- (σάλπιγξ, σάλπιγγος, a tube). A term applied, in combination with others, to the levator palati mollis, in consequence of this muscle arising from the Eustachian tube.

1. *Salpingo-pharyngeus*. A small muscle arising from the Eustachian tube, and blending below with the palato-pharyngeus.

2. *Salpingo staphylinus* (σταφυλή, uvula). The name given by some writers to the peristaphylinus internus.

SA'LPINX (σάλπιγξ, a war trumpet). A designation of the Fallopian tube. By prefixing the terms *hydro-*, *pyo-*, or *hæmato-*, the tube is represented as distended, severally, by serum, pus, or blood.

SALSE'PARIN. The name given by Thubeuf to *smilacin*, a principle of sarsaparilla.

SALSOLA'CEÆ. Salt-worts ; a family of plants containing a large quantity of alkali, combined with an organic base, as the *halophytes*, beet, spinach, &c.

SALT. Chloride of sodium,—a compound of the gas chlorine and the metal sodium, procured from rocks in the earth, from salt-springs and from sea-water.

SALT (IN CHEMISTRY). A compound body containing an acid in combination with a base, or a metal in combination with a *salt-radical*. See *Radicals, Compound.*

On the principle of representing salts by their molecular formulæ, without insisting upon their containing any definite compound radical, or being composed on any particular type, a *salt* is a compound derived from an acid by the displacement of its hydrogen by a metal ; a *normal salt* is one in which the whole of the displaceable hydrogen has been displaced by a metal ; and *acid salt* is one in which only part of the displaceable hydrogen has been displaced by a metal ; a *double salt* is one in which the displaceable hydrogen has been displaced by different metals ; and a *basic salt* is a combination of a salt with a basic oxide.

SALT-CAKE. The technical name of the dried mixture of salt and sulphuric acid, employed in the manufacture of carbonate of soda.

SALTPETRE (*sal petræ*, rock-salt). Nitre, or the nitrate of potash, extensively employed in the manufacture of nitric and sulphuric acids, of gunpowder, &c. See *Nitre.*

SALT-RADICAL or HALOGEN. A substance which forms an acid when combined with hydrogen. Thus, chlorine forms hydrochloric acid ; cyanogen, hydrocyanic acid. The term *salt-radical* is derived from the property of forming salts by direct union with the metals. Salts of this description are called *haloid salts*, because they belong to the same class as sea-salt.

SALVATE'LLA. The name of a vein (*salvatella quasi salvator*, being opened as a sovereign remedy in melancholy), running from the little finger.

SA'MARA. A two-celled, superior fruit ; the cells dry, indehiscent, few-seeded, elongated into membranous expansions, as in ash, elm, and sycamore.

SA'MOVY ISINGLASS. A variety of isinglass, procured from the Russian fish Som. The Russians, having no article, make an adjective of *som* by adding *ovy*, and then pronounce it *samovy*, although they spell it *somovy*.

SA'NATORY and SA'NITARY. These terms, both derived from *sanare*, to heal, have different applications. There are no such adjectives as *sanatorius* and *sanitarius*, but there are the substantives *sanator*, a healer, and *sanitas*, health. Hence we may fairly construct the adjectives, and apply *sanatory* to health-remedies, and *sanitary* to health-establishments or boards of health.

SAND-BATH. *Balneum arenæ.* A bath, in which sand is interposed between the fire and the vessel intended to be heated.

SA'NDARACH. *Juniper-resin.* A resin obtained from a Coniferous plant, called *Callitris quadrivalvis*, and used for varnishes. In the state of powder it constitutes *pounce*. *French sandarach* is the commercial name of the resin of the *Pinus dammara*.

SANDER'S BLUE. *Ultramarine ashes.* The residue left after the extraction of ultramarine, the resinous cement being burned away and the ashes washed.

SA'NDIVER. *Glass-gall.* A saline scum which arises to the surface of melted glass in the melting-pot, containing the sulphates of soda and of lime, &c.

SANGUIFICA'TION (*sanguis*, blood, *fieri*, to become). The process by which the chyle is converted into blood.

SA'NGUINAIRE or THE'-ARABE. "Algerian Tea;" a substance consisting of the flowers and small leaves of the *Paronychia argentea*, a plant growing on the arid slopes of the Atlas mountains; the infusion of this substance constitutes a *tea* used for medicinal purposes.—*Ph. Journal.*

SANGUI'NARIN. A brittle, yellow, and tasteless powder, obtained from the root of *Sanguinaria Canadensis*, a papaveraceous plant. It instantly excites sneezing, and in an atmosphere containing a small quantity of acid vapours immediately assumes a red colour, resembling *blood*. It has been called *chelerythin*.

SANGUIS. Blood; the fluid which circulates in the heart, arteries, and veins. See *Blood* and *Cruor*.

SA'NGUIS DRACO'NIS. A resinous substance, procured from plants of different families. See *Dragon's Blood*.

SANGUISU'GA (*sanguis*, blood, *sugere*, to suck). The blood-sucking leech, an *annulose* animal, the βδέλλα of the Greeks, the *hirudo* of the Latins. The *sanguisuga medicinalis* is the true English or speckled leech, whose belly is spotted with black; the *sanguisuga officinalis* is the green leech, whose belly is usually unspotted.

SA'NIES (a weakened form of *sanguis*). A thin, serous, fetid matter discharged from unhealthy sores.

SA'NITAS (*sanus*, physically sound). The primary meaning of this word is soundness of *body*, or health. But it is also applied to soundness of *mind*, sanity, &c. See *Insania; Insanitas.*

The name Sanitas has recently been given to a disinfecting fluid prepared from turpentine.

SA'NTALIN. A peculiar, dark-red, colouring matter, with acid properties, procured from the *Pterocarpus Santalinus*, or Three-leaved Pterocarpus, a Leguminous plant of Coromandel and Ceylon.

SANTO'NICA. *Santonica.* The unexpanded flower-heads of an undetermined species of *Artemisia*, imported from Russia. *Santoninum*, or santonin, is a crystalline neutral principle prepared from santonica.

SANTO'RINI. An Italian anatomist, 1681–1737. The *cartilages of Santorini*, or *cornicula laryngis*, are two small nodules of elastic cartilage attached to the tips of the arytænoid cartilages; the *circular muscle of Santorini* consists of involuntary muscular fibres surrounding the urethra beneath the constrictor urethræ; the *fissures of Santorini* are trans-

verse slits in the cartilaginous tube of the external ear.

SAP OF PLANTS. This is, 1, the *ascending sap* or *lymph*, or the mass of fluid imbibed by the root and other absorbent surfaces, consisting, in its simplest state, of water with a little mucilage or sugar; and, 2, the *descending* or *elaborated sap*, also called proper juice, nutritious juice, &c., containing various substances constituting the specific secretions of plants.

SAP-GREEN. *Vert de Vessie.* A colouring matter, prepared from the expressed juice of the berries of *Rhamnus Catharticus*, or Common Buckthorn, evaporated to dryness with lime.

SAP-WOOD. That portion of the trunk of trees which forms the channel of the ascending sap. See *Alburnum.*

SAPHE'NA (σαφής, manifest). The name of two *conspicuous* veins of the lower extremities—the *internal*, which runs along the inner side of the foot, leg, and thigh; and the *external*, commencing on the outer border of the foot, and terminating in the popliteal vein.

1. *Saphenous nerves.* The *long* or *internal saphenous* is one of the superficial branches of the anterior crural or femoral nerve. The *short* or *external saphenous* is a cutaneous branch of the internal popliteal nerve, and is also called *communicans poplitei* and *tibialis.*

2. *Saphenous opening.* An oval opening in the fascia lata, at the upper and inner extremity of the thigh, which transmits the internal saphenous vein, &c. It is also called *fovea ovalis.*

SA'PO. Soap. The term *soap* is usually applied to the product of the action of alkalies on fixed oils and fats, while the term *plaster* is commonly applied to the product of the action of oxide of lead on fixed oils and fats. The former is frequently termed *a soluble soap*, while a plaster is denominated *an insoluble soap.* The term soap is also applied to alkaline resinates.

1. *Sapo durus.* Hard soap, made of olive-oil and soda. To this class belong the *Castile* soaps, the *almond* or medicinal soap of the French, the common soaps of domestic use, and the *yellow* or resin soap.

2. *Sapo mollis.* Soft soap, made of olive-oil and potash. To this class belong the common *soft soap*, and the olive-oil potash-soap of the pharmacopœia.

SAPO JALAPI'NUS. Equal parts of Castile soap and of resinous extract of jalap, digested in alcohol, and evaporated to the consistence of a conserve.

SAPONIFICA'TION (*sapo*, soap, *facere*, to make). A term originally employed to denote the decomposition of fats, under the influence of alkalies, into glycerin and a fatty acid which, uniting with the alkali, formed *soap.* It is now extended to all analogous actions in organic chemistry.

SA'PONIN. A peculiar colourless principle, found in the root of the *Saponaria officinalis*, and many other plants. It bears a remarkable relation to parillin, derived from sarsaparilla.

SAPRÆ'MIA (σαπρός, putrid, αἷμα, blood). *Septic intoxication.* Blood-poisoning due to the introduction into the system of one of the chemical products of the decomposition of animal matter.

SAPROLE'GNIA (σαπρός, putrid, λέγνον, an edge). A fungus found in the skin of diseased salmon. It occurs in the form of threads in tufts, and multiplies asexually

by zoosporangia, or sexually by means of antheridia, and oogonia.

SA'PROPHYTE (*σαπρός*, putrid, *φυτόν*, a plant). Minute fungi which by their presence in a fluid or tissue set up putrefaction.

SARCIN. See *Hypoxanthin.*

SARCINA (*sarcina*, a load). Packet cocci. A genus of coccaceæ (see *Bacteria*). Division occurs in three directions, forming colonies which are cubic or packet-shaped. The genus comprises :—

1. *Sarcina ventriculi.* The cocci are found in groups of four or multiples of four in the vomit in some affections of the stomach.

2. *Sarcina intestinalis.* The cocci are found in groups of four or eight, never larger, in the intestines of fowls.

3. *Sarcina lutea.* The cocci occur singly, in pairs, in tetrads, and in packets. Cultivations are all more or less yellow in colour.

4. *Sarcina urinæ.* Small cocci found in the bladder in groups of 8–64.

5. *Sarcina litoralis.* The cocci are found in sea-water containing putrefying matter.

Other members are *Sarcina hyalina* and *S. Reitenbachii*, Crookshank.

SA'RCOCARP (*σάρξ*, *σαρκός*, flesh, *καρπός*, fruit). The flesh of fruits ; the fleshy substance which, in the peach, lies between the epicarp or skin, and the endocarp or stone.

SA'RCOCELE (*σάρξ*, *σαρκός*, flesh, *κήλη*, a tumor). A general term for all solid tumors of the testis, though the term does not specify the *locality* of the disease. *Simple sarcocele* is a chronic enlargement of the testis, occasioned by inflammation. When complicated with dropsy of the tunica vaginalis, the disease is called *hydro-sarcocele.*

SARCOCO'LLA (*σάρξ*, *σαρκός*, flesh, *κόλλα*, glue). Flesh-glue ; a resinous, concrete juice, obtained from the *Penæa sarcocolla*, and other species of Penæa. The name is derived from an idea that it promotes the solidification of flesh.

SA'RCODE (*σάρκώδης*, of fleshy consistence). A designation of the structureless, albuminoid substance, of which the bodies of the protozoa are composed.

SARCOLACTIC ACID (*σάρξ*, *σαρκός*, flesh, *lac*, *lactis*, milk). The term includes two acids prepared from muscular fibre, one *paralactic*, the other *ethene-lactic* acid.

SARCOLE'MMA (*σάρξ*, *σαρκός*, flesh, *λέμμα*, a sheath or membrane). A sheath formed by a tough, elastic, transparent, structureless membrane, enveloping the primitive fibre of *striated* muscular fibre. See *Muscular Texture.*

SARCO'MA (*σάρξ*, flesh). A tumor which belongs to the connective-tissue group ; the name formerly given to all excrescences which had the consistence of flesh. The *albuminous sarcoma* of Abernethy is another name for the fibro-plastic or myeloid tumor of Lebert, or the *fibro-sarcoma* of Virchow ; *medullary sarcoma* is another name for encephaloid or *soft* cancer ; *sero-cystic sarcoma* is another name for proliferous cystic tumors, composed of cysts having solid fibro-plastic or glandular growths projecting into them.

SARCO'PTES. The name given by Raspail to the *Acarus scabiei*, or itch-insect. It is a parasite belonging to the class Arachnida, or spiders, and is therefore an articulated animal, not an insect. The etymology of the term is questionable : *σαρκόπταξ* or *σαρκόπτωξ* would mean the *covering animal of the flesh* (see *Demodex*). Dr. Mayne modifies the word into *sarcocopta*, from *σάρξ*, *σαρκός*, flesh, and *κόπτω* to strike or pierce.

SA'RCOSIN (*σάρξ*, flesh). *Methyl glycocol.* A basic substance, obtained by boiling creatine with hydrate of baryta, and belonging to the same class of bodies as urea and sugar of gelatine.

SARCO'SIS (*σάρκωσις*, the growth of flesh). *Sarcosis* denotes a growing of flesh; *sarcoma*, a fleshy growth. The former is the *act*, the latter the *fact*. See *Preface*, par. 2.

SARCOSTYLES, SARCOMERES (*σάρξ*, flesh, *στῦλος*, a column, *μέρος*, a part). The sarcostyles are the ultimate contractile fibres of muscles embedded in non-contractile sarcoplasm, and separated by the membrane of Krause into segments called *sarcomeres*.

SARME'NTUM. Brush-wood, a faggot; from *sarpere*, to trim or prune; the name given by Linnæus and others to the modification of the aërial stem of plants called a *runner*.

SARSAPARI'LLA (*zarzaparilla*, Spanish, from *zarza*, a bramble, and *parilla*, a vine). *Sarsæ Radix.* Jamaica Sarsaparilla. The dried root of *Smilax officinalis*, a native of Central America, imported from Jamaica. 1. The *non-mealy* varieties include the *Jamaica*, the only officinal Sarsaparilla, the *Lima*, and the *true Vera Cruz*. 2. The *mealy* varieties include the *Honduras*; the *Brazilian*, and the *Caraccas*, or gouty Vera Cruz.

SARTO'RIUS (*sartor*, a tailor). The muscle by means of which the tailor crosses his legs. It arises from the spinous process of the ilium, and is inserted into the inner tubercle of the head of the tibia.

SA'SSAFRAS. The name of a genus of Lauraceous plants, of which the species S. *officinale*, or Sassafras Laurel, grows in North America, where it is used in medicine. See *Salep*.

SA'SSOLIN. Native boracic acid, found on the edges of hot springs near Sasse, in the territory of Florence.

SA'TELLITE VEINS. *Venæ comites.* The veins which *accompany* an artery.

SATURA'TION (*saturare*, to satisfy, from *satur*, full). This term is applied in the two following senses, viz.:

1. A fluid, which holds in solution as much of any substance as it can dissolve, is said to be *saturated* with it. Thus, water will dissolve about one-third of its weight of common salt, and if more salt be added, it will remain solid.

2. An acid is said to be *saturated* when a sufficient amount of base is added to it to form a neutral salt, and *vice versa* in the case of a base. If otherwise, the predominant substance is said to be *sub-saturated*, or under-saturated, and the other *super-saturated*, or over-saturated.

SATURNI'SMUS. *Saturnism.* Acute or chronic lead-poisoning.

SATU'RNUS. The ancient designation of lead, from the planet of that name. Hence *Saturni extractum* is another term for Goulard's Extract, or the diacetate of lead. See *Lead*.

SATYRIA'SIS (*Σάτυρος*, a satyr). *Satyriasmus.* 1. Under these terms the Greeks designated Elephantiasis, with reference to the deformity of countenance produced by the thickening, rugosity, and discoloration of the skin of the face, and other deformities suggesting the appearance of a *Satyr*. Perhaps the poetical idea of the Satyrs was suggested by the appearance and habits of the lepers. 2. The term was applied by Galen to a disease in which the bones near the temples become prominent, like Satyrs' horns. 3. In the

present day the term Satyriasis denotes lascivious madness ; as it occurs in males, it is the *satyriasis furens* of Cullen ; as it occurs in females, it is the *nymphomania furibunda* of Sauvages. See *Leontiasis.*

SAURIO'SIS (σαύρα, a lizard). The Saurodermatous, or lizard-skin, disease. See *Sauroderma.*

SAURODE'RMA (σαῦρος, a saurian reptile, δέρμα, skin). *Ichthyosis sebacea* vel *spuria.* Lizard-skin ; a designation of that form of ichthyosis, in which the condition of the skin resembles that of the scales of the saurian reptile, rather than of the fish. In *sauroderma squamosum* the scales or horny masses are not much raised ; in *sauroderma spinosum*, or porcupine disease, the horny masses are prolonged in the form of spines. See *Ichthyosis.*

SAURO'PSIDA (σαύρα, a lizard, ὄψις, appearance). A collective zoological term for Birds and Reptiles.

SA'VIN. The commercial name of the *Juniperus sabina*, a Coniferous plant, resembling the common juniper in its properties, as a diuretic and uterine stimulant.

SAXI'FRAGA (*saxum*, a stone, *frangere*, to break). *Lithontriptica.* Pliny's term for medicines which counteract the formation of calculus in the urinary bladder. They are commonly called *antilithics*, or simply *lithics.*

SA'XONY BLUE. An intensely deep blue, imparted by dyeing with sulphate of indigo.

SAYRE'S JACKET. A plaster of Paris jacket for supporting the spine in cases of caries, first brought into notice by Lewis Sayre, of New York.

SCAB (*scabere*, to scratch). A hard substance, formed by a concretion of the fluid discharged from superficial ulcerations ; a healing process of incised wounds. See *Incrustation.*

SCA'BIES (quasi *scabrities*, roughness, from *scaber*, rough, and this from *scabere*, to scratch). This term, which in the language of the Latins represented the *psora* of the Greeks, is now limited to that condition of irritation and eruption of the skin which is induced by the presence in the epidermis of the *acarus scabiei*, the *sarcoptes hominis* of Latreille, or sarcoptes scabiei, or itch insect.

SCABRI'TIES UNGUIUM (*scaber*, rough). Excessive thickness of the nails, also termed *degeneratio* and *defœdatio unguium.*

SCA'LA. Literally, a ladder, or a flight of stairs. Hence the term *scalæ of the cochlea* is applied to the two cavities which result from the presence of the lamina spiralis, or spiral septum of the cochlea. They are, in fact, two halves of a canal, and are separately designated as the *scala tympani* and the *scala vestibuli.* They contain perilymph.

Scala media of the cochlea. An essential organ of the sense of hearing, lodged in the petrous portion of the temporal bone. It divides the cochlea into the two cavities above described. The wall which separates it from the scala vestibuli is called the *upper membrane of Corti ;* the opposite wall, which separates it from the scala tympani, is called the *basilar membrane.*

SCALA'RIFORM TISSUE (*scala*, a ladder, *forma*, likeness). A term applied to the fibre of plants, in which the tubes are prismatic, and the fibre is broken and arranged at equal distances along the walls, like the steps of a ladder, as in ferns.

SCALE (*squama*, a scale of a fish or serpent). A thin lamina; anything that is exfoliated; a variety of epithelium is said to be *scaly* or squamous. Scales are sometimes of a fatty character.

Scales of plants. Thin, flat, membranous, scurf-like processes formed of cellular tissue, and termed *lepides* (λεπίς, a scale). *Squamæ* are scales resembling rudimentary leaves, and *ramenta* represent the peculiar scales found on the stalks and leaves of ferns.

SCALE'NUS (σκαληνός,' a geometrical figure with three unequal sides). The name of three muscles, the *anticus*, the *medius*, and the *posticus*, which bend the head and neck, &c. They arise from the transverse processes of the vertebræ of the neck, and are inserted into the first and second ribs.

SCALL. An old English term, supposed to be derived from the Saxon *scala*, or *sceala*, used much in the same sense as the word *scale*, and suggesting the idea of division or separation. Mr. E. Wilson thinks the term is sometimes synonymous with "tetter." *Dry scall* is the psoriasis of Bateman; *moist* or *humid scall*, the impetigo of the same writer. *Scald-head* is probably *scaled head*.

SCALPELLUM (dim. of *scalprum*, a surgical knife, from *scalpere*, to scrape). Originally a raspatory, or instrument for scraping diseased bones, &c. Celsus employs the word *scalpellus* to designate the instrument used in phlebotomizing. Scultetus describes the lancet thus: "Scalpellus rectus est et ex utraque incidens *lanceola* dictus." The term now signifies a common, straight knife, used in surgery.

SCAMMONIUM. Scammony. A gum-resin obtained by incision from the living root of Convolvulus Scammonia, a plant of Asia Minor.

Scammonin. The active medicinal principle of scammonium. It is a glucoside, possibly also called jalapin, convolvulin, and orizabin.

SCAPE. A designation, in botany, of the axis of inflorescence, which, in stemless plants, proceeds immediately from the ground, or near it, as in Cowslip. It is, in fact, a radical peduncle.

SCA'PHA (σκαφή, a skiff, from σκάπτω, to hollow). A boat made of a hollowed tree. Hence the term is applied to—1, the depression of the outer ear which separates the two roots of the anti-helix; and 2, to the *nodose bandage*, a double-headed roller, employed for stopping hæmorrhage, or for securing the compress after the performance of arteriotomy in the temples.

SCAPHOCE'PHALISM (σκαφή, a boat, κεφαλή, the head). The formation of a *boat-shaped cranium*, from obliteration or early ossification of the sagittal suture. See *Synostosis*.

SCAPHOI'DES OS (σκαφή, a skiff, εἶδος, likeness). Resembling a scapha, or skiff; the designation of a bone of the carpus, and of the tarsus; and synonymous with the term *navicular*, as applied to the fossa which separates the two roots of the anti-helix.

SCAP'TIN. A brown, almost tasteless extractive, procured from the *Digitalis purpurea*.

SCA'PULA (*scaphula*, a little boat or skiff). The shoulder-blade. Its upper surface is traversed by the *spine*, or *dorsum scapulæ*, a ridge of bone terminating in the *acromion*, or the point of the shoulder; the flat surface

is sometimes called *venter*. [The terms *scapula* and *spatula* both convey the notion of a blade, thus affording an illustration of the convertibility of the *tenues* in the classical languages, so far as the letter *t*.]

SCAPULÆ ALATÆ. The term applied to the scapulæ when from muscular weakness or paralysis they stick out from the back of the shoulders like wings.

SCA'PULAR. *Scapulary*. The name of a broad bandage divided into two tails for three-quarters of its length.

SCARABÆ'US. The Beetle. The larvæ of this insect, called *beetle-grubs*, constitute a variety of anal worms.

SCARF- or SCURF-SKIN. These are names applied to the *epidermis*, or outer layer of the skin, "as though it were the *scarf* thrown over the unprotected derma, or from its known constitution of minute scales, which by their separation and accumulation on the surface, constitute the *scurf;* but to us it seems more than probable that the former of these terms takes its origin from the latter, and, as a consequence, that the word *scurf-skin* is the more correct."—*E. Wilson.*

SCARIFICA'TION (*scarificare*, to scarify). The making of small incisions, or punctures, for the purpose of abstracting blood, fluid in anasarca, or air in emphysema.

SCARLATI'NA (*scarlattino*, from *scarlatto*, a red-coloured cloth). *Febris rubra;* Scarlet fever; an acute specific inflammation of the cutaneous and the mucous investments of the entire body, accompanied by fever of an infectious and contagious kind.

Varieties. — The *simple* variety consists of "a scarlet rash, with redness of the throat, but without ulceration;" the *anginose* variety is "a more severe form of the disease, with redness and ulceration of the throat, and a tendency to the formation of abscess in the neck." In the *malignant* variety, "the throat tends to slough; the scarlet rash is scarcely, if at all, visible; petechiæ are often seen on the surface, and the fever is of a low form."—*Nom. of Dis.*

Note. "Scarlet fever occurs occasionally without any rash or sore throat being observed."—*Ibid.*

SCARPA. An Italian anatomist, 1747–1832. The *foramina of Scarpa* are the two median canals which unite below with the foramina of Stenson and with each other to form the anterior palatine foramen; the *triangle of Scarpa* is situated in the front of the thigh immediately below Poupart's ligament, which forms its base, its apex being below at the meeting of the sartorius and adductor longus muscles.

SCARPA'S SHOE is an appliance for correcting the deformity called talipes equino-varus.

SCA'TOL (σκώς, σκατός, dung). A crystalline nitrogenous substance possessing the odour of fæces, and formed by putrefaction in the small intestine.

SCATOPHA'GIA (σκατοφαγέω, to eat dirt or dung, from σκώς, σκατός, dung, and φαγεῖν, to eat). Ordure-eating, a malady of the insane.

SCELOTYRBE' (σκέλος, the leg, τύρβη, commotion). *Scelotyrbe.* Literally, leg-commotion. A contracted and palsied state of the limbs; an affection supposed to resemble our sea-scurvy. The *scelotyrbe festinans* of Sauvages is the *shaking palsy* of Mr. Parkinson. Sauvages speaks of chorea under

the name of *sclerotyrbe Sancti Viti.*

SCHEELE'S GREEN. *Emerald green.* A green pigment, consisting of the arsenite of copper.

SCHEELE'S PRUSSIC ACID. This usually contains between 4 and 5 per cent. of true hydrocyanic acid.

SCHEE'LIUM. Another name given to the metal tungsten or wolframium, after Scheele, the discoverer.

SCHERO'MA (ξηρός, dry, or σχερός, the dry land). A dry inflammation of the eye, occasioned by defect of the lacrymal secretion.

SCHINDYLE'SIS (σχινδύλησις, the act of splitting into small pieces, from σχίζω, to cleave). A form of immovable joint, in which the edge of one bone is received into a groove on another. See *Articulation.*

SCHI'ZOCARP (σχίζω, to split, καρπός, fruit). A dry fruit which *splits* or breaks up into indehiscent pieces, as the carcerule, the cremocarp, and the achenium. The parts are called *mericarps.*

SCHIZOMYCE'TES (σχίζω, to split, μύκης, μύκητος, a mushroom). *Schistomycetes.* These are the *Bacteria* or minute vegetable organisms, globular or thread-like in shape, and multiplying by fission. See *Bacteria.*

SCHLIPPE'S SALT. The sulphantimoniate of sulphide of sodium, occasionally used in medicine.

SCHNEIDE'RIAN MEMBRANE. The *pituitary membrane,* which secretes the mucus of the nose; so named from Schneider, who first described it.

SCHREGER'S LINES. The wavy lines seen on the cut surface of the dentine, and due to the curves of the dentine tubules.

SCHWANN, WHITE SUBSTANCE OF. See *Medullary Sheath.*

SCHWANN, PRIMITIVE SHEATH OF. The thin external covering of white nerve-fibres. Schwann was a Belgian anatomist, and died in 1882.

SCHWEINFURT GREEN. A compound of arsenious acid and oxide of copper, resembling Scheele's Green.

SCIA'TIC NERVE. The termination of the sacral or sciatic plexus; it is the largest of all the nerves.

SCIA'TICA (corrupted from *ischias,* derived from ἴσχιον, the hip). *Coxalgia; Ischialgia.* Hip-gout; acute aching or darting pain extending along the course of the *sciatic* nerve from the nates to the knee, and sometimes to the ankle.

SCILLA. Squill; the bulb of Urginea scilla, containing an acrid, bitter principle called *scillitin.*

SCIRRHUS (σκίρος, a fragment of marble; a hard tumor). This term was formerly employed to denote every kind of induration which remained after an attack of inflammation; it now denotes *hard cancer,* and is defined, with the other varieties, under the article *Cancer.* The term is, correctly, *scirus;* the Greek σκίῤῥος, which is commonly found, arose from ignorance that the ι is long by nature.

SCLERENCEPHA'LIA (σκληρός, hard, ἐγκέφαλος, the brain). Induration, or hardening of the brain.

SCLERENCHYMA (σκληρός, hard, ἐγχέω, to pour in, ἔγχυμα). The cellular tissue of plants which becomes thickened by a deposit of wood within the walls of the individual cells.

SCLE'RIASIS, SCLERO'SIS;

SCLERO'MA (σκληρός, hard). The first and second of these words are synonymous, and denote the *act* of induration ; the third denotes a tumor or indurated texture, a fibrous body sometimes found in the uterus, and is applied also to a peculiar disease of newly-born infants, consisting of partial or universal induration of the subcutaneous areolar tissue, with serous effusion. The disease is sometimes called *sclerema*, but without reason.

SCLERODER'MA (σκληρόδερμος, with a hard skin or hide, from σκληρός, hard, δέρμα, skin). Hard skin ; hardness of the skin ; "hide-bound" disease. The term should be *dermato-* or *dermo-scleroma.*

SCLE'ROGEN (σκληρός, hard, γεννάω, to produce). The matter of lignification which is deposited on the inner surface of the cells of plants, contributing to their thickness. See *Sclerenchyma.*

SCLE'RONYXIS (σκληρός, hard, νύξις, a pricking). The operation of breaking up the lens by means of the point of a needle passed through the *sclerotic.*

SCLEROPHTHAL'MIA (σκληρός, hard, ὀφθαλμός, the eye). Protrusion of the eye-ball. Inflammation of the eye, attended with hardness.

SCLERO-SKELETON (σκληρός, hard, and skeleton). The hardened or ossified fibrous and tendinous tissues that enclose organs.—*R. Owen.*

SCLERO'STOMA DUODENALE. See *Anchylostoma duodenale.*

SCLERO'TAL (σκληρός, hard). A term applied to the ossified part of the eye-capsule, (*sclerotic ring*), in Aves, Chelonii, and Saurii.

SCLERO'TIC ACID. An acid now used in medicine, considered to be the active principle of ergot. —*Pharm. Journ.*

SCLERO'TICA (σκληρός, hard). The dense fibrous membrane forming the outer spheroidal covering, and constituting the white, of the eye. See *Cornea.*

1. *Sclerotic-ectomy* (ἐκτομή, excision). The operation of removing a portion of the sclerotic.

2. *Sclerotitis.* Inflammation of the sclerotica, otherwise called *rheumatic ophthalmia*, frequently co-existing with inflammation of the conjunctiva, and then termed *catarrho-rheumatic ophthalmia.*

3. *Sclerotomy* (τομή, section). Incision into the sclerotic near the sclero-corneal junction, an operation for the relief of glaucoma.

SCLERO'TIUM CLAVUS. The name given by De Candolle to the fungus of the *Ergot.* See *Oïdium abortifaciens.*

SCLE'ROTOME (σκληρός, hard, τέμνω, to cut). The name given to the membranous or cartilaginous partitions which in fishes and some amphibia divide the muscles of the trunk transversely. See *Myotome.*

SCOBS (*scabere*, to scratch). Any kind of powder or dust produced by sawing, filing, or boring. Hence we have *scobs ferri*, or steel-filings ; *scobs guaiaci*, or guaiacum-raspings ; *scobs styracina*, or saw-dust, probably impregnated with liquid storax, &c.

SCO'LEX (σκώληξ, a worm). The "cystic worm," an embryonic stage in the development of a tape-worm.

SCOLIO'SIS (σκολιός, twisted). The term applied to lateral curvature of the spine.

SCO'PARIN. The probably diuretic principle contained in Sparothamnus scoparius (*Spartium*

scoparium) or common broom. See *Spartein.*

-SCOPE, -SCOPY (σκοπός, an inspector, *scope*, or object, from σκοπέω, to examine). A termination of words, denoting *examination*, indication, &c., as in stetho-*scope*, an instrument for examining the sounds of the chest; cranio-*scopy*, an inspection of the skull, &c.

SCORBU'TUS. Scurvy. "A chronic disease, characterized by sponginess of the gums, and the occurrence of livid patches under the skin of considerable extent, which are usually harder to the touch than the surrounding tissue."—*Nom. of Dis.*

Scorbutus is a barbarous term, perhaps derived from the Sclavonic word *scorb*, with a Latin termination. Scorbutus has also been termed *gingibrachium* and *gingipedum*, from its affecting the gums, arms, and legs, and it is usually distinguished by a set of symptoms designated by the term *putrescent.*

SCO'RIA (σκωρία, from σκῶρ, excrement). The scum or dross of metals; the refuse or useless part of any substance; excrement.

SCOTO'MA (σκότωμα, dizziness, from σκοτόω, to darken). *Scotoma.* A *fixed* dark spot in the field of vision, as distinguished from muscæ volitantes, which are *flying* spots, or small fly-like spots, floating in the field of vision.

SCOTT'S ACID BATH. A bath of diluted aqua regia, employed by the late Dr. Scott as a remedy for jaundice.

SCOTT'S OINTMENT. An ointment consisting of unguentum hydrargyri, yellow wax, olive-oil, and camphor.

SCRIVENER'S PALSY. *Paralysis notariorum.* The occurrence of spasm in the act of writing. See *Writers' Cramp.*

SCROBI'CULUS CORDIS (dim. of *scrobs*, a depression). The pit of the stomach; the slight depression observed just below the ensiform cartilage.

SCRO'FULA (*scrofa*, a sow). *Struma.* "A constitutional disease, resulting either in the deposit of tubercle or in specific forms of inflammation or ulceration."—*Nom. of Dis.*

Fanciful derivation. The Greeks termed the disease *Choirades* (χοιράς, diminutive of χοῖρος, a sow). Forbes conjectured that "the smooth, rounded, conglomerated swellings of the submaxillary glands, to which the term was at first restricted, suggested the name from their fanciful resemblance to a litter of young pigs lying huddled together, or even from the form of a single swelling, bearing some resemblance in its rounded outline to the animal. This notion may seem to derive greater plausibility from the fact that the Greeks actually gave the same name of a *young pig* (χοιράς) to small rocks just rising above the surface of the sea, from their fancied resemblance to the back of a pig when swimming; and it may not be altogether irrelevant to add, that the swelling produced by a blow upon the face or head is vulgarly termed *a mouse.*" See *Struma.*

SCRO'FULO-DERMA (scrofula, and δέρμα, skin). Cutaneous scrofula, occurring in the forms of tubercle and of ulcer. *Scrofulo-derma unguale* is scrofulous inflammation of the matrix of the nail, sometimes producing what is called *clubbed* finger. *Scrofulo-derma verrucosum* is a term applied by Dr. McCall Anderson to a supposed form of *lupus*, which he designates *verrucosus.*

The term *scrofulo-derma* is hybrid and unclassically compounded. Hippocrates uses the word χοιράδες for scrofula. The classical term would therefore be *dermato-* or *dermo-chærades.*

SCROFULO'SIS (scrofula, and the Greek termination *-sis*). A barbarous word, denoting a morbid state of the nature of scrofula.

SCROTUM. A leathern bag. A collective term for the envelopes of the testes, consisting of the cutaneous envelope, the dartos, the cremaster muscle, the fibrous coat, and the tunica vaginalis.

1. *Scrotum, cancer of.* Chimney-sweeper's cancer, beginning as a wart-like excrescence in the inferior part of the scrotum. See *Soot-wart.*

2. *Scrotal tumor.* The name given to a form of *Elephantiasis* in India, where it is apt to attack the scrotum, which it converts into a huge tumor.

3. *Scroto-cele* (κήλη, a tumor). A hernia which has descended into the scrotum.

SCRU'PLE (*scrupulum*, dim. of *scrupus*, a term for a sort of pebble, probably used in counting). A term now used for the third part of a drachm, or the twenty-fourth part of an ounce, in the apothecaries' division of the Troy pound. The scrupulum has also been described as a small pebble, such as found its way between the sandal and the foot, and hence the word has been used to denote a *difficulty* or objection.

SCURF. *Furfur.* Exfoliation of the cuticle, in minute portions or scales. This occurs continually; but when it is excessive, it constitutes the disease *pityriasis.*

SCURVY. The vernacular term for scorbutus, a morbid state induced by long privation of fresh vegetable diet. See *Scorbutus.*

Button Scurvy. The popular name given by the Irish peasantry to a cutaneous disease prevalent in parts of Ireland during the famine years of 1847–8–9, and characterized by an eruption of isolated excrescences presenting a convex surface somewhat resembling that of an ordinary button.

SCUTE'LLUM (dim. of *scutum*, a shield). *Apothecium.* A little shield; a term applied to the little coloured cup or disc, found in the substance of lichens; it is surrounded by a rim, and contains *asci*, or tubes filled with sporules.

SCU'TIFORM (*scutum*, a shield, *forma*, likeness). Shaped like a shield; a term applied to the cartilage of the sternum. The knee-pan is sometimes called the *os scutiforme.*

SCY'BALA (σκύβαλον, excrement). Small indurated balls or fragments, into which the fæces become converted, after long retention in the colon.

SEA-TANGLE. The *Laminaria digitata*, a common marine plant, the dried stem of which is sometimes used as a substitute for sponge in making tents. See *Sponge-tents.*

SEBA'CEOUS (*sebaceus*, a tallow-candle, from *sebum*, suet). Suety; a term applied to *follicles* which secrete a peculiar oily matter, and are abundant in some parts of the skin; and to a variety of encysted *tumor*, occurring from obstruction of the excretory ducts of the sebaceous glands. When the contained matter is soft and white, the tumor is termed *atheromatous;* when yellowish, like bees' wax, *melicerous;* when white and fatty, *steatomatous.* See *Steatoma.*

SEBA'CIC GROUP (*sebum*, suet). A small class of chemical compounds, the principal member of

which is sebacic or pyroleic acid, forming salts called *sebates*.

SEBI'PAROUS GLAND (*sebum*, suet, *parire*, to produce). A small ramified and lobulated organ, embedded in the substance of the derma, and furnished with an excretory duct, which opens on the surface of the epidermis, or into the hair-follicles, and contains a sebaceous or suety matter. See *Sudoriparous gland*.

SEBORRHŒ'A (*sebum* or *sevum*, suet, and *ῥέω*, to flow). An unclassical term, denoting a flow or discharge of sebaceous matter. See *Stearrhœa*.

SEBUM or SEVUM. Tallow, suet, grease. Pliny, alluding to the relation of adeps to sebum, says, "Quæ ratio *adipis*, eadem in his quæ ruminant, *sevi* est."

SECA'LE CEREA'LE. Common Rye; a grass yielding *rye-flour*, which is employed in making bread in the north of Europe. *Pulmentum*, or *jusculum secalinum* is rye-pottage.

Secale cornutum. Spurred rye or ergot; a disease of the grain, caused by the presence of a parasitic fungus. See *Ergota*.

SECE'RNENTS (*secernere*, to separate). The name of those vessels whose function it is to deposit matters separated from the blood, for the reproduction of the several parts of the body. See *Secretion*.

SECONDARY DISEASE. Disease following after or upon some other disease, as secondary syphilis. See *Primary Disease*.

SECRETION, ANIMAL (*secernere*, to separate). The separation of a special substance from the blood by the action of a secernnent or secreting organ or gland. Secreted substances, in the widest sense of the term, are of two kinds, viz.—

1. *Excreta*. Substances which existed previously in the blood, and are merely eliminated from it, as the urea, which is excreted by the kidneys; and the lactic acid and its salts, which are components both of the urine and of the cutaneous perspiration.

2. *Secreta*. Substances which cannot be simply separated from the blood, since they do not preexist in it, but are newly produced from the proximate components of the blood, by a chemical process, as the bile, the semen, the milk, mucus, &c.

SECRETIONS, VEGETABLE. Various matters secreted or separated from the descending sap of plants and elaborated by particular organs. These matters are of two kinds:—

1. *Nutritive secretions*. Substances which, having been formed in the plant, are used for developing its tissues, and constructing the mass of which it is composed, as starch, sugar, cellulose, oil, and protein. These substances, being mutually convertible into one another, and thus essentially connected with the assimilative processes of vegetation, are termed *assimilable secretions*.

2. *Special secretions*. Substances which, when once formed, are not liable to change, and are certainly never converted into nutritive secretions; hence they are termed *non-assimilable secretions*. To this class belong colouring matters, as chlorophyll, volatile oils, acids, alkaloids, and resins.

SECRE'TIVENESS (*secretus*, separate). A term in phrenology, indicative of a propensity to conceal emotion, and to be secret in thought, word, and action. It is common to man and the lower animals. Its organ, according to

phrenologists, is seated immediately above that of Destructiveness.

SECU'NDINES (*secundus*, second). The after-birth, consisting of the placenta and its membranes. In botany, the *secundine* is the interior of the two sacs of the ovule, lying within the primine.

SEDA'NTIA (*sedare*, to allay). *Sedativa ; deprimentia.* A class of neurotic medicines which directly diminish the force of the action of the heart and other organs by repressing the nervous influence. See *Stimulants.*

SE'DATIVE SALT. *Sal sedativum Hombergi.* A name occasionally given to boracic acid, a hydrated oxide of boron.

SE'DATIVES (*sedare*, to allay). Medicinal agents which *diminish* the frequency of the pulse. They must be distinguished from *depressants*, which *increase* the frequency of the pulse, and from the pure *narcotics*, which, in large doses, induce coma and apoplexy, while sedatives, in large doses, occasion delirium.

SEDES. Literally, a seat ; in an extended sense, the fundament ; also, that which proceeds from the fundament ; an evacuation.

SEED-LIKE FRUITS. These are the fruits of the Lamiaceæ, Boraginaceæ, and some other families, which, until they were discovered to possess a pericarpial covering, were described as "naked seeds." Really naked seeds do occur in the families Coniferæ and Cycadaceæ.

SEED OF PLANTS. The fecundated and matured vegetable ovum ; a body enclosed in a pericarp, and containing an organized embryo, capable of being developed into an individual plant similar to that from which it derived its origin.

SEGMENTAL ORGANS. These are tubular excretory organs found in some invertebrates and in Elasmo-branch fishes ; they correspond to the Wolffian bodies of mammals, birds, and reptiles.

SEGMENTATION. The division of one cell into two or more ; the result of the fecundation of the ovum is the cleavage of the yelk substance, with the formation of numerous cells (*germ segmentation*).

SEIDLITZ POWDERS. Two drachms of tartarized soda, and two scruples of bi-carbonate of soda, in a blue paper ; and half a drachm of powdered tartaric acid in a white paper. They have no analogy to "Seidlitz Water." (The proper term is *Sedlitz.*)

SEIGNETTE'S SALT. *Rochelle salt.* Tartrate of potash and soda, discovered by Seignette, an apothecary of Rochelle.

SEISMOGRAPH (σειισμός, a shaking, γράφω, to write). An instrument for recording the vibrations of the earth's surface during an earthquake shock.

SELE'NE UNGU'IUM (σελήνη, the moon, *unguis*, a nail. A nail-moon ; a curious designation of the white spot sometimes seen on the nail. See *Mendacia unguium.*

SELE'NIUM (σελήνη, the moon). A non-metallic elementary body, discovered in the sulphur of Fahlun, and named from its strong analogy to the metal *tellurium*, which is named from *tellus*, the earth. It combines with oxygen, forming the *selenious* and *selenic* acids ; and these form salts with bases, termed respectively *seleniates* and *selenites.*

Seleniuretted hydrogen. A gaseous compound of selenium and hydrogen, analogous to sulphuretted hydrogen, or hydrosulphuric acid.

SELF-ESTEEM. A term in phrenology, indicative of self-respect, self-interest, love of independence, and personal dignity. It is common to man and the lower animals. Its organ is placed by phrenologists at the middle of the upper and back part of the head, directly above Inhabitiveness, with which Dr. Gall confounded it.

SELLA TU'RCICA (*sella*, a seat). A designation of a part of the sphenoid bone, resembling a Turkish saddle, and likewise termed *sella equina* and *sella sphenoïdes*.

SELTZER WATER (or, more correctly, *Selters Water*). *Aqua Selterana*. A purgative water, consisting of ℥xxʃß. of water, impregnated with carbonic acid gas, with gr. iv. of subcarbonate of soda, gr. ij. of subcarbonate of magnesia, and gr. xx. of muriate of soda dissolved in it. It occurs native at Selters, in Nassau.

SEMEIO'LOGY (σημεῖον, a sign, λόγος, an account). That branch of medicine which treats of the *signs* of diseases, and of their comparative value. See *Symptomatology*.

SEMEIOTIC. That which has to do with signs and symptoms of disease.

SEMEI'ON (σημεῖον, a sign, a spot). A term applied to a spot which is redder and more irregular than lenticella, probably a small vascular nævus.

SE'MEN (*serere*, to sow). The fecundating fluid of the male, consisting of three distinct elements, viz. a fluid, granules, and animalcules or *spermatozoa*.

SEMEN-CONTRA. *Semencine; barbotine*. A strong, aromatic, bitter drug imported from Aleppo and Barbary as a vermifuge, and produced, according to Batka, by the Artemisia Sieberi.

SEMI-. A Latin prefix, derived from *semis*, denoting *half*. In Greek compounds, the term *hemi-* is correctly employed.

1. *Semi-amplexicaul*. Half stem-embracing; applied to leaves which partially sheath the stem.

2. *Semi-anatropous*. A term denoting the same as *amphitropous*, except that in the former the ovule is parallel with the funiculus, while in the latter it is at right angles with it.

3. *Semi-circular canals*. Three bony passages of the internal ear, situated in the substance of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and opening into the vestibule. Two of these, being vertical, are called the *anterior* and *posterior* semicircular canals; the third, lying outside and horizontally, is termed the *external* or horizontal semicircular canal.

4. *Semi-cupium*. A half-bath or slipper-bath; a bath which reaches only to the hip; called by the French, *demi-bain*. The Latin word *semi-cupæ* is a half-tun, from *cupa*, a tub or cask.

5. *Semi-flosculous*. A term applied to those florets of the Compositæ, which are ligulate, or strap-shaped, as in Taraxacum. The limbs of the cohering petals cohere on one side of the floret, giving it the appearance of *half-a-floret*.

6. *Semi-lunar fibro-cartilages*. Two falciform plates of fibro-cartilage, situated around the margin of the head of the tibia.

7. *Semi-lunar fold*. A crescentiform fold of the conjunctiva of the inner angle of the eye, supposed by some anatomists to be a *rudiment* of the membrana nictitans, or third eye-lid, found in some reptiles, in birds, and certain fishes.

8. *Semi-lunar ganglia*. Two

ganglia, situated on each side of the aorta, on a level with the cœliac artery.

9. *Semi-lunar notch.* An indentation in the form of a half-moon between the coracoid process and the superior border of the scapula.

10. *Semi-lunar valves.* Three semi-circular valves, which guard the orifice of the pulmonary artery. Similar valves are placed around the commencement of the aorta.

11. *Semi-membranosus.* A muscle arising from the tuber ischii, and inserted into the head of the tibia. It bends the leg.

12. *Semi-spinales.* Two muscles connected with the transverse and spinous processes of the vertebræ.

13. *Semi-tendinosus.* A muscle arising from the tuber ischii, and inserted into the tibia ; it is the *semi-nervosus* of Winslow. It bends the leg.

SEMOLI'NA (*Semo*, a tutelary deity of sown corn). The large hard grains of wheat-flour, retained in the bolting machine after the finer flour has passed through. See *Manna Krout.*

SE'NECIN. An American remedial agent, procured from the *Senecio gracilis.* From its value in regulating catamenial derangements, it has been named the "Female Regulator."

SE'NEGÆ RADIX. Senega-root ; the dried root of *Polygala Senega*, a plant of North America. Its name is derived from its having been employed by the *Senegaroo* Indians as a remedy for the bite of the rattle-snake.

Senegin. A name given to *polygalic acid*, the active principle of the senega-root, residing in its cortical part.

SENNA. A general term for the dried leaves of several species of *Cassia.* Their purgative principle has been procured in a separate form, and called *cathartine.*

SENN'S PLATES. Discs of decalcified bone used to facilitate the suturing together of the two divided ends of the intestine. Senn, a living American surgeon.

SENSIBI'LITY (*sentire*, to perceive). A term expressing, generally, the state of the feelings or character, but employed in physiology to denote a property belonging exclusively to animal life, and always connected with the nervous system. To avoid this ambiguous signification, the term *sensitivity* has been suggested, which may bear the same relation to the nervous system as contractility bears to the muscular.

1. *Sensible.* An ambiguous term, applied in the French language to a body capable of receiving, of producing, or of conducting sensations. In English, part of the difficulty may be removed by employing the word *sentient* in the first, and *sensitive* in the third of these cases ; but we have still a fourth, and that the most ordinary, use of the word sensible, as expressing the state of the intellectual powers.

2. *Sensation.* A term generally applied to the effect produced on the sensorium by an impression transmitted to it by a nerve. Dr. Bostock would extend the term to all the actions of the nervous system, iucluding both the organic and animal sensibility of Bichat, and the nervous and sensorial powers of Dr. Philip.

3. *Perception.* A mode or species of sensation, corresponding, to a certain extent, with Bichat's animal sensibility, and more nearly with Dr. Philip's sensorial powers.

4. *Sentiment.* A term employed

by Magendie, and some other French writers, as nearly synonymous with *perception*. Bichat uses the word *tact* in nearly the same sense. Legallois, however, employs the word *sentiment* as correlative with *movement*, expressing nervous action generally.

5. *Perceptivity*. A term suggested to express the power, which certain parts of the nervous system possess, of exciting perceptions. Richerand employed *perceptibilité* in this sense.—*Bostock*.

SENSO'RIUM COMMU'NE. This is a place in which, as in a centre, the nerves appropriated to *sense* as well as to *motion* meet and communicate, and in which the impressions of the *sensorial* nerves are reflected upon the *motor* nerves. It is not *one place* in which celebrated writers have fixed it, as the pineal gland, the corpus callosum, the corpora striata, the centrum ovale, the medulla oblongata, &c.

SE'NSORY NERVES (*sentire*, to perceive). A term applied to those *nerves* which convey impressions to the neural axis, as distinguished from the *motory* nerves, which convey stimuli to the muscles, and to those *organs* which place us in certain relations to external matter, as the eyes, ears, nose, and tongue. The anterior roots of the spinal nerves are the *motory;* the posterior, the *sensory*.

SE'PAL. A term of uncertain origin, denoting each division of the *calyx* in plants. When these are distinct from one another, the calyx is called *polysepalous;* when they cohere by their margins, the calyx is termed *monosepalous*, or more correctly *gamosepalous*. According to the number of the sepals we may have a *di-*, *tri-*, *tetra-*, or *penta-sepalous* calyx, denoting respectively the presence of two, three, four, or five sepals.

SE'PIA. The Cuttle-fish; the name of a genus of Cephalopods, the "bone" of which, when ground into powder, constitutes *pounce*, and is sometimes used as a dentifrice. The pigment called *sepia* is obtained from the ink-bag of an Oriental species.

SE'PIRINE. A resinous alkaloid found, along with *bebirine*, in the bark of the Bebeeru-tree of British Guiana.

SE'PSIN (σήπω, to putrefy). A highly poisonous crystalline body prepared in the form of sulphate from putrefying yeast by Bergmann and Schmiedeberg; Bergmann regards it as a product actually secreted by bacteria.

SE'PTIC (σήπω, to putrefy). Relating to putrefaction; causing putrefaction; septic diseases are those which are due to putrefaction.

SEPTICÆ'MIA (σηπτικός, putrefying, from σήπω, to putrefy, αἷμα, blood). Contamination of the blood with micro-organisms which rapidly multiply in the system with the production of high fever; it differs from pyæmia by the absence of secondary abscesses.

SEPTIC INTOXICATION. See *Sapræmia*.

SEPTI'CIDAL (*septum*, a partition, *cædere*, to cut). That kind of dehiscence in which the septa of a compound fruit separate each into two laminæ. See *Loculicidal* and *Septifragal*.

SEPTI'FRAGAL (*septum*, a partition, *frangere*, to break). That kind of dehiscence in which the backs of the carpels separate from the septa, which adhere to the axis. See *Loculicidal* and *Septicidal*.

SE'PTUM (*sepes*, a hedge). Literally, an enclosure or fenced place.

1. *Septum auricularum.* The partition which separates the right from the left auricle of the heart.

2. *Septum ventriculorum.* The partition which separates the right from the left ventricle of the heart.

3. *Septum lucidum.* The internal thin and semi-transparent boundary of the lateral ventricle of the brain.

4. *Septum narium.* The cartilaginous partition of the nostrils.

5. *Septum transversum.* The diaphragm, which separates the thorax from the abdomen. The term is also applied to the *tentorium cerebelli*, which separates the cerebrum from the cerebellum.

6. *Septum crurale.* A thin layer of cellular tissue which closes the femoral ring, and retains the lymphatic gland in its position.

7. *Septum pectiniforme.* An incomplete partition, which divides the cavity of the corpus cavernosum into two lateral portions.

8. *Septum recto-vaginale.* A vascular lace-work, which connects the rectum with the vagina.

9. *Septum scroti.* A partition formed by the dartos, dividing the scrotum into two equal cavities, and separating the testes.

10. *Septum*, or *dissepiment*, in botany, denotes a partition found in a compound ovary, formed by the united sides of two cohering carpels. There are, consequently, as many septa as there are carpels.

SEQUE'LA (*sequi*, to follow). *Consequentia.* A morbid affection which *follows* another, as anasarca after scarlatina, &c.

SEQUE'STRUM (*sequestri*, to sever). The portion of dead bone which is detached in exfoliation, or separation of the superficial layer of bone, by necrosis.

The hybrid term *sequestrotomy* is used to denote the operation which has for its object the removal of a sequestrum.

SERALBU'MEN (*serum* and *albumen*). A name given to the albumen of the blood, to distinguish it from the albumen of the egg, or *ovalbumen.*

SERI'CIC ACID. *Myristic acid.* An acid obtained from the solid portion of the butter of nutmegs, the seeds of the Myristica moschata.

Sericine. A white crystalline fat, forming an ingredient of the butter of nutmegs, and composed of sericic acid and glycerine.

SE'RICUM (*Seres*, the Chinese). Silk. Hence, *sericum vesicans*, or taffeta vesicatoria, blistering silk. *Sericum dictum Anglicum* (French Codex), English court plaster.

SEROCYSTIC TUMOR. The same as *Adeno-sarcoma.*

SERO-PUS. The name given to pus when diluted with serum. See *Pus.*

SERO'SITY. 1. The watery fluid which remains after the albuminous coagulation of serum by heat of 160° Fahr. 2. The thin watery liquid forming the chief constituent of most animal fluids, as blood, milk, &c.

SERPENTA'RIÆ RADIX. Serpentary root; the dried rhizome of the *Aristolochia Serpentaria*, Serpentary, or Virginian Snakeroot, a plant of the southern parts of North America, said to have been used as a remedy for the bites of serpents.

SERPI'GO (*serpere*, to creep). Ringworm, or tetter. It is so called from its *creeping* over the surface of the skin, and in this

respect it corresponds with the Greek term *herpes*.

SE'RRA. Literally, a saw. A dentation, or tooth-like articulating process of certain bones, as those of the cranium.

1. *Serratus magnus*. A muscle of the lateral thoracic region, arising by fleshy serrations from the upper ribs, and inserted into the whole length of the scapula.

2. *Serratus posticus*. The name of two muscles of the back, the *superior* and the *inferior*, arising from some of the vertebræ, and inserted by serrations into several of the ribs.

SERRE-ARTÈRE. An instrument invented by Deschamps, for compressing the artery, and tightening the ligature, in the operation for aneurysm.

SERRE-FINE. A variety of suture employed when very accurate union of the lips of a wound is required, as in cuts of the face.

SERRE-NŒUD. An instrument used in applying and tightening ligatures, and consisting of a long, narrow, round piece of silver, terminating at one end in a little ring, or hole ; and at the other, in a kind of groove, or notch.

SE'RTULUM. A name applied by some continental botanists to the simple umbel, the term umbel being by them restricted to the compound form of this inflorescence. The application of a distinct name to this kind of inflorescence has been censured, although, upon the same grounds, the use of the terms raceme and corymb might be censured, these modes of inflorescence being merely modifications of the spike.

SERUM LACTIS. Whey ; the fluid part of milk obtained by separation of the curd and oil. It contains the saccharine principle.

SERUM OF THE BLOOD. The thin, yellowish fluid constituent of the blood, which separates from the red, semi-solid mass called clot or crassamentum, during coagulation. It must be distinguished from the *lympha* or *liquor sanguinis*, which is a clear, colourless fluid, and can be obtained from the free red globules before coagulation has taken place. See *Blood*.

1. *Serum of the chyle*. The thin fluid which separates from the coagulum of the chyle, after it has been removed from the thoracic duct. It is a solution of albumen, containing globules in suspension.

2. *Serum sanguinis exsiccatum*. A preparation consisting of ordinary blood-albumen in a powdered state.

3. *Serous cyst*. A simple cyst, containing serum or *colloid* matter.

SE'SAMOID (σησάμη, an Indian bean, εἶδος, likeness). The designation of small bones, resembling the *semen sesami*, found at the roots of the first joint of the thumb and of the great toe.

SESQUI- (contracted from *semisque*, and a-half). A prefix denoting the due quantity and a-half more. It is used when the elements of an oxide are as 1 to 1½, or as 2 to 3. The sulphides of the same substance are similarly designated.

1. *Sescuncia* (quasi sesqui-uncia). An ounce and a-half.

2. *Sescuplum* (quasi sesqui-plum, from *sesqui*, and *plica*, a fold). One and a half-fold ; thus *sescuplo-carburet*, one and a half-fold carburet.

3. *Sesqui-oxide*. An oxide which contains once and a-half as much oxygen as the protoxide, and is capable of combining with acids, to form salts.

4. *Sesqui-salt.* A salt which has three equivalents of one component and two of another.

SE'SSILE (*sessilis*, of or for sitting). That which is seated upon anything: a leaf is sessile on the stem when it has no petiole; an anther is sessile which has no filament; an ovule is sessile which has no funiculus or podosperm.

SETA. A bristle. The stalk which supports the theca or urn of Mosses. A short and stiff bristle of certain plants.

SETA EQUI'NA. The horse-hair-worm, or gordius. The Laplanders are subject to a disease, which they term *ullen* or *hotme*, supposed to arise from drinking the half-putrid water of stagnant marshes or ditches inhabited by this worm.

SETA'CEUM (*seta*, a bristle or horse-hair). A seton; a kind of issue, usually made with a flat needle, threaded with a skein of silk, and termed a seton-needle. Horse-hairs were first used to keep open the wound.

SE'VUM OVI'LLUM. *Adeps ovillus.* Mutton-suet; the fat from the neighbourhood of the kidneys of the sheep.

Sevum præparatum. Prepared suet, the internal fat of the abdomen of the *Ovis aries*, or sheep, purified by melting and straining.

SEWAGE FUNGUS. *Beggiatoa alba.* A remarkable organism occurring abundantly and universally in the effluent water from sewage works, and consisting of an immense quantity of colourless threads, with but little or no chlorophyll, full of granular protoplasm, and containing a number of bright strongly-refracting granular particles.

SEWAGE-TEST. Heisch's *test for sewage* in ordinary water consists in adding a few grains of pure sugar to the water, and exposing it freely to light for some hours, when the liquid will become turbid from the formation of a well-marked fungus, if sewage to the smallest amount be present.

SEX'UAL SELECTION. The name of a supposed process of evolution, propounded by Mr. Darwin as supplementary to his hypothesis of "Natural Selection," and founded upon sexual preferences. See *Darwinian Hypothesis.*

SEX'UAL SYSTEM. The system of classifying plants, invented by Linnæus, and founded upon the number and peculiarities of the sexual organs. See *Linnæan System.*

SHAMPOOING (Hind. *tshampua*, to squeeze or press). The employment of the vapour-bath, accompanied by a process of friction, kneading, and extension of the muscles, tendons, and ligaments. The Egyptians call it *massing.*

SHARPEY, FIBRES OF. Perforating fibres which run perpendicular to and bind together the concentric lamellæ of bone.

SHEL-LAC. The name applied to the resin lac after it has been melted and strained from impurities.

SHINGLES. This is probably a corruption of the Latin term *cingulum*, a girdle, so called from the situation which it occupies on the trunk of the body. It is the *Herpes zoster* of Bateman. See *Zoster.*

"SHOCK." A vague term employed to include every grave or fatal source of depression occurring during or after serious surgical operations, injuries, and mental emotion. Anæmia and nervous influence have been severally adduced to explain the phenomena

of "shock." Perhaps it is safer to avow ignorance than to mask it by the use of a vague term, and "shock" and "idiosyncrasy" may continue to hold their places in medical terminology until there shall be a clear understanding of the relation between cause and effect.

SHORT-SIGHTEDNESS. An imperfection of the eye caused by too great convexity of the *crystalline lens*, or too long an antero-posterior diameter of the eye-ball, so that images of objects do not come to a distinct focus on the retina, but a little in front of it. This may in some instances be remedied by correcting the excess of curvature of the *crystalline lens* by placing in front of the eye a slightly concave lens.

SHRAPNELL'S MEMBRANE. A flaccid portion of the upper and anterior part of the membrana tympani in the region of the notch of Rivini.

SI'ALOGOGUES (*σίαλον*, saliva, *ἄγω*, to expel). Substances which increase the discharge of saliva.

1. *Local sialogogues.* Substances applied to the mouth. When used in a soft or solid state, they are called *masticatories*, as tobacco, &c.

2. *Specific* or *remote sialogogues.* Substances which produce salivation or ptyalism by *internal* use, as mercurial preparations.

SIBBENS. A local designation of frambœsia, derived either from *siwin*, Celtic for raspberry, or *sivvens*, wild rash. See *Frambœsia.*

SIBERIAN PLAGUE. A most virulent and fatal form of anthrax, prevalent in Russia. See *Anthrax* and *Woolsorter's Disease.*

SI'BILANT (*sibilare*, to hiss). A term applied to a whistling or hissing sound, as a râle. See *Auscultation.*

SICK-GIDDINESS. Seizures compared by Marshall Hall to "the effects of a swing on the susceptible medulla oblongata," and regarded by him as intimately related both to sick-headache and to epilepsy.

SIDERA'TIO (*sidus*, a star). A name formerly given to erysipelas of the face or scalp, from an idea of its being produced by the influence of the planets. See *Astrobolismus.* Also a sudden stroke as of apoplexy.

SIDERIS'MUS (*σίδηρος*, iron). A name given by believers in animal magnetism to the effects produced by bringing metals and other inorganic bodies into magnetic connection with the human body. Hence we hear of *sideric* bodies and *sideric* power. The former are inorganic bodies, in contradistinction to the animated bodies which produce somnambulism.

SIDER'OSIS (*σίδηρος*, iron). The term applied by Quincke to the pigmented condition of lymphatic glands, lungs, liver, and kidneys, and so named because the pigment granules contain iron.

SI'DERUM. The name given by Bergmann to phosphuret of iron, which he considered to be a new metal.

SIGAULTIAN OPERATION. The division of the *symphysis pubis*, in cases of difficult labour, first practised by the French surgeon Sigault.

SIGHING and SNIFFING. The former is a deep and prolonged inspiration. The latter is a more rapid inspiratory movement, in which the mouth is kept closed, and the air caused to pass through the nose.

SI'GMOID (the Greek letter Σ, *sigma*, and *εἶδος*, likeness). Re-

sembling the letter Σ, as applied to a *flexure of the colon*, where it forms a double curve in the iliac region; and to the *semicircular valves*, which guard the orifice of the pulmonary artery, and of the aorta. By Galen, the term is used as synonymous with *ancyroid*, and signifies the *coracoid process* of the scapula.

SIGMOIDO'STOMY (*sigmoid*, στόμα, the mouth). The name suggested by Mr. Reeves for the operation of colotomy when performed from the front in the left iliac region, *i.e.*, *iliac colotomy*, as opposed to *lumbar colotomy*.

SIGN'ATU'RA. *Signature.* That part of a prescription which declares the dose, method, and time of administration; the proper vehicle, regimen, &c. It is sometimes preceded by the letter *S*, the word *signetur*, or the abbreviation *sig.*, that is, "let it be entitled."

SIGNS OF DISEASE. The term *sign* is often employed as synonymous with *symptom*. The former is, however, restricted to a particular disease, while the latter may characterize two or more diseases. *Signs* are thus, in fact, pathognomonic or diagnostic *symptoms*. The symptom is a character, the sign is a characteristic. Cough is a *symptom* of pulmonary consumption; the presence of a certain kind of sputa is a *sign* of that disease. A symptom *may be* generic, a sign *is* specific. See *Symptom*.

Sign, physical. A sign which is an object of sense, as redness of inflammation. A *physical sign* is, therefore, synonymous with an *objective symptom*.

SILEX. Flint; an oxide of silicon, forming the basis of chalcedony, cornelian, jasper, &c. The old name for silica.

SILI'CEOUS WATERS. Mineral waters containing a large proportion of *silica*, which is associated with soda in the form of silicate, sulphate of soda, and chloride of sodium.

SI'LICON or SILI'CIUM (*silex*, flint). An elementary substance, always found in combination with oxygen, as *silica* or silicic acid, either alone or united with various metallic oxides, with which it forms *silicates*. Meerschaum is a sesqui-silicate.

Silica or *silicic acid*. Oxide of silicon, constituting almost the whole of *silex* or flint; occurring, in its purest natural variety, as *rock-crystal;* and, coloured, as amethyst, cornelian, &c.

SILIQUA. A fruit consisting of two carpels cohering together, the placentæ of which are parietal, and separate from the valves, presenting a kind of frame called a *replum*, and connected by a membranous expansion, as in Stock. It differs from the legume in having the seeds attached to *both* sutures. See *Legumen*.

Silicula. A designation of the *siliqua*, when it is very short, or broader than it is long, as in Candytuft. The term is a diminutive of siliqua. The Linnæan class *Tetradynamia* is divided into two *orders*, distinguished according to the form of their fruit, viz., *Siliquosa* and *Siliculosa*.

SI'LPHIUM. *Laser Cyrenaicum; succus Cyrenaicus.* A precious drug, called *laser* or *asa dulcis*, produced by a plant now identified with the *Thaspia garganica*, an umbelliferous African plant. The drug has long been exhausted.

SILVER. A brilliantly white metal occurring native in mines, and in combination with other metals. See *Argentum*.

1. *Horn-silver.* Chloride of silver; a compound resembling horn, and which, like that substance, may be cut with a knife. A variety of this ore is termed *buttermilk silver* or earthy corneous silver.

2. *Fulminating silver.* An explosive substance, formed of oxide of silver combined with ammonia.

SILVESTER METHOD. The following are Dr. Henry Silvester's Rules for restoring Suspended Animation:—

Rule I. *To adjust the patient's position.*—Place the patient on his back, with the shoulders raised and supported on a folded article of dress, and secure the feet.

Rule II. *To maintain a free Entrance of Air into the Windpipe.*—Wipe the mouth and nostrils. Draw forward the patient's tongue, and keep it projecting beyond the lips. (*If the lower jaw be gently raised, the teeth may be made to hold the tongue in the required position. Should it be found necessary, the tongue may be retained in that position by passing a handkerchief under the chin and fastening it over the head.*)

Rule III. *To imitate the Movements of Deep Respiration.*—Raise the patient's arms upwards, by the sides of his head, and then keep them stretched steadily but gently upwards and forwards for two seconds. (This action enlarges the capacity of the chest, by drawing up the ribs, and induces an *inspiration.*) Next, turn down the patient's arms, and press them gently and firmly against the sides of the chest. (This action diminishes the cavity of the thorax, by pressing down the ribs, and produces a forcible *expiration.*) Repeat these measures alternately, deliberately, and perseveringly, fifteen times in a minute.

Rule IV. *To induce Circulation and Warmth, and to excite Inspiration.*—Rub the limbs from the extremities towards the heart. Replace wet clothing by warm and dry covering. Occasionally dash cold water in the patient's face. These measures are perfectly compatible with the systematic performance of the imitation of the movements of respiration. A similar remark applies to the use of the warm-water bath, or hot-air bath, if required. See *Marshall Hall Method.*

SIMARU'BA AMA'RA. Bitter Simaruba, or Mountain Damson, the root of which yields the *simaruba-bark* of the shops. From its use in dysentery, the Germans have termed it *dysentery-bark.*

SI'MILOR (*similis*, like, *aurum*, gold). An alloy of zinc and copper resembling gold.

SINA'PIS. Mustard; the seeds of *Sinapis nigra* and *Sinapis alba*, or the Black and the White Mustard, cruciferous plants common in Europe; the seeds, when reduced to powder, form the well-known condiment *mustard.*

Sinapism. An external stimulant, formed of the farina of mustard-seeds, made into a paste with crumbs of bread and vinegar.

SI'NCIPUT (*semi-caput*, ἡμικεφάλιον, half a head). The forepart of the head, from the forehead to the coronal suture. The back part is called *occiput.*

SINEW. A ligament which joins two bones; a tendon which unites a muscle to a bone.

SINGLE-FLUID SERIES. A term applied by Dr. Williams to the molluscan series, as explanatory of his views of two distinct nutrient fluids. See *Double-Fluid Series.*

SINGLES. *Single Epsom Salts.* A term applied to the crystalline sulphate of magnesia, as obtained from a concentrated solution of bittern. See *Doubles.*

SI'NGULIS DIE'BUS. Every or each day, denoting a time finite and determinate. But *in dies singulos* means daily, or from day to day, denoting a progression of time. Quack medicines are advertised *in dies singulos*, and are swallowed by the public *singulis diebus.*

SINGU'LTUS. This term properly signifies *sobbing*, or speech interrupted by *sobs.* It has been applied to the "rattling" heard in the throat of dying persons. See *Hiccup.*

SI'NNAMINE. A new base, formed by acting on *theiosinnamine* by dry oxide of lead or of mercury, by which the theiosinnamine loses all its sulphur.

SINUS. A gulf. Hence it denotes a cavity or a cell within the substance of a bone, as of the forehead ; also a large venous canal, as those of the dura mater ; also, a small elongated cavity wherein pus is collected, an elongated abscess with a small orifice.

1. *Sinus ampullaceus.* A dilatation of the cavity occurring near one extremity of each of the semicircular canals of the ear.

2. *Sinus lactiferus.* A dilatation of the ductus lactiferus into an elongated sac or ampulla.

3. *Sinus maximus aortæ.* The large dilation of the first part of the arch of the aorta.

4. *Sinus pocularis.* A cup-like pouch of mucous membrane, situated at the commencement of the caput gallinaginis.

5. *Sinus terminalis.* A circular venous canal, which surrounds the area vasculosa in the chick.

6. *Sinus urogenitalis.* A sinus existing in the embryo of the mammalia and of man. It is a cavity or canal, opening externally, in which the excretory ducts of the Wolffian bodies, the ureters, and the efferent parts of the generative apparatus terminate internally. This canal is also prolonged into the urachus, and is subsequently divided into a *pars urinaria* and a *pars genitalis.*

7. *Sinus venosus.* The two-horned sac in the embryo which directly communicates with the auricle of the heart and receives the umbilical and vitelline veins and the ducts of Cuvier.

8. *Sinus aortici. Sinuses of Valsalva.* The fossæ situated between the semilunar valves and the cylinder of the aorta.

9. *Sinuses, pulmonary.* Three pouches situated between the semilunar valves and the cylinder of the pulmonary artery.

10. *Sinuses of Morgagni.* The numerous small foramina which open upon the surface of the mucous lining of the urethra.

11. *Sinuses of the dura mater.* Certain channels which traverse the dura mater in various points, for the reception of the venous blood.

SIPHON (*σίφων*, a reed). A bent tube, the limbs being of unequal length ; it is used for transferring liquids from one vessel to another.

SIRIA'SIS (*σιρός*, a cavity). An affection described by Paulus as an inflammation about the cerebrum, in which the brain is said oftentimes to mortify within three days ; it is so named from the bones about the fontanelle, or sometimes the membrane only, being depressed or drawn in. The term is also derived from Σείριος,

the dog-star, as implying a sunstroke.

SIRO'NES, SYR'ONES, CIRONES. Terms employed as synonyms of acari, particularly of the *acari scabiei*.

-SIS and -MA. Two important Greek terminations of words. See *Preface*, par. 2.

SISTE'NTIA (*sistere*, to check). *Reprimentia*. Remedies for fluxes, as cerebro-spinals, astringents, and acrid stimulants.

SITIO'LOGY (σίτιον, food, λόγος, a description). A treatise on food.

SITIOPHO'BIA (σίτιον, food, φόβος, fear). *Sitophobia*. A form of mania in which all nourishment is persistently refused.

SIXTH SENSE. A term applied to *muscular sensation*, arising from the sensitive department of the fifth pair, and the compound spinal nerves.

The *Seventh*, or *Visceral sense*, is a term applied to the *instinctive* sensations arising from the ganglionic department of the nervous system.

SIZE. The *buffy coat* which appears on the surface of coagulated blood drawn in inflammation. The surface of the coagulum is frequently contracted, puckered up at its edges, and concave in the centre: the blood is in such cases said to be *cupped*.

SIZE. A term in phrenology, indicative of the faculty for measuring the *size* of bodies, as distinguished from their *form*, which is appreciated by Configuration. Its organ is placed by phrenologists at the inner corner of the arch of the eyebrow.

SKE'LETON (σκελετόν, *sc.* σῶμα, a dried body or *mummy*). This term now denotes the entire framework of the *bones* of a body, denuded of flesh. But it had, originally, a meaning more in accordance with its etymology. In Holland's works, *scelet* is defined—"the dead body of a man artificially dried or tanned for to be kept or seen a long time"—in fact, a *dried* mummy.

1. *Natural* and *artificial skeleton*. In the former the bones are connected by their own ligaments; in the latter, by wires or plates of silver, iron, &c.

2. *Terms of recent introduction*. The following is a primary classification of the parts of the osseous system, according to their prevalent position. The superficial or skin-bones constitute the system of the *dermo-skeleton* (δέρμα, skin); the deep-seated bones, in relation to the nervous axis and locomotion, form the *neuro-skeleton* (νεῦρον, a nerve); the bones connected with the sense-organs and viscera form the *splanchno-skeleton* (σπλάγχνον, a viscus); and those developed in tendons, ligaments, and aponeuroses, the *scelero-skeleton* (σκληρός, hard). The neuro-skeleton constitutes the main part of the skeleton in vertebrate animals.

SKIA'SCOPY (σκιά, shadow, σκοπεώ, to look at). A classical term for *retinoscopy*, q.v.

SKIN. The external integument of the body, composed of an internal layer, or *derma*, and an external layer, *epidermis*. The former is also termed *cutis*, the latter *cuticula*. See the *four terms*.

SKIN-BOUND DISEASE. A peculiar affection of infancy, originating in chronic inflammation of the cellular membrane. The whole surface of the body is swelled and hard, and the skin is cold and tight-bound.

SKIN-GRAFTING. The process of transplanting a portion of epidermis or epithelium from one

animal to another, for the promotion of cicatrix.

SKULL. The upper expanded portion of the vertebral column, consisting of the cranium and the face.

SLEEPLESSNESS. The Latin terms used to denote absence of sleep are *insomnia* and *pervigilium*, but the former seems to imply involuntary, the latter voluntary, sleeplessness. *Insomnium* is also sleeplessness. Pliny speaks of *insomnia vigiliasque*. Curiously enough, *in-somnium* is a dream.

SLING. A hanging bandage worn round the neck for supporting a wounded arm or hand.

SLOUGH. A thin, foul, or mortified substance in a moist state, which frequently appears on the surfaces of parts in the states of suppuration and ulceration; the dead tissue which has been separated from the surrounding healthy parts by the processes of inflammation. See *Mortification*.

SMALL-POX. A term derived from *poc*, Saxon, a bag or pouch; the epithet *small* was added in the fifteenth century, on the introduction of the *great* pox or syphilis. *Inoculated small-pox* denotes the disease occasioned by the introduction of variolous matter into the system by the skin. See *Variola*.

SMALT, or SCHMALZ (*schmelzen*, German, to melt). A blue pigment prepared by melting together cobalt ores, potash and silica, so as to form a glass of the composition of double silicate of potassium and cobalt.

SME'GMA PREPU'TII (σμῆγμα, soap). The name of the odorous humour secreted by the glandulæ odoriferæ, from its tendency to solidity, like *soap*.

Smegma embryonum. See *Vernix caseosa*.

SMI'LAX A'SPERA. The plant generally supposed to produce Indian sarsaparilla, and hence Mr. Garden named a new principle he found in it *smilasperic acid*.

Smilacin. A principle procured from sarsaparilla, and variously designated as *pariglin*, *salseparin*, and *parallinic acid*.

SMUT and RUST. Two diseases of plants, consisting of the conversion of the seed or other part of the vegetable tissue into a granular substance, of a brown, black, red, or yellow colour.

SNAKE-ROOT. *Radix serpentaria*. The root of the *Aristolochia serpentaria*, or Virginian Snake-root, formerly termed alexipharmic, on account of its fancied power of curing the bite of the rattle-snake, &c.

SNEEZING. A convulsive action of the muscles of the chest, from irritation of the Schneiderian membrane, forcing the air through the nostrils, with noisy expiration.

SNOW-BLINDNESS. A functional disturbance of the retina, together with congestion of the conjunctiva and photophobia, caused by the reflection of light from the snow; it is peculiar to the Esquimaux and others, who wear a kind of goggles, called *snow-eyes*, made of extremely light wood, like spectacles.

SNUFFLES. The peculiar noise produced during respiration by infants the subjects of chronic coryza; its existence is most frequently due to congenital syphilis.

SOAP. A substance produced by the action of alkalies on fixed oils and fats (see *Sapo*). Among continental pharmaceutists, many cerates and mixtures of metallic salts, with common soap, are termed *soaps*,

but they are more correctly called plasters.

SOAP-CURE. The process of wrapping a patient for six days at a time in blankets, and rubbing him twice daily with soft soap.

SOAP-TEST. A solution of white curd-soap in proof-spirit, employed in ascertaining the amount of the hardness of waters.

SO'BOLES (Lat., a shoot or young branch). A creeping, underground stem, which emits roots from its under surface, and leaves from its upper, thus resembling a rhizome, but much more slender and subterranean, as in couch-grass.

SO'CIA PARO'TIDIS. The name of a second portion of the parotid gland, which is frequently developed from the duct, while on the masseter muscle.

SOCIOLOGY. A hybrid term denoting the science of living beings in the aggregate, "of the actions of collective masses of mankind, and the various phenomena which constitute social life."—*Mill.* See *Biology.*

SODA. An alkali procured from the ashes of marine plants; formerly called the *mineral alkali*, from its being found native, under the name of *natron*, in mineral seams or crusts. It is the protoxide of sodium. Good says that "the word *Soda* is derived from the German *das Sod* or *Sodt—foam* or *scum* boiling up to the surface."

Soda caustica. Caustic soda; hydrate of soda, with some impurities; an old name for solution of soda, derived from its property of corroding the skin and textile fabrics. When combined with carbonic acid, to form *carbonate of soda*, it loses this property, and becomes what the older chemists called a *mild alkali.*

SODA-ASH. The residue obtained by treating black-ash or ball-soda with cold water, and evaporating to dryness.

SODA-LIME. The commercial name of a mixture of hydrate of lime and hydrate of soda.

SODAMMO'NIUM. A compound prepared by condensing dry gaseous ammonia by pressure and cold on sodium.

SODA-WATER. A beverage formed by a solution of the carbonate of soda in water, which is afterwards impregnated with more carbonic acid than is sufficient for saturation. The *bottled soda-water* of the shops is merely carbonic acid gas-water.

SODAIC POWDERS. These consist of two powders: that in the *blue* paper consists of half a drachm of bi-carbonate of soda; that in the *white*, of twenty-five grains of tartaric acid; these powders require half a pint of water. The solution is not similar to "Soda-Water," in which the soda is in combination only with carbonic acid; for the solution of Sodaic Powders is that of a neutral salt, with a portion of fixed air diffused through it.

SODIUM. *Natrium.* A soft metal, constituting the basis of soda; it exists in the soda-salts, but never uncombined. When in the state of an oxide, it is termed the mineral alkali, to distinguish it from potash, or the vegetable alkali. [The term *sodium* is derived from soda or sod-ash, the latter probably having allusion to the practice of burning the *sods* or turf of plants growing near the sea, in order to obtain their *ash*, which is a crude carbonate of soda, known as *barilla.*] See *Natrium.*

Sodii chloridum. Chloride of sodium, also called muriate or

hydro-chlorate of soda, culinary salt, and common salt.

SOFT PALATE. *Velum pendulum palati.* A soft movable curtain, appended to the extremity of the vault of the palate, and separating the mouth from the pharynx.

SOFTENING. *Ramollissement.* A term employed to denote a diminution of the natural and healthy consistence of organs.

SOFTENING OF THE BRAIN. *Mollities cerebri.* A chronic disease of the brain, characterized by great softness, the brain substance being readily washed away by a stream of water directed on to the cut surface. *White softening* is probably due to the obstruction, gradual in onset, to the flow of blood through the arteries supplying the diseased area. *Red softening* may be either embolic or inflammatory in origin.

SOL. The Sun ; the name given to gold by the former chemists. See *Luna.*

SOLA'NUM DULCAMA'RA. Woody Nightshade, or Bitter-sweet, an indigenous plant. The epithet *woody* serves to distinguish it from the *deadly* nightshade or Atropa belladonna ; and the term *bitter-sweet* relates to its taste, which is at first bitter and slightly acrid, and then sweet.

1. *Solanum nigrum.* Black Nightshade ; an indigenous plant, the extract of which possesses nearly the same power as lettuce-opium.

2. *Solanum tuberosum.* The Potato-plant, well known for its large subterranean tubers, called potatoes.

3. *Solanoid* (εἶδος, likeness). Potato-like ; a designation of a species of cancer, from its tuberous character.

4. *Solanin.* A vegetable alkali procured from several species of solanum, and from the first shoots of growing potatoes.

SOLAR PHOSPHORUS. A substance which, after exposure to light, exhibits phosphorescent properties, as Canton's phosphorus.

SOLAR PLEXUS. An assemblage of ganglia, which are distributed to all the divisions of the aorta.

SOLDERS. Simple or mixed metals, by which metallic bodies are firmly united with one another. *Hard solders* are formed of zinc and copper, or silver and copper ; *soft solders* consist of lead and tin, and frequently of bismuth.

SOLEUS (*solea,* a sole). A muscle of the leg, shaped like the sole-fish. It arises from the head of the fibula, &c., and is inserted into the os calcis ; it has also been named *gastrocnemius internus.* It extends the foot.

SOLID DEPOSIT (in Electro-plating). That department of electro-plating in which the whole substance of the manufactured article is produced by deposition from the liquid in the tank. See *Surface-deposit.*

SOLIDIFICATION. This term is applied to the process by which certain bodies assume the *solid* form from the mere reduction of temperature. See *Congelation.*

SOLIDS. Bodies, the cohesion of whose particles is so strong, that they are movable only as a combined mass. Compare *Fluidity.*

SOLITARY FOLLICLES. *Glandulæ solitariæ.* Follicles found in small numbers in the intestines, resembling in structure the separate elements of the agminate glands, commonly called "Peyer's Patches."

SOLIUM (from the root *sal,* or *sed,* in solio and sedeo). A high seat, or throne ; in Celsus, a bathing-tub. Pliny has *solium balnearum.*

SOLOMON'S SEAL. The *Polygonatum convallaria ;* a liliaceous plant, the fresh rhizome of which is a popular application to a bruised eye, &c.

SO'LUBLE TARTAR. *Potassæ tartras.* The neutral or bibasic tartrate of potash. *Soluble cream of tartar* is the boro-tartrate of potash.

SOLUTION (*solvere*, to dissolve). The act of dissolving a solid or aëriform body in a liquid, a purely physical process, not necessarily attended by chemical change. The liquid which effects the solution is usually termed the *solvent*, but sometimes the *menstruum*. The substance dissolved is called the *solvend*. See *Saturation*.

1. *Solution, chemical.* A solution in which both the constituents of the compound exhibit a change in their properties, and are combined in an entirely new substance formed by their union, which substance, on the completion of the process, generally assumes a solid form, that is, it becomes crystallized.

2. *Solution, mechanical.* This is the mere union of a solid with a liquid, in such a manner that its aggregate form is changed without any alteration being effected in the chemical properties of either the solid or its solvent.

3. *Solution, dry.* In the preceding articles, one at least of the bodies, the solvent, must be a liquid, and the results are accordingly called *moist* solutions ; in the present case, both substances are solid, and liquefaction must be brought about by means of heat before any combination will take place, "*corpora non agunt nisi fluida.*" *Bronze*, for instance, is such a solution of copper and tin.

SOLUTION (in surgery — *solvere*, to dissolve). The operation for causing *absorption*, in cases of soft cataract, by the insertion of needles through the cornea, behind the iris, &c. *Solutio lentis* is an operation on the eyeball consisting of solution of the lens.

SO'MATIC (σῶμα, σώματος, a body). Belonging to the body. *Somatic death* is death of the body as a whole, while certain portions or tissues retain their vitality for a short time afterwards.

SO'MATOLOGY (σῶμα, σώματος, a body, λόγος, an account). The doctrine or description of the general properties of animal bodies.

Somatotomy (τόμη, section). The dissection of animal bodies, another word for anatomy.

SO'MATOPLEURE (σῶμα, a body, πλευρά, the side). The upper or external of the two layers into which the blastoderm splits ; it contains the epiblast and a portion of the underlying mesoblast. See *Splanchnopleure.*

SO'MITE (σῶμα, a body). A segment in the bodies of Annulosa.

SO'MITE, MESOBLASTIC. See *Protovertebræ.*

SOMNA'MBULISM (*somnus*, sleep, *ambulare*, to walk). Sleep-walking ; sometimes called *noctambulism*, or night-walking. The term is applied, in a wider sense, to all the phenomena which take place when a person, apparently insensible to external objects, acts as if he were in a state of consciousness. These phenomena have been arranged by M. Bertrand into four classes, viz.:—

1. *Essential* or *Proper Somnambulism*, arising from some particular disposition of the nervous system in persons who in other respects enjoy perfect health, and intimately connected with sleep and dreaming. "A somnambulator," says Pritchard, "is nothing

but a dreamer who is able to act his dreams."

2. *Symptomatic* or *Morbid Somnambulism*, occurring in the course of certain diseases, and generally presenting itself as one of the phenomena attending catalepsy.

3. *Artificial Somnambulism*, occasioned by the proceedings employed in animal magnetism or Mesmerism.

4. *Ecstatic Somnambulism*, arising from a high exaltation of mind, and specially observed in cases of *devotional* ecstasis, sometimes appearing in the form of an epidemic. See *Clairvoyance.*

SOMNI'FERA (*somnus*, sleep, *ferre*, to bring). *Somnifica.* Agents which cause sleep, usually called *hypnotics* and *soporifics.*

SONDE A DARD (*dard*, French, a dart or javelin). A kind of catheter, furnished with a stilette with a cutting point.

SOOT-WART. A vascular wart, usually the first symptom of *Cancer scroti*, or chimney-sweeper's cancer.

SOPHISTICATION. A term denoting, in pharmacy, the adulterating of any medicine by foreign admixture.

SOPHO'RIA. An alkaloid and exceedingly active paralyzing poison, obtained from the seeds of *Sophora speciosa.—Ph. Journal.*

SOPHOR. Profound sleep, like that of a person intoxicated or fatigued. *Soporifics*, or hypnotics, are substances which induce sopor.

SORBIC ACID. *Malic acid.* An acid obtained from the berries of the *Sorbus*, or *Pyrus aucuparia*, or Mountain Ash.

Sorbin. A variety of sugar contained in the berries of the *Sorbus aucuparia*, or Mountain Ash. It is transformed by heat into a deep red matter, called *sorbinic acid.*

SORBI'TIO; SORBITIUM (*sorbere*, to suck in). The former term denotes the act of sucking in; the latter, a drink or draught—the liquid sucked in. Celsus has *sorbitio oryzæ*, a rice-potion. See *Potio.*

SORDES (*sordere*, to be dirty). The Latin term for *dirt* or *filth*, and hence applied to the viscid matter discharged from ulcers, the black deposit on the teeth, &c. *Sordium coitus* is an accumulation of wax in the foramen of the ear.

SORE, BAY. A disease considered by Dr. Mosely as true cancer, commencing with an ulcer. It is endemic at the Bay of Honduras.

SORO'SIS (σωρός, a heap). A collective fruit consisting of a succulent spike or raceme, having all its ovaria and floral envelopes cohering into a single mass, as the pine-apple, the mulberry, the bread-fruit, &c. Such a fruit is called *antho-carpous.*

SORUS (σωρός, a heap). The botanical term for each sporangium, or cluster of sporuliferous thecæ developed on the under surface of the fronds of Ferns. See *Spore.*

SOTERIO'LOGY (σωτήριος, saving, delivering, λογος, a word). The study or science which deals with the prevention of disease; hygiene.

SOUFFLE. Fr. A soft blowing sound. See *Auscultation.*

SOUND. A solid iron rod, of the size of a medium catheter, employed for *sounding*, or ascertaining the presence of a calculus in the urinary bladder.

SOUTHEY'S TUBES. Silver capillary tubes which may be inserted into œdematous limbs for the purpose of draining the serous exudation within the meshes of the subcutaneous tissues.

SOZIODOL. A new antiseptic, formed by the union of iodine with paraphenol sulphonic acid ; it possesses the advantages of iodoform without its unpleasant odour.

SPA-WATER. An acidulous chalybeate, containing more iron and carbonic acid than any other mineral spring. The name is derived from that of *Spa*, a town of Liége.

SPADIX (σπάδιξ, a palm-branch). A form of inflorescence, in which the flowers are arranged close together upon a succulent axis, which is enveloped in a sheath, or *spathe*, as in Arum.

Spadicose. A term applied to the organs of reproduction in plants when arranged upon a spadix.

SPANÆ'MIA (σμάνιος, poor, αἷμα, blood). *Cachæmia.* Poverty of blood ; a term applied by Simon to that condition of the blood in which the amount of its solid constituents is diminished,—to a diminution, in fact, in the quantity of red corpuscles.

Spanæmics. Agents which, by long-continued use, impoverish the blood. These are also called *antiplastic alteratives.*

SPA'NISH CHALK. *French chalk.* A variety of steatite or silicate of magnesia obtained from Arragon in Spain.

SPANISH FLY. The blister-beetle, originally, perhaps, found in Italy and Spain. See *Cantharis.*

SPANISH WHITE. *White bismuth.* Nitrate of bismuth : also called pearl-white, magistery of bismuth, &c.

SPARGANO'SIS (σπαργάω, to tumefy). A term applied by Dioscorides to puerperal tumid-leg. See *Phlegmasia dolens.*

SPARGO'SIS and SPARGANO'SIS (σπάργωσις, σπαργάνωσις). These are two Greek terms of similar meaning, suggestive of *swelling*, especially of the breasts, but proposed as designations of *Elephantiasis Arabum*, Bucnemia tropica, or Barbadoes-leg, this affection not being limited to the leg. The proposed terms have obviously no specific relation to the disease.

SPA'RTEIN. An oily, viscid base, constituting the narcotic principle of the *Spartium Scoparium* or Common Broom. *Sulphate of spartein* is a cardiac tonic regulating the contractions and slowing the pulse. See *Scoparin.*

SPASM (σπασμός, from σπάω, to draw). Cramp ; irregular contraction of the muscles of organic life, or those of involuntary motion. See *Convulsion* and *Hyper-cinesis.*

1. *Constrictive spasm* is attended with contraction, rigidity, or both, as wry-neck, lock-jaw, tetanus, &c.

2. *Clonic spasm* is the violent agitation of one or more muscles, in sudden and irregular snatches, as hiccough, sneezing, &c. In clonic spasm the contractions alternate rapidly with relaxations.

3. *Mimic spasm* is spasm of the facial muscles, so called from the expression such spasm produces. French *Convulsive tic.*

4. *Synclonic spasm* is the tremulous, simultaneous, and chronic agitation of various muscles, as St. Vitus's dance, shaking palsy, &c.

5. *Tonic spasm* is the contraction of a muscle which is rigid and tense, the contraction being permanent, not quickly alternating with relaxation, as in tetanus. In this respect it differs from *clonic spasm.*

SPA'SMATODE, and SPASMO'DIC. By these terms Marshall Hall pointed out the difference between the *disposition* to, and the actual *condition* of spasmodic

action, or that of *excitability* and that of *excitement*. The former may subside; the latter destroys. See *-Ode* and *-Ic*.

SPASMO'LOGY (σπασμός, a spasm, λόγος, a description). A treatise on spasms or convulsions.

SPASMO-PARALYSIS. The name given by Marshall Hall to that form of paralysis which originates in, or is connected with, spasmodic or convulsive affection.

SPASMUS CY'NICUS. The Sardonic grin. If one side of the face only be affected, the affection is denominated *tortura oris*. See *Risus Sardonicus*.

SPASMUS NUTANS. Nodding spasm. Salaam convulsions. An affection of early infancy associated and probably due to the irritation of dentition. It consists of a nodding movement of the head, together with rotation from side to side, and frequently nystagmus; the movements cease during sleep.

SPA'STICA (σπαστικός, stretching, from σπάω, to draw). Agents which increase the irritability of the muscles and induce spasm or convulsion.

SPASTIC PARALYSIS. *Spastic paraplegia*. Paralysis with rigidity of the limbs, generally the result of a degeneration of the nerve fibres in the lateral tracts of the spinal cord.

SPATHE (σπάθη, the sheath of a flower, especially of the palm family). A large bract, which envelopes the spadix of the Arum and the inflorescence of Palms. Hence the term *spathaceous*, applied to the organs of reproduction which are enclosed within a spathe.

SPA'TULA (Lat. a small, flat instrument). An instrument for spreading salves or ointments. See *Scapula*.

Spatulate. Like a spatula or spoon; oblong, with the lower end much contracted, as the leaf of daisy.

SPAWN. A term applied in botany to the mycelium (μύκης, a mushroom) or filamentous body forming the matrix from which fungi are produced.

SPE'CIALTY. A particular branch of study or practice for which some individual is distinguished, or to which he has paid *special* attention.

SPECIES. An assemblage of individuals which resemble one another in their essential characters, are able, directly or indirectly, to produce fertile individuals, and which do not, so far as human observation goes, give rise to individuals which vary from the general type more than within certain definite limits.

"SPECIES, ORIGIN OF, &c." In this celebrated work Charles R. Darwin pointed out that nature in successive generations gives varieties; that these varieties in the struggle for existence have unequal fortune; that those most adapted to the circumstances of time and place prosper, and give origin to descendants, which run the same risks, but which, under the principle of "natural selection," acquire more and more the character of superiority; and that thus in this struggle, while the weakest "go to the wall," there is a "survival of the fittest."

SPECI'FIC. An infallible (?) remedy for a particular disease, as mercury for syphilis, sulphur for scabies, &c.

SPECIFIC COERCIVE POWER. A particular name given to the resistance which steel always offers in a greater or less degree to the development of magnetism and its subsequent destruction.

SPECIFIC DISEASES. Diseases which are supposed to have each its distinct cause or active principle, termed "contagium." The term "specific" is generally employed as synonymous with "zymotic," the latter term having lost its etymological meaning of fermentative.

SPECI'FIC HEAT. A term applied to the quantity of caloric which a substance of any kind absorbs, or which it gives out, when it undergoes a change of temperature; being determined, in a substance of any kind, with relation to the quantity which a substance of another kind, as water, absorbs or gives out in undergoing a like change of temperature. This designation has nearly replaced the less proper one of *capacity of heat*, which was given by Dr. Black, who first remarked that, in order to bring different substances to equal temperatures, different quantities of heat must be applied. See *Gravity, Specific.*

SPECTACLES, CONSERVATIVE. These are spectacles made of light blue glass. But Dr. Tanner says they *do harm*, the retina being benefited by the stimulus of white light. It would be as wise, he adds, to employ "conservative" crutches in order to spare the muscles.

SPECTRA, AUDITORY. Subjective sensation of musical sounds, without external cause, during the wakeful state. Dr. Huxley says, "In reading books written by persons with whom I am acquainted I am sometimes tormented by hearing the words pronounced in the exact way in which these persons would utter them, any trick or peculiarity of voice or gesture being also very accurately reproduced."

SPE'CTROSCOPE (*spectrum*, σκοπέω, to view). An instrument of chemical analysis, employed for the detection of the alkali-metals and other metals, the substances to be analysed being heated strongly in a colourless flame, and made to yield incandescent vapors, the light from which, passing through a prism, furnishes characteristic spectra; it is also extensively used in astronomy, botany, and physiology.

SPECTRUM-ANALYSIS. A method of detecting the existence of metals by the luminous rays of their particular colours evolved by the highly-heated vapors of the metals, and collected in the *spectrum*, by means of a *spectroscope* constructed for this purpose; certain coloured solutions as of oxyhæmoglobin give when examined by the spectroscope dark broad absorption bands interrupting the spectrum, and by their number and situation, indicate the presence of certain constituents in the solutions examined.

SPE'CULUM. A glass. An instrument for throwing light upon certain passages of the body, as the ear, the uterus, &c., and thus facilitating surgical operations.

SPECULUM, METAL. An alloy of about two parts of copper and one part of tin, employed for making mirrors.

SPEISS. A mixed sulphide and arsenide of nickel, obtained in the manufacture of smalt.

SPELTER. The name by which crude metallic zinc is known in commerce; but it usually contains some lead and sulphur.

SPERM-CELL. A cell contained in the liquor seminis, in which are developed the spermatoa, or nuclei from which the spermatozoa originate. By contact of the

sperm-cell of the male with the germ-cell of the female, the act of fecundation is effected. See *Germ-cell.*

SPERM OIL. An oil expressed from the spermaceti found in the brain of the sperm whale.

SPERMA (σπείρω, to sow). *Semen.* The seminal fluid of animals. The seed of plants.

1. *Spermatic cord.* A cord consisting of the vessels, nerves, and lymphatics which pass to and from the testis with the vas deferens, enclosed in several tunics or fasciæ.

2. *Spermatic canal.* The oblique space in the abdominal parietes, near to Poupart's ligament, which transmits the spermatic cord.

3. *Spermaticus* vel *pudendus externus.* The genital branch of the genito-crural nerve.

SPERMACE'TI (σπέρμα, semen, and κῆτος, a whale). *Cetaceum.* A white, crystalline, fatty substance found in the head of the *Physeter macrocephalus*, or Great-headed Cachalot, or White Whale. Absolutely pure spermaceti is called *cetine.*

SPERMATOBLAST (σπέρμα, semen, βλαστάνω, to germinate). Certain cells of the seminal tubules of the testis which give rise to the formation of spermatozoa.

SPERMATOCE'LE (σπέρμα, σπέρματος, semen, and κήλη, a tumor). Another name for *cirsocele*, or varicose enlargement of the spermatic veins. The term is also applied to an enlargement of the testis, supposed to be produced by the semen, and to encysted hydrocele which always contains spermatozoa.

SPERMATO'ON (σπέρμα, seed, ᾠόν, an egg). A seed-egg; a cell constituting a nucleus of a sperm-cell.

SPERMATO'PHORA (σπέρμα, a seed, φέρω, to carry). Seed-bearers; albuminous envelopes found in the seminal fluid and containing masses of spermatozoa.

SPERMATORRHŒ'A (σπέρμα, σπέρματος, semen, ῥέω, to flow). *Profluvium seminis.* Seminal flux; involuntary seminal discharge, occurring either during sleep, or on various occasions during the day. In spasmodic spermatorrhœa, or *spermato-spasmos*, there is, strictly speaking, no seminal flux, but an incapability of sexual intercourse, from simultaneousness of erection and emission, or from the subsidence of erection before emission.

SPERMATOZO'A (σπέρμα, seed, ζῷον, an animal). Spermatic animalcules; animalcules found in the semen of animals, and sometimes, though much more rarely, in plants. In the former, they occur in the vas deferens and in the vesiculæ seminales; in the latter, in cryptogamic plants, and perhaps in the pollen-grains of the higher orders of plants. They have been found in the cysts of hydrocele.

SPERMI'DIA (σπέρμα, a seed). A name sometimes given to what were formerly called "naked seeds," or the seed-like fruits of the *Lamiaceæ*, including borage, dead-nettle, &c.

SPERMO-DERM (σπέρμα, seed, δέρμα, skin). *Perisperm.* The *skin* of the *seed*, consisting, in a general sense, of three envelopes, viz. the exterior or *testa*, the interior or *endopleura*, and the intermediate or *mesosperm.* These distinctions, adopted for the purpose of establishing an analogy between the spermoderm and the leaf, are not commonly appreciable; if parts of the ovule, corresponding to them, as *primine, secundine*, and

tercine, really exist in the seed, their conditions are usually masked by cohesion.

SPERMOE'DIA CLAVUS. A fungus-plant, supposed to be entirely the *ergot*, and to replace the natural grain. See *Ergota*.

SPE'RMOGENS (σπέρμα, a seed, γεννάω, to produce). A general term for those Endogens which propagate by *seed*, as distinguished from *Sporogens*, which are reproduced by *spores*. Spermogens are divided into true Endogens with striated, inarticulated leaves, and false Endogens with reticulated, disarticulating leaves, or *dictyogens*.

SPE'RMOPHORE (σπέρμα, seed, φέρω, to bear). Seed-bearer; a term applied to portions of cellular tissue which are separated from the valves or septa of fruits, during dehiscence, and from which the seeds remain suspended.

SPHACE'LIA SE'GETUM. The name applied by Léveillé to the terminal tubercles of the ergot grain, which he considered a parasitic fungus. Pereira says they are merely masses of sporidia.

SPHACELI'SMUS (σφάκελος, gangrene). A term simply denoting gangrene, but also signifying "agitation from excessive pain;" and hence, probably, synonymous with *phrenitis*.

SPHA'CELUS (σφάκελος, gangrene, from σφάζω, to destroy). Sloughing. Complete mortification; generally preceded by *gangrene*, the incomplete state.

SPHÆROBACTERIA (σφαῖρα, a ball, βακτήριον, a rod). See *Bacteria*.

SPHAGIA'SMUS (σφαγιασμός, a slaying, sacrificing). Impeded venous circulation in the neck and head. A fit of anger is not only a "furor brevis," but it is a brief and violent sphagiasmus with cerebral action and congestion.

SPHALEROCA'RPIUM (σφαλερός, delusive, καρπός, fruit). A fleshy drupaceous fruit, containing a solitary seed with a fleshy aril, as in taxus; it is the *nux baccata* of authors.

SPHE'NOID (σφήν, a wedge, εἶδος, likeness). Wedge-like, as applied to a bone of the skull, which *wedges in* and locks together most of the other bones. The term is also applied to wedge-like *fissures* and *cells* of the sphenoid bone.

1. *Spheno-palatine ganglion* (Meckel's). The largest of the cranial ganglia, situated in the spheno-maxillary fossa.

2. *Spheno-salpingo-staphylinus*. A designation of the circumflexus palati muscle, from its origin and insertion.

3. *Spheno-staphylinus*. A designation of the levator palati mollis, from its arising from the sphenoid bone, and being inserted into the velum palati.

4. *Spheno-maxillary fissure*. A fissure situated at the inner side and upper part of the zygomatic fossa.

5. *Spheno-maxillary fossa*. A small space situated at the angle of junction of the spheno-maxillary and pterygo-maxillary fissures.

6. *Spheno-palatine nerves*. Two branches of the superior maxillary nerve which pass to the spheno-palatine or Meckel's ganglion.

SPHENOIDA'LIS SUTU'RA (see *Sphenoid*). The designation of a suture belonging to, or connected with, the *sphenoides os*, or wedge-like bone. Compare *Lambdoidalis*.

SPHE'RE. A body, either solid or hollow, and contained by one surface, all points on which are equally distant from the centre of the body.

SPHEROIDI'CITY OF FLUIDS. *Calefaction.* A term applied to the phenomenon observed when a few drops of water are projected upon a slightly concave plate of silver which has been previously heated to a temperature considerably above 212°, say to 288° Fahr. ; instead of moistening the metallic surface and adhering to every point of contact, the water does not extend over the surface, does not adhere to the metal, but recoils, as it were, and assumes the form of an oblate *spheroid*, presenting peculiar undulatory movements, analogous to those produced by sonorous bodies whilst in the act of vibration. See *Leidenfrost's Phenomenon.*

SPHINCTER (*σφίγγω*, to contract). A muscle, whose office it is to close the aperture of an organ around which it is placed.

1. *Sphincter ani.* A thin layer of muscular fibres, surrounding the anus like an ellipse, is termed *sphincter ani externus ;* another layer, embracing the lower extremity of the rectum, is called *sphincter ani internus.*

2. *Sphincter oris.* A name of the orbicularis oris, or muscle situated round the mouth.

3. *Sphincter vesicæ.* An incorrect designation of a few transverse fibres found at the neck of the bladder ; they do not surround the neck, and therefore cannot act as a sphincter.

SPHY'GMOGRAPH (*σφυγμός*, the pulse, *γράφω*, to describe). An instrument invented by Marey for representing in diagram the character of the pulse, and thus testing the effects of treatment. The results thus obtained are called *sphygmograms.*

SPHYGMO'METER (*σφυγμός*, the pulse, *μέτρον*, a measure). The name of an instrument which renders the action of the arteries apparent to the eye.

SPHY'GMOSCOPE (*σφυγμός*, the pulse, *σκοπέω*, to examine). An instrument for indicating the movements of the heart and blood-vessels. This instrument, placed upon the heart, indicates strokes of that organ which are so feeble as to have no corresponding pulse at the wrist. It also forms a good pneumoscope.

SPICA. Literally, an ear of corn ; a clove of garlic. The name of a bandage, so called from its turns, or *doloires*, being thought to resemble the rows of an ear of corn.

SPICA DESCE'NDENS. The *uniting bandage*, used in rectilinear wounds ; it consists of a double-headed roller, with a longitudinal slit in the middle, three or four inches long. The roller having one head passed through the slit, enables the surgeon to draw the lips of the wound together.

SPIGE'LIA MARILA'NDICA. Carolina Pink, or Perennial Worm-grass or Worm-seed ; an American plant, named from Adrian Spigelius, and collected and sold by the Cherokee Indians. It is a much valued anthelmintic in the United States.

SPIKE. A form of inflorescence, in which all the buds of an elongated branch develop as flower-buds, without forming peduncles, as in barley, orchis, and plantain. Modifications of the spike occur in the spikelet, the catkin, the cone, and the spadix. Compare *Raceme.*

Spikelet or *Locusta.* A small spike ; an integral portion of the inflorescence of wheat, and other grasses.

SPIKENARD. A fragrant essential oil, procured from the

Nardostachys Jatamansi, an Indian plant of the order *Valerianaceæ*.

SPILOPLA'XIA (σπίλος, a spot or blemish, πλάξ, anything flat and broad ; akin to πλατ-ύς, wide, and the Latin *planus*). The *malum mortuum*, the designation of a crusted form of elephantiasis Græcorum.

SPI'LUS (σπίλος, a spot). *Nævus pigmentosus*. A mole ; a discoloured spot or patch of the skin, depending on augmentation of the pigment of the rete mucosum, and deposition of pigment in the papillary layer of the derma. It must be distinguished from the true nævus, which is a vascular alteration of the skin. See *Melanopathia*.

SPINA. Literally, a thorn ; hence the term is sometimes applied to the back-bone, from the *thorn-like* processes of the vertebræ. It sometimes denotes the shin-bone.

1. *Spinalis dorsi*. A muscle of the back, which, with its fellow, forms an ellipse, inclosing the spinous processes of all the dorsal vertebræ.

2. *Spinalis cervicis*. A small muscle, situated on the middle line in the cervical region—the analogue of the spinalis dorsi.

SPINA BIFIDA. The *cleft spine ;* an affection in which the spinous processes and laminæ of some of the vertebræ, most commonly in the lumbo-sacral region, are cleft or deficient ; through the cleft protrudes a hernia of the spinal membranes. See *Hydrorrhachitis*.

SPINA, IN PLANTS. 1. A *thorn ;* an imperfectly developed branch, incapable of extension, assuming a hard texture, terminating in a sharp point, and sometimes bearing leaves, as in sloe and hawthorn. 2. A *spine ;* a modified leaf or petiole ; the prickly terminations of the vascular fasciculi on the edges of the leaves of holly and thistle, are spines ; in barberry, the gradual transformation of leaves into spines may be distinctly traced.

SPINA VENTO'SA. Under the terms *spina ventosa* and *osteosarcoma* are commonly included various kinds of *cystic tumors* of bone ; but these terms are also occasionally applied to growths of a fatty, fibrous, gelatinous, or cartilaginous character, so as to have lost a specific significance. The term *spina ventosa* was first used by the Arabian writers to designate a disease in which matter formed in the interior of a bone, and afterwards made its way outward beneath the skin. The word *spina* was employed before the time of the Arabians, to express the nature of the pain attendant on the disease ; and *ventosa* was added by them, from the resemblance of the affection to emphysema. Since the time of the Arabians, the term has been used by many to designate the disease called *white swelling*, or hydarthrus.

SPINAL ACCESSORY NERVE. This is the *eleventh pair* of nerves of Soemmering. See *Nerves*.

SPINAL COLUMN. The back-bone ; the vertebral sheath of the spinal marrow, constituting the central organ of support in the body of vertebrate animals.

SPINAL IRRITATION. A term applied to those functional disorders of the spinal cord and its nerves, which do not readily fall under the definitions of diseases of the same organs having more precise symptoms.

SPINAL MARROW. *Medulla spinalis*. A continuation of certain portions of the brain, consisting of the medullary matter contained within the *spina* or ver-

tebral column. The *true* spinal marrow is that part of the cord which furnishes nerves for distribution to various parts of the body, as distinguished from that part of it which consists of longitudinal or commissural fibres proceeding to the brain.

SPINDLE-CELL LAYER. The deepest layer of the cortex cerebri; it contains numerous fusiform cells.

SPINI-CEREBRA'TA. Another name for the *Vertebrata*, or animals which are not only vertebrate, but are provided with a brain and spinal column, as the pisces, amphibia, reptilia, aves, and mammalia.

SPINTHER'OPIA (σπινθήρ, a spark, ὤψ, the eye). The same as *Synchysis Santillans*.

SPIRAL VESSELS. *Trachenchyma.* Long cylindrical tubes, tapering to each end, and having an elastic spiral fibre generated within them; these are the type of the *vascular tissue* of plants. From its fancied resemblance in form and function to the wind-pipe of an animal, the spiral vessel is also called *trachœa.*

SPIREM (σπείραμα, twisted cord). The skein of chromatin filaments seen in cells during karyokinesis.

SPIRILLUM (dim. of *Spira*, a coil). A genus of Bacteriaceæ. The shape consists of screw-form threads made up of rods only, or of rods and cocci. Spore formation is absent or unknown. The genus comprises :—

1. *Spirillum choleræ Asiaticæ.* Comma-bacillus of Koch. It occurs in curved rods, spirilla, and threads; the curved rods are about half the length of the tubercle bacillus, and may be isolated or attached to each other forming S-shaped organisms. The results of inoculation have varied with different observers.

2. *Spirillum Finklerii.* The comma-bacillus of cholera nostras; the curved rods are thicker than Koch's comma-bacillus.

3. *Spirillum plicatile.* Thin threads with numerous narrow winding and sometimes spiralinax forms, occurring in marsh-water in summer.

4. *Spirillum Obermeieri.* The spirillum of relapsing fever. The threads are very similar to those of *S. plicatile.* They have been found in the blood of patients suffering from relapsing fever during the relapses, but not during the intervals of freedom from fever. —*Crookshank.*

SPIRILLUM TYROGENUM. See *Cheese Bacillus.*

SPIRIT. A term now applied to *alcohol* or spirit of wine, but formerly extended to substances of very different origin and composition. Thus, nitric acid was called spirit of nitre; hydrochloric acid, spirit of salt; sulphuric acid, spirit of sulphur; chloride of tin, spirit of Libavius; solution of ammonia, spirit of salammoniac, or sometimes spirit of hartshorn. See *Spiritus.*

SPIRITUO'SA ET ÆTHE'REA. *Alcoholica.* A class of diffusible stimulants, including ardent spirits, wine, and the ethers.

SPI'RITUS. Spirit; a general term, comprising all inflammable liquors obtained by distillation, as brandy, geneva, &c. The first spirit known in Europe was made from grapes, and sold as a medicine in Italy and Spain, under the name of *alcohol.* The Genoese afterwards prepared it from grain, and sold it under the name of *aqua vitæ.*

1. *Spiritus rectificatus.* Rectified

Spirit. Alcohol, with sixteen per cent. of water; obtained by the distillation of fermented saccharine fluids. It varies from 54 to 60, or even 64 per cent. *over proof*, in the language of Sikes's hydrometer. See *Standard Proof-spirit.*

2. *Spiritus tenuior.* Proof-spirit. Rectified spirit, 5 pints; distilled water, 3 pints. Eight pints of proof-spirit are, however, *not* produced; the deficiency is about 4 oz. in the gallon, and is made up with distilled water. This product contains 49¼ parts of alcohol in 100 by weight.

3. *Spiritus vini Gallici.* Spirit of French wine; Brandy. Spirit distilled from French wine.

4. *Spiritus sacchari.* Rum; an ardent spirit, obtained by distillation from the fermented skimmings of the sugar-boilers' molasses, &c.

5. *Spiritus frumenti compositus.* Compound corn-spirit, obtained by distillation from fermented infusions of corn, as *gin*, *whisky*, and the various *compounds.*

6. *Spiritus, in pharmacy.* Alcoholates, or spirits; alcoholic solutions of volatile substances, obtained by distillation.

SPIROBACTERIA. See *Bacteria.*

SPIROCHAETA. See *Bacteria.*

SPIRO'METER (*spirare*, to breathe, μέτρον, a measure). An unclassical designation of an instrument made to register the number of the breathings, and to ascertain the exact capacity of the chest. The terms *spiroscope* and *pneumometer* are sometimes employed, but the term should be *pnœometer*, from πνοίη, a breathing, and μέτρον, a measure.

SPLANCHNON (σπλάγχνον). A viscus or intestine. The Greek σπλάγχνα, like the Latin *viscera*, denoted the most important of the inward parts, as the heart, lungs, and liver.

1. *Splanchno-logy* (λόγος, an account). The doctrine, or a treatise, of the viscera. *Splanchnography* is a graphic description, *splanchno-tomy* is dissection, of the viscera.

2. *Splanchno-pleure* (πλευρά, the side). The internal of the two primary blastodermic layers; it consists of hypoblast and mesoblast, and forms the alimentary canal with its appendages.

3. *Splanchno-skeleton.* The special skeleton or osseous structure of particular organs.—*R. Owen.*

4. *Splanchnic Nerves.* These are two in number on each side, distinguished into the *great*, which pass behind the stomach, and terminate in the semilunar ganglion; and the *small*, which communicate with the former, and terminate in the renal ganglion.

SPLASHING SOUND. The sound produced by *succussion*, when the cavity of the pleura contains fluid mixed with air, or when the same combination occurs in a tuberculous cavity of large size.

SPLEN (σπλήν). The Spleen; an elongated, flattened, red body situated behind the cardiac end of the stomach, in the abdominal cavity. Its outer surface is convex; the inner is divided by a groove, called the *fissure of the spleen.* Hippocrates calls the spleen the *left*, and Aristotle the *bastard*, *liver*, from the alliance which subsists between them.

1. *Splen-algia* (ἄλγος, pain). Splenis dolor. Pain of the spleen. *Splenalgia congestionis* is the most usual of the chronic spleen-diseases prevalent in India.

2. *Splen-ectomy* (ἐκτόμη, excision). Excision or extirpation of

the spleen, practised in cases of enlargement of the organ.

3. *Splen-emphraxis* (ἐμφράσσω, to obstruct). Congestion of the spleen. Simple enlargement is termed "ague-cake."

4. *Splenica.* Medicines which affect the spleen, as quina, the chalybeates, &c.

5. *Splen-itis.* Inflammation of the spleen; it appears to be principally seated in the proper membrane of the spleen.

6. *Splenius.* A muscle of the back, resembling the spleen; it is single at its origin, and divides into the *splenius capitis* and the *splenius colli*, which have distinct insertions. The two splenii are so named from their lying, like surgical splints, along the side of the neck; both together they have the appearance of the letter Y; the complexus being seen between them in the upper part of the angle.

SPLENIC FEVER. The English term for the French *charbon*, the Siberian Plague of Russia, and the Milzbrand of Germany.

SPLENISA'TION. *Engorgement.* A change induced in the lungs by inflammation, in which they resemble the substance of the *spleen*. This state differs from hepatization in the absence of the granules, and a consequently darker and more uniform texture; in appearance it resembles that condition of the lung, produced in pleuropneumonia, called by Laennec *carnification*.

SPLE'NIUM CO'RPORIS CALLO'SI. The designation of a thick, rounded fold, situated at the posterior extremity of the corpus callosum, and continuous with the fornix.

SPLINT. A piece of wood, or other rigid substance, employed in surgery to maintain any part of the body in a fixed position, especially for holding steadily together the portions of a fractured bone. The *straw-splint* is made of unbroken wheat-straw, such as is used in thatching.

SPLINT-BONE. The fibula, or small bone of the leg; so named from its resembling a surgical splint.

SPLIT-CLOTH. *Scissum linteum.* A bandage for the head, consisting of a central part, and six or eight tails, or heads. The most convenient bandage for the forehead, face, and jaws, is the *four-tailed*, or *single split-cloth*.

SPO'DIUM (σποδός, a cinder). A name sometimes given to the oxide of zinc, which sublimes during calcination.

SPONDYLI'TIS (σπόνδυλος, a vertebra). Inflammation of a vertebra.

SPONDYLOLISTHÉSIS (σπόνδυλος, for σφόνδυλος, a vertebra, ὀλίσθησις, a slipping down). A dislocation downwards and forwards of the last two or three lumbar vertebræ on to the sacrum, thus lessening the antero-posterior diameter of the pelvis at its inlet.

SPONGE-TENTS. Instruments for dilating the mouth and cavity of the uterus, the female urethra, a strictured rectum, or a contracted orifice of the male prepuce. They are made by coating sponge with a mixture of lard and wax.

SPO'NGIA OFFICINA'LIS. Officinal Sponge; a porous substance, found adhering to rocks, and generally referred to the class of *Poriferous* animals. Commercial sponge is the fibrous skeleton of the animal, from which the gelatinous flesh has been removed.

1. *Spongia cerata.* Cerated Sponge. Sponge, prepared by washing and drying, is dipped into

melted wax, and then pressed between metallic plates slightly heated. It is used for *tents*.

2. *Spongia præparata*. Prepared sponge, or sponge-tent, usually made of compressed sponge impregnated with wax, and formerly employed for dilating sinuses and small openings.

3. *Spongia usta*. Calcined or burnt sponge; the sponge is cut into pieces, burned in a close iron vessel, and pulverized.

SPO'NGIOBLAST (σπόγγος, sponge, βλαστός, germ). Columnar branched cells of the embryonic spinal cord which by their union form the supporting reticulum of the nerve cells and fibres.

SPO'NGIOLA (dim. of *spongia*, a sponge). A spongelet, or small oval body, terminating each of the capillary roots in trees or plants, composed of cellular tissue, without epidermis, and analogous, in its absorbing power, to the ampullulæ of the human intestine.

SPONGIOPILINE. See *Piline*.

SPO'NGIOPLASM (σπόγγος, sponge, τιλάσμα, anything formed). The network or reticulum within the cell containing the hyaloplasm; it stains readily, thus differing from the hyaloplasm. See *Œcoid*.

SPONGY BONES. A designation of the *turbinal bones* of the nose. These are called *spongy*, because the interior of each is occupied by air-cavities, separated only by very delicate partitions, and communicating with the nasal cavities. Hence the bones, though massive-looking, are really exceedingly light and delicate, and fully deserve the appellation *spongy*.

SPONTA'NEOUS (*sponte*, of one's own free will). A term applied to any physiological phenomenon which takes place without external agency; to diseases or fractures which occur without direct external cause; to the *combustion* which frequently occurs in greasy materials which have been allowed to accumulate; to the alleged development of infusorial animalcules during putrefaction, without the pre-existence of germs of any kind, &c.

SPORA'DIC (σποραδικός, scattered). A general term for diseases, arising from occasional causes, as cold, fatigue, &c., and attacking a few persons at a time, without spreading through a district. Sporadic diseases are thus distinguished from *Epidemic* and *Endemic* diseases, which affect many persons at the same time. The term denotes anything *scattered* here and there, like seeds.

SPORE or SPORULE (σπείρω, to sow). The minute, granular, reproductive body in Flowerless plants, which is analogous to the *seed* of Flowering plants, but differs from this in not germinating from any fixed point, but in producing its root and stem indifferently from any point of its surface. The theca which contains the spores is called *sporangium*, from ἀγγεῖον, a vessel. *Sporidia* are bodies resembling spores, which occur in Algaceous plants.

SPOROCA'RPIUM (σπόρος, a spore, κάρπος, fruit). A term proposed by Link to express an aggregation of sporangia (see *Spore*) when placed near together, especially in cases in which any number of sporangia are enclosed in a common membrane. In this sense the term has been applied to the organ containing the reproductive organs in the order *Marsileaceæ*. This part has been termed *involucrum*.

SPO'RO-CYST (σπόρος, a spore, κύστις, a bladder). A spore-case;

an organized body possessing, more or less, the character of an individual animal, but never having sexual distinctions, and containing germs that become individuals of the same species in another and usually higher stage. — *Webster.* See *Redia.*

SPO'ROGENS (*σπόρος*, a spore, *γεννάω*, to produce). A division of Endogenous plants, whose reproductive bodies are not seeds, as in Endogens proper, but *spores*, as in Rafflesiaceæ. These plants are commonly called *rhizanths.*

SPO'RULE. A term frequently used in the same sense as *spore;* a small spore. *Sporuliferous*, bearing sporules or spores.

SPOTTING. A disease in plants, characterized by the appearance of small black spots on the leaves and parenchymatous parts of plants, with decay of the subjacent tissue. See *Bletting.*

SPRAIN or STRAIN. A forcible stretching of muscular, tendinous, or ligamentous tissues beyond their natural length.

SPRUE. See *Psilósis.*

SPURIOUS DISEASE. A disease called by a wrong name, as *spurious pleurisy*, when the affection is *rheumatism* of the intercostal muscles.

SPU'TUM (*spuere*, to spit). Any kind of expectorated matters ; the result of expectoration. See *Flocculent* and *Nummular Sputa.*

SQUA'MA (*squama*, a scale of a fish). A scale. "A lamina of morbid cuticle, hard, thickened, whitish, and opaque." The term *Squamæ* denotes an order of cutaneous diseases, comprising lepra, psoriasis, pityriasis, eczema, and ichthyosis.

The term *squama* also denotes certain other *scale*-like substances ; thus, *æris squama* denotes the scales of brass blown from the metal in melting ; *squamæ ferri*, the black oxide of iron, obtained in the form of scales.

SQUAMOUS BONE (*squama*, a scale of a fish). The *scaly* portion of the temporal bone, forming the middle of the side of the skull.

SQUA'MOUS SUTURE (*squama*, a scale of a fish). A suture of the cranium, so called from its edges covering each other like the scales of fishes. See *Suture.*

SQUA'RRA. Sir E. Wilson derives this term from the Greek *ἐσχάρα*, the scab or *eschar* on a wound caused by burning, and defines it as roughness, scabbiness, or scurfiness of the skin, a crust or eschar ; in the former sense it is applied to trichosis tonsurans, as *squarra tondens*, and to a variety of favus, as *favus squarrosus.*

The term *Squarrosus* seems, however, quite independent of a Greek origin, and points rather to the Latin *squama.* Sext. Pomp. Festus, a grammarian of the fourth century, A.D., writes :—"*Squarrosi* a *squamarum* similitudine dicti, quorum cutis exsurgit ob assiduam illuviem."

SQUARROSE (*squarrosus*, covered with scurf). A term applied, in descriptive botany, to parts which are spread out at right angles from a common axis, as the leaves of some mosses, the involucra of some compositæ, &c. By the term *squarrose-slashed*, as applied to leaves, is meant, slashed with minor divisions at right angles with the other divisions.

SQUINT. The popular designation of a want of parallelism in the position and motion of the eyes ; in other words, the non-coincidence of the axes of the eyes. See *Strabismus.*

ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE. A

popular name for *Erysipelas*, derived from the myth that St. Anthony of Padua could miraculously cure the disease.

STACTE' (στάζω, to distil). That kind of myrrh which distils or falls in drops from the tree. Also, a more liquid kind of amber than is generally met with in commerce. See *Myrrha*.

STACTO'METER (στακτός, dropping, μέτρον, a measure). Drop-measurer; an instrument invented by Brewster for measuring specific gravities by the size of *drops* which exude from a small orifice.

STA'DIUM MELANCHO'LICUM. A name that has been given to the initiatory period of insanity. By some it has been termed the "prodromal stadium," or period of incubation.

STAFF. The director for the gorget, or knife, used in lithotomy.

STAFFORDSHIRE KNOT. A knot introduced by Mr. Lawson Tait for securing the pedicle of an ovarian tumour. The ligature (doubled) is thrust through the pedicle and the loop then brought over the tumour so as to surround the pedicle, one end of the ligature is drawn through the loop, and the whole ligature tightened and tied.

STA'GMA (στάζω, to distil). A drop, that which is dropped, a liquid. A distilled liquor. The term is rare.

STAGNA'TION (*stagnum*, a pool, a piece of standing water). Accumulation or retention of a liquid in any part; a term applied by the humoral pathologists to that state of the blood which they considered the cause of many diseases.

STA'LACTITE; STA'LAGMITE (στάλζάω, to drop, στάλαγμα, a drop). The first is applied to calcareous pillars found suspended from the roof, the second to a similar mass on the floor, of certain caverns or natural grottoes, occasioned by the gradual separation of carbonate of lime from water charged with carbonic acid. See *Petrifying Spring*.

STAMEN. The male organ of flowering plants, occurring, in one or more series or whorls, inside the corolla, and consisting, essentially, of an *anther* and *pollen*, to which is very frequently added a *filament* of various length. The entire apparatus is termed *andrœceum*. [The Latin term *stamen* corresponds with the Greek στήμων. They both denote, primarily, the *warp* in the ancient upright loom at which the weaver stood instead of sitting, and are each derived from the verb, in their respective languages, meaning, to *stand*.]

STAMMER and STUTTER. Terms employed synonymously to denote an involuntary interruption of speech arising from difficulty and often total inability of pronouncing certain syllables. See *Psellismus*.

STANDARD PROOF-SPIRIT. This spirit is defined, by the Excise law, as "that which, at a temperature of 51° F., weighs exactly twelve-thirteenths of an equal measure of distilled water." At this temperature the spirit will have a specific gravity of ·923, or about ·920 at 60° F. The *standard alcohol* of the Excise is spirit of specific gravity ·825 at 60° F. By "spirit 60 degrees over proof" is understood a spirit, 100 measures of which added to 60 measures of water, will form *standard proof-spirit*, sp. gr. ·920. By "spirit 10 degrees under proof" is understood a spirit, 100 measures of which mixed with 10 measures of standard, alcohol, sp. gr. ·825, will form *standard proof-spirit*.

STANDARD TEMPERATURE

and PRESSURE. In determining the specific gravity of *solids* and *liquids*, the standard of comparison is the weight of an equal bulk of distilled water at 60° Fahr.; and for *gases* and *vapours*, atmospheric air at 60° Fahr., and under a pressure of 30 inches.

STANNETHY'LIUM. A crystalline body formed by the direct union of *stannum*, or tin, with iodide of *ethyl;* it is the iodide of a new organic radical. See *Organometallic Bodies.*

STA'NNUM. *Plumbum album.* Tin ; a metal occurring plentifully in Cornwall, &c. It is found united with sulphur and copper, and is then called *tin-pyrites;* when combined with oxide of iron and silex, it is called *tin-stone*, and *wood-tin.*

1. *Stannum foliatum.* Tin-foil ; an alloy composed chiefly of tin, with a small portion of lead, and sold in the form of a leaf of about 1-1000th part of an inch in thickness.

2. *Stannic acid.* A binoxide of tin, combining with alkalies and forming crystalline *stannates.*

STAPE'DIUS. A small muscle arising from the anterior end of the pyramid, and inserted into the neck of the stapes.

STAPES. Literally, a stirrup. A stirrup-like bone, the innermost of the small bones of the internal ear. See *Ossiculum.*

STAPHISA'GRIA. Stavesacre ; the seed of the *Delphinum Staphisagria*, or Stavesacre, a Ranunculaceous plant of the Southern parts of Europe. Their active properties depend on a peculiar alkaline principle, called *delphin.*

STA'PHYLE' (σταφυλή, a bunch of grapes). A Greek term for the uvula, which enters into the designations of several muscles of the palate. Thus, *peri-staphylinus externus* is a synonym of the circumflexus palati ; *peri-staphylinus internus*, of the levator palati mollis. Then, the palato-pharyngeus has been distinguished by Winslow into three portions, with reference to its origins, viz. the *peristaphylo-pharyngæus*, or upper, *pharyngo-staphylinus*, or middle, and *thyro-staphylinus*, or lower portion.

STAPHYLO-COCCUS (σταφυλή, a bunch of grapes, κόκκος, a kernel). A form of micrococcus which grows in irregular masses. *Staphylococcus pyogenes aureus* is the same as micrococcus p. a. See *Micrococcus.*

STAPHYLO'MA (σταφυλή, a cluster of grapes). *Uva.* A term denoting any protrusion on the anterior surface of the eye. *Staphyloma iridis* is a protrusion of the iris, which occurs when the cornea is perforated by ulcers or wounds. *Staphyloma racemosum* denotes protrusion of the whole iris, after general slough of the cornea, from its resemblance to a *cluster of grapes.* See *Myocephalon.*

Staphyloma posticum. Sclerectasia. Posterior staphyloma ; a conical protrusion backward of a portion of the sclerotic, in the neighbourhood of the optic nerve, involving the choroid and retina.

STA'PHYLOPLASTY (σταφυλή, the palate, πλάσσω, to mould). The operation for closure of fissure of the *hard* palate.

STAPHYLO'RRAPHY (σταφυλή, the palate, ραφή, suture). The operation for closure of fissure of the *soft* palate ; suture of the uvula.

STAPHYLO'SIS (σταφυλή, a bunch of grapes). A protrusion or protuberance of the choroid from attenuation of the sclerotica. The proper term is *staphyloma.* See *Preface*, par. 2.

STARCH or FÆCULA. A

substance composed of organic granules, which is extracted, by trituration in water, from the roots, tubers, and stems of various plants, and chiefly from the grains of wheat and other cereal grasses. Each granule consists of a membranous covering and gum-like contents.

STASIS (*στάσις*, from *ἵστημι*, to make to stand). Literally, a standing, a placing or setting; a term applied to stagnation of the blood.

STATE MEDICINE. Medical science in as far as it deals with the community at large; it thus embraces hygiene and forensic medicine.

STATI'STICS. A term applied to the investigation and exposition of the actual condition of states and countries. *Medical statistics* consist in the application of numbers to illustrate the natural history of men in health and disease.

STA'TOBLASTS (*στάτος*, placed, *βλαστος*, germen). A term applied to certain peculiar internal buds by means of which some of the *Polyzoa* reproduce themselves, by a process of "internal gemmation."

STATUS EPILEPTICUS. That condition of the epileptic patient when the convulsive fits occur in rapid succession and without intervals of consciousness; it often terminates in death.

STEAM. The vapour of water raised to a high degree of elasticity by heat. Steam is always of the same temperature as the water from which it rises, and, accordingly, the terms *high pressure steam*, steam produced at a high temperature, and steam of great density, may be considered as synonymous terms. Substances which evaporate without liquefying, are said to *sublime;* ice and snow sublime in dry winds.

STE'ARIC ACID (*στέαρ*, suet). An acid procured from animal and vegetable fats, and from the bile of many animals. *Stearates* are combinations of stearic acid with bases, and the compounds are termed *soaps*. See *Oleic acid*.

STE'ARIN (*στέαρ*, suet). A solid crystallizable substance, constituting the essential part of oils and fats—that part which is solid at common temperatures. See *Elain*.

STEARO'PTEN (*στέαρ*, suet). The *solid* portion of a volatile oil, as camphor. The *liquid* portion of a volatile oil is called *elæopten*. The former generally crystallizes when the oil has been long kept.

STEARRHŒ'A (*στέαρ*, *στέατος*, sebum or fat, *ῥέω*, to flow). *Steatorrhœa*. Sebaceous flux; augmented secretion of the sebiparous organs. Changes occur in quality as well as in quantity: hence the term *stearrhœa flavescens* denotes that the abnormal secretion is of a golden or dirty-yellow colour; and *stearrhœa nigricans*, that it is of a greyish, and sometimes of a perfectly black appearance. *Stearrhœa* is synonymous with *seborrhœa*.

Stearrhœa folliculorum. Inflammation of the hair-follicles, accompanied by a morbid secretion, which is diffused and hardens upon the surface of the skin.

STE'ATINS (*steatina* from *στέαρ*, suet). The name of a new class of preparations, intermediate between plaster and salve, for the external application of certain remedies. These preparations would correspond to a class of cerates, but, as they do not all contain wax, and their chief constituent is mostly mutton tallow (*sebum ovillum*), they have been named by Dr. W. H. Mielcke, "Steatina" or Steatins.

STE'ATOCELE (*στέαρ*, suet, *κήλη*, a tumor). A tumor seated

in the scrotum, and consisting of a suety substance.

STĔATO'DES (στεατώδης, tallowy, from στέαρ, tallow, *sevum*, *sebum*, and ώδης, a termination denoting *fulness*). Tallowy, abounding in sevum or sebum. See *Asteatodes* and *Allosteatodes*.

STEATO'MA (στεάτωμα, from στέαρ, στέατος, sebum or fat). A sebaceous tumor; a fatty or granular degeneration, occurring either in the arterial coats themselves, or in the plastic deposits which take place upon or underneath them. See *Atheroma*.

STEATOZO'ON FOLLICULO'RUM (στέαρ, στέατος, sebum, suet, ζῶον, an animal). The name given by Sir Erasmus Wilson to the articulated animalcule found in the sebaceous substance of the hair-follicle. This little animal was considered by Dr. Simon, of Berlin, to be the larva of an unknown acarus, and was named by him *acarus folliculorum*. Subsequently it was termed by Owen *demodex folliculorum*.

STEEL. Carburetted iron. The proportion of carbon is supposed to amount, at an average, to $\frac{1}{110}$th part. Steel is usually divided into three sorts, according to the method by which it is prepared, viz. *natural steel*, *steel of cementation*, and *cast-steel*.

STE'LLA. *Stellated Bandage*. A bandage, so named from its forming a *star*, or cross, on the back. It is a roller, applied in the form of the figure 8, so as to keep back the shoulders.

STELLWAG'S SYMPTOM. Retraction of one or both upper eyelids in exophthalmic goitre.

STEM OF PLANTS. A general term for that part of a plant which, proceeding from the root, either extends underground, or ascends into the air and supports the leaves and flowers. There are eight varieties of stem; four are subterranean, viz. the *cormus*, the *tuber*, the *rhizoma*, and the *soboles*, or creeping stem; these are described in their respective places. Four are aerial, viz.—

1. *The Stem*. This, though a general term for the ascending axis of growth, is more particularly applied to the *caulis*, or aerial stem of soft or herbaceous nature, as distinguished from such as are hard and woody.

2. *The Trunk*. This is the woody stem of trees and shrubs, as of oak, ash, and hawthorn, and it is peculiar to dicotyledonous or exogenous plants. It is generally of conical form; the upper part sends out *branches*, which divide into *twigs*.

3. *The Stipe*. This is the kind of woody stem peculiar to monocotyledonous or endogenous plants, as palms. It presents the appearance of a slender column, crowned by a tuft of leaves and flowers.

4. *The Culm*. This is the kind of stem peculiar to grasses. It is generally fistulous and knotted, but admits of many modifications.

STENOCA'RDIA (στενός, narrow, καρδία, the heart). Contracted heart, atrophy of the heart. Breast-pang occurring with disease of the heart or of the coronary arteries.

STENOCHO'RIA (στενός, narrow, χῶρος, space). Contraction or partial obstruction, as of the nasal duct. *Atresia* is complete closure.

STENO-COR'IASIS (στενός, narrow, κόρη, the pupil). Contraction of the pupil.

STE'NON'S DUCT. *Stenonian duct*. The duct of the parotid gland, discovered by Stenon.

STENOPA'IC (στενός, narrow, δράω, to see). The term is applied to spectacles which allow only a small beam of light to enter the eye.

STENO'SIS ; STENO'MA (στενόω, to contract). The former term denotes the contraction or obstruction of an organ, as of the cardia, the pylorus, &c. The latter term denotes a narrow place—the state of an obstructed organ. See *Preface*, par. 2.

STERCORA'CEOUS (*stercus, stercoris*, dung). Containing fæces.

STE'RCORIN (*stercus, stercoris*, dung). A crystalline odourless substance extracted from fæces.

STERELMI'NTHA (στερεός, solid, ἕλμινς, a worm). The name applied to those species of intestinal worms, which have no true abdominal cavity, and are therefore termed solid, or parenchymatous. These are the tænia solium, the bothriocephalus latus, &c. See *Vermes* and *Cœlelmintha*.

STE'REO-ELECTRIC CURRENT (στερεός, solid). A current of thermo-electricity through *solid* bodies, as metals, when brought into contact at different temperatures. It is thus distinguished from the Voltaic or hydro-electric current, for which the presence of fluids is necessary.

STEREO'METER (στερεός, solid, μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for determining the specific gravity of *solid* substances, and ascertaining their solid contents.

STE'REOSCOPE (στερεός, solid, σκοπέω, to see). *Binocular glass.* An instrument invented by Mr. Wheatstone, for making two plane pictures seem to coalesce into one relievo, or raised object. The images of the two pictures are thrown, respectively, upon such parts of the two retinæ of the eyes as would receive these images if they really proceeded from one solid body, and the mind accordingly accepts them as representing a single solid body.

STERI'LITY (*sterilis*, barren). Barrenness, arising from the absence of spermatozoa in the male, or of ovules in the female. It differs from *impotence*, in which affection the semen of the male is prevented, from divers causes, from coming into contact with the ovule of the female.

STE'RNUM. The breast-bone. It is divided into two or three parts, terminating below in the ensiform cartilage.

1. *Sterno-clavicular.* The designation of a ligament extending from the sternum to the clavicle.

2. *Sterno-cleido-mastoideus.* A muscle arising by two origins from the summit of the sternum and the sternal portion of the clavicle, and inserted into the mastoid process of the temporal bone. It turns the head to one side, and bends it forwards.

3. *Sterno-hyoideus.* A muscle arising from the sternum, and inserted into the os hyoides. It depresses the larynx, and furnishes a fixed point for the depressors of the jaw.

4. *Sterno-thyroideus.* A muscle arising from the sternum, and inserted into the thyroid cartilage. It draws the larynx downwards.

STERNUTAME'NTUM (*sternutare*, to sneeze). A sneezing Celsus employs the word in the sense of that which provokes sneezing, a sneezing-powder, *sternutatory*, ptarmic, or errhine. *Sternutatio* also denotes sneezing but the term is rare. See *Errhines*.

STE'RTOR (*sterto*, to snore in

sleeping). Stertorous breathing or *snoring;* noisy inspiration caused by flapping of the soft palate when partially paralyzed, as in sound sleep, or completely paralyzed, as in congestion of the brain.

STETHO'METER (*στῆθος*, the chest, *μέτρον*, a measure). A chest-measurer; an instrument invented by Dr. Quain, for facilitating diagnosis, by measuring the difference in the mobility of the opposite sides of the chest, or the magnitude of the inspirations.

STE'THOSCOPE (*στῆθος*, the breast, *σκοπέω*, to explore). A "breast-explorer," an instrument, invented by Laennec, to assist the ear in examining the morbid sounds of the chest. See *Auscultation.*

STHE'NIC DISEASES (*σθένος*, strength). A term applied by Dr. Brown to diseases produced, according to his theory, by accumulated excitability, and nearly synonymous with *acute.* See *Asthenic.*

STI'BIUM. The ancient term or the ore of antimony. Hence Berzelius described the antimonious and antimonic acids under the names *stibious* and *stibic.*

STICHO'METRY (*στίχος*, a row, order, line, *μέτρον*, measure). A division of chemical science which shows the precision with which chemical combinations are formed in definite proportions by weight and volume.

STICTA PULMONA'RIA. Tree Lung-wort; a lichen employed in pulmonary complaints, but inferior to Iceland moss.

STI'GMA (*στίγμα*, the prick or mark of a pointed instrument). A point or speck; the smallest kind of spot occurring in *purpura.*

STIGMA, IN PLANTS. The upper extremity of the pistil; the part which, in fecundation, receives the pollen. It has been termed the pistillary *spongelet,* from its property of absorbing the fecundating matter contained in the anther. It may be divided into lobes, and is then designated as *bilobate, trilobate,* &c. It may be *sessile,* but it is usually placed at the end of a style, and is then said to be *terminal,* or it may occupy the side of the style, and is then called *lateral.*

STILLICI'DIUM (*stillare,* to ooze in drops, *cadere,* to fall). Strangury; a discharge of the urine *guttatim,* or in drops. *Stillicidium lacrymarum* denotes an overflow of tears, from some obstruction in the excretory portion of the lacrymal organs. (See *Epiphora.*) *Stillicidium* also denotes the act of pumping upon any part.

STILLINGIA. A genus of Euphorbiaceous plants. S. *Sylvatica* possesses emetic and alterative properties.

STI'MMI (*στίμμι*, quo aliquid *στείβεται*, densatur). *Stibium.* A substance, probably antimony, which the Ancients used to apply to the eyelids, for the purpose of contracting them, and thus giving the eyes an appearance of largeness, which was considered a mark of beauty.

STI'MULANT (*stimulus,* a goad). *Incitant; excitant.* An agent which increases the vital activity of an organ, by augmenting the frequency as well as the force of the heart's contractions. When this effect is produced in all the organs or functions, the agent is termed a *general stimulant;* when limited to one or two organs, a *local stimulant;* when it affects merely the part to which it is applied, it is called an *irritant.*

STI'MULI, HOMOGE'NEOUS. A term applied by Müller to those stimulants which, though not essentially renovating, yet "exert a vivifying influence when their action on the organic matter favours the production of the natural composition of the parts." These are the true tonics.

STIMULI, VITAL or VIVIFYING. By this expression is denoted those external conditions which are necessary to the maintenance of life in organized beings. They must be distinguished from the *alterative* or *medicinal stimuli*, which, while they cause temporary excitement, produce ultimate exhaustion.

STING IN PLANTS. A tapering pointed hair having a central canal, and situated on a glandular prominence, as in nettle; such hairs are analogous to the poison-fangs of serpents.

STI'PES. A term applied to the peculiar stem of endogenous trees, to the stalk of the mushroom, &c. See *Stem of Plants.*

Stipitate. Stalked; that which is furnished with a stalk, as the pappus of some composite plants. The term does not apply to the petiole of a leaf, or the peduncle of a flower.

STI'PULE. A small leaf-like organ, attached to the base of the petiole of the leaf in many plants. (See *Ochrea.*) When the leaflets of a compound leaf have at their bases small appendages of a similar character, these are called *stipels.*

Stipulate. Furnished with stipules; *exstipulate*, having no stipules.

STITCH. A spasmodic action of the muscles of the side, accompanied with pain like the puncture of a needle.

STŒCHIO'LOGY (στοιχεῖον, an element, λόγος, an account). That branch of physiology which treats of the elements or proximate principles of which the body is constituted.—*Webster.*

STOLE (*stolo*, a useless sucker, a water-shoot). A stool; a sucker; a loose, trailing stem given off at the summit of a root, and rooting itself at intervals. A plant of this habit is termed *stoloniferous.*

STOMACACE' (στομακάκη, a disease in which all the teeth fall out; scurvy of the gums). Literally, mouth-disease, or canker; ulceration of the mouth, generally a symptom of scurvy.

STOMACH-ACHE. This pain has received various names, the most common of which are *Cardialgia*, *Gastrodynia*, and *Gastralgia.* But these are not strictly synonymous: the first two are in most common use in this country, where *cardialgia* is more commonly identified with *acidity* or *heartburn*, and *gastrodynia* with *pain*, in the strictest sense of the word. On the other hand, in France and Germany, *cardialgia* is used for the severer forms of pain, *gastrodynia* for pain of less severity but more continuous in character. The term *gastralgia*, very little employed in this country, is used in France to denote a much wider range of phenomena, but all embracing various forms of uneasiness observed during the digestive process.

STOMA'CHIC (στομαχικός, belonging to the stomach). A medicine which stimulates and strengthens the powers of the stomach.

STO'MACHUS (στόμαχος, from στόμα, a mouth). This word denotes, strictly, a mouth or opening. Hence, in the oldest Greek

writers, it is the throat, gullet, or œsophagus. At a later period, it designated the cardiac extremity of the stomach, and eventually it was applied to the *stomach* itself, or that membranous expansion of the alimentary canal which is situated in the left hypochondriac region and extends into the epigastric. Hippocrates applies the word to the neck of the bladder, or of the uterus.

STO'MATE (στόμα, a mouth). An aperture in the cuticle of many plants, laterally bounded by two generally curved vesicles, and commonly supposed to be a breathing pore.

STOMATI'TIS (στόμα, στόματος, the mouth, and the nosological termination *-itis*, denoting inflammation). Inflammation of the mouth. Under the specific term *fungosa* are included all the varieties of aphthous affection, or thrush, due to the presence of fungi. See *Aphtha*.

Varieties. 1. *Follicular stomatitis*, or inflammation of the mucous follicles of the mouth; 2. *ulcerative stomatitis*, or noma, or ulceration of the gums, sometimes destroying these parts and denuding the teeth; and 3. *gangrenous stomatitis*, otherwise called cancrum oris and sloughing phagedæna of the mouth.

STOMATOPLA'STIC (στόμα, στόματος, the mouth, πλάσσω, to form). A term denoting the operation of forming a mouth in cases in which the aperture has been contracted from any cause.—*Dunglison*.

STOMATORRHA'GIA (στόμα, στόματος, a mouth, ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth). *Stomatorrhœa*. Hæmorrhage, or discharge of blood from the mouth and throat.

STOMODÆ'UM (στόμα, a mouth, δαίω, to divide). The primitive mouth, or invagination of the epiblast to meet the anterior end of the foregut.

STONE, ARTIFICIAL. A material produced by the reaction which takes place between the silicate of soda—or soda united with flint by fusion—and chloride of calcium.

STONE-POCK. Tubercular tumors of the face, the *acne indurata* of Bateman. See *Acne*.

STO'RAX. The name of various substances, some of which are produced by the *Styrax officinale*, while others are referred to a plant belonging to *Liquidambar*. Storax consists of a crystalline solid, called *styracin;* of a colourless oil, called *styrol;* and cinnamic acid.

[*Scobs styracina*. Under this name, Pereira includes several substances sold as storax, but which are evidently fine sawdust impregnated with a sufficiency of some resinous liquid, in some cases perhaps *liquid storax*, to give them cohesiveness. These are common storax, solid or cake-storax, drop or gum-storax, and hard blackish storax.]

STORM-GLASS. A glass tube about twelve inches long and three-fourths of an inch in diameter, filled with a solution of camphor, nitrate of potash, sal-ammoniac, and proof-spirit, mixed together. The following *indications* are said to be afforded:—

1. When the solution is very clear, with only a small quantity of crystalline matter at the bottom of the glass, fine and dry weather may be expected.

2. When fresh crystalsare formed and extend upward through the glass, while the liquid still continues clear, a change of weather with rain may be expected.

3. When plumose crystals are formed, some of which float in the upper portion of the solution, while the liquid itself assumes a turbid appearance, a storm with high wind may be expected.

STRABISMO'METER (*στραβισμός*, a squinting, *μέτρον*, a measure). An instrument for measuring precisely and readily the amount of linear deviation of a squinting eye.

STRABISMUS (*στραβισμός*, squinting, from *στραβός*, distorted; Lat. *strabo*, one who squints). Squinting; an affection in which the optic axes of the eyes are not directed to the same object; or it may be defined as a want of parallelism in the position and motion of the eyeballs. It may be produced by partial paralysis of the muscle whose office it is to turn the globe of the eye in the opposite direction, or it may arise from undue contraction of the muscle on the same side. There are two principal varieties :—

1. *Strabismus convergens.* Inward squint, in which the eye turns *inward*, towards the nose. This may be *single convergent*, in which one eye only is affected; *double convergent*, in which both eyes are affected; or *alternating*, in which both eyes are *equally* affected, though never both at the same time.

2. *Strabismus divergens.* Outward squint, in which the eye turns *outward*, towards the temple. It admits of the same modifications as the preceding variety. See *Luscitas.*

A strabismus is termed *periodic* when it is inconstant, now present, now absent. *Apparent* strabismus is a false strabismus due to the fact that the angle alpha (*i.e.*, that at the optical centre formed by the meeting of the optical and visual axes) is either larger or smaller than usual; if larger there is apparent divergent strabismus, if smaller apparent convergent strabismus.

STRABO'TOMY (*στραβός*, distorted, *τέμνω*, to cut). Division of the internal or external rectus muscle of the eyeball for the cure of strabismus.

STRAMO'NIUM. Thorn-apple; an indigenous species of *Datura*, yielding an active, narcotic principle called *daturin.* In some parts of Europe this plant is vulgarly called *herbe aux sorciers*, from its intoxicating effects, in which it resembles belladonna.

STRANGULATION (*strangulare*, to throttle). 1. Constriction arising from the application of an overtight ligature or bandage, or by the slipping of a tight ring over a part. 2. A *strangulated* hernia is that affection in which a portion of protruded omentum or intestine is so tightly constricted that its blood supply is interfered with and it cannot be reduced. 3. *Strangulatio interna*, is mesenteric or mesocolic strangulation.

STRA'NGURY (*στραγγουρία*, retention of the urine, when it falls *by drops*, from *στράγξ*, a drop, *οὖρον*, urine). Discharge of the urine with pain and *by drops*, occasioned by irritability of the bladder; the *dysuria* of Sauvages, &c.

STRATUM ZONALE. A superficial layer of white fibres covering the anterior of the quadrigeminate bodies; beneath in the order mentioned lie the stratum cinereum, stratum opticum, and stratum lemnisci.

STRE'MMA (*στρέμμα*, that which is twisted, from *στρεφω*, to turn). A strain, or sprain, of a joint.

STREPTOCOCCUS (*στρέπτος*, bent, *κόκκος*, a kernel). *Streptobacteria.* A genus of the group *coccaceæ* of Bacteria (Zopf); its members exhibit division in one direction only, and the individual cocci remain united together forming chains. The genus comprises:—

1. *Streptococcus pyogenes.* Occurring in acute abscesses. Found single and in chains.

2. *Streptococcus erysipelatis.* Found in the skin affected by erysipelas. Minute in size and forming chains.

3. *Streptococcus diphtheriticus.* Oval cocci said to be characteristic of diphtheria.

4. *Streptococcus of progressive tissue-necrosis in mice.* Minute, occurring in chains and zoogloea; all the tissues invaded undergo necrosis.

5. *Streptococcus bombycis.* Oval cocci found in the alimentary canal of silkworms suffering from "flacherie."

6. *Streptococcus vaccinæ.* Cocci occurring singly, in pairs, in chains, and in colonies in the fresh lymph of human and cow pox, and in the pustules of the small-pox.

7. *Streptococcus perniciosus.* Cocci occurring singly, in chains, and in zoogloea in grey parrots affected with a disease peculiar to them.—*Crookshank.*

STRI'A. A streak or groove. Hence the term *corpora striata*, denoting two streaky eminences in the lateral ventricle of the brain. The term *stria* is also employed synonymously with *linea*. See *Linea*.

1. *Striæ atrophicæ.* Cicatrices of the skin, occasioned by overdistension, and indicating loss of substance or atrophy. Hence the corresponding expression, *linear atrophy.*

2. Sir E. Wilson describes other forms of *striæ atrophicæ*, occasioned by other causes than simple distension. These are termed *traumaticæ*, when arising from forcible distension and forcible disruption of healthy tissue; *idiopathicæ*, when associated with feeble vitality of the cutaneous tissues, but without apparent cause; and *neuroticæ*, resulting from paralysis of a cutaneous nerve, as of the supra-orbital.

3. *Striæ longitudinales.* Same as *Nerves of Lancisi.*

4. *Stria terminalis*, another name for the *tænia semicircularis.*

5. *Striæ acusticæ*, *Striæ medullares*, white nerve-fibres crossing transversely the floor of the fourth ventricle, and passing over the restiform bodies to join the auditory nerve.

STRI'CTURE (*stringere*, to bind). A contracted state of some part of a tube, or duct. Stricture also denotes, in strangulated hernia, the narrowest part of the opening through which the viscera protrude.

STRI'DOR (*stridere*, to creak). A hissing or whistling respiration such as is heard in stenosis of the trachea, in laryngismus *stridulus*, &c.

STRI'DOR DE'NTIUM (*stridere*, to creak). *Brygmus.* Grinding or gnashing of the teeth.

STRI'GIL, or STRI'GILIS. A scraper or flesh-brush; an instrument used in bathing, for cleansing the body.

STRO'BILUS (*στρόβιλος*, anything twisted up; a pine-cone). *Cone.* A strobile. An amentiform fruit, in which the carpels are scale-like, spread open, and bear naked seeds; the scales are woody and coherent in the pine, thin and without cohesion in the hop.

The term *strobilus* is applied to the cysticercus of the brain, when it has grown into the form of a tape-worm by the elongation and segmentation of the neck of the larval animal.

STRO'MA (στρῶμα, anything *spread*, or laid out for resting, lying, or sitting upon). A term applied to a *tissue* which affords mechanical support or frame-work to an organ, to a tumor, &c.

STRONGYLUS BRONCHIALIS. A cœlelminthous parasitic worm, infesting the bronchial tubes. *Strongylus gigas* infests the human kidneys.

STRO'NTIUM. The metallic base of strontia, so called from Strontian, a mining village in Argyleshire, where the carbonate of the oxide of strontium (*strontia*) is found native. There is also a native sulphate of strontia (oxide of strontium), named by mineralogists *celestine*.

Strontia-water. A solution of strontia in about two hundred times its weight of water at common temperatures; occasionally employed as a chemical reagent.

STROPHA'NTINE. A vegetable alkaloid obtained from the seeds of *Strophantus hispidus*, DC.; used in Africa for poisoning arrows. It is a valuable drug in the treatment of mitral disease of the heart, slowing and regulating the beat without increasing arterial pressure to any marked extent, as does digitalis.

STRO'PHIOLATE (*strophiolum*, a little garland). A term applied to the umbilicus of seeds, when they are surrounded by irregular protuberances, called *strophiolæ* or carunculæ.

STRO'PHOS (στρόφος, a twisted band or cord, from στρέφω, to turn). A sword-belt; generally, a cord or rope; a swathing cloth, &c. A term used by Celsus for tormina or griping.

STRO'PHULUS (στρόφος, a twisted band or cord, and, hence, a twisting of the bowels, colic; Latin, *tormina*). A genus of cutaneous diseases peculiar to infants, known by the names *gum-rash*, *red-gum*, *tooth-eruption*, &c., and consisting of pimples on the face, neck, arms and loins, generally in clusters, surrounded with a reddish halo.

Varieties. These are — 1, *strophulus intertinctus*, red gum rash, or "red-gown," in which the papulæ are scattered, with red dots interspersed among them; 2, *strophulus candidus* or pallid gum-rash, in which the papulæ are large and pale, resembling flea-bites; 3, *strophulus volaticus*, wildfire-rash or "feu volage," in which circular patches appear successively in different parts of the body; and 4, *strophulus confertus*, or tooth-rash, occurring during teething.

STRU'CTURAL DISEASES. A term applied to those diseases which result from some alteration of structure.

STRU'MA. This is the Latin term for *scrofula*, and it is usually derived from *struere*, to heap up, as *spuma* from spuere. Good derived it from the Greek στρῶμα, denoting "congestion, or coacervation, as of straw in a litter, feathers in a bed, or tumours in the body." See *Scrofula*.

Struma, interior. Scrofulous deposit within the eyeball.

STRUMODERMA (*struma*, and δέρμα, skin). External scrofula; scrofula of the external glands. The term should be *dermo-* or *dermato-struma*.

STRY'CHNIA. A poisonous vegetable alkaloid discovered in the seeds of *Strychnos nux vomica*,

or Poison nut, a plant of the order Loganiaceæ, growing in the East Indies. It acts on the spinal cord, and in fatal doses causes tetanic convulsions.

STUPA, STUPPA. These are Latinized forms of the Greek στύπη, tow, the coarse part of the stalks of flax or hemp, next to the στύπος, or woody bark. *L. & S.*

STU'POR (*stupere*, to be struck senseless). A state of insensibility of mind, of numbness of the body. *Stupor dentium* is an affection commonly called "teeth-on-edge." *Stupefacients* are agents which induce stupor, as opium.

Stupor vigilans is catalepsy.

ST. VITUS'S DANCE. *Chorea Sancti Viti;* called, in colloquial French, *danse de St. Guy.* It consists in tremulous and jerking motions of the limbs. The name of *St. Vitus's Dance* was given to this affection, according to Horstius, in consequence of the cure produced on certain women of disordered mind, upon their visiting the chapel of St. Vitus, near Ulm, and there dancing from morning till night.

STY, STYE, or STIGH (*stihan*, Saxon, springing up). The popular name for *hordeolus*, a small boil occurring on the edge of the eyelid, and involving a Meibomian gland.

STYLE (στῦλος, a pillar). That part of the pistil, in plants, which surmounts the ovary, and supports the stigma. It is termed *apicilar*, when it proceeds from the apex of the ovary; *lateral*, when from its side; *basilar*, when from its base. The style is frequently absent, and is, in fact, no more essential to the pistil than a petiole to a leaf, or a filament to an anther; if the style is absent, the *stigma* is termed *sessile*, as in poppy.

STY'LOID (στῦλος, a style or pencil, εἶδος, likeness). The name of a *style-shaped* process of the temporal bone. This process was also termed by the old writers *belonoid*, or needle-shaped, and *graphoid*, or pencil-shaped. The terms styloid and graphoid apophysis were also applied to the styloid process of the *ulna*.

1. *Stylo-glossus.* A muscle arising from the styloid process, and the stylo-maxillary ligament, and inserted into the root of the tongue. It moves the tongue laterally and backwards. A fasciculus of this muscle has been named *stylo-auricularis.*

2. *Stylo-hyoideus.* A muscle arising from the styloid process, and inserted into the os hyoides, which it raises. It is sometimes accompanied by another small muscle resembling it, named by Innes *stylo-hyoideus alter.*

3. *Stylo-mastoid.* The designation of a *foramen*, situated between the styloid and mastoid processes, through which the portio dura of the seventh pair of nerves passes; also of an *artery* which enters that foramen.

4. *Stylo-maxillary.* The name of a ligament which extends from the styloid process to the angle of the jaw.

5. *Stylo-pharyngeus.* A muscle arising from the styloid process, and inserted into the pharynx and back part of the thyroid cartilage. It raises the pharynx, and draws up the thyroid cartilage.

STY'PTIC (στυπτικός, astringent). An astringent application for arresting hæmorrhage, by causing contraction of the vessels and formation of the coagulum.

STY'ROL. A liquid hydrocarbon, obtained from the vegetable gum-resin known as storax. The basis of ointments prepared with

liquid storax is hence termed *styrolated*, as styrolated lard.

STY'RAX PREPARA'TUS. Prepared storax; a balsam procured from the bark of the *Liquidambar orientale*, purified by means of rectified spirit and straining. See *Storax*.

STYRONE. *Cinnyl alcohol.* An antiseptic substance obtained, in the form of silky needles, from the styracine of balsam of Peru, or liquid storax.

SUB-. A Latin preposition denoting—1. a position *beneath* any body; 2. a slight modification, corresponding to the English term *somewhat*, as in sub-ovate, somewhat ovate, sub-viridis, somewhat green; and 3. in chemical language it is prefixed to a basic salt or an oxide which contains a *less* proportion of oxygen than a protoxide. See *Sub-oxides*.

1. *Sub-arachnoidean fluid.* An abundant serous secretion, situated between the arachnoid and the pia mater.

2. *Sub-arachnoidean space.* The space which occurs between the arachnoid and the spinal cord. This space is distinguished into three portions, designated as the *anterior*, the *posterior*, and the *superior* arachnoidean space. They communicate with a still larger space situated around the spinal cord, and called the *spinal* sub-arachnoidean space.

3. *Sub-arachnoidean tissue.* A delicate areolar tissue which connects the visceral layer of the arachnoid to the pia mater.

4. *Sub-clavian.* The designation of an artery, situated under the clavicle. The *right* arises from the arteria innominata; the *left* separates from the aorta at the termination of its arch.

5. *Sub-clavius.* A muscle arising from the cartilage of the first rib, and inserted into the lower surface of the clavicle. It brings the clavicle and shoulder forwards and backwards.

6. *Sub-cutaneous.* Beneath the skin; a name of the platysma myoides.

7. *Sub-diaphragmatic.* The designation of a *plexus*, furnished by the solar plexus, and distributed to the diaphragm.

8. *Sub-dural space.* The space beneath the dura mater, between it and the arachnoid.

9. *Sub-kingdom.* A primary division of the animal kingdom, including all those animals which are formed upon the same structural or morphological type, irrespective of the degree to which specialization of functions may be carried.

10. *Sub-lingual.* The name of a *gland*, situated beneath the mucous membrane of the floor of the mouth, on each side of the frænum linguæ.

11. *Sub-mastoid.* The name of a branch given off by the seventh pair of nerves, as it passes out from the stylo-mastoid foramen.

12. *Sub-maxillary.* The name of a *gland*, situated on the inner side of the ramus of the lower jaw; and of a *ganglion* which occurs on a level with the sub-maxillary gland.

13. *Sub-mental.* The name of an artery and veins running beneath the chin.

14. *Sub-oxides.* Certain inferior oxides which do not combine with acids, as the suboxide of lead, which contains less oxygen than the oxide distinguished as the protoxide of the same metal. See *Binoxide*.

15. *Sub-resin.* The name given by Bonastre to that portion of a resin which is soluble only in boiling alcohol, and is thrown down

again as the alcohol cools, forming a kind of seeming crystallizations. It is a sort of *stearine of resins*.

16. *Sub-salt.* Originally, a salt which contained an excess of base. This term now relates to atomic composition, a true *sub-salt* being that in which there is less than one atom of acid to each atom of base : thus, the *sub*-carbonate of soda is no longer a *sub*-salt, but is generally termed *carbonate* of soda. See *Super* and *Sub-salts*.

17. *Sub-scapularis.* A muscle arising from all the internal surface of the scapula, and inserted into the humerus. It pulls the arm backwards and downwards.

18. *Sub-sternal.* The name of the lymphatics beneath the sternum.

19. *Sub-sultus* (salio, to leap). Twitchings ; sudden and irregular snatches of the tendons.

20. *Sub-tepidus* (tepidus, warm). Lukewarm. In this term the preposition *sub* diminishes the quality.

21. *Sub-uberes* (ubera, the breasts). A term applied to children during the period of suckling, in contra-distinction to those who have been weaned, or the *exuberes*.

SU'BERIN. The name of a peculiar substance, obtained from common cork, the epidermis of the *Quercus suber*, or Oak.

Suberic acid. An organic acid produced by treating rasped cork with diluted nitric acid.

SUBINVOLUTIO UTERI. That condition of the uterus after pregnancy when the organ has not so far decreased in size as to reach its normal unimpregnated condition ; the delayed metamorphosis may be due to inflammation, a retained portion of the placenta, &c.

SUBJECTIVE SYMPTOM. See *Symptom*.

SUBLIMATE, CORROSIVE. Formerly the bichloride, now the *perchloride* of mercury. Calomel is now the *subchloride*.

SUBLIMA'TION. The process by which volatile substances are raised by heat, and then condensed into the solid form, either crystalline or pulverulent ; it is, in fact, dry distillation. The substances so obtained are called *sublimates*. Substances which evaporate without liquefying are said to *sublime ;* ice and snow sublime in dry winds.

SUBLI'MIS. A designation of the flexor digitorum communis muscle, from its being more superficial than the flexor profundus.

SUBLUXATION (*sub*, *luxatio*, a dislocation). An incomplete dislocation.

SUBSTA'NTIA (*substare*, to stand one's ground). Substance or matter.

1. *Substantia cinerea.* The cineritious, grey, or cortical substance of the cerebro-spinal axis. By the term *substantia cinerea spongiosa vasculosa*, Rolando designates the ordinary grey matter of the cord ; and by the term *substantia cinerea gelatinosa*, another kind of grey substance, found along the edge and at the extremity of the posterior cornua.

2. *Substantia ferruginea.* A yellowish-red substance, forming the inner of the two layers constituting the cortical substance of the cerebellum, and composed of fibres and cell-nuclei.

3. *Substantia nigra.* A small collection of grey substance, found in the crura cerebri, consisting of pigmentary nerve-cells, and connected with the central ganglia.

4. *Substantia ostoidea. Crusta petrosa.* The cement, or cortical substance, forming a thin coating over the root of the tooth, from the termination of the enamel to the aperture at the point of the fang.

5. *Substantia perforata antica.* A whitish substance, situated at the inner extremity of the fissure of Sylvius, and perforated by numerous openings for vessels.

6. *Substantia perforata media.* A white substance at the bottom of a triangular cavity between the crura cerebri, perforated by several apertures for vessels.

SU'BSTANTIVE. A term applied by Paris to those medicinal agents which possess an inherent and independent activity. Those which are in themselves inert, but are capable of imparting impulse and increased energy to the former, when combined with them, are termed *adjective* constituents.

SUBSTITU'TION. A term applied to those effects of chemical affinity which depend on the replacement of certain proportions of one body already in combination, by the same proportions of another body not in combination. It thus includes all processes of single or double decomposition. See *Consecutive Combination.*

Substitution Products. The name of a large class of organic substances, formed by the substitution of hydrogen by an equivalent quantity of chlorine, bromine, hyponitrous acid, &c., as *bichlorobutyric acid, bromobenzole,* &c. See *Chlor-, Chloro-.*

SUBSU'LTUS TE'NDINUM. Twitching of the muscles, occurring in low febrile attacks.

SUCCEDA'NEUM (*succedere,* to go under). A medicine *substituted* for another, possessing similar properties.

SUCCENTURIA'TUS (one who supplies the place of another, from *succenturio* [sub. centurio], the substitute of a centurion). Supplementary; the former name of the pyramidal muscles of the abdomen, and of the supra-renal capsules.

SU'CCINIC ACID (*succinum,* amber). An acid derived from the distillation of amber, but generally prepared by the fermentation of malic acid.

SU'CCUS. Juice; the expressed liquor of a fruit or plant. *Succus spissatus* is inspissated juice, prepared by expressing the juices of fresh plants and evaporating them in a water-bath.

SU'CCUS ENTE'RICUS (ἔντερα, the intestines). The intestinal juice; a peculiar, half-liquid, slimy mucus, which exudes from the surface of the intestine and assists in the conversion of the chyme into chyle.

SUCCU'SSION (*succussio,* a shaking). A mode of exploring the chest, by forcibly shaking the patient's body, and observing the sounds which are thereby produced, as in pneumothorax, &c. See *Splashing Sound.*

SUCKER. *Surculus.* A term applied in botany to a modification of the aërial stem, consisting of a branch which proceeds from the neck of a plant beneath the surface of the ground, and becomes erect as soon as it emerges from the earth, producing leaves and branches, and subsequently roots. It has been termed *soboles.*

SU'CROSE (*sucre,* sugar). A general term for cane-sugar and the sugar obtained from beet-juice, &c. It rotates the plane of polarization to the right. See *Dextrose.*

SU'CTION (*sugere,* to suck). The act of sucking; a term applied to the raising of liquids through a tube, by means of a piston, which lifts and sustains the weight of the atmosphere from that part of the well which is covered with the

tube, leaving it to press on the other parts of the surface.

SUDA'MINA (*sudare*, to sweat). *Emphlysis miliaria; Papulæ sudoræ; Sweat vesicles.* Miliary vesicles; small, prominent, rounded vesicles, of about the size of millet-seeds; often associated with profuse perspiration. The sweating often occurs without *miliaria*, though the latter is generally accompanied by the former. See *Miliaria.*

SUDATO'RIA (*sudare*, to sweat). A synonym of *Hidrosis*, denoting morbid increase of the perspiratory secretion from disease of the sudoriparous organs, or the sweating sickness.

SUDATO'RIUM (*sudor*, sweat). The hot-air bath, or sweating-house. At a temperature of 85°, profuse perspiration is produced. This was the *Laconicum* of the Greeks.

SUDOR (*sudare*, to sweat). Sweat; the vapour which passes through the skin, and condenses on the surface of the body.

SUDOR A'NGLICUS. The sweating fever; a contagious pestilential fever of one day, which appeared in England in the 15th and 16th centuries.

SUDO'RIC ACID (*sudor*, sweat). *Hidrotic acid.* An acid contained in human sweat, in addition to lactic acid.

SUDORI'FEROUS CANALS (*sudor*, sweat, *ferre*, to carry). Minute, spiral follicles, distributed over the whole surface of the skin, for carrying off the sweat. See *Sudoriparous Gland.*

SUDORI'FICS (*sudor*, sweat, *fiere*, to become). Medicines which occasion sweating.

SUDORI'PAROUS GLAND (*sudor*, sweat, *parire*, to produce). A small, oblong body, situated in the skin, and composed of one or more convoluted tubuli, or of a congeries of globular sacs, opening into a common duct, which traverses the derma and the epidermis, and terminates by a pore on the surface of the latter. It is proposed to distinguish that portion of the tube which is situated within and below the derma by the name sudori*parous*, as it probably has the same office as the gland, viz. that of secretion; and that portion of the apparatus situated in the epidermis as the sudori*ferous* part, being in fact the true excretory portion. See *Sebiparous Gland.*

SUET. *Sevum.* The fat of the ovis aries, or the sheep. It consists of stearine, oleine, hircine, and margarine.

SUFFOCATIVE CATARRH. Under this term Ettmüller described a disease corresponding to croup. It is now restricted to capillary bronchitis.

SUFFI'TUS (*suffire*, to fumigate). Fumes of burning substances, used for inhalation, as tar-fumes. See *Halitus.*

SUFFRU'TEX. An under-shrub; a plant which differs from the *frutex*, or shrub, in its perishing annually, either wholly or in part; and from the *herb*, in having branches of a woody texture, which frequently exist more than one year, as in the Tree-Mignonette.

SUFFU'SIO (*suffundere*, to pour down; so called because the Ancients supposed opacity to be caused by something *running under* the crystalline humor). A term employed by Celsus, &c., to denote generally imperfection or loss of sight, whether arising from cataract or from affection of the nervous structure. The latter has sometimes been called *suffusio nigra*, or

cataracta nigra, from the natural blackness of the pupil.

1. *Suffusio dimidians.* A singular phenomenon in which one half only of the field of vision is perceived by the mind. It seems to arise from some morbid cause affecting for a time the commissure of the optic nerves where the semi-decussation occurs. The term is hence viewed as synonymous with *hemiopsis* and *visus dimidiatus*, and the affection itself forms one of a group of disorders, which Dr. Liveing refers to the common name Megrim.

2. *Suffusio sanguinis* is another name for hæmorrhage or extravasation of blood. *Suffusio ex vulnere* is traumatic cataract. *Suffusio ingenita* is congenital cataract. *Suffusio urinæ* is extravasation of urine.

SUGAR. A general term for several substances which agree in having a sweet taste, but differ in other respects. Cane-sugar, that in ordinary use, is called *sucrose;* fruit-sugar, *fructose;* starch-sugar, *glucose;* milk-sugar, *lactose;* liver-sugar may be called *hepatose*. *Barley-sugar* is sugar which has been heated, and in which the tendency to crystallize has been thus destroyed. *Sugar-candy* consists of crystals procured by the slow evaporation of an aqueous solution of sugar. *Burnt-sugar* or caramel is sugar which has been sufficiently heated to acquire a brown colour, bitter taste, and peculiar odour. See *Saccharum.*

Sugar, inverted. A mixture of dextrose and lævulose, produced from cane-sugar, and so named because the left-handed rotation of the lævulose is greater than the right-handed rotation of the dextrose.

SUGAR OF LEAD. The sub-acetate of lead, so called from its sweet taste.

SUGILLA'TION (*sugillare*, to discolour the skin by a blow). Ecchymosis, or extravasation of blood.

SU'LCUS. A groove or furrow; generally applied to bones. The depressions by which the convolutions of the brain are separated are termed *sulci*, or furrows. The term is also applied to two lines, the *anterior* and the *posterior lateral sulci*, of the medulla oblongata. See *Anfractus* and *Fissura.*

SU'LPHAMIDE. A compound containing the radical sulphurous acid, combined with amidogen. See *Amides.*

SU'LPHAS. A sulphate; a combination of sulphuric acid with a base. Sulphates were formerly called "vitriols." See *Vitriol.*

SULPHATO'XYGEN. According to the new view of compound radicals, this body is the *sulphate radical* of sulphate of soda, the oxygen of the soda being referred to the acid; its compounds are termed *sulphatoxides.* See *Oxysulphion.*

SULPHOBE'NZAMINE. A compound of the benzoic group, consisting of ammonia containing an equivalent of benzoyl in which the oxygen is replaced by sulphur.

SULPHO'LEIC ACID. A double acid, consisting of oleic acid and concentrated sulphuric acid.

SULPHONAL. Diethyl sulphon dimethyl methane. $C=(CH_3)_2=(C_2H_5SO_2)_2$. A white crystalline powder discovered by Prof. Bannermann of Freiburg; it is very sparingly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol, and tasteless, and is a valuable hypnotic where there is no pain.

SULPHO-SALTS. These are merely double sulphides, in the

constitution of which Berzelius has traced a close analogy to salts.

SULPHOVI'NIC ACID. The name given by Vogel to an acid, or class of acids, which may be obtained by digesting alcohol and sulphuric acid together with heat.

SULPH-OZONE (ὄζω, to smell). A preparation of sulphur containing free sulphurous acid, and named from its strong smell and powerful chemical action.

SULPHUR. *Brimstone.* A solid, elementary, non-metallic body, found native as *virgin sulphur*, and in combination, as in sulphide of iron, or martial pyrites, &c.

1. *Sulphur crudum.* Rough or crude sulphur, the result of the distillation of native sulphur.

2. *Sulphur rotundum.* Stick, roll, or cane sulphur; refined sulphur, which has been cast into wooden moulds, and is hence also called *sulphur in baculis.*

3. *Sulphur sublimatum.* Sublimed sulphur; sulphur prepared from crude or rough sulphur by sublimation, commonly termed *flowers of sulphur*, from its occurring in the form of a bright yellow powder.

4. *Sulphur vivum* or *black sulphur.* The dregs remaining after the purification of sulphur, also called sulphur caballinum, horse-brimstone, &c., occasionally used as a cattle medicine, and for dressing mouldy hops.

5. *Sulphur præcipitatum.* Precipitated sulphur, commonly called *milk of sulphur*, though not the same thing; a white hydrate consisting of sulphur and a little water. See *Lac Sulphuris.*

6. *Oleum sulphuratum.* Sulphurated oil, or balsam of sulphur, prepared by dissolving sublimed sulphur in olive-oil.

7. *Alcohol of sulphur.* The former absurd name of bi-sulphide of carbon.

8. *Sulphuric acid. Hydrogen sulphate.* An acid produced by the combustion of sulphur, and the oxidation of the resulting sulphurous acid, by means of nitrous vapours. It was formerly called *oil of vitriol*, because it was distilled from a substance of mineral origin, called *vitriol* on account of its imperfect resemblance to green glass. This acid, when obtained in the latter way, emits white vapours on exposure to the air, and is hence called *fuming sulphuric acid.*

9. *Sulphurous acid. Hydrogen sulphite.* Sulphurous acid gas dissolved in water, and constituting 9·2 per cent. by weight of the solution.—*Br. Ph.* It was formerly called volatile sulphurous acid, and, from the old mode of preparing it, *spirit of sulphur by the bell.* Its combinations with bases are called *sulphites.*

10. *Sulphuretum* or *Sulphide.* A compound of sulphur with another element, or with a substance which may take the place of an element. A *double sulphide* is a compound of two sulphides. A *metallic sulphide* is a compound of sulphur with a metal.

11. *Sulphuretted hydrogen.* Hydro-sulphuric acid; a noxious gas, a compound of hydrogen and sulphur.

12. *Sulph-indigotic acid.* A blue acid, formed by the action of sulphuric acid upon indigo. The purple substance which appears during the reaction is called *sulpho-purpuric acid.*

13. *Sulphatic ether.* The name given by Dumas to ethereal oil, commonly called *heavy oil of wine*, or simply *oil of wine.*

14. *Sulph-ion.* The salt-radical of the sulphates has been so named from the circumstance that, in the Voltaic decomposition of a sulphate, SO_4 travels to the positive pole, and the metal or hydrogen to the negative pole. Its compounds, or the sulphates, become *sulphionides.*

15. *Sulpho-acids.* Conjugate acids formed by the union of strong sulphuric acid with many organic compounds. They are specially known by the name of the compound with the prefix *sulpho*, as sulpho-benzolic acid.

16. *Sulpho-cyanides.* Compounds of sulpho-cyanic acid with bases, or sulpho-cyanogen with metals.

17. *Sulpho-cyanogen. Sulpho-cyanic acid.* An unstable compound prepared by decomposing the mercuric sulpho-cyanide with sulphuretted hydrogen.

18. *Sulphur-salts.* A class of bodies described by Berzelius as coming under the character of salts. Electro-positive sulphides, termed *sulphur-bases*, are usually the proto-sulphides of electro-positive metals, and therefore correspond to the alkaline bases of those metals ; and the electro-negative sulphides, or *sulphur-acids*, are the sulphides of the electro-negative metals, and are proportioned in composition to the acids which the same metals form with oxygen.

19. *Sulphuration. Sulphuring.* The subjection of woollen and other articles to the fumes of burning sulphur, or sulphurous acid, for de-colouring or bleaching purposes.

20. *Sulphuretted Sulphites.* The hyposulphites, or salts of hyposulphurous acid ; they contain a peculiar acid.

21. *Sulphuric ether.* Oxide of ethyl ; also called ethylic ether, vinic ether, or simply ether or æther.

22. *Sulphurosa.* A class of resolvent spanæmics, including sulphur, sulphuretted hydrogen, and the alkaline sulphurets.

SULPHU'REOUS WATERS. *Hepatic waters.* Mineral waters impregnated with hydro-sulphuric acid, as those of Harrowgate.

SUMACH. A tannin substance found in commerce as a coarse powder, obtained by the trituration of the young branches and leaves of several varieties of the family *Terebinthaceæ.*

SUMBUL RADIX. Sumbul root. The dried transverse sections of the root of a plant whose botanical history is unknown. Imported from Russia and also India.

SUMMER-FEVER. A term suggested by Dr. Pirrie instead of *hay-fever*, in order to disconnect the disease from the popular notion of its being occasioned by the action of the powder of flowering grasses and other vegetable irritants. Dr. Pirrie attributes the disease to excess of sunlight and heat.

SUMMER-RASH. *Essera.* A popular designation of the *Lichen tropicus*, or prickly heat, occurring in warm climates.

SUN-BURN. *Ephelis.* Discoloration of the skin, in the form of small irregular patches, from exposure to the influence of the sun's rays.

SUN-PAIN. A popular name for *hemicrania*, owing to its continuing at times so long only as the sun is above the horizon.

SUN-STROKE. *Solis ictus.* A disease of the nervous system, sometimes caused by exposure to the direct rays of the sun.

SUPER- and SUB-SALTS. These terms are now seldom used

except when the atomic composition of a salt is unknown, though the excess of acid or of base, as the case may be, have been clearly ascertained. A neutral salt is now considered to be a compound in which a single atom of acid is combined with a single atom of base. The class of sub-salts is now generally termed *basic salts*, because the base predominates; and if the number of atoms of a base entering into the composition of a *basic salt* is to be indicated, the Greek numerals *dis*, *tris*, *tetrakis*, *pente*, &c., are employed; and, conversely, the number of atoms of acid entering into the composition of an *acid salt* is expressed by the Latin numerals *bi*, *tri*, &c.

SUPER-ALIMENTATION. *Suralimentation. Alimentation Forcée.* A form of forced feeding suggested by Dr. Débore of Paris in certain cases of phthisis, especially when complicated with vomiting.

SUPER-OCCI'PITAL BONE. In the doctrine of Homologies, this bone is the "neural spine." See *Vertebra.*

SUPE'RBUS. A name sometimes given to the levator menti, and to the rectus superior, from the expression of *pride* which the action of these muscles imparts.

SUPERCI'LIUM (*super*, above, *cilium*, the eyelash). The eyebrow; the projecting arch of integument, covered with short hairs, which forms the upper boundary of the orbit.

SUPER'FECUNDATION. The impregnation of a second ovum within a short interval (before the decidua vera and reflexa have coalesced) of that of the first. In *superfœtation* the second impregnation is supposed to have taken place at a much later period, when there is a living fœtus within the uterus, and after the deciduæ have united; most of the cited instances of superfœtation are really ordinary cases of twin pregnancy.

SUPERFI'CIAL (*super*, above, *facies*, the face, or the outer surface). That which is upon the surface, as the *fascia* which is placed beneath the integument, over every part of the body.

SUPERFICIA'LIS VO'LÆ. The name of a branch of the radial artery, which is distributed to the muscles and integuments of the *vola*, or palm.

SUPERFŒTA'TION (*superfœtatio*, a conceiving anew when already with young). Literally, the impregnation of a person already pregnant. This is a term formerly applied to a supposed subsequent conception, in cases in which a dead and apparently premature fœtus is discharged with a living one at a common birth.

SUPERIOR. A term applied, in Botany, to a *calyx* when it adheres to the ovary; and to an *ovary* when it does not adhere to the calyx. See *Inferior.*

SUPERIOR AURIS. A muscle of the external ear arising from the aponeurosis of the occipito-frontalis, and inserted into the back part of the anti-helix. It lifts the ear upwards. See *Attollens auris.*

SUPERNA'TANT. *Supernato*, to swim on the top). That which floats on the top, the upper layer of a solution.

SUPINATION (*supinus*, lying with the face upwards). The act of turning the palm of the hand upward, by rotating the radius upon the ulna. The opposite action is called *pronation.*

SUPINA'TOR (*supinus*, lying with the face upwards). The name of a muscle which turns the palm of the hand upwards.

SUPPLEMENTAL AIR. See *Respiration.*

SUPPOSITO'RIA (*supponere*, to put under). *Hypotheta.* Suppositories; *things placed under;* preparations made in a conical or other convenient form, for the local application of certain drugs. A suppository intended for the rectum only is sometimes termed *balanus*, an acorn, in reference to its shape.

SUPPRE'SSION (*suppremere*, to press down). A term applied to a cessation of any secretion, excretion, &c.

SUPPURA'TION (*sub*, beneath, *pus*, matter). The process by which pus is formed, or deposited on the surface, or in the substance of any tissue. The accumulation of pus in any part is called an *abscess.*

SUPPURA'TIVES (*sub*, beneath, *pus*, matter). A variety of Epispastics, producing *phlegmonous* inflammation: they differ in this respect from vesicants and rubefacients, which produce *erythematic* inflammation.

SUPRACO'NDYLOID. The designation of a *process* or outgrowth of the humerus occasionally found in man, and considered to be hereditary.

SUPRACOSTA'LES (*supra*, above, *costæ*, the ribs). A designation of the levatores costarum muscles, from their lying above or upon the ribs.

SUPRAO'RBITAR (*supra*, above, *orbita*, the orbit). The designation of an artery sent off by the ophthalmic along the superior wall of the orbit, and passing through the supra-orbitary notch.

SUPRARE'NAL (*supra*, above, *ren*, the kidney). The name of two *capsules* situated above the kidney. See *Adrenals.*

SUPRA-SPINA'TUS (*supra*, above, *spina*, the spine. A muscle arising from above the spine of the scapula, and inserted into the humerus. It raises the arm, &c. See *Infra-spinatus.*

SU'RA. The calf of the leg, consisting principally of the soleus and gastrocnemius muscles, together termed the *musculus suræ.*

SU'RDITAS (*surdus*, deaf). Deafness; hardness of hearing. It is functional or nervous; occasioned by disease; or deaf-dumbness. The term is rare. *Surdigo* is a synonymous word.

SURFACE-DEPOSIT (in Electro-plating). The operation of depositing a surface of gold or silver upon a foundation of cheaper metal, by the electro-process. See *Solid Deposit.*

SU'RGERY, or CHIRURGERY (χείρ, the hand, ἔργον, work). That branch of Medicine which treats diseases by the application of the hand alone, the employment of instruments, or the use of topical remedies.

SU'RINAM-BARK. *Wormbark.* The bark of the *Andira inermis*, or Cabbage-bark-tree, a Leguminous plant of the West Indies.

SURRE'NAL (*sub*, beneath, *renes*, the kidneys). The designation of arteries, &c., situated beneath the kidney.

SUSPENDED ANIMATION. A term employed to designate the state of children still-born, and the effect produced by the inhalation of carbonic acid, and other deleterious gases, by strangulation, or by submersion; the respiration being interrupted, the patient, as it has been strongly but quaintly expressed, dies *poisoned by his own blood.*

SUSPE'NSION (*suspendere*, to suspend). A term applied to the state of solid bodies, the particles of which are held undissolved in

water, and may be separated from it by filtration. The solid is then said to be *suspended* in the liquid.

SUSPENSION TREATMENT. A method of treating locomotor ataxia by suspending the patient so that the weight of the body is supported by a band which passes under the chin and occiput; it appears to relieve the pains of locomotor ataxia.

SUSPE'NSORY (*suspendere*, to suspend). A bandage for supporting the scrotum; a bag-truss. Also, a term applied to the *longitudinal ligament* of the liver, to the ligament which supports the penis, and to the ligament which extends from the edges of the *crystalline lens* to the ciliary processes of the choroid coat of the eye.

SUSTENTA'CULUM. A support; *Sustentaculum tali*, a process on the inner surface of the os calcis helping to support the astragalus. *Sustentaculum lienis*, a fold of peritoneum extending from the splenic flexure of the large intestine to the diaphragm, and giving support to the spleen.

SUSU'RRUS. Whizzing; an acute, continuous, hissing sound. A whisper. *Susurrus* is also an adjective.

SU'TURAL (*sutura*, a suture). A mode of dehiscence, in which the suture of a follicle or legume separates spontaneously.

SUTURE (in Anatomy—*suere*, to sew). A seam; the junction of the bones of the cranium by a serrated line, resembling the stitches of a seam. There are the *true* and the *spurious* kinds of suture, with the following sub-divisions:—

I. *Sutura vera.*

1. *Sutura dentata*, in which the processes are long and tooth-like, as of the inter-parietal suture of the skull.

2. *Sutura serrata*, in which the processes are small and fine like the teeth of a *saw*, as of the suture between the two portions of the frontal bone.

3. *Sutura limbosa*, in which, together with the dentated margins, there is a degree of bevelling of one, so that one bone rests on the other, as of the occipito-parietal suture.

II. *Sutura notha.*

1. *Sutura squamosa*, in which the bevelled edge of one bone overlaps and rests upon the other, as of the temporo-parietal suture.

2. *Harmonia*, in which there is simple apposition, occurring wherever the mechanism of the parts is alone sufficient to maintain them in their proper situation, as in the union of most of the bones of the face.

III. *Sutures, distinguished according to their situation on the skull.*

1. *Coronal suture*, which passes transversely over the skull, and is named from its being situated at that part of the head upon which the *corona*, or crown, given to the conquerors in the games, was formerly placed.

2. *Sagittal suture*, which passes from the middle of the superior margin of the frontal to the angle of the occipital bone, and is named from its *arrow-like* or straight course. It is sometimes continued down the frontal bone to the nose; this part is then named the *frontal suture.*

3. *Lambdoidal suture*, which begins at the termination of the sagittal sature, and extends on each

side to the base of the cranium; it is named from its resemblance to the Greek λ, *lambda*. The small separate bones, which sometimes occur in this suture, have been called *ossa triquetra*, or *Wormiana*. See *Lambdoidalis*.

4. *Squamous suture*, which joins the superior portions of the temporal bones to the parietals, and is so named from its *scaly* overlapping appearance. Near the occipital angle it loses this character, and is termed *additamentum suturæ squamosæ*.

SUTURE (in Botany—*suere*, to sew). A term applied to the junction of the valves of a simple carpel, as the legume. The inner junction corresponding to the margins of the carpellary leaf is called the *ventral suture;* the outer junction which corresponds to the midrib of the carpellary leaf is the *dorsal suture*.

SUTURE (in Surgery—*suere*, to sew). The union of the edges of a wound by *stitches*, according to the following modes:—

1. *Interrupted suture*. So named from the interspaces between the stitches. The needle is carried from without inwards to the bottom, and so on from within outwards.

2. *Uninterrupted* or *Glovers' suture*. The needle is introduced first into one lip of the wound from within outwards, then into the other in the same way; and so on for the whole track.

3. *Quilled* or *Compound Suture*. This is merely the interrupted suture, with this difference, that the ligatures are not tied over the face of the wound, but over two quills, or rolls of plaster, or bougies, which are laid along the sides of the wound.

4. *Staple-suture*. A method of uniting wounds without a ligature applicable to the union of wounds in the cavities, to fistulæ, or to wounds more superficially situated; adopted by Mr. Startin.

5. *Twisted suture*. Generally used in the operation for hare-lip, &c. Two pins being introduced through the edges of the wound, the thread is repeatedly wound round the ends of the pins, from one side of the division to the other, first transversely, then obliquely, from the right or left end of one pin to the opposite end of the other, &c.

6. *False* or *Dry Suture*. "In the *sutura sicca*, so called in opposition to the *sutura cruenta*, where blood followed the needle, some adhesive plaster was spread on linen, having a selvage; a piece of this was applied along each side of the wound (the selvages being opposed to each other), and then drawn together by sewing them with a common needle, without bloodshed."—*Carwardine*.

SWABBING. A mode of treatment of inflammation or enlargement of the tonsils, by applying to them a piece of sponge, fastened to a stick and saturated with a solution of nitrate of silver, and "swabbing" out every part of the throat, as the process is elegantly termed.

SWEAT-GLANDS. Glands consisting of coiled tubes, seated in the dermis, and pouring out sweat by tubular channels on the surface of the skin.

SWEATING POINT. The state of the skin which is favourable to sweating; it is intermediate between the hot, red and dry, and the cold, pale and dry, conditions of the skin.

SWEATING SICKNESS. *Hidrosis maligna*. A malignant form of Hidrosis, which occurred in England in the sixteenth century,

and seems to be still prevalent in France.

SWEETBREAD. The popular name for the thymus gland of the calf. The pancreas of an animal, used for food.

SWEET SPIRITS OF NITRE. Spirit of nitrous ether ; a spirituous solution containing nitrous ether, the *Sp. ætheris nitrosi* of the Pharmacopœia.

SWEET - SPITTLE. *Dulcedo sputorum* of Frank. An increased secretion of saliva, distinguished by a sweet taste.

SWINE FEVER. An acute infectious disease of pigs. Pasteur has described a micrococcus as the cause of the affection (*rouget du porc*).

SWINE-POX. The popular name of the *Varicella coniformis*, or conical variety of varicella. See *Varicella.*

SY'CONUS. An aggregate fruit, consisting of a fleshy rachis, having the form of a flattened disk, or of a hollow receptacle, with distinct flowers and dry pericarps, as in the fig, the dorstenia, &c.

SYCO'SIS (*σύκωσις*, a rough, fig-like excrescence on the flesh, especially on the eye-lids, from *σῦκον*, a fig). *Mentagra ; ficous phyma.* A chronic inflammation of the hair follicles of the beard, very analogous to acne, and apparently differing from that affection only in its site, namely, on the *hairy* parts of the face, chin, upper lip, submaxillary region of the whiskers, eyebrows, and sometimes the nape of the neck. It is named from the granulated and prominent surface of the ulceration which ensues, and which somewhat resembles the soft inside pulp of a fig.

Sycosis contagiosum. Under this term, Gruby, of Vienna, has described a disease, supposed by him to be occasioned by a new cryptogamic plant, and to be contagious. See *Mentagrophyton.*

SY'LVIC ACID. One of the acids composing colophony, common resin, or resin of turpentine ; the other is called *pinic acid.* The former is also called *alpha-resin*, the latter *beta-resin.*

SYMBLE'PHARON (*σύν*, together, *βλέφαρον*, the eyelid). *Palpebrarum perpetua conjunctio.* Adhesion of the ocular and palpebral layers of the conjunctiva, binding the eyelids down to the eyeball. In *ankyloblepharon*, the tarsal margins cohere.

SYMBOLS, CHEMICAL. An abbreviated mode of expressing the composition of bodies. The elementary substances, instead of being written at full length, are indicated by the first letter of their names, a second letter being employed when more than one substance begins with the same letter—thus C stands for carbon, Al for aluminium, As for arsenic, &c.

SYME'S AMPUTATION. An amputation at the ankle joint by which the foot with the malleoli and articular surface of the tibia is removed, and the flap formed by the tissues over the heel.

SYMELES or SIRENS. Terms applied to a form of congenital monstrosity occasioned by the fusion together of the two thoracic or abdominal limbs into a single member. See *Monster.*

SY'MMETRY (*συμμετρία*, due proportion). The exact and harmonious proportion of the different parts of the body.

SYMPATHE'TIC INK. A dilute solution of chloride of cobalt. The characters made on paper with this preparation, when dry,

will be invisible ; on being held to the fire, the writing will assume a bright blue or green colour ; as the paper cools, the colour will again disappear, in consequence of its absorbing moisture from the air ; and the phenomenon may be reproduced many times in succession.

SYMPATHE'TIC NERVE. A nerve consisting of a chain of ganglia, extending along the side of the vertebral column from the head to the coccyx, communicating with all the other nerves of the body, and supposed to produce a *sympathy* between the affections of different parts.

SYMPATHE'TIC PAIN. That term applied to pain occasioned by irritation of a remote part, as when the *branches* of a nerve suffer pain from irritation of its *root*.

SYMPATHE'TIC SYSTEM. That portion of the nervous apparatus which comprises the chain of *sympathetic ganglia*, the nerves which they give off, and the nervous cords by which they are connected with one another, and with the cerebro-spinal nerves. See *Cerebro-spinal System*.

SY'MPATHY (*συμπάθεια*, like-feeling). The consent, or suffering together of parts. Thus, pain is felt at the termination of the urethra in calculus of the bladder ; vomiting is produced by irritating the fauces ; vascular action is induced in the kidney on the application of cold to the skin, &c.

SYMPHORE'SIS (*συμφόρησις*, a bringing together). Congestion. In the present day we speak of "simple vascular irritation," which is likewise termed *active congestion*.

SYMPHYSEO'TOMY (*σύμφυσις*, symphysis, *τόμη*, section). The operation of dividing the symphysis pubis, in cases of difficult parturition.

SY'MPHYSIS (*σύμφυσις*, a growing together). The growing together or connection of bones, which have no manifest motion, as the symphysis pubis.

SY'MPTOM (*σύμπτωμα*, anything that has befallen one). A sign or mark by which a disease is characterized. Symptoms are termed *anamnestic*, when they relate to the patient's previous state of health ; *diagnostic*, when they serve to distinguish one disease from others ; *prognostic*, when they indicate the result of the disease ; *pathognomonic*, when they are peculiar to one malady, and to no other ; *therapeutic*, when they indicate the proper treatment to be adopted in the particular case ; *objective*, when they can be seen or otherwise detected by the physician ; and *subjective*, when they can be known only through the statements of the patient. See *Signs of Disease*.

Symptoms are also distinguished as *essential*, when they are peculiar to a certain disease ; *accidental*, when produced by some circumstances of unusual occurrence ; and *common*, when they occur alike in various diseases.

SYMPTOMA'TIC (*σύμπτωμα*, a symptom). A term applied to a disease which is dependent upon, or a symptom of, some other disease, as dropsy following disease of the heart, &c.

SYMPTOMATO'LOGY (*σύμπτωμα*, a symptom, *λόγος*, a description). That branch of medicine which treats of the *symptoms* of diseases. See *Semeiology*.

SYN- (*συν*). A preposition, signifying *with*, *together*, *union*, &c.

For the sake of euphony, the final *n* of the preposition is changed into *m*, before the labials b, m, p, ph, ps, &c.; into *s*, *l*, *r*, before these letters; and is entirely omitted when followed by two consonants, or a double one, as in *sy*-stole, *sy*-stem, &c.

SYNA'CMY (*σύν*, together, *ἀκμή*, acme). A term denoting that the male and the female organs of hermaphrodite plants are matured simultaneously, and intended as a substitute for the term "non-dichogamy." See *Heteracmy*.

SYNA'NTHEROUS (*σύν*, together, *ἄνθηρ*, an anther). Growing together by the anthers; the characteristic feature of the compositæ, and a more expressive term than the more common one, *syngencsious*.

SY'NAPTASE (*συνάπτω*, to bring into action). *Emulsin*. A well-known ferment existing in almonds, and converting amygdalin into oil of bitter almonds, hydrocyanic acid, &c.

SYNARTHRO'SIS (*συνάρθρωσις*, a being joined together). That form of articulation in which the bones are intimately and *immovably* connected together. See *Articulation*.

SYNCA'RPOUS (*σύν*, together, *καρπός*, fruit). A term applied to fruits in which the carpels cohere together, as in the poppy. When the carpels are distinct from one another, the fruit is termed *apocarpous*, as in ranunculus.

SYNCHONDRO'SIS (*συγχόνδρωσις*, a growing into one cartilage). Articulation by means of intervening cartilage.

SY'NCHRONOUS (*σύγχρονος*, contemporaneous). Phenomena occurring at the same time, as the pulse in the radial arteries; a term synonymous with *iso-chronous*.

SY'NCHYSIS (*σύγχυσις*, a mixing together). Literally, a confusion, or a melting; a term applied to an unnatural fluidity of the vitreous humor of the eye, apparently from the breaking up and absorption of its containing tissue. *Synchysis Scintillans*. A form of senile synchysis in which the vitreous contains crystals of cholesterin and tyrosin.

SY'NCLISIS (*σύγκλισις*, an inclining together). An inclining together, as of the bones of the fœtal head in the mechanism of parturition.

SY'NCLONUS (*συγκλονέω*, to dash together). Multiplied, or compound agitation; a species of *spasm*.

SY'NCOPE (*συγκοπή*, a cutting up, a swoon). *Leipothymia; animi deliquium; animæ defectio*. Fainting or swoon; a sudden suspension of the heart's action, accompanied by cessation of the functions of the organs of respiration, internal and external sensation, and voluntary motion.

SYNDE'CTOMY. An operation for chronic keratitis. It is described under the synonymous term *peritomy*.

SYNDESM'ITIS (*σύνδεσμος*, a ligament). Inflammation of a ligament. Conjunctivitis.

SYNDESMO'LOGY (*σύνδεσμος*, a ligament, *λόγος*, a description). A description of ligaments.

SYNDESMO'SIS (*σύνδεσμος*, a ligament, from *σύν*, together, and *δέω*, to bind). The connection of bones by ligament.

SYNE'CHIA (*συνεχής*, continuous). Literally an adhesion: that of the uvea to the crystalline capsule is called *synechia posterior;* that of the iris to

the cornea, *synechia anterior*. See *Atresia*.

SY'NERGY (*συνεργία*, joint-work). A term denoting associated action, as of the muscles which form the movable apparatus of speech. To defective energy of these muscles M. Lordat attributed his loss of articulation, which he termed *alalia*, but which is now generally called *aphasia*.

SYNGENE'SIOUS (*συγγενής*, connate). A term applied to anthers which grow together by their margin, as in the Compositæ. A better term is *syn-antherous*.

SYNIZE'SIS (*συνίζησις*, a falling in). *Considentia pupillæ*. Collapse of the pupil. Closure of the pupil. See *Pin*.

SYNNEURO'SIS (*σύν*, together, *νεῦρον*, a nerve). The connection of bones by ligament, formerly mistaken for nerve.

SY'NOCHUS and SY'NOCHA (*σύνοχος*, continuous). Forms of fever recognized by old and by modern writers. Sauvages defined *Synochus* to be a fever which lasted more than a fortnight without materially weakening the pulse; whilst Cullen used this term to express a fever which combined the two forms of inflammatory and putrid fever; that is, a fever which at its commencement was inflammatory, and at its close putrid. A putrid and a low form of fever was called *typhus*. See *Typhus*.

SYNOSTO'SIS (*σύν*, together, *ὀστέωσις*, the framework of the bones). *Synosteosis*. The premature and abnormal obliteration of the cranial sutures, causing deformities and irregularities of the skull. See *Scaphocephalism*.

SYNO'VIA (*σύν*, together, *ὠόν*, an egg). A peculiar liquid, found within the capsular ligaments of the joints, which it lubricates. The term is of obscure origin, and appears to have been employed by Paracelsus to designate a disease; or it may have been applied to the fluid in question, from its resemblance to the albumen of egg. It has been termed unguen articulare, axungia articularis, &c.

1. *Synovial membrane*. A thin membrane which covers the articular extremities of bones and the surface of the ligaments which are connected with the joints, and secretes *synovia*.

2. *Synovitis*. Inflammation of the synovial membrane. The *chronic* variety comprises, 1. Pulpy degeneration of the synovial membrane, and, 2. Scrofulous disease of the joints.

SY'NTHESIS (*σύνθεσις*, a putting together). A generic term in surgery, formerly comprehending every operation by which parts, which had been divided, were reunited. Also, the anatomical connection of the bones of the skeleton. And, in chemistry, it signifies the formation of any compound body from its elements, or from bodies of less complex composition; as opposed to *analysis*, or the resolution of a body into its component parts.

SY'NTONIN (*σύντονος*, strained tight). An acid-albumen prepared by repeatedly washing finely chopped muscle with dilute hydrochloric acid.

SYPHILIDES. The mucous and cutaneous eruptions caused by syphilis.

SY'PHILIS. *Lues Venerea*. An infectious venereal disease, said to have derived its name from that of a shepherd called *Syphilus*.

1. *Primary syphilis*. "Syphi-

lis while limited to the part inoculated, and the lymphatic glands connected with it." The varieties are hard chancre and indurated bubo; soft chancre and suppurating bubo; phagedænic sore; sloughing sore.

2. *Secondary syphilis.* "Syphilis when it affects parts not directly inoculated." The period of skin eruptions, of loss of hair, of inflammation of the iris, testicle, &c.

3. *Tertiary syphilis.* "A term sometimes applied to the later symptoms when separated by an interval of apparent health from the ordinary secondary syphilis." The period of gummatous formations and secondary changes in these, as ulceration.

4. *Hereditary syphilis.* "Constitutional syphilis of the child, derived during fœtal life from one of the parents."—*Nom. of Dis.*

SYPHILISA'TION. The repeated inoculation of matter from a venereal sore, upon the same patient, with the intention of rendering him insusceptible of fresh attacks, or of relieving existing symptoms.

SYPHILODE'RMATA. *Siphilides.* Syphilitic eruptions; diseases of the derma, or skin, arising from the poison of syphilis. They are termed *primitiva*, when they proceed from the first poison; *hæreditaria*, when they result from the communication of the poison to the fœtus or infant. The term should be *dermato-syphilis.*

SY'PHILOID DISEASE. Bastard-pox; a term which comprehends many affections *resembling syphilis*, but differing in the progress of their symptoms, and the means of cure.

SYPHILO'MA. The name given by Wagner to what is generally called gumma or *gummy tumor*, which he regards as a new formation, and not a disorganization of a previously existing tissue.

SYPHILOPHO'BIA (*syphilis*, and *φόβος*, fear). *Monomania syphilitica.* A morbid state in which a person imagines himself to be labouring under secondary syphilis.

SYRI'GMUS (*συρίσσω*, to hiss). Ringing, or tinkling; a sharp, shrill, continuous sound.

SYRINGO MYCLIA (*σῦριγξ-ιγγος*, a pipe, *μυελός*, marrow). The condition produced by the presence of cavities in the spinal cord, probably developed from the central canal; the symptoms are wasting, together with partial or entire paralysis of several muscles of one or more extremities, and disturbances of nutrition, as evidenced by coldness and ulceration of the skin of the affected limbs.

SYRU'PUS. A syrup. A saturated solution of sugar in water, in watery infusions, or vegetable juices; the proportions are generally two parts of sugar to one of the fluid.

SYSSARCO'SIS (*σύν*, together, *σάρξ*, flesh). The connection of bones by muscle, as of the os hyoides.

SY'STOLE (*συστολή*, a contraction). The contraction of the heart, auricles, and arteries; opposed to *diastole*, or their dilatation.

T

T-BANDAGE. A peculiar bandage of the body, named from its resemblance to the letter T. There is also a *double* T-bandage, which has two perpendicular pieces, sewed to the transverse one.

TABELLÆ. Tablets, lozenges, troches.

TABES (*tabere*, to waste away). Literally, a wasting or melting; hence applied to consumption, or other emaciating diseases, unaccompanied by any well-marked local symptoms.

1. *Tabes dorsalis.* A state of atrophy of the posterior columns of the spinal cord, producing ataxia. It is also termed *phthisis dorsalis*, &c.

2. *Tabes mesenterica.* Mesenteric disease; tuberculous disease of the mesenteric glands. It has been termed by Sauvages *scrofula mesenterica*, as indicative of scrofulous diathesis, and of the organs in which it appears; and by the French, *carreau*, which seems to refer to the hard and cushion-like prominence of the abdomen; it has also been termed *entero-mesenterite*. It is synonymous with *marasmus*.

3. *Tabes saturnina.* Tabes sicca. Wasting of the body produced by emanations of saturnum or lead.

TABE'TIC ARTHRITIS. See *Charcot's Disease of the Joints.*

TABLOIDS. The name given to small biconvex tablets consisting of one or more drugs greatly compressed so as to form a very convenient means of administration in the solid state.

TA'BULA VI'TREA. The *glassy table;* a term applied to the dense internal plate of the skull.

TACAMAHA'CA. A resin procured from the *Calophyllum calaba*, a Guttiferous plant of the East Indies; it has been termed *oleum mariæ*, green balsam, &c.

TACHE CÉRÉBRALE. See *Cerebral macula.*

TACHY-CARDIA (ταχύς, quick, καρδία, the heart). Very rapid action of the heart; paroxysmal hurry of the heart.

TA'CTILE CORPUSCLE (*tactilis*, that may be touched, tangible). The oval swelling of the *neurilemma*, or delicate fibrous sheath of the nerve which enters a papilla, in parts endowed with a very delicate sense of *touch*, as the tips of the fingers, the point of the tongue, &c. See *Corpusculum.*

TACTUS ERUDI'TUS (*tactus*, the sense of touch, from *tangere*, to touch). Skilled touch; nice discrimination, by means of the finger, between diseased parts which simulate one another.

TÆ'NIA (ταινία, a band or ribbon, from τείνω, to stretch). A ligature; a long and narrow riband.

1. *Tænia hippocampi.* Tænia fimbriata: or the plaited edges of the processes of the fornix, which pass into the inferior cornua of the ventricles of the brain.

2. *Tænia semicircularis.* A white line running between the convex surface of the optic thalami and the corpora striata.

3. *Tænia Tarini.* A yellowish "horny band," which lies over the vena corporis striati, first noticed

by Tarinus. It is a thickening of the lining membrane of the ventricle.

TÆ'NIA ECHINOCOCCUS. The tape-worm of the dog; its scolex forms the hydatid of man. See *Echinococcus hominis.*

TÆ'NIA MEDIO-CANELLATA. *The beef tape-worm.* A very large cestoid worm found occasionally in the intestinal canal of man. It is devoid of hooklets, and possesses no rostellum; its immature form is found in the flesh of oxen.

TÆ'NIA SOLIUM. A large cestoid intestinal worm, one of the entozoa, or parasitic animals which infest the human body. Its head possesses four suckers and a double row of hooklets; its scolex or immature form, *cystecercus cellulosæ*, is found in pork. See *Tape-worm.*

TA'FFETAS VE'SICANT. *Pannus vesicatorius.* Blistering cloth; employed as a substitute for the ordinary blistering plaster. See *Charta Epispastica.*

TA'FIA. *Cane-spirit.* A spirit obtained by distillation, from the fermented juice of the sugar-cane. A variety of rum.

TAGLIACO'TIAN OPERATION. An operation for restoring the form of the nose, when destroyed by injury or disease, by taking the integument and cellular tissue required for the repair of the organ from the inside of the arm. The name is derived from that of Tagliacozzi, a Venetian surgeon.

TA'HITI ARROW-ROOT. *Otaheite-salep.* A nutritious fæcula, prepared from the root of the *Tacca pinnatifida*, a native of the Molucca isles, and of the islands of the Pacific Ocean.

TAIL. "A portion of an incision, at its beginning or end, which does not go through the whole thickness of the skin, and is more painful than a complete incision; called also *tailing.*"—*Webster.*

The term *tail* is also applied, in anatomy, to that tendon of a muscle which is fixed to the movable part.

TAILING OF MERCURY. An expressive term for the peculiar appearance exhibited by mercury when poured upon a flat surface: it loses its property of cohering into globular drops, and assumes the form of irregularly elongated bars or *tails.*

TA'LBOR'S POWDER. *English remedy.* The name formerly given in France to cinchona, from the successful use of it in intermittent fever by Sir Robert Talbor, who employed it as a secret remedy. For a similar reason it has at different times received the names of the *Countess's Powder*, *Jesuits' Powder*, &c.

TA'LBOTYPE. *Calotype.* The process by which Mr. A. H. Fox Talbot produced sun-pictures, or negative photographs, on paper coated with chloride of silver.

TALC. A foliated magnesian mineral, nearly allied to mica, and sometimes used as a substitute for glass. *Talc-earth* or bitter earth is a name of magnesia.

TA'LIPES (*talipedare*, to be weak in the feet; from *talus*, the ankle, *pedare*, to foot, or furnish with feet). Club-foot; a distortion of the feet occasioned by the balance of the action of muscles being destroyed. Four species are described under the term *Club-foot.*

TALLICOO'NAH or KUNDAH-OIL. The oil procured from the seeds of the *Carapa toulouconna*, a tree growing abundantly in Sierra Leone, much esteemed as an anthelmintic.

TALLOW. Animal fat, melted and separated from the fibrous matter mixed with it. There are the white and yellow *candle-tallow*, and the common and Siberian *soap-tallow*.

TA'LPA. Literally, a mole. A tumor under the skin, compared with a mole under the ground. An encysted tumor on the head.

TALUS. 1. The ankle, ankle-bone. 2. An oblong die, made from the huckle-bone of certain animals. 3. Another name for the astragalus, a bone of the tarsus resembling an ancient die.

TAMBOUR. A drum. An air-tight instrument used in physiological experiments for recording the movements of the heart, &c., by means of a tracing produced by the rise and fall of a lever, one end of which rests on the upper membranous surface of the drum.

TA'MPICIN. The name given to Tampico jalap resin. By the action of strong bases it is converted into *tampacinic acid*.

TA'MPON (Fr. a bung or stopple). A plug for insertion into a natural or artificial cavity of the body for arresting hæmorrhage ; it may consist of cotton wool, a dilatable india-rubber bag, &c.

TANACE'TIN. A bitter crystallizable substance found in the flowers of *Tanacetum vulgare*, or Common Tansy, an indigenous composite plant, of bitter and aromatic properties.

TANGHIN POISON. The fruit of *Tanghinia venenata*, an apocynaceous plant, of intensely poisonous properties. It was the custom in the reign of Radama, King of Madagascar, to administer the poisonous kernel of the drupe to criminals, under the impression that their guilt or innocence would be thereby manifested.

TANGLE-TENT. The dried stem of *Laminaria digitata*, or Sea-tangle, suggested as a substitute for sponge as a tent.

TA'NNIC ACID. *Tannin*. An acid occurring in the bark of all the varieties of Quercus and many other trees, and in galls, from which it is procured in greatest purity. What is commonly called *tannin* is tannic acid mixed with some foreign matters. The name is derived from the value of the substance in the operation of preparing leather, or *tanning*.

1. *Artificial tannin*. Produced by the action of nitric acid on charcoal, or on substances containing charcoal.

2. *Tanno - gelatin*. A yellow flocculent precipitate, caused by a mixture of tannic acid with a solution of gelatine. It is the essential basis of leather, being always formed when skins are macerated in an infusion of bark.

3. Modifications of *tannin* occur, and are suggested by the terms *gallo-tannic*, denoting that derived from gall-nuts ; *caffo-tannic*, from coffee ; *quino-tannic*, from cinchona-bark ; *querci-tannic*, from oak-bark, &c.

TA'NTALUM. A rare metal found in the Swedish minerals *tantalite* and yttrotantalite, and named on account of the insolubility of its oxide in acids, in allusion to the fable of Tantalus. Wollaston pointed out the identity of the metal with Columbium : Rose found it to be a mixture of tantalum, niobium, and pelopium.

TAPE'TUM (*τάπης*, tapestry). Literally, a cloth wrought with various colours ; a term applied to an intensely glistening portion of the choroid in cats, horses, &c., and, by Bell, to that portion which has also been known as the tunica Ruy-

schiana. Dalrymple denied that any such structure occurs in the human eye.

TAPE-WORM. The vernacular name of the *Cestoidea*, an order of *Entozoa*, or parasitic animals found in the intestines of man and other vertebrate animals, and characterized by a long, flat, articulated body, without any trace of intestinal canal. They comprise the genera tænia and bothriocephalus.

TAPIO'CA. A fecula prepared from the root of the *Janipha Manihot*, the Manioc or Cassava plant, a suffrutescent plant of the order Euphorbiaceæ. There are two kinds, viz. the *granular tapioca*, occurring in lumps or granules; and *tapioca-meal*, a white amylaceous powder, supposed to be identical with *Brazilian arrow-root*.

TA'PIROID. Tapir-like; a term applied to hypertrophic elongation of the anterior portion of the cervix uteri, from its likeness to the snout of the tapir.

TAPPING. The operation of puncturing a serous cavity of the body, and drawing off the fluid, in dropsy. See *Paracentesis*.

TAR. A thick, black, resinous substance, chiefly obtained from the pine, and other turpentine trees, by burning them in a close smothering heat. *Mineral tar* is a soft, native bitumen.

TAR-ACNE'. The name given by Hebra to a peculiar eruption caused by the use of tarry application to the skin, and distinguished by the presence of a black, tarry point, like a comedo, in the centre of each papule.

TAR-FEVER. A state of febrile excitement, occasioned by the absorption into the blood of tar, when rubbed extensively into the surface of the body.

TAR-WATER. A once celebrated remedy, made by infusing tar in water, stirring it from time to time, and, lastly, pouring off the clear liquor, now impregnated with the colour and virtues of the tar.

TARANTI'SMUS (*tarantula*, an animal whose bite is supposed to be cured by music only). A peculiar nervous affection, long supposed to be produced by the bite of the *Lycosa tarantula*, a species of spider; an affection described by Sauvages, apparently a form of chorea. It occurs in Scotland, where it is called the "leaping ague." See *Chorea*.

TARA'XACI RADIX. Dandelion-root; the fresh and dried root of the *Taraxacum Dens leonis*, or Common Dandelion, an indigenous Composite plant, yielding a crystallizable substance, called *taraxacin*.

Taraxacum coffee. Dandelion-coffee; a powder consisting of taraxacum-root, dried and powdered, and mixed with coffee.

TARA'XIS (*τάραξις*, confusion, from *ταράσσω*, to confound). A term, like *taxis*, without any specific meaning. At one time it has been applied to a disordered state of the bowels, to bowel-complaint. At present it is employed to denote a slight inflammation of the eye, a slight degree of conjunctivitis. But it is equally applicable to any state of *confusion*.

TARDIEU'S SPOTS. Punctiform ecchymosis on the pleura, on the surfaces of the thymus, heart, aorta, and diaphragm. They were regarded by Tardieu as indicative of death from suffocation, as distinguished from other modes of death from asphyxia.

TA'RSUS (*ταρσός*, any broad, flat surface; hence *ταρσὸς ποδός*, the flat of the foot, the part between the toes and the heel). 1. The instep; the space between the bones

of the leg and the metatarsus. 2. Also the thin *cartilage* situated at the edges of the eyelids, preserving their even expansion and accurate adjustment to the globe, and containing the Meibomian follicles.

1. *Tarsal tumor.* A tumor of the eyelid, consisting of one of the acini of the Meibomian follicles, filled by sebaceous matter.

2. *Tarsorraphia* (ῥαφή, a suture). An operation for diminishing the size of the opening between the eyelids when it is enlarged by surrounding cicatrices.

3. *Tarsotomy* (τέμνω, to cut). Excision of the tarsal cartilages, sometimes practised for the cure of ectropium.

TARTAR OF THE TEETH. *Salivary calculus.* Earthy matter deposited on the teeth from the saliva, and consisting of salivary mucus, animal matter, and phosphate of lime.

TA'RTARATED. A term applied to substances which have been treated with tartar. *Tartarated iron* is the tartrate of iron and potassium, or potassio-ferric tartrate. *Tartarated antimony* is the tartrate of antimony and potassium, or potassio-antimonious tartrate. *Tartarated soda* is the tartrate of sodium and potassium, or potassio-sodium tartrate.

TARTA'REOUS MOSS. The *Lecanora tartarea*, a cryptogamic plant of the order *Algaceæ*, which yields the *red* and *blue cudbear.* In Holland, *litmus* is prepared from this plant.

TA'RTARIC ACID. *Hydrogen tartrate.* A crystalline acid prepared from the acid tartrate of potash. It exists in the juice of the grape in which it occurs in the form of *tartar*, or the acid tartrate of potassium. See *Tartarum.*

1. *Para-tartaric acid.* An acid contained in the cream of tartar of the wines of the Vosges.

2. *Tartralic acid.* The first modification of tartaric acid, when exposed to a temperature of about 342°. The second modification is called *tartrelic acid.* The para-tartaric acid undergoes similar modifications by exposure to heat.

3. *Meta-tartaric acid.* A modification, by heat, of the tartaric acid, forming salts of greater solubility. A further modification by heat yields the *iso-tartaric acid*, the salts of which correspond only to bi-tartrates.

4. *Tartro-vinic acid.* An acid, composed of tartaric acid in combination with the elements of ether.

5. *Tartro-carbydric acid.* An acid obtained by treating pyroxylic or wood-spirit with tartaric acid.

6. *Tartras.* A tartrate; a salt formed by the union of *tartaric acid* with a base. The Edinburgh Pharmacopœia formerly made use of the term *tartris* or *tartrite.*

TA'RTARUM. Tartar, or the bi-tartrate of potash; a salt which is precipitated during the fermentation of wine, owing to its insolubility in alcohol. In the crude state it is called *argol;* when purified, it is termed *cream of tartar*, or acid tartrate of potassium. "It is called *tartar*," says Paracelsus, "because it produces oil, water, tincture, and salt, which burn the patient as tartarus does." *Tartarus* is Latin for the infernal regions.

1. *Serum lactis tartarizatum.* Cream of tartar whey; prepared by adding about two drachms of the bi-tartrate to a pint of milk.

2. *Oleum tartari per deliquium.* A liquid produced by exposing carbonate of potash, called salt

of tartar, to the air; it attracts water, and changes its form.

3. *Tartar, emetic.* Antimonium tartaratum. A double salt, consisting of tartaric acid in combination with potassa and protoxide of antimony.

TASTE BUDS. Peculiar flask-shaped bodies found in the epithelium, lining the sides of the circumvallate papillæ of the tongue.

TAUNUS WATER. A natural mineral water containing carbonic acid, chloride of sodium, and some of the alkaline carbonates with other salts.

TAU'RIN (*taurus*, an ox). A neutral, crystallizable substance, derived from unprepared ox-bile.

TAUROCHOLIC ACID (*taurus*, an ox, χολή, bile). An acid obtained from the bile, and named from its yielding *taurin*. Another acid separable from the bile is termed *glycocholic*. See *Bile Acids*.

TAXIDE'RMY (τάξις, order, δέρμα, skin). The art of preparing and preserving specimens of the skins of animals.

TA'XINE. A poisonous alkaloid present in the leaves and seeds of *Taxus baccata*, or yew-tree.

TA'XIS (τάξις, an arranging, from τάσσω, to put into order). A term, like *taraxis*, without any specific meaning. It is generally applied to the operation of reducing a hernia by methodical pressure of the hand. But it is equally applicable to any process of arranging or *putting into order*.

TAXO'LOGY (τάξις, order, λόγος, an account). A general term for the arrangement and classification of the objects of any department of science, as of botany, &c.

TEA-OIL. An oil procured from the seeds of the *Camellia oleifera* of China, by expression. The Chinese term it *cha-yew*, or *tea-oil*.

TEALE'S AMPUTATION. A method of amputating the leg by means of two rectangular flaps, containing skin and muscles, the anterior being four times as long as the posterior.

TEARS. 1. The peculiar limpid fluid which is secreted by the lacrymal gland and lubricates the eye. 2. This term denotes, *in chemistry*, any fluid falling in drops, as gums or resins, exuding in the *form of tears*.

TEEL-SEEDS. The produce of the *Sesamum orientale*, an Indian plant of the order *Pedaliaceæ*. The seeds yield a bland, fixed oil, called *gingitic oil*.

TEETO'TALISM. Entire abstinence from intoxicating drinks. The term is formed by the duplication, for the sake of emphasis, of the initial letter of the word *total*.

TEGUME'NTUM (*tegere*, to cover). 1. A term denoting a cover or covering, and applied to the skin as a covering of the body, to the eyelid as a covering of the eye, &c. 2. A designation of the upper division of the crus cerebri.

1. The term *tegmenta* is applied, in botany, to the scales of the bud. These are termed *foliaceous*, when they consist of abortive leaves; *petiolaceous*, when they are formed by the persistent base of the petiole; *stipulaceous*, when they arise from the union of stipules, which roll together and envelop the young shoot; and *fulcraceous*, when they are formed of petioles and stipules combined.

2. The term *tegmen* was applied

by Mirbel to the innermost integument of the seed, the *endopleura* of De Candolle; and, by Palisot de Beauvois, to the glume of grasses.

TEICHO'PSIA (τεῖχος, a wall, ὄψις, sight). *Wall-Eye.* Johnson defined *wall-eye* to be "a disease in the crystalline humor of the eye; glaucoma." But glaucoma is not a disease of the crystalline humor, nor is *wall-eye* a disease at all, but merely a natural blemish.—*Tully.* In the north of England, persons are said to be *wall-eyed*, when the white of the eye is very large and distorted, or on one side. Richardson derives *wall* in this case, and also *whall*, *whally*, *whally-eyed*, from the Anglo-Saxon *hwelan*, to wither, to pine away—in allusion to the faded colour or unnatural appearance of such eyes.—*Webster.* It is a partial and transient amaurosis, the margin of the scotoma being very irregular in outline.

TE'LA. A web of cloth; a term applied to *web-like* tissues.

1. *Tela cellulosa* vel *mucosa.* The cellular tissue of organized bodies. It occurs in all parts of the animal body in general, and is termed *intermedia* vel *laxa;* it surrounds all the organs, and is then called *stricta;* penetrates into their interstices, and is then designated *stipata;* and is the basis of all, serving in one sense to unite, and in another to separate them, and is then named *organica* vel *parenchymalis.* It has been supposed to consist merely of mucus.

2. *Tela adiposa.* The adipose tissue of animals, consisting of an aggregation of microscopic vesicles, grouped together, and connected by laminar cellular tissue. It is the reservoir of the fat. See *Tissues, Animal.*

3. *Tela aranearum.* Spider's web, or cobweb; employed as a styptic, and internally, in America, in intermittents.

4. *Tela choroidea.* A membraneous prolongation of the pia mater in the third ventricle; it is also called *velum interpositum.*

TE'LA VESICATO'RIA. *Pannus vesicatorius.* Blistering tissue; a term applied to both cloth and paper covered with a preparation of *cantharidin.* It comprehends, therefore, the *paper épispastique* and the *taffetas vesicant* of the French.

TELEANGEIE'CTASIS (τέλεος, complete, ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, ἔκτασις, extension). *Telangiectasis.* A lengthy compound Greek term for vascular tumor, consisting of enlarged and dilated blood-vessels. It is also known as *nævus* and *erectile tumor.* If the arteries are affected, the disease is sometimes called *aneurysm by anastomosis.*

TELEO'LOGY (τέλεος or τέλειος, finished, from τέλος, an end, λόγος, an account). The doctrine of final causes; the investigation of the *purpose* of the structure of individual beings, and of the connection and consequences of events. See *Dys-teleology.*

TE'LEPHONE; PHO'NOGRAPH; MI'CROPHONE. Three instruments which indicate the marvellous and rapid strides made by the science of Acoustics during the last few years. 1. By the *telephone,* human speech may be transmitted to distances far beyond the reach of ear or eye. 2. By the *phonograph,* sounds uttered at any place and at any time may be reproduced at any subsequent period. 3. By the *microphone,* not only are sounds, otherwise inaudible, rendered audible, but audible sounds are magnified. This instrument

acts towards the ear as the microscope acts towards the eye.

TELERY'THRIN (τέλεος, complete, and *erythrin*). A colouring matter obtained by oxidation of *erythrin*, one of a series of substances procured from Roccella tinctoria.

TELLURIC LINES (*tellus*, the earth). Dark lines in the solar spectrum due to the intensity and position of the amount of aqueous vapour in the atmosphere.

TELLU'RIUM (*tellus*, the earth). A rare element, very similar to selenium, and closely allied to sulphur. The name, derived from tellus, the *earth*, indicates the close analogy of this element with selenium, the moon element.

Telluretted hydrogen is a gaseous compound of tellurium and hydrogen resembling sulphuretted hydrogen in its properties. *Telluric acid* is a gaseous compound of tellurium and oxygen. *Tellurous acid* is oxide of tellurium, obtained by heating the metal in contact with atmospheric air.

TELO-LE'CITHAL (τέλος, the end, λέκιθος, yolk of an egg). The term applied to ova in which the yolk is collected at one pole ; when the yolk is evenly distributed throughout the ovum, the term *alecithal* (a depriv.) is used, and, if placed in the middle, *centro-lecithal*.

TELOLE'MMA (τέλος, the end, λέμμα, a coat). The connective tissue covering of the motorial end organ of nerves ; it is formed by the union of the neurolemma and sarcolemma.

TE'LSON (τέλσον, a boundary). The terminal joint, or, according to Professor Huxley, an appendage of the terminal joint, of the abdomen in Crustacea.

TEME'TUM. Any intoxicating drink ; heady wine. The root *tem* is seen again in the words abs-*tem*-ius and *tem*-ulentus, the former denoting abstinence from, the latter indulgence in, strong drinks. See *Merus*.

TEMPER. What has been said under the term *Humor* will explain the earlier uses of the word *Temper*. The happy "temper" would be the happy mixture, or the blending in due proportions, of the four principal "humors" of the body.—*Trench*.

TE'MPERAMENT (*temperare*, to mix together, to temper). *Crasis*. A vague and unsatisfactory word, denoting a mixture or *tempering* of elements ; a notion founded on an ancient doctrine of four qualities, supposed to *temper* one another ; these are, in the abstract, hot, cold, dry, moist ; in the concrete, fire, air, earth, water. Thus we have—

1. The *Sanguine*, or *Sanguineous* temperament, indicative of the predominance of the sanguineous system ; supposed to be characterized by a full habit, soft skin, ruddy complexion, blue eyes, red or auburn hair (the *flavus* of the Romans, and the yellow-haired of the Scotch), frequent pulse, large veins, and vivid sensations.

2. The *Melancholic* or atrabiliarious temperament. This is described as existing in a firmer and thinner frame than in the preceding case, with a dark complexion, black hair, and a slow circulation ; the nervous system is less easily moved ; the disposition is grave and meditative (*meditabundus*—Gregory).

3. The *Choleric*, or bilious temperament. This is intermediate between the two preceding, and is marked by black curling hair, dark eyes, a swarthy and at the same time ruddy complexion, a thick,

rough, hairy skin, and a strong and full pulse.

4. The *Phlegmatic*, or pituitous temperament. This differs from all the preceding in the laxity of the skin, the lighter colour of the hair, and the greater sluggishness of the faculties both of animal and physical life.

5. To the four temperaments of the Ancients, Dr Gregory added a fifth, the *nervous*, and he bestowed on three of the others the appellations *tonic*, *relaxed*, and *muscular*. Dr Pritchard retains the original four by their former names. See *Idiosyncrasy*.

6. The happy "temper" consists in the due blending or admixture of these temperaments, and is termed *eucrasia*; the unhappy is called *dyscrasia*.

TEMPERA'NTIA (*temperare*, to moderate). *Refrigerantia*. Agents which reduce the temperature of the body when unduly augmented, as cold, acids, certain salts, &c.

TE'MPERATURE (*temperare*, to mix various things in due proportions). The comparative degree of active heat accumulated in a body, as measured by an instrument, or by its effects on other bodies.

TEMPERATURE OF BODY. The normal temperature of the body at unexposed parts of its surface, is 98·4° Fahr. A persistent rise above 99·5°, and a continued depression below 97·3°, are indicative of disease. The increase above 99° is the best index of the amount of fever present.—*Tanner*. The term *pyrexia* is used when the body temperature is between 99° and 104°, *hyper-pyrexia* when above 104°.

TE'MPERING. The operation of heating iron to a certain extent, indicated by the *colour* presented on the surface of the metal.

TE'MPORA (pl. of *tempus*, time). The temples, or that part of the head on which the hair generally begins to turn gray, thus indicating *the age*. The term is rarely used in the singular number.

1. *Temporal fossa*. The temporal portion of the lateral region of the skull.

2. *Temporalis*. A muscle arising from the temporal fossa and the semicircular line bounding it, and inserted into the upper part of the coronoid process of the lower jaw. It draws the lower jaw upward.

TENA'CITY (*tenacitas*, the power of holding). The degree of force with which the particles of bodies cohere, or are *held together*; a term particularly applied to metals which may be drawn into wire, as gold and silver. It is absolute or retro-active.

TENA'CULUM (*tenere*, to hold). An instrument for holding anything; a hook principally employed in laying hold of bleeding vessels in surgical operations.

TENAX. Same as *Marine Lint*, q. v.

TE'NDON (τένων, a tendon, from τείνω, to stretch). *Sinew*. A tough, white, shining, fibrous tissue by which muscles are attached to bones or other parts which it is their office to move. By some anatomists, the term *tendons* is limited to thick and rounded sinews, as those of the biceps muscle, the broad and flat media of attachment being termed *aponeuroses*.

TENDON, REFLEX. The spasmodic contraction of a muscle when its tendon is struck or suddenly put on the stretch; the phenomenon is probably not due to reflex action, but depends on a special condition of muscle and nerve called by Dr Gowers

"myotatic irritability." See *Knee Jerk.*

TENDRIL. A prolongation of the petiole of a plant into a filiform body which, by clasping objects in its neighbourhood, serves to support a plant which has a weak stem. Some tendrils, however, as in cucumber, are altered stipules; and others, as in vine, are transformed branches or flower-stalks. See *Cirrus.*

TENE'SMUS (τηνεσμός, from τείνω, to stretch or strain). A vain endeavour to evacuate the contents of the bowels; straining; painful and perpetual urgency to alvine discharges, with dejection of mucus only, and in small quantity; the term is also applied to a painful and ineffectual attempt to pass urine, as in cases of renal colic.

TENNIS-ELBOW. TENNIS-LEG. Two terms given to injuries resulting from sudden muscular strain. The first is a condition produced by overstrain of the pronator radii teres and supinator brevis, causing great pain when these muscles are brought into action, as in the back-stroke at tennis. The second is due to rupture of the plantaris muscle from sudden exertion.

TENON, CAPSULE OF. A loose fascia covering the sclerotic about the middle of the eye-ball.

TENO-SYNOVI'TIS (τένων, a tendon, and *synovitis*, inflammation of the synovial membrane). Inflammation of the sheaths of tendons.

TENO'TOMY (τένων, a tendon, τέμνω, to cut). *Tenontotomia.* The subcutaneous division of a tendon by means of a very fine, narrow-bladed knife (*tenotome*) introduced obliquely through a puncture by its side.

TENSION, ELASTIC. The process of stretching to their full length, by the aid of powerful tensile machinery, those contracted muscles which in the operation of tenotomy are divided.

TENSOR (*tendere*, to stretch). A term conventionally applied to a muscle which *stretches* any part.

1. *Tensor tympani.* A muscle of the tympanum, which passes from the front wall of the drum to the malleus, and, by its contraction, acts upon the membrana tympani, and modifies the sense of hearing.

2. *Tensor vaginæ femoris.* A muscle arising from the spine of the ilium, and inserted into the fascia lata; whence it is also called *fascialis.* It stretches the fascia, &c.

TENT (*tentare*, to try or explore). *Penicillus* or *penicillum.* A roll of lint, or prepared sponge, for dilating openings, sinuses, &c., or for preventing their closing. See *Sponge-tents.*

TENTA'CULA (pl. of *tentaculum*, from *tentare*, to feel). Feelers; organs by which certain animals attach themselves to surrounding objects, &c.

TENTO'RIUM (*tendere*, to stretch). A tent, or pavilion. Hence the *tentorium cerebelli* is a roof of dura mater thrown across the cerebellum. In leaping animals, it is a bony tent.

TEPHRYLOMETER (τεφρᾶιος, ashy, ὕλη, matter, μέτρον, a measure). An instrument devised by Dr Major for measuring the depth of the gray matter of the cortex of the brain. It is a graduated glass tube of uniform calibre, with a sharp edge, which is plunged cork-borer like into the brain, and withdrawn, and with it a portion

of the brain matter. The depth of cortical substance is then read off.

TEPIDA'RIUM (*tepidus*, warm). The warm bath. A bath of the temperature from 92° to 98° Fahr.; about that of the human body.

TERATO'GONY (τερατο-γονία, a monstrous birth, abortion, from τέρας, τέρατος, a monster, and γονή, that which is begotten). *Teratogenesis.* The production of monsters. *Teratology* is the description, or the doctrine, of the production of monsters. *Teratomata* are tumors of very complicated structure, containing sometimes bone, hair, teeth, skin, and other fully developed tissues. See *Dermoid Cysts.*

TE'RBIUM. A peculiar metal discovered by Mosander in the state of oxide in gadolinite, &c., associated with yttria, and with oxide of *erbium*, another new metal.

TE'RCINE (*ter*, thrice). The designation of the third integument of the ovule in plants, said to be the epidermis of the nucleus.

TEREBE'LLA (dim. of *terebra*, a perforating instrument). A trepan or trephine, for sawing out circular pieces of the skull.

TE'REBENE. A liquid obtained from the juice of *Pinus palustris*, or long-leaved pine, and some other coniferous plants. It is almost identical in composition with thymol, the chief constituent of oil of thyme. It is a powerful deodorant and antiseptic.

Terebene powder, or cupralum, is a combination of terebene with other active disinfecting agents, more especially the Cupric Sulphate and Potassic Dichromate.

TEREBILE'NE. Liquid artificial camphor, obtained by passing hydrochloric acid into oil of turpentine, surrounded by ice. A solid compound is also obtained, called *Kind's artificial camphor.*

TEREBINTHI'NA CHIA. Chian Turpentine; an oleo-resin flowing from the incised trunk of the *Pistacia terebinthus*, a plant growing chiefly in the island of Chios. See *Turpentine.*

1. *Terebinthina Canadensis.* Canada Balsam; the turpentine procured, in Canada, by incision, from the stem of the Abies balsamea, or Balm of Gilead-fir.

2. *Terebinthina Veneta.* Venice Turpentine; the liquid resinous exudation of the Abies larix, or Common Larch-fir.

3. *Terebinthinæ oleum.* Oil of turpentine; oil distilled from the turpentine of Pinus palustris, Pinus tæda, and sometimes Pinus pinaster; imported from France and America.

TEREBRA'TIO (*terebrare*, to bore). The operation practised on bones, otherwise termed *trephining* or trepanning. *Terebra* or *terebrum* is a surgical instrument, a trepan (Celsus). *Terebramen* is a hole bored.

TER-EQUIVALENT. Another name for *tri-atomic* or *triad*, as applied to elements. See *Atomicity.*

TE'RES. Long and round. The name of two muscles, the *major* and the *minor*, which arise from the scapula, and are inserted into the humerus. They move the arm in various directions.

TERMINO'LOGY (*terminus*, a term, λόγος, an account). An unclassical term for that branch of knowledge which investigates the meaning of the technical terms of an art or science, exposes hybrid combinations, regulates orthography and pronunciation, &c. See *Nomenclature.*

TERMI'NTHUS (*τέρμινθος*, the earlier form of *τερέβινθος*, the turpentine-tree). A variety of carbuncle of which the core or slough has been likened in shape and colour to the ripe cone of the pinus abies, or turpentine-tree. See *Pruna.*

TE'RNARY (*ter*, thrice). A term applied by Dalton to any chemical substance composed of three atoms. By *ternary compounds* is now generally understood combinations of binary compounds with each other, as of sulphuric acid with soda in Glauber's salt, and the salts generally. See *Atomic Theory.*

TE'RNATE (*terni*, three, distributive). A term applied to parts which are united in threes, as a leaf composed of three leaflets. When this division is repeated on itself, the leaf is *biternate;* when again repeated, *triternate.*

TE'RPENES. The name given to certain oils, consisting originally of hydrocarbons, yielded by the various species of the pine or fir tree.

TERRA. Earth; as distinguished from minerals, metals, &c.

1. *Terra alba.* The name given in the trade to the *powdered gypsum*, employed in the manufacture of inferior lozenges.

2. *Terra, cariosa.* Tripoli, or rotten-stone, consisting of silex and clay.

3. *Terra damnata* vel *mortua.* Condemned or dead earth. The residue of some distillations; a term synonymous with *caput mortuum.*

4. *Terra foliata tartari.* Foliated earth of tartar, or the acetas potassæ.

5. *Terra Japonica.* Japan earth, or Catechu. This is a *misnomer*, the substance being the inspissated juice of a species of Acacia.

6. *Terra Lemnia.* A bolar earth, found in Lemnos; a compound of aluminium.

7. *Terra marita.* A name sometimes given to the curcuma or turmeric-root.

8. *Terra ponderosa.* Heavy earth, cawk, or barytes. The muriate is called *terra ponderosa salita.*

9. *Terra Sienna.* A brown bole, or ochre, with an orange cast, brought from Sienna, and used in painting.

10. *Terra sigillata.* Sealed earth. Little cakes of Lemnian earth, stamped with impressions, and formerly used as absorbents.

11. *Terre verte.* Green earth; this is used as a pigment, and contains iron mixed with clay, or with chalk and pyrites.

TERRE FEUILLETE'E MERCURIELLE, OF PRESSAVIN. This is tartarized mercury, made by boiling the oxide of mercury (obtained by precipitating it from a nitric solution by potass) with cream of tartar.

TERRI'GENOUS METALS. The metallic bases of the *earths*, properly so called, as barium, aluminium, &c. See *Metals.*

TE'RRO-META'LLIC. *Metallic earth.* A mixture of several kinds of clay, pulverized and tempered to a very fine state, the iron-hardness of the compound being due to the peculiar quality of the clays employed.

TE'RTIAN (*tertius*, the third). A species of intermittent, or ague, in which the intermission continues for forty-eight hours, the paroxysm commencing at noon and usually remaining under twelve hours. It occasionally exhibits the *catenating* and *protracted* varieties. See *Quotidian.*

TE'RTIUM SAL (*tertius*, third). A neutral salt, so named from its constituting a *third* body, different from the acid and the alkali which compose it.

TEST, CHEMICAL (*testis*, a witness). A re-agent ; a substance which, being added to another substance, *tests* or distinguishes its chemical nature or composition by changes produced in its appearance and properties.

1. *Test-mixers.* Tall, cylindrical bottles for preparing test-acids, test-alkalies, and similar solutions, by the dilution of strong solutions to others of a fixed degree.

2. *Test-papers* are strips of paper impregnated with certain re-agents, as litmus or turmeric, and used by chemists for detecting, and so *testing*, the presence of certain bodies. If a substance is acid, *blue test-paper* will immediately become red, when dipped into it; if it is alkaline, *red test-paper* will become blue ; if it is neither acid nor alkaline, but neutral, it will not alter any test-paper.

TE'STA. A shell. The shell of the *Ostrea edulis*, or Oyster.

1. *Testa præparata.* Prepared Oyster-shell. The shell is to be well cleaned with boiling water, and then treated as in the preparation of chalk.

2. *Testa, in Botany.* A general collective term for the three integuments of the seed, from their frequently possessing a glossy, *shell-like* appearance. The term is sometimes limited to the outermost of these integuments, the interior being called the *endopleura*, the intermediate the *meso-sperm.*

3. *Testa ovi. Putamen ovi.* Egg-shell. See *Pellicula ovi.*

TE'STIS (literally, a witness, quasi *testis virilitatis*). *Orchis.* A testicle ; the designation of two glandular bodies, also called *didymi*, situated in the scrotum, for secreting the seminal fluid in males.

1. *Testes muliebres.* A former designation of the ovaries in women.

2. Of the *Tubercula quadrigemina* of the brain, the two upper are named the *nates ;* the two lower, the *testes.*

3. *Testitis.* This is an unclassical synonym of *orchitis*, or inflammation of the testis. See *Orchitis* and *Sarcocele.*

TESTU'DO. Literally, a shell-crab, or tortoise. A term under which Vogel has described a species of wen, or cyst, containing a fluid which readily hardens into *horn* or nail ; also called *talpa.*

TETA'NICA. *Spastica.* Agents which augment the irritability of the muscles, inducing tetanus or spasm, as strychnia, &c.

TE'TANUS (τέτανος, a *convulsive tension* of the body, by which it becomes stiff as a corpse). This is both a generic and a specific term. 1. Generically, it may be defined to be a more or less violent and rigid spasm of many or all of the muscles of voluntary motion. 2. Specifically, it denotes the *straight* form of spasm, as distinguished from the *forward* (emprosthotonos), the *backward* (opisthotonos), and the *sideward* (pleurothotonos). These terms will be found in their alphabetical order. See also *Trismus* and *Locked Jaw.*

1. *Tetanus, centric* and *eccentric.* In the former there are signs of disease in the spinal cord and its membranes ; in the latter the disease is referred to some remote irritation conveyed to the spinal marrow, and reflected on the muscles, as by a nerve included in a ligature, or lacerated in a wound.

2. *Tetanus* or *trismus infantum* or *neonatorum*. A disease occurring more especially in hot climates among newly-born infants, from scanty or improper food, or from ulceration about the stump of the umbilical cord ; vulgarly known by the absurd name of *falling of the jaw.*

3. *Tetanus* is also divided into *traumatic*, or that arising from a wound, which is also occasionally called *symptomatic;* and *idiopathic*, or that which proceeds from other causes.

4. *Puerperal tetanus.* A distinction has been drawn, in the cases of newly-confined or nursing women, between *tétanie* or hysteric convulsions, and *tétanos* or tetanic convulsions. *Tétanie* is almost invariably a benign disease, and very rarely fatal ; not so *tétanos;* the latter has never been observed except in close connection with parturition, whereas the former has been observed during gestation or after many months of suckling.—*Med. Rec.*, 1874, p. 550.

5. *Tétanus, Ritter's.* A form of tetanus occasionally observed in physiological experiments on muscle and nerve at the making or breaking of a constant current of a certain intensity ; it is probably due to unusually great electrolytic changes in the nerve.

TETANY. *Tetanilla.* Tonic spasms associated with tingling and numbness in the fingers and toes, in severe cases spreading to the trunk-muscles.

TE'TRAD. Another term for *tetr-atomic*, or *quadr-equivalent*, applied to elements. See *Atomicity.*

TETRADYNA'MIA (τετράς, four, δύναμις, power). The fifteenth class of Linnæus's system of plants, characterized by the presence of six stamens, of which four are long, two short, as in Stock.

TETRAGY'NIA (τετράς, four, γυνή, female). An order of plants characterized by the presence of four styles in the flower.

TETRA'NDRIA (τετράς, four, ἀνήρ, male). The fourth class of plants in Linnæus's system, characterized by the presence of four stamens of equal length. See *Didynamia.*

TETRAPHA'RMACON (τετράς, four, φάρμακον, a drug). An ointment composed of four ingredients, viz., wax, resin, lard, and pitch.—*Brande.*

TETRA'STOMA RENA'LE (τετράς, four, στόμα, mouth). A sterelminthous parasitic worm, infesting the tubes of the kidney.

TETTER. "A Saxon word, signifying a tickling or itching scab ; synonymous with the French word *dartre.* Popularly, the term is applied to every common eruption of the skin, attended with desquamation and itching. Compared with *scall*, which relates to incrustation resulting from the desiccation of an exudative secretion, *tetter* would signify a desquamation of cuticle, such as occurs in psoriasis and alphos."—*E. Wilson.*

THALAMENCEPHALON (θαλαμος, a bed, ἐν, in, κεφαλή, head). See *Vesicles, Cerebral.*

THALAMIFLO'RÆ (*thalamus*, a bed, *flos*, a flower). A sub-class of Exogenous plants, having a calyx and corolla, petals distinct, and stamens hypogynous. Every part of the flower springs separately from the thalamus, without contracting cohesion with one another, as in Ranunculaceæ.

THA'LAMUS θάλαμος, *thalamus*, a bed). This term, as well as *torus* and *receptacle*, is applied, in botany, to the axis, growing-point,

or disc on which the carpels are seated, or in which they are embedded.

THA'LAMUS OF THE BRAIN (θάλαμος, *thalamus*, a bed). A term applied to a part of the brain from which the optic nerve arises. The *thalami nervorum opticorum* were termed by Gall the inferior great ganglia of the brain.

THALLEI'OCHIN (θάλλειν, to flourish). A term suggested as preferable to *dalleiochin*, by which Brandes and Leber designated the green product of the action of chlorine and ammonia on quina.

THALLIN. Tetrahydro-para-methyl-oxyquinoline. A new antiseptic and antipyretic substance. Its sulphate is the salt used and is soluble readily in water.

THA'LLIUM (θαλλός, a green leaf). A new metallic element, discovered by Mr Crookes, in 1861, by means of spectrum-analysis, in a seleniferous deposit from a sulphuric acid chamber at Tilkerode, in the Harz Mountains. Its name is derived from its producing a remarkable *green* band on the spectrum, suggestive of the colour of young vegetation.

THA'LLOGENS. A term applied by Lindley to those flowerless plants which have no axis of growth. They include all the cryptogamia, excepting the ferns and mosses. The term is synonymous with *thallophyta*.

THALLO'PHYTA (θαλλός, thallus, φυτόν, a plant). A class of cryptogamous plants, composed of cellular tissue only, without any distinction of stem and foliage, as lichens, algæ, and fungi. These are also called *thallogens*.

THA'LLUS (θαλλός, from θάλλω, to be luxuriant). A term applied to the lobed frond of *lichens*, and to the bed of fibres from which many *fungi* arise. The term is generally employed to denote the cellular expansion of the lower cryptogamous plants, which are entirely devoid of an axis of growth or distinct foliage. See *Thallophyta*.

THE'A. A genus of plants of the order Ternstromiaceæ, including *Thea viridis*, or green tea; *Thea bohea*, or black tea; and *Thea Assamensis*, or Assam tea. See *Maté*.

Thein. Methyl-theobromine. An organic crystallizable substance, obtained by Oudry from tea. It is identical with *caffein*.

THEBA'INE. *Paramorphine.* An alkaloid procured from opium. Its name is derived from that of *Thebes*, an ancient city of Egypt, the alkaloid having probably been first obtained from Egyptian opium.

THEBESIAN VEINS. See *Foramina Thebesii* under *Foramen*.

THEBOLACTIC ACID. An acid obtained from opium, possessing the composition of lactic acid, and apparently identical with it.

THE'CA (θήκη, a case). 1. A term commonly applied to the strong fibrous sheaths in which certain soft parts of the body are enclosed. Hence the term *theca vertebralis* is the sheath of the dura mater in which the spinal cord is enclosed. 2. In botany, the term *theca* was applied by Grew to that part of the stamen which contains the pollen or reproductive granules, but which is now called the *anther*. The term theca is also applied to the sporangium of ferns, to the urn of mosses, &c.

THE'CAL ABSCESS. See *Whitlow*.

THE'CAPHORE (θήκη, a cap-

sule, φέρω, to bear). The stalk upon which the ovary of plants is sometimes seated. It is synonymous with *gynophore*, podogynium, &c.

THEDEN'S BANDAGE. A particular bandage, sometimes employed in brachial aneurysm; it begins from the fingers, and extends gradually to the axilla. Scarpa says that it ought to be called the *bandage of Genga*.

THEION (θεῖον). The Greek term for sulphur or brimstone: θεῖον ἄπυρον is *sulphur vivum*, or native sulphur; θεῖον πεπυρωμένον is prepared sulphur. See *Polytheionic*.

THEIOTHE'RMIN. The name given by Monheim to an organic substance found in mineral waters, which derives its origin from confervals. See *Zoogen*.

THE'LIUM; EPI-THELIUM, &c. (θηλή, papilla, mammilla, a nipple). The term *thelium* is arbitrarily assumed to mean "a layer or layers of cells." *Epithelium* is then considered as the "thelium" of free surfaces, and *endothelium* as the "thelium" of internal closed spaces. The latter has also been termed *pseudo-epithelium*, to distinguish it from the real epithelium of mucous membranes.

1. The term *epithelida*, and especially *epithelia* (first declension), was introduced by F. Ruysch. Referring to the red part of the lip (prolabium), he says, "I cannot call this 'epidermis,' seeing that the subjacent tissue is not skin, but a different substratum covered with sensitive (nervous) papillæ, which are finely injected red." He then goes on to say that, as the cuticle lies on papillæ, he will call it *Epithelida* or *Epithelia*, from ἐπί, upon, and θηλή, "papilla" or "mammilla," and he adds that for the same reason he calls the inside coating of the cheeks by the same name.—Ruysch, F., *Thesaurus Anatomicus*, III. No. xxiii. p. 16.

2. Hence the term *epithelia* (changed in course of time into epithelium, just as platina has become platinum) means "that which covers or is upon a papilla," and consequently endothelium means *that which is inside a papilla*, and, strangely enough, is applied to cells *coating* surfaces of which one great characteristic is that they are devoid of papillæ!

3. There seems to be something attractive about "thelium" that tempts writers to make use of it. Already endothelium has given rise to a new "ectothelium," and probably the word "thelium" will become a histological term-of-all-work, with as many prefixes as there are kinds of cells.—*Med. Rec.*, 1874, p. 434.

4. The individual characters and arrangement of any group of cells are perhaps sufficiently described by the terms which will be found at page 248.

THE'NAR (θέναρ). *Vola*. The palm of the hand, or the sole of the foot. A muscle extending the thumb.

THENARD'S BLUE. A pigment which owes its delicate pale-blue colour to cobalt.

THEOBRO'MIN. A vegetable alkaloid obtained from the seeds of *Theobroma cacao*, or chocolate-nut. It corresponds with *caffein*. See *Cacao*.

THEOMA'NIA (θεός, a divinity, μανία, madness). A special form of monomania, characterized by impressions of close and mystical connection with the Deity, &c.

THE'ORY; HYPO'THESIS.

The former term denotes an exposition of facts and phenomena which are previously known, but undetermined in their relations; the latter term denotes the assumption of a cause for facts and phenomena which are not understood. We speak of the *theory* of combustion and of atomicity, but of the *hypothesis* of Darwinism. The former term means *speculation;* the latter, *supposition* or conjecture.

THERAPEU'TIC; THERAPE'IA (θεραπευτικὴ, μέθοδος; θεραπεία, from θεραπεύω, to take care of). Two classical terms denoting medical treatment, or that branch of medicine which relates to the discovery and application of remedies to the treatment of disease. The term "therapeutics" is not less unclassical than the vulgar "rheumatics."

THE'RIACA. Treacle; the uncrystallized residue of the refining of sugar. (The term *Theriaca*—θηριακή, sc. ἀντίδοτος—denoted an antidote against the bite of poisonous animals (θηρία); hence it became the "triacle" of old English writers, afterwards written "treacle.") See *Antidote.*

THERIO'MA (θηρίωμα, a malignant sore, from θηρίον, dim. of θήρ, a beast). An expressive term for a malignant ulcer. Dioscorides uses the adjective term θηριώδης, in the sense of *malignant*, as applied to sores and ulcers.

THERMÆ (θέρμη, heat). Hot baths; baths of water naturally hot, as distinguished from *balnea*, or baths made hot by fire. Hence the expression *balnea mineralia* is not correct. See *Balneum* and *Bath.*

THERMAL SPRINGS (θέρμη, heat). Springs of a higher temperature throughout the year than that of the mean of the latitude in which they are situated. They are distinguished into the *mineralized hot* and the *unmineralized* springs.

THERMO-CAU'TERY (θέρμη, heat, καυτήριον, a branding iron). See *Cautery.*

THERMO-CHEMISTRY (θέρυη, heat). That branch of chemistry which is especially devoted to the study of the evolution and absorption of heat during chemical reactions.

THERMO-CHROSE (θέρμη, heat, χροιά, the colour of a thing). Heat-colour. The property in virtue of which particular substances select particular kinds of heat for absorption, and other kinds for transmission; so named by Melloni from its analogy to colour in the case of light.—*Deschanell.*

THERMO-DYNAMICS (θέρμη, heat, δύναμις, power). Another name for the *kinetic* theory of the nature of heat. See *Heat.*

THE'RMO-ELECTRICITY (θέρμη, heat). A term applied by Oersted to electricity developed by heat, in order to distinguish it from that which is produced by the usual galvanic apparatus, which he proposed to call *hydro*-electricity.

THERMO-GE'NIC NERVES (θέρμη, heat, γεννάω, to produce). The term applied by Claude Bernard to certain nerves and nerve tracts connected with the so-called heat centres of the central nervous system, and whose function it is to transmit impulses which regulate the temperature of the body.

THERMO-GRAPH (θέρμη, heat, γράφω, to write). An instrument for recording the variations in height of the mercurial column in a thermometer, and therefore

the varying temperature throughout the day.

THERMO'LYSIS (*θέρμη*, heat, *λύω*, to decompose). A name recently applied by Herr F. Mohr to the phenomena of decomposition by heat, corresponding with Electrolysis, or decomposition by electricity. See *Dissociation.*

THERMO'METER (*θέρμη*, heat, *μέτρον*, a measure). Literally, a *measurer of heat;* an instrument for comparing the degree of active heat existing in other bodies, by its effect in expanding a column of mercury.

1. *Fahrenheit's Thermometer.* That arrangement of the scale of the instrument in which the space between the freezing and the boiling points of water, under a medium pressure of the atmosphere, is divided into 180 parts, or degrees, the freezing being marked 32°, and the boiling 212°. This scale was adopted by Fahrenheit, because he supposed, erroneously, that 32 of those divisions below the freezing point of water (which was therefore 0 on his scale) was the *zero*, or greatest degree of cold.

2. *Centigrade Thermometer.* This is the thermometer of Celsius, which is used in France, and is the most convenient in practice; it consists in that arrangement of the scale in which the freezing point is marked 0, or *zero;* and the boiling point 100.

3. *Réaumur's Thermometer.* In this scale the freezing point is marked 0, or *zero*, and the boiling point 80°. The degrees are continued of the same size below and above these points, those below being reckoned negative.

4. These different modes of graduation are easily convertible: the scale of Centigrade is reduced to that of Fahrenheit by multiplying by nine and dividing by five; that of Réaumur to that of Fahrenheit by dividing by four instead of five; or that of Fahrenheit to either of these, by reversing the process. Thus—

C. $100° \times 9 = 900 \div 5 = 180 + 32° = 212°$ F.
R. $80° \times 9 = 720 \div 4 = 180 + 32° = 212°$ F.

Or, by reversing the order—

F. $212° - 32 = 180 \times 5 = 900 \div 9 = 100°$ C.
F. $212° - 32 = 180 \times 4 = 720 \div 9 = 80°$ R.

THERMO'METER, BREGUET'S. A metallic thermometer constructed by M. Breguet, for temperatures between the freezing and the boiling points of water, and depending for its operation on the unequal expansion and contraction of different solids.

THERMO'METER, CHROMA'TIC. The name given by Sir David Brewster to an instrument consisting of several rectangular plates of glass placed with their surfaces in contact, and intended to measure the difference between the temperature of the glass and of any body, solid or fluid, which may be applied to it. The temperature induced in the glass must, however, be below that at which the latter would become red-hot.

THERMO'METER OF CONTACT. An instrument contrived by M. Fourier for investigating the conducting powers of bodies. By means of this instrument he ascertained that when several discs of different conducting substances are

submitted to it, the order in which they are arranged causes a material difference in the conducting power of the aggregates.

THERMO'METRY (*θέρμη*, heat, *μετρέω*, to measure). The measuring of temperature; the ascertaining, in medical and surgical practice, of the elevation or depression of temperature consequent on disease, wounds, &c., as a guide to prognosis and treatment.

THE'RMO-MU'LTIPLIER. *Thermopile.* An instrument invented by Melloni for investigating the phenomena of radiant heat. It consists of an arrangement of thirty pairs of bismuth and antimony bars contained in a brass cylinder, and having the wires from its poles connected with an extremely delicate magnetic galvanometer.

THERMO-PHONE (*θέρμη*, heat, *φωρνή*, a voice or sound). A curved bar of copper, heated, and placed with its convex surface on a ring of lead resting on a sounding board; the bar will then vibrate and produce musical sounds.

THE'RMOSCOPE (*θέρμη*, heat, *σκοπέω*, to observe). The name of a particular kind of thermometer, which *shows* or *exhibits* the changes of heat to the eye. So, *pyroscope* is the name of a particular kind of pyrometer.

THE'RMOSTAT (*θέρμη*, heat, *ἵστημι*, to fix). Heat-governor; a self-acting apparatus for regulating temperature in the various processes of vaporization, distillation, &c., constructed on the principle of the unequal expansion of metals by heat.

THERMOSY'STATIC; A-THERMOSY'STATIC (*θέρμη*, heat, *συστατικός*, drawing together). Terms employed by M. Calliburcés to express the influence of heat upon the muscles of organic life and the striated muscles, respectively, the influence being direct in the former, but not so in the latter.

THEWS. A term originally applied to the qualities of the mind and disposition, but latterly to the nervous and muscular vigour.

THIACE'TIC ACID (*θεῖον*, sulphur). An acid formed by distilling pentasulphide of phosphorus with fused acetate of soda.

THIO'NIC (*θεῖον*, sulphur). A term employed by chemists to designate certain compounds of sulphur and oxygen. Lavoisier's nomenclature provides sulphurous, sulphuric, hyposulphurous, and hyposulphuric acids. Here the new term is introduced, and we have—

Hyposulphurous acid or *Thiosulphuric acid.* $H_2S_2O_3$.

Hyposulphuric acid or *Di-thionic acid.* $H_2S_2O_6$.

Sulphuretted hyposulphuric acid or *Tri-thionic acid.* $H_2S_3O_6$.

Bisulphuretted hyposulphuric acid or *Tetra-thionic acid.* $H_2S_4O_6$.

Trisulphuretted hyposulphuric acid or *Penta-thionic acid.* $H_2S_5O_6$.

This *nomenclature* is unwieldy enough. The *symbolical notation* of the compounds is, however, beautifully simple.

THIONU'RIC ACID (*θεῖον*, sulphur, and *uric*). An acid formed by adding sulphite of ammonia to a solution of alloxan.

THIOSI'NNAMINE (*θεῖον*, sulphur). *Rhodalline.* A bitter, crystalline, organic base, procured by the action of ammonia on oil of mustard. See *Sinnamine.*

THIRD INTENTION. The term given to the healing of a wound when two granulating surfaces coming in contact unite together.

THOMSEN'S DISEASE. An affection chiefly characterized by

the appearance of muscular spasm at the commencement of voluntary movements. Thomsen, a German physician, first directed attention to the disorder by describing the phenomena as they appeared in his own person.

THORACOCENTE'SIS (*θώραξ, θώρακος*, the thorax, *κέντησις*, the act of puncturing). The operation of puncturing the thorax.

THORAC'OPAGUS (*θώραξ, θώρακος*, the thorax, *πάγος, πήγνωμι*, fast, firm). A fœtal monster consisting of two fœtuses which coalesce at the thorax.

THO'RAX (*θώραξ*). The chest; or that cavity of the body which contains the heart and lungs. See *Chest.*

Thoracic duct. The great trunk formed by the junction of the absorbent vessels, and lying in front of the back-bone. See *Ductus.*

THORI'NUM. *Thorium.* A very rare metal obtained from a black mineral, called *thorite*, and named from the Scandinavian deity Thor. *Thorina* is considered to be a protoxide of thorinum.

THORN-APPLES. The fruits of two species of Datura, employed in various countries as narcotic agents.

THORNS IN PLANTS. *Cuspides.* These are twigs imperfectly developed, which lose their power of extension, and terminate in a sharp point. Sometimes they bear leaves, as in the sloe and the hawthorn. They must not be confounded with *spines*, which are metamorphosed leaves.

THRAU'SMA; THRAU'MA (*θραῦσμα, θραῦμα*, from *θραῦω*, to break in pieces). That which is broken; a dry scall. Æschylus uses the word *θραύματα*, metaphorically, in the sense of *enough to break one's heart.*

THREAD WORM. See *Oxyuris vermicularis.*

THRE'PSIS (*θρέψις*, nourishment). Nutrition.

THRIDA'CIUM. *French Lactucarium.* Extract of lettuce, obtained by evaporating the juice expressed from the stalks of the lettuce in the flowering season.

THROMBO'SIS (*θρόμβωσις*, a becoming curdled). The process of the formation of *thrombi*, or clots, in the organs of circulation. The term denotes local coagulation, and is thus distinguished from *embolism*, which denotes the conveyance of coagula from a distance. The coagulum, which is usually fibrinous, is known as an *autochthonous clot* or *thrombus.* See *Impactio.*

THRO'MBUS (*θρόμβος*, coagulated blood). A clot of blood. Also, a tumor, formed by a collection of extravasated, coagulated blood under the integuments after bleeding. When not considerable, it is generally termed *ecchymosis.*

Thrombi have been distinguished into the *red* and the *white.* The former are produced by coagulation of the blood within the vessels; the latter would form the deposition and the gradual accumulation of colourless blood-corpuscles.

THRUSH. The popular name for *Aphthæ.* The vesicles of this disease have been called by some writers "little white *specks*," little white "specks or sloughs," or merely "a white fur," from their attending only to the ultimate state of the eruption. The term *thrush* is perhaps derived "from *thrust*, a breaking out;" perhaps merely a *throw* or *throe.* See *Aphthæ*, and *Oidium albicans.*

THR'YPSIS (*θρύψις*, a breaking

in pieces). A crushing, as of stone in the bladder.

THUS (*θύω*, to sacrifice). Frankincense; or the *abietis resina* of the pharmacopœia. *Thus præparatum* is frankincense purified by being boiled in water until it melts, and strained through a hair-sieve.

Thus Americanum. Common Frankincense. The concrete turpentine of *Pinus Tæda*, the Frankincense-pine, and *Pinus Palustris*, the Swamp-pine. From the Southern States of North America.

THY'MION (*θύμιον*, the same as *θύμος*, thyme; Latin, *thymus*). 1. A warty excrescence, so called from its likeness to a bunch of *thyme-flower*. 2. A glandular substance in the chest of young animals, in calves the sweetbread. —*Galen.*

THYMIO'SIS (*θύμιον*, a large wart). A name given by Swediaur to frambœsia, arranged by him under the division of cachectic ulcers.

THY'MOL. *Thymic Acid.* A compound derived from oil of thyme, and capable of being advantageously substituted, as a disinfectant, for carbolic acid or creasote.

THYMUS GLAND (*θύμος*, a kind of onion). A glandular-looking substance situated behind the sternum, in the superior mediastinum, and overlying the large vessels and pericardium. It is of considerable size in the embryo and the infant, decreases with age, and disappears in the adult. In the calf and the lamb it is called the *sweetbread.*

THY'REO- (*θυρεός*, a shield). Names compounded with this word belong to parts attached to the *thyreoid* (*εἶδος*, likeness) or shield-like cartilage of the larynx.

1. *Thyreo-arytænoideus.* A muscle arising from the thyroid and inserted into the arytænoid cartilage. It widens the glottis.

2. *Thyreo-epiglottideus.* A muscle arising from the thyroid cartilage, and inserted into the side of the epiglottis. It has been divided by Albinus into the *major* and the *minor.*

3. *Thyreo-hyoideus.* A muscle arising from the thyroid cartilage, and inserted into the os hyoides. It brings the larynx and hyoid bone towards each other.

4. *Thyreo-pharyngeus.* A designation of the constrictor inferior muscle, from its arising from the thyroid cartilage.

5. *Thyreo-staphylinus.* A designation of the palato-pharyngeus muscle, from its origin and insertion.

THY'ROID BODY. A body composed of two oval lobes, which are situated one on each side of the trachea, and are connected together by means of an *isthmus*, which crosses its upper rings. It is commonly called the thyroid *gland*, but improperly so, as it has no excretory duct. It is the seat of bronchocele or goitre.

1. *Thyroid cartilage.* The shield-like cartilage of the larynx, consisting of a broad plate of gristle, projecting forward, and popularly known by the name "Adam's apple."

2. *Thyroid axis.* A short trunk arising from the front of the subclavian artery.

3. *Thyroiditis.* Inflammation of the thyroid body.

4. *Thyroide'ctomy* (*ἐκτέμνω*, to cut out). Extirpation of the thyroid body.

THYRO'TOMY (*thyroid*, and *τέμνω*, to cut). Incision of the thyroid cartilage for the removal of laryngeal growths.

THY'RSUS (*θύρσος*, the Bacchic thyrsus). A form of inflorescence, consisting of a compact panicle, the middle branches of which are longer than those of the apex or base, as in lilac, privet, and horse-chestnut.

TI'BIA. Literally, a flute or pipe. The shin-bone; or the great bone of the leg, so named from its resemblance to a pipe, the upper part representing the expanded or trumpet-like end, the lower part the flute end of the pipe.

Tibialis. The name of two muscles of the tibia, the *anticus* or flexor, and the *posticus* or extensor tarsi tibialis.

TIC. 1. A *sound* expressive of the action it imports; derived from the pungent stroke of pain, resembling the bite of an insect, or from the sound made by horses, which bite the manger when thus affected. 2. According to the Dictionnaire de Trévoux, the word *Tic* is said to mean, first, a vicious *trick* that horses have of biting the manger; and secondly, "a sort of convulsive *movement*, to which some persons are subject." These twitchings not being accompanied with pain, the epithet "douloureux" was added to distinguish those of neuralgia from every other sort.

1. *Tic Douloureux.* An affection of the *fifth* pair of nerves, or the nerves of *sensation* in the face; it may have its seat in other sentient nerves. It is the *trismus dolorificus* of Sauvages. See *Neuralgia.*

2. Besides this form of tic, there is another, which, in the face, is an affection of the *seventh* pair of nerves, or the nerves of *expression:* on being excited, the face of the patient is variously and spasmodically drawn on one side, *without pain.* It seems to be occasioned sometimes by exposure to cold.

3. *Etymology.* Dr Good considered the word *tic* to be a case of onomatopœia, or sound expressive of the action it imports. The "tic douloureux" is called "dolor crucians faciei," by Fothergill; "trismus maxillaris" and "trismus dolorificus," by Sauvages; "prosopalgia," by Swediaur; "neuralgia faciei," by Good; "autalgia dolorosa," by Young. It is probably from the French *Ticq*, according to Skeat allied to the Low German *takken*, to twitch.

TICK (*tique*, Fr.). The name of a variety of Acaridæ, constituting the *Ricinites* of Latreille. The term is, however, popularly applied to the *acarus scabiei*, or itch-mite, found under the skin in the pustules of a well-known cutaneous disease.

TIDAL AIR. See *Respiration.*

TI'GLII OLEUM. Oil expressed from the seeds of the *Croton tiglium*, a Euphorbiaceous plant, indigenous in India and Ceylon. The seeds are known under the names grana Molucca, tiglii grana, and grana tiglia; their acrid principle is called *tiglin.* The wood of the plant is termed *lignum pavanæ.*

TI'MBONINE. An alkaloid procured from Timbo root, the root of *Paulinia pinnata*, used as a poultice in Brazil in affections of the liver.—*Ph. Journal.*

TIMBRE. A French term for the sound of a bell, and applied to a peculiar sound of the voice, "each syllable being accompanied with a soft murmur which prolongs the true laryngeal sound, and surrounds it with a kind of sonorous shadow. The sound 'ouvouvou' (pronounced according

to the French language), in a very low tone, gives a very good idea of this whispering noise."—*Dr. Devalz.*

TIME. A term in phrenology indicative of the faculty which conceives the duration of phenomena, their simultaneousness or succession. Its organ is placed by phrenologists above the middle of the eye-brow.

TIN. *Stannum.* A white metal, found in its purest condition in Malacca, and in its greatest quantity in Cornwall. It was known to the Ancients by the name *kassiteros*, from the British Kassiterides. The Alchemists called it *Jove* or *Jupiter.* See *Stannum.*

1. *Granulated tin.* Grain-tin; prepared by fusing the metal and pouring it into cold water. It is now introduced for the preparation of chloride of tin.

2. *Tin-foil* (folium, a leaf). Leaf-tin; an alloy composed chiefly of tin, with a small portion of lead, sold in the form of a leaf of about the 1-1000th part of an inch in thickness.

TI'NCÆ OS (*tinca*, a tench). *Museau de tanche.* The tench's mouth; a designation of the os uteri, from its fancied resemblance to the tench's mouth.

TI'NCAL. Crude borax, as it is imported from the East Indies, in yellow greasy crystals. When purified, it constitutes the *refined borax* of commerce.

TINCTU'RA (*tingere*, to tinge). A solution of certain principles of vegetable or animal matter, in alcohol, proof-spirit, or spirit of greater or less density. Thus, there are *alcoholic* tinctures, *ethereal* tinctures, *medicated wines*, and, when distillation is employed to aid the extraction, particularly of volatile oils, the result is termed a *spirit*, as of rosemary. Tinctures are termed *simple*, when one substance only is submitted to the solvent; *compound*, when two or more are employed.

TI'NEA. Any gnawing worm; a moth, or wood-worm. This is one of those words which, like psoriasis and porrigo, have *wandered in search of a meaning.* For instance—

1. In *Tinea lactea*, we have the Eczema infantile, crusta lactea, or milk-crust of infants, when the thick crust forms upon the head; in *tinea mucosa*, the same disease with its muco-purulent secretion; in *tinea granulata*, the same disease, again, with its broken mortar-like crusts; in *tinea furfuracea*, once more, the same disease with its furfuraceous desquamation.

2. In *Tinea amiantacea* and porrigo asbestina of Alibert, we have the Eczema capitis, when the hairs, encrusted by the ichorous secretion, present the appearance of asbestos, the dried sheaths resembling the "pellicles that envelop the sprouting feathers of young birds."

3. *Tinea favosa*, *lupinosa*, and *maligna*, we have different stages of Favus, the crusted or honeycomb ringworm.

4. In *Tinea capitis*, *nummularis*, and *tonsurans*, we have so many phases of Trichosis furfuracea, the common or scurfy ringworm.

5. Recently, Dr Tilbury Fox has suggested that the word *Tinea* be used in a generic sense to signify the group of parasitic diseases in which the lesion of the hairs and epithelium is *pathognomonic;* "it being understood that Tinea is composed of a specific state of *soil* (debility), a *fungus*,

and *the lesion* produced by that fungus."

TI'NEA UNGU'IUM (*tinea*, any gnawing worm, *unguis*, a nail). Erosion of the nails.

TINNI'TUS AU'RIUM (*tinnire*, to tinkle, as metals). Ringing in the ears, generally owing to some disordered state of the auditory nerve, and, perhaps, analogous to the flashes of light sometimes perceptible in disordered states of the retina.

TI'SAN DE FELTZ. A remedy sometimes used in cutaneous diseases; prepared from sarsaparilla, crude antimony, and isinglass.

TISSUES, ANIMAL (*tissue*, Fr. anything interwoven). *Tela.* A general term for the web-like textures which constitute the elementary structures of the animal body.

1. *Cellular tissue.* A former designation of what is now more correctly described as areolar, connective, or filamentous tissue.

2. *Adipose tissue.* A variety of the preceding tissue, constituting a reservoir for the deposition of adeps or fat. See *Tela adiposa.*

3. *Reticular tissue.* A variety of the cellular tissue, in which the cellules are larger, and the laminæ and fibres by which they are bounded much thinner and more delicate.

4. *Fibrous tissue.* This tissue, the basis of which is condensed cellular tissue, consists of the membrane which covers the bones and cartilages (the periosteum and the perichondrium); of the muscular aponeuroses or fasciæ; of the membrane which envelops the brain and spinal cord; of the tunica sclerotica; of the pericardium; of ligaments, tendons, &c. All these parts, though apparently independent of one another, are closely connected together, and form a peculiar system.

5. *Compact tissue.* A tissue formed by fibres placed so close together as to leave no intervals; it exists at the surface of bones, and forms the walls of the various apertures and canals which may occur in them. The bones of the skull consist of cellular tissue, called *diploë* or *meditullium*, placed between two thin tables of *compact* tissue.

6. *Adventitious* or *accidental tissue.* A morbid production in general, either of entirely new formation, or resembling any of the natural tissues of the body.

TISSUES, VEGETABLE (*tissue*, Fr. for anything interwoven). A general term for the web-like textures which constitute the basis of vegetable structures. These are *membrane* and *fibre*, and the variety of forms presented by combinations of these substances have been expressed in various terms by vegetable anatomists.

1. *Cellular tissue.* Tissue composed of membrane in the form of cells whose length does not greatly exceed their breadth. This is also called *utricular* and *vesicular* tissue; *tela cellulosa* by Link; and *parenchyma* by Lindley and others. It constitutes the entire substance of thallogens, which are hence called *cellulares*, or cellular plants.

The *special varieties* of cellular tissue are named from their forms, as *cubical; columnar*, including the cylindrical and the prismatical; *dodecahedral*, the natural form of the cells when they are of equal size and exert equal pressure on one another, the transverse section presenting a hexagonal form; *stellated*, or star-like; *tabulated*,

conical, oval, fusiform, sinuous, branched, &c.

2. *Fibro-cellular tissue.* Tissue composed of cells, in the inside of which fibres are generated. This is also called *inenchyma*, and is distinguished into two kinds, viz. the *genuine*, in which the fibre is distinctly marked on the inside of the cell; and the *spurious*, in which the fibre, either by absorption or union of its various parts, forms rings, bars, dots, and other appearances on the sides of the cell. The spurious form, accordingly, includes the *porous* and *dotted* cells of many writers, the cellulæ porosæ and punctatæ of Link.

3. *Bothrenchyma* (p. 99). The name of a tissue forming a transition link from porous *cells* to porous *tubes;* it consists of truncated porous cells placed upon one another so as to form a cylinder, which becomes a tube by the absorption or removal of the cellular partitions. To porous vascular tissue, of which the partition or union of the cells is not visible, Lindley applied the term *continuous* bothrenchyma; in cases in which the points of union are evident, he used the term *articulated* bothrenchyma.

4. *Vascular* or *Tubular tissue.* Tissue composed of cylindrical tubes of membrane, continuous, or overlapping one another at their ends. It is distinguished into two kinds, viz. *pleurenchyma*, woody tissue, or vasa fibrosa of Link, in which the sides of the tubes are thickened and taper to each end; and *cinenchyma*, or laticiferous tissue, in which the sides of the tubes anastomose and convey a peculiar fluid called *latex.* By older writers, these tubes were termed vasa propria or peculiaria; by Link, vasa opophora.

5. *Fibro-vascular tissue.* Tissue composed of tubes, in the inside of which one or more spiral fibres are more or less perfectly developed. This tissue is termed *trachenchyma* (p. 746); by Link it was called vasa spiroidea. The same writer distinguishes this tissue as genuine and spurious:—

a. The *genuine* fibro-vascular tissue includes all those vessels which possess perfect fibres. These are, 1, the *spiral vessel*, in which one or more fibres run continuously along its sides from one end to the other; 2, the *annular vessel* or duct, consisting of tubes with perfect rings of fibre on their sides, arising from interruption of the spires and union of the broken ends; and 3, *moniliform vessels*, in which there are successive dilatations and contractions of the tubes, and a perfect spiral fibre in their inside.

b. The *spurious* fibro-vascular tissue includes the following forms:—1, *scalariform vessels*, consisting of tubes mostly prismatical, with spots on their walls resembling bars or straps, arranged one above another in a *ladder-like* form; 2, *porous vessels*, or tubes with bright spots upon their walls, constituting the "continuous bothrenchyma" of Lindley; and 3, *dotted vessels*, which, like the dotted cells, have dark spots on the inside of their membranous walls, with a circle around each spot. This is called *glandular woody tissue*, and was specially termed by Meyen *prosenchyma.*

TITA'NIUM (τίτανος, calx). A metal which, in the form of peroxide, or *titanic acid*, constitutes several minerals, as menachanite, iserine, &c.

TITHON'ICITY. Another term for *Actinism*, derived from the

classical name Tithonus, the husband of Aurora. See *Actinism*.

TITILLA'TION (*titillare*, to tickle). The act of tickling by passing a feather lightly over the surface of the skin or mucous membrane for the purpose of producing reflex movements.

TITRA'TION (*titre*, Fr. standard). *Volumetric analysis.* The chemical process of analysis by means of standard solutions. See *Analysis*.

TITUBA'TIO (*titubare*, to stagger. *Fidgets.* General restlessness, accompanied with a perpetual desire of changing the position.

TOADSTOOLS. *Fungi venenati.* Poisonous fungi; these include all the species of *Amanita*, a subgenus of Agaricus. See the last paragraph of the article *Poisons*.

TOCO'LOGY (τόκος, a birth, λόγος, an account). A Greek term, sometimes used, synonymously with the Latin *obstetrics*, to denote the branch of medicine which relates to parturition.

TO'DDY. Palm-wine; prepared by fermentation, from the sugar of the *Cocos nucifera*, or Cocoa-nut palm.

TOILE PRE'PARE'E 'A LA CIRE. A blistering plaster employed by the French, and prepared by spreading on cloth eight parts of white wax, four parts of olive-oil, and one part of turpentine.—*Henry* and *Guibourt*.

TOLERANCE OF REMEDIES (*tolerare*, to endure). The power of bearing a remedy; the power possessed by diseased persons of supporting doses of medicines which would, perhaps, be *intolerable* in a state of health.

-TOM, -TOME', -TO'MIA, -TO'MY (τομή, section, from τέμνω, to cut). Terminations of words denoting *incision*, as in a-*tom*, that which cannot be cut; cysti-*tome*, nympho-*tomia*, ana-*tomy*, &c.

TOMBAC. An alloy of copper and zinc, a species of brass. *White tombac* includes the addition of arsenic.

TOMENTOSE (*tomentum*, stuffing for cushions, &c.). A botanical term applied to leaves which are covered with long matted hairs.

TOMENTUM CE'REBRI (*tomentum*, stuffing for cushions, &c.). The name given to numerous minute, straight vessels, given off by the pia mater to the grey substance of the cerebrum.

TONGA. An intoxicating beverage, made by the Indians of the Andes from the fruit of the *Datura sanguinea*, or Red Thornapple. By the use of this drink they believe they are brought into communication with the spirits of their forefathers.

TONGUE. *Lingua.* A muscular organ devoted to the functions of taste, deglutition, and articulation. See *Papilla*.

TONGUE-TIE. *Lingua frenata.* An affection in which the frænum linguæ is shorter than usual, confining the apex of the tongue to the lower jaw.

TONIC SPASM (τόνος, tone). A term sometimes applied to that form of spasm in which the contracted fibres remain for a long time rigid, as in tetanus.

TONI'CITY. A property of the muscles, distinct from the true or Hallerian irritability, and probably dependent on an action of their nerves and the nervous centres; by this power of the dilators of the larynx this organ is kept open, whereas it becomes partially closed on dividing the recurrent nerves; by this power the face is symmetrical, whereas it becomes distorted when the seventh nerve on one side

is paralyzed; by this power the sphincters are kept closed, &c.

The term *tonicity* is often used synonymously with elasticity, to denote this property of the muscular fibre.

TONE OF ARTERIES. The permanent constriction of the muscular fibres of the arterial wall: this constriction varies from time to time, being governed by the vaso-motor and vaso dilator nerves.

TO'NICS. (τόνος, tone, from τείνω, to stretch). *Analeptics.* Medicines which restore the *tension* and vigour of the muscular fibre, when it is weakened and relaxed.

TONO'METRY (τόνος, tone, μετρέω, to measure). A mode of ascertaining the amount of intra-ocular pressure by means of an instrument called a *tonometer*.

TO'NSILS (*tonsillæ*). The two round globular bodies situated between the pillars of the velum palati. They are called, from their shape, *amygdalæ* or almonds.

1. *Tonsillitis.* An unclassical term for inflammation of one or both of the tonsils. *Amygdalitis* is a correct Greek term. Other synonyms are inflammatio tonsillarum, cynanche tonsillaris, inflammatory sore throat, quinsy, &c.

2. *Tonsillæ intumescentes.* Enlarged tonsils. Hypertrophy of the tonsils.

3. *Tonsil Pharyngeal.* Luschka's tonsil. A collection of adenoid follicles in the posterior wall of the naso-pharnyx.

TOOTH-RASH. The popular designation of the *Strophulus confertus*, from its occurring from the irritation of teething.

TO'PHUS (τόφος, a crumbling gravel-stone). A swelling which particularly affects a bone, or the periosteum; a chalk-stone, deposited in different structures, in gout. *Tophus* or *tofus* is the Latin term for *tufa* or *tuff*, a variety of volcanic rock of an earthy texture.

Tophaceous. A term frequently applied to bodies found in the lungs, resembling stone, and consisting of cartilage, with points here and there of incipient ossification.

TO'PICA (τόπος, a place). A class of medicines employed for their external or topical effects. They are called *mechanical*, when they exert a physical or mechanical agency, as some anthelmintics; *chemical*, when they act chemically, as caustics; and *dynamical*, when they act dynamically, as acrids and emollients.

TO'RCULAR HERO'PHILI. Literally, Herophilus's wine-press. A term applied to an irregular cavity, where the principal sinuses of the dura mater become confluent. The columns of blood, coming in different directions, were supposed to be *pressed* together in this part.

TO'RMINA, TO'RMINES. (The neuter and the masculine plurals of the obsolete word *tormen*, derived from *torquere*, to twist.) *Colici dolores.* Intestinal cramp. A twisting or griping of the bowels; colic. Celsus writes—"inter intestinorum mala, *tormina* esse consueverunt; δυσεντερία Græce vocatur." See *Strophulus.*

TO'RPOR (*torpere*, to be numb, inactive). Numbness; stupefaction. *Torpor intestinorum* denotes ordinary constipation. *Torpor hepaticus* is inactivity of the liver—a state of acholia.

TORREFA'CTION (*torrefacere*, to make dry by heat, to parch). The process of torrefying, parching, drying, or reducing to the friable state, as in the case of drugs, by exposing them on a hot metallic plate.

TORRICELLIAN VACUUM.

The vacuum at the top of the column of mercury in a barometer, so called from *Torricelli*, the inventor of that instrument; and thus distinguished from the vacuum obtained by the air-pump, which is sometimes called the *Guerickian* or *Boylean vacuum*.

TO'RSION (*torsio*, a twisting). A mode employed for the permanent arrest of hæmorrhage by *twisting* the end of an artery round and round until it will not untwist itself.

TO'RSION-BALANCE. A delicate electrometer, so called because its principle consists in the *torsion* or twisting of a single fibre of the web of the silk-worm. *Coulomb's torsion-balance* is an instrument for measuring small attractive and repulsive forces by the torsion of a wire of platinum, silver, or steel. See *Dynamometer*.

TORTICO'LLIS (*torquere*, to twist, *collum*, the neck). *Caput obstipum*. A permanent or spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the neck—if spasmodic the spasms are clonic, rarely tonic—whereby the head is displaced to one side or towards one shoulder. Its synonyms are *wry-neck*, spasm in the muscular distribution of the nervus accessorius Willisii, and of the superior cervical nerve, &c.

TO'RULA. A parasitic fungus, originating, according to Hallier, from Penicillium glaucum by lateral budding, and found in the human skin, and, in company with leptothrix, in the cavities of the body.

1. *Torula cerevisiæ*. Cryptococcus cerevisiæ. The Yeast-plant, consisting of confervoid cells or vesicles, and mainly constituting the *cerevisiæ fermentum*, or yeast of beer. It infests the stomach, bladder, &c., of man.

2. *Torula-test*. A test of the presence of sugar in urine, consisting in the appearance of *torula*, in the urine, after its exposure to a temperature above 70°.

TO'RULUS (dim. of *torus*, a protuberance). A little elevation; a tuft of hair; the (dilated) muscle, the brawn or fleshy part of the body: "terga pulposis torulis obesa." See *Torus*.

TO'RUS. 1. Any protuberance or prominence, especially a knot or bulge, as of a rope. 2. The muscular or fleshy part, the brawn of animals. Cicero says, "O lacertorum tori!" and Celsus has "venarum tori" for varicose dilatations of the veins. 3. The term also denotes a *bed*, such as was made by the Ancients of ropes or cords (tori) of twisted grass or straw, on which they laid their skins and other furniture for the purpose of sleeping. Hence the word has been employed, in botany, as synonymous with *receptacle*, or the expanded portion of the upper part of a peduncle, on which the flower or flowers rest—as on a *bed*.

TOUCHING FOR THE EVIL. A practice of *touching* for the cure of the scirrhous tumor, called the "king's evil," commencing with Edward the Confessor, and continued to the reign of Queen Anne; for in Lent, 1712, we find Dr Johnson amongst the number of persons actually *touched*.

TOUCHWOOD. The popular name of the *Polyporus igniarius*, or Hard Amadou Polyporus; an indigenous fungus, found on willow and other trees, and commonly known by the name of *agaric of the oak*; it is employed for checking hæmorrhage.

TOU'RMALINE. The name of a group of double silicates, usually found in granite, gneiss, or mica

slate. The term *artificial tourmaline* has been applied to crystals of sulphate of iodoquinine on account of their optical properties.

TOU'RNIQUET (French, from *tourner*, to turn). A peculiar kind of bandage, which can be tightened or relaxed by means of a screw, and is applied to a limb for the purpose of arresting the current of blood through its main artery.

TOUS LES MOIS. An article of diet, commonly called the St Kitt's Arrowroot. It is said to be the fecula of the rhizome of the *Canna edulis*, which flowers *every month*, and has hence received its French name.

TOXÆ'MIA (τοξικόν, poison, αἷμα, blood). *Toxicæmia*. Blood-poisoning, as from urea, glycocol, or other deleterious matter. It may be caused by acholia, or arrest of the functions of the liver, by which matters from which bile is formed accumulate in the blood.

TOXICO'LOGY (τοξικόν, a poison, λόγος, a description). That branch of medicine which treats of poisons, their classification, effects, antidotes, &c. See the article *Poisons*.

TRABE'CULA (dim. of *trabes*, a beam). A small beam; the term *trabeculæ* is applied to the small medullary fibres of the brain, which constitute the commissures; also to certain fibrous bands and cords constituting the imperfect partition of the corpus cavernosum, called *septum pectiniforme*.

Trabeculæ cranii. Two cartilaginous bars in the embryo which form the presphenoidal and ethmoidal portions of the basis cranii; between the two bars lies the pituitary body.

TRACHE'A (τραχεῖα ἀρτηρία, *arteria aspera*, or rough artery). The windpipe, or the tube which conveys air into the lungs of vertebrate animals; a continuation of the larynx. The term is derived from the inequality of its cartilages. See *Arteria*. *Trachææ* are the breathing tubes of insects.

1. *Trache-itis*. Cynanche trachealis. The Croup. Inflammation of the trachea or windpipe.

2. *Tracheo-cele* (κήλη, a tumor). *Aërial goître*. Hernia of the trachea. The term is applied to enlargement of the thyroid "gland," to bronchocele or goitre.

3. *Tracheo-tomy* (τομή, section). The operation of making an opening into the *trachea* or windpipe. It is also called bronchotomy.

TRA'CHEAL SOUND. A natural sound, produced by the passage of the air in respiration, and heard, through the stethoscope, in the neck and at the top of the sternum.

TRACHEAL TUGGING. The term applied to the slight upward and downward oscillation of the larynx and trachea with each cardiac cycle in cases of aneurysm of the arch of the aorta. The movement is caused by the alternate expansion and contraction of the aneurysmal sac.

TRA'CHELOS (τράχηλος). *Collum*. The Greek term for the neck. Galen terms a short-necked man, ἀτράχηλος, literally, *without a neck*. Paulus Ægineta has κακοτράχηλος, with a bad, weak neck.

1. *Trachelismus*. Spasm of the trachelean muscles.

2. *Trachelo-mastoïdeus*. A muscle arising from the transverse processes of the last four cervical, and sometimes of the first dorsal vertebræ, and inserted into the mastoid process of the temporal bone. It draws the head backward, or obliquely.

3. *Trachelo-scapular.* The designation of certain veins, which arise near the neck and shoulder, and contribute to form the external jugular vein.

4. *Trachelo-raphy. Emmet's Operation.* An operation for the repair of a lacerated cervix uteri.

TRACHE'NCHYMA (τραχεῖα, ἀρτηρία, the trachea, ἔγχυμα, enchyma). A Greek term for the fibro-vascular tissue of plants, with special reference to the "spiral vessel," which, from its fancied resemblance in form and function to the windpipe of an animal, was termed *trachea.* See *Tissues, vegetable.*

TRA'CHOMA (τράχωμα, a roughness, from τραχύς, rough). A form of granular conjunctivitis, or the "conjunctivitis trachomatosa" of German authors. See *Granular Lids.*

TRACING - PAPER. Paper brushed over with a thin varnish, made of colourless Dammararesin, the varnish being allowed to soak through the paper without any apparent coating remaining on the surface.

TRA'CTUS (*trahere*, to draw). A drawing in length; a region; a space.

1. *Tractus motorius.* Motor tract; the name given to the prolongation of the corpora pyramidalia through the pons Varolii into the crura cerebri. The motor-nerves arise from this tract.

2. *Tractus opticus.* Optic tract; a flattened band, which arises from the thalamus opticus, and turns round the crus cerebri.

3. *Tractus respiratorius.* Respiratory tract; a name given by Bell to a narrow white band, which descends along the side of the medulla oblongata, at the bottom of the lateral sulcus.

4. *Tractus spiralis foraminulentus.* The name given by Cotunnius to the spiral openings at the base of the modiolus.

TRAGACA'NTHA. Tragacanth. A gummy exudation from the stems of Astragalus verus, and possibly other species. It is frequently called *gum-dragon.* There are two kinds, viz., the *flaky*, or Smyrna, and the *vermiform*, or Morea, tragacanth.

1. *Tragacanthin* or *Adragantin.* Soluble gum of tragacanth. From its resemblance to gum-arabic, it has been termed *arabine.*

2. *Bassorin.* The insoluble part of gum-tragacanth, named from its similarity to gum-bassora.

TRA'GUS (τράχος a goat). A small eminence situated over the meatus externus of the ear, upon which hair often grows like the beard of a goat.

Tragicus. A muscle of triangular form, covering the outer surface of the tragus, and occasionally sending a slip across the cleft above to the helix. See *Anti-tragicus.*

TRANCE. The total suspension of mental power and voluntary motion, pulsation and breathing continuing, the muscles being flexible, and the body yielding to and retaining any given position not incompatible with the laws of gravitation; catalepsy.—*Webster.*

TRANSCA'LENCY (*trans*, through, *calere*, to be warm). A term expressive of the property which certain bodies possess of transmitting the rays of heat through their substance.

TRANSCENDE'NTAL (*transcendere*, to go beyond a certain limit). In philosophy, this term denotes that which is beyond the reach of our senses, as distinguished from what is empirical; it is thus synonymous with metaphysical.

Transcendental Anatomy is that which investigates the model upon which the animal frame is constructed, and treats of the *homologies* which exist between the parts of the body, or the correspondence of parts beyond that which appears to the external sense; thus, the wing of a bird is the *homologue* of the arm of a man; the leaf of a plant is the homologue of the lung of an animal; the human scapula is the rib of the occiput, &c. See *Homologies*.

TRANSFORMA'TION (*transformare*, to change from one shape into another). *Metamorphosis*. The change which takes place in the component parts of the blood, after their escape from the capillary system of vessels. There are three kinds of change:—

1. Transformation of the components of the blood into the organized substance of the different organs, termed *intus-susceptio* or nutrition.

2. Transformation of the components of the blood on the free surface of an organ into a solid unorganized substance, which is the mode of growth of the nonvascular textures, or *appositio*.

3. Transformation of the components of the blood into a fluid matter, which escapes on the free surface of the organ, or *secretion*. —*Müller*.

4. The term *transformation* is applied, in chemistry, to the passage of a body from the amorphous to the crystalline state. The passage from the crystalline to the amorphous state is termed *deformation*.

5. The term *transformation* is applied by Quatrefages, in biology, to "the series of changes which every germ undergoes in reaching the embryonic condition; those which we observe in every creature still within the egg; those, finally, which the species born in an imperfectly-developed state present in the course of their external life." The changes which occur in the egg of the butterfly until they result in the production of the "larva" or caterpillar constitute its transformation. See *Metamorphosis*.

TRANSFU'SION OF BLOOD (*transfundere*, to pour through). The operation of transfusing or injecting into a vein of the patient some blood freshly drawn from the vein of another subject. Transfusion is termed *immediate*, when the blood is injected as it occurs in nature, directly from the vessel of the donor to that of the receiver; *mediate*, when the blood has undergone, previously to injection, defibrination or lowering of temperature.

TRANSI'TION OF MATTER. A term denoting the continuous processes of decomposition and recomposition which take place in organic substances. Matters absorbed from the earth and the air are transformed into food adapted to the support of herbivorous animals, and by them are transformed into food suited for carnivorous animals. On the death of animals and plants, these return to the earth and to the air, and furnish materials for the sustenance of another generation.

TRANSPA'RENCY (*transparere*, to shine through). That property of a body which allows the passage of rays of light through it. Some substances are perfectly *transparent*, and, when colourless also, are said to be *limpid;* others, which allow objects to be indistinctly seen through them, are called *semi-transparent*. When a body transmits only a little light, not

sufficient, in fact, to render objects distinct when seen through it, it is said to be *translucent*.

TRANSPIRA'TION (*transpirare*, to breathe through). 1. A term applied by Mr Graham to a peculiar and fundamental property of gases in passing through capillary tubes. It differs from *effusion*, by which gases pass through a small aperture into a vacuum, but corresponds with some of the phenomena resulting from *diffusion*. 2. This term is also used synonymously with *exhalation* or insensible perspiration, as applied to the passage of fluids through the skin of the body.

The term *transpiration* is applied, in vegetable physiology, to the exhalation of a considerable portion of the sap, on its arriving in the leaves of a plant. A sunflower has been found to exhale twenty ounces of moisture in a day.

TRANSPLANTA'TION. A method of healing wounds or ulcerated surfaces, especially such as result from severe burns, by the transplantation of healthy epidermis to the denuded part. See *Skin-Grafting*.

TRANSPOSITION OF VISCERA. The malposition of any organ from disease, or congenital displacement,—thus the heart may be drawn over to the right side by contraction of the right lung, or the liver may occupy partly the thoracic and partly the abdominal cavity.

TRANSUDA'TION (*transudare*, to perspire). The process by which fluids pass through porous substances. Thus, the arteries and veins are sometimes represented as being porous ; and hence, as parting with contained fluids by transudation, and imbibing extraneous fluids by capillary attraction. See *Secretion*.

TRANSVERSA'LIS (*transversus*, across). That which is placed across or crosswise. Hence the terms—

1. *Transversalis abdominis*. A muscle arising from the cartilages of the seven lower ribs, &c., and inserted into the linea alba, and the crest of the ilium. It supports and compresses the bowels.

2. *Transversalis colli*. A muscle arising from the transverse processes of the second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth cervical vertebræ, and inserted into those of the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh upper dorsal vertebræ. It turns the neck obliquely backwards and to one side.

TRANSVE'RSUS. That which is placed across or crosswise.

1. *Transversus auris* of Albinus. A muscle arising from the prominent part of the concha, and inserted opposite to the outer side of the anti-helix. It draws the parts to which it is connected towards each other, and stretches the scapha and concha.

2. *Transversus pedis*. A muscle arising from the metatarsal bone of the great toe, and inserted into that of the little toe.

3. *Transversus perinæi*. A muscle arising from the tuber ischii, and inserted into the middle line with its fellow. It helps to fix the central point of the perinæum.

TRAPE'ZA (τράπεξα). The Greek term for a table, or a table-cover.

1. *Trapezi-form*. Four-sided, with the opposite margins not parallel, as certain leaves.

2. *Trapezium*. The first bone of the second row of the carpal bones, also called *os multangulum majus*. It supports the thumb.

3. *Trapezium of the pons*. A set of transverse fibres lying deeper

than (*i.e.*, behind) the longitudinal fibres of the pyramids. In some of the lower animals these fibres appear on the posterior surface of the pons, in a quadrangular space bounded laterally by the fibres of the pyramids, hence the name trapezium.

4. *Trapezius.* A muscle so named from its lozenge-form, arising from the superior transverse line of the occipital bone, from the spinous processes of the seventh cervical and of all the dorsal vertebræ, and inserted into the clavicle, the acromion, and the scapula. It is sometimes called *cucullaris*, from its resembling a cucullus, or monk's hood, hanging on the neck; and where it is united to its fellow in the nape of the neck, it is named *ligamentum nuchæ*, or *colli*. It draws the scapula according to the three directions of its fibres.

5. *Trapezoïdes os.* A bone of the second row of the carpal bones, smaller than the trapezium, and also called *os multangulum minus*.

TRAPSIA RESIN. A resin produced from the root of *Trapsia Garganica*, a plant known for its vesicating properties.

TRAUBE'S CURVES. Large, sweeping, rhythmic curves seen in a blood-pressure tracing after all respiration has ceased; they are probably of vasomotorial origin.—*Foster.*

TRAUMA'TIC (τραῦμα, a wound). Belonging to wounds; caused by wounds. *Traumatic cataract* is opacity of the lens, produced by injury. *Traumatic fever* is "the febrile disturbance which supervenes a short time after an injury, and coincides with the commencement of the phenomena of repair."

TRAUMA'TICIN. A preparation employed as an adhesive application in skin diseases, and consisting of 1 part of gutta percha in 10 parts of chloroform. It is an improvement upon medicated gelatine.

TRAU'MATISM (τραυματίζω, to wound). The state induced by an injury, a wound, contusion, compression, &c. Hence we have *traumatic* fever, *traumatic* erysipelas, &c.

TRAU'MATO-PNŒA (τραῦμα, a wound, πνοή, air). The escape of air through a wound in the chest-wall.

TRAVELLER. The name given to a metallic button, adapted to a catheter, and capable of being pushed along a groove of the instrument, by means of a fine wire.

TREACLE. *Sacchari fæx.* Molasses. The uncrystallizable part of common sugar, which drains from the sugar-refiner's mould. Treacle was originally the distilled juice of the adder, its poison being supposed, by a well-known medical fiction, to heal the wound it made. See *Theriaca.*

TREATMENT OF DISEASE. Treatment of disease is termed *rational*, when it is founded on a correct knowledge of the disease and of the mode of operation of the remedy; *empirical*, when it is merely *tried*, in ignorance of both; *curative*, when it may happily be perfectly successful; *palliative*, when it aims at alleviating suffering; and *preventive*, when it is directed to the preservation of health, or the obviation of the recurrence of disease.

TREHALOSE. A variety of sugar contained in Turkish manna, a substance formed by an insect (*Larymus nidificans*) at the expense of a plant of the genus *Echinops.*

TREMATO'DA (τρηματώδης, full of pores or holes, from τρῆμα, a pore). Flukes; an order of Entozoa or Intestinal worms, furnished with suctorial *pores* on the under surface of the body, and with a head indistinct, with a suctorial foramen. They comprise the genera fasciola, distoma, tetrastoma, and hexathyridium.

TR'EMBLES. See *Milk Sickness.*

TRE'MOR (*tremere*, to tremble). Trembling; tremulous agitation of the head, limbs, &c. This term is applied to that kind of convulsive or spasmodic action which is of the clonic kind, but instead of being violent is slight, and in which very slight contractions rapidly alternate with relaxations.

1. *Tremors, passive and active.* 1. Simple or *passive* tremors (τρόμος) are those which occur during a voluntary act, and cease with it. 2. Spasmodic or *active* tremors (παλμός) take place during rest, when the parts are supported and unemployed. The latter, not the former, are characteristic of paralysis agitans.

2. *Tremor metallicus.* Metallic Shaking Palsy. A species of Paralysis agitans, caused by the slow poisonous action of certain metals, particularly mercury and lead, the former termed *tremor ab hydrargyro* or tremor mercurialis, the latter *tremor Saturninus.*

3. *Tremor tendinum.* Shaking Palsy. A morbid intermittent action of the spasmodic kind, which sometimes continues more or less constantly present through a series of years. See *Paralysis.*

TRE'PAN (τρύπανον, a borer, from τρυπάω, to perforate). *Terebellum; modiolus.* A circular saw, for perforating the skull in the operation of *trepanning.* It resembles the instrument called a wimble, and is worked in the same manner. It is now superseded, in this country, by the *trephine.* See *Abaptiston.*

TREPHI'NING. *Terebratio.* The operation of making a vent for the discharge of pus in abscess of bone. The term *trephine* denotes a kind of saw employed for the removal of a circular portion of bone.

TRI'AD. Another term for *tri-atomic* or *ter-equivalent*, as applied to elements. See *Atomicity.*

TRIADE'LPHOUS (τρεῖς, three, ἀδελφός, a brother). Having the stamens united by their filaments in three parcels or fasciculi.

TRIA'NDRIA (τρεῖς, three, ἀνήρ, a man). The third class in Linnæus's system of plants, in which there are three stamens.

TRIANGULA'RIS STERNI. A muscle arising from the lower part of the sternum and ensiform cartilage, and inserted into the cartilages of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth ribs. It is also called *sterno-costalis.* It depresses the ribs, and is a muscle of expiration.

Triangularis labiorum. A name frequently given to the depressor anguli oris, from its triangular shape.

TRIBA'SIC SALTS. A class of the oxygen-acid salts, which, in the language of the acid theory, contain three equivalents of base to one of acid; of these, the tribasic phosphates are the type.

TRI'CEPS (*tria capita* habens). Having three heads. Hence—

1. *Triceps auris.* A name frequently given to the posterior auris, in consequence of this muscle arising by three distinct slips.

2. *Triceps extensor cruris.* This muscle extends the leg. It has been described as consisting of—

(1) The *Vastus externus*, arising

from the trochanter major, and inserted into the patella and fascia of the same joint ;

(2) The *Vastus internus*, arising from the trochanter minor, and inserted into the patella and fascia ; and

(3) The *Cruræus*, arising from between the trochanters, and inserted into the patella. Under this portion is frequently found a muscle termed *subcruræus*.

3. *Triceps extensor cubiti*. A muscle arising, by three heads, from the inferior border of the scapula, and from the os humeri, and inserted into the olecranon. It is distinguished into the *extensor longus*, the *extensor brevis*, and the *brachialis externus*. It extends the fore-arm.

TRICHIA'SIS (*τριχίασις*, from *θρίξ*, *τριχός*, the hair). 1. A disease of the *eye-lids*, in which they are introverted, and the lashes irritate the eye, as opposed to *ectropion*, or eversion of the eye-lids. 2. The term was also applied by Galen to a disease of the *urethra*, in which the urine is full of small hair-like substances. 3. It was also formerly applied to *eczema fissum*, a disease of the *breasts* of women giving suck, when they crack into very fine fissures.

TRICHINIA'SIS (*θρίξ*, *τριχός*, a hair). *Trichinosis*. Flesh-worm disease. A disease occasioned by eating raw, under-done, or diseased pork, and characterized by the presence of cysts, in human muscle, containing a parasitic cœlelminthous, *hair*-like worm, termed *trichina spiralis*.

TRICHOCE'PHALUS DI'SPAR. *Trichuris*. The long thread-worm ; an intestinal nematoid cœlelminthous worm. See *Vermes*.

TRICHOGYNE (*θρίξ*, *τριχός*, the hair, *γυνή*, a woman). A hair-like cell found in Florideæ, a species of algæ on to which the antherozoids empty their contents.

TRI'CHOID (*τριχοειδής*, sc. *ἀπόφυσις*). A *hair-like* offshoot ; a term applied to a ramification of a vein—a *capillary*.

TRICHOMATO'SIS (*τρίχωμα*, a growth of hair). A term applied to a disease in which the hair is matted together, as in plica.

TRICHOMONAS VAGINALIS. A ciliated infusorium found in the mucopurulent discharge of vaginitis.

TRICHO'-PATHY (*θρίξ*, *τριχός*, the hair, *πάθος*, disease). A general term for *hair-disease*, and suggested as a more appropriate word than *trichosis*, which means *hairiness*, unconnected with disease. *Tricho-pathology* would then denote an account or description of hair-diseases ; *tricho-dyschroia*, decoloratio crinium, or discoloration of the hair ; *trich-achroia*, absence of colour of the hair ; *trich-allochroia*, versi-coloratio crinium, or variable colour of the hair, &c.

TRICHO'PHYTON (*θρίξ*, *τριχός*, hair, *φυτόν*, a point). The name of a genus of vegetable parasites, some of which infest the human hair. Thus T. *tonsurans* is the parasite of ringworm ; this species and the species *sporuloides* have been found in Plica Polonica. The term *trichomyces* (*μύκης*, a fungus) also denotes a parasitic fungus of the hair.

TRICHOREXIS NODOSA (*θρίξ*, *τριχός*, a hair, *ῥήγνυμι*, to break asunder). *Trichoclasis*. *Fragilitas cranium*. A disease of the hair ; the affected hair becomes nodular and readily breaks off at the nodes.

TRICHORRHŒ'A (*θρίξ*, *τριχός* hair, *ῥέω*, to flow). Defluvium capillorum ; the fall of the hair.

TRICHO'SIS (*τρίχωσις*, a making or being hairy, from *θρίξ*, *τριχός*, hair). Under this term, which simply means *hairiness*, Mason Good groups all the *diseases* of the hair and of the hair-follicles, constituting the ninth genus of his class Eccritica; and he defines *trichosis*, as a "morbid organization or deficiency of hair." Hence, *trichosis hirsuties* denotes augmented formation or abnormal quantity of hair; *trichosis decolor*, alteration of the colour of the hair; *trichosis cana*, blanching of the hair; *trichosis furfuracea*, common or scurfy ringworm; and *trichosis plica*, Polish ringworm. See *Tricopathy*.

Trichosis; trichoma. The former term denotes a making or being hairy; the latter, a growth of hair. The former denotes the *act*, the latter the *fact*. See *Preface*, par. 2.

TRICHO'TOMOUS (*τρίχα*, in three parts, *τέμνω*, to cut). Having divisions always in threes, as the ramifications of stems of certain plants, &c.

TRI'CHROISM (*τρεῖς*, three, *χρόα*, colour). A property of some crystalline minerals of presenting two different tints when viewed in different directions by transmitted light. See *Dichroism* and *Pleochroism*.

TRICO'RNIS (*tria cornua* habens). Having three horns or horn-like prominences, a term applied to each lateral ventricle of the brain, from its three-horned shape. See *Cornu*.

TRICU'SPID (*tres cuspides* habens). Having three points; a term applied to three triangular folds, constituting collectively the *tricuspid valve*, situated between the right auricle and the right ventricle of the heart.

TRIETHYL-PHOSPHINE. An organic phosphorous base formed from phosphuretted hydrogen, by replacing the three equivalents of hydrogen by ethyl.

TRIFA'CIAL (*tres facies* habens). Triple-facial; a term applied to the fifth pair of cerebral nerves, the grand sensitive nerves of the head and face.

TRIGE'MINI (*tres*, three, *geminus*, double). The name of branches of the fifth pair of nerves, or *tri-facial*. See *Nerves*.

TRIGGER-FINGER. A finger, the flexion or extension of which is suddenly arrested, and only by special effort continued, and that in a sudden and jerky manner.

TRIGO'NAL (*τρεῖς*, three, *γωνία*, an angle). A term applied to a triangular space near the base of the bladder, where the mucous membrane is void of rugæ.

TRIGY'NIA (*τρεῖς*, three, *γυνή*, female). The name given by Linnæus to those orders of plants in which there are three pistils.

TRI-METHY'L-AMINE. A compound which may be regarded as ammonia in which the three equivalents of hydrogen are replaced by an equal number of the radical methyl, CH_3; it occurs in herring-brine, ergot, and may be prepared by adding ammonia to cod-liver oil and subsequent distillation.

TRIMO'RPHIC PLANTS (*τρεῖς*, three, *μορφή*, form). Plants of which a single species is composed of three distinct forms, similar to one another in all respects except in the confirmation of their reproductive organs. See *Dimorphic Plants*.

TRINITRIN. *Nitro-glycerine*, q. v.

TRI'NITRO-CELLULOSE. *Gun-cotton*.

TRIŒ'CIA (τρεις, three, οἶκος, a house). The name of an order of the twenty-third class of the Linnæan system, in which there are *united flowers*, accompanied with *barren* or *fertile* ones, or *both*, on *three different plants*.

TRIO'XIDE. A compound consisting of one equivalent of a base and three equivalents of oxygen.

TRIPE DE ROCHE. The name given to several species of *Gyrophora*, a genus of lichens, employed by the hunters of the Arctic regions of America as articles of food.

TRIPI'NNATE. A term applied to a leaf in which there are three series of pinnation; viz., when the leaflets of a bipinnate leaf are themselves pinnate, as in thalictrum minus. See *Pinnate*.

TRIPLE SALTS. A term sometimes applied, in Chemistry, to salts in which two bases are combined with one acid, as soda and potassa with tartaric acid in Rochelle salt. These compounds are, however, more commonly viewed as *double salts*, Rochelle salt being considered as composed of single equivalents of the tartrates of soda and potassa.

TRI'POLI. A mineral originally brought from Tripoli, consisting of silex and clay, and used for polishing and cleaning metals. It is found at Bakewell, in Derbyshire, where it is called *rotten-stone*.

TRI'PSIS (τρίψις, rubbing, from τρίβω, to rub). 1. The act of reducing a substance to powder by rubbing or bruising; trituration. 2. The process of rubbing and percussing the whole surface of the body, and, at the same time, flexing and extending the limbs, and racking the joints, in connection with the use of the hot bath—called also *shampooing*.—*Webster*.

TRIQUE'TRA OSSA (*triquetrus*, having three corners; triangular). *Ossa Wormiana*. The triangular bones sometimes found in the course of the lambdoidal suture.

TRI'SMUS (τρίζω, to gnash the teeth). Locked jaw; a spasmodic affection of the muscles of the jaw. (See *Tetanus*.) The "nine days' fits" of infants are termed *trismus nascentium* vel *neonatorum*. See *Anti-trismus*.

TRISPLAN'CHNIC. A term applied to the three great splanchnic cavities, viz., the head, the chest, and the abdomen, and significant also of the *sympathetic nerve* which distributes its branches to the organs contained in those cavities.—*Webster*.

TRITÆ'US (τριταῖος, on the third day). This term, with the addition of πυρετός, fever, was applied by Hippocrates to a tertian fever or ague. The same writer uses the term τριταιοφυής, tritaiophya, of the nature of a tertian fever, and τριταιογενής, tritaiogenous, produced by tertian fever.

Tetartæus (τεταρταῖος, of four days). This term is applied, with the addition of πυρετός, fever, to quartan fever. Hippocrates uses it without the additional substantive.

TRITE'RNATE. A term applied to a leaf in which there are three series of ternation, viz., when the leaflets of a biternate leaf are themselves ternate. See *Ternate*.

TRI'TICUM VULGA'RE. Wheat; a graminaceous plant, the grain of which yields *flour* and *bran*. The name is derived, according to Varro, from *tritus*, the passive participle of *terere*, to rub or grind.

TRITURA'TION (*tritus*, rubbed, from *terere*, to rub). The act of

rubbing or pounding, of reducing to a fine powder by grinding.

TROCHA'NTER (τροχαντήρ, a runner; the ball on which the hip-bone turns in its socket, *Galen;* from τροχάω, to run or roll). The name of two processes of the thigh-bone—the *major* and the *minor*. They are named from their office of receiving those large muscles which bend and extend the thigh, and turn it upon its axis. They form, as it were, shoulders to the thigh-bone.

Inter-trochantral line. A rough line, situated between the greater and lesser trochanters, to which the capsular ligament is attached, and into which the quadratus femoris is inserted.

TRO'CHAR or TROCAR (*trois-quarts*, three-fourths; from its point being triangular). An instrument used for discharging fluids from different cavities of the body, as in dropsy. It consists of a perforator or stilette, and a canula.

TROCHI'SCUS (τρόχισκος, dim. of τροχός, a wheel). A troche, lozenge, or round tablet, composed of powders made up, with glutinous substances, into little cakes, and afterwards dried.

TRO'CHLEA (contr. from τροχαλία, a cylinder revolving on its own axis, the sheaf of a pulley). A kind of cartilaginous pulley. There is a proverb among the Latins: *trochleis pituitam adducere*, to draw up phlegm with a hoisting-tackle, to hawk violently.

Trochlearis. 1. The articular surface at the lower extremity of the shoulder-bone, forming a *trochlea* or pulley, on which the ulna moves in the flexion and extension of the fore-arm. 2. Another name for the obliquus superior, or that muscle of the eye which passes through the *trochlea*. 3. A name for each of the *nervi pathetici*, or nerves of the fourth pair, distributed to the *trochlearis* muscle of the eye.

TROCHOI'DES (τροχός, a wheel, εἶδος, likeness). Wheel-like; a species of diarthrosis, or movable articulation of bones, in which one bone rotates upon another, as the radius upon the ulna.

TROMMER'S TEST. A test for the presence of sugar in the urine by boiling the latter, rendered alkaline by the addition of caustic potash, with a solution of cupric sulphate, when if sugar be present the copper salt is reduced to a suboxide forming a yellow ochre-like deposit.

TRO'NA. The name given in Africa to the sesqui-carbonate of soda, imported from the coast of Barbary.

TRO'PHI (τρέφω, to nourish). *Instrumenta cibaria.* Certain prehensile and masticatory organs about the mouth in insects.

TROPHO-NEURO'SIS (τροφή, nourishment, νεῦρον, a nerve). The condition of impaired nutrition of a part due to a lesion of either the central nervous system, or the nerves supplying the part affected.

TROPHOPO'LLEN (τρέφω, to nourish, and *pollen*). The name given by Turpin to the *septum* of the anther in plants, from which the pollen has been incorrectly supposed to separate. By others, this part has been termed the *receptacle* of the *pollen*, and by Link the *raphé*.

TRO'PHOSOME (τρέφω, to nourish, σῶμα, the body). A term applied to the series of nutritive zoöids, constituting the "individual" in certain hydroid zoophytes, and produced by continuous gemmation. See *Gonosome*.

TRO'PHOSPERM (*τρέφω*, to nourish, *σπέρμα*, seed). The name given by Richard to the placenta in plants, the part by which the ovules are nourished. It is also termed *spermophore* or seed-bearer, and, sometimes, the *receptacle* of the seeds.

TROPINE and TROPIC ACID. Two substances produced by the decomposition of atropine by means of baryta water.

TRUNCATED (*truncus*). Cut off abruptly; applied to a cone the apex of which has been cut off.

TRUNK (*truncus*). The woody stem of trees, characteristic of dicotyledonous plants and exogenous growth, as of oak. See *Stem of Plants*.

TRUSS (*trousse*, French). *Bracherium*. A bandage, or apparatus for keeping a hernia reduced, and preventing further protrusion.

TRY'MA (*τρῦμα*, a hole, from *τρύω*, to perforate). A syncarpous fruit, superior, by abortion one-celled, one-seeded, with a two-valved indehiscent endocarp, and a coriaceous or fleshy valveless sarcocarp, as in walnut.

TRY'PSIN. A digestive ferment of the pancreatic juice which acts on proteids in the small intestine.

TUBA. A trumpet; a canal resembling a trumpet.

1. *Tuba Eustachiana*. A canal, partly bony, partly cartilaginous and membranous, which extends from the cavity of the tympanum to the upper part of the pharynx.

2. *Tubæ Fallopianæ*. The Fallopian tubes; two canals at the fundus uteri, of a *trumpet*-form, described by Fallopius.

TUBE OF SAFETY. A tube open at both ends, inserted into a receiver, the upper end communicating with the external air, and the lower being immersed in water.

TU'BER (*tumere*, to swell). A hump, tumor, or protuberance. A knob or hard excrescence on wood. A truffle.

1. *Tuber annulare*. A designation of the pons Varolii, the commencement of the medulla oblongata. This part of the brain has been not inappropriately designated *nodus encephali*, *nœud vital*, &c.

2. *Tuber cinereum*. An eminence of grey substance, forming part of the floor of the third ventricle.

3. *Tuber ischii*. A round knob, forming that part of the ischium upon which we sit; hence, this bone has been named *os sedentarium*.

4. *The Tuberosities* of the os humeri are two small prominences of unequal size, called *the greater* and *the smaller*, situated at the upper end of the bone, just behind the head.

TUBER, OF PLANTS. An annual, thickened, subterranean stem, provided at the sides with latent buds, from which new plants are produced, and usually containing starchy matter, as the potato. When very small and wart-like, it is called *tuberculum*.

TUB'ERCULA QUADRIGE'MINA. Four tubercules occurring on the posterior surface of the pons Varolii; the two upper are termed the *nates*, the two lower the *testes*. In the lower animals they are called optic lobes.

TUBERCULIN. A fluid prepared by Dr. Koch of Berlin from tubercular tissues, and containing in an attenuated form the peculiar virus produced by the growth of the tubercle-bacillus without the bacillus itself. Repeated injections of this fluid, much diluted, were stated by Koch to cure phthisis in an early stage, and lupus; subse-

quent observations have not altogether confirmed that physician's statements.

TUBERCULO'SIS. Tubercular infiltration; degeneration of a tissue into tubercular matter. An acute or chronic disease due to the introduction into the body and the growth therein of a special micro-organism, the tubercle bacillus; according to the organ attacked we have pulmonary tuberculosis, tubercular meningitis, tubercular peritonitis, tabes mesenterica, &c.

TUB'ERCULUM (dim. of *tuber*, a swelling). Tubercle; "a small, hard, superficial tumor, circumscribed and permanent, or suppurating partially." The term is usually applied to a collection of a peculiar *scrofulous* matter.

1. *Tuberculum malignum.* Malignant tubercle; carcinoma of the sebiparous glands; a small, hard, indolent tubercle seated on some part of the skin of the face, and differing from other malignant affections in the extreme tardiness of its progress and the little inconvenience which it occasions. It is probably what is sometimes called a *cancerous wart.*

2. *Tubercula miliaria.* By the term *sebaceous miliary tubercles*, Sir E. Wilson designates the small, white tubercles, of about the size of a millet-seed, or sometimes of a small pea, which are occasioned by the collection of the sebaceous substance within an excretory follicle, the aperture of that follicle being impervious. These are the *follicular elevations* of Rayer, the *exormia milium* of Mason Good, the *grutum* or *milium* of Plenck, and, commonly, *pearly tubercles.*

3. Dr. Tilbury Fox objects to the term tubercula that "it sounds so like tubercle," and says it might be replaced by the term *degenerations*, including elephantiasis, keloid, frambœsia, cancer, lupus, epithelioma, and rodent ulcer.

TUBERCULUM ARANTII. A small tubercle, situated at the middle part of the free edge of the aortic and pulmonary valves.

TUBERCULUM LOWERI. A portion of auricle intervening between the orifices of the venæ cavæ, supposed by Lower to direct the blood from the superior cava into the auriculo-ventricular opening.

TUBERO'SITY (*tuberosus*, full of protuberances). A knob-like prominence on a bone, having a rough uneven surface, to which muscles and ligaments are attached.

TUBULAR GLANDS. *Cryptæ mucosæ.* These glands, distributed over the whole of the small intestines, are described, under the synonymous term, *Glands of Lieberkühn*, at page 308.

TU'BULATURE (*tubulus*, a little pipe). The mouth, or short neck, at the upper part of a tubulated retort. The long neck is called the beak. See *Retort.*

TU'BULUS (dim. of *tubus*, a pipe). A little tube, or pipe.

1. *Tubuli lactiferi* vel *galactophori.* The minute ducts or tubes of the papilla, through which the milk passes.

2. *Tubuli seminiferi.* Vasa seminalia. Minute tubes, constituting the parenchyma of the testis. According to the observations of Monro, they do not exceed $\frac{1}{200}$th part of an inch in diameter.

3. *Tubuli uriniferi.* Minute convergent excretory tubes, constituting the tissue of the *tubular* substance of the kidney. Their orifices are called the *ducts of Bellini.*

4. *Tubulorum corona.* The circle of minute tubes surrounding each of Peyer's glands in the intestines. See *Corona.*

TUFNELL'S METHOD. A treatment of aneurysm, especially of the thoracic and abdominal forms. It consists in administering a diet with as little fluid as possible, and enjoining rest in the horizontal position.

TU'MOR (*tumere*, to swell). A swelling or enlargement caused by the morbid growth of a tissue. Tumors may be distinguished into *simple* or *benign*, such as fatty tumors (*lipomata*), fibrous tumors (*fibromata*), &c., *malignant*, such as the many varieties of *carcinoma* and sarcoma, and *infective granulomata*, such as lupus, tubercular nodules, and gummata.

TUMOR FIBRO - CELLULOSUS. Fibro-cellular tumor. A growth consisting of loose fibrous or areolar tissue. When occurring as a pendulous outgrowth from a mucous surface, it constitutes the chief varieties of Polypus.—*Nom. of Dis.*

TUMOR FIBRO-NUCLEOSUS. Fibro-nucleated tumor. A tumor composed of fibrous tissue, mixed with elongated nuclei.

TUMOR FIBRO-PLASTICUS. Fibro-plastic tumor. A rapidly-growing tumor, composed in great part of fusiform nucleated cells. [When the fibro-cellular or fibro-plastic tumor, but more especially the latter, slowly involves the adjacent soft structures, and returns after removal, it has received the name *recurrent fibroid.*]—*Nom. of Dis.* This is a form of sarcoma.

TUMOR FIBRO'SUS. Fibrous tumor. A growth, consisting of fibrous tissue, circumscribed, or not invading surrounding structures. See *Fibroma.*

TUMOR MYELO'DES. Myeloid tumor. Myeloid Sarcoma. A tumor growing generally in the ends of the bones, having a red colour, and containing a large proportion of many-nucleated cells.—*Nom. of Dis.*

TUMO'RES SEBA'CEI. *Emphyma encystis.* Tumors of the excretory follicles of the sebiparous glands, occasioned by distension with sebaceous matter, and attaining the size of a hazel-nut or walnut. The sebaceous matter may be soft and white, resembling pap, or bread-sauce, constituting the *atheromatous* tumor; or yellowish, resembling softened bees'-wax, constituting the *melicerous* tumor; or white and fatty, constituting the *steatomatous* tumor. See *Molluscum.*

TUMO'RES SERO'SI. *Milia; Phlyctenulæ.* Tumors of the excretory follicles of the sebiparous glands, occasioned by distension with a limpid serous fluid. They vary in size from that of millet-seeds to that of small grapes; from their size, transparency, and hardness, they are commonly known by the name *chalazion*, or *grando*, a hailstone.

TUNE. *Melody.* A term in phrenology, indicative of a sense of melody and harmony, and bearing the same relation to the ear as the sense of colour to the eye. Its organ is placed by phrenologists above the external part of the eye-brow, and is supposed, when much developed, to enlarge the lower and lateral part of the forehead.

TUNGSTEN. *Wolfram.* A hard, whitish, brittle metal obtained from tungstic acid, which, in its turn, was procured from tungstate of lead. The word means *heavy stone.*

Tungstic acid. An acid precipitated on decomposing tungstate of lime by hydrochloric acid.

TU'NICA. The upper tunic of the Romans. Hence it is applied to several membranes of the body, viz. :—

1. *Tunica albuginea oculi.* A thin, tendinous layer, covering the anterior surface of the sclerotica, and formed by the expansion of the tendons of the four recti muscles.

2. *Tunica albuginea testis.* A thick fibrous membrane, constituting the proper tunic of the testis.

3. *Tunica arachnoïdea.* A cobweb-like membrane, situated between the dura and the pia mater. Also, the capsule of the lens.

4. *Tunica conjunctiva* or *adnata.* A mucous membrane, which lines the posterior surface of the eyelids, and is reflected over the fore part of the globe of the eye.

5. *Tunica elytroïdes* (ἔλυτρον, vagina, εἶδος, likeness). Tunica vaginalis ; the names under which the old anatomists confounded the *fibrous* with the *serous* coat of the testis.

6. *Tunica erythroïdes* (ἐρυθρός, red, εἶδος, likeness). The cremasteric covering of the spermatic cord and testis, formed by the expansion of the fibres of the cremaster-muscle.

7. *Tunica Jacobi.* A thin, delicate membrane, situated between the choroid and the retina, and named from its discoverer.

8. *Tunica nervea.* A former name of the fibrous coat of the intestines.

9. *Tunica Ruyschiana.* An inner lamina of the choroid membrane, so called after Ruysch, who first injected it.

10. *Tunica vaginalis testis.* A pouch of serous membrane, derived from the peritoneum and covering the testis.

11. *Tunica vasculosa testis.* A vascular membrane, lying upon the inner surface of the tunica albuginea, and constituting the nutrient membrane of the testis.

12. *Tunica vasculosa retinæ.* The inner and fibro-vascular lamina of the retina, which supports the outer, medullary, pulpy, or mucous lamina.

TUNICA'TA (*tunica*, a mantle). The first class of the Mollusca, comprising soft, aquatic, acephalous animals, having their body enveloped in an elastic tunic furnished with at least two apertures.

TUNNEL-WORM. See *Anchylostoma Duodenale.*

TU'RBINATED BONES (*turbinatus*, pointed, in the form of a *turbo*, or top). *Turbinal bones.* Two bones of the nostrils, so called from their being formed in the shape of a top, or inverted cone. They are also called the *inferior spongy bones*, to distinguish them from the upper spongy bones, which form part of the ethmoid bone, and from their spongy appearance, in which they resemble raised paste.

TURGE'SCENCE (*turgescere*, to begin to swell). The swelling or enlargement of a part of the body from accumulation of humors.

TU'RGOR VITA'LIS (*turgere*, to be swollen). Turgescence, or orgasm ; a state characterized by well-defined symptoms of active congestion, accompanied by copious though not morbidly-augmented secretions.

TU'RIO. A term applied, in Botany, to a scaly bud, developed from a perennial subterranean root, as in asparagus.

TURKEY-RED. A dye pro-

cured from alizarine, or the sublimed crystals of madder-red.

TU'RMERIC. The tuber of *Curcuma longa*, which yields a beautiful bright yellow colour. *Turmeric paper* is unsized paper, brushed over with tincture of turmeric, prepared by digesting one part of bruised turmeric in six parts of proof spirit.

TU'RMEROL. *Turmeric oil.* A pale yellow oil extracted from Bengal turmeric with light petroleum.

TURNBULL'S BLUE. *Ferricyanide of iron.* A variety of Prussian blue, which is thrown down when red prussiate of potash is added to a protosalt of iron.

TURNER'S CERATE. The *ceratum calaminæ*, consisting of prepared calamine and yellow wax, of each half a pound; olive-oil, a pint.

TURNER'S YELLOW. *Patent* or *Cassel Yellow.* The fused oxichloride of lead, finely powdered: used as a paint.

TURNSOLE. A deep purple dye obtained from the *Crozophora tinctoria*, a Euphorbiaceous plant.

TURPENTINE, OIL OF. *Terebinthina.* A term applied to a liquid or soft solid oleo-resinous juice of certain coniferous plants, as well as of the *Pistacia terebinthus.* The well-known liquid to which the term *turpentine* is applied is only the volatile portion of turpentine, properly so called. See *Terebinthina.*

TURPETH-MINERAL. *Turbith-Mineral.* Yellow sulphate of mercury. The name given by chemists to the sub-sulphate of the protoxide of mercury.

TURU'NDA. 1. A ball of paste for fattening geese. 2. A kind of sacrificial cake. 3. A tent or roll of lint for wounds.

Turundæ Italicæ. Pastes made with the finest and most glutinous wheat, and known by the names maccaroni, vermicelli, and Italian or Cagliari paste.

TUSSICULA'RIA (*tussis*, a cough). *Bechica.* Cough-medicines, as demulcents, cerebrospinals, and expectorants.

TUSSILA'GO FA'RFARA. Coltsfoot; an indigenous Composite plant, employed as a popular remedy in pulmonary complaints.

TUSSIS (*tussire*, to cough). *Bex.* A cough. *Tussis sicca* is a dry cough. *Pertussis* is a convulsive cough, or whooping-cough. *Tussedo* is another Latin term for cough. *Tussicula* is a slight cough.

TUTA'MINA O'CULI (*tutamen*, a means of protection). The appendages of the eye, comprising the eye-brows, eye-lids, eye-lashes, conjunctiva, caruncula lacrymalis, and the lacrymal apparatus.

TU'TENAG. The commercial name for the zinc or spelter of China; also, the name of a white metallic compound, called *Chinese copper.* Impure oxide of zinc is called *tutty.*

TU'TIA. Tutty, furnace cadmia, or impure oxide of zinc. It incrusts the flues of furnaces employed for smelting lead-ores containing zinc, or ores mixed with *lapis calaminaris.* Medicinal tutty is a brown powder with a shade of blue.

TWINS. *Gemini.* Twins are mostly produced at a common birth; but owing to the incidental death of one of them while the other continues alive, there is sometimes a material difference in the time of their expulsion, and, consequently, in their bulk, or degree of maturity, giving us, according to Mason Good, the following varieties:—

1. *Congruous twinning.* Of equal, or nearly equal growth, and produced at a common birth.

2. *Incongruous twinning.* Of unequal growth, and produced at different births.

TWISTED ÆSTIVATION. A plan of æstivation, in which each piece overlaps by one margin the contiguous margin of that next to it, as in the corolla of periwinkle, convolvulus, &c.

TWITCHING. *Subsultus tendinum.* Sudden or irregular snatches of the tendons.

TYLO'SIS (τύλωσις, a making or becoming callous). A term applied to a swollen and knotty state of the eye-lids, in which their margin often loses altogether its natural form and appearance. Thickening of the lids has been also termed *pachyblepharosis;* and, when attended with loss of the cilia, the affection has been termed *ptilosis.* The proper term is *tyloma,* or that which has become callous. The term *tylosis* is also applied to any great thickening of the epidermis from friction. See *Preface,* par. 2.

TYMPANI'TES (τύμπανον, a drum). *Meteorismus.* Drum-belly; abdominal emphysema; dry dropsy, or wind-dropsy. It is named from the distension of the abdomen, sounding, on percussion, like a drum or bladder filled with air.

TY'MPANUM (τύμπανον, a drum). The drum of the *ear;* an irregular bony cavity in the substance of the temporal bone, filled with air by means of the *Eustachian tube.*

Tympanic bone. Another name for the *annulus membranæ tympani* of the fœtal skull.

TYPE (τύπος, a blow). Literally, that which is produced by the *blow.* Hence, it denotes the general character of a thing; also, a certain formula according to which fevers and other diseases increase and abate; also, the original pattern or model, after which a thing is wrought—a leaf, for instance, is the *type* of all the appendages of the stem of plants, &c. See *Homologies.*

TYPHLI'TIS (τυφλός, cæcus, and *-itis*). *Cæcitis.* Inflammation of the vascular mucous surface, or of all the coats, of the cæcum. See *Peri-typhlitis.*

TYPHLO'SIS; TYPHLO'MA (τυφλόω, to blind, to make blind). The former term denotes the *making blind,* and is used by Hippocrates for blindness. But the latter term would better describe the *fact.* See *Preface,* par. 2.

TYPHOID FEVER (τύφος, stupor, εἶδος, likeness). Fever "resembling typhus;" a general designation of fever among continental writers; the *typhus abdominalis* of German writers. The term is objectionable. See *Enteric Fever.*

Typhoid germs. Peculiar organisms said to be actively absorbed in the neighbourhood of "Peyer's patches" in cases of typhoid fever.

TYPHOMA'NIA (τύφος, stupor, μανία, madness). An affection consisting in perfect lethargy of body, but imperfect lethargy of mind; wandering ideas, and belief of wakefulness during sleep; the condition of coma vigil in typhoid fever.

TYPHUS-FEVER (τύφος, stupor). "A continued fever, characterized by great prostration, and a general, dusky, mottled rash, without specific lesion of the bowels."—*Nom. of Dis.* It is designated from its prevailing character, as *putrid, pestilential,*

malignant, ataxic, &c.; from a leading symptom, *brain-fever;* from external character, *eruptive, spotted*, &c.; and from localities, *camp-, hospital-, ship-, jail-fever*, &c.

Nomenclature. "Under the name 'Typhus,' the writer of one of the Hippocratic treatises describes a disease that agrees in its essential features with typhoid fever. But the term was not afterwards used to signify a special disease until the time of Sauvages, in whose nosology it is adapted to certain forms of continued fever, while the name Synochus is used for another class of cases. The disease now known as Typhus has been separated from other forms of continued fever within the last thirty years."—*Dr. Buchanan.*

"The discrimination of typhus-fever from typhoid," says Mr. Radcliffe, "brought medicine from a seventh heaven of meaningless verbiage, into which it had gone astray, back to the true starting-point of all epidemiological knowledge,—investigation at the bed-side,—and recalled epidemiology from the outer spheres of semi-mystical speculation to the more moderate compass of an hospital ward or of a bedroom, thus substituting for the cosmos a common bedstead."—*Nov.* 1876.

TYPHUS ABDOMINALIS. Typhoid or enteric fever.

TYPHUS REVERSUS. An old term for a form of typhoid fever, in which the morning temperature is always higher than that of the evening.

TYRO'MA (τυρόω, to make into cheese, from τυρός, cheese). A term applied by Dr. Craigie to tubercular secretion of the brain, from its *cheese-like* appearance.

Tyrosis. A term applied to a disorder of the stomach from the *curdling* of milk in that organ.

TY'ROSIN. A colourless crystalline organic substance, existing in cochineal, and obtained by the action of potash upon albumen, fibrin, &c. It is found together with leucin in the liver and the urine of a patient suffering from acute yellow atrophy.

TYROSIS (τυρός, cheese). Caseation. A pathological tissue change. See *Caseation.*

TYRO-TOXINE (τυρός, cheese, τοξικόν, poison). A poisonous ptomaine extracted by Dr. Vaughan in America from putrefying cheese.

TYRREL'S HOOK. An instrument which can be used in place of an iris-forceps for withdrawing the iris through the corneal wound in performing iridectomy.

TYSON'S GLANDS. *Glandulæ odoriferæ.* Sebaceous glands situated around the corona penis. See *Smegma præputii.*

U

ULCER (ἕλκος, ulcus, a wound). A solution of continuity in any of the soft parts of the body, attended with a secretion of pus, or some kind of discharge. Ulcers are termed *local*, when confined, like a primary syphilitic ulcer, to one spot; *constitutional*, when liable to occur in any part, from general affection of the system; *specific*, when occasioned by specific poisons, or by particular diatheses; and

simple, when they do not appear to proceed from any specific disease, or morbid diathesis. *Ulcusculum*, a little ulcer.

ULCERA'TION. The process by which ulcers are produced. It occurs on open surfaces, and is the result of an exudation of inflammatory lymph, in which the corpuscles are formed into pus-cells, and an absorption of the inflamed tissues takes place.

ULCUS ERO'DENS. Rodent ulcer. "A destructive ulcer, characterized by the extent and depth to which it spreads in the adjoining structures, and by the absence of preceding hardness and of constitutional affection."—*Nom. of Dis.* See *Rodent Ulcer.*

Ulcus in summo. Superficial ulcer. *Ulcus perforans.* Perforating ulcer. *Ulcus ex cubando.* Bedsore.

ULITIS (*οὖλον*, the gum). Inflammation of the gums; this term is preferable to the barbarous word *gingivitis.*

ULMI CORTEX. Elm bark. The dried inner bark of *Ulmus Campestris*, or Broad-leaved Elm. Indigenous and cultivated in Britain.

ULMIC ACID and ULMIN (*ulmus*, the elm). These are substances produced by boiling cane-sugar with dilute sulphuric acid in an atmosphere of carbonic acid. Ulmin is present in the mucilaginous secretion from the elm and some other trees. These names were changed by Berzelius to *geic acid* (*γῆ*, earth) from his discovering a similar substance in vegetable mould. The peculiar properties of manures, soils, and what is called *moss-water*, are due to the presence of this substance.

ULNA (*ὠλένη*, the cubit). The large bone of the fore-arm, so named from its being often used as a measure, under the term *ell.* The hinge-like surface at the elbow presents, in profile, somewhat of the shape of the letter S, and is therefore called the *sigmoid cavity* of the ulna. See *Olecranon.*

ULNA'RIS (*ulna*, the cubit). The name of two muscles of the fore-arm, viz., (1) a *flexor* muscle, arising from the *inner* condyle of the os humeri, and inserted into the pisiform bone; and (2) an *extensor* muscle, arising from the *outer* condyle of the os humeri, and inserted into the little finger.

ULTIMATE and PROXIMATE. Terms employed in describing chemical *analysis*, the former denoting the resolution of substances into their absolute elements, the latter their resolution into secondary compounds. These terms are generally used in reference to organic bodies. See *Analysis, Chemical.*

U'LTIMUM MO'RIENS. The last to die; the name given to the right auricle of the heart from the fact that on the death of an animal it has been observed to contract after the other cavities have ceased to act.

ULTRA-MARINE. A beautiful blue pigment, made originally from *lapis lazuli* or lazulite. The artificial product now consists of silica, sulphur, and carbonate of soda. It has the property of neither fading, nor becoming tarnished, on exposure to the air or a moderate heat.

U'LVA LATI'SSIMA. Broad green laver; an Algaceous plant, inferior in quality to the *Porphyra laciniata*, or laciniated purple laver, but said to be employed for the same culinary purposes.

UMBEL (*umbella*, dim. of *umbra*, a shadow; by meton, an um-

brella). A form of inflorescence, in which all the pedicels of the flowers proceed from a single point, and are of equal length, or corymbose. When each pedicel bears a single flower, as in Eryngium, the umbel is said to be *simple;* when each pedicel divides, and bears other umbels, as in Heracleum, the umbel is termed *compound.* In the latter case, the assemblage of umbels is called the *universal umbel*, each of the secondary umbels being called the *partial umbel* or *umbellule.* The peduncles which support the partial umbels are called *radii.* See *Inflorescence.*

UMBELLI'FERÆ. Umbel-bearers; a natural order of exogenous plants, consisting of herbs, seldom shrubs, with fistular furrowed stems and umbellate inflorescence, and characterized by an acrid, poisonous principle which finds its full development in hemlock, cow-bane, &c. This is one of the best-marked families of plants; so much so, that Jussieu says the whole order may be looked on as a genus, and the various subdivisions and genera as arrangements of the species. See *Umbel.*

UMBER. *Sienna* or *Chestnut-brown.* A brown colouring matter, found native as a clay-iron ore in Cyprus. By heat it assumes a darker tint, and is then known as *burnt umber.* It consists chiefly of oxide of iron with manganese, silica, and alumina. See *Ochre.*

UMBI'LICUS (*umbo*, any convex elevation; the boss of a shield). The navel. The term *umbilicus* is akin to the ὄμφαλος of the Greeks.

1. *Umbilical cord.* Funis umbilicalis. A cord connecting the fœtus with the placenta, and consisting of the umbilical vein and the two umbilical arteries twisted together like a rope, and surrounded by the reflections of the chorion and the amnios.

2. *Umbilical vesicle.* Vesicula umbilicalis. A small sac, situated between the chorion and the amnios, and connected with the fœtus by the umbilical duct which is applied to the umbilical cord. The vesicle represents the remains of the yolk-sac.

3. *Umbilical region.* That portion of the abdominal parietes which is situated about 2 inches around the umbilicus.

4. *Umbilical hernia.* Omphalocele. Hernia of the bowels at the umbilicus.

5. The term *umbilicus*, in Botany, is synonymous with *hilum* or *cicatricula*, and denotes the scar where the seed is united with the placenta. The centre of the umbilicus, through which the nutrient vessels pass into the interior, is called the *omphalodium.*

U'NCIA (*i.q.* οὐγκία, a Sicilian weight). A twelfth part. An ounce; the twelfth part of a pound. *Unciatim*, ounce by ounce.

UNCIFO'RME OS (*uncus*, a hook, *forma*, likeness). A bone of the carpus, or wrist, having a *hook-like* process.

UNCIN'ATE (*uncinatus*, fitted with a hook). Hook-shaped, as the uncinate gyrus of the brain seen on the mesial surface of the temporal lobe.

U'NCTIO; U'NCTUS (*ungere*, to anoint). The former term denotes the act of anointing or smearing with an unguent. The latter denotes an ointment or unguent. See *Preface*, par. 3.

UNDULA'TORY THEORY OF LIGHT (*undula*, a little wave). A theory founded on the assumption that light is the result of vibrations existing among the

particles of an exceedingly attenuated essence, or ethereal medium.

UNGUE'NTUM (*ungere*, to anoint). An ointment; an unctuous substance for external application. When composed chiefly of wax, it is termed *cerate;* when fats or resins are used, it is an *ointment;* if distilled, fragrant waters or essential oils are employed, it becomes a *pomatum* or pomade; occasionally, with reference to appearance, it acquires the name *butter*, *paste*, &c.

U'NGUES ADU'NCI. Curved nails; arched and hooked nails, frequently observed in scrofulous and consumptive persons, and in long-standing valvular disease of the heart.

UNGUI'CULATE (*unguiculus*, dim. of *unguis*, a finger-nail). Clawed; a term applied to a petal furnished with an unguis or claw, as in the pink.

U'NGUIS. Literally, a finger-nail. Hence the term is applied to a collection of pus between the laminæ of the cornea, when the abscess appears to be shaped like a finger-nail. The term *ungula*, or claw, has also been applied to a collection of matter in the eye. *Ungula* is derived from *unguis*, and the two terms probably denote the same disease.

1. *Phalanges unguium.* The name of the third, extreme, or distal phalanges of the fingers and toes.

2. *Unguis* (in Botany). The lower part of a petal which tapers conspicuously towards the base, as in the pink. The upper part is called the *limb*. The petal itself is termed *unguiculate*.

UNICELLULAR PLANTS. Plants consisting each of a single cell, in which resides the entire organism, and the power of both nutrition and reproduction, as the yeast-plant.

UNI-EQUIVALENT. Another term for *mon-atomic* or *monad*, as applied to elements. See *Atomicity*.

UNILO'CULAR (*unus*, one, *loculus*, a cell). Having one cell or cavity, as a legume. *Bilocular*, *trilocular*, *multilocular*, are terms denoting two-celled, three-celled and many-celled, respectively.

UNION BY THE FIRST INTENTION. The growing together of the opposite surfaces of a wound, when brought into contact, without suppuration. When wounds heal by suppurating, granulating, &c., they are sometimes said to heal by the *second intention*.

U'NIPOLAR. A term applied by Ehrmann to substances of the imperfect conducting power, which are capable of receiving only one kind of electricity, when made to form links in the Voltaic chain.

UNISE'XUAL (*unus sexus*, one sex). Of one sex only; a term applied to plants whose flowers contain a pistil only, or a stamen only, as distinguished from *hermaphrodite* plants, whose flowers contain both organs of reproduction.

UNIT-JAR. An apparatus contrived by Mr. Harris for charging Leyden jars with known proportions of electricity, the quantity of electricity employed being proportioned to the number of charges.

UNITARY COMPOUND. A compound which is considered as formed of one group, as distinguished from the *binary* view in which it is represented as formed of two groups. See *Atom* and *Molecule*.

UNITY OF ORGANIZATION. A term suggestive of certain generalizations in anatomy and

physiology, and capable of two applications:—*one*, to the analogies which exist between the permanent organization of the lower animals, and certain transitory states of the higher species; *the other*, to the correspondences traceable between the parts composing the organization of different species. See *Homologies*.

UNNAMED BONES. *Ossa innominata*. Two large bones, forming the sides of the pelvis, and so called from the difficulty of explaining them under one name. Each of these has, however, been divided into three parts, viz.:—

1. The *Os ilium*, or Haunch-bone, so named from its forming the flank. The flat upper part is called the *ala*, or wing; the lower or rounder part, the *body* of the bone. The *unnamed line* (linea innominata) is that which divides the ala from the part which forms the true pelvis.

2. The *Os ischium*, or Hip-bone, placed perpendicularly under the preceding. The round protuberance on which we rest when seated is called the *tuber*, or os sedentarium; and that portion, of which one edge forms the arch of the pubes and the other the margin of the thyroid hole, is called the *ramus*, or branch.

3. The *Os pubis*, or Share-bone; so named from the Mons Veneris being placed upon it, and its hair being a mark of puberty. This bone completes the brim of the pelvis, and is divided into three parts, viz., the *body*, forming part of the socket of the thigh-bone; the *angle*, or crest; and the *ramus*, joining the ramus of the ischium.

UNTO-MOOL. The Indian name of the *Tylophora asthmatica*, an Asclepiadaceous plant, the root and leaves of which are considered an excellent substitute for ipecacuanha.

UPAS. *Antsjar*. The *Antiaris toxicaria* of Java, an Urticaceous plant, one of the most virulent of known poisons, the concrete juice of which has nevertheless been used medicinally. See *Antiarin*.

Upas Radja or *Tjettek*. One of the most dangerous of known poisons, prepared in Java from the bark of the root of the *Strychnos Tieute;* it acts like nux vomica, but in a more violent manner.

U'RACHUS (*οὖρον*, urine). 1. The urinary canal of a fœtus. 2. A fibrous cord which is attached to the apex of the bladder, and ascends to the umbilicus; it is formed by the obliteration of a tubular communication in the embryo (the pedicle of the allantois), and appears destined solely to fix the bladder.

URÆMIA (*οὖρον*, urine, *αἷμα*, blood). A form of toxæmia, due to the retention in the blood of certain nitrogenous substances which should be excreted by the kidneys. *Uræmic intoxication* is a term employed to denote that peculiar kind of poisoning which results from the accumulation of urea in the blood.

U'RAMIL. A product of the oxidation of uric acid. It occurs as a crystalline powder, or in dendritic or feathery crystallizations, of a very beautiful aspect. By evaporation with dilute sulphuric acid, *uramilic acid* is obtained.

URA'NIUM. A rare metal, of an iron colour, discovered in 1789, in the mineral called, from its black colour, *pitch-blende*. It was named by Klaproth after the new planet *Uranus*, the discovery of which took place in the year 1781.

URANO - PLASTIC (*οὐρανός*, the palate, *πλαστικός*, fit for moulding). The designation of an operation for closing fissures of the hard palate. Ennius has *cæli palatum.*

URARI. See *Wooraly.*

U'RATE. A compound of uric or lithic acid with a salifiable base.

URATOSIS. A term suggested by Sir W. Roberts for the deposition of urate of soda in the joints and other tissues of the body, a condition which may be due to other diseases than gout.

URCEOLA'RIS (*urceolus*, dim. of *urceus*, a pitcher). Pitcher- or cup-shaped ; a term applied to *favus dispersus.*

URCE'OLUS (dim. of *urceus*, a water-pitcher). A small pitcher-like body, formed by the two bracts which, in the genus Carex, become confluent at their edges, and enclose the pistil.

U'REA (*οὖρον*, urine). The essential solid constituent of urine, considered as a result of the action of the liver upon some of the nitrogenous substances in the blood. Urea is the last term of the products of oxidation of the nitrogenous tissues. Its synthetical formation by Wöhler in 1828 gave a great impetus to the study of organic chemistry.

URE'DO (*urere*, to burn). 1. An itching or burning sensation of the skin, which accompanies several diseases. 2. A synonym of *Urticaria* or Nettle-rash. 3. A blast or blight of plants.

UREI'DES. Substances which bear the same relation to urea that the amides bear to ammonia.

URE'SIS ; URE'MA (*οὐρέω*, to make water). These terms are used by Hippocrates. The former denotes the act of making water ; the latter is synonymous with *οὖρον*, urine, the result. See *Preface*, par. 2.

URE'TER (*οὐρητήρ*, from *οὐρέω*, to make water). The urinary duct, or membranous tube which transmits the urine from the kidney into the bladder. *Ureteritis*, inflammation of the ureter.

U'RETHANE. An ether of carbonic acid. A compound of ethyl, which may be viewed as chloro-carbonic ether, in which amidogen (NH_2) has been substituted for chlorine. Dumas gave this name to a substance which he considered to be a combination of urea with carbonic ether. Ethyl-urethane has been lately used as a hypnotic.

URE'THRA (*οὐρήθρα*, from *οὐρέω*, to make water). The excretory canal of the bladder, commencing at the neck of this organ, and terminating at the meatus urinarius. It is divided into three portions, viz.:—

1. The *prostatic portion*, a little more than an inch in length, and situated in the prostate gland.

2. The *membranous portion*, a little less than an inch in length, and situated within the two layers of the deep perineal fascia.

3. The *spongy portion*, so named from being enclosed by the corpus spongiosum penis. The commencement of the corpus spongiosum forms the *bulb*, and hence the included urethra is called the *bulbous portion.*

URETHRAL FEVER. See *Catheter Fever.*

URETHRI'TIS (*οὐρήθρα*, urethra, and *itis*). *Inflammatio urethræ.* Inflammation of the urethra, due to the poison of gonorrhœa, to the irritation of a foreign body, and to other causes.

URETHROPLA'STY (*οὐρήθρα*,

urethra, πλάσσω, to mould). The operation for urinary fistula by plastic surgery.

URETHROSCOPE. See *Endoscope.*

URETHROTO'MIA (οὐρήθρα, urethra, τομή, section). Urethrotomy; incision into the urethra, either from the inside (*internal*), or from the outside (*external*). The instrument for performing the operation is termed a *urethrotome.*

URE'TICA (οὐρητικός, promoting urine). Medicines which promote a discharge of urine.

URIC ACID (οὖρον, urine). *Lithic acid.* A common constituent of urinary and gouty concretions, of healthy urine and other secretions, combined with ammonia or some other alkali. In urinary deposits it occurs under the familiar names "yellow and red sand." See *Guano.*

Uric oxide. Xanthic oxide. A species of calculus occurring in the bladder.

URIC GROUP (οὖρον, urine). A group of chemical compounds, derivates or congeners of uric acid.

URICÆ'MIA (οὖρον, urine, αἷμα, blood). A term denoting excess of uric acid in the blood. See *Lithæmia.*

URIDRO'SIS (οὖρον, urine, ἵδρωσις, a perspiring, from ἵδρως, sweat). Urinous perspiration.

URILE. A compound radical, supposed to exist in uric acid and the products of its decomposition. It is a compound of cyanogen and carbonic oxide.

URI'NA (οὖρον, urine). Urine; the fluid secreted by the kidneys from the arterial blood. The Ancients considered the urine as a kind of extract of animal substances, a true lixivium, by which everything impure in the animal economy was washed away; hence they gave it the name of *lotium.*

1. *Urina chyli; urina potûs.* These terms denote, respectively, the urine secreted subsequently to the digestion of food, and the tasteless limpid urine secreted after fluids have been taken.

2. *Urine, chylous.* A term applied to urine which, on cooling, gelatinizes spontaneously, assuming the appearance and consistence of blanc-mangé. It contains fatty matter in a molecular state.

3. *Urine, incontinence of.* The involuntary flow of the urine out of the bladder. It is the reverse of *retention.*

4. *Urine, retention of.* An inability, total or partial, of expelling the urine contained in the bladder.

5. *Urine, suppression of.* This affection properly points out a defect in the secretion of the kidneys. See *Ischuria.*

6. *Urinary, fistula.* A deep, narrow ulcer, leading into some of the urinary passages.

7. *Urinary abscess.* Extravasations of urine may be in three different states: the fluid may be collected in a particular pouch; or it may be widely diffused in the cellular membrane; or it may present itself in a purulent form, after having excited inflammation and suppuration in the parts among which it is situated.

8. *Urinary deposits.* These were divided by Prout into *pulverulent* or amorphous sediments; *crystalline* sediments, or gravel; and *solid* concretions, or calculi, formed by aggregation of the latter sediments. See *Calculus.*

9. *Urinal.* Urinatorium. A vessel for receiving the urine in cases of incontinence.

10. *Urin-æmia* (αἷμα, blood). *Uræmia.* The presence of urea or urinary elements in the blood.

11. *Urino-meter* (μέτρον, a measure). A small instrument, constructed on the principle of a common hydrometer, for estimating the density of the urine.

URI'TIS. A term applied to blisters occasioned by a burn or scald, but it is a scandal of terminology. The only meaning it suggests, is *inflammation of urine!*

URN. The peculiar theca or capsule of mosses, containing the spores. It is placed at the apex of a stalk or *seta*, bearing on its summit a hood or *calyptra*, and closed by a lid or *operculum*.

UROBILIN. *Hydrobilirubin.* A substance found in urinary pigment; it may be produced by the reduction of bilirubin and biliverdin.

URO-CHROME (οὖρον, urine, φρῶμα, colour). *Purpurine.* The principal colouring matter of urine.

UROGE'NITAL CANAL. *Urogenital sinus.* The proximal portion of the allantois in the fœtus into which open the Müllerian and Wolffian ducts. From it are formed the bladder and a portion of the genital apparatus.

UROHÆ'MATIN (οὖρον, urine, and *hæmatin*). The pigment observed in the urine in febrile diseases, owing to an excessive destruction of blood-corpuscles.

U'RO-HYAL (οὐρά, the tail or underpart, and *hyoïdes os*). A constituent bone of the *hæmal* spine of most fishes, directed backward. See *Vertebra.*

UROPLA'NIA (οὖρον, urine, πλάνη, wandering). Erratic urine; an affection in which the urine is conveyed to various parts of the body, as to the salivary glands, the stomach, the ventricles of the brain, &c.

UROPOIE'TIC (οὖρον, urine, ποιητικός, capable of making, productive). A Greek term applied to the *system* otherwise expressed by the Latin term *urinary.*

URO'XANTHIN (οὖρον, urine, ξανθός, yellow). A yellow colouring matter contained in urine.

URSIN. A crystalline principle obtained from the leaves of the *Uva ursi.* It is considered as an impure arbutin.

URTICA'RIA (*urtica*, a nettle). *Enanthesis urticaria; Uredo.* Nettle-rash; a transient inflammation of the skin, characterized by the eruption of small, round, oval, or wheal-like elevations, of a whiter or redder tint than the healthy skin. It is named from the resemblance of the eruption to that produced by the nettle. The *varieties*, distinguished by Willan, are six in number:—

1. *Urticaria febrilis.* Febrile nettle-rash, marked by severe constitutional disorder. This and the following one are *acute* varieties.

2. *Urticaria conferta.* Dense nettle-rash, distinguished by the greater number, and frequent coalescence, of the wheals.

3. *Urticaria evanida.* Evanescent nettle-rash, appearing and disappearing upon the skin in the form of white, roundish prominences and wheals, without febrile symptoms, and with trifling redness. This and the three following are *chronic* varieties.

4. *Urticaria perstans.* Persistent nettle-rash, differing from the preceding variety only in the persistent character of the eruption.

5. *Urticaria subcutanea.* Subcutaneous nettle-rash, a nervous affection of the limbs, accompanied at intervals with an eruption of

nettle-rash. But "stinging" and pricking in the integument is a common symptom in diseases of the nervous system, and surely affords no grounds for the *designation* subcutanea, as applied to this variety.

6. *Urticaria tuberosa.* Tuberous nettle-rash, characterized by the production of elevations of considerable size, extending deeply into the subcutaneous cellular tissue.

URTICA'TION (*urtica*, a nettle). The act of whipping a palsied or benumbed limb with nettles, to restore its feeling.

U'RYL. *Cyanoxalic acid.* A radical supposed to exist in uric acid and its compounds.

U'SNEIN. *Usnic acid.* A yellow crystalline compound, obtained from different lichens of the genus *Usnea.*

U'SQUEBAUGH (*uisgue beatha*, Irish, water of life). A cordial, made of brandy, saffron, mace, orange-peel, citrons, and sugar.

USTILAGO. A mould-fungus found in the form of a powder (the conidia) in the ears of barley, wheat, and oats. See *Necrosis.*

U'STIO (*urere*, to burn). A burning, searing, or cauterizing. "Si costa cariosa est, inutilis ustio."—*Celsus.* The term *ustulation* is used in pharmacy for the roasting or drying of moist substances, preparatory to pulverizing them.

UTERI'NA (*uterus*, the womb). A class of medicines which act specifically on the uterus, as emmenagogues and ecbolics.

U'TERINE (*uterus*, the womb). Belonging to the uterus; born of the same mother, but by a different father.

U'TERO-GESTA'TION. The period of pregnancy, commencing with conception, and terminating with delivery; its ordinary duration is forty weeks.

U'TERUS. The womb; a flattened organ, of a pyriform shape, having its base turned upward, and corresponding in its direction with the axis of the inlet of the pelvis. It is distinguished into four parts, viz., the *fundus*, or upper part; the *body*, or the largest part; the *cervix*, or the narrow neck; and the *os tincæ*, or the orifice.

Terms connected with *arrested development* of the uterus. 1. *Uterus bipartitus.* Rudimentary uterus, generally composed of two horns, solid or hollow, of the size of a pea or millet-seed. 2. *Uterus fœtalis* vel *infantilis.* Uterus about the size of a hazel-nut; the walls so thin as to have suggested the term *Uterus membranaceus*, and, from its coming on in young persons after delivery, *atrophia uteri præcox.* 3. The unhorned partite uterus is termed *uterus bilocularis*, or *septus;* and this, when the septum is complete throughout the whole length of the uterus, is called *uterus septus duplex;* when incomplete, *uterus subseptus.*

UTERUS MASCULINUS. A small sac opening into the prostatic portion of the urethra.

UTRI'CULUS (dim. of *uter*, a leathern bag). A little sac; a microscopic cell in the structure of an egg, of an animal, or of a plant. Hence the term *utriculus communis*, applied to the larger of the two sacs of the vestibule; the smaller is called *sacculus proprius.*

1. *Utriculus prostaticus.* Another name for the *sinus pocularis*, a small cæcal sac, situated in front of the veru montanum.

2. *Utriculus, in Botany.* The peculiar fruit of Amaranthus, Chenopodium, &c. It is a caryopsis,

the pericarp of which has no adhesion with the integuments of the seeds. It is also called *cystidium*.

UVA. A berry, consisting of seeds embedded in pulp, superior, the outer portion of the pericarp being thin-skinned, as in vitis, solanum, &c. See *Berry*.

UVA; UVÆ PASSÆ. The former term denotes the fruit of Vitis vinifera, in the natural state of the grape. The latter denotes the grapes when spread out, dried, and become *raisins*. "Passus" is the passive participle of *pandere*, to spread out.

U'VEA. The posterior layer of the iris, said to be named from its resemblance in colour to the *uva* or ripe grape. See *Iris*.

U'VIC ACID (*uva*, a grape). *Racemic acid*. An acid isomeric with tartaric acid, but differing in certain respects, as in its relations to polarized light, &c.

U'VULA (dim. of *uva*, a grape). The fleshy, conical body which hangs down from the middle of the soft palate or velum, of which it is a prolongation.

1. *Uvula cerebelli*. The designation of one of the four lobules of the cerebellum. See *Nodulus*.

2. *Uvula vesicæ*. A small tubercle, situated in the neck of the bladder, formed by the projection of the mucous membrane.

V

VACCINA'TION. Vaccine inoculation; the process by which a peculiar specific disease—*vaccinia* or the cow-pox (*vacca*, a cow)—is introduced into the human system with the view of protecting it from an attack of small-pox.

VACCINATION - SYPHILIS. Syphilis is contracted by the inoculation of impure vaccine lymph.

VACCINA'TOR (PEN). An instrument invented by Dr. R. H. Hilliard for performing vaccination. It is made like a drawing-pen, such as accompanies sets of mathematical instruments.

VACCINE - MATTER. The lymph contained within the vaccine-vesicle.

VACCINE'LLA (dim. of *vaccinia*, cow-pox). The name given to a secondary eruption of vesicles which sometimes occurs during the course of the vaccine-pock.

VACCI'NIA (*vacca*, a cow). *Variola vaccina*. Cow-pox; Cow-small-pox; the small-pox of cattle; a contagious inflammation of the skin, prevalent among cattle, and occasionally communicated to man. As it occurs in the Cow in a sporadic form, it is termed *natural* cow-pox; as it results from contagion communicated by the hand of the milker, it is called *casual* cow-pox.

Cow-pox is said to be *retarded*, when the course of the vesicle is delayed for a day or two; *accelerated*, when the course of the vesicle is some twelve or twenty-four hours in advance of the usual period; and *irregular* and *spurious*, when any deviation occurs from the perfect character of the vesicle, and the regular development of the areola.

VA'CCINIC ACID (*vacca*, a cow). An acid which sometimes replaces the butyric and caproic acids in butter.

VACCI'NIFER (*vaccinia*, cow-

pox, *ferre*, to carry). The subject from whom vaccine-matter is taken for the purpose of vaccination.

VACUO'LES (*vacuus*, empty). Small clear spaces, filled with water or other fluid, within the cell protoplasm. The *contractile vacuole* is found in the lowest forms of animal and vegetable life, exhibiting rhythmic movements of expansion and contraction.

VA'CUUM (*vacuus*, empty). Literally, an empty place. This term generally denotes the interior of a close vessel, from which the atmospheric air and every other gas have been extracted, as in the *Torricellian vacuum* of the barometer. The *vacuum* of the air-pump is always imperfect; the vessel is, nevertheless, termed an *exhausted receiver*.

VAGI'NA. Literally, a sheath. The membranous canal which extends from the vulva to the cervix uteri.

1. *Vagina funiculi umbilicalis.* The reflected tube of the amnion, which *sheaths* the umbilical cord.

2. *Vagina medullaris.* The medullary sheath or external coat of the nerve-fibre, corresponding with the sarcolemma of the muscular fibre.

3. *Vaginæ occlusio.* Closure of the vagina, from obliteration of the passage itself, or from hypertrophy and imperforation of the hymen.

4. *Vaginalis pulsus.* A term applied by Osiander to the increased pulsation of the arteria vaginalis, which occurs in pregnancy during the imminence of abortion, &c.

5. *Vaginitis.* An unclassical term for inflammation of the vagina, denoting, however, the *vaginal* variety of leucorrhœa, as distinguished from the *uterine* variety. *Follicular vaginitis*, or follicular inflammation of the vulva, consists of an accumulation of sebaceous matter, or an inflammation of the sebaceous follicles scattered over the mucous membrane of the vulva.

6. *Vaginismus.* An involuntary spasmodic closure of the mouth of the vagina, attended with such excessive supersensitiveness as to form a complete barrier to coition. —*Dr. Marion Sims.*

7. The term *Vagina* is applied, in Botany, to a leafy expansion surrounding the stem of some monocotyledonous plants. Occasionally the petiole embraces the branch from which it springs, and in such cases is said to be *sheathing*, and is even called a *sheath* or *vagina*, as in grasses.

VAGINA'LIS GULÆ (*vagina*, a sheath). A muscular coat, chiefly of longitudinal fibres, surrounding the tube of the œsophagus, like a sheath.

VAGI'TUS (*vagire*, to cry as a child or infant). The crying of young children. Celsus applies the term to the screaming of a patient under the surgeon's hands.

VAGI'TUS UTERI'NUS. The crying of the fœtus in utero.

VA'GUS (Lat. *vagus*, wandering). The vagus nerve is the pneumogastric nerve; the vagus nucleus, the nucleus of the pneumogastric nerve in the floor of the fourth ventricle.

VALERIA'NA OFFICINALIS. Valerian; an indigenous and also cultivated plant in Britain; its short yellowish-white rhizome, with numerous fibrous roots, is used in medicine.

1. *Valerianic acid.* A volatile liquid acid found native in valerian root, and prepared artificially by the oxidation of amyl alcohol, to which it bears the same relation as acetic acid bears to vinic alcohol.

2. *Valerianic group.* A series

of chemical substances, each supposed to contain, or be derived from, the theoretical radical *valeryl*.

3. *Valerol*. The name of one of the oils—the less volatile—composing the oil of valerian. *Valerin* is a combination of valerianic acid and glycerin.

VALETUDINA'RIAN (*valetudo*, the state of health, good or bad). One who is weakly, sickly, or infirm of health.

VALETUDINA'RIUS. Of or belonging to *valetudo*, a state of health, good or bad, but usually employed in medical language in the latter sense. The term is adjective, the substantive being understood: thus *valetudinarius* (*homo*) is a person in ill-health, an invalid, a valetudinarian; *valetudinarium* (*ædificium*) is a building for sick people, a sick-room, an infirmary.

VALETU'DO (*valere*, to be healthy). A state of health, whether good or bad. The term is used by classical writers in both senses, and applied to states of body and of mind. See *Valetudinarius*.

VALGUS; VARUS. *Valgus* is, having legs bent outwards, bow-legged; *varus* is, knock-kneed, having the legs turned inwards. "*Valgos*, qui diversas suras habeant; e contrario, *vari* dicuntur incurva crura habentes." See *Club-foot*.

VALLE'CULA UNGUIS (*vallecula*, dim. of *vallis*, a valley). A fold of the derma into which the root of the nail is implanted, and which acts the part of a follicle to the nail.

VALLEIX'S POINTS. Points in the course of a nerve, pressure on which in cases of neuralgia causes increased pain.

VALLEY (*vallis*). *Vallecula*. The name of a depression of the cerebellum, in which is lodged the commencement of the spinal marrow.

VALSA'LVA, SINUSES OF. The name of three prominences, formed by dilatation of the walls of the aorta, in the places which correspond to the sigmoid valves.

VALSALVA'S METHOD. An inflation of air into the Eustachian tube and tympanic cavity by forcible expiration with the mouth and nostrils closed.

VALVATE (*valvatus*, having folding-doors). A term applied to that form of vernation and æstivation in which the leaves and the petals are arranged nearly in a circle, at the same level, touching one another by their edges, without overlapping, as in the calyx of mallow.

VALVE (*valvæ*, folding-doors). A close lid affixed to a tube or opening in some vessel, by means of a hinge or other movable joint, and which can be opened only in one direction. Hence it signifies a membranous partition within the cavity of an organ or vessel which opens to admit the passage of fluid in one direction, but closes to prevent its return in the other, as in the heart and veins.

Valves in Botany. 1. A term applied to the parts into which certain fruits separate, exhibiting the various forms of *valvular* dehiscence—the septicidal, the loculicidal, and the septifragal; the axis of the fruit from which the valves separate, in cases in which a distinct axis exists, is termed the *columella*. 2. The term *valve* has also been applied collectively to the three classes of bracts of which the flower of grasses is composed. 3. It also denotes the opening in the cells of

anthers, which occurs when the pollen is about to be discharged.

VALVES, ACTIVE; PASSIVE. The valves of the heart are distinguished into the active and the passive, in consequence of their connexion with the muscular columns. The *active* valves are the tricuspid and the mitral; the *passive* are the mere folds of lining membrane, viz., the semilunar, the Eustachian, and the coronary.

VA'LVULA (dim. of *valve*). A little valve.

1. *Valvula Vieussenii.* Valvula cerebri. The name of a lamina which ascends, behind the tubercula quadrigemina, towards the cerebellum. Vieussens was a French anatomist (1641–1720).

2. *Valvulæ conniventes.* Numerous transverse folds observed upon the inner surface of the mucous membrane of the small intestine.

VA'NADIC ACID. An acid obtained from vanadiate of lead. It is distinguished from chromic acid by yielding a blue solution, when deoxidized, instead of a green one.

VANA'DIUM (*Vanadis*, a Scandinavian deity). A very rare metal, found combined with lead and iron ores. It occurs in the state of *vanadic acid.*

VANDYKE RED. A brilliant scarlet pigment, employed as an oil and water colour, also in calico-printing and dyeing.

VANI'LLA. The dried fruit of the *Vanilla aromatica*, and probably of other species, used in the manufacture of chocolate, of liqueurs, &c. The name is derived from "vaynilla," a diminutive of "vayna," which in Spanish signifies a knife- or scissor-case, the fruit being long and cylindrical, resembling the sheath of a knife. After being preserved a certain time, vanilla generally becomes covered with crystalline needles, constituting *vanillic acid. Vanillin* is the odorous principle of vanilla.

VAPOR. A term applied to a liquid prepared for *inhalation*, as of chlorine, iodine, conia, creasote, and hydrocyanic acid.

VAPORA'RIUM (*vapor*, vapour). *Balneum vaporis.* A vapour-bath. A *steam-pipe* in the Roman baths, for conveying heat to the sweating-room. See *Balneum* and *Bath.*

VAPORI'ZATION. The conversion of a liquid or solid body into vapour. This may be considered under two heads, viz.—

1. *Ebullition*, or the production of vapour so rapidly, that its escape causes a visible commotion in the liquid; the temperature at which this takes place is called the *boiling point.*

2. *Evaporation*, or the production of vapour in a quiet and insensible manner at common temperatures. See *Sublimation.*

VAPOROLES. Small thin glass capsules containing a very volatile drug, and enclosed in cotton wool and an external wrapper; the capsule is readily crushed and the vapour inhaled.

VAPOUR (*vapor*). Any liquid expanded into an elastic or gaseous fluid, by means of heat. It differs from *gas* in its want of permanency, for it returns into the liquid state when exposed to a diminished temperature. Bodies which are so convertible by heat, are termed *volatile;* those which resist the heat of the furnace without vaporizing, are said to be *fixed* in the fire. See *Gas* and *Mist.*

VAPOUR-DOUCHE. A topi-

cal vapour-bath, consisting in the direction of a jet of aqueous vapour on some part of the body.

VAPOUR, OPALESCENT. An appellation of what has sometimes been termed red or orange steam. It is a condition of condensed and condensing aqueous vapour, which at a particular stage of the process presents an orange red colour of transmitted light.

VAREC. The French name for *kelp* or incinerated sea-weed.

VARICE'LLA (*varicula*, dim. of *varus*, a pimple). Chicken-pox; a contagious febrile disease, which is attended by an eruption of vesicles, does not last longer than a week, and does not recur in the same individual. The following varieties occur:—

1. *Varicella lentiformis* (Willan). Flat, red elevations, each with a central vesicle; the vesicle never exceeding the tenth of an inch in diameter; no permanent scar.

2. *Varicella coniformis* (Willan). Swine-pox. Vesicles with hard inflamed border; fluid becoming purulent; permanent scar.

3. *Varicella globularis* (Willan). Hives. Vesicles larger than in the first variety, and the cutaneous hardness less than in the second.

4. *Varicella sine varicellis* (Wilson). The constitutional affection present, but unattended by the eruption.

5. *Varicella solidescens, verrucosa, papularis*, &c. Stone-pox; horn-pox; wart-pox. A form of true small-pox.

6. *Varicella cellulosa* (Cross). Pustular umbilicated varicella (Wilson); Variola varicelloides (Gregory); names for that form of modified small-pox which most resembles Varicella.

VA'RICOCELE (*varix*, a distended vein, κήλη, a tumor). *Cirsocele; Spermatocele.* An unclassical term for a varicose enlargement of the spermatic veins, resembling hernia.

VARICOSITY. By *varix* is denoted a partial and limited dilatation of a vein; by *varicosity*, its general dilatation, with those other morbid changes which attend the varicose vein.

VARIEGATION IN PLANTS. A general term denoting the arrangement of two or more colours in the leaves, petals, and other parts of plants. These parts are said to be *marbled*, when a surface is traversed by irregular veins of colour, like a block of marble; *discoidal*, when there is a single large spot of colour in the centre of some other colour; *ocellated*, when a broad spot of some colour has another spot of a different colour within it, like a little eye; *tessellated*, when the colours are disposed in small squares, like those of a tessellated pavement; *lettered*, when the spots of colour present the form and appearance of letters. Other terms are employed of more common use, and requiring no explanation, as *striped, dotted, banded*, &c.

VARIETY. A term applied by naturalists to a group of individuals, whether of plants or animals, which possess some distinctive peculiarity in common, but do not differ in other respects from another group of individuals sufficiently to entitle them to take rank as a separate species. See *Race.*

VARI'OLA (quasi *parvi vari*, small spots or pimples; or *varius*, spotted). Small-pox; an acute inflammation of the cutaneous and mucous investments of the entire body, characterized by an eruption

of red points, and accompanied by fever of an infectious and contagious kind. As it occurs sporadically, it is called *natural small-pox;* when introduced artificially into the system, it is called *inoculated small-pox.* It is also termed *primary* or *secondary,* with reference to its occurrence for the first time, or as a second attack.

1. *Varieties of small-pox.* Small-pox is called *discrete* or *distinct,* when the pustules occur separately; *semi-confluent,* when they partially coalesce; *confluent,* when they join and run into one another over the greater part of the body; *abortive* or *varicelloid,* when the pustules are comparatively few, the general eruption scarcely passing beyond the stage of vesicle; *hæmorrhagic,* when blood is effused into the vesicles or pustules, with a tendency to hæmorrhage from the mucous surfaces; *corymbose,* when some of the pustules assume the form of clusters, like a bunch of grapes (*corymbus*); a rare variety of the disease. To these may be added the terms *benign,* when, though perhaps confluent, the eruption is superficial, and the symptoms mild, including the stone-pock, horn-pock, and wart-pock of writers; *anomalous,* when the disease is complicated with other diseases; *malignant, petechial,* &c.

2. *Variola sine variolis.* "Variola sine eruptione." A variety of small-pox, in which the fever occurs without the eruption. Sydenham termed this *variolous fever.*

3. *Variolæ vaccinæ.* The name given by Jenner to cow-pox, from his idea that it is essentially the same disease as the small-pox of the human subject.

4. *Modified Small-pox.* "Pustules cut short in their development by vaccination or previous attack of Small-pox." The disease, as *modified,* has been termed "varioloid," *like* small-pox; but the term is unsatisfactory, as the disease *is* small-pox, modified, and not unfrequently *un*modified, by vaccination.

VARIO'LARIN. A substance extracted from lichens, supposed to be identical with lecanoric acid.

VA'RIX (*varus,* an eruption on the face). A kind of knotty, unequal, dark-coloured swelling, arising from a morbid dilatation of veins. This disease is to veins what the true or encysted aneurysm is to arteries. See *Varicosity* and *Aneurysm.*

VARNISH. A substance made by dissolving resins in alcohol, or oil of turpentine, or in a mixture of oil of turpentine and a drying oil. Varnishes are distinguished into the alcoholic or spirit-varnishes, volatile-oil varnishes, and fat or fixed-oil varnishes.

VARNISH-TREES. Trees which exude liquid resins naturally, or from incisions; the liquids dry in the air and are used as varnishes, &c.

VARUS. An eruption on the face; a speck or spot; a synonym of *acne.* For another use of the word, see *genu valgum.* See *Ionthos.*

VA'RVICITE. A compound known only as a natural production, having been lately found among some ores of manganese in Warwickshire, and named from its locality.

VAS, VASIS. Plural *Vasa.* A vessel, or any utensil to hold liquor.

1. *Vas aberrans.* A cæcal appendage, usually found at the angle where the vas deferens applies itself to the epididymis.

2. *Vas deferens.* The large excretory duct of the testis.

3. *Vasa aberrantia.* The name given by Weber to certain branches of communication existing between the ducts in the transverse fissure of the liver. Theile looks upon all these ducts as anastomosing mucus-glands.

4. *Vasa brevia.* Short branches passing from the divisions of the splenic artery, and distributed to the large extremity of the stomach.

5. *Vasa efferentia.* Absorbent vessels which convey fluids away from the glands towards the thoracic duct.

6. *Vasa inferentia.* Absorbent vessels, which convey fluids into the glands.

7. *Vasa moniliformia* vel *vermiformia.* Strangulated vessels; a variety of vessels found in plants, characterized by a moniliform or necklace-like appearance, occasioned by irregular compression or strangulation, when growing in knots or parts which are subject to an interrupted mode of development. By the French these vessels are termed *vaisseaux en chapelet* or *étranglés.* They are considered to be young spiral vessels which, instead of lengthening, grow together by their ends.

8. *Vasa omphalo-mesenterica.* The blood-vessels of the umbilical vesicle.

9. *Vasa opophora* (ὀπός, juice, φέρω, to bear). Vital vessels; a peculiar form of vessels in plants, consisting of *branched* anastomosing tubes, said to be contractile, though destitute of valves. They occur in the milky cichoraceous plants, in the root of dandelion, &c. The larger trunks were called by Schultz *vasa expansa;* the fine ramifications, *vasa contracta.* From their containing a peculiar liquid called *latex,* they have been termed *laticiferous tissue,* and, more recently, *cinenchyma.*

10. *Vasa pampiniformia.* A name sometimes given to the veins of the spermatic cord, from their tendril-like arrangement.

11. *Vasa præparantia.* A term applied by the old physiologists to the corpus pyramidale and spermatic artery; from their tortuosity and tendril-like form they supposed that the blood here began to be changed into semen.

12. *Vasa propria.* Certain cavities in plants, formed by expansion of the "intercellular spaces," and containing the *proper* secretions of the species. Of this nature are the cysts in the rind of the orange, the turpentine vessels of the pine, the milk vessels of the sumach, the vittæ of umbelliferous plants, &c. These are sometimes called *milk-vessels, turpentine-vessels,* &c.; they are the *accidental reservoirs* and the *cæcal reservoirs* of De Candolle. See *Vitta.*

13. *Vasa recta.* Small, straight ducts, terminating the apices of the lobules of the testis.

14. *Vasa seminalia.* Tubuli seminiferi. Very minute tubes, constituting the parenchyma of the testis.

15. *Vasa umbilicalia.* The name of the blood-vessels of the allantois.

16. *Vasa vasorum.* Vessels of vessels. Very minute nutrient vessels, which supply the arteries and veins.

VA'SCULAR SYSTEM. That part of the animal economy which relates to the blood-vessels. Harvey considered the heart as the centre, and described the two circulations as the *pulmonic,* through the lungs; the *systemic,* through the system. The French physiologists have departed from

this method, and have assumed the lungs as the centre. Hence—

1. The *système à sang noir*, comprehending the veins of the body and the arteries of the lungs, and containing the dark-coloured blood; and

2. The *système à sang rouge*, comprehending the pulmonic veins and the arterial system of the body, and containing the bright-red blood.

VASCULAR TISSUE (*vasculum*, a little vessel). A tissue in plants specially described under the general term *Tissues, Vegetable.*

VASCULAR TUMORS. Tumors composed of blood-vessels, or of spaces containing blood.

VASCULA'RES (*vasculum*, a little vessel). Vascular plants; a term applied to the two great divisions of plants called Exogens and Endogens, owing to the high development of *vascular tissue* in these plants, and in order to distinguish them from the *Cellulares* or Cryptogamic plants, in which the tissue is principally cellular.

VASCULARIZA'TION. The formation of fresh vessels and the enlargement of pre-existing small ones in order to carry on the blood supply after obstruction to the main artery of the part; the term is also applied to the formation of fresh vessels in granulation tissue, in old blood-clots, &c.

VA'SELINE. *Petroleum Jelly. Gelatum Petroleum.* The name of a purified by-product obtained in the distillation of the petroleum oils; it is an unctuous hydrocarbon melting at 95° F., and extensively used as a basis for ointments.

VA'SIFORM TISSUE (*vas, vasis*, a vessel, *forma*, likeness). *Dotted Ducts.* The name formerly given to that variety of vegetable tissue which is now called *bothrenchyma* or pitted tissue. It was formerly considered to be a variety of vascular tissue, but is now viewed as a modification of the cellular. It is common in wood, of which it forms what is popularly called the *porosity.* Its office is to convey fluids in the direction of the woody tissue by which it is surrounded. See *Tissues, Vegetable.*

VASO-CONSTRICTOR. *Vaso-Dilator.* Terms applied to nerves which regulate the size of the lumen of an artery; the former carry down impulses which result in the contraction, the latter impulses which cause dilatation of the arterial walls.

VASO-DE'NTINE. A term applied to that modification of dentine, or the fundamental tissue of the teeth, in which capillary tracts of the primitive vascular pulp remain uncalcified, and, under the name of "vascular canals," permanently carry red blood into the substance of the tissue. See *Osteodentine.*

VASO-MOTOR. A term applied to the *nerves* which supply the muscles of the blood-vessels and of many of the viscera. Particular regions of the spinal marrow seem to act as centres for these nerves, and are called *vaso-motor centres.*

VA'STUS. A term applied to two portions of the *triceps extensor cruris*, the fleshy mass upon each side being distinguished by the names of *vastus internus* and *externus*, the middle portion by that of *cruræus.*

VATER, CORPUSCLES OF. Pacinian corpuscles, q. v.

VAU'QUELINE. A designation of Strychnia, a chemical principle discovered in nux vomica, and in the upas of Java.

VAU'QUELINITE. The native double chromate of lead and copper, named after the French chemist Vauquelin.

VEAL-SKIN. An eruption of spots, giving a veal-like appearance to the skin. See *Vitiligo.*

VECTIS (*vehere*, to carry). A lever ; a lever-tractor, for assisting the rotation of the head of the fœtus, correcting mal-positions, &c.

VEGETABLE ÆTHIOPS. A charcoal prepared by incinerating the *fucus vesiculosus* in a covered crucible.

VEGETABLE IVORY. A substance sometimes whiter and harder than animal ivory, consisting of the seed of a genus of plants called by the characteristic name *Phytelephas*, belonging to the natural order Pandanaceæ. It is commonly called tagua plant ; and, in Peru, *celebra de negro* or negro's head. It is extensively used for the same purposes as animal ivory, but does not retain its colour so well.

VEGETABLE PARCHMENT. Paper that has been immersed in oil of vitriol, and subsequently washed.

VEGETABLE SALT. *Sal Vegetabile.* Tartrate of potash ; also called soluble tartar, tartarized tartar, &c.

VEGETABLE SOIL. The thin external crust of the earth in which plants grow, composed of fragments of minerals, vegetables, and animals, reduced to a great degree of tenuity.

VEGETABLE SULPHUR. *Witch-meal.* A powder procured from the thecæ of the *Lycopodium clavatum*, or Common Club-moss. It is very inflammable, and employed for pyrotechnical purposes.

VEGETABLE TAR. *Pix liquida.* Obtained by the destructive distillation of fir-timber ; also as a secondary product in the manufacture of pyroligneous acid and gunpowder charcoal. The former is the kind used in medicine.

VEGETABLE WAX. Wax produced from vegetables, as myrtle-wax, the produce of the *Myrica cerifera*, &c.

VEGETAL FUNCTIONS. The functions common to plants and animals, as distinguished from the "animal functions," which are restricted to animals ; the former comprise circulation, digestion, &c. ; the latter, sensation and volition.

VEGETARIAN. An advocate of the doctrine that the mental and corporeal faculties of man can be duly developed by subsistence on *vegetable* substances only.

VEGETATION, SALINE. A kind of crystalline film which shoots up spontaneously from the edges of a solution of crystallizable matter, as salt, camphor, &c.

VEGETATIONS (*vegetare*, to grow). A term applied by Corvisart to the fungous excrescences which sometimes appear on the valves of the heart, chiefly on those of the aortic and mitral orifices ; the term is also applied to luxuriant granulations and warty growths.

VEGETATIVE or ORGANIC FUNCTIONS. A term applied collectively to the functions of nutrition and reproduction, as being essential to bare existence, and as being common to plants and animals alike. See *Function.*

VE'GETO-ALKALI. *Alkaloid.* A body obtained from the vegetable kingdom, containing nitrogen, having the properties of the basic or metallic oxides, and form-

ing salts with acids; such are morphia, strychnia, &c.

VEGETO-ANIMAL. Partaking of the nature of both vegetable and animal matter—a term sometimes applied to vegetable albumen and gluten, from their resemblance, in appearance and properties, to similar animal products.—*Webster.*

VE'GETO-SULPHURIC ACID. An acid procured by treating ligneous fibre with sulphuric acid.

VEINS OF PLANTS. The ramifications of the petiole through the cellular tissue or parenchyma of the leaf are called *veins*, though there is no functional analogy between them and the veins of animals. The manner of their distribution is described under the term *Venation of Plants.*

1. The principal vein, or that which forms a continuation of the petiole and passes to the apex of the leaf, is the *midrib* or *costa.* If other veins similar to the midrib pass from the base to the apex of the leaf, such veins have been called, though incorrectly, *nerves*, and a leaf with such a distribution of veins has been called a *nerved* leaf.

2. A leaf is said to be *three-* or *five-* or otherwise *nerved*, if the so-called "nerves" all proceed from the base of the leaf; it is also said, in such cases, to be *triple-*, *quintuple-nerved*, &c. If the veins diverge from the midrib towards the margin, ramifying as they proceed, such a leaf is called a *venous*, or *reticulated leaf.*

3. *Special names of the veins of leaves:—*

a. The largest veins given off from the midrib on each side are the *primary veins;* each of these forms a curve and anastomoses with the back of the next primary, the curved portion being called the *curved vein.*

b. Between the curved vein and the margin of the leaf, other veins, proceeding from the curved veins, with the same curved direction, and of the same magnitude, occasionally intervene; these may be distinguished as *external veins.*

c. The margin itself and these last are connected by a fine network of minute veins, which may be called *marginal veinlets.*

d. From the midrib are generally produced, at right angles with it, and alternate with the primary veins, smaller veins, which may be called *costal veins.*

e. The primary veins are themselves connected by fine veins, which anastomose in the area between them; these veins, when they immediately leave the primary veins, are *proper veinlets*, and, where they anastomose, *common veinlets.*

f. The area of parenchyma, lying between two or more veins or veinlets, is called *intervenium.*—*Lindley.*

VE'LLARINE. A peculiar vegetable principle, existing in the *Hydrocotyle Asiatica*, a plant reputed to be specific in many cutaneous diseases, and named from *vellerai*, the native designation of the hydrocotyle.

VELUM. A veil, a piece of linen which hides any part.

1. *Velum interpositum.* A reflection of the pia mater, introduced into the interior of the brain, through the transverse fissure. It is also called *velum vasculosum*, tela choroidea, and, from its similarity to the mesentery of the intestines, *mesentery of the plexus choroides.*

2. *Velum medullare posterius.* A thin layer of medullary substance

belonging to the ventricle of the cerebellum. It is also called *valvula Tarini*. The *velum medullare anterius* is the valve of Vieussens.

3. *Velum pendulum palati*. The soft palate; the movable partition which separates the mouth from the pharynx.

VENA. A vein; an elastic tube, which conveys the dark or venous blood from the arteries to the right side of the heart.

1. *Vena cava superior*, or *descendens*. The grand trunk which transmits the blood of the head, the neck, the superior extremities, and part of the circulation of the thorax, to the heart.

Vena cava inferior, or *ascendens*. The large trunk which extends from the articulation of the fourth and fifth lumbar vertebræ to the right auricle of the heart.

3. *Vena portæ*. The large trunk which extends along the groove of the liver. The canal which it seems to form under that organ has been termed the *sinus of the vena portæ*.

4. *Vena arteriosa*. The portal vein; so called because it ramifies like an artery, and conveys blood for secretion; but it is an arterial vein in another sense, being a vein to the hepatic artery, and an artery to the hepatic vein. —*Kiernan*.

5. *Vena azygos* (α, priv., ζυγός, a yoke). A vein of the thorax, which has no corresponding vein —*no yoke-fellow*.

6. *Vena semi-azygos*. A considerable branch which ascends parallel to the vena azygos, on the left side of the vertebræ.

7. *Vena basilica*. The *royal* or large vein of the arm. The Ancients termed the basilic vein of the right arm the vein of the liver, or *vena hepatica brachii;* and that of the left, *vena splenica brachii*. See *Salvatella*.

8. *Vena cephalica pollicis*. The vein of the back of the thumb, which passes over the outside of the wrist. From this vein, and the division of the plexus of the back of the hand, proceeds the *cephalica minor*, or *radialis externa*, which, as it rises upon the outside of the humerus, becomes the *great cephalic vein*.

9. *Venæ Galeni*. Two parallel branches, by which the choroid plexus returns its blood. They terminate in the *straight sinus*.

10. *Venæ peroneæ*. The two or three venæ comites of the fibular artery.

11. *Venæ vorticosæ*. A designation of the veins which principally compose the *external venous* layer of the choroid membrane, from the vorticose marking which they present on the membrane.

12. *Venæ Thebesii*. Minute venules, also called *venæ minimæ*, which convey the venous blood from the substance of the heart into the right auricle.

VENA MEDINE'NSIS. This is the *irk Medini* of the Arabian writers, improperly translated *vena*, instead of *vermis* Medinensis, or the Guinea-worm.

VENÆSE'CTION (*vena*, a vein, *sectio*, a cutting). *Phlebotomy*. The opening of a vein by a lancet, for the abstraction of blood.

VENA'TION OF LEAVES. A term denoting the manner in which the *veins* are distributed among the cellular tissue of the leaf of plants. Writers differ much on this point of nomenclature. According to Lindley, leaves are called—

1. *Veinless*, when no veins at all are formed, except a slight approach to a midrib, as in mosses,

fuci, &c., and the lowest tribes of foliaceous plants. Under this head De Candolle has his *folia nullinervia*, in which there is not even a trace of a midrib, as in ulva; and *folia falsinervia*, in which a trace of a midrib is discernible.

2. *Equal-veined*, when the midrib is perfectly formed, and the veins are all of equal size, as in ferns. These are intermediate between those without veins and those in which "primary" veins are first apparent. The veins are equal in power to the "proper veinlets" of leaves of a higher class. See *Veins of Plants*.

3. *Straight-veined*, when the veins are entirely primary, generally very much attenuated, and arising from toward the base of the midrib, with which they lie nearly parallel; they are connected by "proper veinlets," but there are no "common veinlets." The leaves of grasses, of palms, and of orchidaceous plants are of this nature.

4. *Curve-veined*, a modification of the last form, in which the primary veins are also parallel, simple, and connected by unbranched "proper veinlets;" do not pass from near the base to the apex of the leaf, but diverge from the midrib along its whole length, and lose themselves in the margin. This modification is common in the Zingiberaceæ. The straight-veined and curve-veined leaves are referred by De Candolle to modifications of the petiole.

5. *Netted*, when all the veins of a completely developed leaf are present, arranged as described under the article *Veins of Plants*, without any peculiar combination of any class of veins. This is the common form of the leaves of dicotyledons, as of lilac, rose, &c. This is the *folium retinervium* of De Candolle.

6. *Ribbed*, when three or more midribs proceed from the base to the apex of the leaf, and are connected by branching primary veins of the form and magnitude of "proper veinlets," as in melastoma. This must not be confounded with the *straight-veined* leaf, from which it may in all cases of doubt be distinguished by the ramified veins which connect the ribs. If a ribbed leaf has three leaves springing from the base, it is said to be *three-ribbed;* if five, *five-ribbed;* and so on. But if the ribs do not proceed exactly from the base, but from a little above it, the leaf is then said to be *triple-ribbed*, as in helianthus.

7. *Falsely-ribbed*, when the "curved" and "external veins," both or either, in a netted leaf, become confluent into a line parallel with the margin, as in all myrtaceous plants. This has not been before distinguished.

8. *Radiating*, when several ribs radiate from the base of a netted leaf to its circumference, as in lobed leaves. To this head are referred the *pedalinerved*, *palminerved*, and *peltinerved* leaves of De Candolle; the differences of which do not arise out of any peculiarity in the venation, but from the particular form of the leaves themselves.

9. *Feather-veined*, in which the primary veins of a netted leaf pass in a right line from the midrib to the margin, as in castanea. This has the same relation to the radiating leaf as the curved-veined bears to the *straight-veined*. It is the *folium penninervium* of De Candolle.

10. *Hidden-veined*, when the veins are hidden from view by the parenchyma's being in excess, as

in hoya. Such a leaf is often inaccurately called veinless. De Candolle calls a leaf of this nature, in which the veins are dispersed through a large mass of parenchyma, as in mesembryanthemum, *folium vaginervium.*

11. The direction which the primary veins take when they diverge from the midrib can be denoted by measuring the angle formed by the midrib and the diverging vein, and can be stated either in distinct words or by applying the following terms:— thus, if the angle formed by the divergence is between 10° and 20°, the vein may be said to be *nearly parallel* (subparallela); if between 20° and 40°, *diverging;* between 40° and 60°, *spreading;* between 60° and 80°, *divaricating;* between 80° and 90°, *right-angled;* between 90° and 120°, *oblique;* beyond 120°, *reflexed* (retroflexa).

VENERATION. A term in phrenology, indicative of a disposition to venerate whatever is great and good, and considered by Dr. Gall the index of religious adoration. Its organ is placed by phrenologists on the front part of the top of the middle of the head. When the organ is much developed, it causes a remarkable elevation of the head.

VENE'REAL DISEASES. Diseases produced by certain poisons, usually communicated by sexual intercourse. They comprise *gonorrhœa,* the *chancroid ulcer,* and *true syphilis.*

VENESECTION. See *Venæsection.*

VENE'TIAN RED. *Bolus Veneta.* A kind of red ochre, brought from Venice.

VENICE TURPENTINE. Turpentine procured from the larch. Common turpentine is obtained from the Scotch fir.

VENICE WHITE. A white pigment, consisting of carbonate of lead and sulphate of baryta.

VENOM. The poisonous secretion of certain animals, as snakes, scorpions, &c.

VENTER (*ven-ter,* same as Greek γεν-τέρ, or γασ-τήρ). The belly, or the cavity that contains the bowels. *Alvus* is the interior cavity of the venter, or belly. *Abdomen* is the lower part of the belly, or paunch. "Venter abdomine tardus."—*Juv.*

The term *venter* is applied, in anatomy, to the middle and distended portion of a muscle. *Biventer* is the name of a muscle which has two bellies, as the occipito-frontalis; the Greek synonym is *di-gastricus.*

VE'NTRAL (*venter,* the belly). 1. A term in descriptive anatomy, applied to the *aspect* or region of the belly. (See *Dorsal.*) 2. The term is also applied, in botany, to that *suture* of the legume to which the seeds are attached; the opposite suture is the *dorsal.*

VE'NTRICOSE (*ventricosus,* pot-bellied). Bellying; inflated unequally in some part, as applied to the corolla of many labiate and personate plants.

VENTRI'CULUS (dim. of *venter,* the belly). The stomach, the principal organ of digestion. The term *ventricle* is also applied to two cavities of the heart, which communicate with the two auricles; and to several cavities of the brain.

1. *Ventriculus succenturiatus.* A reserve stomach; a name of the duodenum.

2. *Ventriculi tricornes.* The three-horned ventricles; a designation of the two lateral ventri-

cles of the brain, from their being prolonged into certain cavities called *horns*.

3. *Ventriculus Arantii*. The ventricle of Arantius; a small cavity situated at the point of the calamus scriptorius.

4. *Ventriculus laryngis*. The ventricle of the larynx; a depressed fossa, situated immediately above the horizontal projection of the chorda vocalis, at each side.

VENTRI'LOQUISM (*venter*, the belly, *loqui*, to speak). Literally, belly-speaking; but, as the larynx has never delegated its function to the belly, the term denotes the utterance of particular sounds adapted to produce impressions of distance, confinement, &c., upon the hearer. *Hopdance*, though he "cries in Tom's belly for two white herring," is no ventriloquist. Nor indeed is "Tom."

VENUS. The name given by the old chemists to copper. Hence the term *sales Veneris*, a former designation of the saline combinations of copper.

VERA'TRIA. An alkaloid obtained from cevadilla; not quite pure. See *Cebadilla*.

1. *Veratric acid*. A volatile acid obtained from cebadilla.

2. *Veratrin*. Resin of veratria, obtained from cebadilla.

VERBASCUM THAPSUS. The mullein. An infusion of the leaves has been used in pulmonary phthisis, but with doubtful results.

VE'RDIC ACID. An acid obtained from the root of the *Scabiosa succisa*, and other plants, and named from its property of becoming green on exposure to the air.

VE'RDIGRIS (*verde-gris*, Sp.). *Ærugo*. An impure acetate of copper, of a beautiful bluish-green colour, formed from the corrosion of copper by fermented vegetables. *Blue verdigris* is almost pure di-basic acetate of copper; *green verdigris* consists almost entirely of sesqui-basic acetate of copper.

1. *Distilled verdigris*. The improper name under which the green salt is found in commerce.

2. *English verdigris*. A spurious kind, consisting of sulphate of copper and acetate of lead; to make the fraud more complete, the soft mass is mixed with the stalks of raisins.

VE'RDITER. A blue pigment, obtained by adding chalk or whiting to the solution of copper in aquafortis.

VER'DITER-GREEN. A pigment prepared much in the same way as *blue verditer*, the difference in colour resulting from differences in the proportions of the ingredients, or from accidental circumstances.

VE'RJUICE (*verjus*, Fr.). A kind of harsh vinegar, made of the expressed juice of the wild apple or crab, which has undergone the acetous fermentation. The French give this name to unripe grapes, and to the sour liquor obtained from them.

VERMICE'LLI (little worms, *Italian*). An Italian preparation of dried paste, made of flour, cheese, yolks of eggs, sugar, and saffron, and reduced into long *worm-like* pieces by forcing it through holes. *Maccaroni* are larger and *fedelini* smaller than vermicelli.

VE'RMICIDES (*vermis*, a worm, *cædere*, to kill). *Anthelmintics*. Remedies which destroy intestinal worms, as extract of male fern, kousso, and turpentine.

VERMI'CULAR MOTION (*vermiculus*, dim. of *vermis*, a worm).

A motion resembling that of a small worm—a synonymous term with the *peristaltic motion* of the intestines.

VE'RMIFORM (*vermis*, a worm, *forma*, likeness). Worm-like ; the designation of two *processes* of the cerebellum, which connect the lateral lobes above and below ; also of the worm-like appendage to the caput cæcum coli, *appendix vermiformis*.

VE'RMIFUGE (*vermis*, a worm, *fugare*, to expel). *Anthelmintic*. A remedy which expels worms from animal bodies.

VERMI'LION. The red artificial sulphide of mercury, employed as a pigment It may be formed from *cinnabar*, the native sulphide, when reduced to powder and heated with solution of an alkaline sulphide.

VERMINA'TION (*verminare*, to have writhing pains). 1. The primary classical meaning of this term is, a writhing pain ; it is spoken of the pains of parturition, and is identified with the στρόφος, *strophus*, of the Greeks, and, in this sense, is applied to tormina or griping. 2. In a second sense, and with a supposed reference to *vermis*, the term denotes a breeding of worms, an infestation of the skin of animals by parasitic animalcules, and is then synonymous with *malis*. 3. By the term *verminosus*, Pliny speaks of pain of the ears, and also of the wormy state of ulcers, thus including the twofold meaning.

VERMIS. A worm. Under the terms *Entozoa* and *Cavitaria* are noticed the general divisions, families, or orders of the worms, which are produced and developed within living animals. The greatest number of worms which inhabit the human body belong to the *nematoid* or round worms ; these are species of ascaris, filaria, and trichocephalus. The *cestoid*, or tape worms, furnish species of tænia and bothrio-cephalus. These five genera are noticed in their respective places. Worms of rarer occurrence are—

1. *Fasciola hepatica*, also called Distoma hepaticum, or the Fluke ; occasionally found in the gall-bladder of man, but commonly infesting the liver of sheep when diseased with the rot. The *young* worms are from one to four lines in length ; the *adult* about an inch in length.

2. *Strongylus gigas*. Sometimes met with in the kidneys of man and several of the mammalia, and confounded by Chabert and others with the Ascaris lumbricoides. It varies in length from five inches to three feet.

3. *Ascaris œstrus*. The Breeze or Gadfly, the larvæ of which, called *bots*, are said to have been found in the human fæces, but more commonly in the horse. The *œstrus ovis* deposits its eggs on the interior nostrils of the sheep, whence the grubs, when hatched, travel into the frontal sinuses or horns, and are expelled through the nostrils.

4. *Ascaris scarabæus*. The Beetle, the grubs of which are said to have been found in the rectum ; almost all the grubs of the genus Scarabæus being used to feed on dung. See *Musca* and *Seta Equina*.

Segenbauer, Rolleston, and other eminent comparative anatomists extended the term vermes so as to include annulated animals and many others, so raising it to the rank of a sub-kingdom.

VERMIS CUCURBITINUS. *Gourd worm*. Another name for *Tænia mediocanellata*, from the

resemblance of its segments to the seeds of a gourd.

VERNA'TION IN PLANTS (*vernus*, belonging to the spring). *Gemmation.* A botanical term denoting the manner in which the *leaves* of plants are arranged in the unexpanded or bud-state. The ideas expressing these modifications are essentially the same as those applied to the parts of the *flower* in the same state, to which the term *Æstivation* or *Præfloration* is devoted. The following terms are therefore equally applicable to *Vernation* and *Æstivation.* Each of these is termed—

1. *Involute*, when the edges of the leaves are rolled inwards spirally on each side, as the leaf of apple.

2. *Revolute*, when the edges are rolled backwards spirally on each side, as the leaf of rosemary; or, in other words, when two conduplicate leaves clasp each other.

3. *Obvolute*, when the margins of one leaf alternately overlap those of the leaf which is opposite to it.

4. *Convolute*, when one leaf is wholly rolled up within another, as the petals of wall-flower.

5. *Supervolute*, when one edge is rolled inwards, and is enveloped by the opposite edge rolled in an opposite direction, as the leaves of apricot.

6. *Induplicate*, when the margins are bent abruptly inwards, and the external faces of these edges are applied to each other without any twisting, as in the flowers of some species of clematis.

7. *Conduplicate*, when the sides are applied parallelly to the faces of each other, as the leaves of cherry.

8. *Plaited*, when the leaves are folded lengthwise, like the plaits of a closed fan, as in vine and many palms.

9. *Replicate*, when the upper part of the leaf is curved back and applied to the lower, as in aconite.

10. *Curvative*, when the margins are slightly curved, either backwards or forwards, without any sensible twisting.

11. *Wrinkled*, when the parts are folded up irregularly in every direction, as the petals of poppy.

12. *Imbricated*, when the parts overlap one another parallelly at the margins, without any involution.

13. *Equitant*, when the parts overlap each other parallelly and entirely, without any revolution, as the leaves of iris.

14. *Reclinate*, when the parts are bent down upon their stalk.

15. *Circinate*, when the parts are rolled spirally downwards, as the fronds of ferns.

16. *Valvate*, when the parts are applied to each other by the margins only, as the petals of umbelliferous plants, the valves of a capsule, &c.

17. *Quincuncial*, when the parts are five in number, of which two are exterior, two interior, while the fifth covers the interior with one margin, and has its other margin covered by the exterior, as in rose.

18. *Contorted*, when each part is oblique in figure, and overlaps its neighbour by one margin, its other margin being, in like manner, overlapped by that which stands next to it, as in apocynaceous plants.

19. *Twisted*, the same as contorted, except that there is no obliquity in the form or insertion of the pieces, as in the petals of oxalis.

20. *Alternative*, when, the pieces being in two rows, the inner is covered by the outer in such a way that each of the exterior rows overlaps half of two of the interior, as in liliaceous plants.

21. *Vexillary*, when one piece is much larger than the others, and is folded over them, they being arranged face to face, as in papilionaceous flowers.

22. *Cochlear*, when one piece, being larger than the others, and hollowed out like a helmet or bowl, covers all the others, as in aconite, some species of personate plants, &c.

VE'RNIER. An instrument for measuring small fractions of an inch or of any other unit of length.

VE'RNIX CASEO'SA. The sebaceous matter covering the skin of newly born infants. It is made up of macerated epithelial cells and the secretion of the cutaneous glands.

VERRU'CA. A steep place, a height; hence, a *wart* on the human body; an *excrescence* on precious stones. *Verruca*, or wart, is termed *simplex*, when of small size and rounded form; *lobosa*, when it has split in the direction of its vertical fibres; *confluens*, when it extends so as to present the appearance of a "band of agglomerated warts;" *digitata*, when it throws out from a centre its finger-like papillæ, resembling an insect in appearance.

1. *Verruca necrogenica.* A wart which not unfrequently appears on the hands of persons engaged in post-mortem examinations.

2. *Verruca acrochordon.* "Under this name a pedunculated wart is described by some authors. This is an error: warts are hyper-formations of epidermis, but the pedunculated warts are invariably productions of the derma, and in many instances the emptied tegumentary sacs of small sebaceous tumors."—*E. Wilson.*

3. In Botany, the term *Verrucæ* is applied to warts, or *sessile glands*, produced upon various parts of plants, and extremely variable in figure. They are the *cellular glands* of Mirbel. As they occur on the skin of the seed, they are the *seminal spongioles* of De Candolle.

VERRU'COSE (*verruca*, a wart). Warty; covered with little excrescences or warts; a term applied to surfaces of plants.

VE'RSATILE (*versatilis*, revolving). Swinging backwards and forwards, as applied to *anthers* which are fixed at one point, but freely movable; a term synonymous with *oscillating*.

VERSION (*versio*, from *vertere*, to turn). The act of turning, as of the fœtus *in utero*, for the purpose of rectifying a transverse position. The practice is *bimanual*, *cephalic*, &c.

VERSISEXUALITY. A term proposed as more correct than hermaphroditism, as applied to certain genera of plants in which the flowers are at first entirely male, the female organs not being fully developed till after all the pollen has been removed. This occurs in *Lobelia*, the Ranunculaceæ, Geraniaceæ, Saxifragaceæ, and others.

VE'RTEBRA (*vertere*, to turn). A bone of the spine, so named from its *turning* upon the adjoining one. A vertebra consists of several elements, which are found most isolated and distinct in the lowest classes of animals, and in the embryo state of the highest; these were distinguished by Grant into—1. the *cyclo-vertebral* element, or

the round body forming the centre; 2. the *peri-vertebral* elements, or the two superior laminæ which encompass the spinal cord; 3. the *epi-vertebral* elements, or the two portions of the superior spinous process; 4. the *para-vertebral* elements, or the two inferior laminæ, which form a cavity for the blood-vessels; and 5. the *cata-vertebral* elements, or the two portions of the inferior spinous process.

I. *General Divisions of a Vertebra.*

1. A *body*, or the main part, forming the centre of the spine, and bearing, chiefly, the weight of the body.

2. An *articulating process*, by which it is joined to the next vertebra. This is sometimes called the *oblique* process—the upper one, the *ascending* oblique; the lower one, the *descending* oblique process.

3. The *spinous processes*, which project directly backward, forming with their points the ridge of the back; it is from their sharpness that the whole vertebral column is called *The spine*.

4. The *transverse processes*, which stand out at right angles, or transversely, from the body of the vertebra.

5. The *foramina*, or holes for lodging the spinal marrow, transmitting the blood-vessels and attaching the ligaments.

II. *Position and Number of Vertebræ.*

1. The *Cervical*, or those of the neck, seven in number, and characterized by having their transverse processes perforated for the passage of the vertebral artery. The first of these is called the *atlas*, from its immediately supporting the head; the second, the *dentata*, *odontoides*, or *axis*, from its axis, or tooth-like process, upon which it turns; and the lowest, *vertebra prominens*, from its spinous process being so much longer than the others.

2. The *Dorsal*, or those of the back, twelve in number. These are distinguished by having articular surfaces for the heads of the ribs.

3. The *Lumbar*, or those of the loins, five in number, and distinguished by their size and the length of the transverse processes.

III. *New Terms.*

A vertebra consists of a *neural arch* (νεῦρον, a nerve), or bony hoop, situated above a central piece of bone, for the protection of a segment of the nervous axis; and a *hæmal arch* (αἷμα, blood), or bony hoop, beneath the central piece, for the protection of a segment of the vascular system. Their common centre is called the *centrum* (κέντρον, centre). Bones are also developed and diverge as rays from one or more parts of a vertebra.

1. The *neural arch* is formed by a pair of bones, called *neurapophyses* (νεῦρον, a nerve, and ἀπόφυσις, apophysis, a process of bone), and by a bone, sometimes cleft or bifid, called the *neural spine*. It also sometimes includes a pair of bones, called *diapophyses* (διά, through or across, and apophysis).

2. The *hæmal arch* is formed by a pair of bones, called *pleurapophyses* (πλευρά, a rib, and apophysis); by a second pair, called *hæmapophyses* (αἷμα, blood, and apophysis); and by a bone, sometimes cleft or bifid, called the *hæmal spine*. It also sometimes includes parts, or bones, called *parapophyses* (παρά, transverse, and apophysis).

3. The parts of a vertebra which are developed from independent centres of ossification are called *autogenous* (αὐτός, oneself, γίνομαι, to be produced); those parts which grow out from previously ossified parts are called *exogenous* (ἔξω, outward, γίνομαι, to be produced). The autogenous parts of a vertebra are its "elements," the exogenous parts are its "processes."

4. Other terms, explanatory of exogenous parts of a vertebra, and compounded of *apophysis*, are—

(1) *Anopophysis*, from ἀνά, backward.
(2) *Epapophysis*, from ἐπί, above.
(3) *Hypapophysis*, from ὑπό, below.
(4) *Metapophysis*, from μετά, between.
(5) *Zygapophysis*, from ζυγός, junction.

IV. *Terms employed by Professor Owen, in his Analysis of the skull of the Gadus Morrhua, or Cod, as the Archetype Vertebrate skeleton.*

5. The elements of the *neural arch* of the hindmost segment of the skull undergo much development and modification, and have received special names. Thus the centrum is called *basioccipital*; the neurapophyses, *exoccipitals*; the neural spine, *superoccipital*; the diapophyses, *paroccipitals*. In the human skeleton all these parts are blended together into a mass, called the "occipital bone," in which the elements have become *confluent*, and were not *connate*.

6. Again: in the *neural arch* the centrum is called *basisphenoid* (*basis*, the base, and *sphenoides*, the sphenoid bone); the neurapophysis is *alisphenoid* (*ala*, a wing, and *sphenoides*); the neural spine is *parietal*; the diapophysis, *mastoid*.

7. In the *hæmal arch* the pleurapophysis is sub-divided into two parts: the upper called *epitympanic* (ἐπί, upon, τύμπανον, the tympanum); the lower one, *stylohyal* (styloid and hyoides). The hæmapophysis is a broader, slightly arched bone: the upper division is called *epihyal* (ἐπί, above, and *hyoides*); the lower division, *ceratohyal* (κέρας, a horn, the horn, or cornu of the hyoid bone, and *hyoides*). The hæmal spine is subdivided into four stumpy bones, called collectively *basihyal* (*basis*, base, and *hyoides*), and which, in most fishes, support a bone directed forwards, entering the substance of the tongue, called *glossohyal* (γλώσσα, the tongue, and *hyoides*), and another bone directed backwards, called *urohyal* (οὐρά, the tail or underpart, and *hyoides*). The ceratohyal part of the hæmapophysis supports in the cod seven long and slender bent bones, called *branchiostegal* rays (βράγχια, gills, στέγω, to cover), owing to their covering and protecting the gills.

8. The penultimate segment of the skull above described is called the *parietal vertebra*; and the hæmal arch is called the *hyoidean arch*, in reference to its supporting and subserving the movements of the tongue.

9. In the second segment of the skull, counting backwards, the centrum, called *presphenoid*, is produced far forwards, slightly expanding; the neurapophyses, called *orbito-sphenoids*, are small semi-oval plates, protecting the sides of the cerebrum; the neural spine, or key-bone of the arch, called *frontal*, is enormously ex-

panded, but in the cod and most fishes is single; the diapophyses, called *post-frontals*, project outwards from the under angles of the frontal, and give attachment to the piers of the inverted hæmal arch. The pleurapophysis is subdivided into four pieces: the upper one is called *epitympanic;* the hindmost of the two middle pieces is the *mesotympanic;* the foremost of the two middle pieces is the *pretympanic;* the lower piece is the *hypotympanic;* this forms a joint surface, convex in one way, concave in the other, called a "ginglymoid condyle," for the hæmapophysis, or lower division of the arch.

VERTEBRAL ARTERY. A large artery, so named from its passing through a bony canal, formed for it by the perforations of the cervical vertebræ. This, and the *Carotid*, are the arteries of the brain.

VERTEBRA'TA. Animals which have an internal skeleton, supported by a vertebral column; the canal, which passes from one end of it to the other, encloses the common fasciculus of the nerves, which communicates with the nerves of the cranium. See *Invertebrata.*

VERTEX. This term is the same as *vortex*, is derived from *vertere*, to turn, and denotes that which turns or revolves, a whirl, or eddy; it is applied to the top or crown of the head. Cicero says, "Ab imis unguibus usque ad verticem summum," from top to toe, from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot.

VERTICILL'ASTER (*verticillus*, a whorl). A botanical term applied by Hoffmansegg to a *cyme* when reduced to a very few flowers. It constitutes the normal form of inflorescence of the Labiatæ, or Mint-tribe of plants, in which two *verticillastri* are situated opposite to each other in the axils of opposite leaves. By Linnæus, the union of two such verticillastri was called a *verticillus*, or whorl; by others, with more accuracy, a *verticillus spurius*, or false whorl; and by Link, *thyrsula.* The general appearance is that of an interrupted spike, as in lavender.

VERTICI'LLUS (dim. of *vertex*, that which turns). The whirl of a spindle. A whorl, or that arrangement of leaves upon the stem, in which more than two of them are opposite, or upon the same plane, as in Galium. The leaves are termed *verticillate.*

VERTI'GO (*vertere*, to turn). A turning or whirling round. A whirling of the head, giddiness, dizziness; the sensation of moving, or the appearance of moving objects, without any real existence of movement; the sensation experienced on looking down from a great height: "I'll look no more, lest my *brain turn* and the deficient sight topple down headlong." *Epileptic vertigo* is sometimes designated as malum minus or petit mal.

Vertigo ab aure læsâ. Auditory or labyrinthine vertigo; other terms for Méniere's disease, referred to the labyrinth from its being supposed that this organ retains the equilibrium of the body.

VERU MONTA'NUM (*veru*, a spit, a dart, *montanum*, mountainous). A curious designation of a little eminence in the urethra, at the termination of the ejaculatory ducts. It is also called *caput gallinaginis*, or the woodcock's head—a designation not less curious.

VESA'NIA. Madness. An order in Cullen's Nosology, com-

prehending diseases in which the judgment is impaired, without coma or pyrexia.

VESI'CA. A bladder. With the addition of the adjective *urinaria*, it denotes the bladder in the body of animals, or the urinary bladder. *Vesica inversa* is inverted bladder; *vesica foras patens* is extroverted bladder. *Cystis* is the Greek term for a bladder, and, with the addition of the word *fellea*, denotes the gall-bladder, but it is also applied to the urinary bladder. See *Cystis*.

VESI'CANTS (*vesica*, a bladder). *Epispastics.* Topical agents which cause the exhalation of a thin serous fluid under the cuticle in the form of little bladders, as cantharides.

VESICA'TORIN. Another name for *cantharidin* or cantharides-camphor; the blistering principle of the blister-beetles.

VESICATO'RIUM (*vesica*, a bladder). A vesicatory, epispastic, or blister—a term synonymous with *vesicant*.

VESICA'TORY SILK. A substitute for the common blistering plaster. The following is the formula of Cadet de Gassicourt:—Tincture of cantharides, q. s., evaporate, and, when in a state of sufficient concentration, spread it hot upon strained silk; it will be necessary then to spread two or three layers one upon another.

VESICLES, CEREBRAL. The neural tube in the fœtus dilates, at its anterior end, into three primary vesicles:—

1. *The anterior*, forming (α) the *prosencephalon*, from which develop the anterior end of the third ventricle, the lateral ventricles, cerebral hemispheres, olfactory bulbs, corpora striata, corpus callosum, and fornix, (β) the *thalamencephalon*, which gives rise to the hinder part of the third ventricle, the optic nerve and retina, thalami, pituitary and pineal bodies.

2. *The middle*, forming the *mesencephalon*, and giving rise to the corpora quadrigemina, crura cerebri, and aqueduct of Sylvius.

3. *The posterior*, forming the *epencephalon* and *metencephalon*, which give rise, the first to the cerebellum and pons, and the latter to the medulla oblongata.

VE'SICLES OF DEGRAAF. See *Graafian Vesicle*.

VE'SICLES OF NABOTH. Small semi-transparent vesicles on the interior of the cervix uteri, which were mistaken by Naboth for ovula.

VESI'CULA (dim. of *vesica*, a bladder). A vesicule or little bladder; "a small orbicular elevation of the cuticle, containing lymph, which is sometimes clear and colourless, but often opaque, and whitish or pearl-coloured. It is succeeded either by scurf, or by a laminated scab."

VESI'CULA AMNIOS. *Vesicula colliquamenti.* The name given by Malpighi to the *quintine*, or fifth integument occasionally found in the ovule of plants. This is called by other writers, *sac of the embryo*, *additional membrane*, &c. A very delicate thread, called the *suspensor*, descends from the summit of the ovule into the quintine, and bears at its extremity a globule, which is the nascent embryo.

VESI'CULA UMBILICA'LIS. A vesicle containing a yellowish fluid, situated between the chorion and the amnios, and connected with the fœtus. It is also called *Vesicula alba*.

VESI'CULÆ (*vesicula*, dim. of *vesica*, a bladder). Under this

ordinal name Willan associated seven genera of cutaneous eruptions, &c., varicella, vaccinia, herpes, rupia, miliaria, eczema, and aphtha. The *order* corresponds with the genus *Ecphlysis* of Mason Good. Sir Erasmus Wilson adopts a different classification. "Of these seven orders," he observes, "I have retained only two, namely, *ekzema*, as the type of the eruption, and *miliaria*. Of the remaining five, *varicella* and *vaccinia* are forms of *variola*, and are classed with that disease. *Herpes* I have taken as the type of a group of large vesicles gradually expanding into the bullæ of pemphigus. *Rupia* I have transferred to its proper place among the syphilitic eruptions; and *aphtha*, although a simple vesicular eruption, is an affection of the mucous membrane, and not of the skin.

VESI'CULÆ ACCESSO'RIÆ. The name of certain blind ducts, opening into the urethra, near its commencement, observed in most rodentia.

VESI'CULÆ SEMINA'LES. Two small bags, situated at the base of the prostate gland, forming reservoirs for the seminal fluid.

VESI'CULAR SOUND. A natural sound produced by the passage of the air in respiration, and heard, through the stethoscope, over the *vesiculæ*, or air-cells.

VESI'CULAR TISSUE (*vesicula*, a small *vesica* or bladder). A term applied to one of the elementary tissues of plants, consisting of vesicles of various sizes, adhering together in masses. It is also termed *cellular* and *utricular* tissue.

VESPA'JUS. *Vespajodel Capillizio.* Wasp's nest of the Hairy Scalp. A disease of the scalp, so named by Dr. Angelo Dubini, and known to English writers by the names inflammatio folliculorum capitis suppurans and kerion.

VE'STIBULE (*vestibulum*, a threshold). A small oval cavity of the internal ear, so named from its forming an *entry* to the cochlea and semicircular canals. This term is also applied to a triangular space which separates the nymphæ from each other.

VESTIGIAL FOLD OF MARSHALL. A small fold of the pericardium lying in front of the root of the left lung, and containing traces of a fœtal structure, the left duct of Cuvier.

VESTIGIUM FORAMINIS OVALIS. The remains in the adult of the foramen ovale of the auricular septum.

VESUVIN. Triamido-azobenzol. A brown aniline dye used for staining tissues for microscopical examination.

VETA, OR MAREA (sea-sickness). Mountain Sickness. The vulgar name of an affection prevalent in South America, and described by Lieut. Smyth, who experienced it in 1834, while crossing the Andes, as "an acute pain passing through the temples to the lower part of the back of the head, and completely disabling the person affected."

VETERINARY (*veterinarius*, relating to beast of burden). The term applied to that branch of medicine and surgery which deals with the diseases and injuries of the lower animals.

VE'XILLARY (*vexillum*, a standard). A form of æstivation common in papilionaceous plants. See *Papilionaceous* and *Vernation*.

VEXI'LLUM (dim. of *velum*, a veil). A standard, or small ban-

ner; a term applied to the upper petal of a papilionaceous corolla, from its erect and expanded state.

VIABI'LITY (*vie*, Fr. *vita*, life). A term expressing the capability which a child has of supporting extra-uterine or independent existence; the capacity of living after birth.

VIÆ LACRYMA'LES. The tear-passages; a collective term for the double apparatus for the secretion and excretion of the tears. Each of them consists of the lacrymal gland, the puncta lacrymalia, the lacrymal ducts, the lacrymal sac, and the nasal canal.

VI'BI'CES (pl. of *vibex*, a wheal). A kind of spots, occurring in *purpura;* they are larger than petechiæ, and irregular in form, frequently resulting from the aggregation of several of the latter.

VIBRA'TORY SOUNDS. Sounds of varying intensity, heard, through the stethoscope, in cases of muscular contraction.

VI'BRIO (*vibrare*, to move rapidly to and fro). A genus of Bacteriaceæ. The organism consists of screw-form threads, in long and short links. Spore formation present.

Vibrio regula consists of rods and threads; the rods are flagellate and grow into threads which are curved in a screw-like form.

VIBRI'SSA (*vibrare*, to quiver). The hairs of the nostrils; so named from their straining the air, as it were, in its passage, and preventing the introduction of foreign bodies into the nasal fossæ.

VIBURNUM PRUNIFOLIUM. The black haw, a tree growing in the United States; an extract of the bark is said to possess astringent and antispasmodic properties, preventing abortion and relieving dymenorrhœa.

VICA'RIOUS (*vicarius*, that supplies the place of, substituted). Two organs may be said to act vicariously, when the one is capable to a greater or less extent of performing the functions of the other, as the skin and the kidneys. The term *vicarious menstruation* is applied to the discharge of blood from the lungs, stomach, &c., during suppression of the menstrual flow; such an interpretation of hæmoptysis and hæmatemesis under such conditions must be accepted with great reserve.

VICTUA'LIA (pl. of *victualis*, pertaining to living, from *victus*, that upon which one lives; from *vivere*, to live). Victuals; food for human beings, chiefly as prepared for eating. The term is not applied to the cerealia, or to the food of the lower animals.

VIDIAN NERVE. A designation of the *pterygoid* nerve, from Vidus Vidius, a professor at Paris.

VIENNA-GREEN. *Schweinfurt-green.* A double salt, formed of the acetate and the arsenite of copper.

VIENNA-PASTE. Equal parts of potassa cum calce and quicklime, mixed to a proper consistence with spirits of wine.

VIGANI'S ELIXIR. Sweet elixir of vitriol; or the sp. ætheris aromaticus.

VIGI'LIA; VIGI'LIUM. A watching. The term *pervigilium* denotes intense watching; or, as Gesner expresses it, *multæ vigilæ.*

VILLOUS GROWTHS. Tumors which consist of numerous papillary outgrowths, found most frequently in the bladder and

rectum ; they are non-malignant or papillomatous, and malignant, either cancerous or sarcomatous.

VI'LLUS. Literally, the shaggy hair of beasts. Some of the membranes of the body, as the mucous membrane of the stomach and of the intestinal canal, present a surface of minute papillæ, termed *villi*, or villosities, resembling a downy tissue, continually covered with fluid. See *Ampullula* and *Cancer, villous.*

VIMEN. A long and flexible shoot of plants. This word is, however, seldom used, the adjective being employed instead ; thus, we say *rami viminei*, or *caulis vimineus*, &c. See *Virgate.*

VI'NCULA ACCESSO'RIA. Accessory bands ; small tendinous fasciculi found in the thecæ of the fingers, passing between the phalanges and the edges of the tendons.

VINE. *Viticula.* A stem which trails along the ground without rooting, or entangles itself with other plants, to which it adheres by means of its tendrils, as in the vine and cucumber. The term is now seldom used. De Candolle refers this kind of stem to the *sarmentum* or runner, from which, however, it essentially differs in its character of not rooting.

VINEGAR (*vinaigre*, vin aigre, sharp or sour wine). Acetic acid, produced by the action of air upon alcoholic liquors, as wine and beer ; by the contact of platinum black with alcohol, &c. *Proof-vinegar* contains 5 per cent. of real acetic acid. *Wood-vinegar*, also called pyroligneous acid, is procured by the distillation of wood.

Aromatic vinegar is strong acetic acid highly flavoured with aromatic substances. *Thieves' vinegar* is an aromatic vinegar, said to have been used by thieves, who, aided by its prophylactic virtues, were enabled to commit plunder with impunity during the great plague of London.

VINEGAR-EEL. The *anguillula aceti*, a microscopic animal which is generated and nourished in vinegar.

VINEGAR-PLANT. A jelly-like fungus, formed on a solution of sugar and treacle in water. It is rather a scum than a plant. An inferior kind of vinegar is produced by immersing it into a solution of sugar or treacle.

VINO MERESEL. An alcoholic drink, made in Mexico by distilling the fermented juice of the Agave.

VINUM. Wine ; the juice of the grape, or fruit of the *Vitis vinifera.*

1. *Vinum Xericum.* Vinum album Hispanicum, or Sherry, a Spanish wine, employed officinally in the preparation of the *vina medicata*, or medicated wines.

2. *Vinum Lusitanicum.* Vinum Portugallicum, or Port-wine, usually employed in cases in which a stimulant and tonic is required.

3. *Vinum Burgundicum.* Burgundy-wine ; a stimulant and somewhat astringent wine, rarely used for medicinal purposes.

4. *Vinum Campanicum.* Champagne ; a diuretic wine, occasionally employed to allay vomiting, owing to the evolution of carbonic acid.

5. *Vinum Maderaicum.* Madeira ; a more stimulating wine than sherry ; an excellent wine for invalids.

6. *Vinum Rhenanum.* Rhine-wine, comprising Hock and Moselle. Their acidity adapts them for use in cases of phosphatic deposits in the urine.

7. *Vinum Rubellum.* Claret; a wine adapted for the same cases as the Rhine-wines, but objectionable in gouty cases and uric acid deposits.

VINUM (in Pharmacy). A wine; a liquid prepared by solution or maceration of a medical substance in wine.

VI'NYL ALCOHOL. An alcohol containing two atoms of carbon, four of hydrogen, and one of oxygen; it bears the same relation to ethene (C_2 H_4) as ordinary alcohol does to ethane (C_2 H_6).

VIOLI'NA. Violine; also called *emetine of the violet*, or *indigenous emetine;* an alkaline principle, obtained from the roots, leaves, flowers, and seeds of the *Viola odorata*, similar to the emetine of ipecacuanha. It is said by M. Orfila to be highly poisonous.

VI'RGATE (*virga*, a twig). A *virgate* stem differs from a *vimineous* stem only in being less flexible. See *Vimen.*

VIRGIN-OIL. This is the substance which flows first from the pulp of the ripe juice of the olive, on expression.

VIRGIN-SULPHUR. Native sulphur, as it occurs embedded in rocks, or is produced by sublimation. In the latter case it is called *volcanic sulphur.*

VIRGIN'S MILK. There are two preparations of this name, viz. 1. A sulphate of lead, prepared by adding to a saturated solution of alum one-third part of Goulard's Extract; and 2. a spirituous solution of benzoin, mixed with about twenty parts of rose-water; used as a cosmetic.

VI'RGINIC ACID. An oily acid, obtained from Seneka-root, and named from Virginia, whence the plant was originally sent by Dr. Tennent, in 1738.

VIRGU'LTUM (contr. from *virguletum*, from *virgula*, a little twig). A bush or thicket. A name sometimes given to a young slender branch of a tree or shrub.

VI'RUS. This term denotes, generally, a natural, clammy moisture of animal and vegetable bodies; and, specially, a poisonous humor or venom. Hence the term has been introduced into medicine in connexion with the doctrine of contagion and infection, and is used to express the immediate cause of certain diseases, supposed to be communicable by the vitiated fluids or breath of one individual to another, as when we speak of the small-pox *virus*, or the vaccine *virus.*

Virus and *Venom.* The former is the result of a *morbid* process; the latter is a *natural* secretion of certain animals. We know where to look for the latter, and how to guard against it; we have no such warning or help against the former.

VIS. Force; power; a term expressive of *strength* in general. Hence—

1. *Vis a tergo.* Literally, force from behind; a term applied to the force communicated from the ventricles of the heart to the blood in the arteries, capillaries, and veins.

2. *Vis formativa.* The formative process; the process by which the parts of the body are nourished, and the secretions are promoted.

3. *Vis inertiæ.* Inertness, or the principle of inactivity, by which a body remains at rest or continues in motion, in a straight line, unless obliged to change it by a foreign force.

4. *Vis incita.* The name given by Haller, Girtanner, &c., to irritability of the muscular fibre, arising from the action of a stimulus. By Goerter it was called *vis vitalis.*

5. *Vis nervosa.* By this term

Haller denoted the principle which exists in the *true spinal* or "excito-motory" portion of the nervous system. It is synonymous with the *vis motoria* of Müller, and the *excitabilité* of Flourens. See *Nervous System*.

6. *Vis medicatrix naturæ*. A power supposed by Cullen to preside over the living body, and to possess a faculty of resisting, to a certain extent, the effects of disease, and of restoring health.

7. *Vis mortua*. That property by which a muscle contracts, after the death of the animal to which it belongs, or after having been cut from a living body.

8. *Vis propagandi*. The law of hereditary transmission, as of constitutional traits, physiognomical peculiarities, &c.

9. *Vis suctionis* vel *attractionis*. A term applied to the supposed power by which an organ creates for itself an increased afflux of blood, or becomes congested.

10. *Vis vitalis*. Natural force; the natural power of the animal body in preserving life.

VISCI'DITY (*viscidus*, from *viscum*, the mistletoe). *Viscosity*. A sticky, tenacious, glutinous property, belonging to gum, tar, turpentine, and to some metals in a state of fusion. See *Fermentation*, *viscous*.

VISCUS (pl. *Viscera*). A bowel, or intestine. Any organ which has an appropriate use, especially the organs of the abdomen. See *Exta*.

VI'SUAL ANGLE (*visus*, sight). The angle formed by the crossing of two rays proceeding from opposite points of any body, in their passage through the pupil of the eye. The size of this angle assists us in determining the size of the objects of vision.

VI'SUAL AXIS. A line drawn from the yellow spot of the retina to the cornea in the direction of the object looked at.

VI'SUAL FIELD. *Field of vision*. The visible area on a plane surface at right angles to the visual axis.

VISUS (*videre*, to see). The sight; the sense of seeing. The various defects of sight, or the *vitia visûs*, are—

1. *Visus coloratus*, *chrupsia*, or *chromopsia* (χρόα, and χρῶμα, colour, ὄψις, sight). Coloration of objects; a state of vision in which a coloured impression is made on the retina; said to be occasionally present in jaundice and in amaurosis.

2. *Visus defiguratus*, or *metamorphopsia* (μεταμόρφωσις, transformation, ὄψις, sight). Distortion and confusion of objects.

3. *Visus dimidiatus*, or *hemiopsia* (ἥμισυ, half, ὄψις, sight). Half-sight; an affection of the sight, in which the sphere of vision is diminished, so that the person sees only a part of an object.

4. *Visus duplicatus*, or *diplopia* (διπλόος, double, and ὤψ, sight). Double vision; a state of vision in which an object appears double or triple. See *Diplopia*.

5. *Visus interruptus* (interrumpere, to interfere with). Broken, interrupted vision; a state of vision in which the continuity of an object is broken.

6. *Visus lucidus*, or *photopsia* (φῶς, φωτός, light, ὄψις, sight). Luminous vision, in which flashes of light appear to pass before the eyes, when the eye-lids are shut, particularly in the dark. This is the *marmaryge* (μαρμαρυγή, dazzling light) of Hippocrates.

7. *Visus muscarum* or *myodesopsia* (μυῖα, musca, a fly, ὄψις, visus, sight). The appearance of flies, &c., floating before the eyes.

A single black speck is called *scotoma* (σκότος, darkness); the more moving substances are termed *muscæ volitantes* or *mouches volantes.*

8. *Visus nebulosus* (nebula, a cloud). Misty, clouded vision.

9. *Visus reticulatus* (rete, a net). A gauzy, net-like appearance of objects.

VITA PROPRIA. A term applied by Blumenbach to the peculiar power by which the motions of the iris and of some other parts are determined. The expression, however, gives no idea of the facts.

VITAL AFFINITIES. A term expressive of certain vital phenomena in the physiology of the blood. "It may be admitted," says Sir H. Holland, "as a general presumption, that each change in the quality of the blood must alter some of the secretions, and every alteration of secretion change more or less the quality of this fluid."

VITAL AIR. The name applied by Condorcet to oxygen gas, from its being indispensable to the maintenance of life. It was formerly called dephlogisticated air, empyreal air, &c.

VITAL FORCE. A convenient term for that residual portion of every vital action which cannot at present be referred to the operation of any known *physical force.* By Humboldt, Vital Force was defined as "an unknown cause preventing the elements from obeying their primitive affinities.

VITAL VOLUME; VITAL CAPACITY. Terms applied to the quantity of air expired after a complete inspiration, as measured by the spirometer.

VI'TALISM. The theory that all the living functions are the result of a special force differing from the forces of chemistry, physics and the like. In an extreme form it is animism or Stahlism.—*Webster.*

VITE'LLICLE (*vitelliculus,* a little yolk). The little yolk-bag, or the bag containing that part of the yolk which has not been converted into the germ-mass and embryo. In man, it is the *umbilical vesicle.*

VITE'LLINE DUCT. The name given to the constricted part at which the vitellicle is continued into the wall of the intestinal canal.

VITE'LLO-INTESTINAL DUCT. A wide duct, by means of which the nutritive substance of the yolk enters the alimentary canal for the nutrition of the embryo.

VITE'LLUS. The name given to an organ sometimes found in seeds between the albumen and the embryo, constituting the innermost membrane, in a state of induration and increased in size. This sac is usually referred to the *vesicula amnios* of Malpighi.

VITE'LLUS OVI. The yolk of egg; a kind of yellow emulsion, consisting of oil suspended in water by means of albumen, and enclosed in a sac called the *yolk-bag* (see *Vesicula amnios*); principally employed for rendering oils and balsams miscible with water. *Vitellin* is an albumin, a form of globulin, found in the yolk of the egg.

VITILI'GO (*vitium,* a blemish). A disease of the skin characterized by the presence of white patches in which the natural pigment is absent; the skin immediately surrounding the patches contains more than the normal amount of pigment. *Syn. Leucopathia, Leucoderma.* The glistening "veal-like" appearance of the skin was probably suggested

by a false etymology : *vitiligo* has nothing to do with *vitulus*, a calf.

VITILIGOI'DEA. A yellow discoloration of the skin, for the most part affecting the eyelids. This compound word sets all the rules of terminology at defiance. See *Xanthelasma*.

VITIS VINIFERA. Common Grape-vine. Various parts of this plant have been employed in medicine under various names : thus, the leaves are termed *pampini ;* the cirrhi or tendrils, *capreoli ;* the tender shoots, *palmites ;* the ripe grape, *uva ;* the dried grape or raisin, *uva passa ;* the juice or sap of the ripe grape, *lacryma ;* that of the unripe grape, *omphacium*, or commonly *agresta*.

VITREOUS DEGENERATION. *Hyaline degeneration.* A peculiar degeneration of the tunica adventitia of arteries ; in appearance it resembles colloid degeneration, but the hyaline material does not give the same reactions as the colloid ; it has been observed in the arterioles of kidneys affected with scarlatinal nephritis.

VITREOUS HUMOR (*vitrum*, glass). A transparent fluid of semi-gelatinous consistence and high refractive power, constituting about five-sixths of the bulk of the globe of the eye, and enclosed in a cellulated structure called, from its perfect translucency, the hyaloid membrane.

VITRIFICA'TION (*vitrum*, glass, *fieri*, to become). The conversion of a substance, as silica, &c., into glass.

VI'TRIOL (*vitrum*, glass). A term originally applied to *any* crystalline body possessing a certain degree of transparency, but now restricted to the following sulphates :—

1. *Green vitriol.* Copperas, or sulphate of iron. When the salt is exposed to heat in a retort, it first gives off water of crystallization, or *phlegm* of vitriol ; next comes an acid, called *spirit* of vitriol ; then a stronger acid, called *oil* of vitriol ; the latter part of this becomes solid, and has been called *glacial* oil of vitriol.

2. *Blue vitriol.* Sulphate of copper, commonly called Roman vitriol.

3. *White vitriol.* Sulphate of zinc.

VITRIO'LIC NAPHTHA. *Naphtha Vitrioli.* A name given by the Germans to sulphuric ether.

VITRUM. Glass. This term is also applied to certain *glassy* substances, viz.—

1. *Vitrum antimonii.* Glass of antimony ; a reddish-brown coloured glass, obtained by first calcining antimony, and then fusing it in a crucible. It is medicinally employed in preparing the antimonium tartarizatum.

2. *Vitrum antimonii ceratum.* Cerated glass of antimony, or the vitrified oxide of antimony with wax.

3. *Vitrum contusum.* Pounded glass ; a mechanical irritant.

VITTÆ (*vitta*, a ribbon). A term applied in Botany to little clavate vessels of oil found in the coat of the fruit of umbelliferous plants, and affording a special case of the *vasa propria*, or receptacles of secretion. When situated in the *valleculæ*, or depressions between the ridges of the fruit, they are termed *dorsal ;* when on the face of the fruit, *commissural.* Modifications of these vessels are found in the

leaves of the orange and all myrtaceous plants, where they are called *crypts, vesicular glands,* or receptacles of oil. See *Vasa propria.*

VIVI'PAROUS (*vivus,* alive, *parire,* to bring forth). A term applied to animals which bring forth their young alive and perfect, as distinguished from *oviparous* animals, which produce their young in the egg ; and from *ovo-viviparous* animals, which are indeed viviparous, but the ova in these cases are hatched within the body of the parent, as in the viper.

VIVISEC'TION (*vivus,* alive, *secare,* to cut). Dissection of living animals, for the purposes of physiological experiment.

VLEMINGKX'S SOLUTION. Solution of the pentesulphide of lime, employed for the cure of scabies and lepra.

VOCAL CHORDS. *Chordæ vocales.* A name given to the structures forming the side boundaries of the *glottis.* They are not "chords" at all, but elastic cushions with broad bases, fixed to the larynx, and sharp free edges.

VO'LAR (*vola,* the palm). Belonging to the palm of the hand ; applied to a branch of the radial artery.

VOLATI'LITY (*volatilis,* from *volare,* to fly). A property of bodies, by which they are disposed to assume the state of vapour, and *fly off,* on the application of heat.

VOLATILIZER. An apparatus for administering fluids in the form of vapour or spray.

VOLITION. See *Voluntary.*

VOLT. The standard unit of the electromotive force of an electric current.

VOLTAIC ARC. The brilliant arch of light which extends between the carbon points of the electric lamp.

VOLTAISM. *Voltaic Electricity.* A branch of electric science introduced by Alessandro Volta, who first devised apparatus for developing electric currents by means of *chemical* action. See *Galvanism.*

1. *Volta-electrometer.* An instrument for the exact measurement of electric currents, contrived upon the principle that "the decomposing action of any current of electricity is constant for a constant quantity of electricity." The electrolyte which best fulfils all the requirements, is water.

2. *Volta-type.* A term synonymous with *electro-type,* applied to the art of *plating* performed by means of electro-chemical action.

VOLUME (*volumen,* from *volvere,* to roll). The *apparent* space which a body occupies is called its *volume ;* the *effective* space which the same body occupies, or its real bulk of matter, is its *mass ;* the relation of the mass to the volume (or the quotient of the one by the other) is its *density ;* and the empty spaces, or voids, which render the volume larger than the mass, are its *pores.*

Definite Volumes. The union of gases is always effected in simple proportions of their volumes ; a volume of one gas combines with an equal volume, or twice or three times the volume, of another gas, and in no intermediate proportion ; this is called the law of *definite volumes.*

VOLUME'TRIC. The designation of a method of conducting quantitative analysis, described under the term *Analysis.*

VOLUNTARY AND VOLITIONAL. *Voluntary* motions are those which are made by permission of the will, and can be immediately stopped by its exertion, but do not require its conscious activity. *Volitional* motions, on the contrary, require the direct exertion of will. When the Volitional act becomes Voluntary, a *Habit* is established.

VOLVA (*volvere*, to roll). The *wrapper* which covers many Fungaceous plants in their early state, as the Agarics. As the plant increases in length, it bursts the wrapper, which then forms an involucrum-like base to the stipes of the plant.

VO'LVULUS (*volvere*, to roll up). A twisting of the bowel upon its mesenteric axis or upon its own axis, or the twisting of two coils of intestine one over the other. See *Intus-susception*.

VO'MER (*a plough-share*). A bone of the nose, forming a considerable portion of the partition between the nostrils, and named from its fancied resemblance to a plough-share.

VO'MICA (*vomere*, to spit up). A cavity in the lungs containing pus which is discharged into a neighbouring bronchiole and then coughed up.

VOMICI'NA. Another name for *brucia*, from its being found in the bark and seeds of nux vomica.

VOMITIO; VOMITUS (*vomere*, to vomit). The former term denotes the act of vomiting; the latter, a vomit or what is thrown up. The act of vomiting, also termed *emesis*, consists of a forcible contraction of the muscles of *expiration*, and of those only, the glottis being closed, and the cardia opened. The term *vomiturition* is sometimes used to denote retching, or an ineffectual effort at vomiting, or, in a somewhat contrary sense, the act of vomiting with little effort. But the word has no classical authority.

VOMITO NEGRO. *Vomito prieto; Coup de Barre.* Designations of Febris icterodes, or Yellow Fever.

VOMITO'RIA (*vomere*, to vomit). *Emetica.* This is an adjective term applied to agents which produce vomiting. By the Romans the term *vomitoria*, was applied, in a substantive sense, to the entrances to the theatres, through which the crowd were *vomited forth*.

VOX CHOLE'RICA. The cholera-voice; a designation of the change of voice occurring in cholera, attributed by some writers to the drying of the mucous membrane of the larynx and of the laryngeal muscles, from the transudative process; while others regard it as a purely nervous symptom.

VULCANIZED INDIA-RUBBER. A substance obtained by heating india-rubber with sulphur to about 234° Fahr. By increasing the heat, a horny substance is produced, called *vulcanite* or *ebonite*, employed in the manufacture of combs, surgical and other instruments.

VU'LPINIC ACID. *Vulpilin.* A transparent, yellow, crystalline substance, obtained from the *Evernia vulpina* of Archard, or the *Lichen vulpinus* of Linnæus.

VULPIS MORBUS. *Alopecia.* Literally, fox-disease. Baldness; decay and fall of the hair. It is so named from the fox's being supposed to lose its hair sooner than any other quadruped. See *Fluxus Capillorum*.

VULSELLUM. A toothed or

clawed forceps used for the purpose of firmly laying hold of any tissue.

VULTUS (*velle*, to will). The looks, the countenance; that which declares the sentiments of the mind. Compare *Facies* and *Frons*.

VULVA (i. q. *volva*, from *volvere*, to roll). 1. A wrapper, covering, or integument. 2. An elliptic opening enclosed by the labia majora of the pudendum or external parts of generation in the female.

Vulvitis. An unclassical term for inflammation of the vulva, an affection of the parts situated at the entrance of the vagina, accompanied by mucous or purulent discharges.

VULVA CE'REBRI. A small aperture of the brain, forming the part by which the three ventricles communicate.

VULVAE GARRU'LITAS (*garrulitas*, chattering). The passage of wind from the vagina and vulva, probably due to the secretion of gas by the vagina; it occurs in old women with relaxed vaginal walls.

W

WADD. A technical name for plumbago, or black-lead.

Black Wadd. An ore of manganese found in Derbyshire; remarkable for its property of taking fire when mixed with linseed-oil.

WADE'S DROPS. *Friars' Balsam; Jesuits' Drops*. These preparations are nothing more than the Tinctura Benzoini composita.

WAFER PAPER. An article of confectionery, recently employed for pharmaceutical purposes. It is made of fine wheat-flour and milk, or of cream and water with a little white wine and sugar.

WALCHEREN FEVER. An endemic remittent fever from which the British troops suffered severely, in 1809, at Walcheren, an island at the mouth of the Scheldt, Holland.

WALD - WOLLE. *Laine des Bois*. Pine or forest-wool, prepared from the fibres of the needles of *Pinus sylvestris*. In the process of its manufacture a volatile oil is obtained called *Wald-Wolle* oil, or forest-wool oil, which is used as an external application in rheumatic affections.

WALLER'S DEGENERATION. A degeneration of the axis cylinder of a nerve which has been severed from its connection with its centre.

WALL-EYE. See *Teichopsia*.

WANT'S POWDER. The powdered bulb of colchicum, disguised with other powders, prepared by Mr. Want, and used for gout and rheumatism.

WARAS. A drug imported from Aden, and said to consist of the epidermic glands of the young pods of *Flemingia rhodocarpa*. It is used as a substitute for kamala.

WARBURG'S TINCTURE. A preparation containing quinine, rhubarb, gentian, aloes, prepared chalk, rectified spirit, &c.; it is a valuable remedy in malarial fever.

WARD. This man was originally a footman, and during his attendance on his master, obtained from the monks those receipts which afterwards became his nostrums.

1. *Ward's Essence for Headache.* This is nothing more than the Linimentum Camphoræ compositum.

2. *Ward's Paste.* This is imitated by the Confectio Piperis nigri of the London Pharmacopœia. This confection appears to be well adapted for the cure of that species of Piles which probably attended the sedentary and luxurious habits of the monks.

3. *Ward's White Drops.* An antiscorbutic, prepared by dissolving mercury in nitric acid, and adding a solution of carbonate of ammonia; or frequently it consisted of a solution of sublimate with carbonate of ammonia.

4. *Ward's Red Drop.* A strong vinous solution of tartarized antimony.

5. *Ward's Sweating Powders.* One of these was a combination of veratrum and opium.

WARE'S GOLDEN OINTMENT. An ointment for ophthalmia and ulcers, consisting of one ounce of fresh butter, and one dram of the powder of nitrated oxide of mercury.

WARM-BLOODED ANIMALS. A term applied to two classes of vertebrate animals, viz. mammals and birds. In these there is a double heart with four cavities and a twofold *circulation*, viz. that which takes place in the lungs, called the *pulmonic*, and that which takes place through the entire system, called the *systemic* circulation. These animals are termed *diplo-cardiac* or double-hearted.

WARMING PLASTER. A stimulant, rubefacient, and sometimes vesicant plaster, made of cantharides and Burgundy-pitch.

WART or VEGETATION. A hard protuberance consisting in hypertrophy of the papillæ and cuticle. The English term corresponds with the Latin word *verruca*, as worm with *vermis*, wool with *vellus*, &c. The term *warts* is applied to the roundish glandules, filled with opaque matter, which impart a *scabrous* character to certain surfaces of plants.

WASH. The technical term for the fermented liquor, of any kind, from which spirit is intended to be distilled.

WASH, BLACK; WHITE. Described under the article *Yellow Wash.*

WASHED SULPHUR. *Sulphur lotum* vel *depuratum.* Sublimed sulphur, purified of its adhering acid (formed by the oxidation of sulphur) by washing.

WASHERWOMAN'S SCALL. *Eczema lotorum;* a species of eczema which appears on the wrists and fore-arms of washerwomen, from the irritation of soap.

WASHING. *Elutriation.* A pharmaceutical process, by which the fine particles of a powder are separated from the coarser.

WA'SIUM. A supposed new metal, named from the royal house of Wasa, but stated to be a compound of didymium, yttrium, and terbium.

WASTING PALSY. *Paralysis atrophica. Progressive muscular atrophy.* Degeneration of the voluntary muscles, producing complete loss of power. See *Paralysis.*

WATER. A substance composed of one part of hydrogen and eight of oxygen, by *weight;* and of two of hydrogen and one of oxygen, by *volume.* It is, in fact, a protoxide of hydrogen. With reference to its source, we have *atmospheric water*, including rain and dew; *terrestrial water*,

comprising spring, river, well, lake, marsh, and sea water; and lastly, *mineral waters.* See *Aquæ minerales.*

1. *Rain-water.* Aqua pluvialis. The purest natural water, holding in solution carbonic acid, a minute portion of carbonate of lime, and traces of muriate of lime. *Dew* differs little from rain, except in containing more atmospheric air.

2. *Spring-water.* Aqua fontana. In addition to the substances above mentioned, spring-water contains a small portion of muriate of soda, and frequently other salts. Spring-water which dissolves soap is termed *soft;* that which decomposes and curdles it is called *hard.* The amount of hardness destroyed by boiling is spoken of as *temporary* hardness, to distinguish it from the *permanent* hardness, due to the soluble salts of lime and magnesia which still remain in the boiled water. See *Clark's Process.*

3. *River-water.* Aqua ex flumine. This mostly originates in springs, augmented by rain-water. It is generally of considerable purity, but liable to hold in suspension particles of earthy matter, which impair its transparency, and sometimes its salubrity.

4. *Well-water.* Aqua ex puteo. This is essentially the same as spring-water, being derived from the same source, but it is more liable to impurity from its stagnation or slow infiltration.

5. *Snow-water.* Aqua ex nive. This differs apparently from rain-water only in being destitute of air, to which water is indebted for its briskness and many of its good effects upon animals and vegetables.

6. *Lake-water.* Aqua ex lacu. A collection of rain, spring, and river waters, contaminated with various animal and vegetable bodies, which, from its stagnant nature, have undergone putrefaction in it.

7. *Marsh-water.* Aqua ex palude. The most impure variety, as being the most stagnant of all water, and generally loaded with decomposing vegetable matter.

8. *Sea-water.* Aqua marina. This contains sulphate of soda, the muriates of soda, magnesia, and lime, a minute proportion of potass, and various animal and vegetable bodies.

9. *Selenitic water.* The name given to water which contains much sulphate of lime, a substance known to mineralogists under the fanciful name *selenite,* derived from σελήνη, the moon.

10. *Calcareous water.* The general designation of water which holds carbonate of lime in solution.

11. *Distilled water.* Aqua destillata. This has a vapid taste, from the absence of air, and is slightly empyreumatic, in consequence probably of the presence of a small quantity of extractive matter which has undergone partial decomposition.

WATER OF CRYSTALLIZATION. That portion of water which combines in a dry state with many substances, forming an essential condition of their crystalline character. Salts which retain this water so feebly that it passes off on exposure to the air, leaving the salt in a pulverulent state, are termed *efflorescent;* while those which have so great an affinity for it that their crystals attract more of it from the air, and become dissolved in it, are termed *deliquescent.*

WATER OF HYDRATION.

That portion of water which unites with other bodies to form *hydrates*, and which can be separated, in many cases, only by a temperature approaching redness. Slaked lime is such a hydrate.

WATER ON THE BRAIN. The popular name for *Hydrocephalus*.

WATER-BED, ARNOTT'S. *Hydrostatic bed.* A water-bath covered by a sheet of waterproof india-rubber cloth. By the use of this bed, all sensible pressure on any part of the body is removed. The apparatus is described under the term *Hydrostatic Bed*.

WATERBRASH. *Pyrosis.* A hot sensation in the stomach, with eructation of an acrid, burning liquid, which causes a distressing sensation in the parts over which it passes; called also *water-qualm* and *black water*.

WATER-CANKER. Synonym for *Cancrum oris*.

WATER-GILDING. An inappropriate term for the process of gilding by the application of amalgam of mercury and gold to the surface of metals; the mercury of the amalgam is driven off by heat, and a thin coating of gold remains.

WATER-GLASS. A liquid mixture of sand (silex) and one of the alkalies—soda or potash.

WATER-POX. *Water-jags.* Synonyms of true chicken-pox. *Jag* is probably a corruption of *dag*, daggle, to sprinkle. See *Varicella*.

WATER-PURIFIER. A water-filter, patented by Mr. Dahlke, in which the purifying medium consists of a solid composition of silica, animal charcoal, and iron.

WATER-TIGHT. That degree of closeness in a vessel, or tube, which prevents the passage of water.

WATER-TYPE THEORY. A theory of the constitution of salts, according to which all oxygen acids are formed after the type of water, by the displacement of its hydrogen by a compound radical.

WATERPROOF FELT. A substance prepared by matting together fibres of cotton impregnated with a solution of caoutchouc in naphtha, and passing the felt between rollers.

WAX. A name given to many substances of similar properties, of which bees'-wax may be taken as the type. See *Japanese wax*.

WAX-PAPER. *Charta cerata.* Melt, in a water-bath, 48 parts each of white wax and fine turpentine, and 32 parts of spermaceti, and spread on paper.

WAXY DEGENERATION. Synonym for *Amyloid Degeneration*.

WEANING. The termination of the period during which the infant is supported by its mother's milk; the substitution of other nourishment for mother's milk.

WEB. The old English term for Caligo, or opacity of the eye, from its giving the idea of a film spreading across the sight. Hence Shakespere, in King Lear: "This the foul fiend Flibbertigibbet: he gives the WEB and the PIN; squints the eye, and makes the hare-lip."

WEBBED FINGERS. A deformity, consisting in union of the fingers to one another.

WEIGHT. A term in phrenology, indicative of the faculty which estimates the weight, resistance, momentum, and other qualities of bodies, not by a sense of feeling, but by a peculiar internal operation. Its organ is placed by phrenologists above the eyebrow, between those of Size and Colouring.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. The value of the measures, here stated, is the same in all the Pharmacopœias, but the signs by which they are denoted are peculiar to that of London. The Edinburgh and Dublin Colleges retain the old signs, which are, for the gallon, *cong.*, the pint, *lb.*, the ounce ℥, the drachm ʒ, and the drop *gt.*, which should be equal to the minim.

WEIGHTS.

The pound,	lb	contains	Twelve ounces.
ounce,	℥		Eight drachms.
drachm,	ʒ		Three scruples.
scruple,	℈		Twenty grains.
grain,	gr.		

These, and the signs by which they are denoted, are the same in all the British Pharmacopœias.

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

Pound.		Ounces.		Drachms.		Scruples.		Grains.
1	=	12	=	96	=	298	=	5760
		1	=	8	=	24	=	480
				1	=	3	=	60
						1	=	20

MEASURE OF FLUIDS.

The gallon, *Cong.*,		contains	Eight pints.
pint (*Octarius*),			Sixteen fluid ounces.
fluid ounce,	f℥		Eight fluid drachms.
fluid drachm,	fʒ		Sixty minims.
minim,	♏		

PROPORTIONS OF THE WINE GALLON.

Gallon.		Pints.		Fluid Ounces.		Fluid Drachms.		Minims.		Grains.
1	=	8	=	128	=	1024	=	61440	=	58327·5
		1	=	16	=	128	=	7680	=	7291
				1	=	8	=	480	=	455·6
						1	=	60	=	57

The *Measure of Temperature* used by all the Colleges is Fahrenheit's thermometer, 212° on the scale of which mark the boiling-point of water, and 32° the freezing-point; between 90° and 100° is denoted the gentle heat (*calor lenis*) of the Pharmacopœias.

WEIL'S DISEASE. An acute febrile infectious disease, the most constant symptoms of which are gastric disturbance, jaundice, and muscular pain; the spleen and liver are generally enlarged. Dr. Weil, who first described the affection, regarded it as a modification of typhoid fever.

WEIR MITCHELL'S TREATMENT. A method of treating obstinate cases of hysteria. The patient is isolated from her friends, kept in bed, fed with a light nutri-

tious food \and systematically massaged.

WEISMANN'S THEORY OF HEREDITY. Weismann regards acquired characters, *i.e.*, those which are produced by the conditions surrounding the individual, as not hereditary, and thinks that only congenital variations are inherited. The ovum is by him regarded as consisting of two different kinds of plasma, one of which is transmitted in greater or less quantity from parent to offspring, so that the reproductive cells of an individual are derived directly from the fertilized ovum from which such individual is developed. During fertilization a portion of the germinal plasma of the germ cell is extruded from the ovum as a polar globule, and its place taken by some portion of the germinal plasma of the sperm cell: the varying ratio between the amounts of germ and sperm plasma may, in Weismann's opinion, account for individual differences in the offspring.

WELD, or DYERS' WEED. The *Reseda luteola*, a plant employed in the dyeing of yellow. The colouring matter is *luteolin*.

WELDING. A property of certain metals, as platinum, by which, at a white heat, an incipient fusion takes place, which covers their surface with a kind of varnish, so that, when brought into contact in this state, different species may be permanently united by forging.

WELTER'S TUBE. A safety-tube, introduced into a Woolfe's bottle, to prevent retrograde pressure.

WEN. An encysted or fleshy sebaceous tumor, comprising the *atheromatous*, or pap-like; the *melicerous*, or wax-like; and the *steatomatous*, or fat-like, varieties.

WESTPHAL'S SYMPTOM. The absence of knee jerk in locomotor ataxy.

WET BRAIN. The brain of a person who has died of chronic alcoholism is often shrunken with more fluid than usual in the subarachnoid and perivascular spaces, as well as the ventricles, hence the term "wet brain"!

WET CUPPING. See *Cupping*.

WHARTON'S DUCT. The excretory duct of the sub-maxillary gland.

WHARTON'S JELLY. The embryonic jelly-like connective tissue which is found persisting in the umbilical cord at birth.

WHEAL, WEAL, WALE. A streak or stripe; a mark raised on the body of an animal by a stroke of a stick or rod. From the wheal-like effects produced by infestation of the *acarus scabiei*, or itch-insect, this animal is called *wheal-worm*.

WHEAT. *Tritici semina*. The grains (caryopsides) of the *Triticum hybernum*, or Common Wheat. When ground and sifted in mills, they form *flour*, or farina tritici, and *bran*, or furfur tritici. By steeping wheat-flour in water, *starch* or amylum is procured; and this, when boiled in water, forms a culinary *jelly*, which is hydrate of starch.

WHELK. *Ionthus*. An unsuppurative tubercular tumor, generally occurring on the face.

WHEY. *Serum lactis*. The fluid part of milk, which remains after the curd has been separated.

WHIP-WORM. A synonym for the nematode worm *Trichocephalus dispar*.

WHISKY. Ardent spirit obtained by distillation from a fermented infusion of corn. It differs from gin in its peculiar smoky

flavour and odour; these it acquires from the malt, which is dried by turf fires. The name is derived from the Irish word *uisge*, water. See *Usquebaugh*.

WHITE ARSENIC. A popular name for arsenious acid. See *Arsenicum*.

WHITE BLISTERS. This, *burnt holes*, and *eating hive*, are popular names applied, in several counties of Ireland, to Pemphigus gangrænosus, or Sordid Blain. See *Pemphigus*.

WHITE-BLOODED. A designation of the molluscous and other inferior animals, in which the circulating fluid is white or colourless, or tinged with blue.

WHITE GUM. The *Strophulus albidus*, a species of gum-rash, in which the pimples are minute, hard, and whitish, surrounded by a reddish halo.

WHITE-LEAD. *Ceruse*. Carbonate of lead, employed by painters to give *body* to their colours.

WHITE LEG. See *Phlegmasia dolens*.

WHITE PRECIPITATE. A compound formed when ammonia is added to a solution of chloride of mercury.

WHITE SUBSTANCE OF SCHWANN. A white substance forming an interior lining of the nerve-tube.

WHITE SWELLING. *Hydrarthrus*. A *colourless* swelling, chiefly of the larger joints. It may commence in the synovial membrane, in the cartilages, or in the bones. Amongst old writers this disease was known by the terms *spina ventosa*, *fungus articuli*, lymphatic tumor, &c. The term is now used almost exclusively for strumous disease of a joint.

WHITEHEAD'S ESSENCE OF MUSTARD. This is merely Balsam of Tolu, with resin; Paris says it does not contain a particle of mustard. According to Brande, it contains camphor, oil of turpentine, and spirit of rosemary, mixed with mustard-flour.

WHITES. The vulgar name for leucorrhœa, or the discharge of a yellowish-white mucus from the vagina. See *Leucorrhœa*.

WHITING. Chalk cleared of its impurities, ground in a mill, and made up into small loaves.

WHITLOW. *Panaris*. An inflammation at the end of one of the fingers, or thumbs, or toes, very painful, and much disposed to suppurate. The inflammation may be of the skin and cellular tissue alone, of the tendons, or the periosteum and ungual phalanx; it is to this last form that the term *felon* is most correctly applied. The terms *onychia* and *paronychia* are used to express the same disease.

Tendinous whitlow, or *thecal abscess*, is inflammation of the tendinous sheath of the finger, also called *paronychia gravis*.

WHOOPING-COUGH. See *Pertussis*.

WHORL. A term synonymous with *Verticillus*, employed in descriptive botany. See *Verticillus*.

WILD-FIRE. A popular name of the *Lichen circumscriptus*, or Clustered Lichen.

WILD-FIRE RASH. The *Strophulus volaticus*; a species of rash, in which the pimples are in clusters or patches, generally flying from part to part.

WILD LICHEN. The *Lichen ferus*, described by Celsus under the name *agria*, as applied to it by the Greeks, from the violence with which it rages.

WILKINSON'S WHITE. A pigment made by grinding litharge

with sea-water until the whiteness is no longer improved.

WILSON'S GOUT-TINCTURE. This is merely an infusion of colchicum, as Dr. Williams, of Ipswich, has satisfactorily shown.

WILSON'S MUSCLE. The perpendicular portion of the *compressor urethræ*, described by Mr. Wilson. The transverse portion was discovered by Mr. Guthrie, and bears his name.

WINCKEL'S DISEASE. A fatal epidemic disease of new-born children noticed by Winckel, at Dresden, in 1879. It is characterized by hœmoglobinuria, jaundice, and cyanosis.

WIND-CONTUSION. A contusion supposed to be occasioned by the air, when rapidly displaced by the impetus of a projectile. It is now said to be occasioned by the projectile itself, either striking the body obliquely, or being in the condition of a spent ball.

WIND-DROPSY. 1. A swelling of the abdomen from wind in the intestines; tympanites. 2. A white, crepitant, shining, elastic, indolent tumor of the integuments, caused by the introduction of air into the areolar tissue; emphysema.—*Dunglison.*

WINDPIPE. The larynx and trachea.

WINE-TEST. A re-agent for detecting the presence of lead in wine, by converting the acid into a salt of lead. That which is usually sold is made by dissolving half an ounce of sulphide of arsenic, and one ounce of lime, in half a pint of distilled water, and filtering the solution.

WINTERGREEN OIL. *Salicylate of Methyl.* An oil extracted from the flowers of the *Gaultheria procumbens.* It is a compound derived from wood-spirit.

WINTER'S BARK. The *Drymis Winteri* or *Drymis aromatica;* a large tree found by Captain Winter on the coasts of the Straits of Magellan, in 1578. The bark, which is not officinal, must be distinguished from that of the *Canella alba*, or the false Winter's Bark, by which, however, it has been almost entirely superseded.

WIRSUNG'S DUCT. Another name for the pancreatic duct.

WISDOM TEETH. The hindermost and last to appear of the molars.

WIT. *Mirthfulness.* A term in phrenology, indicative of a disposition to view everything in a gay and joyful manner, of a feeling of the ludicrous, and a tendency to mirth. Its organ is placed by phrenologists in the upper and lateral part of the forehead, by the side of that of Causality, downward.

WITCH-MEAL. *Vegetable Sulphur.* Terms applied to lycopodium, or the sporules of the *Lycopodium clavatum*, or Common Clubmoss, from its producing an instantaneous flash of light when thrown into the flame of a candle.

WOAD. The *Isatis tinctoria* of botanists; a plant formerly used in the dyeing of blue. It has been much superseded by indigo.

WOLFFIAN BODIES. *False kidneys.* These names were given by Rathke to the substance by which the kidneys are preceded in the embryo, and which was first remarked by Wolff.

WOLFFIAN DUCTS. The excretory ducts of the Wolffian bodies; the ureters are offsets of the hindermost portion of these ducts.

WOLFRAM. A mineral consisting of tungstate of manganese and iron, employed for procuring tungsten.

WOMB. This term, derived from the Anglo-Saxon *wamb*, is

now restricted to the *uterus*. Formerly it denoted, not the ὑστερα or uterus, but the κοιλία, or belly. Falstaff says, "An' I had but a *belly* of any indifferency, I were simply the most active fellow in Europe: my *womb*, my *womb*, my *womb* undoes me."

WONDER. *Marvellousness.* A term in phrenology, indicative of a belief in miraculous and supernatural circumstances, of a love of novelty, and of a delight in whatever is surprising and wonderful. Its organ is placed by phrenologists immediately in front of that of Hope, and between those of Ideality and Imitation.

WOOD-CHARCOAL. A variety of carbon, produced by the *destructive distillation* of wood.

WOODEN TONGUE. The hard indurated tongue in cattle due to the presence of the fungus Actinomyces.

WOOD-NAPHTHA. *Pyroxylic spirit; Methylic alcohol*, or wood-spirit. Names of the hydrated oxide of methyl. See *Methyl*.

WOOD OIL. *Gurgun-Balsam.* A resinous liquid, produced by several species of Dipterocarpus.

WOODS. *The Woods.* A term applied to sarsaparilla, guaiac, sassafras, and mezereon.

WOODY TISSUE. *Pleurenchyma.* Elongated cells, tapering to each end, and constituting the elementary structure of wood.

WOOLFE'S APPARATUS. An apparatus for impregnating water, for medicinal purposes, with carbonic acid.

WOOL-SORTERS' DISEASE. *Anthrax.* This disease, which was first observed forty-three years ago, when the import of mohair commenced, is a form of anthrax due to the presence of the Bacillus anthracis in the fluids of the body. It is essentially an affection of the lower animals, but it is readily communicable to man by the introduction of the spores of the Bacillus anthracis into the blood.

WOO'RALY. A celebrated poison, also called *woorari*, *ourari*, or *urari*, produced by the bark of the *Strychnos toxifera* of Guyana, and owing its poisonous principles to curarine. Dr. Hancock considers the bark to be one of the most potent sedatives in nature.

WOOTZ. Indian steel; supposed to be an alloy of steel with small quantities of silicium and aluminium.

WORD BLINDNESS. Inability to understand the usual written or printed word symbols, although spoken words are thoroughly understood. It is due to disease of the lower part of the parietal lobe.

WORMIAN BONES. The *Ossa triquetra*, or triangular bones sometimes found in the course of the suture of the parietal and occipital bones; so named from Olaus Wormius, who first described them.

WORMS, HUMAN. These are described under the terms *Vermes*, *Entozoa*, and *Cavitaria*. The most recent observations establish the identity of the worms called *cystic* with those which have been called *cystoid*.

WORMSEED. The name given to the flower-buds of a species of *Artemisia*, brought exclusively from Central Asia. It is also called semen santonicum, semen contra, &c. It is reputed anthelmintic.

WORM-TEA. A preparation used in the United States, consisting of spigelia-root, senna, manna, and savine.

WORMWOOD. The vernacular name of the *Artemisia absinthium*, an indigenous Composite plant, said to be efficacious as an anthelmintic. Its bitter principle is termed *absinthin*.

WORT. Decoction of malt, prepared by boiling three ounces of malt in a quart of water.

WORT (of Herbalists). The Teutonic term for *herb*. Hence the names liver-wort, St. John's-wort, lung-wort, &c.

WOULF'S BOTTLES. Glass bottles with two or three necks, used in chemistry for drying gases, &c.

WOUND. A *solution of continuity* of parts naturally united. Wounds are termed *incised*, when made with clean-cutting instruments; *punctured*, when made by pointed instruments; *lacerated*, when the parts are torn; *contused*, when effected by bruising; *gun-shot*, which is termed *penetrating*, when the shot is lodged in the body or limb, and *perforating*, when it passes through either of them. See *Poisoned Wounds*.

WOUND-BALSAM. *Traumatic balsam*. The compound Tincture of Benzoin, used in contused wounds.

WRISBERG, NERVE OF. Another name for the *lesser internal cutaneous* nerve, the smallest of the brachial nerves.

WRISBERG, CARTILAGES OF. *Cuneiform cartilages*. Two small cartilages, one on each side in the folds of mucous membrane which extend from the arytænoid cartilages to the epiglottis.

WRIST-DROP. A paralysis of the extensors and supinators of the wrist-joint, due most usually to chronic lead-poisoning.

WRITERS' CRAMP. *Scrivener's Palsy*. A chronic disease, characterized by the occurrence of spasm when the attempt is made to execute a special and complicated movement, the result of previous education; such spasm not following muscular actions of the affected part when the special movement is not required. It occurs principally in the act of writing.

WRY NECK. *Caput Obstipum; Torticollis*. A distortion caused by the irregular action, or permanent contraction of the sterno-mastoid, trapezius, scalene and splenius muscles. The affection may be congenital, acquired or spasmodic, secondary to spinal irritation from disease of the cervical vertebræ, or merely due to hysteria.

WUTZER'S OPERATION. One devised for the radical cure of inguinal hernia by invaginating the scrotum and retaining it in that position until the sac has become adherent in the inguinal canal.

X

XA'NTHEIN (ξανθός, yellow). A yellow-colouring matter, extracted from the petals of the yellow dahlia.

XANTHELA'SMA (ξανθός, yellow, ἔλασμα, lamina). "A yellow lamina commonly met with in the skin of the eye-lids, xanthelasma palpebrarum, and presenting two varieties: xanthelasma papulosum and planum. The affection is named, by Addison and Gull, vitiligoidea."—*E. Wilson*.

XA'NTHIC ACID (ξανθός, yellow). *Sulphocarbovinic acid.* An oily liquid, named from the *yellow* colour of its salts. It is the sulpho-carbonite of the oxide of ethyl and water.

XA'NTHIC OXIDE (ξανθός, yellow). *Uric oxide.* A species of calculus, observed by Dr. Marcet, and named from the lemon-coloured compound which it forms by the action of nitric acid.

XANTHIC AND CYANIC SERIES. Botanists have divided flowers into two great series with reference to their colours, viz. those which have yellow for their type, and are capable of passing into red or white, but never into blue; and those which have blue for their type, and can pass into red or white, but never into yellow. The former series is termed, by some writers, *oxidized*, the latter *deoxidized;* and greenness is considered as a state of equilibrium between the two series. De Candolle termed the former series *xanthic* (ξανθός, yellow), and the second *cyanic* (κύανος, blue).

XANTHI'N (ξανθός, yellow). A yellow-colouring principle, lately discovered in madder; also, the yellow-colouring matter of flowers.

XANTHIUM SPINOSUM. A leguminous plant common in the South of Europe, lately extolled as a remedy for hydrophobia.

XANTHOCHRO'IA (ξανθός, yellow, χροιά, the skin). *Xanthoderma.* Yellowness of the skin.

XA'NTHO-CO'BALTIA (ξανθός, yellow). An ammoniacal base containing cobalt.

XANTHODE'RMA (ξανθός, yellow, δερμα, the skin). *Xanthochroia.* Yellowness of the skin.

XA'NTHOGEN (ξανθός, yellow, γεννάω, to produce). A term applied to a compound of sulphur and carbon, forming the radical of hydroxanthic acid, from its property of forming yellow compounds with certain metals.

XANTHO'MA (ξανθός, yellow). A term synonymous with the *xanthelasma* of Sir Erasmus Wilson, and the *vitiligoidea* of Addison and Gull.

XANTHOPA'THIA (ξανθός, yellow, πάθος, disease). Yellow disease; morbid yellowness of the skin.

XA'NTHOPHYLL (ξανθός, yellow, φύλλον, a leaf). The name given by Berzelius to *anthoxanthine*, or the yellow-colouring matter of leaves in autumn, at which season the *chlorophyll*, or green-colouring matter, is replaced by *xanthophyll.*

XANTHOPI'CRITE (ξανθός, yellow, πικρός, bitter). A crystalline bitter principle, found in the bark of the *Xanthoxylum Clava-Herculis;* employed in the Antilles as a febrifuge.

XANTHOPROTE'IC ACID. An acid procured in the form of a tasteless orange-yellow powder, when albumen or any other protein-compound is digested in nitric acid. It combines equally well with acids as with bases.

XANTHO'PSIA (ξανθός, yellow, ὄψις, sight). A subjective symptom which is occasionally present in deep jaundice, and in poisoning from santonin; all external objects appear to the patient to be of a yellow colour.

XANTHORRHI'ZA (ξανθός, yellow, ῥίζα, a root). Yellow Root; the root of the *Xanthorrhiza Apiifolia*, a plant of North America, forming an excellent tonic.

XANTHORRHŒ'A (ξανθός, yellow, ῥοιας, flowing). A genus of Australian plants, called *Grass-trees;* they produce two resins which have been imported into

this country, viz. *yellow resin of Xanthorrhœa*, known by the names of yellow resin of New Holland, Botany Bay resin, and acaroïd resin or gum; and *red resin of Xanthorrhœa*, sometimes imported under the name of *black-boy-gum*.

XANTHOUS VARIETY OF MAN (ξανθός, yellow). One of Prichard's three principal varieties of man, founded on differences of complexion. The *Xanthous* or yellow-haired variety includes all those individuals who have light-brown, auburn, yellow, or red hair. Their general complexion is fair; the eyes are light-coloured. This is the variety most prevalent in the temperately cold regions of Europe and Asia.

XANTHO'XYLENE. A hydrocarbon isomeric with terebene, it is the liquid portion of the essence of xanthoxylum piperitum; to the solid portion (stearopten) the term *xanthoxyline* is given.

XANTHO'XYLUM (ξανθός, yellow, ξύλον, wood). Prickley Ash; the bark of the *Xanthoxylum Fraxineum*, used in the United States in chronic rheumatism.

XENOGE'NESIS (ξένος, foreign, γένεσις, production). A term denoting the generation of something foreign, and applied by M. Milne-Edwards to the hypothesis defined under the term *Heterogenesis*.

XE'NOSITE (ξένος, foreign, αἶτος, food). The name of a parasite which often passes through several organs before it reaches the stomach of the animal in which it is destined to breed. Prof. Van Beneden calls this class of parasite, pilgrims in transit—voyaging with a distinct but distant object in view. See *Phagosite* and *Nostosite*.

XERA'SIA (ξηασία, dryness, from ξηρός, dry). A disease of the scalp, characterized by dryness. Under the somewhat strange term *alopecia pityrodes*, Dr. Pincus describes a form of chronic folliculitis of the scalp, ending in alopecia—a state to which the Ancients gave the characteristic name xerasia.

XERODE'RMA (ξηρός, dry, δέρμα, skin). Dry skin; a dry and parched state of the skin, occasioned by abnormal diminution of the secretion of the sebiparous organs. In its severest form it constitutes *ichthyosis*, or fish-skin disease.

The term has also been applied to an atrophy of the skin accompanied with patches of pigmentary and nævoid degeneration.

XEROPHTHA'LMIA (ξηρός, dry, ὀφθαλμός, the eye). A dryness of the eye from deficiency of the tears, or rather of the mucous secretion of the conjunctiva, due to chronic conjunctivitis. The terms *xerosis* and *xeroma* are, incorrectly, used in the same sense, the former term denoting the act of drying, the latter a dried state, without any reference to the eyes.

XEROSTO'MIA. (ξηρός, dry, στόμα, a mouth). Dryness of the mouth.

XI'PHOID (ξίφος, a sword, εἶδος, likeness). *Ensiform*. Sword-like; a term applied to the cartilage of the sternum.

XYLEM (ξύλον, wood). The woody portion of the fibro-vascular bundles of Dicotyledonous plants; it consists of thick-walled cells and fretted vessels with woody parenchymatous cells.

XY'LITE (ξύλον, wood). *Lignone*. A liquid existing in commercial pyroxylic spirit. By treating anhydrous xylite with

hydrate of potash, *xylitic acid* is obtained. Other products are xylite-naphtha, xylite-resin, and xylite-oil.

XYLOBA'LSAMUM (ξύλον, wood, βάλσαμον, balsam). A balsam obtained by decoction of the twigs and leaves of the *Amyris Gileadensis* in water. It is thicker and less odoriferous than the *balsamelæon* (ἔλαιον, oil), or oil of balsam, which is prepared in the same way, but by a shorter decoction.

XYLO'DIUM. A term applied by Desvaux to the nut of Anacardium. This variety of fruit is, however, generally referred to the *achænium* of other writers.

XYLO'IDIN. A highly combustible substance, allied to *pyroxylin*, obtained by dissolving starch in strong nitric acid of sp. gr. 1·5, with gentle heat, and then adding water. The xyloidin is precipitated in the form of a white powder. See *Gun-cotton.*

The term *Xyloidin* has also been applied to paper which has been immersed for a moment in strong nitric acid, and then washed in distilled water. The paper assumes the feel and toughness of parchment, and is so combustible as to serve for tinder.

XYLOL (ξύλον, wood). *Xylene. Dimethyl-benzene.* A volatile liquid hydrocarbon, homologous with benzol and toluol, and existing in the oily impurities of commercial wood. See *Ole.*

XY'LONITE (ξύλον, wood). A name applied to a substance derived from woody fibre, and lately called *Parkesine.* The present term has been substituted as more appropriate to a derivative of *xyloidin.* It is a material applicable to photographic purposes.

XY'LOPYRO'GRAPHY (ξύλον, wood, πῦρ, fire, γράφω, to draw). Hot-wood-drawing, or poker-painting. The process of producing a picture by applying a hot iron to the surface of wood, which becomes charred or scorched wherever it is touched.

XYLORE'TIN (ξύλον, wood, ῥητίνη, resin). A fossil resin, found in Danish peat.

Y

YAVA-SKIN. The name given in the Polynesian isles, to Elephantiasis Arabum, or Barbadoes-leg, from its being supposed to originate from drinking the heating beverage called *yava.* Dr. Good observes, that, like the gout among ourselves, it is there regarded in a sort of honourable light.

YAW (a raspberry, Afric.). The name given by the Africans to the disease called Frambœsia. On the American coast it is termed *pian* and *epian.* See *Frambœsia.*

YEAST. *Fermentum.* A substance generated during the vinous fermentation of vegetable juices and decoctions, rising to the surface in the form of a frothy, flocculent, and somewhat viscid matter. It is used for promoting fermentation. See *Catalysis.*

1. *Artificial yeast* may be made by boiling malt, pouring off the water, and keeping the grains in a warm place to ferment, repeating the process till a sufficient quantity is procured.

2. *Brewer's yeast* consists mainly of the growth of a species of fungus known as *Torula cerevisiæ*. German yeast is made by freeing the yeast from water by draining and submitting it to pressure.

YEAST-PLANT. A fungous plant referred to the Hyphomycetes, a sub-order of the Fungi. The substance called Yeast is, therefore, a mass of microscopic cryptogamic plants, and is termed "yeast-fungus," or "ferment-cells."

YELLOW ATROPHY OF THE LIVER. An acute disease of the liver, causing intense jaundice and accompanied by fever; the liver substance is in places completely disintegrated.

YELLOW EARTH. A mixture of hydrated silicate of alumina and peroxide of iron; sometimes used as a pigment.

YELLOW FEVER. *Febris flava.* "A malignant epidemic fever, usually continued, but sometimes assuming a paroxysmal type, characterized by yellowness of the skin, and accompanied, in the severest cases, by hæmorrhage from the stomach (black vomit), nares, and mouth."—*Nom. of Dis.*

YELLOW GUM. Icterus Infantum, or Jaundice of Infants. This is the mildest form under which jaundice makes its appearance.

YELLOW, KING'S. A yellow pigment, the basis of which is sulpharsenious acid or orpiment.

YELLOW LAKE. A pigment procured by boiling Persian or French berries in a solution of potash, and precipitating the colouring matter by means of alum.

YELLOW SPOT. A small part of the retina to the outside of the optic disc; it is the region of most distinct vision. See *Macula lutea.*

YELLOW WASH. *Aqua phagedenica.* A lotion for ulcers, formed by the decomposition of corrosive sublimate in lime-water, which occasions a precipitate of a deep yellow colour, being a peroxide of mercury, containing a little muriatic acid; one fluid drachm of lime-water should be employed for the decomposition of two grains of the salt.

The *Black Wash* is formed by the decomposition of calomel by lime-water, which turns it black in consequence of its precipitating the black oxide of the metal; lbj. of lime-water should be employed to two drachms of calomel.

The *White Wash*, or *Royal Preventive*, is the Liquor Plumbi Subacetatis dilutus, and consists of solution of subacetate of lead and proof-spirit, of each one drachm, mixed with one pint of distilled water.

-YL or -YLE (ὕλη, matter). A termination generally employed in designating compound radicals. Thus *eth-yl* is the hypothetical matter from which ether-compounds are derived. See *Radicals, Compound.*

YLANG-YLANG. *Alan-gilan.* A product obtained by distillation from the flower of the *Unona odoratissima*, an Anonaceous tree growing in the Antilles and Jamaica.

YOLK-SEGMENTATION. "A process occurring in all animal ova, and consisting essentially in the cleavage or splitting up of the protoplasmic substance of the yolk, by which it becomes rapidly subdivided into smaller and more numerous elements, so as at last to give rise to the production of an organized stratum of cells, out of which, by subsequent changes, the embryo is formed."

YOUNG-HELMHOLTZ THEORY. A theory to explain colour vision and colour blindness, on the supposition that there exist in the retina three sets of nerve fibres corresponding respectively to the three primary colours, red, yellow, and green, and that each set is excited by one of the three most intensely, and less so by the other two ; this is disputed by Hering.

Y'TTRIA. A new earth, discovered by Gadolin, in a mineral from *Ytterby* in Sweden. Its metallic base is *yttrium*, of which it is considered to be a protoxide.

YUCA. The name of a plant in South America, from which the natives prepare an intoxicating beverage. The leaves are first chewed by women to a pulp ; the women then spit this out into a large jar, and leave it to ferment ; and after two or three days the natives drink it mixed with water, when it does its work, as Robinson Crusoe says of his glass of rum, "to their exceeding refreshment."—*De gustibus*—.

Z

ZAFFRE. The commercial name given to an impure oxide of cobalt containing silica. It is used as a blue colouring agent for pottery purposes.

ZAMBONI'S PILE. A dry electric pile consisting of discs of paper covered on one side with black oxide of manganese and on the other with tinfoil.

ZA'MIA. A genus of Cycadaceous plants, indigenous in the West India islands, and yielding a starch employed as an excellent sort of arrowroot.

ZE'A MAYS. Indian Corn or Maize ; a monœcious plant, employed for the same purposes as the wheat of more northern countries. *Zein* is a substance procured from the *zea mays*, resembling gluten, but said to be destitute of nitrogen.

ZE'DOARY (*jedwar* or *zadwar*, Arab.). The name given to the tubers of some species of *Curcuma*, the zedoaria longa being referred to the C. zerumbet ; the zedoaria rotunda to the C. zedoaria.

ZENKER'S DEGENERATION. A waxy degeneration of muscular fibres due to the prolonged high temperature of an acute disease, as of typhoid.

ZE'OLITES (ζέω, to boil, λίθος, a stone). A term applied to the silicates of lime and of alumina, from their *frothing* when heated before the blow-pipe. Dr. Thomson describes the chemical constitution of zeolites as *double hydrous aluminous silicates.*

ZERO (probably from the Arabic *tsaphara*, empty). Nothing. It is used to denote a cypher, and to fill the blank between the ascending and descending numbers in a scale or series.

ZERU'MBET-ROOT. *Radix Zerumbet.* The root of a species of Zedoaria, a Zingiberaceous plant. See *Curcuma.*

ZIMMERMAN'S ELEMENTARY PARTICLES. Small colourless particles in the serum of blood. See *Hæmatoblasts.*

ZINC. A bluish-white metal,

found in the form of oxide or *red zinc;* of sulphide, or *blende*, or *black-jack;* of carbonate, or *calamine;* of sulphate, or *white vitriol;* of silicate, or *electric calamine;* and of aluminate, or *automalite* or *gahnite.* It has been called golden marcasite, Indian tin, and *spelter.* When rolled into thin leaves, it is termed *sheet-zinc.* See *Calamina*, *Tutia*, and *Vitriol.*

1. *Flowers of calx of zinc.* Oxide of zinc, or zinc-white, formed by exposing the metal to the air at a temperature a little above its melting-point, when it flies up in the form of white flowers. It has hence received the fanciful names of *philosophical wool*, and *nihil album.* The ancients called it *pompholyx.* In Holland it was sold as a secret remedy under the names *arcanum Ludemanni* and *luna fixata.*

2. *Butter of zinc.* Chloride of zinc, also called the muriate or hydrochlorate; a whitish-grey mass, with the consistency of wax.

3. *Granulated zinc.* The metal reduced to a granular state by fusing and pouring it into cold water.

ZINC-PAINT. The white oxide of zinc, proposed as a substitute for the deleterious white lead.

ZINC-TOW. Tow or oakum, saturated with an 8 to 10 per cent. solution of chloride zinc, as a dressing for wounds.

ZI'NCETHYL. A compound formed by the action of zinc upon iodide of ethyl, or a mixture of iodide of ethyl and anhydrous ether, at a temperature exceeding 100° C. It appears to consist of two volumes of ethyl and one volume of zinc-vapour, the three volumes being condensed to two.

ZINCMETHYL. A compound formed when iodide of methyl and zinc are exposed to a temperature of about 150° C. in a sealed tube; it takes fire when exposed to the air.

ZINCOID (*zincum*, zinc, *εἶδος*, likeness). Like zinc, quasi-zinc; a term applied to the zincous plate which is in connection with a copper plate in a voltaic circle, and denoting the positive pole, the positive electrode, the anode, and the zincode. See *Chloroid.*

1. *Zinco-lysis* (*λυω*, to decompose). A chemical term equivalent to *electrolysis*, denoting a mode of decomposition occasioned by the inductive action of the affinities of zinc or the positive metal.

2. *Zinco-lyte* (*λύω*, to decompose). A chemical term equivalent to *electrolyte*, denoting a body decomposable by electricity, the decomposition being referred to the action of zinc or the positive metal.

3. *Zincous element.* The basic or positive element of a binary compound. The negative element is termed *chlorous.*

ZINCOPO'LAR. A term applied, in Voltaism, to the surface of the zinc presented to the acid, which has zincous affinity. See *Chloropolar.*

ZI'NCOUS POLE. A term founded on the theory that the particles of matter are susceptible of polarity. Hence that pole of a particle of zinc or of hydrochloric acid which has the attraction or affinity which is characteristic of zinc, or *zincous* attraction, is called the *zincous pole.* See *Chlorous Pole.*

ZI'NGIBER. Ginger. The scraped and dried rhizome of the *Zingiber officinale*, a native plant

of Hindostan, but cultivated in the East and the West Indies. *Black ginger* is dried, after being scalded, without being scraped; *white ginger*, on the contrary, is carefully scraped. It is stated, however, that there are two ginger-plants, the *white* and the *black*. The annual shoots put forth from the perennial rhizome are used for making *preserved ginger*.

Zingiber Cassamunar. This is perhaps the plant which yields the cassamunar-root of the shops.

ZIRCO'NIUM. The metallic basis of *zirconia*, an earth of metallic oxide found in the *jargon* or *zircon* from Ceylon, and in the red mineral hyacinth.

Zirconia-light. A light produced by substituting zirconia for the lime-cylinder in the oxy-hydrogen flame.

ZO'MIDINE (ζωμός, broth, soup). Aqueous extract of flesh, probably identical with osmazome.

ZO'NA (ζώνη, a belt or girdle). *Cingulum*. A designation of the *herpes zoster* or shingles, from the development of the vesicles around some part of the trunk of the body, in the form of a *half*-zone. *Zona ignea* derives its specific signification from its burning heat; and *zona herpetica* is synonymous with herpes circinatus. (The term *zona* denotes a girdle worn by women, and *zoster* a girdle worn by men.)

ZO'NA PELLU'CIDA. A thick membrane, constituting the external investment of the ovum. By Wagner it is termed *chorion*.

ZONULAR CATARACT. See *Cataract, Lamellar*.

ZO'NULE OF ZINN. *Zonula Ciliaris*. The name given to an assemblage of membranous folds or laminæ, observed in the hyaloid membrane, which project outwards, and are dove-tailed, as it were, with the ciliary processes. It secures the lens in its groove.

ZO'OCARPS (ζῷον, an animal, καρπός, fruit). Animal-fruits; a name given to certain organized bodies which have been variously considered as animals, as plants, and as partaking of the characters of each of these divisions of organized beings. They are found among the *lower forms of algæ* of botanists, as the diatoma, the fragillaria, &c.

ZO'OGEN (ζῷον, an animal, γεννάω, to generate). The name given by Gimbernat to an organic substance found in mineral waters, also termed *baregine*, *theiothermin*, and *glairine*. It is a glairy or mucus-like substance, said to communicate the flavour and odour of flesh-broth to water in which it is contained.

ZOOGLŒ'A (ζῷον, an animal, γλοία, glue). A term devised by Cohn to designate clumps of bacteria held together by a "gelatinous" matrix. From this mode of aggregation Hallier terms them "colonies."

ZOO'GONY (ζῷον, an animal, γονή, generation). "Zoognie;" a term under which M. Serres treats of the laws, which he supposes to regulate the formation of the organs, or according to which the different parts of which they are composed seem to be produced. These laws are two in number, viz.:—

1. The law of *Symmetry*, which is designated as "the principle of the double development of the organs." This principle is also observed in the progress of ossification, the external parts of bones being first visible, and the interior and central parts being composed of productions from these. In consequence of this excentric progress, the double development of

the single parts, which compose the centre of the skeleton, is effected; and hence arises the law of symmetry, by which, with a few exceptions, the two sides of the skeleton correspond with each other.

2. The law of "*Conjugaison*," which is designated as "the principle of their re-union." Thus, the intestinal canal is said to be "un canal de conjugaison résultant de la double engrenure, antérieure et postérieure, de ses lames qui les constituent primitivement." This principle is also observed in the formation of the various cavities, holes, and canals, which are found in the bones, and which are supposed to be produced by a union of what were originally separate parts.

ZO'OID. The colouring matter and nucleus (if it exists) of the red blood corpuscle. See *Œcoid.*

ZO'OIDS (ζῷον, an animal, εἶδος, likeness). A term applied to the separate beings which constitute the family or colony of the Hydra and other organisms which multiply by discontinuous gemmation. The aggregation of the zooids constitutes the "individual," being all the result of the development of a single ovum. See *Individual.*

ZOO'LOGY (ζῷον, an animal, λόγος, a description). That branch of Natural History which treats of animals. The following Table is based upon Huxley's classification, and is taken chiefly from Nicholson's *Manual of Zoology.*

Sub-Kingdom 1.—VERTEBRATA.

Animals which possess an internal skeleton supported by a spine (exc. *Amphioxus*).

Class.	*Order.*		*Example.*
I. Pisces	*a.* Pharyngobranchii.		Amphioxus.
	b. Marsipobranchii.		Lamprey.
	c. Teleostei.		Eel.
	d. Ganoidei.		Bony Pike.
	e. Elasmobranchii.		Shark.
	f. Dipnoi.		Mudfish.
II. Amphibia	*a.* Labyrinthodontia (extinct).		Labyrinthodon.
	b. Ophiomorpha.		Cœcilia.
	c. Urodela.		Proteus.
	d. Anura.		Frog.
III. Reptilia	*a.* Chelonia.		Tortoise.
	b. Ophidia.		Snakes.
	c. Lacertilia.		Lizards.
	d. Crocodilia.		Crocodile.
	e. Ichthyopterygia.	Extinct.	
	f. Sauropterygia.		
	g. Anomodontia.		
	h. Pterosauria.		
	j. Deinosauria.		
IV. Aves	*a.* Natatores.		Duck.
	b. Grallatores.		Heron.
	c. Cursores.		Ostrich.
	d. Rasores.		Pigeon.
	e. Scansores.		Parrot.
	f. Insessores.		Thrush.
	g. Raptores.		Eagle.
	h. Saururæ.	Extinct.	
	j. Ichthyornidæ.		

Class.	*Sub-Class.*	*Order.*	*Example.*
V. Mammalia.	1. Ornithodelphia.	*a.* Monotremata.	Ornithorhynchus.
	2. Didelphia.	*b.* Marsupialia.	Kangaroo.
	3. Monodelphia.	*c.* Edentata.	Sloth.
		d. Sirenia.	Manatee.
		e. Cetacea.	Whale.
		f. Ungulata.	Horse.
		g. Hyracoidea.	Hyrax.
		h. Proboscidea.	Elephant.
		j. Carnivora.	Dog.
		k. Rodentia.	Rat.
		l. Cheiroptera.	Bat.
		m. Insectivora.	Mole.
		n. Quadrumana.	Monkeys.
		o. Bimana.	Man.

Sub-Kingdom 2.—MOLLUSCA.

Class.	*Order.*	*Example.*
I. Lamellibranchiata...	Asiphonida.	Oyster.
	Siphonida.	Cockle.
II. Gasteropoda	Branchio-gasteropoda. *a.* Prosobranchiata.	Whelk.
	Branchio-gasteropoda. *b.* Opisthobranchiata.	Sea-slug.
	Branchio-gasteropoda. *c.* Nucleolobranchiata.	Carinaria.
	Pulmo-gasteropoda. *a.* Inoperculata.	Slug.
	Pulmo-gasteropoda. *b.* Operculata.	Cyclostoma.
III. Pteropoda	*a.* Thecosomata.	Cleodora.
	b. Gymnosomata.	Clio.
IV. Cephalopoda	*a.* Dibranchiata.	Octopus.
	b. Tetrabranchiata.	Nautilus.

Sub-Kingdom 3.—MOLLUSCOIDA.

Sometimes regarded as a sub-division of Mollusca.

Class.	*Order.*	*Example.*
I. Polyzoa (Bryozoa)	*a.* Phylactolæmata.	Pedicellina.
	b. Gymnolæmata.	Paludicella.
II. Tunicata (Ascidioida)	*a.* Ascidia branchiata.	Botryllus.
	b. Ascidia abdominalia.	Doliolum.
	c. Ascidia larvalia.	Appendicularia.
III. Brachiopoda.....	*a.* Articulata.	Terebratula.
	b. Inarticulata.	Lingula.

Sub-Kingdom 4.—ANNULOSA.

	Class.	*Order.*	*Example.*
Anarthropoda.	I. Gephyrea	.....	Sipunculus.
	II. Annelida	*a.* Hirudinea.	Leech.
		b. Oligochæta.	Earthworm.
		c. Tubicula.	Serpula.
		d. Errantia.	Sea-mouse.
	III. Chætognatha.	.....	Sagitta.

	Class.	*Sub-class.*	*Order.*		*Example.*
Anthropoda.	IV. Crustacea...	1. Epizoa.	*a.* Ichthyophira.		Achtheres percarum.
			b. Rhizocephala.		
		2. Cirripedia.	*c.* Cirripedia.		Barnacle.
		3. Entomostraca.	*a.* Ostracoda.		Cypris.
			b. Copepoda.		Cyclops.
			c. Cladocera.	Branchiopoda	Daphnia.
			d. Phyllopoda.	Branchiopoda	Fairy-shrimp.
			e. Trilobita.	Extinct.	
			f. Merostomata.		King-crab.
		4. Malacostraca.	*a.* Læmodipoda.		Whale-louse.
			b. Amphipoda.		Sand-hopper.
			c. Isopoda.		Wood-louse.
			d. Stomopoda.		Locust-shrimp.
			e. Decapoda.	A. Macrura.	Lobster.
				B. Anomura.	Hermit-crab.
				C. Brachyura.	Crab.
	V. Arachnida..	Trachearia.	*a.* Podosomata.		Sea-spiders.
			b. Acarina.		Ticks.
			c. Adelarthrostomata.		Book-scorpion.
		Pulmonaria.	*a.* Pedipalpi.		Scorpion.
			b. Araneida.		Spider.
	VI. Myriapoda.	...	*a.* Chilopoda.		Centipede.
			b. Chilognatha.		Millipede.
	VII. Insecta.	...	*a.* Anoplura.		Pediculus.
			b. Thallophaga.		Bird-lice.
			c. Thysanura.		Spring-tail.
			d. Hemiptera.		Aphis.
			e. Orthoptera.		Cockroach.
			f. Neuroptera.		Dragon-fly.
			g. Aphaniptera.		Flea.
			h. Diptera.		House-fly.
			j. Lepidoptera.		Butter-fly.
			k. Hymenoptera.		Wasp.
			l. Strepsiptera.		Stylops.
			m. Coleoptera.		Beetle.

Sub-Kingdom 5.—ANNULOIDA.

	Echinoderma.	...	*a.* Echinoidea.		Sea-urchin.
			b. Asteroidea.		Star-fish.
			c. Ophiuroidea.		Sand-star.
			d. Crinoidea.		Feather-star.
			e. Cystoidea.	Extinct.	
			f. Blastoidea.	Extinct.	
			g. Holothuroidea.		Sea-cucumber.
	II. Scolecida.	1. Platyelmia.	*a.* Tæniada.	(Parasitic.)	Tape-worm.
			b. Trematoda.	(Parasitic.)	Liver-fluke.
			c. Turbellaria	(Non-parasitic).	Planaria.
		2. Nematelmia.	*a.* Acanthocephala.		Echinorhynchus.
			b. Gordiacea.		Hair-worm.
			c. Nematoda.		Thread-worms, and Round-worms.
		3. Rotifera.	.....		Wheel-animalcule.

Sub-Kingdom 6.—CŒLENTERATA.

Class.	*Sub-Class.*	*Order.*	*Example.*
I. Hydrozoa	1. Hydroida.	*a.* Hydrida.	Hydra.
		b. Corynida.	Tubularia.
		c. Sertularida.	Sertularia pinnata.
		d. Campanularida.	Campanularia.
	2. Siphonophora.	*a.* Calycophoridæ.	Diphyes.
		b. Physophoridæ.	Physalia utriculus (Portuguese man-of-war).
	3. Discophora.	Medusidæ.	Medusa.
	4. Lucernarida.	*a.* Lucernariadæ.	Lucernaria.
		b. Pelagidæ.	Pelagia.
		c. Rhizostomidæ.	Aurelia.
II. Actinozoa. [The "reef-building" corals belong to this class.]		*a.* Zoantharia.	Sea anemone.
		b. Alcyonaria.	Alcyonium (Dead men's fingers).
		c. Rugosa.	Guynia.
		d. Ctenophora.	Pleurobrachia.

Sub-Kingdom 7.—INFUSORIA.

Class.	*Order.*	*Example.*
Infusoria	*a.* Flagellata.	Noctiluca.
	b. Tentaculifera (Suctoria).	Acineta.
	c. Ciliata.	Paramœcium.

The Infusoria are frequently included under Protozoa.

Sub-Kingdom 8.—PROTOZOA.

Class.	*Order.*		*Example.*
I. Rhizopoda	*a.* Monera.		
	b. Amœbea.		Amœba.
	c. Foraminifera.		Lagena vulgaris.
Placed by Huxley in separate classes (III. and IV.).	*d.* Radiolaria.	Acanthometræ.	
		Polycystina.	
		Thalassicollida.	
	e. Spongida.	Arenospongia.	Halispongia.
		Thalassispongia.	Spongia.
		Potomospongia.	Spongilla.
		Calcispongia.	Grantia.
II. Gregarinidæ	Monocystidea.		Gregarina.
	Dicystidea.		

ZOO'NIC ACID (ζῷον, an animal). This has been shown by Thenard to be merely the acetic acid, holding animal matter in solution.

ZOONO'MIA (ζῷον, an animal, νόμος, a law). *Zoonomy.* The science which treats of the law of organic life.

ZOO'PHYTA (ζῷον, an animal, φυτόν, a plant). Zoophytes; animal plants; a division of the animal kingdom, including the corals, sponges and other aquatic animals allied to them. They are so named because, while they are the habitation of *animals*, they are fixed to the ground and have the

forms of plants. They were considered by Cuvier as synonymous with the Radiata.

ZO'OSPORES (ζῷον, an animal, σπόρος, a spore). A term applied to the embryonic forms of certain plants which, as well as those of infusorian animalcules, are furnished with ciliary processes enabling them to swim about.

ZO'OTIC ACID (ζῷον, an animal). A designation of hydrocyanic acid, from its being a product peculiar to the organized kingdom. It is seldom, however, found in animals.

ZOO'TOMY (ζῷον, an animal, τομή, section). The anatomy or dissection of animals.

ZOSTER (ζωστήρ, a belt). A specific designation of *Herpes*, characterized by its spreading round the trunk in the form of a belt, or, more correctly, a *half*-belt. See *Shingles* and *Zona*.

ZUMIC ACID (ζύμη, leaven). An acid discovered in vegetable substances which have undergone fermentation ; it is the old name for lactic acid.

Zumometer. An instrument for measuring the degree to which fermentation has proceeded in fermenting liquors.

ZYGAPO'PHYSIS (ζυγός, junction, ἀπόφυσις, apophysis). *Articular process.* A process or exogenous portion of a vertebra, by which it is connected with the adjoining vertebra. See *Vertebra*.

ZYGO'MA (ζυγός, a yoke). The arch formed by the zygomatic processes of the temporal and cheek-bones. ["*Zygoma* is but another name for the *os jugale*, *os malæ*, or cheek-bone, and is so called from ζυγός, a yoke, because it is joined, by the peculiar formation of its chief process, to the corresponding portion of the Temporal bone, the two uniting to form something like the yoke by which oxen were joined together in drawing the plough, &c. The cavity and processes of the *os jugale*, and also of the *os temporis*, are called Zygomatic, simply because belonging to, or connected with, the *Zygoma* or cheek-bone."—*Mayne.*]

1. *Zygomatic process.* A thin, narrow projection of bone, bounding the squamous portion of the temporal bone at its base.

2. *Zygomaticus major.* A muscle arising from the cheek-bone, and inserted into the angle of the mouth.

3. *Zygomaticus minor.* A muscle arising a little higher upon the cheek-bone, and inserted into the upper lip, near the angle of the mouth ; it is often wanting. These muscles raise the angles of the mouth, as in laughter ; hence the term *distortor oris* has been applied to them.

4. *Zygomatic fossa.* An irregular cavity situated below the zygoma.

ZY'GOSPORE (ζυγός, junction, σπόρος, a spore). The spore which results from the conjugation of two parent cells, as in Moulds and some Algæ.

ZY'MOGEN (ζύμη, leaven, γεννάω, to produce). A term applied to a neutral substance derived from the secreting cells of the stomach of animals. It consists of a combination of the digestive ferment with (probably) an albuminoid.

ZY'MOME (ξύμη, leaven). The residue of the gluten of wheat, after it has been treated by alcohol, and has parted with its gliadine and water. It produces various kinds of fermentation according to the nature of the substance with which it comes into contact.

ZYMO'SIS; ZYMO'MA (ζυμόω, to leaven). The former term denotes fermentation, and indicates the state of a person who is under the influence of "zymotic" poison. The latter term denotes a fermented mixture. The Latin synonyms are, respectively, *fermentatio* and *fermentum*. (See *Preface*, pars. 2 and 3.) Hippocrates uses the term *hepato-zymosis* for a swelling of the liver.

ZYMO'TIC DISEASES (ζυμωτικός, causing to ferment, from ζύμη, leaven). A term suggestive of a fermentation in the blood, occasioned by the introduction into the system of a specific or peculiar virus. The term is used synonymously with "acute specific diseases."

ZY'THUM (ζύθος). A kind of malt liquor in use among the Egyptians. See *Cerevisia*.

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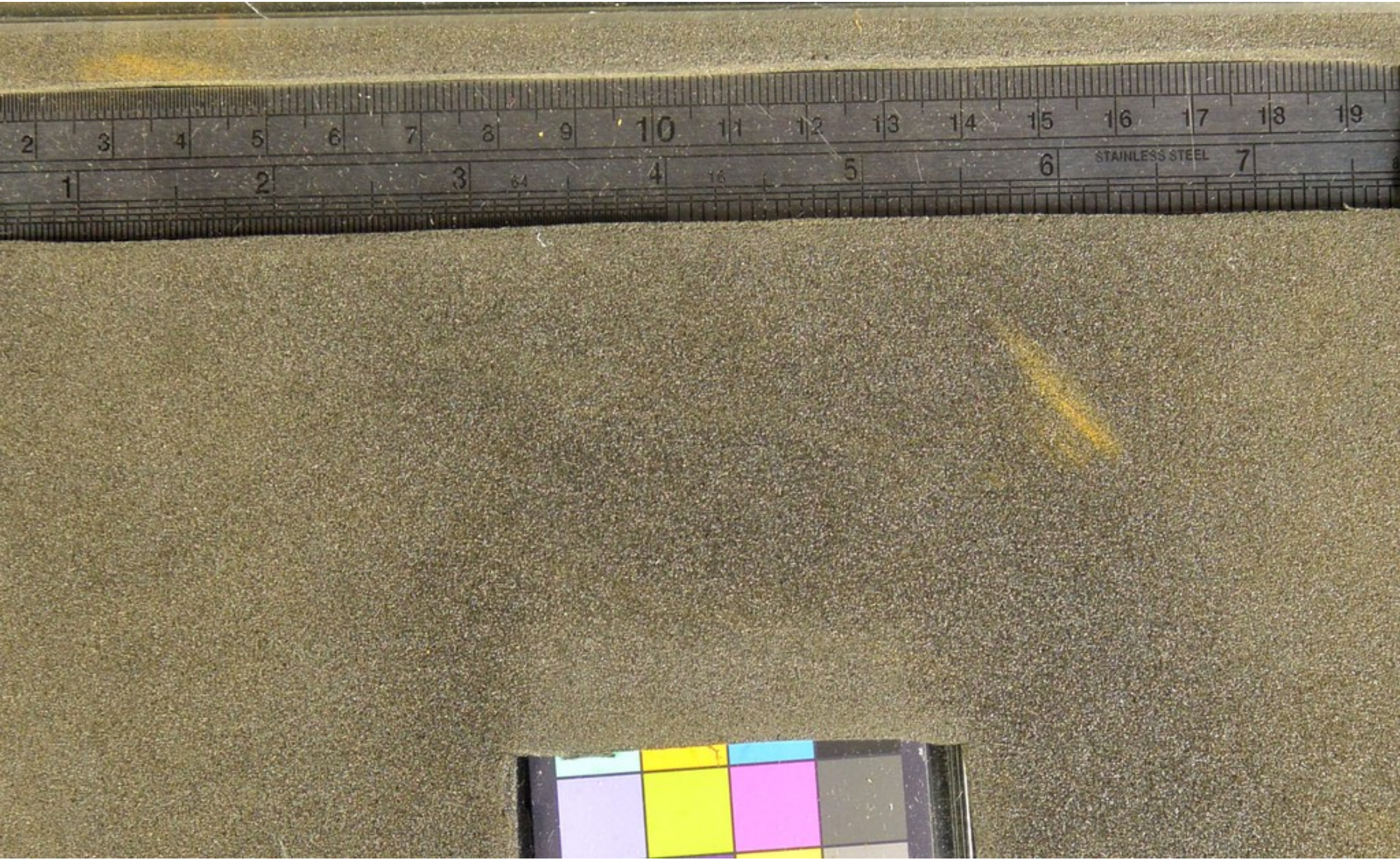
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