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A

DICTIONARY

OF

TERMS USED IN MEDICINE

AND THE COLLATERAL SCIENCES.

BY

RICHARD D. HOBLYN, A.M. Oxon.

AUTHOR OF

"A DICTIONARY OF SCIENTIFIC TERMS,"

OF "A MANUAL OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY,"

OF "FIRST BOOKS IN SCIENCE," &c.

Eighth Edition,

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PREFACE

TO THE

EIGHTH EDITION.

In preparing this Edition of the Dictionary of Medical Terms, the Author has endeavoured to render the work as complete as possible by an entire revision and correction of the former edition, and by the introduction of a large amount of fresh matter. Several articles which had been *appended* in former editions, are here incorporated into the work in their alphabetical arrangement. The size of the Volume has been changed in order to render it a uniform companion to the popular Series of Manuals of Medical Science.

2, Sussex-place, Regent's-park,
Jan. 1858.

NOTICES OF THE FIRST EDITION

OF THE

"DICTIONARY OF MEDICAL TERMS."

"A work much wanted, and very ably executed."—*London Medical Journal, Sept.* 1835.

"This compendious volume is well adapted for the use of students. It contains a complete Glossary of the terms used in Medicine,—not only those in common use, but also the more recent and less familiar names introduced by modern writers. The introduction of tabular views of different subjects is at once comprehensive and satisfactory. It must not, however, be supposed that the volume is a mere word-book; it is, on the contrary, an extremely interesting manual, beautifully printed, containing much excellent matter in a little space, and is deserving of our strong recommendation."—*Medical Gazette, Sept.* 1835.

"Concise and ingenious."—*Johnson's Medico Journal, Oct.* 1835.

"It is a very learned, painstaking, complete, and useful work—a Dictionary absolutely necessary in a medical library."—*Spectator, Nov.* 1, 1835.

By the same Author, price 10*s.*,

A DICTIONARY OF SCIENTIFIC TERMS.

This Dictionary comprises all the Terms used in

ASTRONOMY, GEOLOGY, MINERALOGY, CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, NATURAL HISTORY, LOGIC, &c.

"This is really a *new* dictionary: looked at as a dictionary of short definitions, we find the very words and phrases of larger works of reference. So much the better, since it is thereby rendered all the more trustworthy. Good authorities have been taken."—*Athenæum, July* 7, 1849.

"The title of this volume describes its contents. By double columns of small type it contrives to pack into a conveniently small space, for reference by the student and general reader, all the terms used in science, defining them briefly but perspicuously, for which purpose it is, in fact, a *Pocket Cyclopædia*."—*Critic, June* 15, 1849.

"This small octavo of some four hundred pages will be found to be a most useful book to the general reader. Webster, voluminous as he is, has but few of the words which compose this work. The volume seems to be very complete, and is a desideratum long needed."—*New York "Literary World."*

A

DICTIONARY

OF

MEDICAL TERMS.

A—A B D

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.

$\overline{A\ A}$ (contracted from *ἀνὰ*), 'of each;' an expression used in prescriptions, to denote that an equal quantity of two or more substances is to be employed.

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

ABAPTI'STON (*α*, priv., *βαπτίζω*, to plunge). The perforating part of the trephine, which had formerly the figure of a truncated cone, to *prevent* its sudden *plunging* into the brain.

ABBREVIA'TION (*abbrevio*, to shorten). The act of *shortening*, as of *words* and *phrases* in chemical language, by omitting some letters or words, or by substituting some arbitrary mark. Thus Aq. stands for Aqua, water; Aq. dest., for Aqua destillata, distilled water; S′ or Sul′, C′ or Carb′, P′ or Phosp′, O′ or Ox′, A′ or Acet′, N′ or Nitr′, M′ or Mur′, T′ or Tar′, C′ or Cit′, for the sulphuric, carbonic, phosphoric, oxalic, acetic, nitric, muriatic, tartaric, and citric acids, respectively. So P. or Pot. stands for potassa; So. for soda; Am. for ammonia; Nitr. Arg. for nitrate of silver; Sulph. Hydr. for sulphuretted hydrogen; &c. Abbreviations have no connexion with *symbols* or with the composition of chemical bodies. See *Prescription*.

ABDO'MEN (*abdo*, to hide; or *abdo* and *omentum*). The belly, or the cavity situated between the thorax and the pelvis; so called from its containing the intestines, &c.

ABDO'MINAL REGIONS. The Abdomen is distinguished 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, immediately over the small end 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, 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 lowest 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 RING, EXTERNAL. A triangular opening formed by the separation of the fibres of the aponeurosis of the obliquus externus abdominis, descendens. The *internal abdominal ring* is an oval opening in the fascia transversalis vel Cooperi.

ABDOMINA'LES (*abdomen*, the belly). An order of *Fishes* which have fins placed on the abdomen, as the salmon, the trout, &c. See *Zoology.*

ABDU'CTOR (*abduco*, to draw from). *Abducent.* A muscle whose office is to draw one part of the body away from another. Thus, the rectus externus is called *abductor* oculi, from the action of this muscle in drawing the eye away from the nose. Its antagonist is called *adductor.*

ABELMO'SCHUS (*habb êl misk*, Arab., musk-seed). Grana moschata; the musky seeds of a species of *Hibiscus.* A powder, called *poudre de Chypre*, is prepared from these seeds in the East, for flavouring coffee.

ABERRA'TION (*aberro*, to wander from). 1. A deviation from the natural state, as applied to the mind. 2. Also, a deviation of the rays of light from the true focus of reflection or refraction, in certain lenses. *Spherical aberration* is the defect produced when certain rays even of monochromatic light are scattered from the true theoretical focus, producing an indistinct image. *Chromatic aberration* necessarily presupposes the employment of compound or white light, and is developed, like mere spherical aberration, by the effect of the edges of spherical lenses on the transmission of light through them.

A'BIES (*abeo*, quod in cœlum longè abeat). The Fir; a genus of plants of the order *Coniferæ*, abounding in resin.

A'BIETIS RESI'NA. *Thus.* Frankincense; resin of the Abies excelsa and Pinus palustris; a spontaneous exudation, chiefly obtained from Canada.

ABIE'TEÆ. A sub-order of Coniferous plants, including the genera Pinus, Abies, Larix, &c. *Ovules* inverted; *pollen* oval, curved. See *Coniferæ.*

ABIETIC ACID (*abies*, the fir). An acid lately discovered in the resin of trees of the genus Abies. The old preparation, termed *acidum abietis*, is the peculiar acid liquor, yielded along with the essential oil, in distillation of the fresh branches or fruit of some species of Abies.

A'BIETIN. A crystallizable resin, procured from the *Abietis resina*, or common frankincense.

ABLACTA'TION (*ab*, from, *lacto*, to give suck). 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*.

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

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

ABNO'RMAL (*ab*, from, *norma*, a rule). Irregular: that which deviates from the usual order. The term *anormal* is also employed to denote any thing that is *without rule* or order. The terms are nearly synonymous.

ABOMA'SUM (*ab*, dim., and *omasum*, the paunch). The fourth stomach of the *Ruminantia:* Order 7, Class *Mammalia.* It is in this stomach of calves and lambs that *rennet* is formed.

ABO'RTION (*aborior*, to die; to be born before the time). Miscarriage; the premature expulsion of the fœtus from the uterus.

ABRA'NCHIA (*α*, priv., *βράγχια*, gills). Animals which have no gills, or apparent external organs of respiration, but respire by the entire surface of the skin, or by internal cavities; as the earthworm, the leech, &c. See *Zoology.*

ABRA'SION (*abrado*, to shave off). The act of wearing or rubbing off, as the mechanical removal of the epidermis. Also, the matters abraded by the friction of surfaces of bodies.

ABRU'PTLY PINNATE. A term applied to a pinnate leaf, when its petiole has no terminal leaflet or tendril, as in Orobus tuberosus.

A'BRUS PRECATO'RIUS. Jamaica or Wild Liquorice, a leguminous plant. Its polished and parti-coloured seeds, called *jumble beads*, were formerly employed for rosaries, necklaces, &c.

A'BSCESS (*abscedo*, to separate). *Apostema.* An imposthume, gathering, or boil; a 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 most thin, and fluctuation most palpable, the abscess is said to *point*, or to make its point.

ABSI'NTHIC ACID. An acid procured from the *Artemisia absinthium*, or wormwood. It may be precipitated, according to Braconnot, from the watery infusion of the plant by acetate of lead. It is very acid, uncrystallizable, and deliquescent.

ABSI'NTHIUM (*α*, priv., *ψίνθος*, pleasure; so named from its unpleasant taste). Common Wormwood; a species of *Artemisia*, yielding a peculiar neutral principle, termed *absinthin.* Its powers as a vermifuge have gained for it the name *wormwood.*

AB'SOLUTE CALORIC. The capacity for containing caloric and the absolute caloric contained, are distinguished as a force from the subject on which it operates. "When we speak of *capacity*," says Dr. Crawford, "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."

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

ABSO'RBENTS (*absorbeo*, to suck up). Two distinct sets of ves-

sels, 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 part of the body, which they take up in the form of lymph.

ABSO'RPTION (*absorbeo*, to suck up). The function of the *absorbents*, and, it is said, of the capillaries and veins.

1. *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 bones.

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.

3. *Absorption, in Chemistry.* 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.

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

A'BSTINENCE (*abstineo*, to abstain). *Cura famis.* Excessive or total privation of food.

ABSTRA'CTION (*abstraho*, to draw away). The process of distilling a liquid from any substance. See *Cohobation.*

ABU'TA ROOT. *Butua root.* Names sometimes given to the root of Cissampelos pareira, commonly called *pareira brava.*

ACA'CIA (ἀκάζω, to sharpen). A genus of spiny trees and shrubs, of the leguminous order, yielding various kinds of gum and extracts.

ACALE'PHÆ (ἀκαλήφη, a nettle). Sea-nettles; a class of gelatinous zoophytes found in the waters of the ocean, and so named from the sensation which they produce when touched. See *Zoology.*

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.

ACANTHA'BOLUS (ἄκανθα, a spine, βάλλω, to cast out). *Volsella.* A kind of forceps for extracting splinters of bone or extraneous substances from wounds, the pharynx, &c.

ACA'NTHOPTERY'GII (ἄκανθα, a spine, πτέρυξ, a fin). Spinous-finned fishes; fishes having bony skeletons, with prickly spinous processes in the dorsal fins; one of the three grand primary divisions, or natural orders, of fishes.

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

A'CAROMA'CHIA (ἄκαρι, the itch-animalcule, μάχη, battle). The name of a work recently published in France, containing an account of the battles which have been fought on the subject of the acarus or itch-animalcule.

A'CARUS (ἄκαρι, a very minute animalcule, 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 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 substance of the hair-follicles. See *Steatozoon.*

3. *Acarus scabiei.* The itch-animalcule; a parasite which infests the human scarf-skin, commonly between the fingers, in the bends of the wrists and elbows, the same parts on the legs, and the front of the trunk of the body.

4. *Acarus Stockholmii.* The Stockholm acarus; a parasitic animalcule more than three times as large as the harvest-bug and itch-animalcule; found on a lady residing in Stockholm.

5. *Acarus Crossei.* A minute animal, supposed by Mr. Crosse to have been developed in a solution of silicate of potassa, when submitted to slow galvanic action for the purpose of obtaining crystals of silex.

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

ACAULE'SCENT (α, priv., καυλὸς, 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.

ACAWE'RIA. The Singalese designation of the root of the *Ophioxylon serpentinum*, a supposed antidote to the venom of serpents.

ACCELERA'TION (*accelero*, to hasten). Increased rapidity, as of the pulse, of the respiration, &c.

ACCELERA'TOR URI'NÆ (*accelero*, to hasten). A muscle which contracts to expel or accelerate the passage of the urine.

ACC'ESSION (*accedo*, to approach). The approach or commencement of the pyrexial period, in fevers.

ACCESSO'RII WILLI'SII (*accedo*, to be added to). The *superior respiratory* nerves; a pair arising from the spinal marrow, and joining the *par vagum.*

AC'CESSORY (*accedo*, 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 which accompanies the parotid duct, and seems to be a mere prolongation of the parotid itself.

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

ACCIDE'NTAL COLOURS. A series of optical phenomena, so named by Buffon, and now known by the name of *Ocular Spectra.* If the eye be steadily directed, for some time, to a *white* wafer upon a *dark* ground, and be then turned aside, a well-defined image of the wafer will be perceived, with the colours reversed; the wafer will appear dark, the ground white. This new appearance is termed the accidental colour, or ocular spectrum. By using differently coloured wafers, we obtain the following results:—

Colour of Wafer.	*Colour of Spectra.*
Black	White.
White	Black.
Red	Bluish Green.

Colour of Wafer.	*Colour of Spectra.*
Orange	Blue.
Yellow	Indigo.
Green	Violet, with a little Red.
Blue	Orange Red.
Indigo	Orange Yellow.
Violet	Bluish Green.

Darwin classes the Spectra under the two heads of *direct* and *reverse;* the former depending upon the permanence of the impression, the latter upon exhaustion.

ACCI'PITRES (*accipio*, to take). Rapacious birds; birds of prey; known by their hooked beak and talons. They are the diurnal and the nocturnal. See *Zoology.*

ACCLIMA'TION. Naturalization to a foreign or unusual climate; a term applied to animals or plants.

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.

ACCOU'CHEMENT (*accoucher*, to be brought to bed). Parturition; a woman's delivery; the expulsion of the fœtus from the uterus.

ACCRE'TION (*accresco*, 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 JUNI'ORIS. 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.

ACCU'MBENT (*accumbo*, to lie at a place). Lying against any thing, as the edges of the cotyledons against the radicle in some cruciferous plants.

-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'PHALA (*α*, priv., *κεφαλή*, the head). Headless animals; a class of animals having no head, but merely a mouth concealed within the folds of their mantle, as the oyster. See *Zoology.*

ACEPHA'LIA (*α*, priv., *κεφαλή*, the head). The condition of an acephalous fœtus, or a fœtus born without a head.

ACE'PHALOCYST (*α*, priv., *κεφαλή*, the head, *κύστις*, a bladder). The hydatid, or headless bladder-worm. See *Vermes.*

A'CERIC ACID. A peculiar acid said to exist in the sap of the *Acer campestre*, or common Maple, in the state of acerate of lime.

A'CEROSE (*acus*, a needle). Sharp-pointed; tapering to a fine point, as the leaves of juniper.

ACE'RVULUS CE'REBRI (dim. of *acervus*, a heap). Literally, a little heap; a term applied by Soemmering to a small quadrilateral mass of concretions collected under the tela choroidea, near the posterior commissure of the brain.

ACE'SCENT (*acesco*, to become sour). A term applied to substances which become sour spontaneously, as vegetable and animal juices, or infusions.

ACETA'BULUM (*acetum*, vinegar). Literally, a vinegar-cruet. Hence it denotes the *cup-like* cavity of the os innominatum, which receives the head of the os femoris. Also, a Roman measure containing two ounces and a half.

ACETO'SÆ FOLIA (*acetum*, vinegar). Common Sorrel leaves; the leaves of the *Rumex Acetosa*. Their qualities depend on the presence of binoxalate of potassa.

ACE'TUM (*acer*, sour). Vinegar. The varieties of vinegar known in commerce are three: *wine* vinegar, *malt* vinegar, and *sugar* vinegar. The strongest malt vinegar is termed *proof* vinegar, and is called by the manufacturer No. 24: it is estimated to contain 4·73 per cent. of real acetic acid. These vinegars are formed by fermentation.

1. *Acidum aceticum*. The sour principle which exists in vinegar. It occurs, ready formed, in several products of the vegetable kingdom, and is generated during the spontaneous fermentation of many vegetable and animal juices. By *real* acetic acid is meant such an acid as occurs in a dry acetate; it cannot exist in an uncombined state.

2. *Acidum aceticum dilutum*. Common distilled vinegar; dilute acetic acid, with very minute portions of uncombined mucilage and extractive.

3. *Acidum aceticum fortius*. This variety is obtained by distillation from *wood*, generally that of oak coppice deprived of its bark, and is then termed *pyroligneous acid*; by decomposing the acetates by sulphuric acid, and is then termed *radical* vinegar; and when mixed with camphor and essential oils, it is called 'Henry's Aromatic Essence of Vinegar,' and Marseilles or Thieves' Vinegar, or *Vinaigre des quatre voleurs*. See *Glacial Acid*.

4. *Acetas*. An acetate; a salt formed by the union of acetic acid with an alkaline, earthy, or metallic base. These salts were formerly called *acetites*.

5. *Acetica*. Preparations of vinegar, consisting of vegetable principles dissolved in vinegar, as that of colchicum, that of squill.

6. *Aceta'ria*. Salads, prepared from certain alliaceous and cruciferous plants, mixed with vinegar and other condiments.

7. *Acetification*. The process of making acetic acid, or vinegar.

8. *Aceto-meter* (μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for estimating the strength of vinegars.

9. *Acetal*. A compound of aldehyde with ether; formed by the action of platinum black on the vapour of alcohol with the presence of oxygen. It is a colourless, very fluid liquid, having a peculiar odour, suggesting that of Hungary wines.

10. *Acetone*. The new chemical name for *pyro-acetic spirit*; a limpid, colourless liquid, prepared by distilling a mixture of two parts of crystallized acetate of lead and one part of quicklime in a salt-glaze jar. It is highly inflammable, and burns with a white flame.

11. *Acetyl*. A hypothetical radical, produced by the abstraction of two atoms of oxygen from ethyl, by oxidating processes. It pervades a series of compounds, including acetic acid, from which it derives its name.

12. *Acety'lic Acid. Pyroligneous acid*. Another name for vinegar, formed by the oxidation of alcohol, or by the destructive distillation of wood.

13. *Acety'lous Acid; aldehydic acid; lampic acid*. An acid obtained

in combination with oxide of silver, when aldehyde is gently heated with excess of that oxide in water.

ACE'YTE DE SAL. A remedy for bronchocele used in South America, containing iodine.

ACHÆ'NIUM (*a*, priv., χαίνω, to open). An *indehiscent* fruit; it is one-celled, one-seeded, superior, hard and dry, with the integuments of the seed distinct from it. It occurs in the Labiatæ and the Boragineæ.

ACHILLE'INE. A peculiar bitter principle procured from the *Achillæa millefolium*, common yarrow or milfoil, an indigenous composite plant.

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

ACHLAMY'DEOUS (*a*, priv., χλαμύς, a cloak). The name of those plants in which the floral *envelopes*—the calyx and the corolla—are both absent.

A'CHOR (ἄχυρον, chaff). A small acuminated pustule, which contains a straw-coloured matter, and is succeeded by a thin brown or yellowish scab. See *Favus*.

A'CHROA (*a*, priv., χρόα, colour). A *colourless* state of the skin, depending upon a want of the pigmentary or usual colouring matter of the rete mucosum. Compare *Dyschroa*.

ACHRO'MA (*a*, priv., χρῶμα, colour). *Alphosis*. A state of colourlessness: a term applied by Alibert to general leucopathia or albino-skin. See *Albinism*.

ACHROMA'TIC (*a*, priv., χρῶμα, colour). Without colour; lenses are so designated, in which the dispersion of light is corrected.

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. A compound which is capable of uniting in definite proportions with alkaline bases, and which, when liquid or in a state of solution, has either a sour taste, or reddens litmus paper.

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. *Acidifying 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* (μέτρον, a measure). The measurement of the strength of acids. A given weight of an acid substance is saturated by

an alkaline base, the quantity of which, requisite for this purpose, is the *measure* of its power.

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.

7. *Acidulous waters.* Mineral waters which owe their distinctive peculiarities to the presence of carbonic acid, either alone, or in combination with bases.

A'CIDS, COUPLED. Organic acids which contain an acid coupled with another body, which does not neutralize the acid, but accompanies it in all its combinations. Thus in hydro-sulphuro-naphthalic acid, we have hydro-sulphuric acid coupled with naphthaline, and the coupled acid neutralizes exactly as much base as the hydro-sulphuric acid alone would neutralize.

ACINA'CIFORM (*acinaces*, a scimitar, *forma*, likeness). Scimitar-shaped; plane on the sides, with one border thick, the other thin, as the leaves of mesembryanthemum acinaciforme.

ACINE'SIS (*α*, priv., *κινέω*, to move). A term indicating diminished irritability of the muscles, tending to produce paralysis. See *Hypercinesis.*

AC'INI (pl. of *acinus*, a grape-stone). The minute parts of the lobules of the liver, connected together by vessels.

AC'INIFORM (*acinus*, a grape-stone, *forma*, likeness). A term applied by the old anatomists to the choroïd, from its resemblance to the grains of the raisin.

ACIPE'NSER. The Sturgeon. A genus of the seventh order of *Pisces*, from which isinglass is prepared.

A'CNE (*ἄκνη*, quasi *ἀκμή*, from its appearance in youth, or at the *acme* of the system; or from *ἄχνη*, chaff, down, scurf). *Ionthus. Varus.* A chronic inflammation of the sebiparous glands, and of their excretory hair-follicles, characterized by an eruption of hard, conical, and isolated elevations, of moderate size and various degrees of redness. The species are—

1. *Acne vulgaris.* Stone-pock, or whelk, comprising the species *simplex*, or simple; *punctata*, or maggot-pimple, or grubs; and *indurata*, or stone-pock, of Willan; which are mere modifications of the same form of disease.

2. *Acne rosacea.* Rosy drop, carbuncled face, grog-blossom, or bubukle. This is also termed *Bacchia*, *Gutta rosacea*, and, by Mason Good, *Ionthus Corymbifer.*

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.

ACONI'TUM NAPEL'LUS. Common Monk's-hood, or Wolf's-bane; a plant of the order *Ranunculaceæ*, and one of our most active narcotico-acrid poisons. The *aconiti folia* of the Pharmacopœia appears to be the produce of the Aconitum paniculatum, the species introduced into medicine by Stöerck.

1. *Aconitic acid.* An acid obtained from species of the genus *Aconitum.* It is also procured by the decomposition of citric acid by heat. It occurs in the form of small confused crystals.

2. *Aconitin.* An alkaloïd obtained from the dried and bruised root

and leaves of several species of aconite. It is in the highest degree poisonous.

A′COPA (α priv., κόπος, fatigue). Medicines against fatigue. Pliny gives the name *Acopis* to a precious stone, which was boiled in oil, and used to prevent weariness.

ACO′RIA (α, priv., κορέω, to satisfy). Insatiable hunger; canine appetite.

A′CORUS CA′LAMUS (ἄκορον of the Greeks). The rhizome or rootstock of the Common Sweet Flag, a plant of the order *Acoraceæ*, commonly called *calamus aromaticus*, from its fragrant and aromatic qualities. It is, however, chiefly employed as an ingredient of hair-powders.

ACOTYLE′DONES (α, priv., κοτυληδὼν, a seed-lobe). Acotyledonous plants; plants whose embryos have no 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.

ACOU′STIC (ἀκούω, to hear). Relating to the hearing, as the nervus *acousticus* vel auditorius—the portio mollis of the seventh pair. See *Auditory*.

ACQUI′SITIVENESS (*acquiro*, 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 with the lower animals. Its organ is situated at the back part of the temples, or the anterior inferior angle of the parietal bone.

ACRA′TIA (α, priv., κράτος, strength). Weakness; intemperance.

A′CRID RESIN. A substance obtained by Soubeiran from castor-oil, and supposed by him to be a soft resinous oil, but which was evidently a complex product.

A′CRIDA (*acris*, pungent). A class of topical medicines which stimulate, irritate, or inflame the living tissues, independently of any known chemical action. They may, therefore, be termed *dynamical irritants*.

A′CRITA. A subdivision of invertebrate animals, in which the *nervous system* is indistinct, diffused, or molecular (Owen).

A′CROS (ἄκρος). Extreme. An adjective denoting the termination of any thing.

1. *Acro-bystia* (βύω, to stop up). The extremity of the prepuce; or that part which covers the glans penis.

2. *Acro-cheir* (χείρ, the hand). A term used by Hippocrates to designate the fore-arm and hand.

3. *Acro-chordon* (χορδὴ, a string). An excrescence on the skin, with a slender base; a tumor which hangs by a pedicle.

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 *exogen*, which grows by deposition on the exterior,

and from an *endogen*, which grows by deposition towards the interior, of its trunk.

6. *Acr-oleine* (oleum, oil). A substance of a highly pungent odour, given off by oils and fats when boiling at a high temperature. It is a sure and delicate test of the presence of glycerine in the oil.

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

8. *Acr-omion* (ὦμος, the shoulder). The humeral extremity of the spinous process of the scapula.

9. *Acr-omphalion* (ὀμφαλὸς, umbilicus). The extremity of the umbilicus, or navel.

10. *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.

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

12. *Acro-spire* (σπεῖρα, a spire). That part of a germinating embryo which botanists call the *plumula*. It is sometimes called *plantula*.

13. *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.

ACROTI'SMUS (α, priv., κρότος, pulse). 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.

ACTÆ'A RACEMO'SA. Black snake-root; an American plant, recommended for its expectorant, antispasmodic, and diaphoretic properties.

ACTI'NIA (ἀκτὶν, a ray of light). Sea-Anemones or Animal Flowers; so named from the resemblance of their numerous tentacula to the petals of a flower.

AC'TINISM (ἀκτὶν, a sun-beam). *Tithonicity*. A name recently applied to the *chemical* constituent of the solar ray, found to be distinct from the luminous and the calorific constituents. Thus, the decomposition of radiant matter by the prism is represented by three distinct but mutually intersecting series of waves.

ACTI'NOGRAPH (ἀκτὶν, a sun-beam, γράφω, to describe). An instrument, contrived by Mr. Hunt, for registering the variations which occur in the chemical influence of the solar rays, the intensity of which bears no direct relation to the quantity of light, but varies at different periods of the day and year.

ACTI'NOLITE (ἀκτὶν, a ray of light, λίθος, a stone). A green-coloured mineral, forming a variety of hornblende.

ACTINO'METER (ἀκτὶν, a ray of light, μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for measuring the intensity of light. This instrument indicates the force of sunshine at the Cape of Good Hope as 48° 75′, while ordinary good sunshine in England is only from 25° to 30°.

A'CTION (*ago*, to act). The motions or changes observed in the animal body. These are voluntary, involuntary, and mixed.

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.

A'CTUAL CAU'TERY. Active cautery; the employment of the red-hot iron, as distinguished from the *potential* or *virtual* cautery, which consists in the use of caustics and escharotics.

ACU'LEATE (*aculeus*, a sharp point). Prickly; a term applied to a surface covered with prickles, as the stem of rosa.

ACU'LEUS (*acus*, a needle). 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.

ACU'MINATE (*acumen*, a point). Pointed; tapering gradually to a point, as the leaf of salix alba.

ACUPU'NCTURE (*acus*, a needle, *pungo*, to prick). *Acupuncturation.* The insertion of needles into the skin or flesh, employed in severe rheumatic affections.

ACU'TE DISEASES. Diseases of considerable severity, rapid progress, and short duration, as distinguished from *chronic*, or long-continued diseases. Diseases were formerly distinguished into *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.

A'DAMANT (*α*, priv., *δαμάω*, to subdue). The former name of the *diamond.* The word denotes that which is *unbroken*, or cannot be broken.

Adamantine Spar. The crystals of Corundum, so named from their being next in hardness to *adamant.*

ADA'PTER (*adapto*, to fit to). A tube employed for lengthening the neck of a retort, or for adapting the mouth of the receiver to admit the neck of the retort.

ADDITAME'NTUM (*addo*, to add). A term applied to the sutures which connect the parietal and occipital bones to the mastoïd portion of the temporal.

Additamentum pedum hippocampi. The name given to a bulging observed in the substance which forms the bottom of the ventricles of the brain; it follows the direction of the cornua ammonis, and is sometimes equally large.

ADDI'TIONS (*addo*, to add). The trivial name applied to such articles as are added to the fermenting wash of the distiller.

ADDU'CTOR (*adduco*, to draw to). *Adducent.* A muscle whose office is to bring one part toward 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.*

ADEL'PHIA (*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 in despair). A term used by Hippocrates to denote anxiety, restlessness, &c.

ADE'N (*ἀδήν*). A gland. Hence,

1. *Aden-algia* (*ἄλγος*, pain). Adenodynia; glandular pain.
2. *Aden-emphraxis* (*ἔμφραξις*, obstruction). Glandular obstruction.
3. *Aden-itis* (*-itis*, a termination denoting inflammation). Glandular inflammation.
4. *Adeno-graphy* (*γράφω*, to describe). A description of the glands.
5. *Adenoïd* (*εἶδος*, likeness). Resembling a gland; a term applied by Dr. Craigie to the flesh-like tumour of the brain.
6. *Adeno-phyma* (*φῦμα*, a suppurating tumour). A swelling of a gland; as it occurs in the liver, it is called *hepato-phyma;* but as it occurs in the inguinal gland, it is termed *bubo.*
7. *Adeno-meningeal* (*μήνιγξ*, a membrane). A variety of gastric fever, depending on disease of the mucous follicles. *Pinel.*
8. *Adeno-logy* (*λόγος*, a treatise). A treatise of the glands.

ADEPHA'GIA (*ἄδην*, abundantly, *φάγω*, to eat). Voracious appetite, particularly as it occurs in children affected with worms. See *Bulimia.*

A'DEPS PRÆPARA'TUS. *Adeps suillus; axungia.* Prepared hog's lard; lard from which the salt has been removed by melting in boiling water. *Adeps anserinus* is goose-grease, formerly used as an emollient in enemata, and as a mild emetic. *Adeps ovillus,* or sevum, is mutton-suet.

ADHE'SION (*adhæreo*, 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, commonly called *cicatrix.*

1. *Union by the first intention* is a term used by Galen to express the union of surfaces, by bringing them into accurate contact with each other. It is now generally called the process of *adhesion,* or adhesive inflammation.
2. *Union by the second intention* is a term used by the same author to denote other processes which take place in the healing of wounds, when their surfaces unite more slowly. These are now generally comprised under the term *granulation.*

ADHE'SIVENESS (*adhæreo*, to stick to). A term in phrenology, indicative of attachment, and the production of friendship and society. It is common to man with the lower animals. Its organ is situated just above the lambdoïd 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.

ADIA'NTUM (*α*, priv., *διαίνω*, to moisten). A genus of Ferns, so called because they cannot easily be made wet.

Adiantum Capillus Veneris. Maiden-hair; the species from which *capillaire* is made.

ADIA'PHORUS (*α*, priv., *διαφέρει*, it differs). A volatile inodorous principle extracted from tartar by distillation.

ADIAPNE'USTIA (*α*, priv., *διά*, through, *πνέω*, to breathe). Defective or impeded perspiration; a term nearly synonymous with *adiaphoresis.*

A'DIPIC ACID (*adeps*, *adipis*, fat). An acid obtained by treating oleic with nitric acid.

A'DIPOCIRE (*adeps*, fat, *cera*, wax). The fatty spermaceti-like substance into which muscle is converted by long immersion in water or spirit, or by burial in moist earth.

ADIPOCIRE, MINERAL. A fatty matter found in the argillaceous iron ore of Merthyr; it emits a slightly bituminous odour when heated.

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 encloses the adeps or fat. It is composed of minute cells clustered together within the areolæ of common cellular tissue.

ADIPO'SIS (*adeps*, fat). Excessive deposition, or hypertrophy of the adipose substance.

ADI'PSA (*α*, priv., *δίψα*, thirst). Medicines which quench thirst. The term *adipson* was applied by Hippocrates to a decoction of barley to which oxymel was added.

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

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

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

ADNA'TA (*adnascor*, to grow to). Literally, *grown to*, or adhering; a term applied to the *tunica conjunctiva*, or external coat of the eye. This term is applied, in botany, to the *anther*, when it is attached to the filament by its back, as in polygonum. See *Anther.*

ADOLE'SCENCE (*adolesco*, to grow). The period of life in which the body has acquired its utmost development; commencing at puberty, and terminating, in the male, at about the twenty-fifth, and in the female, in the twenty-first year.

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.*

ADRIANOPLE RED. *Turkey red.* A term applied by dyers to the red colouring matter obtained from madder.

A'DULT (*adolesco*, to grow). That which has reached the period when the body has acquired its full development. This extends, in the male, from the twenty-fifth to the fiftieth year; in the female, from the twenty-first to the forty-fifth.

ADU'LTERATION (*adultero*, to adulterate). 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 (*aduro*, to burn). The action of heat, as applied to the body. In surgery, the term denotes *cauterization*.

AD-U'TERUM. The analogue in birds of the Fallopian tubes, or of the Cornua in the Mammalia.

ADVENTI'TIOUS (*advenio*, 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*. The term *adventitious* is also applied, in Botany, to any thing developed out of the ordinary course, as aerial roots, extra-axillary buds, &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.

ADYNA'MIC FEVER (*α*, priv., *δύναμις*, power). Fever characterized by prostration or depression of the vital powers. *Pinel.*

ÆDOI'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 from the urethra, or per vaginam.

ÆGAGROPI'LUS (*αἴξ*, a goat, *ἄγριος*, wild, *πῖλος*, a ball of hair). A hair-ball; a concretion sometimes found in the intestines of the *Ruminantia*, &c. See *Bezoar*.

Æ'GILOPS (*αἴξ*, a goat, *ὤψ*, the eye). *Anchilops*. A sore just under the inner angle of the eye, so called from the supposition that goats were subject to it.

ÆGOBRONCHO'PHONY (*αἴξ*, a goat, *βρόγχος*, a bronchus, and *φωνή*, voice). The bleating and bronchial voice, the principal symptom in pleuropneumonia. See *Auscultation*.

ÆGO'PHONY (*αἴξ*, a goat, *φωνή*, a voice). A peculiar sound of the voice, resembling the bleating of a goat. See *Auscultation*.

ÆGYPTI'ACUM. A preparation of vinegar, honey, and verdigris, employed by veterinary surgeons as a detergent.

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

ÆQUA'TOR OCULI. The equator of the eye; the line formed by the union of the lids, when closed. It is below the middle of the globe.

AE'R (*ἀήρ*, *ἀέρος*, air). 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. *Aëro-lite* (*λίθος*, a stone). Air-stone; meteoric stone; a mineral substance which falls through the air.

6. *Aëro-mancy* (*μαντεία*, divination). The astrological art of divining events by observation of the air, or of substances found in the air.

7. *Aëro-meter* (μέτρον, a measure). An instrument constructed by Dr. M. Hall for ascertaining the changes in the temperature of the atmosphere; in the barometrical pressure; in the external and internal heights of the fluid in the pneumatic trough; and when this trough contains water, for the elevation and precipitation of aqueous vapour.

8. *Aëro-phobia* (φοβέω, to fear). The dread of air; a symptom of *hydrophobia*.

9. *Aëro-scopy* (σκοπέω, to investigate). The investigation of the air.

10. *Aëro-station*. The art of raising heavy bodies into the atmosphere, by the buoyancy of heated air, or of gases of small specific gravity, enclosed in a balloon.

A'ERATED WATERS. Beverages which owe their effervescence to carbonic acid gas. *Soda water*, as a name applied to an effervescing beverage, is often entirely incorrect, and always ill-applied, the effervescent quality being never due to soda, even if this substance be present, but to the forced combination of carbonic acid gas with water or other liquids.

-Æ'RESIS (αἵρεσις, a taking of any thing, 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; *ex-æresis*, an old term for the removal of a diseased part; &c.

ÆRO'SUS LAPIS (*æs*, copper). The name given by Pliny to the *lapis calaminaris*, from the notion of its being a copper ore.

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

ÆS CORI'NTHIUM. A kind of brass produced, as it is said, by an accidental mixture of metals at the burning of Corinth; it appears, however, from Pliny to have been in use at Corinth long before the burning of that city.

ÆS U'STUM. Burnt copper; a preparation consisting of equal parts of copper and rough brimstone, laid in strata, with a small quantity of common salt sprinkled on each layer, and exposed to the fire till the brimstone is burned out. It has been called *æs Veneris*, *æs cremantum*, *cinis æris*, *crocus Veneris*, &c.

Æ'SCULINE. An alkaloid lately discovered in the bark of the *Æsculus Hippocastanum*, or Horse-Chestnut; supposed to be febrifuge.

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

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

2. *An-æsthesia*. Absence of the sense of touch. The former term is extended to all the senses; the present is limited to a single sense!

3. *Æstheterium*. The sensorium.

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 *hyper-æsthetica*, in the latter *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 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.*

Æ'TAS. Age; a term including the several states of life, as infancy, youth, old age, &c. The best Roman writers expressed these periods in the following terms :—

1. *Ætas firmata.* The prime or full strength of age; the age of thirty.
2. *Ætas constans.* The steady age; the age of forty.
3. *Ætas matura.* The age of maturity, or prudence; the age of fifty.
4. *Ætas provecta.* Advanced age.
5. *Ætas ingravescens.* The burthensome age; the weight of years.
6. *Ætas decrepita.* Decrepit age, as relates to the countenance and state of old age.
7. *Ætas affecta.* The state of total decay in the human frame.
8. *Ætas exacta,* vel *præcipitata.* The decline of age; the end of life.
9. *Ætas extrema.* The approaching end of life.

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 fructification. See *Amphigamous.*

Æ'THER (αἰθήρ, ether). A highly volatile and inflammable liquid produced by the action of acids on alcohol, or on rectified spirit. What is commonly called *ether* is produced by the action of sulphuric acid on alcohol or rectified spirit; the other *ethers* are distinguished by the names of the several acids employed in their preparation, and they contain a portion of each of their respective acids or of its elements. The term "chloric ether," now applied to a recent medicine, is obviously a misnomer.

Æ'THER ACE'TICUS. Acetic ether; milder, more agreeable, and more diaphoretic than the other ethers, but not used in medicine in this country.

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.

ÆTHIO'NIC ACID (αἰθήρ, ether, and θεῖον, sulphur). An acid formed by the action of the vapour of anhydrous sulphuric acid on alcohol.

Æ'THIOPS (αἴθω, to burn, ὤψ, the eye). The name of a medicine, so called from its black appearance, resembling that of the Æthiop.

1. *Æthiops mineral.* The black sulphuret of mercury, or the *Hydrargyri sulphuretum cum sulphure.* L. As an anthelmintic, it has received the name of *poudre vermifuge mercurielle.*
2. *Æthiops per se.* The name given by Boerhaave to the grey oxide formed by long agitation of mercury in a bottle half full of air.
3. *Æthiops vegetabilis.* A name given to a species of charcoal, prepared by burning the fucus vesiculosus in the open air, and reducing it to a black powder.
4. *Æthiops antimonialis.* A term applied in Germany to a com-

pound of the *hydrargyri sulphuretum cum sulphure* with sulphuret of antimony.

5. *Æthiops Martial.* An old name for the deutoxide of iron.

ÆTHOGEN (αἴθων, brilliant, γείνομαι, to become). A compound of boron and nitrogen, lately discovered by Mr. Balmain. It gives a brilliant phosphorescent light, when heated before the blowpipe.

ÆTHRIOSCOPE (αἰθρία, serene weather, σκοπέω, to examine). An instrument invented by Sir John Leslie for indicating the power of the clouds in preventing radiation. It consists of the differential thermometer, having one of the balls excluded from the light, and the other placed in a polished metallic cup. Exposed to a clear part of the sky, the heat radiated from it escapes rapidly, and the temperature falls; exposed to a cloud, the radiated heat is restored, and there is no reduction of temperature.

ÆTHU'SA CYNA'PIUM. Lesser Hemlock, or Fool's Parsley; a plant of the order *Umbelliferæ*, possessing poisonous properties. It yields an alkaloïd, called *cynapia*.

ÆTIO'LOGY (αἰτία, a cause, λόγος, a treatise). The doctrine of the causes of disease.

ÆTI'TES LAPIS (ἀετὸς, an eagle). Eagle-stone, a variety of iron ore; so called from the belief that it was found in the nest of the eagle, where it was supposed to prevent the eggs from becoming rotten.

A'FFERENT (*affero*, to convey to). A term applied to those 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 motory nerves.

AFFI'NITY (*affinitas*, relationship). That kind of attraction by which different classes of bodies combine to form *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.

1. *Single affinity* is the power by which two elementary bodies combine.

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. This and the following term were introduced by Kirwan.

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* electricity, the latter with *resinous* electricity.

AFFLA'TUS (*afflo*, to blow to). A blast, vapour, or blight. A species of erysipelas, which attacks persons suddenly.

AFFLU'XUS (*affluo*, to flow to). *Forma specifica*. Names given in former times to a supposed reciprocal influence of terrestrial bodies; it was compared to the effect of a magnet on iron, and of amber on chaff.

AFFU'SION (*affundo*, to pour upon). Generally, the pouring of water over the surface of the body, the head, &c. There are different kinds of affusion, as,

1. *Lotions*, which consist in washing a part of the body with a sponge or rag soaked in a liquid.

2. *Aspersions*, which consist in throwing a liquid, drop by drop, like rain, upon the body.

3. *Shower baths*, which consist in throwing a column of water with more or less violence upon the surface of the body. When water is thrown from a considerable height, this kind of affusion is termed by the French *douche*, or dash.

A'FTER-BIRTH. A term applied to the placenta and the membranes of the ovum, from their being expelled after the delivery of the fœtus.

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

AGALA'CTIA (*α*, priv., *γάλα*, milk). The defect of milk after child-birth.

A'GAMÆ (*α*, priv., *γάμος*, marriage). Agamous or sexless; a term applied to the *cryptogamous* plants, from the notion that they possess *no sexual* characters, being absolutely destitute of stamen and pistil.

AGA'RICUS CAMPE'STRIS. The common Mushroom; an edible and nutritious plant of the order *Fungi*. The "Agaric of the Oak," or *Amadou*, is made from the Boletus igniarius.

AGA'RICUS MINERA'LIS. The *mountain milk* or *meal* of the Germans: one of the purest of the native carbonates of lime, found in clefts of rocks, &c. It is named from its resemblance to an agaric in texture and colour. Kirwan calls it *argillomurite*; Haüy, *talc pulverulent silicifere*; Brochant considers it as a variety of *meerschaum*; the Germans call it *bergmehl*, or mountain meal; and the Italians, *latte di luna*, or moon milk.

A'GATE. A hard siliceous stone, used by lapidaries for engraving seals, cameos, and other objects of ornament. It is composed chiefly of quartz with various colouring matters.

AGATHO'TES CHIRA'YTA. An Indiant plant of the natural order *Gentianaceæ*, yielding the bitter substance called *Chiretta*, employed as universally in the Bengal Presidency as Gentian is in Europe. Its efficacy in worm-disease has procured for it the name of *worm-seed* plant.

AGA'VE CUBE'NSIS. A species of American aloe, the roots of which resemble the red sarsaparilla of the shops.

A'GEDOITE. A name erroneously given by Robiquet to the juice of the liquorice root, which is, in fact, *asparagin*.

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

A'GENT (*ago*, to act). A substance capable of producing chemical action.

AGES OF LIFE. The periods of human life characterized by the most remarkable processes of development, or by their completion, are 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 about the forty-fifth or 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. —*Müller*.

AGE'USTIA (*α*, priv., *γεύομαι*, to taste). Defect or loss of taste; one of the *dysæsthesiæ* of Cullen.

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

A'GGREGATE (*aggregatus*, herded together). A body, or mass, made up of smaller bodies or masses. The smallest parts into which an aggregate can be divided without destroying its chemical properties are called *integrant parts*. The term *aggregate* is also applied, in Botany, to parts crowded together, as the *florets* of the compositæ, the *carpels* of ranunculus, &c.

AGGREGA'TION (*aggrego*, to bring together). A form of attraction, commonly called that of *cohesion*, by which the particles of bodies are *aggregated* or retained in the state of a solid.

AGLIA (*ἀγλία*). A whitish speck of the cornea.

A'GMINATE GLANDS (*agmen*, a heap). Another name for the aggregate or clustered glands of Peyer, in the small intestines.

A'GNAIL (*agg*, Swedish, pain). 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, frequently causing much uneasiness. It is vulgarly called *hangnail.*

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

A'GNUS CA'STUS. The chaste tree, a species of *Vitex*, formerly celebrated as an antaphrodisiac. This name has been given to *Castor oil*, or the oil of the Ricinus communis, from its effects upon the body and mind.

-AGO'GA, -AGOGUES (*ἀγωγὸς*, 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; leth-*agogues*, expellers of calculus, &c.

AGOMPHI'ASIS (*α*, priv., *γόμφος*, a nail). *Agomphosis.* Looseness of the teeth; a condition, the reverse of gomphosis.

AGONIS'TIC (*ἀγών*, a struggle). A term supplied by Schultz to that effect of remedies, which is seen in their power to defend against medicines and diseases, by expelling them from the system, as in the use of acrids and evacuants.

-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.

A'GRIA (*ἄγριος*, wild). The name under which Celsus notices the *Lichen ferus*, or wild Lichen, as applied to it by the Greeks, from the *violence* with which it rages. See *Lichen.*

AGRI'PPA (*ἄγρα*, a capture, *ποῦς*, a foot). A child born with the *feet foremost.* Hence the name of some celebrated Romans: it has been said that the family of Agrippa were named from this circumstance.

AGRY'PNIA (*ἄγρα*, a capture, *ὕπνος*, sleep). Watchfulness; want of sleep.

AGRYPNOCO'MA (*ἀγρυπνία*, sleeplessness, *κῶμα*, drowsiness). A lethargic state without actual sleep.

AGRYPNO'TICA (*ἀγρυπνόω*, to cause wakefulness). *Anthypnotica.* Agents which cause wakefulness, as tea, coffee, &c. See *Hypnica.*

A'GUE. Intermittent fever. This term appears to be derived from a Gothic word denoting *trembling* or *shuddering.*

A'GUE CAKE. Enlargement of the spleen, induced by ague.

A'GUE DROP. An empirical remedy for which the *liquor arsenicalis*, or Fowler's Solution, is now substituted; it consists of a solution of the arsenite of potassa.

AGY'RTA (*ἄγυρις*, a crowd of people). Formerly a mountebank; a person who collected a crowd about him; a quack.

AIR (*ἀὴρ*, aër). In popular language, this term denotes the *atmosphere*, or the gaseous fluid which surrounds the earth. It consists, *when pure*, of 20 oxygen and 80 nitrogen: it contains, however, carbonic acid, varying from 3 to 8 parts in 10,000 by weight. The term is also generally used to denote a *gas*, or a permanently elastic or *aëriform* fluid.

1. *Rarefied air* is that which is expanded, or less dense than usual.
2. *Condensed air* is that which is rendered more dense than usual by pressure.

3. *Inflammable air*, formerly called phlogiston, or phlogisticated air, is a term applied to hydrogen gas, owing to its inflammable property.

4. *Vital air*, formerly called dephlogisticated air, empyreal air, &c., is a term applied to oxygen gas, from its being indispensable to the maintenance of life.

5. *Fixed air*, formerly called mephitic air, is a term for carbonic acid, from its being found to exist in limestone, from which it may be expelled by heat.

6. *Nitrous air* is a term for nitric oxide, or the deutoxide of nitrogen.

7. *Dephlogisticated nitrous air* is a term for nitrous oxide, or the protoxide of nitrogen.

8. *Alkaline air* is a term applied to ammonia, the volatile alkali.

AIR-CELLS IN PLANTS. Cavities occurring in the leaves, stems, or other parts of plants, containing air; in water-plants they are of a very definite and beautiful form, and, no doubt, enable the plants to float.

AIX LA CHAPELLE. A town in the south of France, celebrated for its sulphurous waters.

AL. The Arabic article signifying *the*, prefixed to many terms formerly in use, as *al-chemy*, *al-kahest*, *al-cohol*, &c.

A'LA. A wing. The name of each lateral petal of a papilionaceous corolla.

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 moveable cartilaginous parts of the nose.

5. *Alæ vespertilionum*. Literally, *bats' wings;* the broad ligaments situated between the uterus and the Fallopian tubes.

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

ALA'BASTER (*ἀλάβαστρον*; derivation remote). A stone usually white, and soft enough to be scratched by iron. There are two kinds of it:—

1. *Gypseous alabaster*. This is a natural semi-crystalline *sulphate* of lime, forming a compact gypsum of common occurrence; it presents various colours, and is employed for making statues, vases, &c.

2. *Calcareous alabaster*. This is a *carbonate* of lime, deposited by the dripping of water in stalactitic caves, and frequently found as a yellowish white deposit in certain fountains. The oriental alabaster is of this kind.

A'LANTINE. A starch-like powder, obtained from the *Angelica Archangelica*.

A'LARIS (*ala*, a wing). Pterygoïd or wing-like; as applied to the pterygoïd processes of the sphenoïd bone, to a ligament within the knee-joint, and to the inner vein of the bend of the arm.

ALBICA'NTIA CORPORA (*albico*, to become white). Two white bodies of the cerebrum. See *Corpus*.

A'LBINISM. *Achroma; Alphosis.* A state in which the skin is of a uniform dull milky white colour, the hair resembles bleached flax or silk, the iris is pink, and the retina and the choroïd, seen through the pupil, present another shade of the same colour; the sight is weak,

and strongest in the dark. There is the *Ethiopian* variety, found among negroes; and the *European*, found among Europeans and other white nations. See *Leucopathia*.

ALBI'NOES (*albus*, white). Persons in whom the skin, hair, and iris are light, and the pigmentum of the eye 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. Owing to the irksomeness of light to Albinoes, the Dutch named those whom they met with in Java *kakkerbakken*, or cock-roaches,—insects which run about in the dark.

A'LBITE. *Soda Felspar*. A silicate of alumina, resembling felspar in its properties, with the substitution of soda for potash.

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

1. *Albuginea oculi*. The fibrous membrane situated immediately under the conjunctiva, formed by the expansion of the tendons of the four recti muscles. From the brilliancy of its whiteness, it 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 (*albus*, white). *Leucoma*. The white opacity of the cornea.

A'LBUM GRÆCUM. *Stercus canis*. The white and solid excrement of dogs which subsist chiefly on bones; it consists, for the most part, of the earth of bone or lime, in combination with phosphoric acid. It was formerly used in medicine; it is now sometimes used to soften leather in the process of dressing it after the depilatory action of lime.

ALBU'MEN (*albus*, white). Albumen is of two kinds, animal and vegetable.

1. *Animal Albumen* exists in two forms, the liquid and the solid. In the *liquid* state, it is a thick glairy fluid, constituting the principal part of the white of egg. In the *solid* state, it is contained in several of the textures of the body, as the cellular membrane, the skin, glands, and vessels. A substance slightly differing from albumen has been obtained from the serum of chyle, and termed by Dr. Prout *incipient albumen*.

2. *Vegetable Albumen* closely resembles animal albumen, and appears to be an ingredient of emulsive seeds generally, and to exist in the sap of many plants. It has been found in wheat, rye, barley, peas, and beans.

ALBU'MEN OVI. The white of egg; a glairy, viscid liquid, contained in very delicate membranous cells.

ALBU'MENIN. *Oonin*. Names given by Couerbe to the membranous tissue in which the liquid albumen of the egg is contained, and which he considered devoid of nitrogen.

ALBU'MINOSE. The name given by Bouchardat to the dissolved matter found when moist fibrin or albumen is placed in water acidulated with hydrochloric acid. But it is either protein or binoxide of protein. See *Epidermose*.

ALBU'RNUM (*albus*, white). The external, last formed, and *whiter* portion of the wood of exogenous trees. From its being the channel of

the ascending sap, it is commonly called *sap-wood*. Compare *Duramen*.

ALCA'RGEN. Another name for *cacodylic acid*. It is formed by leaving cacodyl and its oxide under water to the slow action of the air.

ALCARRA'ZAS. A species of porous pottery made in Spain, for the purpose of cooling water by its transudation and copious evaporation from the sides of the vessel.

ALCA'RSIN. *Liquor of Cadet*. 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. See *Cacodyl*.

ALCHEMI'LLA. A genus of plants, so named from their pretended *alchemical* properties. A decoction of *A. vulgaris* has been reputed by Hoffman to restore the faded beauty of ladies to its earliest freshness. *A. arvensis* is the Lady's Mantle, Parsley Breakstone, or Parsley Piert (*perce pierre?*), so named from its supposed efficacy in stone. Order, *Sanguisorbeæ*.

A'LCHEMY (*al*, Arab., *chimia?* chemistry). The fanciful search of the *Alchemists* or *Adepts* after the *Lapis Philosophorum*, or Philosophers' stone, by which the base were to be transmuted into the precious metals; and the *Elixir vitæ*, or essence of life, by which human life was to be indefinitely prolonged.

A'LCOHOL (an alchemical term for the essence of bodies, separated by sublimation from the impure particles). Ardent spirit of wine. A term applied to the pure spirit obtained by distillation from all liquids which have undergone vinous fermentation. When diluted with an equal weight of water, it is termed *Proof Spirit*, or *Spiritus tenuior* of the Pharmacopœia. The first product of distillation is technically called *low wine*, and is again subjected to distillation. The latter portions of what comes over are called *feints*, and are reserved for a further process in the wash-still. The second product is termed *raw spirit*, and when again distilled is called *rectified spirit*. The strongest alcohol which can be procured is termed *absolute alcohol*, to denote its entire freedom from water.

1. *Alcohol of the Pharmacopœias*. Rectified spirit distilled from the subcarbonate of potassa dried.

2. *Alcohol Amylicum*. Amylic Alcohol; Fusel Oil, or Oil of Grain; a light, colourless, oily fluid, obtained by continuing the distillation after the pure spirit has been all drawn off. It is also called *Oil of Potato Spirit*, from its having been first noticed in the distillation of spirit from potatoes.

3. *Alcohol Ammoniatum*. A combination of alcohol and ammonia, prepared by passing ammoniacal gas into alcohol, which mnst be kept cool.

4. *Alcoholates*. Officinal medicines, differing from alcoholic tinctures; first, in the menstruum's containing the volatile principles of medicinal substances; and, secondly, in their mode of preparation, which consists in impregnating the alcohol with medicinal principles, first by maceration, and then by distillation.

5. *Alcoates*. Compounds of salts with alcohol, similar to hydrates, discovered by Mr. Graham.

6. *Alcohometer* (μέτρον, a measure). *Œnometer*. An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of spirit contained in any vinous liquid.

A'LCOHOL OF SULPHUR. The name given to the *bisulphuret of carbon* by Lampadius, who regarded it as a compound of sulphur and hydrogen. See *Carbon.*

A'LDEHYDE. A newly discovered 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. Aldehyde is, in fact, alcohol *minus* hydrogen.

1. *Aldehydic or Acetous Acid* is prepared from aldehyde, and may be regarded as acetic acid deprived of an equivalent of water.

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

ALE. The fermented infusion of pale malted barley, usually combined with infusion of hops. See *Beer.*

ALE'MBIC (*Arabic*). A chemical vessel, of glass or metal, formerly used in distillation, but now generally superseded by the retort. It consists of a *body*, cucurbit, matrass, or boiler; a *head*, or capital, fitted to the body by grinding, or lute; and a *tube*, which conducts the distilled liquid into a *receiver*. Compare *Retort.*

A'LEMBROTH SALT (a Chaldee term, signifying the *key of art*). The *Salt of Wisdom* of the Alchemists. The name formerly given to the crystals which separate from a solution of corrosive muriate of mercury and muriate of ammonia in water. It is a compound of bichloride of mercury and sal ammoniac, from which the old white precipitate of mercury is made.

ALEURO'METER (ἄλευρον, wheaten flour, μέτρον, a measure). An instrument, invented by M. Boland, for the purpose of indicating the panifiable properties of wheaten flour. The indications depend upon the expansion of the gluten contained in a given quantity of flour, when freed by elutriation from its starch.

ALEXIPHA'RMICS (ἀλέξω, to repel, φάρμακον, poison). *Alexiteria.* Antidotes to poisons.

A'LGÆ (*alga*, a sea-weed). *Algaceæ.* The Sea-weed tribe of Cellular or Cryptogamic plants. Leafless, flowerless plants, without any distinct axis of vegetation, growing in water. *Reproductive matter*, either absent or contained in the joints of the filaments, or deposited in peculiar thecæ formed in the substance of the frond. *Sporules* without any proper integument.

A'LGAROTH, POWDER OF. A compound of oxide and chloride of antimony, so called after a physician of Verona. It is a precipitate, formed by pouring the sesqui-chloride of antimony into water.

ALGE'DO (ἄλγος, pain). Inflammation of the neck of the bladder, occurring in gonorrhœa; a term seldom used.

-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'LGOR (*algeo*, to be cold.) A sudden chillness or rigour.—*Sauvages.*

A'LICA (*alo*, to nourish). A kind of wheat; pottage, or drink made of corn, as frumenty, barley-broth, &c. *Celsus.*

ALIENA'TIO (*alieno*, to estrange). Mental derangement.

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

A'LIMENT (*alimentum*, food). Substances which nourish the body. According to Hippocrates, there are different kinds of food, and but one kind of nutriment or aliment; with him, the term Aliment denoted the product of digestion.

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.

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

A'LIZARINE (*alizari*, madder). The red colouring matter of madder. The roots of the *Rubia Tinctorum*, which yield this substance, are sold in the south of France, under the name of *alizari*: a powder is prepared from it, called *garance*.

A'LKAHEST. The pretended universal solvent, or menstruum of the ancient chemists. But, if it dissolve all substances, in what vessels can it be contained?

A'LKALI (Arab. *al*, the, *kali*, the name of a particular plant, and an old name for *potash*). A substance which unites with acids in definite proportions, and changes vegetable blues to green. It is of three kinds:—

1. The *Vegetable*, or Potash,
2. The *Mineral*, or Soda,

} or *fixed* alkalies, being *left* in the ashes of inland and marine plants respectively.

3. The *Animal*, or Ammonia, or *volatile* alkali, being *raised* by distillation from hartshorn, &c.

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1. *Alkali, mild mineral.* One of the modern names of the neutral carbonate of soda, commonly called carbonate of soda. Other designations of this salt are *fossil alkali*, *aërated mineral alkali*, subcarbonate of soda, natrum carbonicum, &c.

2. *Alkali, mild fixed vegetable.* One of the former names of the neutral carbonate of potash, generally termed subcarbonate of potash. It is also called *prepared kali*; and, with reference to the sources from which it was obtained, or the mode of procuring it, it has been called *sal tartari* or salt of tartar, *sal absinthii* or salt of wormwood, *sal genistæ* or salt of broom, *nitrum fixum* or fixed nitre, *fluxus albus* or white flux, &c.

3. *Alkali Prussian. Phlogisticated alkali.* A name formerly given to a fixed alkali, when ignited with some animal substance and lixiviated. It is found to be in a great measure saturated with Prussic acid.

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

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

6. *Alkalimetry* (*μέτρον*, a measure). The process of determining the per centage amount of soda or potash in a given quantity of impure

carbonate or hydrate of soda or potash, as occurs in soda ash, barilla, kelp, or potash.

7. *Alkalina.* A class of substances described by Cullen as comprehending the substances otherwise called *antacida.*

8. *Alkaline air.* The term by which Priestly first described ammonia or ammoniacal gas: the volatile alkali.

9. *Alkaline earths.* Substances which possess alkaline properties; such are magnesia, lime, baryta, and strontia.

10. *Alkalinity.* The property of an alkali, that of turning vegetable blues into green.

11. *Alkalization.* The impregnation of any substance with an alkali.

12. *Alkaloïds* (*alkali*, and εἶδος, likeness). 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. The term *alkaloïd* has reference to their resemblance to alkalies, the properties of which they possess in the lowest degree.

ALKA'NA. The name of the root and leaves of the *Lausonia inermis*, a plant employed in the East for dyeing the nails, teeth, hair, garments, &c. See *Henné.*

A'LKANET. The name of the *Anchusa Tinctoria*, a species of Bugloss, the root of which yields a red colouring matter.

A'LKEKENGI. Winter Cherry; the fruit of the *Physalis Alkekengi*, used in nephritis, dysuria, ascites, &c.

A'LLANITE. The name of a mineral containing *cerium*, found in Greenland, and named in honour of Mr. Allan, who first distinguished it as a species.

A'LLANTOIS (ἀλλᾶς, a sausage, εἶδος, likeness). *Allantoïdes membrana.* 1. A thin transparent membrane, situated between the amnion and the chorion. 2. A vesicle or sac projecting at the lower end of the alimentary canal, in the embryo.

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.

ALLANTO-TO'XICUM (ἀλλᾶς, a sausage, τόξικον, poison). A name given by the Germans to a poison developed in sausages composed of blood and liver.

ALLE'VIATOR (*allevare*, to raise up). An apparatus for raising invalids, invented by Mr. Jenks, of Rhode Island.

ALLIGA'TION (*alligo*, to bind). An arithmetical formula for ascertaining the proportion of constituents in a mixture, when they have undergone no change of volume by chemical action. When alcoholic liquors are mixed with water, there is a condensation of bulk, which renders this arithmetical rule inapplicable. The same thing occurs, to a certain extent, in the union of metals by fusion.

A'LLIUM SATI'VUM (*oleo*, to smell). Common Garlic; a plant belonging to the natural order *Asphodeleæ*, and yielding the well-known bulb, occasionally employed as an anthelmintic in Ascarides. *Allium*

cepa is the onion; *allium porrum*, the leek; *allium ascalonicum*, the échalotte.

ALLO'PATHIA (ἄλλος, other, πάθος, disease). *Heteropathia.* 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'PHANIC ACID (ἄλλος, different, φαίνομαι, to appear). An acid obtained by introducing the vapour of cyanic acid into alcohol.

ALLO'TRIOPHA'GIA (ἀλλότριος, extraneous, φάγω, to eat). *Malacia.* A desire to eat improper food; depraved appetite. See *Pica.*

ALLO'TROPY (ἀλλότροπος, of a different nature). *Allatropy.* A term applied by Berzelius to the variable properties often observed in a solid which is not crystalline, or of which the crystalline form is indeterminate. 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.

ALLO'XAN. The *erythric acid* of Brugnatelli, discovered in the decomposition of uric acid. *Alloxanic acid* is produced by the metamorphosis of alloxan by caustic alkalies.

Alloxantin. A crystalline substance observed by Dr. Prout among the products of the decomposition of uric acid by nitric acid.

ALLO'Y. A term applied to a combination of metals by fusion, except when mercury is one of them, in which case the compound is called an *amalgam.*

A'LLSPICE. Pimento berries, or Jamaica pepper; the fruit of the *Eugenia Pimenta*, a myrtaceous plant.

ALLU'VIUM (*alluo*, to wash near to). The soil which is formed by the destruction of mountains, when their particles are washed down and deposited by torrents of water.

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* has been recently discovered, and it is the prototype of a new class of alcohols.

AL'MOND CAKE. The substance left after the expression of the oil; when ground, it forms *almond powder*, generally used for washing the hands.

Almond Paste. A cosmetic for softening the skin, and preventing chaps: it consists of bitter almonds blanched, 4oz., the white of an egg, rose-water, and rectified spirit, equal parts, q. s.

A'LMOND OIL. A bland fixed oil, obtained usually from bitter almonds by the action of a hydraulic press, either in the cold or by means of hot iron plates.

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

A'LOE. A genus of plants of the order *Asphodeleæ;* characterized by an intensely bitter taste.

1. *Aloës Spicatæ Extractum.* L. Aloes; an extract prepared from the Aloe Spicata, or Socotrine Aloe. In this species the bitter taste is accompanied by an aromatic flavour.

2. *Aloe Hepatica; Extractum.* E. D. Barbadoes Aloes; an extract prepared from the Aloe Hepatica, formerly Barbadensis; of a much stronger and less pleasant odour than the preceding.

3. *Fetid or Caballine Aloes.* A very impure variety, having the appearance of bitumen, and used chiefly for horse medicine, as one of its names imports.

4. *Red Aloes.* A variety supposed to be a natural exudation from the Aloe Spicata, which has concreted in the sun.

5. *Mocha Aloes.* Probably only a variety of that known in commerce as the Socotrine Aloes. Little is known of it.

6. *Indian and Mozambique Aloes.* A very impure variety, apparently of an intermediate quality between the Hepatic and the Caballine.

ALOE RESIN. The substance which is deposited from a decoction of aloes on cooling.

ALOE'SIC ACID. A peculiar acid obtained from aloes, resembling gallic acid. This is not the aloetic acid, obtained by the action of nitric acid on aloes.

ALOE'SIN. The principal constituent of aloes, probably a mixture or compound of various proximate principles.

A'LOES WOOD (*Lignum Aloes*). A fragrant resinous substance, obtained from the Aquilaria *ovata*, and A. *agallochum*.

ALOE'TIC ACID. The precipitate procured by heating nitric acid on aloes.

ALOE'TICS. Medicines in which aloes is the principal ingredient.

A'LOINE. A peculiar principle discovered in aloes by Meissner, analogous in many of its chemical characters to *rhein*, the peculiar principle of rhubarb.

ALOPE'CIA (ἀλώπηξ, a fox). *Fluxus capillorum; area; calvities.* Baldness, or the falling off of the hair. It is *congenital*, *accidental*, or the *natural* consequence of age.

ALOPE'CIA UNGUEA'LIS. 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'LPHITA (plural of ἄλφιτον, farina). Barley meal; barley meal toasted.

ALPHO'NSIN. An instrument for extracting balls, resembling a *porte-crayon*, invented by Alphonso Ferri, of Naples.

A'LPHOS (ἀλφός, white). A Greek synonym for the *Lepra alphoïdes*, white or European leprosy, common dry tetter, dartre squammeuse, herpes squamosus, psoriasis, &c.

ALPHO'SIS (ἀλφός, white). *Achroma.* A state of colorlessness; a term applied by Mason Good to general leucopathia or albino-skin. See *Albinism.*

A. Æthiopica. A state of complete albinism occurring in the negro.

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.

AL'TERATIVE DROPS. A preparation consisting principally of an alcoholic solution of corrosive sublimate, and a vinous solution of tartarized antimony.

A'LTERATIVES (*altero*, to change). Remedies which very gradually re-establish the healthy habit, functions, secretions, &c.

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.*

ALTE'RNATELY PINNATE. A term applied to a pinnate leaf, when its leaflets are placed alternately upon the common petiole, as in potentilla rupestris.

ALTE'RNATIVES, VOLTAIC. A term applied to the modification produced in the electric current by its continued passage along the nerves.

ALTHÆ'A OFFICINA'LIS. Common Marsh Mallow; a plant of the order *Malvaceæ*, abounding in mucilage. From the root are prepared an alkaloïd called *althea*, and a demulcent lozenge, employed on the continent under the name of *pâte de guimauve.*

ALTHIO'NIC ACID. An acid found in the residue of the preparation of olefiant gas by means of alcohol and sulphuric acid. The name is derived from the words *alcohol* and *ethionic.*

ALU'DEL. A pear-shaped vessel used by the earlier chemists, resembling the head of an alembic, with the exception of the beak, &c. A series of these vessels, joined together, is used for distilling mercury in Spain.

A'LUM WHITE (Baume's). A pigment obtained by calcining a mixture of honey and alum.

ALU'MEN. *Sulphas Aluminæ et Potassæ.* Alum; a double, or sometimes a triple salt, consisting of sulphuric acid and alumina, with potass or ammonia, or frequently both of them. The alumen of the Pharmacopœias is prepared from schistose clays; in Italy, this salt is procured from *alum stone*, a mineral substance occurring in most volcanic districts.

1. *Alumen rupeum.* Roche or rock alum. A variety of alum brought from Roccha, formerly called Edessa, in Syria. That which is sold under this name is common English alum, artificially coloured.

2. *Alumen Romanum.* Roman alum; the purest variety of alum, containing no ammonia in its composition.

3. *Ammoniacal alum* is a double salt, consisting of the sulphates of ammonia and of alumina.

4. *Iron alum*, *Manganese alum*, and *Chrome alum*, are salts of alumina, to which the generic term alum is applied, the species being distinguished by the name of the metallic peroxide which each contains.

5. *Alumen exsiccatum*, vel *ustum*. Dried alum; the pharmacopœial name of alum when it has undergone watery fusion, and parted with all its water of crystallization, by the action of heat.

6. *Alum curd of Riverius*. Albumen aluminosum. A coagulum formed by briskly agitating a drachm of alum with the white of an egg.

7. *Alum whey*. Serum aluminosum. A whey made by boiling two drachms of alum with a pint of milk, and then straining.

8. *Alum water*. A solution of alum in water, used by painters in water colours.

9. *Alum ointment*. Common turpentine, lard, and powdered alum.

10. *Boerhaave's astringent powder for the ague* consisted of alum and nutmeg, with the addition of Armenian bole.

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 in a pure state in the *sapphire* and the *ruby*.

1. *Aluminite*. The name by which mineralogists designate the hydrated subsulphate of alumina.

2. *Aluminium*. The metallic base of alumina. It is obtained from its chloride by the action of potassium.

3. *Petra aluminaris*. Sulphuretted clay; the purest of all aluminous ores, and as hard as indurated clay; hence its name, *alum rock*.

ALVEA'RIUM (*alveare*, a bee-hive). 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 cavities found in the mucous membrane of the stomach, œsophagus, and small intestine, and which he compared to the cells of honey-comb. They are distinct from the follicles.

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

A'LVEOLO-LABIA'LIS. Another name of the *buccinator*, or trumpeter's muscle, which arises from the alveolar process of the superior maxillary bone, a portion of the inferior maxillary bone, and the pterygo-maxillary ligament.

ALVERESI'NIC ACID. This and aloetic acid appear to constitute the artificial bitter of aloes. They form red salts.

A'LVEUS COMMUNIS. The name given by Scarpa to the common duct or communication of the ampullæ of the semicircular canals of the ear.

A'LVINE (*alvus*, the belly). That which refers to the belly, as in the terms alvine dejection, alvine flux, alvine obstruction, &c.

A'LVUS (ab alluendo, quâ sordes alluuntur). The belly; the intestines; also the intestinal evacuation.

1. *Alviduca*. Medicines which promote evacuation of the bowels.

2. *Alvifluxus*. Diarrhœa; a flux of the contents of the bowels.

3. *Alvine Concretions*. Calculi formed in the stomach or intestines.

4. *Alvus coacta*. Literally, hard-bound belly; costiveness.

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.

ALY'SSUM. *Alysma Plantago.* The Madwort Plantain; a specific in America for the bite of the rattle-snake, and a popular remedy for canine madness, especially in the North of Europe.

A'MADOU. Agaric; 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 marry). A mixture of mercury with some other metal. See *Alloy.*

1. *Amalgam, native.* A name given by mineralogists to an amalgam found in Hungary, Sweden, and elsewhere, and consisting of 64 parts of mercury and 36 of silver, out of 100 parts. This is the *only* native amalgam known.

2. *Amalgamation.* The process of mixing mercury with some other metal. It is extensively used in separating silver and gold from some other ores, and is founded on the property which mercury has to dissolve these metals out of the minerals with which they are associated.

AMANI'TA MUSCARIA. Fly Amanita; a plant of the order *Fungi*, containing a poisonous principle, which has been called *amanitine.*

AMA'RA (sc. medicamenta; from *amarus*, bitter). Bitters; medicines with a bitter flavour, and tonic property, as camomile, gentian, &c.

A'MARINE. The name given by Laurent to a hypothetical base of certain compounds of benzoyl.

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. The term is hybrid.

A'MATIVENESS (*amo*, 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 the cerebellum, and its energy is denoted by the extent of the space on each side of the head between the mastoïd process, immediately behind the ear and the spine of the occipital bone.

AMATO'RII (*amo*, to love). Pathetici, or the superior obliqui muscles of the eye; so named from the expression which they impart.

AMAURO'SIS (ἀμαυρὸς, obscure). *Caligo oculorum.* Blindness; drop serene; loss of sight from an affection of the retina, the optic nerve, or the brain. This term was employed by Hippocrates merely in the sense of obscurity or dimness; by later writers it was used as the name of the particular disease.

AMAURO'TIC CAT'S EYE. *Galeamaurosis.* The name given by Beer to an amaurotic affection, 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'MBE (ἄμβη, the edge of a rock). An old machine for reducing dislocations of the shoulder. A superficial eminence of a bone.

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.

1. *Acid of Amber*, or *Succinic Acid*, is obtained from amber by dry

distillation. It is a delicate re-agent for separating red oxide of iron from compound metallic solutions.

2. *Amber Camphor.* A yellow light sublimate, obtained by the destructive distillation of amber in a retort or alembic. By Vogel it was termed *volatile resin of amber.*

A'MBERGRIS (*ambre-gris*, Fr.). 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.*" An *ambidexter* dentist is enabled to extract two teeth at the same time. Hippocrates says that a woman is never ambidextra.

AMBLO'SIS (ἄμβλωσις, abortion). Abortion; miscarriage. Hence the term *amblotica*, as applied to medicines supposed to cause abortion.

AMBLYA'PHIA (ἀμβλὺς, dull, ἁφὴ, touch). Insensibility of touch or general feeling.

AMBLY'GONITE. A rare mineral—a phosphate of alumina and lithia.

AMBLYO'PIA (ἀμβλὺς, dull, ὤψ, the eye). Incomplete or incipient amaurosis; or weakness of sight.

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 glenoïd cavity of the scapula, the acetabulum, &c.

AMBRE'IC ACID. A peculiar acid, obtained by digesting ambrein in nitric acid.

AMBRE'IN (*ambre*, Fr.). A substance analogous to cholesterine, forming the chief constituent of ambergris.

A'MBULANCE (*ambulo*, to walk). *Hôpital ambulant.* A light caravan, furnished with surgeon's assistants and orderlies, for attending upon the wounded in the field of battle.

AMBU'STIO (*amburo*, to burn round). A burn or scald, 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., μὴν, a month, ῥέω, to flow). *Suppressio mensium.* Obstruction, or morbid deficiency, of the menses or catamenia.

AME'NTIA (*amens*, senseless). Imbecility of intellect.

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, &c.

A'MER (*bitter*). The bitter principle produced by digesting nitric acid on silk.

A'METHYST (α, priv., μεθύω, to be intoxicated). A name applied to two precious stones of very different nature. One or both of them enjoyed the reputation of preventing intoxication, and were worn, accordingly, by topers. They are the *oriental amethyst*, a rare variety

of adamantine spar or corundum, and the *occidental* or *common amethyst*, a variety of quartz or rock crystal.

AMIA'NTHUS (*a*, priv., *μιαίνω*, to pollute). *Mountain flax.* An incombustible mineral, consisting of very delicate and regular silky fibres. See *Asbestos.*

A'MIDES. A series of saline compounds, in which the compound of nitrogen and hydrogen occurs, containing an atom less of hydrogen than ammonia. The name *amidogen* has been applied to their hypothetical radical.

A'MIDINE (*amidon*, starch). This term is applied to the true starch contained in the starch-cell. See *Amylum.*

A'MMELIDE. A substance formed by boiling melamine in strong nitric acid, until the solution is complete.

A'MMELINE. A substance generated by boiling melam in a solution of potassa; on adding acetic acid, the ammeline is thrown down as a white precipitate.

A'MMI. The warm carminative fruit of several species of *Sison:* Order *Umbelliferæ.*

AMMO'NIA. *Ammoniacal Gas.* A transparent, colourless, pungent gas, formed by the union of nitrogen and hydrogen. 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.

1. *Liquor Ammoniæ.* Liquid ammonia; the incorrect name of the concentrated solution of ammonia. One volume of water takes up about 750 times its bulk of the gas, forming a liquid possessed of similar properties, and termed *spirits of hartshorn*, from its being raised by distillation from that substance.

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

3. *Ammoniuret.* A compound, containing ammonia and a salifiable base, or other substance not acid.

4. *Ammoniacal Amalgam.* A substance formed by the action of galvanism on a salt of ammonia, in contact with a globule of mercury.

5. *Ammoniacalia.* A class of ammoniacal stimulants, comprising ammonia and its carbonates.

AMMO'NIACUM. Ammoniac, a gum-resin, which exudes from the surface of the *Dorema ammoniacum*, a plant of the order *Umbelliferæ.* Two varieties occur in the market:—

1. *Guttæ Ammoniaci*, occurring in tears, which should be white, clear, and dry; and

2. *Lapis Ammoniaci*, occurring in lumps, very impure, and generally adulterated with common resin.

African Ammoniacum. A gum-resin, obtained from the *Ferula tingitana.* It resembles the Persian Ammoniacum of the shops in external appearance, but it differs in its odour when heated.

AMMO'NION (*ἄμμος*, sand). A collyrium, said to remove sand or gravel from the eyes.—*Aetius.*

A'MMONITE. A fossil molluscous animal, allied to the genus *Nautilus.* From its resemblance to the horns of the statues of *Jupiter*

Ammon, it is named *cornu ammonis;* from its coiled form, it is popularly called *snake-stone*. The term is frequently applied, in anatomy, to the *pes hippocampi* of the brain.

AMMO'NIUM. A term applied to a hypothetical compound of nitrogen and hydrogen. Berzelius considered it to be the *metallic* base of ammonia.

AMNE'SIA (*α*, priv., and *μνῆσις*, memory). Forgetfulness; loss of memory.

A'MNION (*ἀμνὸς*, a sheep). The internal membrane of the ovum, or that which immediately surrounds the *fœtus in utero*. 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.

1. *Amnii liquor*. The fluid contained in the amnion.

2. *Amniotic Acid*. A weak acid discovered in the *liquor amnii* of the cow.

AMO'MUM GRANA PARADI'SI. Grains of Paradise Amomum; a plant of the order *Scitamineæ*, the fruit of which is well known under the name of *Grains of Paradise*, or Mellegetta Pepper.

AMO'RPHOUS (*α*, priv., *μορφὴ*, form). Shapeless; irregular; a term applied to mineral and other substances, which occur in forms not easy to be defined; also to certain sediments found in the urine, in disease. See *Calculus*.

A'MPELIC ACID. An acid obtained by Laurent from the oils of bituminous schist. The term *ampelin* has been also applied to an oily matter prepared from the same substances.

AMPELI'DEÆ (*ἄμπελος*, a vine). *Viniferæ*. Wineworts. The term is synonymous with *Vites* and *Vitaceæ*, but is perhaps preferable in consequence of the similarity of the latter to Vitex and Vitices.

AMPE'RE'S THEORY. A peculiar theory of magnetism entertained by M. Ampère, who considered that magnets are connecting bodies through which electricity passes in a spiral direction. The theory was founded on the general similarity of properties subsisting between a spiral conductor in the act of giving passage to electricity, and a magnet.

A'MPHI (*ἀμφί*). A Greek preposition, signifying *about*, *both*, *on both sides*, &c.

1. *Amph-emerina* (*ἡμέρα*, a day). Another term for quotidian ague.

2. *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*. See *Articulation*.

3. *Amphi-bia* (*βίος*, life). The second class of the *Encephalata* or Vertebrata, comprising amphibious animals, which commence their larva state as fishes, and undergo various degrees of metamorphosis in advancing towards the condition of reptiles.

4. *Amphi-bole* (*βῶλος*, a mass). The name given by Haüy to the mineral hornblende; a silicate of lime and magnesia.

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 fructification. See *Ætheogamous.*

7. *Amphi-gen* (γεννάω, to produce). A name of the mineral leucite, or Vesuvian; a variety of clay, or silicate of alumina.

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.* This term is applied to the ovule of plants, when the foraminal and chalazal ends are transverse with respect to the hilum.

A'MPHORA (ἀμφὶ, on each side, φέρω, to carry; so named from its being carried by two handles). *Quadrantal; cadus.* A measure of capacity, frequently mentioned by Roman authors, containing 2 *urnæ*, 3 *modii*, 8 *congii*, 48 *sextarii*, and 96 *heminæ* or *cotylæ.* But the Attic amphora, called by the Greeks *metrēta* or *ceramium*, contained 2 urnæ, and 72 sextarii. The amphora was nearly equal to 9 gallons English, and the *sextarius* to one pint and a half English, or one mutchkin and a half Scotch.

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

AMPLE'XICAUL (*amplector*, to embrace, *caulis*, a stem). A term applied, in Botany, 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.

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

AMPU'LLULA (dim. of *ampulla*, a bottle). A term applied by Lierberkulm to the extremity of each villus of the mucous coat of the intestines; it is an oval vesicle, having its apex perforated by lacteal orifices, through which the chyle is taken up.

AMPUTA'TION (*amputo*, to cut off). The removal of a limb, or other part of the body, by means of the knife. *Circular amputation* is that in which the integuments and muscles are divided circularly. *Flap amputation* is that in which one or two flaps are left to cover the stump, when the limb has been removed. *Joint amputation* is that in which the limb is removed at a joint or articulation. *Spontaneous amputation* is the separation of a limb from the fœtus in utero.

A'MULET (*amuletum*, from *amolior*, 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, of the *child's caul* for protecting seafaring persons, &c.

AMU'RCA (ἀμόργη, olive-lees). *Amurga.* The marc or watery matter remaining after olives have been crushed and deprived of their oil; formerly employed in the treatment of ulcers.

AMY'ELOUS (α priv., μυελὸς, 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*. There may be absence of the encephalon—of the cerebrum and cerebellum only; in this case the fœtus is called *anencephalous*. Or, the cerebrum merely may be in a state of defective development, or *atrophy*, more or less partial or extensive.

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

AMY'GDALÆ AMARÆ, DULCES. Bitter and sweet almonds; the fruit of two varieties of the *Amygdalus Communis*. The bitter almond contains prussic acid, and enters into the composition of *noyau*.

1. *Amygdalæ placenta*. Almond cake; the substance left after the expression of the oil, which, when ground, forms *almond powder*, generally used for washing the hands.

2. *Oil of bitter almonds*. For obtaining this oil, the expressed cake is submitted to distillation, when a highly-volatile, pungent oil passes over.

3. *Amygdalin*. A substance extracted from the *Amygdala amara*, or bitter almond, and from the berries of the cherry-laurel.

4. *Amygdalic acid*. An acid obtained by the action of alkalies upon amygdalin.

AMYGDA'LEÆ. The Almond tribe of Dicotyledonous plants; a sub-order of the *Rosaceæ*, yielding an abundance of hydrocyanic acid in their leaves and kernels. Trees or shrubs with *leaves* alternate; *corolla* polypetalous; *stamens* perigynous; *ovary* superior, solitary, simple; *fruit* drupaceous.

A'MYL. The hypothetical radical of a series of compounds, of which the hydrate of the oxide has long been known as *fusel oil*, or as the *oil of grain-spirit* or *potatoes*, as it is produced in the fermentation of unmalted grain and potatoes, along with alcohol, and distils over with the latter.

A'MYLUM (*α*, priv., *μύλος*, a mill; as being prepared without a mill). Starch; the fecula of the *Triticum hybernum*, or wheat. The *true* starch, contained within the starch-cell, is called *amidine*.

1. *Amylic acid*. A volatile acid, procured by digesting moistened starch with peroxide of manganese.

2. *Amylic alcohol*. Another name for fusel oil, oil of grain, or oil of potato spirit. See *Alcohol Amylicum*.

3. *Amylene*. A new anæsthetic agent discovered in the year 1844, and made by distilling fusel oil, or amylic alcohol, with chloride of zinc.

4. *Amylum Marantæ*. Arrow-root; a nutritive starch, prepared from the *Maranta Arundinacea*, very analogous to well-washed potato-starch. See *Farina* and *Fecula*.

AMYRIDA'CEÆ. An order of Dicotyledonous plants, abounding in fragrant resin. Trees or shrubs, with *leaves* compound, with pellucid dots; *corolla* polypetalous: *stamens* hypogynous; *ovary* superior; *fruit* sub-dupraceous, samaroïd, or leguminous.

A'MYRIS (*α*, intens., *μύρον*, myrrh). A genus of plants abounding in resin. *A. Gileadensis*, is the Balsam of Gilead tree, yielding the liquid resin called *Balsam* or *Balm of Gilead* or Mecca. *A. Elemifera* yields the resin called *Gum Elemi*.

A'NA, or $\overline{AA}$, contracted from *ἀνά*, of each, used in prescriptions.

A'NA- (*ἀνά*). A Greek preposition, denoting *through*, *upon*, &c. and, in composition, *again*, *upwards*, *backward*, &c.

ANABIO'TIC (*ἀναβιόω*, to revive). A term applied by Schulz to that effect of remedies which is evidenced by an organizing tendency and production of strength, as in the use of wines, tonics, aromatics, &c.

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

ANACARDIA'CEÆ. The Cashew tribe of Dicotyledonous plants, abounding in a resinous, sometimes acrid, highly poisonous juice. Trees or shrubs with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* usually uni-sexual; *stamens* perigynous: *ovary* superior; *fruit* generally drupaceous.

ANACA'RDIC ACID. An acrid, fatty substance, obtained from the fruit of the *Anacardium Occidentale*, or cashew-nut tree.

ANACA'RDIUM. *Anacardium occidentale.* Cashew nut, or marking nut. The nut contains, between its rind and shell, a red, inflammable, and very caustic liquor, used as a marking ink.

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

ANADIPLO'SIS (*ἀναδιπλόω*, to redouble). Reduplication; the redoubling which occurs in a paroxysm of intermittent, when its type is double.

ANÆ'MIA (*α*, priv., *αἷμα*, blood). *Anhæmia.* Defective hæmatogenesis, exsanguinity, or a state of bloodlessness.

ANÆMO'TROPHY (*α*, priv., *αἷμα*, blood, *τροφὴ*, nourishment). By this term, and *hæmotrophy*, are implied simply 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.—*Prout.*

ANÆSTHE'SIA (*α*, priv., *αἴσθησις*, perception). Deficient sensibility of the skin, arising from a morbid change in the nervous fibrils. See *Morphæa.*

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

ANÆSTHE'TICA (*α*, priv., *αἰσθητικὸς*, belonging to *αἴσθησις* or sensation). *Anæsthetica pneumatica.* Anæsthetics; a term recently introduced to express a set of agents used to produce insensibility to pain during surgical operations and labour. The anæsthetic agents hitherto employed have been ether, chloroform, and amylene. Perhaps of all these ether is the safest.

ANALE'PSIS (*ἀναλαμβάνω*, to take up). Recovery of strength after sickness. Hence the term *analeptics* or restoratives.

ANALE'PTIC PILLS, JAMES'S. James's powder, gum ammoniacum, and pill of myrrh and aloes, equal parts, with tincture of castor, sufficient to form a mass.

ANALE'PTICA (*ἀναληπτικὰ*, 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*, in which the sensibility is increased.

ANA'LOGOUS TISSUES (*ἀνάλογος*, conformable). A term applied to all solid, morbid products, which resemble the natural elementary tissues of the body (Carswell). 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 which is analogous to another organ in its *functions*, without reference to its structural relations; 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.

ANA'LYSIS (*ἀναλύω*, to resolve into elements). The resolution of compound bodies, either into 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 consist 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.

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.

ANAPHRODI'SIA (*α*, priv., *Ἀφροδίτη*, Venus). Impotence; incapability of sexual intercourse, from organic, functional, or moral cause; one of the *dysorexiæ* of Cullen.

ANAPHRODISI'ACA (*ἀναφροδισία*, absence of the sexual feelings). Medicinal agents supposed to repress or diminish the sexual feelings.

ANAPO'PHYSIS (*ἀνὰ*, 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 (*ἀνὰ*, through, *σάρξ*, the flesh). *Aqua inter cutem*; *hydrops*. General dropsy; dropsy of the cellular substance; the *leucophlegmasia* of various writers.

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

ANASTOMO'SIS (*ἀναστομόω*, to furnish with a mouth). The communication of vessels with one another, as of the arteries with the veins, which, by touching at numerous points, form a net-work or reticulation. See *Inosculation*.

ANA'TOMY (*ἀνατέμνω*, to cut up). The science of organization; the science whose object is the examination of the organs or *instruments*

of life. Animal anatomy is divided into *human anatomy* and *comparative anatomy*, according as it treats of the organization of the human body, or is extended to the whole animal creation. Human anatomy may be distinguished into the following branches:—

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 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 and humours.

3. *Special Anatomy* is that which treats of the healthy state of the organs, while *morbid* or *pathological anatomy* is that which treats of diseased states, or alterations of structure.

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

TERMS USED BY BARCLAY:—

1. *Aspects of the Head, Neck, and Trunk.*—A plane, dividing the body into similar halves, is termed the *mesial plane*. Every aspect towards this plane is *mesial;* towards the right or left, *lateral*, and this is *dextral*, or *sinistral*.

2. *Aspects of the Head.*—Towards the *ἰνίον*, or occiput, *inial;* towards the corona, *coronal;* towards the base, *basilar;* towards the glabella, *glabellar;* or towards the side opposite to the inion, *antinial*.

3. *Aspects of the Neck and Trunk.*—Towards the atlas, *atlantal;* towards the sacrum, *sacral;* towards the dorsum, *dorsal;* and towards the sternum, *sternal*.

4. *Aspects of the Four Extremities.*—Towards the trunk, *proximal;* from the trunk, *distal*.

5. *Aspects of the Atlantal Extremities.*—Towards the radius, *radial;* towards the ulna, *ulnar;* towards the ancon, *anconal;* and towards the vola, or *θέναρ*, *thenal*.

6. *Aspects of the Sacral Extremities.*—Towards the tibia, *tibial;* towards the fibula, *fibular;* towards the rotula, *rotular;* and towards the poples, *popliteal*.

7. *Terms of Aspect common to the Head, Neck, Trunk, Extremities, and Viscera.*—Towards the cutis, *dermal;* towards the circumference, *peripheral;* and towards the centre, *central*.

8. When *d* is substituted for the *l* or *r* which terminate these adjectives, they become adverbs, or are used adverbially; so that *coronad*, *iniad*, *glabellad*, *radiad*, *ulnad*, *tibiad*, *fibulad*, &c. will respectively signify, *towards* the coronal, inial, glabellar, radial, ulnar, tibial, and fibular aspects.

ANATRIPSOLO'GIA (*ἀνατρίβω*, to rub in, *λόγος*, a description). The application of medicines to the skin, aided by friction. This process has also been called the *iatraleptic 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 of the nucleus and consequently the foramen correspond with the base of the ovule.

ANAU'DIA (*α*, priv., *αὐδή*, speech). Dumbness; privation of voice; catalepsis.—*Hippocrates.*

A'NCHILOPS (*ἄγχι*, near, *ὤψ*, the eye). A sore under the inner angle of the eye; incipient fistula lacrymalis. According to Blanchard, the swelling is called *anchilops*, while yet entire; and *ægilops*, when the abscess has burst.

ANCHU'SA TINCTORIA. Dyers' Bugloss or Alkanet; a plant of the order *Boraginaceæ*, the root of which abounds in the red colouring matter called *alkanet*, used by dyers, and for imparting a deep red to oils, ointments, and plasters. The colouring matter has been separated, and has been called by some chemists *pseudo-alkannin.*

ANCHU'SIC ACID. The colouring matter found in the cortical part of alkanet root, considered by Pelletier as a kind of fatty acid. It is now, however, supposed to be a resinoïd, called *anchusine.*

A'NCON (*ἄγκων*). The elbow. 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 fore arm; and *anconoïd* (*εἶδος*, likeness), or elbow-like, applied to a process of the cubit.

ANCYROI'DES (*ἄγκυρα*, an anchor, *εἶδος*, likeness). A former designation of the coracoïd process of the scapula, from its likeness to the beak of an anchor.

ANDERSON'S PILLS. Barbadoes aloes, with a proportion of jalap, and oil of aniseed.

ANDI'RA INE'RMIS. The Cabbage Tree; a leguminous plant, a native of the West Indies, the bark of which has been used in medicine for its anthelmintic and emetic properties. It was formerly officinal in the Dublin Pharmacopœia.

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

ANDRO'GYNUS (*ἀνήρ*, a man, *γυνή*, a woman). A hermaphrodite; a *lusus naturæ*, in which the organs of generation appear to be a mixture of both sexes.

A'NDRUM. A species of hydrocele, peculiar to the south of Asia, and described by Kæmpfer.

ANEMO'METER (*ἄνεμος*, wind, *μέτρον*, measure). An instrument for measuring the strength or velocity of the wind, by finding what mechanical effect the wind to be measured will produce upon the apparatus.

ANEMO'NINE. A concrete volatile principle, procured from various species of *Anemone.* With bases it yields *anemonic acid.*

A'NEMOSCOPE (*ἄνεμος*, the wind, *σκοπέω*, to investigate). An instrument for determining the direction of the wind; usually constructed by connecting with the spindle of a weathercock the hand of a dial on which the points of the compass are marked.

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. Geoffroy 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* (πούς, 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-encephalocele.*

ANENCE'PHALUS (α, priv., ἐγκέφαλος, the brain). A monster without brains.

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

ANE'ROID BAROMETER. A newly-invented portable barometer, belonging to that class of instruments which are termed *differential.* It consists of a cylindrical chamber partially exhausted of air and hermetically sealed; a helical spring of steel wire; and a system of levers which direct the motion of the hand. The chamber and spring are brought into connexion with the main lever, which falls or rises according to the increased or diminished amount of atmospheric pressure sustained by the chamber, and counterbalanced by the spring. The etymology of the term is said to be, α, νηρός, εἶδος, form without wet (!).

AN'ESIS (ἀνίημι, to remit). A remission, or relaxation, of a disease, or symptom. The term *anetus* has been employed to denote intermittent fever.

ANE'THUM GRA'VEOLENS (ἄνηθον of Dioscorides). Dill: an umbelliferous plant, a native of the south of Europe, and cultivated in England. It is much valued for the carminative property of its fruit. Its odour is peculiar, pungent, and offensive to many; hence the French call the plant *fenouil puant.*

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.

A'NEURYSM (ἀνευρύνω, to dilate). A tumor, consisting of a preternatural dilatation of an artery. The corresponding disease of a vein is called *varix.*

1. The old distinction was between *true* and *false aneurysm:* the former comprehends dilatation without rupture of any of the arterial coats; the latter, dilatation with rupture of some of the coats.

2. *False Aneurysm* admits of some distinctions. When the extravasation is diffused, the disease has been termed a *diffused false* aneurysm; when circumscribed, a *circumscribed false* aneurysm. The French writers term the former *anévrisme faux primitif*, the latter *anévrisme faux consécutif.*

3. *Active Aneurysm of the Heart.* The increased muscular structure of the left ventricle of the heart, which frequently accompanies the cartilaginous thickening of the semilunar valves of the aorta.

4. *Aneurysm by Anastomosis.* A tumor consisting of a congeries of small and active arteries, absorbing veins, and intermediate cells. The

cellular substance through which these vessels are expanded resembles the gills of a turkey-cock; or the substance of the placenta, spleen, or uterus; or the nævi materni of infants.

5. *Mixed Aneurysm.* Aneurysm arising from the dilatation of one or two of the coats, with division or rupture of the other. Two varieties have been described, viz. *mixed external aneurysm*, in which the internal and middle coats are ruptured, and the areolar is dilated; and *mixed internal aneurysm*, in which the internal coat is dilated, and protrudes, like a hernial sac, through the ruptured middle and outer coats. This variety has been called *aneurysma herniæ arteriæ sistens.*

6. *Aneurysm, traumatic and spontaneous.* These terms apply, respectively, to aneurysm as occasioned by a wound, and as occurring spontaneously.

7. *Aneurysm, internal and external.* Internal aneurysm is situate in the great splanchic cavities, and occurs in the heart and great vessels of the chest, abdomen, &c. External aneurysm is situate at the exterior of the head, neck, and limbs, and is distinctly pulsatory.

8. *Aneurysmal Varix.* A particular kind of aneurysm, in which the blood effused from a wounded artery passes into a neighbouring vein, which it dilates in the form of a sac. It is produced when a cutting instrument pierces a vein and a subjacent artery at the same time, forming a direct communication between the two vessels.

ANEURY'SMAL SAC. The sac or pouch formed by aneurysm, and containing the blood which constitutes the tumor.

ANFRA'CTUS (ἀμφὶ, 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.

ANGEIO'LOGY (ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, λόγος, a discourse). The science of the vascular system.

ANGEIOSPE'RMIA (ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, σπέρμα, seed). The name of plants which have their seeds enclosed in a vessel, or pericarp. Compare *Gymnospermia.*

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

ANGEIO'TOMY (ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, τέμνω, to cut). Dissection of vessels.

ANGEL WATER. Orange-flower water 0j., rose-water 0j., myrtle-water 0ß., distilled spirit of musk ℥ß, spirit of ambergris ℥j., shaken together. It is brought from Portugal. Heat spoils it, and cold imprisons the perfume.

ANGE'LICA ARCHANGE'LICA. Garden Angelica; a plant of the order *Umbelliferæ*, the root of which is occasionally used in pectoral disorders. *Candied Angelica* is made from the fresh stalks of this plant, boiled in syrup; it is an agreeable sweetmeat, said to be aphrodisiac.

ANGELI'CIC ACID. An acid obtained from the root of *Angelica*, similar to valerianic acid.

ANGE'LICINE. A crystallized compound found in the root of *Angelica.*

ANGI'NA PE'CTORIS (*ango*, to choke; from ἄγχω, to choke). Breast-pang; spasm of the chest; a disease attended by acute pain, sense of suffocation and syncope. Many synonyms have been bestowed on this complaint, as cardiogmus cordis sinistri, pnigophobia,

&c. At present, *angina tonsillaris* means sore throat; *angina trachealis*, croup: and *angina parotidea*, mumps.

ANGI'NA SCARLATINO'SA. Another name for scarlatina anginosa, scarlatina mitior, or a modification of simple scarlatina.

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.

ANGO'NE (ἄγχω, to strangle). A sense of strangulation and suffocation.

ANGULAR (*angulus*, an angle). Relating to an angle; a name given, 1, to the termination of the *facial artery* and *vein*, because they pass by the greater angle of the eye; 2, to the facial artery and vein themselves, because they pass under the angle of the jaw; 3, to a filament of the inferior maxillary *nerve*, which passes near the greater angle of the eye; and, 4, to *processes* of the frontal bone seated near the angles of the eyes.

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*.

ANGULA'RIS SCAPULÆ. Another name for the *levator anguli scapulæ*.

ANGUSTU'RA BARK. Another name for *Cusparia* bark, from its being imported from Angustura on the Oronoco.

1. *Angusturin.* A neutral principle, obtained by submitting the alcoholic tincture of angustura bark to spontaneous evaporation.

2. *False Angustura.* The bark of the *Strychnos nux vomica*, formerly assigned to the Brucea antidysenterica.

ANHELA'TION (*anhelo*, to pant). *Dyspnœa.* Difficulty of breathing.

A'NHYDRITE (α, priv, ὕδωρ, water). Anhydrous sulphate of lime; a mineral.

A'NHYDROUS (α, priv., ὕδωρ, water). Without water; a term applied to crystals and gases which are deprived of water. Compare *Hydrates*.

ANIDRO'SIS. Hippocrates employs this word 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'NIL. *Nil.* A plant growing in America, from the leaves of which indigo is prepared.

1. *Anilic Acid.* A name given by Dumas to the acid formed by the action of nitric acid upon indigo. It was formerly termed *indigotic acid*.

2. *Aniline.* An oily liquid, which distils over when finely-pulverized indigo is decomposed by a highly-concentrated solution of caustic potash or soda, in a retort.

A'NIMA (the soul). 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.

A'NIMA ARTICULO'RUM. Literally, life of the limbs; a name given to Hermodactyllus, or Colchicum, from its great popularity. It formed the basis of the dia articulorum, the pulvis arthriticus Turneri, and the Vienna gout decoction.

A'NIMAL CHARCOAL. *Carbo animalis.* Prepared from bullocks' blood by heat.

A'NIMAL KINGDOM. The following is a classification of the Animal Kingdom, by Dr. Grant. It is distinguished into four *sub-kingdoms*, and twenty-three *classes*. An example is given of an individual of each class.

I. *Cyclo-neura*, or *Radiata.*
1. Polygastrica. Microscopic Animalcules.
2. Porifera. Sponge.
3. Polypifera. Coral.
4. Acalephæ. Sea-nettle.
5. Echinoderma. Star-fish.

II. *Diplo-neura*, or *Articulata.*
6. Entozoa. Tape-worm.
7. Rotifera. Wheel-insect.
8. Cirrhopoda. Barnacle.
9. Annulida. Leech.
10. Myriapoda. Centipede.
11. Insecta. Bee; butterfly.
12. Arachnida. Spider.
13. Crustacea. Lobster.

III. *Cyclo-gangliata*, or *Mollusca.*
14. Tunicata. Cynthia dione.
15. Conchifera. Oyster.
16. Gasteropoda. Snail.
17. Pteropoda. Clio borealis.
18. Cephalopoda. Cuttlefish.

IV. *Spini-cerebrata*, or *Vertebrata.*
19. Pisces. Salmon; shark.
20. Amphibia. Frog.
21. Reptilia. Crocodile; serpent.
22. Aves. Eagle; humming-bird.
23. Mammalia. Whale; monkey; man.

A'NIMAL MA'GNETISM. *Mesmerism.* 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 can be called neither sleeping nor 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, *hellsehen.* 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 connexion (*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 or ponds; they are, besides, *Infusory*, observed in all fluids impregnated with any animal or vegetable substance; and *Spermatic*, supposed to have been discovered in the semen. See *Spermatozoon.*

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

A'NIME'. A resinous substance, improperly called *gum animé*, said to be obtained from the *Hymenea Courbaril*, and used in perfumes, varnishes, and certain plasters. It resembles copal in appearance, and is often sold under that name.

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

A'NISETTE DE BOURDEAUX. A liqueur made by distilling anise, fennel, and coriander seeds, previously steeped in brandy, with sugar, and one half water.

A'NISI SEMINA. Aniseed; the fruit of the *Pimpinella Anisum*, a plant of the order *Umbelliferæ*, a native of the Greek Archipelago.

A'NISIC ACID. An acid obtained when the concrete essence of anise-seed is acted on by nitric acid. When heated with an excess of baryta, it yields an oily liquid, called *anisole.*

A'NKER. A liquid measure used at Amsterdam, containing about 32 gallons English wine measure.

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

ANKYLO'SIS (*ἀγκύλωσις*, from *ἀγκύλος*, curved). A stiff joint from bony union. It admits of the following varieties:—

1. *True Ankylosis.* An affection of the synovial membrane, in which the two surfaces of the joints adhere together, the synovial membrane disappears, or is changed into cellular tissue, and the bones become firmly united.

2. *False Ankylosis.* An affection in which all the parts composing the joint are thickened, the motion is limited, and a kind of amphiarthrosis produced.—*Béclard.*

ANNEA'LING. The process of heating a metallic body in an *annealing oven*, and suffering it to cool again in a moderate temperature. If cooled too suddenly it becomes extremely brittle. The *Annealing of Glass* is conducted in the same manner, and is necessary to prevent its flying to pieces on the application of violence or a high temperature. See *Rupert's Drops.*

ANNO'TTO. *Rocou.* A substance procured from the pellicles of the seeds of the *Bixa Orellana*, a Liliaceous plant, and used for colouring cheese, for dyeing, and other purposes.

A'NNULAR (*annulus*, a ring). Ring-shaped; a term applied to the os annulare, the cricoïd cartilage, the pons Varolii, the vein which passes between the little and the *ring*-finger, &c.

A'NNULATE (*annulus*, a ring). Ringed; surrounded by rings, as certain vessels in plants, &c.

ANNU'LIDA (*annulus*, a ring). *Annelida.* The fifth class of the *Diplo-neura* or Helminthoïda, consisting of long, cylindrical, mostly

aquatic worms, with red blood, covered with a soft and more or less segmented and annulated skin. They have been divided into four groups, viz.—the *Errantia*, the *Tubicola*, the *Terricola*, and the *Suctoria*.

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 muscle.

2. *Annulus inquinalis 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, constituting in the fœtus the auditory process of the temporal bone.

4. *Annulus ciliaris*, vel *albidus.* The ciliary circle or ligament; a white ring, forming the bond of union betwixt the choroïd 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.*

A'NODE (ἀνὰ, upwards, ὁδὸς, a way). A term applied by Dr. Faraday to that part of the surface of a decomposing body which the electric current *enters*—the part immediately touching the positive pole. See *Kathode.*

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

A'NODYNE NECKLACES. Necklaces made, or reputed to be made, of the roots of Hyoscyamus, or of White Bryony, imagined to facilitate teething in infants. See *Amulet.*

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

ANO'MALOUS (α, priv., ὁμαλὸς, even). Irregular; a term applied to diseases, in which the symptoms are irregular.

ANO'NYMUS (α, priv., ὄνομα, a name). Literally, *nameless;* a term formerly applied to the cricoïd muscle.

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

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

ANO'RMAL (*anormis*, without rule). Irregular; contrary to the usual state. See *Abnormal.*

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

ANTA'CIDS. Remedies against acidity; a term synonymous with *alkalines.*

ANTA'GONIST MUSCLES (ἀντὶ, against, ἀγὼν, a struggle). The general name of muscles which act in opposition to others, and counteract their action, as the adductors in opposition to the abductors.

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

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

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

ANTARTHRI'TICS (*ἀντὶ*, against, *ἀρθρῖτις*, gout). *Anti-arthritic.* Remedies against arthritis or gout.

ANTE'RIOR (Latin). Before; as applied to muscles and nerves.

ANTEVE'RSIO UTERI (*ante*, before, *verto*, to turn). A morbid inclination of the fundus uteri forward. Compare *Retroversio.*

ANTHELMI'NTICS (*ἀντὶ*, 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'NTHEMIS NO'BILIS (*ἀνθέω*, to blossom). Common or Roman Chamomile; an indigenous composite plant, frequent on our commons; but the flowers used in medicine are generally obtained from cultivated plants.

Anthemis Pyrethrum. Pellitory of Spain; a composite plant growing in the south of Europe, north of Africa, and in Syria; but the root of another variety, Pyrethrum (Willd.), is a native of Germany. The first is called the Roman or true Pellitory, the latter the German. This information is necessary, as the chemical analysis varies considerably.

A'NTHER (*ἀνθηρός*, from *ἀνθέω*, to flourish) The part of a plant which has hitherto been considered as the male sexual organ. It is the essential part of the stamen, consisting, in most cases, of two thecæ placed at the top of the filament, and hence called the *bilocular anther.* The thecæ contain a powdery matter called *pollen-grains*, and these inclose a semi-fluid substance termed *fovilla*, composed in great part of minute granulations, the nature of whose motions is not understood. The anther is termed,

1. *Innate*, when it is attached to the filament by its base, as in sparganium.
2. *Adnate*, when it is attached to the filament by its back, as in polygonum.
3. *Versatile*, when it is attached to the filament by a single point of the connective, from which it lightly swings, as in grasses.
4. *Antica* or *introrsa*, when the line of its dehiscence is towards the pistil.
5. *Postica* or *extrorsa*, when the line of its dehiscence is towards the petals.

ANTHI'ARIN. The active principle of a gum resin, obtained from the *Anthiaris toxicaria*, the most deadly of the Upas poisons, employed by the inhabitants of the East-Indian Archipelago to poison their arrows.

A'NTHRACENE. A compound isomeric with naphthaline, found in coal-tar, and sometimes called *paranaphthaline.*

A'NTHRACITE (*ἄνθραξ*, a burning coal). A species of slaty coal found in the transition-rock formation, and often called *stone coal*, *glance coal*, and *blind coal.* It differs from common coal, which it frequently accompanies, in containing no bituminous substances, and in

not yielding inflammable gases by distillation. It consists, in some specimens, of 95 per cent. of carbon.

ANTHRAKO'KALI (ἄνθραξ, a burning coal, and *kali*). The name given by Dr. Polya to a remedy in certain herpetic affections. The *simple* preparation consists of a levigated coal dust and pure potassa; the *sulphurated*, of sulphur, levigated coal dust, and caustic potassa.

ANTHRANI'TIC ACID. An acid obtained by the action of fused potash on indigo.

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. See *Pruna* and *Terminthus*.

ANTHROPO'LOGY (ἄνθρωπος, man, λόγος, a description). That division of the natural history of man which determines his relations to the other mammalia, as distinguished from *ethnology*, which investigates the relations of the different varieties of mankind to one another. The former is more immediately connected with zoology; the latter with history. Whilst history exhibits the actions of man as determined by *moral*, ethnology ascertains the effects of *physical* influences.

ANTHROPO'TOMY (ἄνθρωπος, man, τομή, section). That branch of anatomy which investigates the construction of the human subject.

ANTHYPNO'TICA (ἀντὶ, 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, *anti*-lobium; 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.

ANTI-ARTHRI'TIC ELIXIR (ἀντὶ, against, ἀρθρῖτις, gout). A mixture of the three tinctures of aloes, guaiacum, and myrrh.

ANTI-ATTRI'TION. The patent specifies one part of plumbago to four parts of hog's lard or other grease, well mixed. Another receipt gives ℥iv. of camphor to lb. x. of hog's lard, coloured with black lead.

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

A'NTICHEIR (ἀντὶ, against, χείρ, the hand). The thumb; opposed to the hand.

ANTICNE'MION (ἀντὶ, against, κνήμη, the calf of the leg). The shin-bone, as opposed to the calf.

A'NTIDOTE (ἀντὶ, against, δίδωμι, to give). *Alexipharmacon*. A counter-poison; a remedy against the action of poison.

ANTI'DOTUM MITHRIDA'TICUM. A preparation consisting of seventy-two ingredients, arranged under thirteen heads, and a proportionable number of species, supposed to have been invented by Mithridates. It is described by Celsus and Heberden.

ANTI'DYNOUS LOTION. Under this name has been prescribed in London the Linimentum Ammoniæ Compositum of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia.

ANTI-HÆMO'RRHAGIC EXTRACT. The name given by M. Bonjean to a styptic extract, obtained from ergot of rye.

ANTIHE'CTIC DRAUGHT. Prepared by mixing equal parts of tin and pure antimony, adding thrice the quantity of nitrate of potass, deflagrating the mixture, and afterwards washing it.

ANTIHE'LIX (*ἀντὶ*, against, *ἑλίσσω*, to turn about). An elevation parallel to, and in front of, the helix of the external ear.

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

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

ANTILY'SSIC (*ἀντὶ*, against, *λύσσα*, madness). A designation of the celebrated *Ormskirk* medicine for curing insanity.

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*), upon whom its properties were tried by Valentine.

1. *Crude Antimony.* The name given to the ore of antimony, or *stibium*, which was long regarded as the metal itself, the pure metal being termed *regulus of antimony.*

2. *Argentine Flowers of Antimony.* The sesqui-oxide of antimony; the result of the simple combustion of the metal. During this process a white vapour rises, which condenses on cool surfaces, frequently in the form of small shining needles of *silvery* whiteness; hence the name.

3. *Powder of Algaroth.* The oxy-chloride of antimony; a white curdy precipitate, formed by pouring the sesqui-chloride of the metal into water. Its name is derived from that of the physician Algarotti.

4. *Glass, Liver, and Crocus of Antimony.* These pharmaceutical preparations are oxy-sulphurets of the metal, and are similar in their nature to the *red antimony ore* of mineralogists; they are prepared by roasting and then vitrifying the ore. The oxide of antimony is dissolved out from the glass by acids, and a substance is left which is called *saffron of antimony.*

5. *Kermes Mineral.* An orange-red substance, deposited when sulphuret of antimony is boiled in a solution of potassa or soda, and so called from its colour, and from its resemblance to the insect of that name. On subsequently neutralizing the cold solution with an acid, an additional quantity of similar substance, the *golden sulphuret* of the Pharmacopœia, subsides.

6. *Butter of Antimony.* The sesqui-chloride of antimony; the result of distillation of the metal with chloride of mercury. At common temperatures it is a soft solid, of the consistence of butter, which is melted by a gentle heat, and crystallizes on cooling.

7. *Antimonious Acid.* An acid obtained by oxidating metallic antimony by nitric acid, or by roasting the sulphuret of antimony. Its salts are called *antimonites.*

8. *Antimonic Acid.* An acid, sometimes called *peroxide* of anti-

mony, prepared by oxidation of oxide of antimony by nitric acid. Its salts are called *antimoniates.*

9. *Antimonial Powder.* This pharmacopœial preparation is an oxide of antimony combined with phosphate of lime. It is used as a substitute for *James's Powder.*

10. *Tartar Emetic.* This preparation, the *antimonium tartarizatum* of the Pharmacopœia, consists of the tartrates of antimony and of potash, and is formed by digesting the oxide of antimony with cream of tartar.

11. *Antimonial Wine.* Vinum antimonii tartarizati. A solution of tartar emetic in proof spirit; two grains of the tartrate being contained in every fluid ounce of the preparation.

12. *Bolus ad Quartanas.* A compound of tartarized antimony and bark, employed by the French physicians.

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

A'NTIPATHIC (ἀντὶ, 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.

A'NTIPATHY (ἀντὶ, against, πάθος, affection). Aversion; a feeling of opposition.

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

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

ANTI-PERTU'SSIS. A nostrum for the hooping-cough, containing sulphate of zinc as its principal ingredient. The various quack remedies for hooping-cough are either opiates, or medicines composed of sulphate of zinc.

ANTIPHLOGI'STIC TREATMENT (ἀντὶ, against, φλόγωσις, inflammation). The employment of means for removing or lessening inflammation, and of obviating its effects, as by blood-letting, the use of purgatives, nauseants, diaphoretics, refrigerants, &c.

ANTIPHLOGI'STICS (ἀντὶ, against, φλέγω, to burn). Remedies against inflammation.

ANTIPLA'STIC AL'TERATIVES (ἀντὶ, against, πλάσσω, to form). *Dysplastica.* Terms applied by Oesterlen to the class of medicines more commonly termed *spanæmics.*

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

ANTISE'PTICS (ἀντὶ, against, σήπομαι, to putrefy). Remedies against those changes in organized matter which are comprehended under the term putrefaction.

A'NTISPASIS (ἀντὶ, against, σπάω, to draw). Revulsion, or derivation; the effect produced by the application of a blister.

ANTISPASMO'DICS (ἀντὶ, against, σπασμὸς, a spasm). Remedies against spasm; agents which have a tendency to prevent or allay the irregular muscular contraction called spasm or cramp.

A'NTITHENAR (*ἀντὶ*, against, *θέναρ*, the palm of the hand). A muscle which extends the thumb, or opposes it to the hand.

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'NTITRAGICUS (*ἀντὶ*, against, *antitragus*). The muscle arising from the anti-tragus.

A'NTITRAGUS (*ἀντὶ*, against, *τράγος*, a goat). A prominence of the ear opposite to the tragus.

A'NTITROPAL (*ἀντὶ*, against, *τρέπω*, to turn). 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.

ANTI-VENEREAL DROPS. Famous at Amsterdam; composed of muriate of iron, with a small proportion of corrosive sublimate.

ANTODONTA'LGICS (*ἀντὶ*, against, *ὀδοντα λγία*, tooth-ache). Remedies against tooth-ache.

ANTO'NII SANCTI IGNIS. St. Anthony's fire; so called because St. Anthony was supposed to cure it miraculously. See *Erysipelas*.

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

A'NTRUM PYLO'RI. A dilatation at the lesser end of the pylorus.

A'NUS. The termination or verge of the rectum, serving as an outlet for the fæces.

1. *Artificial Anus*. An opening in the parietes of the abdomen, and of some part of the intestinal tube, subjacent and adherent.

2. *Imperforate Anus*. Congenital closure or obliteration of the anus.

3. *Ani prolapsus*. Exania, or archoptosis. Protrusion of the rectum, or of its internal membrane.

A'NUS; or, *Foramen commune posterius*. The anterior aperture of the aqueduct of *Sylvius*.

AO'RTA (*ἀήρ*, air, *τηρέω*, to keep; as having been formerly supposed to contain air only). The great artery of the heart. It is distinguished into the *ascending* and *descending*. Hippocrates applies this term to the larger bronchi.

Aortitis. Inflammation of the Aorta.

APARTHRO'SIS (*ἀπὸ*, from, *ἄρθρωσις*, articulation). *Abarticulatio*. An old term denoting articulation which admits of free motion.

A'PATHY (*α*, priv., *πάθος*, affection). Indifference, insensibility.

A'PATITE. Phosphate of lime; a mineral which occurs in tin veins, and possesses phosphorescent properties.

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

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

APE'TALÆ (*α*, priv., *πέταλον*, a petal). *Monochlamydeæ*. A sub-class of exogenous plants, which have a calyx only, or none.

A'PEX (Latin). The extremity of a part, as of the tongue. Plural, *apices*.

APHÆ'RESIS (ἀπὸ, from, αἵρεσις, removal). An old term in surgery, denoting the removal, by operation, of a part of the body.

APHE'LXIA (ἀφέλκω, to abstract). Reverie; withdrawal of attention to the impressions of surrounding objects, during wakefulness.

APHLOGI'STIC LAMP (α, priv., φλέγω, to burn). A lamp which burns without flame.

APHO'NIA (α, priv., φωνὴ, voice). *Mutitas; defectus loquelæ.* Dumbness; loss of speech or voice, without syncope or coma; one of the *dysorexiæ* of Cullen.

APHO'RIA (α, priv., φέρω, to bear). Barrenness; sterility; inability to conceive offspring.

A'PHORISM (ἀφορίζω, to limit). A maxim, principally as applied to a book of Hippocrates.

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

A'PHTHA (ἅπτω, to inflame). *Ulcuscula oris.* Thrush; numerous minute vesicles, terminating in white sloughs. It occurs in the fauces and in the pudenda. In the former case it has been distinguished into—

1. *Aphtha lactantium.* Infantile or white aphtha.
2. *Aphtha adultorum.* Of adults, or black aphtha.
3. *Aphtha anginosa.* Aphtha of the throat.

A'PHTHOPHYTE (ἄφθα, *aphtha*, and φυτὸν, a vegetable). A name suggested for aphtha by Gruby, who considers the disease of vegetable origin.

APHY'LLOUS (α, priv., φύλλον, a leaf). Leafless; as applied to certain plants.

A'PIINE. A gelatinous substance obtained from the *Apium petroselinum*, or common parsley. It yields a blood-red colour with solution of sulphate of iron.

A'PIS MELLI'FICA (*mel*, honey, *facio*, to make). The honey bee; a hymenopterous insect officinal only on account of the honey and wax which it supplies.

A'PIUM GRA'VEOLENS. Celery; a plant of the order *Umbelliferæ*. When wild, growing in wet meadows and ditches, it is acrid and poisonous; when cultivated in dry ground, and partially blanched, it is used as salad.

APLANA'TIC LENS (α, priv., πλάνη, error). A lens which should be capable of so refracting all the rays which, diverging from or converging to any one point in the axis, are incident upon it, that, after being transmitted through it, they may converge to or diverge from one other point in the same axis.

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

APNŒ'A (α, priv., πνοιὴ, the breath). Interrupted or suspended respiration. It leads to *asphyxia*, or pulselessness. The remedy is induced respiration by the "Marshall Hall method." Sometimes the asphyxia precedes the apnœa, as in the undue administration of chloroform; and then, it is to be feared, there is no remedy.

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.

APOCARPO'SÆ (ἀπὸ, from, κάρπος, fruit). Plants which have distinct carpels, as distinguished from the *syncarposæ*, in which the carpels cohere.

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

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

APOCYNA'CEÆ. An order of Dicotyledonous plants, agreeing with Asclepiadaceæ, but of rather more suspicious properties. Trees or shrubs, usually milky, with *leaves* opposite, sometimes whorled; *corolla* monopetalous, hypogynous; *stamens* inserted into the corolla; *ovaries* two; *fruit* a follicle, capsule, drupe, or berry, single or double.

A'POCYNINE. A bitter principle, obtained from the *Apocynum Cannabinum*, or Indian-hemp, or Dog's-bane.

A'PODES (α, priv., πούς, ποδός, a foot). An order of fishes which have no ventral fins; restricted by Cuvier to those which, besides having this character, are also malacopterygious, as the genus muræna.

APONEURO'SIS (ἀπὸ, from, νεῦρον, a nerve). A fibrous or tendinous expansion, erroneously supposed by the ancients to be that of a nerve; in the thigh it is termed the *fascia lata*. Adject. *aponeurotic*.

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

APO'PHYSIS (ἀπόφυσις, an off-shoot). A process of a bone, and a part of the same bone. During the earlier periods of life, these processes are for the most part called epiphyses. Compare *Epiphysis*.

APOPLE'CTIVE BALSAM. Grind together with a little sugar 2 dwts. of civet, and 2 dwts. of musk, to a fine powder; add 60 drops of oil of lavender, 60 of oil of rhodium, 40 of oil of marjoram, 20 of oil of cloves, 40 of oil of bergamot, and 30 of oil of cinnamon; then melt gently, along with ℥j. of bees' wax, ℥iv. of new oil of mace; and when it is half cold, add the former ingredients, and ℥ij. of balsam of tolu, stirring it with a wooden spatula till it be well mixed and cold; or grind it with a stone on a marble slab.

APOPLE'XIA (ἀποπλήσσω, to cripple by a stroke). *Morbus attonitus; sideratio.* Apoplexy; apoplectic fit or stroke. The term denotes congestion or rupture of the brain, with sudden loss of sensation and motion. The affection is sometimes called sideratio, resolutio nervorum, &c.

APOPLE'XIA PULMONA'RIS. This term has been recently applied to hæmorrhage into the parenchyma of the lungs, usually attended by hæmoptöe.

APOPSY'CHIA (ἀπὸ, from, ψυχὴ, the soul). *Leipopsychia* of Hippocrates. Syncope, or fainting.

APORE'TINE (ἀπὸ, from, ῥητίνη, resin). A product or deposit of the resin of rhubarb.

APOSE'PEDINE (ἀπὸ, from, σηπεδὼν, putrefaction). A substance formed from the putrefaction of animal matters; it is also called caseous oxide.

APOS'TASIS (ἀπόστασις, a standing away from). An aposteme,

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 (ἀπόσταξις, a trickling down). The dropping of any fluid, as of blood from the nose.

APOSTE'MA (ἀπόστημα, an interval, an abscess). An abscess; a separation of parts.

APOSYRINGE'SIS (σύριγξ, fistula). The degenerating of a sore into a fistula.

APOTHE'CA (ἀποθήκη, a shop, or store). A shop where medicines are sold. Hence—

Apothecarius. An apothecary; a compounder of medicines. This designation is more correct than those of chemist and druggist.

APOTHE'CIA (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.* The apothecium, which in English is called a *shield*, has various names according to its form: *scutellum* is a shield with an elevated rim; *pelta*, a flat shield; *tuberculum*, a convex shield; *trica* or *gyroma*, a furrowed shield; *lirella*, a linear shield; *globulus*, a round deciduous shield; and *pilidium*, an orbicular, hemispherical shield.

1. The *parts of the apothecium* or shield have also obtained distinct names: *perithecium* is the inside of the shield, in which the sporules are immersed; *hypothecium* is the substance that surrounds or overlies the perithecium; *nucleus* is the disk of the shield, which contains the sporules and their cases; and *asci* are the tubes in which the sporules are contained.

2. *Apothecia* is also the name given to the cases in which the organs of reproduction of many of the Algæ are contained. The reproductive granules contained in the apothecia of both Lichens and Algæ are called by some writers *gongyli*, from γόγγυλος, round.

A'POTHEM (ἀποτίθημι, to deposit). An old term for extractive matter.

A'POZEM (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 (*appareo*, to be at hand). A term applied to instruments employed in surgery, chemistry, &c.; also to certain methods of cutting for the stone. See *Lithotomy.*

APPARA'TUS LIGAMENTO'SUS COLLI. The occipito-axoïd ligament; a broad and strong band which covers in the odontoïd process and its ligaments.

APPENDI'CULATE (*appendicula*, a small appendage). That which has appendages, as the calyx of scutellaria, &c.

APPE'NDIX (*appendo*, to hang to). *Appendicula.* 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.

1. *Appendix cæci vermiformis.* A long worm-shaped tube or process, the rudiment of the lengthened cæcum, found in all the mammalia, except man and the higher quadrumana.

2. *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.*

3. *Appendix auricularis.* A process situated at the anterior and upper part of the auricles of the heart.

A'PPERT'S PROCESS. A method introduced by M. Appert for preserving articles of food unchanged for several years. The articles are inclosed in bottles, which are filled to the top with any liquid, and hermetically closed. They are then placed in kettles, filled with cold water, and subjected to heat till the water boils; the boiling temperature is kept up for a considerable time, and the bottles are then suffered to cool gradually. Instead of bottles, tin canisters are sometimes used, and rendered tight by soldering.

A'PPETENCY (*appeto*, to seek). The disposition of organized beings to acquire and appropriate substances adapted to their support.

APPOSI'TION (*appono*, 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 unorganized substance, which is the mode of growth of the non-vascular tissues. See *Transformations.*

APPROBATION, LOVE OF (*approbo*, to approve). A term in phrenology, indicative of a desire of the esteem of others, love of praise, desire of fame or glory. It is common to man with the lower animals. Its organ is situated 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 laterally so as to widen rather than lengthen it.

A'PTERA (α, priv., πτερὸν, a wing). Apterous, or wingless insects.

APYREX'IA (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. Also, the cessation of febrile symptoms in acute disease.

A'PYRINE. A white alkaline powder found in the *Cocos lapidea*, and forming crystalline salts with acids.

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. It is synonymous with *refractory.*

A'QUA. Water. This substance is composed of one part of hydrogen, and eight of oxygen, by *weight;* and of two of hydrogen and one of oxygen, by *volume.*

1. *Aqua pluvialis.* Rain water; the purest natural water, holding in solution carbonic acid, a minute portion of carbonate of lime, and traces of muriate of lime.

2. *Aqua fontana.* Spring water; containing, in addition to the above substances, 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.*

3. *Aqua ex flumine.* River water; generally of considerable purity, but liable to hold in suspension particles of earthy matter, which impair its transparency, and sometimes its salubrity.

4. *Aqua ex puteo.* Well water; essentially the same as spring water, being derived from the same source; but more liable to impurity from its stagnation, or slow infiltration.

5. *Aqua ex nive.* Snow water; differing 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. *Aqua ex lacu.* Lake water; 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. *Aqua ex palude.* Marsh water; the most impure, as being the most stagnant, of all water, and generally loaded with decomposing vegetable matter.

8. *Aqua destillata.* Distilled water; having a vapid taste, from the absence of air, and slightly empyreumatic, in consequence probably of the presence of a small quantity of extractive matter, which has undergone partial decomposition.

9. *Aqua marina.* Sea water; containing sulphate of soda, the muriates of soda, magnesia, and lime, a minute proportion of potass, and various animal and vegetable bodies.

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 peculiarities of colour, taste, smell, or real or supposed medicinal effects. Mineral waters are of four kinds:—

1. *Acidulous;* owing their properties chiefly to carbonic acid; they are tonic and diuretic, and in large doses produce a transient exhilaration; the most celebrated are 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, Tunbridge, Leamington Priors, Hartfell near Moffat, Peterhead, Castle Horneck, &c.

3. *Sulphureous;* deriving their character from sulphuretted hydrogen, either uncombined, or united with lime or an alkali; these are found at Enghien, Aix-la-Chapelle, Harrowgate, and Moffat.

4. *Saline;* mostly purgative, and advantageously employed in those hypochondriacal and visceral diseases which require continued and moderate relaxation of the bowels; these are the Cheltenham, Leamington, Seidlitz, and all brackish waters.

A'QUA AMMO'NIÆ. *Liquor Ammoniæ.* Water impregnated with ammoniacal gas. The stronger kind, called *fortior*, is of a density of 882 at 62° F.; the other is of the density of 960.

A'QUA BINE'LLI. *Aqua Monterossi.* An Italian quack medicine, supposed to be a solution of creosote, and celebrated at Naples for arresting hæmorrhage.

A'QUA CHALYBEA'TA. A water consisting of a solution of citrate of iron, highly charged with carbonic acid gas, and flavoured by a little aromatized syrup.

A'QUA COLORA'TA. A term applied in prescriptions to simple coloured water, in cases in which a *placebo* is required.

A'QUA FO'RTIS. A name applied by the alchemists to the nitric acid of the Pharmacopœia, on account of its strong solvent and corrosive properties. It is distinguished by the terms *double* and *single*, the latter being only half the strength of the former. The more concen-

trated acid, which is much stronger even than the double aqua fortis, is termed by artists *spirit of nitre.*

A′QUA INFERNA′LIS. Hell-water; the name of a liquor obtained by macerating the fruit of the *Saguerus Saccharifer*, or Gomuto palm, and used by the inhabitants of the Moluccas in their wars.

A′QUA LABYRI′NTHI. *Liquor of Scarpa;* a fluid found in the cavities of the petrous bone. It is secreted by a mucous membrane which lines the vestibule and semicircular canals.

A′QUA MARI′NE. A designation of *beryl*, a mineral of a green colour, of various shades.

A′QUA PHAGEDÆNICA. Phagedenic water; a lotion for ulcers, formed by the decomposition of corrosive sublimate in lime water.

A′QUA POTA′SSÆ. The pharmacopœial name of the aqueous solution of potassa, prepared by decomposing carbonate of potassa by lime.

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 by them the *king* of metals.

A′QUA TOFA′NA. A subtle, certain, slow-consuming poison, prepared by a woman of that name in Sicily, said by some to consist of opium and cantharides; by others, of a solution of arsenic.

A′QUA VI′TÆ. *Eau de Vie.* A name given in commerce to ardent spirit of the first distillation. Distillers call it *low wines.* As an intoxicating beverage, it might very properly be termed *aqua mortis.*

A′QUA VULNERA′RIA (*vulnus*, a wound). A remedy applied to *wounds;* another term for *arquebusade.*

A′QUEDUCT (*aquæ ductus*, a water-course). A term applied to certain *canals* occurring in different parts of the body, as that—

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 HUMOUR (*aqua*, water). The fluid which fills the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye, and is, consequently, in contact with the two surfaces of the iris.

A′QUILA. Literally, an eagle. A term which had formerly many epithets joined with it to denote particular substances; thus, *aquila alba*, seu *mitigata*, was one of the fanciful names of calomel.

A′QUULA (dim. of *aqua*, water). A fatty tumour situated under the skin of the eyelid.

A′RABIN. A gummy principle, obtained from the gum of the

cherry and other rosaceous plants. The other principle is *prunin* or *cerasin*.

ARA'CEÆ. *Aroideæ.* The Arum tribe of Monocotyledonous plants, containing an acrid, and in some cases a highly dangerous principle. Herbaceous plants with *leaves* sheating at the base; *flowers* unisexual, arranged upon a spadix, within a spathe; *stamens* hypogynous; *ovary* superior; *fruit* succulent.

ARACHNI'DA (ἀράχνης, a spider). The third class of the *Diplogangliata*, or Entomoida, comprising articulated animals, generally with four pairs of legs, without wings or metamorphosis.

ARA'CHNOID MEMBRANE (ἀράχνης, a spider, εἶδος, likeness). *Meninx media.* The fine *cobweb-like* membrane situated between the dura and the pia mater. It is the serous membrane of the cerebro-spinal centres.

1. *Arachnoiditis*, or *Arachnitis.* Inflammation of the arachnoïd membrane.

2. *Sub-arachnoidian fluid.* An abundant serous secretion, which fills all the vacuities existing between the arachnoïd and pia mater, and distends the arachnoïd 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.

ARÆO'METER (ἀραιὸς, thin or light, μέτρον, a measure). An instrument employed for the purpose of ascertaining the specific gravities of fluids, generally such as are less dense than water, but capable of being used also to determine those of any fluids, and even of solid bodies. It differs little from a *hydrometer*, the depth to which it sinks in any fluid being the test of the gravity of that fluid.

ARA'LIA NUDICA'ULIS. The naked-stalked Aralia, the roots of which are sometimes mixed with the split sarsaparilla of the shops.

ARBOL-A-BREA. A resin somewhat resembling elemi, supposed to be procured from the *Canarium album* of the Philippine Islands. It yields several substances, termed *amyrine*, *breine*, *bryoidine*, *bréidine*, &c.

A'RBOR. A tree. The term is applied to certain *arborescent* forms assumed by *metals*:—

1. *Arbor Dianæ.* A term applied to silver, when precipitated from its oxide in the metallic form by mercury.

2. *Arbor Saturni.* A term applied to lead, when separated from its salts in a metallic state by zinc.

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.

ARBORE'SCENT (*arbor*, a tree). Having the character of a *tree*; as distinguished from that of a *herb* or *shrub*.

A'RBUTUS UVA URSI. Trailing Arbutus, or Red Bear-berry; a plant of the order *Ericaceæ*, employed in cases of irritable bladder, of diabetes, &c.

A'RCA ARCANO'RUM. Literally, a chest of secrets. The alchemical name of the philosopher's stone. Also, a name for Mercury.

ARCA'NUM. 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, FE'MORAL. The name of a considerable arch formed over the concave border of the pelvis. It is bounded above by Poupart's ligament, below by the border of the pubes and ilium.

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 backward 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 have been called *visceral clefts.*

ARCH OF THE AORTA. The curved 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.

ARCH PLANTAR. *Arcus plantaris.* The slight curve described by the transverse portion of the external plantar artery, the convexity being directed forwards.

ARCHÆ'US (ἀρχή, beginning). A hypothetical intelligent agent, adopted by Van Helmont, resembling the *anima* of Stahl. See *Anima.*

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.

A'RCHIL. A violet red paste, prepared from the *Lichen rocellus*, or Orseille, and other species of lichen, and used in dyeing. The plant, reduced to a pulp, and treated with impure ammoniacal liquor, yields a rich purple tincture, called *litmus* or *turnsole*, used in chemistry as a test.

ARCHOPTO'MA (ἀρχός, anus, πίπτω, to fall). *Archoptosis.* Prolapsus ani. A descent of the rectum. 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 corpus pyramidale, and pass outwards beneath the corpus olivare to the cerebellum. He distinguishes them into two layers, the *superficial cerebellar*, and *deep cerebellar fibres.*

ARCTA'TIO (*arcto*, to narrow). Constipation of the intestines; also preternatural straightnsss of the vagina.

A'RCUATE (*arcus*, a bow). Bow-shaped; bent like the arc of a circle, as the legume of medicago falcata.

ARCUA'TIO (*arcus*, a bow). A gibbosity, or curvature, of the dorsal vertebræ, sternum, or the tibia.

A'RCUS CRURA'LIS. The crural arch; another name for Poupart's ligament, or the ligamentum Fallopii.

A'RCUS SENI'LIS (bow of old age). An opacity round the margin of the cornea, occurring in advanced age.

A'RDENT SPIRIT. A term applied to alcohol of moderate strength.

A'RDOR (*ardeo*, to burn). A sense of heat or burning. Hence the terms, *ardor urinæ*, a sense of scalding experienced on passing the urine; *ardor ventriculi*, heart-burn; *ardor stomachi*, pyrosis; *ardor febrilis*, the hot period of fever, &c.

AREA. 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.

A'REA PELLU'CIDA. The *transparent space* formed after the lapse of several hours in the incubated egg, around the first trace of the embryo, by the middle portion of the germinal membrane.

1. *Area Vasculosa*. A second distinct space surrounding the area pellucida, and so named from the formation of the blood vessels in it.

2. *Area Vitellina*. A third distinct space, surrounding the area vasculosa. This zone eventually encloses the whole yolk.

AREFA'CTION (*arefacio*, to make dry). The process of drying a substance previous to pulverization.

ARE'NA. Sand; an obsolete term for gravel or sediment in the urine.

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.

A'RÈOLA (dim. of *area*, a void space). The pink or brown circle which surrounds the nipple. Also the name given by Brown to an opaque spot or nucleus observed in the cells of plants, and since termed by Schleiden *cytoblast*.

A'REOLAR 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 *connexive 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'REOLATE (*areola*, a small void space). Divided into areolæ, or small spaces, as applied to surfaces.

A'RES. An alchemical term, expressive of *the Great First Cause*.

A'RGAND LAMP. A name applied, from one of the inventors, to all lamps with hollow or circular wicks. The intention of them is to furnish a more rapid supply of air to the flame, and to admit this air to the centre as well as to the outside of the flame.

A'RGEL. An Asclepiadaceous plant, the leaves of which form a portion of most samples of Alexandrian senna.

ARGE'MA (ἀργὸς, white). A small white ulcer of the eye, described by Hippocrates.

ARGE'NTINE FLOWERS OF ANTIMONY (*argentum*, silver).

The sesquioxide of antimony, frequently occurring in the form of small shining needles of *silvery* whiteness. See *Antimony.*

ARGE'NTUM (ἀργὸς, white). Silver; the *whitest* of metals; it occurs in the metallic state, and is also obtained from the ores of lead. It is employed in pharmacy only in the preparation of the nitrate.

1. *Argenti nitras.* Fused nitrate of silver, or *lunar caustic;* formed by dissolving pure silver in spirit of nitre, evaporating to dryness, melting, and pouring the melted mass into moulds.

2. *Argentum divisum.* Metallic silver, finely pulverised, and recommended internally in syphilis.

3. *Argentum foliatum* (folium, a leaf). Silver leaf; used for covering pills and other substances.

4. *Argentum in musculis* (musculus, a mussel). Shell silver; made by grinding the cuttings of silver leaf with strong gum water, and spreading it in pond-mussel shells; it is used for writing silver-coloured letters, but it tarnishes, and is inferior to the argentum musivum.

5. *Argentum zootinicum.* Cyanide of silver, sometimes called hydrocyanate, cyanuret, or cyanodide of silver.

The following are *Misnomers:—*

6. *Argentum musivum.* Mosaic silver; made of bismuth and tin melted together, with the addition of quicksilver; used as a silver colour.

7. *Argentum vivum.* Quicksilver, or mercury; found native, but mostly extracted from the native sulphurets.

8. *Argentum vivum purificatum.* Hydrargyrus purificatus; or quicksilver rubbed with an equal weight of iron filings, and distilled in an iron vessel.

ARGI'LLA (ἀργὸς, 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. *Wine-stone.* Crude-tartar; an acidulous concrete salt, deposited by wine on the sides of vessels, and used by dyers as a mordant.

ARICI'NA. An alkaloid found in cinchona bark, and very analogous in its properties to cinchonia and quina. These three alkaloids may be viewed as oxides of the same compound radical.

A'RILLODE. A false arillus or aril; a term now applied to the *mace* of the nutmeg, said to be nothing but an expansion of the *exostome.* A true aril is an expansion of the placenta, or funiculus, around the seed.

ARI'LLUS. A term applied, in botany, to an expansion of the placenta, or funiculus, about the seed: the *mace* of the nutmeg, and the red covering of the seed of the spindle-tree, are instances of arillus.

ARISTOLO'CHIA SERPENTARIA. Virginia Birthwort, or Snake-root; a plant supposed to possess the power of arresting the effects of serpents' venomous bites.

ARISTOLOCHIA'CEÆ (ἄριστος, the best, λοχεία, delivery). The Birthwort tribe of Dicotyledonous plants, so named from the reputed emmenagogue properties of the genus Aristolochia. Herbaceous plants or shrubs, with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* apetalous, hermaphrodite; *stamens* epigynous; *ovary* many-celled; *fruit*, dry or succulent, many-celled.

ARMORA'CIÆ RADIX. Horse-radish root; the root of the *Cochlearia Armoracia*. Its virtues depend on an essential oil combined with sulphur. See *Horse-radish*.

ARNA'LDIA. A disease formerly known in England, and attended with Alopecia, or baldness.

ARNI'CA MONTA'NA. Leopard's-bane; a plant of the order *Compositæ*. It has been celebrated for internal pains and congestions from bruises, and has obtained the epithet of 'panacea lapsorum.'

A'RNICIN. A resin procured from the *Arnica Montana*, and said to contain the acrid principle of the root and flowers.

Arnicina. An alkaloid found in the flowers of the Arnica montana.

A'ROMA (ἄρι, intensely, ὄζω, to smell). The odorous principle of plants, formerly called by Boerhaave the *Spiritus Rector*. Plants which possess an *aroma* united with pungency, and are warm to the taste, are termed *aromatics*.

AROMA'TIC CONFECTION. A pharmacopœial preparation, consisting of cinnamon, nutmegs, cloves, cardamoms, saffron, prepared chalk, sugar, and distilled water. It is cordial, carminative, and absorbent.

AROMA'TIC LOZENGES OF STEEL. Sulphate of iron, with a small proportion of the tincture of cantharides.

AROMA'TIC PASTILES. Storax lb. ¼, gum benjamin lb. j., labdanum lb. ¼, best sealing wax lb. j.: then add to some thick gum arabic mucilage made with rose water, 60 drops of spirit of musk; mix the whole, mould into forms, and dry.

AROMA'TIC VINEGAR. An acetic solution of camphor, oil of cloves, of lavender, and of rosemary. The acetic acid used for this purpose is of about 145° of the acetometer, containing 68·5 per cent. of real acid. A preparation of this kind may be extemporaneously made by putting 3j. of acetate of potass into a phial with a few drops of some fragrant oil, and ℥xx. of sulphuric acid.

A'RQUA. A term by which the Arabian writers sometimes designate the *aqua*, or *gutta serena*, or cataract.

ARQU'ATUS 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.

ARQUEBUSA'DE (*arquebus*, a hand-gun). *Aqua Vulneraria*. A lotion composed of vinegar, sulphuric acid, honey, alcohol, and various aromatics; originally applied to wounds inflicted by the arquebus.

A'RQUIFOUX. A sort of lead ore, commonly called *potters' ore*, from its being used by potters as a green varnish.

A'RRACK, or RACK. An intoxicating beverage made in India, by distilling the fermented juice of the cocoa-nut, the palmyra tree, and rice in the husk. It may be imitated by dissolving forty grains of flowers of benjamin in a quart of rum. Dr. Kitchener calls this "Vauxhall Nectar."

1. *Goa-arrack* is made from a vegetable juice called toddy, which flows by incision from the cocoa-nut tree.

2. *Batavia arrack* is obtained by distillation from molasses and rice, and is stronger than that of Goa.

A'RRAGONITE. An impure species of carbonate of lime, brought from Arragon in Spain.

A'RROW-ROOT. A term improperly applied to fecula or starch,

prepared from the root of the *Maranta Arundinacea*, said to be efficacious in poisoned wounds.

Arrow-root, British. A fecula prepared from the roots of the *Arum maculatum*, or Cuckoo-pint, in the isle of Portland, by beating them into a pulp, which is repeatedly washed by passing it through a sieve; it is then dried in shallow pans.

ARSE'NICUM (ἀρσενικόν, *masculine*, an ancient epithet, denoting strong and acrimonious properties). Arsenic; a brittle metal of a bluish white colour.

1. *Arsenious Acid.* This compound, frequently called *white arsenic*, and *white oxide of arsenic*, is prepared by digesting the metal in dilute nitric acid. It is well known as a violent poison. Its salts are called *arsenites.*

2. *Arsenic Acid.* The compound which results from the further acidification of the *arsenious* with nitric acid. Its salts are called *arseniates.*

3. *Fly Powder.* Poudre à mouches. A black powder, formed by the exposure of the metal to a moist atmosphere. It is generally regarded as a mixture of white oxide and metallic arsenic.

4. *Fuming Liquor of Arsenic.* A colourless volatile liquid, which fumes strongly on exposure to the air. It is the sesquichloride of arsenic, and is formed by throwing powdered arsenic into chlorine gas.

5. *Realgar.* Ruby or Red Arsenic; the protosulphuret. It occurs native, and may be formed by heating arsenious acid with about half its weight of sulphur.

6. *Orpiment.* Yellow arsenic; the sesqui-sulphuret. It occurs native, and may be formed by fusing together equal parts of arsenious acid and sulphur. It constitutes a well-known paint, and is the colouring principle of the pigment called *king's yellow.*

7. *Scheele's Mineral Green.* A well-known pigment, consisting of arsenite of copper, or the combination of the arsenious acid with oxide of copper.

8. *Liquor Arsenicalis.* A pharmacopœial preparation, called *Fowler's Solution* and *Tasteless Ague Drop*, consisting of arseniate of potash dissolved in water, and flavoured and coloured with spirit of lavender.

9. *Pâte Arsenicale.* Arsenical paste; a remedy used in France, consisting of cinnabar, sanguis draconis, and arsenious acid, made into a paste with saliva.

ARSENOVI'NIC ACID. A new acid produced by the action of arsenic upon alcohol.

ARTA'NTHE ELONGA'TA. A species of a genus of plants allied to Piper, yielding *matico.*

ARTEMI'SIA. A genus of plants of the order *Compositæ.* The species *Chinensis*, *Indica*, and *Vulgaris*, yield the substance called *moxa*, which is prepared by beating the tops of these plants in a mortar, until they become like tow. See *Absinthium.*

Artemisia Dracunculus. Tarragon; a plant which is used to impart a peculiar stimulating flavour to vinegar.

ARTE'RIA (ἀήρ, air, τηρέω, to hold). A vessel which carries the blood from the heart; formerly supposed, from its being found empty after death, to contain only air. See *Vascular System.*

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. *Arterialization.* 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.

6. *Arteritis.* Inflammation of an artery or arteries.

7. *Arteriotomy* (τομή, a section). The opening of an artery, to let blood, generally the temporal.

ARTE'SIAN WELL. A perpendicular perforation or boring into the ground, through which water rises from various depths, according to circumstances, above the surface of the soil, producing a constant flow or stream. These wells are supposed to have been first used in the district of Artois in France. They are seldom more than a few inches in diameter, and their action is due to the constant endeavour of water to seek its level. In the remarkable Artesian brine-well of Kissingen, a column of water started up, in 1850, to a height of 58 feet above the ground, from a depth of 1878 feet.

ARTHA'NATIN. A name applied by Saladin to a colourless crystalline matter, which is extracted by alcohol from the tuberous stem of the *Cyclamen Europæum*, or Sow-bread.

ARTHRITI'FUGUM MAGNUM. A name given by Heyden to cold water, from its supposed great efficacy in arthritic complaints. Owing to its employment in fever, as a drink, it was termed by Dr. Hancocke *febrifugum magnum*.

A'RTHRON (ἄρθρον). A joint. Hence

1. *Arthr-itis.* Podagra, or Gout. Correctly, inflammation of a joint.

2. *Arthro dia.* A kind of shallow articulation, as that of the humerus with the glenoid cavity.

3. *Arthr-odynia* (ὀδύνη, pain). Pains of the joints.

4. *Arthro-logy* (λόγος, a description). A description of the joints.

5. *Arthro-pyosis* (πῦον, pus). Abscess of a joint.

6. *Arthro-sis.* Articulation, or joint. See *Articulation.*

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'TA (*articulus*, a joint). Articulated or jointed animals; one of the four great divisions of the animal kingdom. See *Zoology.*

ARTICULA'TION (*articulus*, a joint). *Arthrosis;* a joint. The mechanism by which the bones of the skeleton are connected with each other. All the forms of articulation may be reduced to three :—

I. *Synarthrosis*, or *Immoveable.*

1. *Harmonia* (ἁρμω, to adapt). Close joining; in which the

bones merely lie in opposition to each other, as in the bones of the face.

2. *Schindylesis* (σχινδύλησις, a fissure). A mode of joining, 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 mode 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.—

1. *Sutura serrata*, as in the serrated, or *saw-like*, union of the frontal with the parietal bones, and of the parietal bones with each other.

2. *Sutura squamosa*, as in the *scale-like* connexion of the temporal with the parietal bone.

II. *Diarthrosis*, or *Moveable.*

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 each other, &c.

2. *Ginglymus* (γιγγλυμός, a hinge). *Hinge-like* articulation, in which the bones move upon each other 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 moveable joints. There are three examples of this kind of joint, viz. the hip, the shoulder, and the articulation of the metacarpal bone of the thumb with the trapezium.

III. *Amphi-arthrosis*, or *Mixed.*

This kind of articulation is intermediate between the immoveable and the moveable forms. It is characterized by having an intervening substance between the contiguous ends of the bones, and permitting of only a slight or obscure degree of motion. Examples occur in the connexion 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. A term applied to a person who is moribund, or dying.

ARTIMOMA'NTICO. An alloy of tin, sulphur, bismuth, and copper.

A'RTOS (ἄρτος). The Greek term for bread, or *panis* of the Latins.

1. *Arto-creas* (κρέας, flesh). A food made of bread and various meats boiled together.

2. *Arto-gala* (γάλα, milk). A food made of bread and milk. A poultice.

3. *Arto-meli* (μέλι, honey). A cataplasm made of bread and honey.

ARYTÆ'NOID CARTILAGES (ἀρύταινα, a 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 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 having a large spout.

ARYTÆ'NOID GLANDS. The mucous glands situated in the arytæno-epiglottidean folds of the larynx.

ASA DULCIS. An old term for benzoin. *Asa* is Arabic for *healer*.

ASAGRÆ'A OFFICINALIS. A Mexican plant yielding the sabadilla, cevadilla, or cebadilla fruits.

ASA'PHATI (α, priv., σαφὴς, clear). A sort of serpigo, supposed to be generated in the pores, like worms.

ASA'PHIA (α, priv., σαφὴς, clear). Defective utterance; a want of *clearness* of articulation or speech.

A'SARI FOLIA. Asarabacca leaves; the leaves of the *Asarum Europæum*, a plant of the order *Aristolochiaceæ*, abounding in a bitter principle called *asarin*, and used as an errhine.

1. *Asarite.* A volatile oily matter obtained from asarabacca root.

2. *Asarone.* A volatile solid obtained from the Asarum Europæum. It has a remakable tendency to crystallize in beautifully defined forms, and also to pass into the amorphous condition, from which it may be again brought into the crystalline state.

3. *Asarum-camphor.* Another volatile oily matter procured from the same plant.

ASBE'STOS (α, priv., σβέννυμι, to extinguish). A mineral substance of a fibrous structure, from which an incombustible linen is made. There are several varieties, all more or less flexible and fibrous, and termed *amianthus*, or *mountain flax*, mountain leather, &c.

AS'BOLINE (ἄσβολος, soot). A resinous pitchy substance obtained from wood-soot. Berzelius considers it to be a mixture of different matters with the acid pyretine.

A'SCARIS (ἀσκαρίζω, to jump). Parasitical worms found in the human body. *Ascaris lumbricoïdes* is the long and round worm; *ascaris vermicularis*, the thread or maw-worm. See *Vermes*.

ASCE'NSUS MORBI. The ascent or increase of a disease.

A'SCI (ἀσκὸς, a sack). The tubes which contain the sporules of lichens. See *Apothecia*.

A'SCIA (an axe, or hatchet). A bandage, so called from its shape, and described by Hippocrates.

ASCI'TES (ἀσκὸς, a sack; a skin-bottle; a big-bellied man). *Hydrops ventris*, vel *abdominis*. Dropsy of the belly or abdomen.

ASCLEPIADA'CEÆ. The Asclepias tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Shrubs or herbaceous plants, with *leaves* opposite, alternate, or whorled; *corolla* monopetalous, hypogynous; *stamens* inserted into the base of the corolla; *ovaries* two; *fruit* one or two follicles. In this tribe the sexual apparatus is very peculiar.

ASCLE'PIAS GIGANTE'A. *Rumex Gigantea.* Mudar; a plant of high repute in the treatment of tubercular leprosy. It was discovered by Playfair, who called it *vegetable mercury*, and considered it specific in the cure of syphilis, elephantiasis, and cutaneous eruptions.

ASCLE'PIAS TUBEROSA. Swallow-wort; an American plant, used as a diaphoretic in catarrh and rheumatism.

ASE'PTA (*α*, priv., *σήπω*, to putrefy). Substances free from the putrefactive process.

A'SHES. The residuum of the combustion of vegetables, containing alkaline salts.

ASIA'TIC PILLS. A remedy employed in the treatment of elephantiasis, consisting of white oxide of arsenic, black pepper, and the bark of the root of the Asclepias Gigantea. Each pill contains one fourteenth of a grain of arsenic. The *dose* is one pill twice a day.

ASI'TIA (*α*, priv., *σῖτος*, food). Loss of appetite.

ASPA'RAGIN. A crystallizable substance found in asparagus, in Althæa officinalis, and in other plants, especially those grown in the dark. See *Aspartic Acid.*

ASPA'RAMIDE. A principle discovered in the juice of the asparagus, and in the root of the marsh-mallow and liquorice. It is the same as the *agedoite* of Robiquet.

ASPARTIC ACID. An acid obtained from asparagin, when boiled for some time with hydrated oxide of lead or magnesia.

A'SPERA ARTE'RIA. Literally, a *rough air-vessel.* The trachea; so named from the inequality of its cartilages.

ASPERGI'LLIFORM (*aspergillus*, a brush, *forma*, likeness). Brushlike; divided into minute ramifications, as the stigmas of grasses, certain hairs of the cuticle of plants, &c.

ASPE'RSION (*aspergo*, to sprinkle). A kind of *affusion*, in which the liquid is thrown, drop by drop, like rain, upon the body.

ASPHA'LTENE. A solid black substance, obtained by submitting the bitumen of Bechelborum, purified by ether, to a high and prolonged temperature.

ASPHA'LTUM (*α*, priv., *σφάλλω*, to slip; from its being used for cement). *Jews' Pitch.* Native bitumen; a solid brittle bitumen, found principally on the shores and on the surface of the Dead Sea, and named from the lake Asphaltitis. A brown colouring matter is formed from it, which, when dissolved in oil of turpentine, is semitransparent, and is used as a glaze.

ASPHODE'LEÆ. The Asphodel or Lily tribe of Monocotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants, with *bulbs*, occasionally arborescent, with *leaves* not articulated with the stem, parallel veined; *flowers* hexapetaloïdeus; *stamens* hypogynous; *ovary* superior; *fruit* succulent or dry and capsular.

ASPHY'XIA (*α*, priv., *σφύξις*, the pulse). *Defectus pulsûs; defectus animi.* This term is generally used to express the effects of interrupted respiration, as in the case of drowning, hanging, or noxious vapours. But this use of it is erroneous and contrary to its etymology. For these conditions *apnœa* is the proper term. This *leads* to asphyxia. But asphyxia may occur at once, the breathing continuing, and lead to apnœa, as in some recent cases of death from chloroform and amylene. For apnœa, postural respiration, or the "Marshall Hall Method" is *the* remedy; for asphyxia, it is to be feared there is *no* remedy.

ASSA-FŒ'TIDA. A fetid gum-resin, which exudes from the root of the *Ferula Assafœtida*, a plant of the order *Umbelliferæ.* It occurs massive, and in tears. It was used by the ancients as a condiment, under the name of *σιλφιὸν* (*laserpitium*); it has also been called *opium*

Syrenaicum, or juice from Cyrene. The term assa-fœtida is derived from the monks of the Salernian school.

ASSA'YING. The chemical operation of ascertaining the quantity of any metal in an ore or mixture. It differs from Analysis only in degree, and is performed in the *dry way*, as by heat; in the *moist way*, as by acids and other re-agents; or by both methods. See *Cupellation*.

ASSES' MILK. *Lac Asininum*. The artificial milk may be prepared in the following way:—Boil eryngo root, pearl barley, sago, and rice, of each one ounce, in three pints of water till half wasted; strain, and put a tea-spoonful of the mixture into a coffee-cup of boiling milk, so as to render it of the consistence of cream; sweeten with sugar or honey to the taste.

A'SSIDENT SIGNS (*assideo*, to sit by). Occasional symptoms of a disease.

ASSIMILA'TION (*assimilo*, to assimilate). The conversion of the food into nutriment.

ASSO'CIATE MOVEMENTS. *Consensual Movements*. Those movements which, contrary to our will, accompany other, voluntary, motions. Thus, the eye cannot be moved inwards by the action of the rectus internus, without contraction of the iris being produced.

ASSO'DES (ἀση, loathing). *Asodes*. A continual fever, attended with a loathing of food. Sauvages calls it *Tritæophya assodes*; and Cullen arranges it under the tertian remittents.

A'SSUS (quasi *arsus*, from *ardere*, to burn). Roasted, as applied to foods. But Celsus has *assa nutrix*, a careful nurse; quòd puero adsit, or assit, which is of a different origin. See *Elixus*.

ASTA'TIC (α, priv., στάω, to stand). A term applied to a magnetic needle, when its directive property is destroyed by the proximity of another needle of equal magnetic intensity, fixed parallel to it, and in a reversed position, each needle having its north pole adjacent to the south pole of the other. In this state the needles, neutralizing each other, are unaffected by the magnetism of the earth, while they are still subject to the influence of galvinism.

ASTHE'NIA (α, priv., σθένος, strength). Debility; want of strength.

A'STHMA (ἀσθμάζω, to breathe heavily). *Anhelatio; spirandi difficultas; suspirium*. Broken-wind; short-breath; difficulty of breathing, recurring in paroxysms, and independent of organic disease.

ASTRA'GALUS (ἀστράγαλος, a die.) The ankle-bone: the analogous bones of some animal were used by the ancients as dice.

ASTRA'GALUS CRETICUS. Cretan milk-vetch; a plant of the order *Leguminosæ*, which yields the *gum tragacanth* of commerce. Several other species of Astragalus yield this substance, particularly the A. *verus*, the A. *gummifer*, &c.

A'STRINGENT PRINCIPLE. A 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 (*astringo*, to bind). Remedies which contract the animal fibre, and arrest fluxes, hæmorrhages, diarrhœa, &c.

Espèces Astringents. The name given in the Codex or Parisian Pharmacopœia to a mixture of equal parts of bistort-root, of tormentil-root, and of pomegranate-bark.

ASTRO'BOLISMUS (ἀστὴρ, a star, βάλλω, to cast). *Sideratio*.

Apoplexy; formerly supposed to be caused by the influence of the stars.

ASTRO'LOGY (ἀστὴρ, a star, λόγος, a description). A description of the stars. The pretended science of foretelling events by inquiring of the stars. Hippocrates ranks this, and astronomy, among the necessary studies of a physician.

ATA'XIA (α, priv., τάξις, order). Irregularity; a term applied to the disorder which characterizes nervous fevers, &c.

ATA'XIC FEVER (α, priv,, τάξις, order). Irregular fever, in which the brain and nervous system are chiefly affected.—*Pinel.*

ATHE'RMANOUS (α, priv., θερμαίνομαι, to become hot). A term applied to substances which are impervious to heat. See *Diathermanous.*

ATHERO'MA (ἄθηρα, pap). An encysted sebaceous tumor, so called from its *paplike* contents. This kind of cyst, as well as the varities termed *meliceris* and *steatoma*, are merely sebaceous follicles enormously dilated.

A'THRIX (α, priv., θρὶξ, hair). Hairless; a term applied by Mason Good to 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 (α, priv., θυμὸς, courage). Lowness of spirits; depression.

ATLA'NTAL ASPECT. That aspect of the neck and trunk which is directed towards the Atlas. The term *Atlantad* signifies "towards the atlantal aspect." See *Anatomy.*

A'TLAS (τλάω, to sustain). The uppermost of the cervical vertebræ, so named from its supporting the globe of the head, as Atlas was said to support that of the world.

ATMO'METER (ἀτμὸς, vapour, μέτρον, a measure). An instrument contrived by Professor Leslie for measuring the quantity of exhalation from a moist surface in a given time. This instrument is useful, not only for meteorological observations, but in chemical operations, and in the application of science to agriculture.

A'TMOSPHERE (ἀτμὸς, vapour, σφαῖρα, a sphere). That volume of air which surrounds the earth.

1. *Atmospheric Pressure* is indicated by the length 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.

ATMOSPHE'RIC RECORDER. The name given by the Messrs. Dollond to a meteorological apparatus of a very complicated character, for self-registering simultaneously on paper the varying pressures of the atmosphere, the changes in temperature and in evaporation, the electrical changes in the air, the fall of rain, and the force and direction of the wind. These phenomena are recorded during any length of time, according to the length of paper employed.

A'TOM (α, priv., τέμνω, to cut). An ultimate particle of matter,

incapable of further division. The term is frequently used in chemistry as synonymous with *equivalent.*

ATO'MIC HEAT. The term applied by Regnault to the specific heat of atoms. It is obtained by multiplying the observed specific heat of each body by its equivalent, the latter being taken upon the oxygen scale.

ATO'MIC THEORY. A theory introduced by Dalton for explaining the laws of definite proportions in chemical combinations. It is 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.* The main features of this theory are briefly stated in the following paragraphs :—

1. In bodies capable of assuming the gaseous form, the weight of the atom is obtained from the *volume;* thus, water being composed of one volume of oxygen, united with *two* volumes (or *one atom*) of hydrogen, the relative weights will be, oxygen 8, hydrogen 1, and water 9.

2. In bodies which do not assume the gaseous form in their simple state, the weight of the atom is deduced from that of the *compound;* the weight of carbon, for instance, is obtained from that of carbonic acid gas, one volume of which weighs 22 times as much as our standard of unity; of these 22 parts, 16 are oxygen, leaving 6 to represent the primary molecule of carbon.

3. In the case of bodies which are incapable of assuming a gaseous form, either alone or in combination, the weight must be obtained by *analysis;* thus, marble, or the carbonate of lime, is found to be composed of 22 parts of carbonic acid, and 28 of lime : 28 therefore represents the atomic weight of lime.

4. The atomic weights are generally supposed to be related to one another by *multiple;* hence, this law is often called the *law of multiples,* or of combinations in *multiple proportion.* This will be easily seen by referring to the component parts of the following substances :

	Nitrogen.	Oxygen.
Nitrous oxide	14	8
Nitric oxide.....	14	16
Hyponitrous acid	14	24
Nitrous acid.....	14	32
Nitric acid	14	40

5. When only one combination of any two elementary bodies exists, Dr. Dalton assumes that its elements are united, atom to atom singly, by what he calls *binary* combination; if several compounds can be obtained from the same elements they combine, as he supposes, in proportions expressed by some simple multiple of the number of atoms; as in the following table :—

Atoms
1 of A + 1 of B = 1 of C, *binary.*
1 of A + 2 of B = 1 of D, *ternary.*
2 of A + 1 of B = 1 of E, *ternary.*
1 of A + 3 of B = 1 of F, *quaternary.*
3 of A + 1 of B = 1 of G, *quaternary.*

Berzelius has proposed a different classification of atoms, viz. into—

1. *Elementary atoms;* and
2. *Compound atoms*, which are—
   1. *Compound atoms of the first order*, or atoms formed of only two elementary substances united.
   2. *Organic atoms*, or those composed of more than two elementary substances; these he has named from their being only found in organic bodies, or bodies obtained by the destruction of organic matter.
   3. *Compound atoms of the second order*, or those formed by the union of two or more compound atoms, as the salts.

6. Dr. Wollaston applied the term *equivalents* to the combining proportions of elementary and compound substances, as, for instance, the quantities of acid and base, in salts, required to neutralize each other: thus, 100 parts of sulphuric acid, and 68 parts of muriatic acid, are *equivalents* of each other, being both necessary to saturate 71 parts of lime.

7. After all, Dr. Donovan observes that there is not perhaps a word in the language that conveniently expresses the quantity of a body which enters into combination. *Atom* is 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 unwieldly, 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.

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'NIA (*α*, priv., *τόνος*, tone). Atony; a defect of muscular power.

A'TRA BI'LIS (*Latin*). Black bile; melancholy.

ATRAME'NTUM (*ater*, black). Ink. Celsus calls green vitriol *atramentum sutorium*, or cobbler's ink.

ATRE'SIA (*α*, priv., *τράω*, to perforate). Imperforation; usually applied to the rectum, urethra, &c.

A'TRIPLEX FŒ'TIDA. The wild or stinking Orach, now called *Chenopodium olidum* or *vulvaria*, much used by Dr. Cullen, as a volatile fetid, in convulsions. The plant exhales pure ammonia during its whole existence.

A'TROPA BELLADO'NNA. Deadly Nightshade, or Dwale; a plant of the order *Solaneæ*, belonging to the narcotico-acrid class of poisons.

1. *Atropic acid.* A volatile crystallizable acid, procured from *Atropa belladonna*, and distinguished from benzoic acid by its not precipitating the salts of iron.

2. *Atropine.* An organic base, found in all parts of the Atropa Belladonna. It is highly poisonous, and in the most minute proportion possesses the property of dilating the pupil of the eye.

ATRO'PHIA (*α*, priv., *τροφή*, nourishment). *Tabes.* Atrophy;

emaciation; defective nutrition; wasting of the body, without cough or evident fever.

A'TROPOUS (*a*, priv., *τρέπω*, to turn). That which is not inverted; a term applied to certain ovules, as that of the nettle, and synonymous with *orthotropous*.

ATTE'NUANTS (*attenuo*, to make thin). Diluent medicines.

ATTE'NUATE (*attenuo*, to make thin). Tapering; gradually diminishing in breadth and terminating in a point.

ATTENUA'TION (*attenuo*, to make thin). The lessening of weight, or of consistency; emaciation. The term is applied to the process by which a fluid becomes of less specific gravity, as when it undergoes fermentation, and parts with carbonic acid.

ATTO'LLENS (*attollo*, to lift up). A muscle which draws any part upwards, as the *attollens auriculam*, or superior auris, which raises the ear.

ATTRA'CTION (*attraho*, to draw to). A term denoting certain *physical* and *chemical* properties of matter.

1. *Attraction of Gravitation.* The tendency of *masses* of bodies to each other. 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 property displayed by certain substances of attracting certain others, on being rubbed.

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. *Attractions, 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 (*attraho*, 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.

AU'DITORY (*audio*, to hear). Belonging to parts connected with the sense of hearing, as applied to a *process* of the temporal bone; to two *passages* in this bone—the external and the internal meatus; and to a nerve—the *portio mollis* of the seventh pair.

AU'GITE. *Pyroxene*. A silicate of lime and magnesia.

AU'RA (*ἀω*, to breathe). A breath; a gentle gale; a breeze.

1. *Aura electrica.* Electricity, as received from a point; so called from the sensation of its communication.

2. *Aura epileptica.* A tingling sensation felt in the extreme parts of the body 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 theory of the mode of action of the semen in

the ovum, according to which it was supposed to take place through the intervention of a peculiar *emanation*, and not by immediate contact.

AURANTIA'CEÆ. The Orange tribe of Dicotyledonous plants, abounding in a volatile, fragrant, bitter, exciting oil. Trees or shrubs, with *leaves* alternate, often compound, dotted with transparent receptacles of volatile oil; *flowers* polypetalous; *stamens* hypogynous; *ovary* many-celled; *fruit* pulpy, many-celled, its rind filled with receptacles of oil.

AURA'NTIIN. The bitter principle of lemon-peel.

AURA'NTIUM. The Seville Orange tree; a species of *Citrus*. The unripe fruit is known by the synonyms of *orange peas*, *curasso oranges*, &c. See *Citrus*.

AU'RIC ACID (*aurum*, gold). A name proposed by Pelletier for the peroxide of gold, from its property of forming salts with alkaline bases.

AURI'CULA (dim. of *auris*, the ear). An auricle; the prominent part of the ear. Also the name of two cavities of the heart.

AURI'CULÆ CORDIS. Auricles; a term applied to those cavities of the heart which lead to the ventricles.

AURICULA'RIS (*auris*, the ear). The little finger; so called because it is generally put into the ear, when that organ is obstructed. Also, a designation of the muscle which extends the little finger, or the *extensor minimi digiti*, from its turning up the little finger, as in picking the ear.

AURI'CULATE (*auricula*, a little ear). Eared; having two rounded lobes at the base, as the leaf of salvia officinalis.

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'FEROUS (*aurum*, gold, *fero*, to bear). Gold-bearing; a term applied to chemical solutions containing gold.

AURI'GO (*aurum*, gold). Orange-skin; a term applied to an orange hue, diffused over the entire surface of the skin in new-born infants; Sauvages terms it *ephelis lutea*. Also, an old name for jaundice, derived from its colour.

AURIPIGME'NTUM (*aurum*, gold, *pigmentum*, paint). Yellow Orpiment. See *Arsenic*.

AU'RIS (*aura*, air). The ear. It is distinguished into the *external* and the *internal*.

AURISCA'LPUM (*auris*, the ear, *scalpo*, to scrape). An instrument for cleansing the ear.

AU'RIST (*auris*, the ear). One who studies the diseases of the ear and their treatment.

AU'RIUM TINNI'TUS (*tinnio*, to ring). A ringing noise in the ears.

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 among the sand of rivers.

1. *Aurum fulminans*. Aurate of ammonia; an explosive substance, produced by precipitating a solution of gold by ammonia.

2. *Aurum graphicum*. An ore of tellurium, occurring in veins in porphyry in Transylvania. According to Klaproth, 100 parts of it consist of 60 tellurium, 30 gold, and 10 silver.

3. *Aurum foliatum.* Aurum in libellis. Gold leaf, used for gilding pills, &c.

4. *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.

5. *Aurum potabile.* Gold dissolved and mixed with volatile oil, to be drunk.

6. *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; the former name of the bisulphuret of tin. It is used as a pigment for giving a golden colour to small statues or plaster figures.

2. *Aurum sophisticum.* Powder gold, or bronze powder; made of verdigris, tutty, borax, nitre, and corrosive sublimate, made into a paste with oil, and melted together; used in japan work as a gold colour.

AUSCULTA'TION (*ausculto*, to listen; from the ancient *auses* for *aures*, quasi *aures culto*, i. e. *aures colo*). 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.

I. *Sounds of the Respiration.*

1. *Vesicular Respiration* is the sound of respiration produced in the vesicles of the lungs; it denotes that the lungs are permeable to air. It is at its maximum in infants, and is termed *puerile;* at its minimum in the aged, and termed *senile.*

2. *Bronchial Respiration* is the sound of respiration, as heard in the larynx, trachea, and large bronchi; it appears dry, and the air seems to be passing through a large empty space. There are several varieties of this sound.

3. *Cavernous Respiration* is the sound of respiration produced in morbid cavities of the lungs. During expiration, the wind appears to be puffed into the ear of the auscultator.

4. *Souffle*, or *Blowing*, is a sound resembling that of the air being actually drawn from or propelled into the ear of the auscultator, when the patient speaks or coughs. The 'souffle' is sometimes modified by the sensation, as of a *veil* interposed between a cavity and the ear, and is then termed *souffle voilé*, or the veiled blowing sound.

II. *Rattles, Râles, or Rhonchi.*

1. *Vesicular* or *Crepitating Rattles* are of two kinds, the moist and the dry. The former resembles the noise of salt thrown on the fire; the latter, that made by distending a dry bladder. The moist sound runs into the varieties of the bronchial rattle, and, when the bubbles are large, is called *subcrepitation.*

2. *Bronchial Rattles* are distinguished into the mucous, the sonorous, and the sibilant. The first resembles the rattling in the throat of the dying; the second, a sort of snoring sound, the tone of a base string in vibration, or a cooing sound; the third, a whistling sound. The

mucous rattle, when seated in the bronchi or cavities, is termed *cavernous*, or gurgling.

III. *Sounds of the Voice.*

1. *Bronchophony* is the resonance of the voice over the bronchi. It traverses the tube of the stethoscope, and is very similar to pectoriloquism. In thin persons it resembles laryngophony.

2. *Pectoriloquism* is distinguished from bronchophony by its cavernous and circumscribed character. The voice comes directly from the chest to the ear, as if it were formed within the lungs. It may be perfect or imperfect.

3. *Ægophony* is a sound resembling the bleating of a goat, or a snuffling human voice. It seems as if an echo of the voice, of an acute, harsh, and silvery character, were heard at the surface of the lungs, rarely entering, and scarcely every traversing, the tube of the stethoscope.

IV. *Sounds of Cough.*

1. *Tubal Cough* is a resonance of the concussion produced by coughing, over the larynx, trachea, and large bronchi. There is the obvious sensation of an internal canal. It denotes that the air is not allowed to enter the cells of the lungs.

2. *Cavernous Cough* is the resonance of the concussion produced by coughing, over a cavity. It is attended by cavernous rattle.

3. *Metallic Tinkling* resembles the sound of a metallic vessel, or glass, struck by a pin. It is heard in respiration, but especially when the patient speaks or coughs; it is sometimes heard in cough, when inaudible in the respiration or in the voice.

4. *Amphoric Resonance* is a sound like that heard on blowing into a decanter. It is heard under the same circumstances as the previous sound.

V. *Sounds of the Heart.*

1. *Cri du cuir neuf.* The sound resembling the creaking of the leather of a new saddle. This sound has been supposed to be produced by the friction of the heart against the pericardium, when one or both have lost their polish from the effusion of solid lymph with little or no serum.

2. *Bruit de soufflet.* A sound of the heart resembling the puffing of a small pair of bellows, as employed to blow the fire. This sound usually takes the place of the natural one; sometimes the two are conjoined; it may take place during the first and second sound, or only during one of these.

3. *Bruit de scie.* A grating sound of the heart, resembling that produced by the action of a saw upon wood; and—

4. *Bruit de râpe.* A grating sound of the heart, like that produced by the action of a file or rasp. There is every intermediate gradation, from the smoothness of the *bellows-sound* to the roughest sounds produced by a large-toothed saw.

5. *Frémissement cataire* of Laennec, or *bruissement* of Corvisart. A peculiar thrill or tremor, perceived by the finger when applied to the heart or artery where it exists, resembling that communicated to the hand by the *purring of a cat.*

VI. *Sounds of the Arteries.*

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 noise.

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.*

VII. *Sounds of Pregnancy.*

1. *Bruit placentaire.* A sound of the placenta, produced, according to Bouillaud, by compression of one of the large vessels of the abdomen by the gravid uterus. It is analogous to the intermittent blowing sound of the arteries.

2. *Double pulsation of the heart of the fœtus.* A tolerably exact idea of this noise will be obtained by listening to the tic-tac of a watch placed under a pillow upon which the head rests. It occurs at the middle of the period of gestation.

AUTO'GENOUS (*αὐτὸς*, oneself, *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.*

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.

AU'TOPLASTY (*αὐτὸς*, 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, cheiloplasty, blepharoplasty, &c.

AUTO'PSIA (*αὐτὸς*, oneself. *ὄπτομαι*, to see). Post-mortem examination. Inspection of the body after death.

AVE'NÆ SE'MINA. Oats; the fruit of the *Avena Sativa*, of the order *Gramineæ*, yielding a flour or meal which forms the common food in the north. *Groats* are the oats freed from the cuticle, and used in broths and gruels.

1. *Avenæ farina.* Oat meal; employed for gruels, or decoctions.

2. *Avenaine.* A principle discovered in the *Avena Sativa*, or oat.

A'VES (*avis*, a bird.) The fourth class of the *Encephalata* or Vertebrata, comprising birds.

AVU'LSION (*avello*, to tear asunder). The forcible separation from each other of parts of the body, which were previously more or less intimately united.

AXI'LLA (*ala*, a wing). 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. In botany, this term 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.

A'XINITE (*ἀξίνη*, an axe). A mineral, so called from the thinness and sharpness of its edges.

AXIS. *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, CÆ'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 OF PLANTS. A term applied, in botany, to the root and stem of the plant, the latter being the *ascending*, the former the *descending axis* of growth.

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 large, or the *Adeps Præparatus* of the Pharmacopœia.

AXU'NGIA ARTICULA'RIS. *Unguen articulare.* Names of the peculiar fluid which favours the motions of the joints, and which is commonly called *synovia.*

AXU'NGIA CA'STORIS. *Pinguedo Castoris.* A name formerly given to the secretion found in the *oil-sacs* near the rectum of the Castor Fiber, or Beaver. The Indians use it in smoking.

AZELA'IC ACID. An acid obtained by treating oleic with nitric acid. It closely resembles suberic acid. Another acid, the *azoleic*, is procured by the same process. The terms are derived from the words *azote* and *oleic.*

AZOBE'NZIDE. A compound formed by the decomposition of nitrobenzide by means of potash. Several other compounds have been analogously named, as *azobenzoyl*, *azobenzoid*, &c.

AZOERY'THRIN. A colouring principle, obtained from the archil of commerce.

AZOLI'TMIN. A pure colouring material, of a deep blood-red colour, obtained from litmus.

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*, or *Aqua fortis.*

AZO'TIC ACID. Another name for nitric acid. It exists only in combination.

AZO'TOUS ACID. Another name for nitrous acid, or the hyponitrous of Turner.

AZU'LMIC ACID. The name given by Boullay to the black matter deposited during the decomposition of prussic acid; it is very similar to ulmic acid. See *Ulmin.*

A'ZURE. A fine blue pigment, commonly called *smalt*, consisting of a glass coloured with oxide of cobalt, and ground to an impalpable powder.

A'ZURE, EGYPTIAN. Carbonate of soda, calcined flints, and copper filings, mixed and fused together in a crucible for two hours, and, when cold, reduced to powder.

A'ZURE STONE. *Lapis Lazuli.* An azure blue mineral, from which the unchangeable blue colour *ultramarine* is prepared.

A'ZYGOS (α, priv., ζυγός, a yoke). A term applied to parts which are single, and not in pairs, as to a *process* of the sphenoid bone, and a *vein* of the thorax.

B.

BA'BLAH. The rind or shell which surrounds the fruit of the *Mimosa cineraria:* it is brought from the East Indies, under the name of *neb-neb*, and is employed as a dye-stuff.

BA'CCA. A berry; an inferior, indehiscent, pulpy fruit, the seeds of which lose their adhesion when ripe, and lie loose in the pulp, as the gooseberry. The term is often otherwise applied by botanists.

BA'CCATE (*bacca*, a berry). A term applied to fruits which have the characters of a berry, as the fruit of ribes.

BA'CCHIA (*bacchus*, wine). *Gutta rosacea.* The name given by Linnæus to a pimpled or brandy face,—the kind of face that Bacchus rejoiced in. See *Acne.*

B'ACHER'S TONIC PILLS. Extract of hellebore, and myrrh, of each ℥j., with ℥iij. of powdered carduus benedictus, to be divided into pills of one grain each; from two to six to be given three times every day, according to the effects they produce.

BACK-STROKE OF THE HEART. The *diastole* or dilatation, as distinguished from the *systole* or contraction, of the ventricles of the heart.

BA'CULUS. *Bacillum.* Literally, a stick; and hence the term has been applied to a lozenge, shaped into a little short roll, like a stick.

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° Fahr., and of the coolest, 86°. Baden is the "Thermæ Cetiæ" or "Austriacæ" of the Romans; it is situate in the Archduchy of Austria, about fifteen miles due south of Vienna.

BADEN, MINERAL WATERS OF (Switzerland). Celebrated thermal springs, containing carbonic acid gas, marine salt, Glauber's salt, carbonate of lime, and magnesia. The temperature of the hottest is 107° Fahr. Baden is the "Thermæ Helveticæ" of the Romans. It is on the high road from Bern to Zürich.

BADEN-BADEN, MINERAL WATERS OF. Celebrated thermal springs, seventeen in number, impregnated with salt, alum, and sulphur. The temperature of these springs ranges from 115° to 153° Fahr., and their discharge is said to exceed 11,420,000 gallons per annum. The town is situated in the centre of the grand-duchy of Baden, about five miles from Rastadt, and eighteen south-west of Carlsruhe. It was the "Civitas Aurelia aquensis" of the Romans.

BAILEY'S ITCH OINTMENT. Nitre, alum, sulphate of zinc, and cinnabar, made into an ointment with olive oil and lard, and perfumed with the essential oils of aniseed, origanum, and lavender, and coloured with alkanet root.

BAKER'S ITCH. *Psoriasis pistoria.* The vulgar name of the Lichen agrius, a species of scall, occurring on the back of the hand of bakers.

BA'KER'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'LANCE. The balance may be generally defined as a uniform, inflexible lever, supported horizontally at the centre of gravity, and supporting weights, at equal distances from the centre, by points in the same horizontal line with the centre of gravity. Such is the balance, theoretically considered; but in practice there is a considerable deviation, partly arising from the impossibility of securing all these conditions, on account of mechanical difficulties, and partly on account of deviations specially introduced.

BA'LANCE ELECTRO'METER. An instrument constructed on the application of the common balance and weights, to estimate the mutual attraction of oppositely-electrified surfaces.

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 versâ*.

BALANI'TIS (*βάλανος*, glans). Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the glans penis, and inner layer of the prepuce.

BALA'USTA (*βαλαύστιον*). A name applied to the many-celled, many-seeded, inferior, indehiscent fruit of the pomegranate.

BALBU'TIES (*βαβάζω*, to babble). Stammering 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.*

BA'LDWIN'S PHOSPHORUS. The ignited 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, and exposed for some time to the 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.

BALL. A form of medicine used in farriery, corresponding to the term *bolus;* it is generally that of a cylinder of two or three inches in length.

BALL AND SOCKET JOINT. *Enarthrosis.* A species of movable articulation, as that of the hip. See *Articulation.*

BALLI'SMUS (*βαλλίζω*, to trip or caper). A term which has been generally applied to those forms of palsy which are attended with fits of leaping or running.

BALLO'ON. A chemical instrument or receiver, of a spherical form, for condensing vapours from retorts.

BALLO'TA LANA'TA. A plant indigenous in Siberia, and much recommended by Brera in rheumatic and gouty affections.

BA'LLOTTEMENT (*ballotter*, French; to toss or bandy a ball at tennis). The repercussion or falling back of the fœtus, after being raised by an impulse of the finger or hand, and so made to float in the liquor amnii.

BALM OF GILEAD. Balsam yielded by the *Balsamodendron Gileadense*, a Terebinthaceous plant, which appears to have been cultivated only in Palestine near the town of Jericho, and is never obtainable in Europe in a pure state.

BALM TEA. An infusion of the leaves of the *Melissa officinalis*, or Common Balm, much used on the Continent in the slighter nervous affections.

BA'LNEA ANI'MALIA. Animal baths; baths prepared with blood and the soft parts of recently killed animals.

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.*

BA'LSAM. 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.*

I. *Balsams with Benzoic Acid.*

1. *Balsam of Liquidambar.* Balsam which flows from incisions made into the trunk of the *Liquidambar styraciflua.* It dries up readily, and thus occurs in the solid form.

2. *Liquid Balsam of Storax.* Balsam said to be procured from the *Liquidambar altingia* and *orientale.* The substance sold as *strained storax* is prepared from an impure variety of liquid storax.

3. *Balsam of Peru.* Balsam procured from the *Myroxylon Peruiferum.* There are two kinds; the *brown* balsam, extracted by incision, very rare, imported in the husk of the cocoa-nut, and hence called balsam *en coque;* and the *black* balsam, obtained by evaporating the decoction of the bark and branches of the tree. These are semifluid balsams.

4. *Balsam of Tolu.* Balsam which flows spontaneously from the trunk of the *Myroxylon toluiferum*, and dries into a reddish resinous mass.

5. *Chinese Varnish.* Balsam which flows from the bark of the *Augia sinensis*, and dries into a smooth shining lac, used for lacquering and varnishing.

6. *Benzoin.* Balsam which exudes from incisions made into the trunk of the *Styrax Benzoin.* See *Benzoinum.*

II. *Balsams without Benzoic Acid.*

7. *Copaiba balsam.* Balsam of copahu or capivi; obtained by incisions made into the trunk of the *Copaifera officinalis;* used for making paper transparent, for lacquers, and in medicine.

8. *Mecca balsam*, or *Opobalsam.* Balsam obtained by incisions of, and by boiling, the branches and leaves of the *Balsamodendron Gileadense.* It becomes eventually solid.

9. *Japan lac varnish.* Balsam which flows from incisions made into the trunk of the *Rhus Vernix.*

BA'LSAM OF HONEY. A pectoral remedy for cough, consisting of a tincture made of tolu and honey, of each one pound, and spirit, a gallon.

BA'LSAM OF HOREHOUND (Ford's). An aqueous infusion of horehound and liquorice root, with double the proportion of proof spirit, or brandy; to which are then added opium, camphor, benzoin, squills, oil of aniseed, and honey.

BA'LSAM OF LIQUORICE. This consists principally of Paregoric Elixir, very strongly impregnated with the oil of aniseed.

BA'LSAM OF SULPHUR. A solution of sulphur in volatile oils. The absurdity of the term will be evident on referring to the article *Balsam.*

BALSAMA'CEÆ. *Balsamifluæ.* A natural order of plants, con-

sisting of lofty trees, abounding in balsamic juice. The whole order is restricted to the single genus *Liquidambar*, of which the species *orientale* is said to produce storax; the species *styraciflua* is almost inert.

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 *Balsam*.

BA'LSAMITE. Essence or tincture of virgin balsam. This is a tincture of the fruit, and it is made by digesting the fruit (deprived of its wings) in rum.

BALSAMODE'NDRON MYRRHA. The Myrrh-tree; a plant of the order *Terebinthaceæ*, which yields the gum-resin *myrrh*. Other species of Balsamodendron yield *bdellium*.

BAMBA'LIA (*βαμβαίνω*, to lisp or stammer). Stammering; a kind of St. Vitus's dance, confined to the vocal organs. Its varieties are *hesitation* and *stuttering*. 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 on one another, 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 *Capistrum*, &c. 3. According to their uses, bandages are termed *uniting*, *retaining*, *suspensory*, &c.

BANDA'NA. A style of calico printing practised in India, in which white or brightly-coloured spots are produced upon a red or dark ground. See *Barwood*.

BA'NDOLINE. *Fixature; clysphitique.* A thick mucilage of carrageen scented with prepared spirit, and sold for stiffening the hair.

BANG. *Subjee* or *Sidhee.* An intoxicating preparation made from the larger leaves and capsules of the *Cannabis Indica*, or Indian Hemp.

BA'NYER'S OINTMENT. This consists of half a pound of litharge, two ounces of burnt alum, one ounce and a half of calomel, half a pound of Venice turpentine, and two pounds of lard, well rubbed together. It is used in porrigo.

BAPTORRHŒ'A (*βαπτὸς*, 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 (*βαπτὸς*, 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'THRORRHŒ'A (*βαπτὸς*, 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. *Bucnemia tropica.* This is the *Elephantiasis Arabum*, but it has no affinity whatever with the *Elephantiasis Græcorum*, the former being a comparatively local affection, the latter a blood disease. Mr. Erasmus Wilson observes that "the three diseases, *Elephantiasis*, *Bucnemia*, and *Lepra*, though perfectly distinct from one another, are almost inextricably confounded—*Elephantiasis* having for its synonyms, lepra Arabum, lepra Judæorum, and lepra medii ævi; *Bucnemia*, or Barbadoes leg, having for its synonym, elephantiasis Arabum; and *Lepra*, for its synonym, lepra Græcorum. The only way at present left, to set right the difficulty, is to abandon both the Arabs and the Greeks, and retain only the more simple designations of the three diseases, elephantiasis, bucnemia, and lepra." See *Elephantiasis.*

BARBA'DOES NUTS. *Nuces Barbadenses.* The fruit of the *Jatropha curcas.* The seeds are called *physic nuts.*

BARBA'DOES TAR. *Petroleum.* A species of bitumen, differing from naphtha in its greater weight and impurity. See *Bitumen.*

BA'RBARY GUM. *Morocco gum.* A variety of gum arabic, said to be produced by the *Acacia gummifera.*

BA'RBATE (*barba*, a beard). Bearded; covered with hairs resembling a beard, as applied, in botany, to surfaces.

BA'RBIERS. A vernacular Indian term, of unknown derivation. It denotes a chronic affection, prevalent in India, and almost universally confounded by nosologists with *beriberi.*

BARCLAY'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS. Extract. colocynth. ℥ij.; resin of jalap (extract. jalap.) ʒj.; almond soap, ʒjß.; guaiacum, ʒiij.; tartarized antimony, grs. viij.; essential oils of juniper, carraway, and rosemary, of each gtt. iv.; syrup of buckthorn, q. s. To be divided into sixty-four pills.

BARE'GES. A village situated on the French side of the Pyrenees, celebrated for its thermal waters. A peculiar substance has been obtained from these and other waters, and termed *baregin.*

Barèges Water, factitious. Made by adding 4 ounces of hydrosulphuretted water to 17½ ounces of pure water, 16 grains of carbonate of soda, and half a grain of chloride of sodium; to be closely bottled.

BARI'LLA. The crude soda extracted from the ashes of the plants Salsola and Salicornia on the shores of the Mediterranean and other places. See *Kelp.*

BA'RIUM (*βαρὺς*, heavy). The metallic basis of the earth *baryta*, so named from the great density of its compounds.

Barium, chloride of. A compound never occurring native, but always obtained either by the decomposition of the native carbonate of baryta, or *Witherite*, as directed by the London Pharmacopœia; or of the sulphate, or *heavy-spar*, as directed by the Edinburgh College. It is employed more as a chemical test than as a medicinal agent. The only

officinal preparation is the watery solution, or the *Liquor Barii Chloridi.*

BARK. Peruvian bark; a name formerly promiscuously applied to the three species of Cinchona bark. See *Cinchona.*

False Bark. A term which has been applied to certain barks, as the canella alba, or *false* winter's bark.

BARK, ESSENTIAL SALT OF. This is merely an extract prepared by macerating the bruised substance of bark in cold water, and submitting the infusion to a very slow evaporation. It has no relation whatever to the late discoveries of Pelletier.

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* (ἐπὶ, upon, φλοιὸς, bark). A cellular portion lying immediately under the epidermis. Cork is the epiphlœum of the Quercus suber.

3. *Meso-phlœum* (μέσος, middle, φλοιὸς, bark). A cellular portion, lying immediately under the epiphlœum. This portion differs from the preceding in the direction of its cells.

4. *Endo-phlœum* (ἔνδον, within, φλοιὸς, bark). The liber, part of which is cellular, part woody.

BARLEY. *Hordei semina.* The fruit, incorrectly called seeds, of the *Hordeum distichon.* The specific name is derived from its two-rowed ears. See *Hordeum.*

BARLEY WATER. *Decoctum hordei.* A mucilaginous demulcent liquid, containing the soluble parts of barley.

BARM, OR YEAST. The froth of fermenting beer, used, in its turn, as a ferment in making bread or beer.

BAROMACRO'METER (βάρος, weight, μακρὸς, long, μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for ascertaining the weight and length of newly-born infants.

BARO'METER (βάρος, weight, μέτρον, a measure). A weather-glass, or instrument for measuring the varying pressure of the atmosphere.

BARO'METER, REGISTERING. A barometer patented in 1848 by Mr. David Napier, for marking the variation of atmospheric pressure throughout an entire period of twenty-four hours.

BARO'SMA (βαρὺς, heavy, ὀσμὴ, odour). *Diosma.* A genus of plants of the order *Rutaceæ.* The leaves of several species constitute *buchu.*

BARRA'S. *Galipot.* An oleo-resinous substance, which exudes from incisions made into fir-trees.

BA'RRY'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; the part containing the liquor to be evaporated being a polished iron bowl. As the temperature is much lower than in the common way, the virtues of the plant are less altered, the extracts are generally green, and contain saline crystals, but some of them will not keep.—*Gray.*

BARTHOLI'NI'S DUCT. A duct of the submaxillary gland, longer than the other ducts, and opening close to Wharton's duct.

BARTHOLI'NI'S GLANDS. Racemose mucus-glands opening on the surface of the mucous membrane of the external organs of generation in the female.

BARWOOD. A red dye-wood brought from Africa, and used, with sulphate of iron, for producing the dark red upon British bandana handkerchiefs.

BARYPHO'NIA (*βαρὺς*, heavy, *φωνὴ*, voice). Heaviness of voice; a difficulty of pronunciation.

BARY'TA (*βαρὺς*, heavy). *Barytes.* An alkaline earth, the *heaviest* of all the earths, and a violent poison. The native sulphate is called *heavy spar.* The native carbonate has been named, after Dr. Withering, its discoverer, *Witherite.*

BARY'TIN. A new vegetable base, discovered in the rhizome of *Veratrum album*, and named in consequence of its being precipitated from its solution, like baryta. See *Jervin.*

BA'SALT (*basal.* iron, Ethiopian). An argillaceous rock, consisting of silica, alumina, oxide of iron, lime, and magnesia.

BA'SANITE (*βασανίζω*, to test, from *βάσανος*, a Lydian stone). A stone by which the purity of gold was tried, and of which medical mortars were made. It consists of silica, lime, magnesia, carbon, and iron.

BASCUL'ATION (*basculer*, French). A term used in examinations of the uterus in retroversion: the fundus is pressed upwards, the cervix drawn downwards; it is half the *see-saw* movement.

BA'SEMENT MEMBRANE. A term applied by Mr. Bowman to "a thin, homogeneous expansion, transparent, colourless, and of extreme tenuity," which he finds beneath the epithelium of mucous membranes, on the one hand, and in contact with the vessels of the parenchyma, on the other. It is, in fact, the boundary layer of all vascular membranes.

BASES, ORGANIC. *Alkaloids.* These names are given to a class of nitrogenized organic compounds, which, in their relations, are quite analogous to ammonia, or rather to oxide of ammonium. They must be distinguished from such basic oxides as oxide of ethyl, oxide of methyl, &c., which contain no nitrogen, and, although they form neutral compounds with acids, yet exist in a peculiar state in these compounds, which cannot be decomposed like ordinary salts, by double decomposition; whereas the salts of the alkaloids undergo the same decompositions as those of ammonia.

BA'SIC WATER. A term applied in cases in which water appears to act the part of a *base:* phosphoric acid, for instance, ceases to be phosphoric acid, unless three equivalents of water to one of acid be present.

BASIHY'AL (*basis*, base, and *hyoides*, 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 (*βάσις*, a base). Belonging to the base; a term applied to several bones, to an artery of the brain, and to a process of the occipital bone.

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). An ointment, so called from its *royal* virtues, consisting of yellow wax, black pitch, and resin, of each one part; and olive oil, four parts. It was formerly called *unguentum tetrapharmacum*, the four-drug ointment.

BASIL'ICUS PULVIS (βασιλικός, royal). The *royal* powder; an old preparation of calomel, rhubarb, and jalap.

BASIOCCI'PITAL (*basis*, base, and *occipitalis*, the occipital bone). The name given by Professor Owen to the centrum, body, or baseolar process of the occipital bone. See *Vertebra.*

BASIO-GLOSSUS (βάσις, the base, γλῶσσα, the tongue). A muscle running from the base of the os hyoïdes to the tongue.

1. *Basio-chondro-cerato-glossus.* An unwieldly 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.

BA'SIS (βάσις, a base). 1. The substance with which an acid is combined in a salt. 2. A *mordaunt;* a substance used in dyeing, which has an affinity both for the cloth and the colouring matter. 3. The principal medicine in a prescription.

BA'SIS CO'RDIS. The base of the heart; the broad part of the heart is thus called, as distinguished from the *apex* or point.

BASISPHE'NOID (*basis*, the base, *sphenoides*, the sphenoid bone). A term applied by Professor Owen to the base or body of the sphenoid bone.

BA'SSORIN. A constituent part of a species of gum brought from *Bassora*, as also of gum tragacanth, and of some gum resins.

BA'SYLE (βάσις, a base, ὕλη, nature or principle). A term proposed by Mr. Graham, to denote the metallic radical of a salt. Thus, sodium is the *basyle* 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.

BATEMANS' PECTORAL DROPS. These consist principally of the tincture of castor, with portions of camphor and opium, flavoured by anise-seeds, and coloured by cochineal.

BATES'S ALUM WATER. Compound solution of alum, or the *liquor aluminis compositus.* Alum, sulphate of zinc, of each one ounce; boiling water, three pints. Dissolve both together in the water, and strain.

BATES'S ANODYNE BALSAM. One part of tincture of opium, and two of opodeldoc, *i. e.* liniment. sapon. comp.

BATES'S AQUA CAMPHORATA. Sulphate of copper is the base of this preparation, which was strongly recommended by Mr. Ware. The following was his recipe:—Cupri sulph. Boli Gallic. āā. gr. xv.; camphoræ, gr. iv. Solve in aq. fervent. f℥iv. dilueque cum aquæ frigidæ, 0iv.; ut fiat collyrium.

BATH (*bad*, Saxon). *Balneum.* 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°, 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° F.
4. *Tepid Bath.* Balneum tepidum. Temp. from 85° to 92° Fahr.
5. *Warm Bath.* Temp. from 92° to 98° F. : 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 capitiluvium ; 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 various chemical processes, by interposing a quantity of 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. Any vessel of water, capable of being heated to the boiling point, and of containing a retort, will answer the purpose. A bath of steam may sometimes be preferable to a water bath.
2. *Sand Bath.* Balneum arenæ. An iron vessel containing sand,

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° 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°.

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°.

BATRA'CHIA (*βάτραχος*, a frog). An order of the class *Reptilia*, comprising the frog, toad, salamander, and siren.

BA'TRACHUS (*βάτραχος*, a frog). *Ranula.* Designations of the distended sub-maxillary duct.

BA'TTERY, CA'RBO ZINC (Bunsen's). A modification of the nitric acid battery, in which charcoal in contact with the nitric acid is substituted for platinum. In Smee's battery, instead of platinum, the equivalent is silver, on which a superficial coating of platinum has been deposited.

BA'TTERY, ELE'CTRICAL. A term applied to an arrangement of Leyden jars which communicate together, and may all be charged with electricity and discharged at the same time.

BATTERY, GALVANIC. A combination of several pairs of zinc and copper plates soldered together, and so arranged that the same metal shall always be on the same side of the compound plate.

BA'TTERY, GAS. An apparatus in which a supply of both negative and positive gas is kept over the liquid at each plate, to supply loss by absorption.

BA'TTERY, PNEUMATIC. An apparatus for effecting an explosion of gunpowder in mining operations, by means of pressure of air produced by an air-pump. It is used as a substitute for the more costly and delicate galvanic blasting in ordinary mining and quarrying.

BATTLEY'S GREEN SENNA POWDER. A nostrum supposed to consist of senna leaves heated till they become yellow, and then mixed with powdered charcoal.

BATTLEY'S SOLUTION. *Liquor opii sedativus.* A narcotic preparation, generally supposed to be an aqueous solution of opium. It is said to contain a meconate of morphia.

BAU'HIN, VA'LVULE OF. *Ileo-colic 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 *fræna of the valvule of Bauhin.*

BAUME DE VIE, *de Lelièvre.* Socotrine aloes and theriac, of each ℥j.; gentian, ℥ß.; rhubarb, ʒx.; saffron, agaric, zedoary, and myrrh, of each ʒij.; sugar, ℥iv.; spirit of wine, lbs. ij. It resembles the *Decoctum Aloes compositum.*

BAY BERRIES. *Baccæ lauri.* The berries of the *Laurus nobilis*, or Sweet Bay. A solid substance is extracted from them, called *laurin*, or camphor of the bay berry.

BAY SALT. Chloride of sodium, or common salt, as obtained by solar evaporation on the shores of the Mediterranean.

BAY SORE. A disease endemic in Honduras, said to be allied to cancer.

BAYNTON'S ADHESIVE PLASTER. (Strapping.) This differs from the *Emplastrum Resinæ* of the London Parmacopœia only in containing less resin, six drachms only being added to one pound of the litharge plaster. It is sold ready spread on calico.

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. The other is called *African bdellium*, and is obtained from the Heudelotia Africana, or 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 correct term *antibdella*.

BEAD-PROOF. A term denoting the strength of spirituous liquors, as shown by the continuance of the bubbles or beads on the surface.

BEA'RBERRY. The *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*, the leaves of which are employed in chronic affections of the bladder.

BEASTINGS. The first milk taken from the cow after calving. See *Colostrum*.

BEAUME DE PE'ROU EN COCOS. Balsam of Peru in cocoa-nut shells; a balsam similar to that of Tolu, with a strong agreeable odour, between that of Tolu and soft liquidambar, but distinct from both.

BEBEE'RINE. An alkaloid resembling sulphate of quinine in its action and uses, and procured from the *Nectandra Rodiæi*, a Laurinious tree yielding the wood called *greenheart*, and imported into this country for the purposes of ship-building from Guiana and the West India islands.

BE'CHICA (*βηχικά*, from *βὴξ*, cough). *Tussicularia; tussiculosa.* Cough medicines; demulcent, cerebro-spinal, and expectorant remedies. See *Bex*.

BEDE'GUAR. A remarkable gall, termed *sweet-briar sponge*, found on various species of *Rosa*, and produced by the puncture of several insect species.

BEEF-TEA. *Jus bovinum.* An infusion of beef, made by simmering (not boiling) lean beef, cut into small pieces, in water, until half the water is evaporated; and then straining.

BEER (*bière*, Fr., *bier*, Germ.). *Cerevisia.* The fermented infusion of malted barley, flavoured with hops. The term *beer* is also applied to beverages consisting of a saccharine liquor, partially advanced into the vinous fermentation, and flavoured with peculiar substances, as, spruce beer, ginger beer, &c.

BE'GUIN'S SULPHURATED SPIRIT. A variety of hydrosulphate of ammonia, commonly called hepatized ammonia.

BELL-METAL. An alloy of 4 parts of copper and 1 of tin. This compound forms a hard, sonorous, and durable composition, for making bells, cannon, statues, &c.

BELLADO'NNA. Deadly nightshade; a species of *Atropa*, the juice of which is well known to produce a singular dilatation of the pupil of the eye. The name is derived from the words *bella donna*, beautiful woman, the juice of its berries being used as a cosmetic by the Italian women to make their faces pale.

Belladonnin. A volatile vegetable alkali, said to be distinct from atropia.

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.*

BEN, OIL OF. The expressed oil of the Ben-nut, or the *Moringa pterygosperma*, remarkable for not becoming rancid for many years.

BENEDI'CTUS (*benedico*, to bless). Benedict or blessed; a term prefixed to compositions and herbs, on account of their supposed good qualities; thus antimonial wine was termed *benedictum vinum;* the lenitive electuary, or confection of senna, was *benedictum laxativum;* lime-water, *benedicta aqua;* the philosopher's stone, *benedictus lapis*, &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 with the lower animals. Its organ is seated in the upper and middle part of the forehead, just where the hair begins to grow.

BENI'GN (*benignus*, mild). A term applied to diseases of mild character, and to medicines of gentle action.

BE'NJAMIN. The popular name, or corruption, of benzoin. So *flowers of benjamin* means benzoic acid. See *Benzoinum.*

BENU'MBERS. Agents which cause topical numbness and muscular weakness.

BENZOI'NUM. Benzoin; a balsam which exudes from incisions made into the *Styrax Benzoin*, or Benjamin tree.

1. *Siam benzoin.* Benzoin of best quality. It occurs in *tears* and in *masses.* The presence of the white tears embedded in the brown resiniform mass gives an almond-like appearance, suggested by the term *amygdaloid benzoin.*

2. *Calcutta benzoin.* Benzoin of second and third quality, corresponding with the *common* or *brown benzoin* of some writers.

3. *Head benzoin* is a technical term for the first and purest portion; *belly benzoin* is the next in purity, mixed with parings of wood; *foot benzoin* is very foul, and used in India for fumigations, &c.

4. *Benzoic Acid. Flowers of Benjamin.* An acid exhaled from benzoin, dragon's blood, and other resins, by heat. Its salts are called *benzoates.*

5. *Benzine.* The name applied by Mitscherlich to the bicarburet of hydrogen, procured by heating benzoic acid with lime; this compound is termed by Liebig *benzole*, the termination in *ole* being assigned to hydrocarbons.

6. *Benzone.* A volatile fluid procured by heating dry benzoate of lime.

7. *Benzoyl*, *benzoïle*, or *benzule*. The hypothetical radical of a series of compounds, including benzoic acid, and the essence or volatile oil of bitter almonds.

8. *Benz-amide*. A compound prepared by saturating chloride of benzoyl by dry ammoniacal gas, &c. See *Amide*.

9. *Benzimide*. A substance discovered by Laurent in crude essence of bitter almonds.

10. *Benzile*. A compound formed by passing a current of chlorine gas into melted benzoin. *Benzilic acid* is procured by the decomposition of benzile by means of potash and hydrochloric acid.

11. *Benzhydramide*. A compound isomeric with hydrobenzamide, contained in the crude oil of bitter almonds.

BE'RBERIN. A crystalline substance of a fine yellow colour, derived from the bark of the barberry root; used as a dye stuff.

BE'RGAMOT. The volatile oil of the rind of the fruit of the *Citrus Limetta*, var. *Bergamium*, an aurantiaceous plant, cultivated in the south of Europe, and employed as a perfume.

BE'RGAMOT PEAR OIL. An ether formed by the action of acetic acid on fousel oil.

BE'RGMEHL. Literally, *Mountain meal;* an earth, so named in Sweden, resembling fine flour, and celebrated for its nutritious qualities. It is found to be composed entirely of the shells of microscopic animalcules.

BE'RIBERI. A spasmodic rigidity of the lower limbs, &c.; an *acute* disease occurring in India, and commonly confounded by nosologists with *barbiers*. Bontius and Ridley say that this term is derived from the Indian word signifying a *sheep*, on account of the supposed resemblance of the gait of persons affected with it to that of the sheep. Good derives it from *βέρβερι*, the pearl oyster, or other shell, and hence uses it figuratively for *incurvation*. Marshall derives it from the reduplication of the word *beri*, signifying, in the language of Ceylon, weakness or inability, as if to express intensity of weakness.

BE'RLIN BLUE. *Prussian blue*. The ferro-sesquicyanide ot iron, sometimes called ferro-prussiate of iron.

BE'RLIN IRON. The exquisitely-delicate ornaments made of this material consist of Berlin cast iron, the fluidity of which is supposed to be increased by the admixture of a little arsenic. In 1820, when the fashion was at its height, these iron ornaments sold for nearly their weight in gold.

BERRIES. *Baccæ*. The fruits of different species of plants. See *Bacca*.

1. *Bay berries*. The fruit of the *Laurus nobilis;* the berries and the oil obtained by boiling them in water are imported from Italy and Spain.

2. *Juniper berries*. The fruit of the *Juniperis communis*, which yield an oil, upon which the flavour and diuretic qualities of Geneva principally depend.

3. *Turkey Yellow berries*. The unripe fruit of the *Rhamnus infectorius* of Linnæus, used for giving a yellow dye in calico-printing.

4. *Persian Yellow berries*. Said to be of the same species as the preceding. They are termed *graines d'Avignon*, or berries of Avignon.

BERTHELO'TIA LANCEOLATA. A composite plant, the

leaves of which yield a good substitute for senna, and are employed, under the names *ra* and *rae-Suna*, by the natives of north-west India.

BERTI'N, SPONGY BONES OF. Two small triangular turbinated bones, sometimes found beneath the orifice of the sphenoid sinus, and first observed by Bertin.

BERTI'NI COLU'MNÆ vel SEPTA. The septa formed between the pyramids of the kidney, marking the original composition of the organ of separate lobes.

BE'RYL. A variety of the *emerald;* a mineral or gem, usually of a green colour of various shades, passing into honey-yellow and sky-blue. When coloured green by oxide of chromium, it forms the true emerald, and when colourless and transparent, *aqua marina.*

BE'STUCHEFF'S NERVOUS TINCTURE. The *Tinctura ætherea alcoholica de muriate ferri.* This preparation is colourless in the sun, but yellow in the shade.

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.*

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. A chemical substance found in the *Betula alba*, or Birch tree.

BE'X (βὴξ, βηχὸς, a cough). A Greek term used by some nosologists instead of the Latin term *tussis*, or cough. See *Bechica.*

BE'ZOAR (*pa-zahar*, Persian, a destroyer of poison). A morbid concretion formed in the bodies of land animals, to which many fanciful virtues were formerly ascribed.

1. *Bezoardics.* A name given to a class of *alexipharmic* medicines, from the imputed properties of the *bezoar.*

2. *Bezoardicum Joviale.* A bezoar of tin and nitre, which differed little from the *Antihecticum Poterii.*

3. *Bezoardicum minerale.* A bezoar of antimony, made by adding spirit of nitre to butter of antimony.

4. *Bezoardicum animale.* The name formerly given to the heart and liver of vipers, once used in medicine.

5. *Animal bezoars.* Bezoars found in the cavities of animals, as the *camel-bezoar*, found in the gall-bladder of the camel, and much prized, as a yellow paint, by the Hindoos; the *goat-bezoar*, procured, it is said, from the capra gazella of Persia, and called "agagropila" by the Greeks; the *hog-bezoar*, found in the stomach of the wild boar in India; and the *bovine-bezoar*, found in the gall-bladder of the ox in Nepaul.

6. *Oriental Bezoars.* These were formerly much valued in medicine: they are smooth, polished, and of a green colour: three of these, sent by the Schah of Persia to Buonaparte, were *ligniform*, or composed of fragments of wood; another was found to be composed of rosin; some are *hairy*, others are of *fungous* origin.

7. *Spurious*, or, *factitious bezoars.* These were formerly made of lobsters' claws and oyster-shells, levigated on porphyry, made into a paste with musk and ambergris, and formed into balls like bezoars; of this kind were the *pierres de Goa*, or *de Malacca*, &c.

BI, BINUS (*bis*, twice). Two; a pair. Also a prefix of certain saline compounds, into which two proportions of acid enter for one of base, as bi-arseniate. The Latin *bi*, in compound terms, has the same meaning as the Greek *di*, from δὶς, twice.

1. *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.

2. *Bi-carbonates.* Salts containing a double proportion of carbonic acid.

3. *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.

4. *Bi-congregate* (congregatus, collected together). Bigeminate, or arranged in two pairs, as the leaflets of mimosa unguis cati.

5. *Bi-cornis* (cornu, a horn). A term applied to the os hyoïdes, which has two processes or horns; and, formerly, to muscles which have two insertions.

6. *Bi-crenate* (crena, a notch). Doubly crenate; when the crenate toothings of leaves are themselves crenate.

7. *Bi-cuspidati* (cuspis, a spear). Having two tubercles; as applied to the first two pairs of grinders in each jaw.

8. *Bi-dentate* (dens, a tooth). Two-toothed, as applied to the fruit or achenia of bidens.

9. *Bi-ennial* (annus, a year). Enduring throughout two years, and then perishing; plants which bear only leaves the first year; leaves, flowers, and fruit the second year, and then die.

10. *Bi-farious* (bifarius, two-fold). Arranged in two rows, not necessarily opposite to each other; in this particular, the term is different from *distichous*.

11. *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*.

12. *Bi-furcate* (furca, a fork). Twice-forked, as applied to the inflorescence of stellaria, and synonymous with *dichotomous*.

13. *Bi-furcation* (furca, a fork). The division of a vessel, or nerve, into two branches, as that of a two-pronged fork.

14. *Bi-gaster* (γαστὴρ, the belly). Two-bellied, as applied to muscles; a hybrid term synonymous with *bi-venter* and *di-gastricus*.

15. *Bi-hernius* (hernia, ἔρνος, a branch). Having a scrotal hernia on each side.

16. *Bi-jugous* (jugum, a pair or yoke). In two pairs, as applied to the leaflets of a pinnate leaf.

17. *Bi-lobate* (lobus, a lobe). Having two lobes resembling the tips of ears, as applied to the leaves of Bauhinia, &c.

18. *Bi-locular* (loculus, a cell). Two-celled; divided into two cells; a term applied, in botany, to the anther, to certain capsules, &c.

19. *Bi-mana* (manus, a hand). Two-handed, as characteristic of man, the only mammal that possesses two perfect hands.

20. *Bi-nate* (natus, born). Growing in pairs; a term synonymous with *bi-foliolate*.

21. *Bin-oculus* (oculus, the eye). Having two eyes; 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*.

22. *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.

23. *Bi-partite* (bipartitus, divided into two parts). Parted into two, as applied to the segments of a leaf.

24. *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.

25. *Bi-serrate* (serra, a saw). Doubly-sawed, as applied to the margins of leaves, when the serrations are themselves serrate.

26. *Bi-serial* (series, a row). Arranged in two series, or rows; a term synonymous with *bifarious*.

27. *Bi-ternate* (terni, three apiece). A term applied, in botany, when three secondary petioles proceed from the common petiole, and each bears three leaflets, as in fumaria bulbosa.

28. *Bi-valved* (valvæ, folding-doors). Two-valved, as the shell of the oyster, a legume, &c.

29. *Bi-venter* (venter, the belly). The name of muscles which have two bellies, as the occipito-frontalis. The term is synonymous with *di-gastricus*.

BIBI'RU. *Sipiri.* These names have been lately given to the *Nectandra Rodiæi*, Bibiru or Greenheart Tree, also called Bebeeru. The bark and seeds yield an alkaloid, called *bibirina* or bebeerin; *sipirina*, a product of the oxidation of bibirina; and *bibiric acid.* The bark appears to possess the properties of cinchona barks.

BIBITO'RIUS (*bibo*, to drink). A former name of the *rectus internus oculi*, from its drawing the eye inwards towards the nose, and thus directing it into the cup in *drinking.*

BICE. A blue colour, prepared from the lapis armenius.

BICHAT. This writer considered man to consist of two distinct and co-existent lives, called the *organic* and the *animal*, with two distinct assortments of sensibilities, the conscious and the unconscious. Each of these lives is limited to a separate set of organs, commencing coetaneously, and perishing at the same moment.

BI'GARADE. The bitter orange, or fruit of the *Citrus Bigaradia*, known in the English market as the *Seville orange.* The leaves yield a bitter aromatic water, known as *eau de naphre*, and a volatile oil called *essence de petit grain.* The flowers yield *orange-flower water* and *oil of Neroli.* The unripe fruits are called *orange berries.* The rind of the fruit is employed for medical purposes, also in the preparation of *candied orange-peel* and for flavouring *Curaçoa.*

BI'LIARY CONCRETIONS (*bilis*, bile). Concretions occurring in some part of the *biliary apparatus*, comprising all the parts concerned in the secretion and excretion of the bile.

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 the gall-bladder.

BILIF'ELLIC ACID. The term *bilifellic acid with excess of biline* has been applied by Berzelius to biliary matter, or the acid choleate of soda. "But the biline of this chemist, and also his sugar of bile, are

nothing more nor less than either pure bile or cholcic acid."—*Gregory.*

BILIOUS (*bilis*, bile). A term employed to characterize a class of diseases caused by a too copious secretion of bile.

BI'LIS. Bile, gall, or choler; the secretion of the liver. Bile is distinguished as the *hepatic*, or that which flows immediately from the liver; and the *cystic*, or that contained in the gall-bladder.

1. *Bilin.* The constituent principle of the bile. It is separated by chemical processes; and when it contains acetate of soda, and is modified by the action of acetic acid, it is called *bile-sugar* or *picromel.*

2. *Bili-verdin* (viridis, green). An ingredient in the bile, being the principal constituent of the yellow matter forming the concretions found in the ox, and much prized by painters.

3. *Bilis atra.* Black bile; formerly supposed to be the cause of low spirits, an affection named accordingly from the same term in Greek, μέλαινα χολή, or melancholy.

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. See *Atomic Theory.*

BIO'LOGY (βίος, life, λόγος, an account). Another term for physiology, or the doctrine of life.

BIO'LYSIS (βίος, life, λύω, to dissolve). The destruction of life. Hence the term *biolytic* is applied by Schultz to those agents which have a disorganizing tendency, and lessen or destroy strength, as acids, salts, metallic substances, and narcotics. See *Morpholysis.*

BIRDLIME. A glutinous substance prepared from the bark of the holly. It contains resin, which has been called *viscina.*

BI'SMUTH (*wismuth*, German). Marcasita, tectum argenti, or tin glance. A crystalline white metal, usually found in tin mines. It occurs as an oxide, under the name of *bismuth ochre;* as a sulphuret, called *bismuth glance;* as a sulphuret with copper, called copper bismuth ore; and with copper and lead, called *needle ore.* Eight parts of bismuth, five of lead, and three of tin, constitute *Newton's fusible metal.* See *Pearl Powder.*

Magistery of bismuth. The nitrate of teroxide of bismuth; a white, inodorous, tasteless powder, also called Spanish white, and pearl white. The *butter of bismuth* is the chloride; the *flowers of bismuth*, the sublimed oxide; and the *glance of bismuth*, the native sulphuret.

BISTO'RTÆ RADIX (*bis torta*, twice turned; so named from the form of the root). The root of the *Polygonum bistorta*, great Bistort or Snake-weed.

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.

BI'STRE. A brown colour made of wood soot boiled and evaporated. Beech soot is said to make the best.

BITTER. A term applied, from its obvious meaning, to the following substances :—

1. *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.

2. *Bitter of Welter.* Picric or carbazotic acid, produced by the action of nitric on indigotic acid.

3. *Bitter apple*, or *cucumber.* The common name of the fruit of the *Cucumis colocynthis*, or colocynth gourd.

4. *Bitter earth; talc earth.* Terms for calcined magnesia.

5. *Bitter infusion.* A term applied to the Extractum Gentianæ Compositum of the pharmacopœia.

6. *Bitter-sweet.* The vernacular name of the *Solanum dulcamara.*

7. *Bitters.* A class of vegetable tonics, as gentian, chamomile, &c.

BI'TTERING. Corruptly *Bittern.* A preparation for adulterating beer, composed of cocculus indicus, liquorice, tobacco, quassia, and sulphate of iron or copperas. A similar preparation is sold for the same purpose under the name of *bitter balls.*

BI'TTERN. The *mother water*, or uncrystallizable residue left after muriate of soda 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.*

BLACK BOY GUM. A red resin, recently imported from New Holland, and supposed to be produced by the *Xanthorrhœa arborea.*

BLACK CHALK. Drawing-slate; a soft clay, of a bluish-black colour, composed principally of silica.

BLACK DEATH. The name given in Germany and the North of Europe to an Oriental Plague, which occurred in the fourteenth century, characterized by inflammatory boils and black spots of the skin, indicating putrid decomposition. In Italy it was called *la mortalega grande*, the great mortality.

BLACK DISEASE. This, and *black jaundice*, are English terms for the *morbus niger* of the Latin writers, and the *melæna* of the Greeks.

BLACK DRAUGHT. A popular purgative, consisting of the infusion of senna, with sulphate of magnesia.

BLACK DROP. A celebrated nostrum consisting of opium boiled with aromatics in verjuice of the wild crab, to which sugar is added, and the whole is then fermented. One drop is considered equal to two or three drops of laudanum.

BLACK DYE. A compound of oxide of iron, with gallic acid and tannin.

BLACK EXTRACT. *Hard multum.* A preparation from cocculus indicus, imparting an intoxicating quality to beer.

BLACK FLUX. A mixture of two parts of tartar and one of nitre; it differs from white flux only in the proportion of the ingredients,—which are equal in the latter.

BLACKHEAD. The blackened extremity of the contents of a sebaceous follicle.

BLACK, IVORY. Ebur ustum, or animal charcoal; procured from charred ivory shavings, and used as a dentifrice and pigment, under the name of *blue black*, being of a bluish hue; but bone-black is usually sold for it.

BLACK JACK. The name given by miners to blende, or mock lead; a native sulphuret of zinc.

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 carburet of iron. It is named from its *leaden appearance*, for it does not contain a particle of lead.

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 of *Rubeola nigra*, and characterized by a purplish and livid appearance of the efflorescence.

BLACK NAPHTHA. A name for petroleum, or rock oil.

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 the solution evaporated, until the mass has become black.

BLACK, SPANISH. A form of charcoal made of burnt cork, and first used by the Spaniards.

BLACK STICKING PLASTER. A solution of isinglass, with some tincture of benjamin, brushed over black sarsenet.

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 rejected in certain forms of disease, as in yellow fever, &c.

BLACK WADD. The peroxide of manganese; a well-known ore, commonly called, from its black appearance, black oxide of manganese; it is used as a drying ingredient in paints.

BLACK WASH. A lotion prepared by the decomposition of calomel in lime water; employed in medical and surgical practice.

BLACK WATER. This, and *waterbrash* are English terms for pyrosis.

BLA'CTIÆ. The name given by Ingrassias to Rubeola, or Measles.

BLA'DDER, U'RINARY. *Vesica urinaria.* The reservoir which contains the urine.

1. *Columnar bladder.* A term applied in cases in which there is an unusual development of the muscular fasciculi of the bladder, giving an appearance of persistent prominences or *columns.*

2. *Trigonal space of the bladder.* A smooth *triangular* surface on the inside of the bladder, in the middle of its fundus, where the mucous membrane is destitute of rugæ.

3. *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.

4. *Fundus of the bladder.* All that part of its internal surface which corresponds to the inferior region of its external surface.

BLADDER-GLASS. An instrument employed in pneumatic experiments for exhibiting the force of atmospheric air. It resembles an old-fashioned salt-cellar in shape, but open at both ends. Over the larger orifice is securely tied, by means of waxed thread, a piece of moistened bladder, which, when dry, becomes a hard, tense, drum-head in miniature. Under an exhausted receiver, the bladder bursts with a loud crash.

BLA'DDER GREEN. A green pigment, prepared from the ripe berries of the *Rhamnus catharticus*, or Buckthorn, mixed with gum arabic and lime water.

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. An elevation of the cuticle containing a watery fluid. See *Rupia.*

BLAINE'S POWDER. The basis of this nostrum is the Aurum Musivum, or sulphuret of tin, which has been said to be more efficacious in cases of Tænia than the simple metal.

BLANC DE TROYES. Spanish White, prepared chalk, or the *Creta præparata* of the pharmacopœia.

BLANC-MA'NGER. A light aliment consisting of emulsion of sweet almonds, gelatine, and aromatic substances; named from its whiteness.

BLA'NCHING (*blanchir*, to whiten). The process of *whitening*, as of almonds, by depriving them of their brown skin by immersion in hot water.

BLANCHING OF THE HAIR. Whiteness of the hair—in *degree*, "snowy" or "silvery;" in *kind*, congenital, accidental, or senile. See *Canities.*

BLA'NQUETTE. A kind of barilla procured from different species of salicornia and salsola, and containing from three to eight per cent. of carbonate of soda.

BLA'NQUININE. A supposed new alkaloïd, discovered in White Cinchona.

BLASTE'MA (βλαστάνω to bud). *Cyto-blastema.* A term applied to the rudimental mass of an organ in the 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.

BLA'STODERM (βλαστάνω, to germinate, δέρμα, the skin). *Cicatricula.* Another name for the *membrana germinativa*, or the membrane which lies over the uppermost portion of the yolk of the egg, and is covered by the membrana vitellina.

Blastodermic vesicle. The membrane which immediately envelopes the yolk of the egg, and is subsequently called the *vesicula umbilicalis.*

BLAUD'S PILLS. Sulphate of iron, pure and crystallized, and subcarbonate of potass, pure and pulverized, equal parts; made into a mass with honey.

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 chlorinata.* 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.

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. 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, or blind). Native sulphuret of zinc; a massive mineral of an adamantine lustre, and often black. It is called by the miners *black-jack.*

BLENNOPHTHA'LMIA (βλέννα, mucus, ὀφθαλμὸς, the eye). A muco-purulent discharge from the eye.

BLENNORRHA'GIA (βλέννα, mucus, ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth). An excessive discharge of mucus from the urethra.

BLENNORRHŒ'A (βλέννα, mucus, ῥέω, to flow). A discharge of mucus from the urethra; a term synonymous with *gono*rrhœa!

BLENNO'SES (βλέννα, mucus). The name given by Alibert to affections of the mucous membranes.

BLE'PHARON (βλέφαρον, the eye-lid, from βλέπω, to see). The eye-lid. Hence the terms *blephar-opthalmia*, inflammation of the eye-lid; *blepharo-ptosis* (πτῶσις, prolapsus), a falling of the upper eye-lid; *ankylo-blepharon* (ἄγκυλος, bent), a preternatural union of the eye-lids; *pachy-blepharosis* (παχὺς, thick), a thickened state of the eye-lids; *sym-blepharon* (σὺν, together), the connexion of the lid to the globe of the eye; and *blepharo-plasty* (πλάσσω, to form), the formation of a new eye-lid.

BLE'TTING. A term applied by Dr. Lindley to that state of decomposition of ripe fruits, in which spots, or *blets*, appear upon them. It occurs after the period of the formation of sugar, and is attended with the development of carbonic acid; the nitrogenized substance enters into a state of putrefaction, and the sugar undergoes fermentation. The process of bletting has been attributed to the existence of a low form of *fungus.*

BLIGHT. A slight palsy, induced by sudden cold or damp, applied 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. Blood-shot eye; the extravasation of blood between the outermost coats of the eye-ball, from the bursting of a vessel.

BLIND PILES. *Cæcæ hæmorrhoides.* Piles which are unaccompanied by any discharge.

BLISTER. *Vesicatorium.* An application to the skin, producing a serous or puriform discharge, by exciting inflammation. The effect is termed *revulsion*, antispasis, or derivation. See *Cantharis.*

Flying Blisters. Vesicatoires 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.* The well-known fluid, which circulates through the tubes called, from their function, *blood-vessels.* Blood contains albumen in three states of modification, viz. *albumen*, properly so called, *fibrin*, and *red particles.* Blood separates, on coagulation, into—

1. *Serum*, a yellowish liquid, containing albumen, and various saline matters, suspended in water; and

2. *Crassamentum*, cruor, or clot; a red solid, consisting of fibrin and red particles.

BLOOD-CORPU'SCLES (*corpusculum*, a little body). Another term for the red particles, constituting the heaviest part of the solid matter of the blood.

BLOOD-LETTING. The abstraction of blood, as performed by venæsection, arteriotomy, cupping, or leeches.

1. *Venæsection* (*venæ sectio*). The opening of a vein. When it is right to make an impression on the *system*, as well as the part affected, *full venæsection* is employed. This, when duly instituted in the erect position, becomes a valuable diagnostic: the nature and seat of the disease, and the powers of the patient, are denoted by the *quantity* of blood which flows on placing the patient erect and looking upwards, and bleeding to incipient syncope.—(*M. Hall.*) *Small bleedings* are employed as a preventive, as for hæmoptysis.—(*Cheyne.*)

2. *Arteriotomy.* The opening of an artery, as the temporal, in diseases of the head, of the eye, &c.

3. *Cupping.* Usually prescribed in *topical* affections, either when venæsection has been already duly employed, or is deemed unnecessary or unsafe.

4. *Leeches.* Their use is similar to that of cupping. This and the preceding are means of *general*, as well as topical, blood-letting in infants.

BLOOD-PLA'SMA (πλάσμα, any thing formed or moulded). Another name for the *liquor sanguinis*, or the colourless fluid portion of the blood, in which the red particles float during life.

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-STONE. *Hæmatites.* A species of calcedony, supposed to have been useful in stopping a bleeding from the nose.

BLOOD-STROKE. *Coup de sang.* An instantaneous and universal congestion, without any escape of blood from the vessels.

BLOODY FLUX. Another name for *dysentery*, from the bloody nature of the intestinal discharges.

BLOODY SWEAT. *Ephidrosis cruenta.* A morbid, red discoloration of the perspiration, depending probably for its peculiar tint on 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 candle or lamp, for the purpose of directing a stream of flame, by *blowing* through it, upon any object which is to be heated.

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 BLACK. Another name for ivory black, or the ebur ustum, from its bluish hue.

BLUE, CHINESE. *Cobalt blue.* A colouring matter made of moist alumina and nitrate of cobalt.

BLUE COPPER-ORE. The finely-crystallized subcarbonate of copper.

BLUE DISEASE. Blue jaundice of the ancients; a disease in which the complexion is tinged with blue or venous blood. See *Cyanosis.*

BLUE EYE-WATER. The Liquor Cupri Ammoniati, or solution of ammoniated copper.

BLUE JOHN. A name given by the miners to *fluor spar*, also called Derbyshire spar.

BLUE OINTMENT. Neapolitan ointment; the Unguentum Hydrargyri, or mercurial ointment, prepared by mechanical mixture of metallic mercury, or chemical combination of its oxide, with lard.

BLUE PILL. *Pilula hydrargyri.* Mercurial pill, prepared by rubbing together metallic mercury with conserve of roses, till globules can be no longer seen, adding liquorice powder, and beating the whole till incorporated.

BLUE POT. Another term for a black-lead crucible, made of a mixture of coarse plumbago and clay.

BLUE, PRUSSIAN. Berlin blue. Sesquiferrocyanide of iron, prepared from bullock's blood, carbonate of potash, sulphate of iron, and alum. The combination of Prussian blue and peroxide of iron is called *basic Prussian blue.*

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 the roasting and oxidation of sulphuret of copper.

BLUE, THENARD'S. *Cobalt-ultramarine.* Made by mixing hydrate of alumina with phosphate of cobalt, and heating the mixture with a little peroxide of mercury.

BLUE, TURNBULL'S. Ferrocyanide of iron; 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 chalk.

BODY. Any determinate part of matter. Its forms are the *solid*, as crystals; and the *fluid*, which are *elastic* and aëriform, as gases; or *inelastic* and liquid, as water.

BOERHAAVE'S RED PILL. The basis of this nostrum is cinnabar.

BOIL. *Furunculus.* The popular name of a small tumour, which suppurates imperfectly, and contains a central core or slough of mortified cutaneous tissue. 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 *ebullition* is produced under the medium pressure of the atmosphere. Thus, 212° 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; in a common vacuum, it is 70°.

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'TIC ACID. An acid extracted from the expressed juice of the Boletus pseudo-igniarius, a species of mushroom.

BOLE'TUS. A genus of mushrooms: Order, *Fungi*. Some of its species are—

1. *Boletus Igniarius*. Amadou, or German tinder; a fungus which grows on the trunks of trees, especially the oak, and is used for stopping hæmorrhage from wounds. It is known in Scotland and the north of Ireland by the name of *paddock stool*.

2. *Boletus purgans*. Larch agaric, formerly employed as a drastic purgative.

BOLO'GNA PHIAL. A phial differing from an ordinary phial only in being much thicker at the bottom than at the sides, and in having been suddenly cooled in the open air instead of slowly cooled in an annealing oven. The result of its susceptibility to fracture is most extraordinary. See *Rupert's Drops*.

BOLO'GNA STONE. The native sulphate of baryta; a phosphoric stone found at Bologna.

BOLUS (*βῶλος*, a bole or lump). A form of medicine larger than a pill, but capable of being swallowed as a pill.

BOLUS AD QUARTANUM. A remedy used by Laennec in pneumonia, consisting of one grain of emetic tartar to a drachm of bark, made into a mass by extract of juniper.

BOLUS ARME'NIA RUBRA. Red Armenian bole; a compound of aluminum found in Armenia. The substance sold under this name is made by grinding together pipeclay and red oxide of iron, and levigating.

BO'MBIC ACID (*βόμβυξ*, the silk-worm). An acid contained in a reservoir near the anus of the silk-worm. Its salts are called *bombiates*.

BO'MBUS (*βόμβος*, the humming of bees). A sense of beating in the ears; a species of *bourdonnement*, consisting in a dull, heavy, intermitting sound.

BONE. *Os, ossis*. Bone consists 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*.

BONE ASH. Animal ashes; the residue of the combustion of bone.

BONE EARTH. Phosphate of lime; the earthy basis of the bones of animals.

BONE PHOSPHATE OF LIME. *Calcis phosphas præcipitatum*. Triphosphate of lime; the earthy matter of bones, teeth, and horns; employed for obtaining phosphorus and phosphate of soda. It exists in most plants.

BONE SPIRIT. A brown ammoniacal liquor, consisting of car-

bonate of ammonia dissolved in water, and obtained in the process of manufacturing animal charcoal from bones.

BONPLA'NDIA TRIFOLIA'TA. A name of the *Galipea cusparia*, which yields the Cusparia, or Angostura Bark.

BORA'CIC ACID. *Homberg's sedative salt.* An acid found native on the edges of hot springs in Florence, &c. It occurs in small pearly scales, and also massive, fusing at the flame of a candle into a glassy globule. See *Borax.*

BO'RACITE. Bi-borate of magnesia, a rare natural production.

BORAGINA'CÆ. The Borage tribe of Dicotyledónous plants. Herbaceous plants or shrubs, with *leaves* alternate, covered with asperities; *corolla* gamopetalous; *stamens* inserted in the corolla; *fruit* four nuts distinct.

Borago officinalis. Common Borage; a well-known plant naturalized in most countries of Europe, formerly highly esteemed as a cordial, but really possessing, in common with all the family to which it belongs, no very active properties. It contains gum, and may therefore be used as a demulcent; and nitrate of potash, which renders it slightly febrifuge.

BO'RATE. A salt formed by combination of boracic acid.

BO'RAX (*baurach*, Arab.). *Sodæ biboras.* A native bi-borate of soda, chiefly found in an impure state, and then called *tinkal*, as a saline incrustation in the beds of certain small lakes in an upper province of Thibet. When the refined salt is deprived of its water of crystallization by fusion, it forms a vitreous transparent substance, called *glass of borax.*

Honey of borax. Mel boracis. Powdered borax and clarified honey; a detergent application, employed in aphtha and ulcers inside the mouth.

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."

BO'RNEEN. The name given to a compound of carbon and hydrogen found in valeric acid, and which, on exposure to moisture, acquires the properties of *borneo camphor;* it is supposed to be identical with liquid camphor. The camphor itself has been named *borneol*, and it is converted, by the action of nitric acid, into laurel-camphor.

BO'RNEO CAMPHOR. *Sumatra Camphor.* A crystalline solid found in crevices of the wood of the *Dryobalanops aromatica.* Dr. Pereira says that it rarely comes to this country as a commercial article.

1. *Liquid Camphor; Camphor oil.* A liquid obtained by making deep incisions into the Dryobalanops aromatica.

2. *Artificial Camphor.* A hydrochlorate of oil of turpentine, or other volatile oil.

BOROFLU'ORIDES. Compounds of boron and fluorine.

BO'RON. A dark olive-coloured powder, obtained by heating potassium with boracic acid, and forming the combustible base of the latter.

BOSO'PRIC ACID (*βοῦς*, an ox, *κόπρος*, dung). Cow-dung acid; a strong colourless acid, procured from fresh cow-dung, of great efficacy in purifying mordanted cotton in the cow-dung bath. A better term would be *bucopric*.

BOSWE'LLIA THURI'FERA. The Olibanum tree, an Indian plant of the order *Terebinthaceæ*, yielding the gum-resin *olibanum*.

BO'TAL, FORAMEN OF. The *foramen ovale* of the fœtal heart, first noticed publicly, in modern time, by Leonard Botal, of Piedmont, in 1565. It had been previously pointed out, however, by Vesalius, and even by Galen.

BO''TANY (*βοτάνη*, a plant). The science which treats of the Vegetable Kingdom. It embraces the following divisions :—

1. *Structural Botany*, relating to the laws of vegetable structure, internal or external, independently of the presence of a vital principle.

2. *Physiological Botany*, relating to the history of vegetable life, the functions of the various organs of plants, their changes in disease or health, &c.

3. *Descriptive Botany*, relating to the description and nomenclature of plants.

4. *Systematic Botany*, relating to the principles upon which plants are connected with, and distinguished from, one another.

BOTANY-BAY RESIN. A spontaneous exudation from the *Acarois Resinifera* of New Holland.

BOTA'RGO. A culinary preparation made in Italy and the south of France with the eggs and the blood of the mullet, strongly salted after the commencement of putrescence.

BOTHRE'NCHYMA (*βόθρος*, a pit, *ἔγχυμα*, *enchyma*). A name recently 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). *Tænia lata*. The broad Tape-worm, found in the intestines. See *Vermes*.

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. They are obviously calculated to save time, inasmuch as one process only of weighing has to be performed, and the specific gravity of a substance operated upon is read off at once without any calculation.

BOTTS. Worms which breed in the intestines of horses; the maggots of the horse gadfly.

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*peina or bupeina; 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 plaster, and rolled

up with the 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.

1. *B. Bell's Bougies* are made in the same way, by melting in one vessel four ounces of litharge plaster, and in another three drachms of olive oil, and an ounce and a half of yellow wax, mixing them for use.

2. *Plenck's Bougies* are made of catgut, and may swell after being introduced.

3. *Elastic gum Bougies* are not made of caoutchouc, but prepared by boiling linseed oil for a long time over a slow fire, and with this varnishing cotton, silk, or linen, employed as a basis.

4. *Smyth's flexible metallic Bougies* are dangerous, in consequence of their liability to break.

5. *Daran's medicated Bougies* are made of materials which dissolve in the urethra; of this class are the armed bougies, which are prepared with potassa fusa, or nitrate of silver.

BOURDO'NNEMENT. 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 beating 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.

BOVEY COAL. *Brown Coal.* A variety of coal found at Bovey Heathfield, near Exeter. See *Coal.*

BOVI'NA FAMES (*bos*, an ox, *fames*, hunger). *Bulimia.* Voracious appetite.

BOYLE'S FUMING LIQUOR. Hydro-sulphuret of ammonia, or volatile liver of sulphur. See *Fuming Liquor.*

BOYLE'S HELL. A former extravagant designation of the long-necked flask employed in the manufacture of the red oxide (protoxide) of mercury.

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). The name of two processes of the brain; the *brachium anterius* passes from the nates on each side obliquely outwards into the thalamus opticus; and the *brachium posterius* passes from the testis with the same destination.

BRA'CHIAL (*brachium*, the arm). Belonging to the arm, as an artery, a plexus, an aponeurosis, &c.

BRACHIA'LGIA (βραχίων, the arm, ἄλγος, pain). Pain of the arm; neuralgia of the arm.

BRA'CHIATE (*brachium*, an arm). Armed; a term applied, in botany, to branches which diverge nearly at right angles from the stem.

BRACHILU'VIUM (*brachium*, the arm, *lavo*, to wash). An arm-bath. Other topical baths are indicated by the analogous terms coxæ-luvium, manuluvium, and pediluvium.

BRA'CHIUM (βραχίων, 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.*

BRA'CTEA. 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 the Arum, &c.

BRADY-SPERMATI'SMUS (*βραδὺς*, slow, *σπέρμα*, semen). Seminal misemission, in which the discharge is retarded from organic weakness.

BRAIN. *Encephalon.* A collective term for those portions of the nervous system, exclusive of the nerves themselves, which are contained within the cranium, and consist of the cerebrum, the cerebellum, and the medulla oblongata. They consist of a *cortical*, *cineritious*, or *grey* substance, which covers the brain in general; and a *medullary*, or *white* substance, or the mass contained within the former.

BRAIN-SAND. A gritty matter found in the pineal gland and other parts of the brain, consisting of phosphate and carbonate of lime, and phospate of magnesia and ammonia, with some organic matter.

BRAN. *Furfur tritici.* The husk of ground wheat.

BRA'NCA (Spanish for a *foot* or *branch*). A term applied to some herbs supposed to resemble a particular foot, as *brank-ursine*, or branca ursina, the name of the Heracleum sphondylium.

BRA'NCHIA (*βράγχια*, gills). Gills; filamentous organs for breathing in water. Hence the term *branchio-poda* (*πούς*, *ποδὸς*, a foot), or gill-footed animals; animals which have gills instead of feet, as the monoculus; the sixth order of the Crustaceans.

BRA'NCHIAL ARCHES (*βράγχια*, gills). An assemblage of splanchno-skeleton bones, which support the gills, and are in the form of slender bony hoops.

BRANCHIO'STEGAL (*βράγχια*, gills, *στέγω*, to cover). Covering the gills; a designation of seven long and slender curved bones, found in the "hæmal arch" of certain fishes. See *Vertebra.*

BRANDISH'S ALKALINE SOLUTION. Best American pearl-ashes, six pounds; quick lime, fresh prepared, wood-ashes from the Ash, of each two pounds; boiling water, six gallons. Add first the lime, then the pearl-ashes, and afterwards the wood-ashes to the boiling water; then mix. In twenty-four hours the clear liquor may be drawn off.

BRANDY. *Eau de Vie.* The spirit distilled from wine.

BRANKS. The vernacular name in Scotland for parotitis, or *mumps.*

BRASQUE. A term used by the French metallurgists to denote the lining of a crucible or a furnace with charcoal.

BRASS. *Æs, æris.* An alloy of copper and zinc. Common brass consists of three parts of copper and one of zinc. The brass of the ancients contained no zinc; it was an alloy of copper and tin, what we should call *bronze.* See *Similor.*

BRA'SSICA RUBRA. The Red Cabbage; employed by chemists as an excellent tests for acids and alkalies.

BRAYE'RA ANTHELMI'NTICA. A rosaceous plant of North Abyssinia, the flowers of which constitute the drug *kousso.*

BRAZIL WOOD. The wood of the *Cæsalpinia Braziliensis*, which yields a red colouring matter used by dyers.

BRAZIL-WOOD LAKE. Prepared by boiling Brazil wood in water, adding alum and solution of tin, and precipitating with a solution of carbonate of potash or of soda.

BRAZILE'TTO. An inferior species of Brazil wood, brought from

Jamaica. It is one of the cheapest and least esteemed of the red-dye woods.

BREAD-FRUIT TREE. The *Artocarpus incisa*, a tree of the order *Urticaceæ*, the fruit of which is, to the inhabitants of Polynesia, what corn is to the inhabitants of other parts of the world.

BRE'GMA (*βρέχω*, to moisten). *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*. See *Cranium.*

BRESLAW FEVER. An epidemic which broke out in the Prussian army at Breslaw, in the middle of the last century, and which has been named by Sauvages *tritæophya Vratislaviensis.*

BREV'ISSIMUS OCULI (superl. of *brevis*, short). A synonym of the obliquus *inferior*, from its being the shortest muscle of the eye.

BRE'ZILIN. The name applied by Chevreul to the colouring matter of Brazil wood, obtained from several species of *Cæsalpinia.*

BRICKLAYERS' ITCH. A species of *Lichen agrius*, local tetter, or impetigo, produced on the hands of bricklayers by the contact of lime. See *Lichen.*

BRIGHT'S DISEASE. *Albuminuria.* A diseased state of the kidney, occasioning the secretion of albuminous urine, and first described by Dr. Richard Bright.

BRIM OF THE PELVIS. The oval ring which parts the cavity of the pelvis from the cavity of the abdomen. 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 pure thermal, slightly acidulated; celebrated for the cure of incipient pulmonary consumption.

BRI'TISH GUM. A term applied to starch when reduced to a *gum-like* state by exposure to great heat. It then becomes of a brown colour, and in that state is employed by calico printers.

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 *βὴξ*, tussis,—whence "Tussilago."

BRITISH OIL. Camphor one ounce, rectified spirits of wine four ounces, sweet oil twelve ounces, and oil of hartshorn five ounces, boiled together. This name is also given to the *Oleum petræ vulgare*, or common oil of petre; a variety of petroleum.

BRO'DIUM. A term synonymous, in pharmacy, with *jusculum*, or broth, the liquor in which any thing is boiled; as *brodium salis*, a decoction of salt.

BRODUM'S NERVOUS CORDIAL. The tinctures of gentian, calumba, cardamom, and bark, with the compound spirit of lavender, and wine of iron.

BRO'MA (*βρώσκω*, to eat). Food; any thing that is masticated.

Bromato-logy (*λόγος*, a description). A description or treatise on food.

BRO'MAL. A colourless oily liquid, formed by adding bromine to alcohol cooled by ice.

BRO'MICA. A class of pharmaceutical remedies, consisting of bromine and its compounds, employed as alteratives, liquefacients, resolvents, and sorbefacients.

BRO'MIDE OF POTA'SSIUM. A salt formed by direct combination of its constituent ingredients by dissolving bromine in liquor potassæ, a method preferable to the indirect and circuitous plan ordered by the London Pharmacopœia.

BRO'MIDES. Salts formed by the combination of bromine with salifiable bases.

BRO'MINE (*βρῶμος*, a stench). A deep red coloured fetid liquid, formerly called *muride;* an ingredient of sea-water, of several salt springs, of the ashes of sea-weeds, and of those of the *Janthina violacea*, and other animals. It combines with oxygen, and forms *bromic acid;* and with hydrogen, forming the *hydro-bromic acid.*

BROMI'SATINE. Bromine acts on isatine, and forms two compounds, *bromisatine* and *bibromisatine*, forming the bromisatinic and the bibromisatinic acids.

BRO'MOFORM. A volatile, heavy, liquid compound obtained by distilling a mixture of bromide of lime with alcohol and water.

BRO'MURET. A combination of the bromic acid with iodine, phosphorus, sulphur, &c.

BRO'NCHI (*βρόγχος*, the wind-pipe). The name of two tubes into which the trachea divides, opposite the third dorsal vertebra, the *right bronchus*, larger 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 reach the left lung.

BRO'NCHIAL TUBES AND CELLS (*βρόγχος*, the wind-pipe). The *bronchial tubes* are the dichotomous 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.*

BRONCHI'TIS (*βρόγχος*, the wind-pipe, and the termination *itis*, denoting inflammation). Inflammation of the bronchi, or ramifications of the trachea. It is called bronchial inflammation, peripneumonia notha, &c.

BRONCHLEMMI'TIS (*βρόγχος*, the wind-pipe, *λέμμα*, a membrane, and *itis*, a termination denoting inflammation). A membrane-like inflammation of the bronchial tubes. See *Diphtherite.*

BRO'NCHOCELE (*βρόγχος*, the wind-pipe, *κήλη*, a tumor). *Botium; thyrophraxia.* A permanent enlargement of the thyroid gland. In Switzerland it is termed *goitre;* in this country it is called swelled neck, Derbyshire-neck, or simply Derby-neck.

BRONCHO-HÆMORRHA'GIA (*βρόγχος*, the wind-pipe, *αἱμορῤῥαγία*, hæmorrhage). A term recently proposed by Andral to designate the exhalation of blood from the lining membrane of the bronchial tubes, commonly called bronchial hæmorrhage. See *Pneumo-hæmorrhagia.*

BRONCHO'PHONY (*βρόγχος*, the wind-pipe, *φωνή*, voice). The resonance of the voice over the bronchi, as heard on auscultation. See *Auscultation.*

BRONCHO'TOMY (*βρόγχος*, the wind-pipe, *τομή*, section). The surgical operation of making an incision into the larynx or trachea, for the purpose of extracting a foreign body, or of permitting the passage of air to the lungs. When practised on the larynx, the operation is called *laryngotomy;* when on the trachea, *tracheotomy;* when on both, *tracheo-laryngo-tomy.*

BRONZE. An alloy of copper, 8 or 10 per cent. of tin, and other metals, used for making statues, &c.

BRONZING. The art of giving to objects of wood, plaster, or other material the appearance of their being made of bronze; or the imparting of any metallic appearance to such objects. See *Aurum Sophisticum.*

BROOM ASHES AND TOPS. A remedy formerly extolled for dropsy, consisting of the ashes and green tops of the *Cytisus scoparius*, or common broom.

BROW-AGUE. Rheumatic pain, felt generally just above the eye-brow, and usually of intermittent character.

BROWN PINK. A pigment formed by boiling French berries, fustic, and pearlash, and precipitating the colouring matter by means of alum.

BROWN RUST. A disease of wheat, in which a dry brown powder is substituted for the farina of the grain. Compare *Black Rust.*

BROWNING. A preparation of sugar, port-wine, spices, &c., for colouring and flavouring meat and made dishes.

BRU'CIA. A substance 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.

BRUIT. The French term for a *sound*, applied to various sounds heard on percussion and auscultation. See *Auscultation.*

BRU'NNER'S GLANDS. Small flattened granular bodies of the mucous membrane of the small intestine, visible to the naked eye, distributed singly in the membrane, and most numerous in the upper part of the small intestine. These glands, sometimes erroneously termed "solitary," were described by Peyer as being as numerous as the "stars of heaven." Von Brunn compared them collectively to a second pancreas; and after him they have been named *Brunner's Glands*, or *Duodenal Glands.* See *Peyer's Glands.*

BRUNO'LIC ACID. One of the particular products which have been isolated in the distillation of coal.

BRUNO'NIAN THEORY. A theory founded by John Brown, according to which no change can take place in the state of the excitable powers without previous excitement; and it is only by over-excitement that the excitability, with life, can be exhausted.

BRUNSWICK BLACK. A preparation for varnishing grates, made of common asphaltum, linseed oil, and oil of turpentine.

BRUNSWICK GREEN. An ammoniaco-muriate of copper, used for oil painting.

BRY'GMUS (*βρυγμός*, from *βρύχω*, to gnash with the teeth). *Brygma.* Gnashing or grating with the teeth.

BRYO'NIA DIO'ICA. Bryony, or wild vine, a *Cucurbitaceous* plant, of which the fresh root is sold under the name of *white bryony.* Its properties are owing to the presence of an extractive matter called *bryonin.*

BU'BO (*βουβών*, the groin). A swelling of the lymphatic glands, particularly those of the groin and axilla. 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.

BUBO'NOCELE (*βουβών*, *βουβῶνος*, the groin, *κήλη*, a tumour). Inguinal hernia; hernia in which a part of the bowel passes through the abdominal ring.

BU'CCAL (*bucca*, the cheek). 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.

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 being much used in blowing the trumpet.

BUCCO-LABIA'LIS. The name given by Chaussier to a nerve of variable origin, being sometimes a continuation of the exterior fasciculus of the portio minor; at other times arising from the interior fasciculus, or from the deep temporal, though generally from the inferior maxillary.—*Bellingeri.*

BU'CCULA (dim. of *bucca*, the cheek). That which covers the cheek and mouth; the fleshy part under the chin.

BU'CHU (*bocchae*, Ind.). The leaves of several species of *Barosma*, or *Diosma*, much extolled for chronic disorders of the bladder.

BUCKBEAN. The *Menyanthes trifoliata*, a plant of the order *Gentianaceæ*, employed by the brewers in some parts of Germany as a substitute for hops.

BUCKTHORN. The vernacular name of the *Rhamnus catharticus*, derived from the spinous nature of some of the species; for the same reason it has been termed *spina cervina*, or stag's horn. The berries yield a delicate green, named by painters *verdevissa*.

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.

BUFFY COAT. The buff-coloured fibrin which appears on the surface of the crassamentum of blood drawn in certain states of disease.

BU'LAM FEVER. A name given to Yellow Fever, from its fatal visitations on the Guinea coast and its adjoining islands. See *Febris.*

BULB OF THE URETHRA. The posterior *bulb*-like commencement of the corpus spongiosum penis; hence, the included urethra is called the *bulbous portion.*

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.*

BU'LBUS. 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.*

BU'LBUS AO'RTÆ. The bulb of the aorta; an enlargement at the commencement of the aorta, caused by three dilatations of the walls of the vessel, the *sinus aortici* (*sinus valsalvæ*), and corresponding with the three semilunar valves.

BU'LBUS ARTERIO'SUS. The name of the anterior of the three cavities of the heart in all vertebrata, as exhibited in the early period of its development.

BU'LBUS OLFACTORIUS. That portion of the olfactory nerve, which expands into a *bulb*-like form, and rests upon the cribriform lamella of the ethnoïd bone.

BU'LBUS RACHI'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, cynorexia, fames canina*, or dog-appetite, &c.

BU'LITHUM (*βοῦς*, an ox, *λίθος*, a stone). A bezoar or stone found in the kidneys, the gall, or urinary bladder of the ox. See *Bezoar.*

BU'LLA. A water-bubble. A large vesicle ranging in magnitude from the size of a millet-seed to that of a large orange, and characteristic of the diseases—herpes and pemphigus.

BU'NIOID (*βούνιον*, a turnip, *εἶδος*, likeness). The designation of a variety of cancer, in which the morbid product resembles a turnip.

BUNYON. Inflammation of the bursa mucosa, at the inside of the ball of the great toe.

BUPHTHA'LMIA (*βοῦς*, an ox, *ὀφθαλμός*, eye). Ox-eye; dropsy of the eye; the first stage of hydropthalmia.

BU'RANHEM. *Guaranhem.* 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'RGUNDY PITCH. Resin of the *Abies excelsa*, melted in water, immediately after being scraped from the tree, and strained through a cloth. The *prepared* pitch is strained through a hair sieve.

BURN. An injury produced by the action of excessive heat on the body. See *Ambustio.*

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.

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.*

BURNT SPONGE. An article prepared by cutting sponge into small pieces, and burning it in a covered vessel until it becomes black and friable, when it is rubbed to a very fine powder.

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 similar synovial fluid.

BURSA'LIS (*bursa*, a sac). *Marsupialis.* Former designations of the obturator internus muscle.

BURSO'LOGY (*βύρσα*, bursa, *λόγος*, a description). A description of the bursæ mucosæ.

BU'TEA FRONDO'SA. A leguminous plant, a native of Hindustan, yielding a red juice, which, when evaporated, is found to consist principally of tannin, and is brought into the market under the name of *East India Kino.* The generic name of the plant was derived from that of John, Earl of Bute, a great patron of botanists.

BUTTER (*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 to *butter-like* substances, as those of antimony, bismuth, &c., meaning the *chlorides.*

BUTTER OF CACAO. An oily concrete white matter, of a firmer consistence than suet, obtained from the Cacao, or cocoa-nut, of which chocolate is made.

BU'TUA ROOT. *Abuta root.* The name sometimes given in commerce to the root of the Cissampelos pareira, more commonly called *pareira brava.*

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. It is employed to flavour spirits.

BU'TYRINE. A peculiar oleaginous principle procured from butter.

BU'XINE. An alkaloïd procured from the *Buxus Sempervirens.*

BUXTON WATERS. Calcareous springs at Buxton, in Derbyshire.

BYNE' (*βύνη*, malt for brewing). *Brasium; maltum.* Malt; barley which has been made to germinate by moisture and warmth, and afterwards dried; by which process part of the protein matter of the barley is converted into *diastase.*

C.

CABBAGE BARK. *Surinam bark.* The bark of the *Andira inermis*, a leguminous plant of the West Indies, of anthelmintic and emetic properties.

CACAO. The Chocolate-nut tree, a species of *Theobroma.* See *Cocoa.*

CACHÆ'MIA (*κακός*, bad, *αἷμα*, blood). A faulty or morbid condition of the blood.

CACHE'XIA (*κακή*, bad, *ἕξις*, habit). A bad habit of body; the name either of an individual disease, or of a class of diseases. The

latter are denominated by Sagar *cacochymiæ*, a term signifying faulty chymifications.

CACHOU AROMATISE'. Aromatic pastilles, made of Spanish liquorice, flavoured with essential oils.

CACOCHY'MIA (κακοχυμία, badness of the juices. *Galen*). Mal-assimilation; faulty digestion, conversion, and appropriation of nutriment.

CA'CODYL (κακὴ, bad, ὕλη, the material of any thing). A limpid liquid, of fetid odour, the supposed radical of a series of arsenical compounds derived from acetyl.

Cacodylic Acid. An acid obtained by the oxidation of cacodyl and its oxide, and synonymous with *alcargen*.

CACOE'THES (κακὸς, bad, ἦθος, habit). Literally, of a bad or vitiated habit. The name by which Celsus distinguishes *noli me tangere* from cancer.

CACO'THELINE. A substance obtained by the action of nitric acid upon brucia.

CACOTHY'MIA (κακοθυμία, bad disposition). *Vitium animi.* A vicious state of mind.

CADA'VER (*cado*, to fall). A corpse or dead body. Hence the term *cadaverous* or *Hippocratic face*, expressive of great exhaustion.

CADET, LIQUOR OF. *Alcarsin.* A liquid obtained by distilling acetate of potash and arsenious acid, and remarkable for its insupportable odour and spontaneous inflammability in air.

CA'DMIA FORNA'CUM. *Cadmia factitia.* Furnace cadmia or tutty; an impure oxide of zinc found in the chimney of the furnace in which the zinc ores are roasted, or in which zinciferous lead ores are smelted. When prepared by levigation and elutriation, it is called *prepared tutty.*

CA'DMIUM. A bluish-white metal found in several of the ores of zinc; so named from *cadmia fossilis*, a former name of the common ore of zinc.

CADU'CA (*cado*, to fall). The *deciduous* membrane; so called from its being cast off from the uterus.

CADU'COUS (*caducus*, that is about to fall). A term applied in Botany to parts which *fall* early, as the calyx of the poppy, the petals of the gum-cistus, &c. Parts which continue on the plant long are termed *persistent.*

CÆ'CITAS (*cæcus*, blind). A general term for blindness.

CÆ'CUM (*cæcus*, blind). The cæcum intestinum. 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.

CÆSA'RIAN SECTION. *Hysterotomia.* The operation by which the fœtus is taken out of the uterus, by an incision through the parietes of the abdomen. Persons so born were formerly called *Cæsones* —a *cæso* matris utero.

CÆ'SPITOSE (*cæspes*, a turf or clod). Growing in tufts; forming dense patches or tufts, as the young stems of many plants.

CA'FFEIC ACID. An acid discovered in coffee, containing the aroma of the roasted berry.

1. *Caffein.* A crystalline substance obtained from coffee, from tea, and from guarana—a prepared mass from the fruit of *Paullinia sorbilis.*

2. *Caffeone.* A brown aromatic oil produced in the roasting of coffee.

CAGLIA'RI PASTE. *Turundæ Italicæ.* Macaroni, Vermicelli, or Italian pastes, made with the finest and most glutinous wheat, in the form of stars, lentils, &c.

CAJUPU'TI (*kayu-puti*, white wood). Cayaputi oil, an essential oil procured from the leaves of the *Melaleuca Cajuputi*, termed by Rumphius *arbor alba*, a Myrtaceous plant of the Moluccas.

CA'LAMI RADIX. Sweet-Flag root; the *rhizome* of the *Acorus Calamus.*

CALAMI'NA (*calamus*, a reed). Calamine; native impure carbonate of zinc; a pulverulent mineral, generally of a reddish or flesh colour, named from its reed-like appearance.

Calamina præparata. Prepared calamine; the calamine reduced to an impalpable powder by roasting and levigation.

CA'LAMUS AROMA'TICUS. A species of *Andropogon*, from which the *grass-oil of Namaur*, or *ginger-grass oil*, is obtained. This oil is known to perfumers by the name of *oil of geranium.*

CA'LAMUS DRACO. The Dragon's Blood Calamus, a plant of the Indian Archipelago, the berry of which yields the resinous substance called in commerce *dragon's blood.*

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 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). *Calcar.* The os calcis, or heel bone; the largest of the tarsal bones.

CA'LCARATE (*calcar*, a spur). Spurred; having a calcar or spur, as the petals of aquilegia, or columbine.

CALCA'REOUS. The name of a class of earths, consisting of lime and carbonic acid, as chalk, marble, &c. *Calcareous rock* is another term for limestone. *Calcareous spar* is crystallized carbonate of lime; Iceland spar is one of its purest varieties.

CALCA'REOUS SOAP. An oleo-margarate of lime, formed by mixing linseed and olive oils with lime-water.

CA'LCES. A former name for *oxides*, in consequence of their earthy character, resembling that of *calx* or lime. See *Calx.*

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, *gero*, to carry). A name given to the bone-cells and tubuli, from the opinion held by Müller and Henle that they are the principal seat of the calcareous matter of bone.

CALCINA'TION (*calx*, lime). 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.

CA'LCIUM (*calx*, lime). The metallic base of lime, discovered by Davy.

Calcii chloridum. Chloride of calcium, commonly called muriate of

lime, and formerly *sal ammoniacum fixum*. The anhydrous chloride deliquesces in the air, and becomes *oil of lime*.

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 eye-brow 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 unorganized concretion found in various parts of the human body, and commonly called *stone*, or *gravel*. 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 Diathesis*, 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 Diathesis*, 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.

I. *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.

II. *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, of phosphate of ammonia and magnesia.

III. *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 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 blow-pipe, 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.* Discovered by Dr. Marcet, and so termed from its resemblance to fibre.

CALEFA'CIENTS (*calefacio*, to make warm). Medicines which excite warmth.

CA'LENTURE (*caleo*, to be hot). A violent fever, attended with delirium, incident to persons in hot countries. Under its influence it is said that sailors imagine the sea to be green fields, and will throw themselves into it, if not restrained.

CA'LICES (pl. of *calix*, a cup). Processes of the infundibula of the kidney, embracing the papillæ and forming a separate pouch around each.

CALI'GO (darkness). 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."

Caligo lentis. The true cataract, or the glaucoma Woulhousi.

Caligo corneæ. Dimness, cloudiness, or opacity of the cornea.

Caligo pupillæ. Blindness from obstruction of the pupil.

Caligo humorum. Blindness from error of the humours of the eye.

Caligo palpebrarum. Blindness from disorder of the eyelids.

CALISA'YA BARK. The true Calisaya, or *yellow bark* of English commerce, obtained from the Cinchona Calisaya.

CALLO'SITY (*callus*, hard thick skin). A hardness of the skin; a corn. See *Clavus* and *Tylosis.*

CA'LLUS. Hardness of the skin, or other parts. New bone, or the substance which serves to join together the ends of a fracture, and to restore destroyed portions of bone. The term *calli* is applied to the nodes of gout.

CA'LOMEL (καλὸς, good, μέλας, black). The chloride, lately submuriate, of mercury; formerly known by numerous fanciful names, as *draco mitigatus*, *aquila alba*, *manna metallorum*, sweet mercury, &c. The derivation of the term *Calomel* probably relates to the qualities and aspect of the Æthiops mineral, or black sulphuret of mercury, to which the term was originally applied.

CALOR (Latin). Heat. *Calor fervens* denotes boiling heat, or 212° Fahr.; *calor lenis*, gentle heat, between 90° and 100° Fahr.

CALOR MO'RDICANS. 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.

CALO'RIC (*calor*, heat). 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 termed *caloric of fluidity;* or into water at 212°, as it passes into vapour, and 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; no method is known by which this can be ascertained.

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*; 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:—

8. *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.

9. *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.

10. *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.

11. 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.

CALORIFA'CIENT (*calor*, heat, *facio*, to make). A term applied to substances supposed to generate heat in the animal system, as fat, starch, and the other non-azotized articles of food. These are termed by Liebig "elements of respiration." See *Nitrogenized Foods*.

CALORI'METER (*calor*, heat, μέτρον, measure). A hybrid designation of an apparatus for measuring the heat given out by a body on cooling, by the quantity of ice it melts.

CALORIMO'TOR (*calor*, heat, *moveo*, to move). An apparatus constructed by Dr. Hare of Philadelphia, for evolving caloric.

CALO'TROPIS GIGANTE'A. An Asclepiadaceous plant introduced from India, under the name of *mudar* or *madar*, as an alterative and sudorific. It is said to contain a peculiar principle, called *mudarine*.

CA'LOTYPE (καλός, beautiful, τύπος, type). *Talbotype*. The process by which Mr. Henry Fox Talbot prepared sun-pictures upon paper coated with chloride of silver. Other processes have been described under the names of Fluorotype, Ferrotype, Chromotype, Chrysotype, Cyanotype, Catatysotype, and Anthotype. These terms refer

to the chemical agents by means of which the processes are severally effected.

CALU'MBÆ RADIX (*Kalumbo*, Portuguese). The root of the Cocculus palmatus, one of our most useful stomachics and tonics. It contains a bitter principle, called *calumbin*.

CALVA'RIA (*calvus*, bald). The upper part of the cranium; the skull, *quasi* calva capitis area.

CALVI'TIES (*calvus*, bald). *Calvitium*. Baldness; senile baldness; 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*.) *Calx recens usta*. Lime; oxide of calcium, commonly called caustic lime, or quicklime.

1. *Calx viva*. Quicklime; unslaked or uncombined lime; obtained by heating masses of limestone to redness in a lime-kiln.

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.

3. *Calcis carbonas*. Carbonate of lime, a substance occurring in the forms of marble, chalk, &c.

4. *Calx e testis*. Lime made from oyster-shells.

5. *Calx cum kali puro*. Lime with pure kali, or the *potassa cum calce* of the pharmacopœia.

6. *Calcis hypochloris*. Hypochlorite of lime, chlorinated lime, or Tennant's bleaching powder. It has been also termed oxymuriate of lime, chloride of lime, &c.

7. *Calcis subphosphas*. Subphosphate of lime; the principal part of the earth of bone.

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'CULATE (*calyculus*, a small bud). Having an involucrum of bracts exterior to the calyx, as in many composite plants.

CALY'PTRA (καλύπτω, to veil). Literally, a *veil* or *hood*. A term applied to a membranous covering, which envelopes the urn-like capsule of mosses, and is eventually ruptured and falls off.

CALY'PTRATE (καλύπτρα, a veil or hood). Having a calyptra or hood, as the fructifying organ of mosses, the calyx of eschscholtzia, &c.

CALYSA'YA. A name of the pale or crown bark. See *Cinchona*.

CA'LYX (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 *poly-sepalous*; when they cohere, *gamo-sepalous*, or, incorrectly, *mono-sepalous*. The calyx is said to be *superior*, when it is placed above the ovary or lower part of the pistil; and *inferior*, when it is placed below the ovary.

CA'MBIUM. A viscid juice abounding in spring between the bark and wood of trees, and supposed to be closely connected with the development of woody fibre.

CAMBO'GIA. Gamboge; a gum-resin, procured from the *Hebradendron Cambogioïdes*, a Guttiferous plant. It issues from the broken leaves or branches in drops, and has hence been termed *gummi guttæ*.

CA'MERA. Literally, a *chamber*. A term applied to the chambers of the eye.

CAMPANULA'CEÆ (*campanula*, a little bell). The Campanula tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants or under-shrubs, yielding a milky juice. *Corolla* gamopetalous, inserted into the top of the calyx, and withering on the fruit. *Stamens* inserted into the calyx, alternate with the lobes of the corolla. *Ovary* inferior, with two or more cells. *Fruit* dry, crowned by the withered calyx and corolla, and dehiscing by apertures or valves.

CAMPA'NULATE (*campanula*, a little bell). Having the form of a campanula or little bell; a term applied to the corolla of some plants.

CAMPEA'CHY WOOD. *The Hæmatoxyli Lignum*, or Log-wood; used for dyeing, in the form of chips.

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. A spirit for burning in lamps, said to consist of oil of turpentine with a species of naphtha.

CA'MPHORA OFFICINA'RUM. The Camphor-tree, a Lauraceous plant, the wood and leaves of which yield the officinal camphor by means of dry distillation. Camphor is a kind of stearopten remaining after the elaopten or ethereal oil of the live tree is evaporated.

1. *Dutch camphor.* Java camphor; brought from Batavia, and said to be the produce of Java. It is imported in tubs, and is hence called *tub camphor.*

2. *China camphor.* Ordinary crude camphor, produced in the island of Formosa. It is purified by sublimation, and then called *refined camphor.*

3. *Liquid camphor.* This substance contains the same proportions of carbon and hydrogen as solid camphor, but only half as much oxygen. It is the elaopten of the *oil of camphor* of commerce.

4. *Artificial camphor.* The name given to a white granular crystalline volatile product, having a smell resembling that of camphor, which is obtained by passing hydro-chloric acid gas through oil of turpentine.

5. *Camphoræ flores.* The subtile substance which first ascends in subliming camphor; it is merely camphor.

6. *Camphoræ flores compositi.* Compound flowers of camphor; or camphor sublimed with benzoin.

7. *Camphoric acid.* A compound procured by digesting camphor in nitric acid. Its salts are called *camphorates.*

8. *Campholic acid.* An acid with the consistence of camphor, but containing two parts more of hydrogen and oxygen.

9. *Camphogen.* A colourless liquid obtained by distilling camphor with anhydrous phosphoric acid.

10. *Camphrone.* A light oil obtained by dropping fragments of camphor into a porcelain tube containing quicklime heated to redness

11. The term *Camphor* has been applied to all the volatile oils which are concrete at the ordinary temperature, provided they do not, at the same time, contain any notable quantity of fluid oil. Thus we have the *Camphor of Tobacco, Camphor of Anemone, Camphor of Elecampane*, &c.

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 the hilum, as in Caryophyllaceous plants.

CA'MWOOD. A red dye-wood, principally obtained from the vicinity of Sierra Leone.

CA'NADA BALSAM. *Balsamum Canadense.* Fluid resin of the *Abies balsamea*, often called Balm of Gilead.

CANALI'CULATE (*canaliculus*, a small channel or pipe). Channelled; long and concave, as the leaves of Tradescantia Virginica.

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.

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.* A blood-vessel which unites the pulmonary artery and aorta in the fœtus.

2. *Canalis venosus.* A canal which conveys the blood from the *vena portæ* of the liver to the ascending *vena cava* in the fœtus.

3. *Canal of Fontana.* A minute vascular canal situated within the ciliary ligament, and so named from Felix Fontana, an anatomist of Tuscany, its discoverer. It is also termed the *ciliary canal.*

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 Nuck.* A process of the peritoneum extending, in the young subject, for a short distance along the spermatic canal; it is sometimes pervious in the adult.

6. *Canal of Petit.* A triangular canal situated immediately around the circumference of the crystalline lens; so named after John Louis Petit, a celebrated French surgeon, its discoverer. When distended with air, or size injection, it presents a plaited appearance, and has hence been called by the French *canal godronné.*

7. *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.

CANCE'LLATE (*cancelli*, a lattice, bars, or railings). Latticed; a term applied to a leaf which has veins without connecting parenchyma, as in Hydrogeton fenestralis.

CANCE'LLI. The Latin term for lattices, or windows, made with cross-bars of wood, iron, &c. Hence it is applied to the spongy structure of bones; and hence the term *cancellated* is applied to any thing which is cross-barred, or marked by lines crossing one another.

CA'NCER. Literally, a *crab;* and when used in this sense, its genitive case is *cancri;* but when it signifies the disease designated by the Greeks *carcinoma*, its genitive case is *canceris.* The term is applied to the disease from the claw-like spreading of the veins. The textures of cancer, as given by Bayle, are the following:—

The *Chondroïd* (χόνδρος, cartilage, εἶδος, likeness), or cartilaginiform.

The *Hyaloïd* (ὕαλος, glass, εἶδος, likeness), or vitriform.

The *Larinoïd* (λαρινὸς, fat, εἶδος, likeness), or lardiform.

The *Bunioïd* (βούνιον, a turnip, εἶδος, likeness), or napiform.

The *Encephaloïd* (ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, εἶδος, likeness), or cerebriform.

The *Colloïd* (κόλλα, glue, εἶδος, likeness), or gelatiniform.

The *Compound*, the *Mixed*, and the *Superficial* cancerous.

CANCER SCROTI. *Cancer munditorum.* Chimney-sweepers' cancer, or the soot-wart.

CANCER (BANDAGE). A crab; a term denoting a bandage resembling a crab in the number of its legs, and called the *split-cloth of eight tails.*

CA'NCROIS (*cancer*, and εἶδος, form). Crab-like. A hybrid name given by Alibert to a disease of the skin called *kelis*, from the fancied resemblance in form between this disease and a crab. It is synonymous with *chelois*, which is classical. See *Kelis.*

CANCRO'RUM LAPI'LLI. Crabs' eyes, or crabs' stones; the names of two calcareous concretions found in the stomach of the *Astacus fluviatilis*, or Cray-fish, at the time when the animal is about to change its shell; these were formerly ground and employed in medicine as absorbents and antacids.

Cancrorum chelæ. Crabs' claws; the claws of the *Cancer pagurus*, the Black-clawed, or Large Edible Crab; these, when prepared by grinding, constitute the *prepared crabs' claws* of the shops, formerly used for the same purposes as the crabs' stones.

CA'NCRUM ORIS (*cancer*, a crab) Canker; a fetid ulcer, with jagged edges, of the gums and inside of the lips and cheeks, attended with a copious flow of offensive saliva. It occurs principally in children. Compare *Gangræna oris* and *Aphtha.*

CANDLE TREE OIL. A solid oil, obtained from the seed of the *Croton sebiferum*, or Candle tree, a native of China. It is used by the Chinese for making candles.

CANDLES, MERCURIAL. Candles made of wax and vermilion, recommended for mercurial fumigation.

CANE'LLA ALBA. Laurel-leaved Canella or Wild Cinnamon; a Guttiferous plant, the inner bark of which constitutes the *canella bark* of the shops, sometimes termed on the continent *costus dulcis*, or *costus corticosus.* The term Canella is a diminutive of Canna, formerly applied to the Cinnamon, with which the plant was confounded when discovered in South America.

Canellin. A crystallizable saccharine substance found in canella bark.

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.* Blanching 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.

CA'NNA EDU'LIS. The plant from which it is now concluded that the fecula called *tous-les-mois* is procured. This starch was formerly supposed to be obtained from the *C. coccinea*, but this plant has fibrous, not tuberous, roots.

CA'NNABIS SATI'VA (*kinnab*, Arabic). *Cannabis Indica* (?). Common Hemp, an *Urticaceous* plant, the leaves of which furnish an intoxicating drug, under the names of *bang* or *ganga* in India, *kinnab* or *hashish* in Arabia, *malach* in Turkey, and *dacha* among the Hottentots.

1. *Churrus.* A concreted resinous exudation from the leaves, slender stems, and flowers.

2. *Ganjah.* The dried hemp-plant which has flowered, and from which the resin has not been removed.

3. *Bang*, *subjee*, or *sidhee.* This consists of the larger leaves and capsules without the stalks.

CANNEL COAL. A bituminous substance which yields, on combustion, a bright flame without smoke. The term is probably a vulgarism for *candle coal*, in allusion to its illuminating properties.

CANNON METAL. An alloy of copper, tin, and small quantities of other metals, used for casting cannon.

CA'NTHARIS VESICA'TORIA (κανθαρὶς, a beetle). The Blister-Beetle or Spanish Fly, a coleopterous insect, found on species of *Oleaceæ* and *Caprifoliaceæ*, but rare in England.

Cantharidin. A crystalline substance procured from the insect *cantharis*, and existing probably in all blistering beetles; 1000 parts of cantharides yield four parts of pure cantharidin.

C'ANTHUS (κανθὸς, the corner of the eye). The angle of the eye, where the eye-lids meet; 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.

CA'NULA (dim. of *canna*, a reed). A small tube, made of metal or other substances, generally applied to that of the trochar, &c.

CAO'UTCHOUC. Elastic gum, or Indian rubber; the concrete juice of the Hœvea Caoutchouc, and other South American trees.

Caoutchine. A volatile oil produced by distillation of caoutchouc at a high temperature.

CAPELI'NA (*capeline*, Fr., a woman's hat). A double-headed roller put round the head, resembling a riding-hood.

CAPER-SPURGE. The *Euphorbia Lathyris*, an indigenous or naturalized biennial plant, the seeds of which, called *grana regia minora*, yield an oil which may be employed as an indigenous substitute for croton oil.

CA'PERS. The pickled buds of the *Capparis spinosa*, or Caper-plant.

CAPHOPI'CRITE (καφέω, to exhale, πικρὸς, bitter). The bitter principle of rhubarb, also called *rhubarberin.* But what this principle consists in, appears to be wholly undetermined. "Quot homines, tot sententiæ."

CA'PILLAIRE. A syrup made of sugar, honey, and orange-flower water.

CA'PILLARIES (*capillus*, a hair). Capillary vessels; hair-like vessels; a network of microscopic vessels, of about $\frac{1}{5000}$th of an inch in diameter, intermediate in situation between the arteries and the veins, distributed through almost every part of the body, and consti-

tuting the medium through which all the phænomena of nutrition and secretion are performed.

CA'PILLARY ATTRACTION (*capillus*, a hair). The attraction by which a liquid rises in a capillary tube higher than the surface of that which surrounds it.

CA'PILLARY FISSURE (*capillus*, a hair). *Capillatio.* A very minute crack in the skull.

CA'PILLARY TUBES (*capillus*, a hair). Minute tubes, the diameter of which is less than the twentieth part of an inch.

CAPI'LLUS (quasi *Capitis pilus*). A general term for the hair in general. Specific terms are *cilium*, the eye-lash; *pilus*, the hair of the head; *villus*, the shaggy hair of beasts; *seta*, a bristle; *pappus*, the down on the cheek; *vibrissa*, the hair of the nostril, &c.

CAPI'STRUM (*capio*, to take). Literally, a bridle. The single split-cloth bandage, so called from its being used to support the lower jaw like a bridle.

CA'PITATE (*capitatus*, furnished with a *caput* or head). Headed; a term applied, in botany, to hairs which terminate in a glandular enlargement.

CAPI'TULA SANTORI'NI (*capitulum*, a little head). *Cornicula laryngis.* Two small pyriform fibro-cartilages, forming prolongations at the upper part 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'PITILUVIUM (*caput*, the head, *lavo*, to wash). A bath for the head. See *Bath.*

CAPI'VI. A miscalled balsam, yielded by several species of *Copaifera.* See *Balsam.*

CA'PNOMOR (καπνὸς, smoke, μοῖρα, part; so called from its being one of the ingredients of smoke). A colourless transparent liquid, occurring along with creosote in the heavy oil of tar. It is the only ingredient in tar which can dissolve caoutchouc.

CA'PREOLUS (dim. of *caper*, a goat). A tendril of plants which is in connexion with the stem alone, as that of the passion-flower and of the vine. See *Cirrus.*

CA'PRIC AND CAPRO'IC ACIDS. Volatile odoriferous compounds, yielded by butter on its conversion into soap.

CAPRIFOLIA'CEÆ. The Honey-suckle tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Shrubs or herbaceous plants with *leaves* opposite; *flowers* corymbose, monopetalous; *stamens* alternating with the lobes of the corolla; *ovarium* inferior, many-celled; *fruit* indehiscent.

CA'PSICUM A'NNUUM. Common Capsicum, or Chilly; a plant of the order *Solanaceæ*, the dried fruit of which is sold under the name of *capsicum* or *chillies.*

1. *Capsicum frutescens.* The species which yields the capsules sold as *Guinea pepper*, or *bird pepper.* Their powder is *cayenne pepper.*

2. *Capsicin.* An acrid soft resin, obtained by digesting the alcoholic extract of the Capsicum annuum in ether, and evaporating the etherial solution.

CA'PSULA (dim. of *capsa*, a chest). Literally, a little chest. 1. A capsule, or bag, which incloses any part, as the *capsule of Glisson*, or the cellulo-vascular membrane which envelopes the hepatic vessels.

2. In Botany it is a dry, superior fruit, dehiscent by valves, and always proceeding from a compound ovarium.

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. In the adult they are two lobes.

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 membranes; the former, to the fibrous.

CA'PSULES (*capsula*, a little case). Small egg-shaped bulbs or cases made of a mixture of gelatine and sugar, or of animal membrane, used for administering nauseous medicines.

CA'PUT (quòd indè, *says Varro*, initium capiant sensus et nervi). The head. 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. Literally, a *stiff head;* a term for torticollis or wry-neck; a disease frequently arising from unequal contraction of the muscles of the neck.

CARABA'YA BARK. The produce of the *Cinchona ovata, var. α vulgaris;* first imported into London in 1846 from Islay, the nearest port to the province of Carabaya, where the bark is collected.

CA'RAMEL. The name given to the black porous shining mass produced by heating sugar at a high temperature.

CA'RAWAY FRUIT. The fruit, incorrectly called *seeds*, of the Carum Carui, or Common Caraway, containing about 5 per cent. of volatile oil of stimulant, carminative properties.

CARBAZO'TIC ACID (*carbon* and *azote*). *Nitro-picric Acid.* An acid formed by the action of nitric acid on indigo.

CA'RBO LIGNI. Charcoal of wood; a species of artificial coal, consisting of wood half-burnt in close vessels.

CA'RBON (*carbo*, a coal). A substance well known under the form of coal, charcoal, lamp-black, &c. In chemical language, it denotes the pure inflammable principle of charcoal; in its state of absolute purity, it constitutes the *diamond.*

1. *Carbon vapour.* The name of a *hypothetical* substance, for carbon has never been obtained in the insulated form of vapour. When the term is used in chemical works, it denotes the *condition of carbon as it exists in carbonic acid.*

2. *Carbon, animal.* Animal charcoal, bone charcoal, and ivory-black, are names applied to bones calcined, or converted into charcoal, in a close vessel. Animal charcoal is also prepared by calcining dried blood, horns, hoofs, clippings of hides, &c., in contact with carbonate of potash, and washing the calcined mass afterwards with water.

3. *Carbon, mineral.* A term applied to charcoal, with various proportions of earth and iron, without bitumen. It has a silky lustre, and the fibrous texture of wood. It occurs stratified with various kinds of coal.

4. *Carbonic oxide.* A colourless gas, formed when carbon is burned with a minimum of oxygen, as when coke or charcoal is burned in a close vessel with a limited draught.

5. *Carbonic acid.* A pungent and acidulous gas, produced by the combustion of carbonic oxide, or by that of charcoal in oxygen gas. This gas 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 the action of acids.

6. *Carbonates.* Compounds of carbonic acid with the salifiable bases. They are composed either of one atom of acid and one of the base, or of two of acid and one of the base; the former are called *carbonates*, the latter *bi-carbonates.*

7. *Carburets.* 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.

8. *Carburetted Hydrogen.* 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.*

9. *Carbamide.* A compound of amidogen and carbonic acid—an ingredient of chloro-carbonate of ammonia. See *Amide.*

10. *Carbo-hydrogens.* Combinations of carbon and hydrogen. These are highly inflammable compounds, resembling one another in chemical characters generally.

11. *Carbydrogen.* A name suggested for pyroxylic or wood spirit, which consists of one atom of hydrogen and one atom of carbon. The name consists of these two terms.

12. *Carbomethylic acid.* An acid obtained by Dumas and Peligot, by acting upon pyroxylic spirit with carbonic acid.

13. *Carbolic acid.* The acid portion of the volatile oil which is obtained by the distillation of coal-tar. It resembles creosote in its properties, and has been supposed to be identical with it.

CA'RBUNCLE (*carbunculus*, a small coal). *Phyma anthracæ.* A hard, circumscribed, flattened tumour, very little raised above the level of the skin, but extending deeply (an inch or more) into the cutaneous tissue. It bears to furunculus the same relation that lichen agrius bears to simple lichen, or eczema impetiginodes to simple eczema. It is, in fact, an aggregation of furunculi, a furunculus agrius, and its severity has reference to the consequent multiplication of morbid action.—*E. Wilson.*

CARCINO'MA (καρκῖνος, a crab). The Greek term for cancer. See *Cancer.*

CARDAMI'NE PRATE'NSIS. Cuckoo-flower, Bitter-cress, or common Ladies'-smock; a cruciferous plant, formerly employed in medicine, and still retaining a place in the London and Dublin pharmacopœias, but for no good reason whatever.

CA'RDAMOM (καρδάμωμον of the Greeks). The name of the fruit of several species of *Elettaria* and *Amomum.*

Ceylon Cardamoms. The fruit of the Grain of Paradise plant of Ceylon. The term *Grains of Paradise*, as employed at present in Europe, applies to the hot acrid seeds called Malaguetta pepper, brought from Africa.

CA'RDIA (καρδία, the heart). The orifice leading into the stomach, so called from being near the heart.

1. *Cardi-algia* (ἄλγος, pain). Literally, *heart*-ache; but employed to denote pain in the *stomach*, and hence synonymous with gastralgia, gastrodynia, *cardiaca passio*, &c.

2. *Carditis.* Inflammation of the fleshy substance of the cardia or heart.

3. *Cardiacus.* Belonging to the heart, or stomach. Hence, *cardiacus morbus*, a name given by the ancients to Typhus Fever; *cardiaca confectio*, the Aromatic Confection; and *cardiacs*, a term for cordial medicines.

4. *Cardiogmus.* A term used by Galen and Sauvages to denote a species of aneurysm, called by some *aneurysma præcordiorum*, and by others *polypus cordis.* Hippocrates used the term as synonymous with *cardialgia.*

CA'RDIAC (καρδία, the heart). Relating to the heart.

1. *A-cardiac.* Not having a heart, as certain defective fœtuses, the insect tribes, &c.

2. *Haplo-cardiac* (ἁπλόος, single). Having a single heart; this is *pulmonic*, as in the fish tribes, or *systemic*, as in the mollusca.

3. *Diplo-cardiac* (διπλόος, double). Having a double heart, pulmonic and systemic, as the mammalia, birds, &c.

CA'RICA PAPAY'A. The Papaw tree, the milky juice of which contains an abundance of fibrin, resembling animal matter.

CA'RICÆ FRUCTUS. The preserved fruit of the Fig, or *Ficus Carica.*

CA'RIES (κείρω, to abrade). *Nigrities ossium.* Ulceration of the bones.

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.

CARI'NATE (*carina*, the keel of a ship). Keeled; having a carina or keel, as the glumes of grasses, the two lowest petals of a papilionaceous corolla, &c.

CARMI'NATIVES (*carmen*, a verse or charm). Remedies which dispel flatulency, and allay pain of the stomach and bowels—as by a *charm.*

CA'RMINE. A lake made of cochineal and alumina, or oxide of tin.

CA'RMINIC ACID. *Carmeine; coccinelline.* The colouring principle of cochineal.

CARNIFICA'TION (*caro*, *carnis*, flesh, *fio*, 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'RNOSE (*carnosus*, fleshy). Of a fleshy consistence; a term applied to succulent leaves and other juicy parts of plants.

CA'RO, CA'RNIS. Flesh; the fibrous substance composing muscle.

1. *Carneæ columnæ* (fleshy columns). The muscular fasciculi within the cavities of the heart.

2. *Carnivora* (*voro*, to devour). Animals which subsist on flesh solely.

3. *Carnosa*. Fleshy animals, as the sea anemone: Order 1, class *Polypi*.

CARO'TID (καρόω, to induce sleep). The name of two large arteries of the neck; so called from an idea that tying 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.

CA'ROTIN. A ruby-coloured substance found in the root of the *Daucus carota*, or common carrot.

CARPE'LLUM (καρπός, fruit). A technical term applied, in Botany, to a leaf in a particular state of modification, 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 bed-clothes, supposed to be an indication of approaching dissolution.

CARPO'LOGY (καρπός, fruit, λόγος, description). That branch of Botany which treats of fruits.

CA'RPUS (καρπός). The wrist. The *ossa carpi*, or carpal bones, are eight in number, and form two rows.

CA'RRAGEEN COCOA. *Pasta cacao cum Lichene Carragheno*. Prepared from roasted and decorticated cacao seeds, white sugar, and powdered carrageen. The *Carrageen*, or *white chocolate*, is made of cocoa paste, powdered carrageen, white sugar and flour.

CA'RRAGEEN JELLY. *Gelatina Chondri*. A jelly prepared by adding sugar to the strained decoction of Carrageen or Irish Moss, and boiling till sufficiently concentrated to gelatinize on cooling. By employing milk instead of water, *Carrageen blanc-mange* is obtained.

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. It is frequently employed, instead of isinglass, in confectionery.

CARRAGEE'NIN. The name given by Pereira to the mucilaginous matter called by some writers *vegetable jelly*, by others *pectin*.

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 linseed oil and lime water, of each equal measures.

CA'RROT. The root of the *Daucus carota*, of demulcent properties, principally used for making poultices.

CARTHAGE'NA BARK. Hard Carthagena bark is the produce of *Cinchona cordifolia*, *var. α* vera. In English commerce the term is applied generally to the barks of *C. cordifolia* and *C. lancifolia*.

CA'RTHAMUS TINCTO'RIUS. A plant of the order Compositæ, the dried flowers of which are imported from Egypt for the use of dyers, under the name of *safflower*, or *bastard saffron*.

Carthamin, or *Carthamic acid*. A red colouring matter, obtained from safflower.

CARTHU'SIAN POWDER. *Poudre de 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 transparent basis-substance, containing minute cells. It is attached to bones, and must be distinguished from the ligaments of joints and tendons of muscles.

CARTILAGI'NIFICATION (*cartilago*, cartilage, *fio*, to become). The stage of osteo-genesis in which cartilage is developed.

CA'RUM CA'RUI. Caraway; a naturalized Umbelliferous plant, cultivated for the sake of its fruit, commonly but erroneously called *caraway seeds.* Pliny notices the plant by the name of *Careum*, from Caria, its native country.

CARU'NCULA (dim. of *caro*, flesh). A little piece of flesh. Hence—

1. *Caruncula lacrymalis* (*lacryma*, a tear). The small red substance situated in the inner angle of the eye.

2. *Caruncula mammillaris.* A papilla of grey matter embedded in the anterior lobe of the brain, giving origin to the middle root of the olfactory nerve.

3. *Carunculæ myrtiformes* (*myrtus*, a myrtle, *forma*, likeness). The granulations observed around the orifice of the vagina, from rupture of the hymen.

4. *Caruncula sublingualis.* A papilla situated beside the frænum linguæ, at the apex of which is the termination of Wharton's duct.

CARUS (κάρα, the head). Profound sleep: lethargy.

CARYOPHYLLA'CEÆ. The Chickweed tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants, with *leaves* opposite, and tumid nodes; *flowers* polypetalous, symmetrical; *stamens* definite; *ovarium* one-celled, with a free central placenta; *fruit* a one-celled capsule, by obliteration of the dissepiments.

CARYOPHY'LLUS AROMA'TICUS. The Clove-tree; a Myrtaceous plant, yielding the *Clove* of commerce.

1. *Caryophyllus* (κάρυον, a nut, φύλλον, a leaf). The Clove, or unexpanded flower of the above plant. 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.*

2. *Matrices caryophylli* vel *anthophylli.* Mother-cloves; the fruits of the clove, crowned superiorly by the teeth of the calyx, with the remains of the style in the centre.

3. *Caryophyllin.* Clove sub-resin; a crystalline substance extracted from cloves by alcohol.

4. *Caryophyllic acid.* Eugenic acid; clove acid, or heavy oil of cloves, one of the two oils composing oil of cloves; the other is light oil, called *clove hydro-carbon.*

CARYO'PSIS (κάρυον, a nut, ὄψις, likeness). A one-celled, one-seeded, superior, dry, indehiscent fruit, with the integuments of the seed cohering inseparably with the endocarp; the characteristic fruit of the graminaceæ.

CARYO'TA URENS. The Sago palm of Assam, which yields a sago considered little inferior to that of the Malay countries.

CASCARI'LLÆ CORTEX. Cascarilla bark; the produce of the *Croton Cascarilla*, or wild Rosemary bush of Jamaica. By some it is referred to the *Croton Eleuteria* of Swartz.

CA'SEUM (*caseus*, cheese). *Casein.* Albumen of milk; the curd

separated from milk by the addition of an acid or rennet, constituting the basis of cheese in a state of purity. The liquid left after this separation is termed *serum lactis*, or whey.

Caseous oxide. Another name for aposepedine, a substance procured by the putrefaction of animal matter.

CASSA'VA. A fecula, separated from the juice of the root of *Janipha Manihot*, and exposed to heat; a principle article of diet in South America. The same substance, differently prepared and granulated, constitutes *tapioca.*

CASSELL YELLOW. *Turner's yellow; patent yellow.* A compound of oxide and chloride of lead.

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'SSIA. A genus of Leguminous plants, several species of which yield the *senna* of commerce. *Cassia pulp* is a soft blackish substance, surrounding the seeds of the *Cathartocarpus*, formerly *Cassia fistula*, the Pudding-pipe tree or Purging Cassia.

CA'SSIA LI'GNEA. *Cortex Cassiæ.* The bark of the Cinnamomum Cassia. The best variety is *China cinnamon.*

1. *Cassia buds.* The unexpanded flowers of the Cinnamon Cassia, resembling cloves.

2. *Cassia oil.* The common oil of cinnamon, procured from Cassia bark, and Cassia buds.

CA'SSIUS, PURPLE OF. A purple-coloured precipitate, thrown down from a solution of proto-chloride of tin. Its exact composition is still undetermined.

CA'SSONADE. *Muscovado.* Raw sugar; the crystallized and dried portion of sugar.

CASSUMU'NAR ROOT. Under this name is sold a root which the London druggists consider identical with *zerumber root*, but which Pereira supposes to be the *tumeric-coloured zedoary*, procured from a species of *Curcuma.*

CASTILE SOAP. *Spanish soap.* Prepared with olive oil and a solution of caustic soda.

CA'STOR OIL. The oil extracted from the seeds of the *Ricinus Communis.*

CASTO'REUM (γάστωρ, a big-bellied animal). Castor; a substance found in the two castor sacs, near the pubes of both the male and the female Beaver, or *Castor Fiber.*

Castorine. Castoreum Camphor; a crystalline, fatty substance, found in Castoreum. By boiling with nitric acid, it is converted into *castoric acid.*

CASTRA'TION (*castro*, to emasculate). *Emasculation.* The operation of removing the testes.

CAT'S EYE. A mineral brought from Ceylon, so called from a peculiar play of light arising from white fibres interspersed. The French call this appearance *chatoyant.*

CAT'S PURR. A characteristic sound of the chest, heard by means of the stethoscope. See *Auscultation.*

CA'TA- (κατὰ, καθ'). A Greek preposition, signifying *down, against, into*, &c. In composition, it is intensive, and signifies *thoroughly.* Terms commencing with *Cata-* or *Cath-* should be spelled with a *K.*

CATACA'USIS (κατάκαυσις, a burning). General combustibility of the body. By the term *catacauma*, Hippocrates denoted a burn or a blister from burning.

CATACLY'SMUS (κατακλυσμὸς, a flood). The name given by the ancients to the cold douche applied to the region of the stomach, or to the back opposite to the stomach.

CATALE'PSIS (κατάληψις, a sudden grasping). Catalepsy; a sudden attack; a spasmodic disease, in which the limbs remain in any position in which they are placed, however painful or fatiguing.

CATALE'PTICA (κατάληψις, catalepsy). Agents which induce a cataleptic condition, as Indian hemp.

CATA'LYSIS (κατάλυσις, a dissolving). Decomposition by contact. A body in which the *catalytic force* resides, resolves others into new compounds, merely by contact with them, or by an *action of presence*, as it has been termed, without gaining or losing anything itself. The body which determines changes in another is called the *catalytic agent*.

CATAME'NIA (καταμήνιος, monthly; from μὴν, a month). *Menses*. The monthly uterine discharge.

CATA'PHORA (καταφορὰ, a bringing down). The coma somnolentum of many writers; a variety of lethargy, attended with short remissions, or intervals of imperfect waking, sensation, and speech.

CATAPLA'SMA (κατάπλασμα, that which is spread or smeared). A poultice: an application which is spread over a part of the body.

CATAPO'TIUM (καταπότιον, that which can be gulped down or swallowed). A pill, or medicine, to be swallowed without chewing.

CA'TARACT (καταῤῥάκτης, from καταράσσω, to fall headlong). *Glaucoma; gutta opaca; suffusio*. Opacity of the crystalline lens; inspissation of the crystalline humour. Cataract is termed *lenticular*, when the disease is seated in the lens; *capsular*, when seated in the membranous capsule. The term is suggestive of a veil falling over the eye. Beer distinguishes cataract into the *true* and the *spurious*.

I. True Cataract. This is *lenticular*, of various consistence, as the hard or firm, and the soft, caseous, gelatinous, or milky; the *capsular*, termed the anterior, the posterior, and the complete; the *Morgagnian*, sometimes called the milk-cataract, or confounded with the purulent, one of the rarest forms of the disease; and the *capsulo-lenticular*, comprising the following varieties designated from their appearances—

1. *Marmoracea*, or the marbled.
2. *Fenestrata*, or the latticed.
3. *Stellata*, or the starry.
4. *Striata*, or the streaky.
5. *Centralis*, or the central.
6. *Punctata*, or the dotted.
7. *Dimidiata*, or the half-cataract.
8. *Tremula*, or the shaking.
9. *Natatalis*, or the swimming.
10. *Pyramidalis*, or the conical.
11. *Siliquata arida*, or the dry-shelled.
12. *Gypsea*, or the cretaceous.
13. *Purulent encysted*, or putrid.
14. *Trabecularis*, or the barred. This is the "cataracte barrée," or bar-cataract of the French, and the "cataract with a girth or zone," of Schmidt.

II. Spurious Cataract. This is distinguished into the—

1. *Lymphatica*, lymph-cataract.
2. *Membranacea*, membranous.
3. *Purulenta*, spurious purulent.
4. *Grumosa*, or blood-cataract.
5. *Dendritica*, arborescent, or choroid.

CATA'RRH (κατάῤῥοος, a running down). *Defluxion.* Literally, a flowing down; popularly, a *cold.* Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nostrils and bronchia. It is synonymous with coryza, gravedo, &c. The French physicians extend the term to inflammation of all the mucous membranes.

CATASTA'GMUS (καταστα γμὸς, a dropping or running down). A term applied by the later Greek physicians to a defluxion from the fauces and thorax.

CATASTA'LTIC (κατὰ, downwards, στέλλω, to contract). *Cathodic.* A term applied by Dr. Marshall Hall, in his Diastaltic Nervous System, to the direction of the nervous influence from above *downwards.* See *Anastaltic.*

CAT'ECHU (*cate*, a tree, *chu*, juice). The name of a variety of astringent extracts, which are imported under the several names of *catechu, terra japonica, cutch,* and *gambir.*

1. *Square catechu.* This is used by tanners, under the name of *terra japonica*, from its being supposed to be of mineral origin; it is procured from the leaves of the *Uncaria gambir*, and therefore is not catechu, but gambir.

2. *Kut*, or *kutch.* The name given by the natives of the East to an extract prepared from the wood of the *Acacia catechu.*

3. *Bengal catechu.* A pale extract, obtained also from the *Acacia catechu;* from its laminated texture, it was compared by Jussieu to the bark of a tree.

4. *Colombo catechu.* Round flat cakes procured by making an extract of the betel nut, the seed of the *Areca catechu.*

5. *Catechin.* A particular principle obtained from the portion of catechu which is insoluble in cold water.

6. *Catechuic acid.* Catechine. An acid obtained by Buchner from catechu. This acid, when treated with caustic potash, &c., yields *japonic acid;* and, when dissolved in carbonate of potash, *rubinic acid.*

CATHÆRET'ICA (καθαιρέω, to destroy). A class of caustics, which are milder in their operation than the escharotics. Such are iodine, alum, creosote, &c.

CATHA'RTICS (καθαρτικὸς, fit for cleansing or purifying). Medicines which produce alvine evacuations. These are termed *laxative*, when mild; *purgative*, when active; and *drastic*, when very violent.

CATHA'RTINE (καθαίρω, to purge). The active principle of senna.

CATHA'RTOCARPUS (καθαίρω, to purge, καρπὸς, 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 pharmacopœias.

CA'THETER (καθετὴρ, any thing put down or let in). A tube which is introduced through the urethra into the bladder, for the purpose of drawing off the urine.

Catheter, nasal. An instrument, invented by M. Gensoul, of Lyons, for opening the passage of the *ductus ad nasum.*

CA'THODE and CA'TION. These terms are explained in their alphabetical order under the designations *Kathode* and *Kation.*

CATHO'LICON (καθολικὸς, general, universal). A panacea, or universal medicine.

CATLING. A sharp-pointed, double-edged knife, chiefly used in amputations of the fore-arm and leg, for dividing the interosseous ligaments.

CA'TOCHUS (κατέχω, to detain). A species of catalepsy, in which the body is rigidly detained in an erect posture.

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'DATE (*cauda*, a tail). A term applied to a kind of nerve-vesicle, which exhibits one or two tail-like processes; also to certain petals which are prolonged into a long and weak tail-like point.

CAUDEX. The trunk of a tree. In Botany, the stem, or ascending axis of growth, is termed *caudex ascendens;* the root, or descending axis, *caudex descendens.*

CAUL. The trivial appellation of the amnion when it comes away with the child in the birth.

CAULIFLOWER EXCRESCENCE. A disease of the os uteri, resembling in appearance the head of the cauliflower, and supposed by Gooch to be encephalosis.

CAU'LINE (*caulis*, a stalk or stem of a plant). Belonging to the caulis or stem, as applied to the leaves of certain plants.

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 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.

CAUSTIC (καίω, καύσω, to burn). A substance which destroys parts by chemically decomposing them, as the concentrated mineral acids, lunar caustic, &c.

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," those which are equivalent to the liquefacients of Pereira, as the solutions of potash, of soda, of ammonia, &c.

2. *Causticum acerrimum.* The old name for the hydrate of potash—the strongest common caustic.

CAUSUS (καίω, καύσω, to burn). A variety of malignant remittent, thus denominated by Hippocrates from its extreme heat, &c. It has been termed by later writers *febris ardens*, ardent or burning remittent.

Causus endemial. A name given to the Yellow Fever of the West Indies.

CAUTE'RISATION, 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 reduction of prolapsus of the rectum and uterus, and of hernia.

CA'UTERY (καίω, καύσω, to burn). The application of caustics.

By the term *actual cautery* is meant the white-hot iron; *potential cautery* is synonymous with caustic.

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 situated on the upper lateral and posterior part of the head, between Destructiveness and Self-esteem.

CA'VA VE'NA. The name 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.

CA'VERNOUS (*caverna*, from *cavus*, hollow). The name of a *ganglion* in the head, of two *sinuses* of the sphenoïd bone, &c. The term is also applied to the *respiration*, when it is attended by a loud tubal noise, arising from a cavity of the lungs.

CAVIA'RE. The roe of several species of *Acipenser* or Sturgeon, salted and dried.

CAVITA'RIA (*cavitas*, a cavity). Intestinal worms which have cavities or stomachs.

CA'VITIES 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...
  - *Cotyloïd*, when they are hemispherical.
  - *Glenoïd*, 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.*

CAWK. The *Sulphas Barytæ*, or vitriolated heavy spar.

CAYENNE PEPPER. The ground seeds of the Capsicum frutescens.

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*.

1. *Cevadic* or *sabadillic acid*. A crystalline, fatty acid, obtained by saponification of the oil of cebadilla.

2. *Sabadillina*. A substance obtained from cebadilla seeds, said to be merely a compound of resinate of soda and resinate of veratria.

CEDAR, RED. The *Juniperus Saviniana;* a Pinaceous plant, employed in the United States as a substitute for savin. The wood is used for black-lead pencils.

CE'DRIRET. A peculiar substance obtained by Reichenbach from the lighter oil of hard-wood tar.

CE'DRONE SEEDS. The seeds of the *Simaba Cedron*, a Simarubaceous plant of New Granada, esteemed in Central America as specific against the bite of venomous serpents.

-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.

CE'LESTINE (*cœlum*, the sky). Sulphate of strontian, so named from its frequently presenting a blue colour.

CE'LLULA (dim. of *cella*). A little cell or cavity, as those of the *hyaloid membrane*, those composing the cellular tissue of plants, &c.

CE'LLULAR (*cellula*, a little cell). The designation of the structure of the mastoïd process, of the lungs, &c.; also, of one of the elementary tissues of plants.

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.

CELLUL'ARES (*cellula*, a little cell). Cellular plants; those which have no flowers or spiral vessels; they are also called Cryptogamous, and Acotyledonous plants. Compare *Vasculares*.

CE'LLULOSE (*cellula*, a little cell). *Tela cellulosa*. A term applied to the cellular or vesicular matter found in the nervous centres. It consists essentially of vesicles or cells, containing nuclei and nucleoli. Cellulose has, until lately, been presumed to be limited to the vegetable structures.

CE'MENT. A preparation made of various materials, which is applied in a soft state, and afterwards hardens and unites the surfaces to which it is applied.

Roman Cement. A mortar made of lime, and puzzolano ground to fine powder. The latter substance consists principally of pumice, found near Pozzuoli.

CEME'NT. *Cæmentum*. *Crusta petrosa*. The tissue which forms the outer crust of the tooth. The tissue which forms the body of the tooth is called *dentine;* the third tissue, when present, is situated between the cement and the dentine, and is termed *enamel*.

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 the conversion of iron into steel, by cementation with charcoal. The substance so employed is called *cement powder*.

CEME'NTUM. *Substantia ostoidea.* The cortical substance, forming a thin coating over the root of the tooth, from the termination of the enamel to the opening in the apex of the fang.

CENO'SIS (κένωσις, an emptying). Evacuation; inanition, as opposed to repletion.

CENTA'URII CACU'MINA. The flowering tops of the *Erythræa centaurium*, or Common Centaury. The name is derived from Chiron the Centaur, whose wound is said to have been cured by it.

CE'NTAURIN. A bitter extractive, procured from the *Erythræa Centaurium*, or Common Centaury. It must not be confounded with *centaurite*, the bitter principle of *Cnicus benedictus.*

CENTRI'FUGAL (*centrum*, the centre, *fugio*, to avoid). Leaving the centre; a term applied to that kind of inflorescence, in which the *central* flowers open first.

CENTRI'PETAL (*centrum*, the centre, *peto*, to seek). Approaching the centre; a term applied to that kind of inflorescence, in which the *marginal* flowers open first.

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.*

CE'NTRUM (κεντέω, to prick). The centre or middle point of any part.

1. *Centrum ovale majus.* The appearance of a large centre of white substance, surrounded by a thin stratum of grey, presented when both hemispheres of the brain are cut down nearly to a level with the corpus callosum.

2. *Centrum ovale minus.* The appearance of a centre of white substance, surrounded by a narrow border of grey, observed on removing the upper part of one hemisphere of the brain.

3. *Centrum tendinosum.* The tendinous centre of the diaphragm.

CE'PHALE' (κεφαλή). The head. Its compounds are—

1. *Cephal-algia* (ἄλγος, pain). Cephalæa. Pain of the head; headache.

2. *Cephalic Vein.* The anterior vein of the arm; formerly opened in disorders of the head.

3. *Cephalics.* Remedies for disorders of the head.

4. *Cephalitis.* Inflammation of the brain.

5. *Cephal-odynia* (ὀδύνη, pain). Headache; pain of the head.

6. *Cephaloma.* Medullary tumor; a morbid product, resembling brain, sometimes called encephaloïd or cerebriform tumor, medullary sarcoma, fungus hæmatodes, &c.

7. *Cephalo-genesis* (γένεσις, creation). The doctrine of the formation of the brain.

8. *Cephalo-pharyngeus.* A designation of the constrictor superior muscle, from its arising from the base of the skull.

9. *Cephal-æmatoma* (αἷμα, blood). Sanguineous tumor of the head, forming spontaneously, and sometimes called *abscessus capitis sanguineus neonatorum.*

10. *Cephalo-poda* (πούς, ποδός, a foot). The fifth class of the *Cyclo-gangliata*, or Mollusca, consisting of aquatic animals, with feet disposed around their head.

CEPHA'LIC SNUFF. The basis of this errhine is powdered Asarum, diluted with some vegetable powder.

CEPHAE'LIS IPECACUA'NHA. A Cinchonaceous plant, a native of Brazil and other parts of South America, the perennial root of which constitutes the ipecacuanha of commerce.

Cephaelic Acid. A new acid found by Willick in ipecacuanha root, somewhat analogous to gallic acid.

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. Bees'-wax is distinguished into the *white*, bleached, or virgin wax; and the *yellow* or unbleached wax.

1. *Cerine.* One of the constituents of wax, forming at least 70 per cent. of it. The other constituent is *myricine*. Recently it has been stated that wax is homogeneous, that it possesses the properties of myricine, and that the difference between these two substances is owing to the presence of *ceric acid*, formed by the oxidation of myricine.

2. *Ceric acid.* An acid produced by the action of the fixed alkalies on wax.

CE'RAI¨NE (*cera*, wax). A non-saponifiable fat obtained from *cerine*, by saponification with potash.

CERA'MIC (κέραμος, potter's earth). A term applied, in a general sense, to the materials of the potter's art; it refers to compounds of very different value, from the low-priced brick to the costly productions of Sèvres, Dresden, China, and Japan.

CE'RASIN. A substance contained in the gum exuded from the bark of the *Prunus Cerasus*, or Cherry-tree.

CE'RASUS A'VIUM. The Cherry; a Rosaceous plant, yielding the *gummi nostras*, or cherry-tree gum, which may be substituted in medicine for tragacanth gum.

CE'RASUS LAURO-CE'RASUS. Common or Cherry-laurel; a Rosaceous plant, the leaves of which are employed for preparing the *cherry-laurel water*.

CE'RATE (*cera*, wax). Simple cerate consists of white wax and olive oil. *Turner's Cerate* is made of bees'-wax, olive oil, and prepared calamine.

CE'RATOCELE (κέρας, κέρατος, cornea, κήλη, a tumor). Tumor or hernia of the cornea.

CE'RATO-GLOSSUS (κέρας, a horn, γλῶσσα, the tongue). A muscle running from one of the cornua of the os hyoïdes to the tongue. See *Hyo-glossus*.

CE'RATO-HYAL (κέρας, a horn, the horn or cornu of the hyoid bone, and *hyoides*, the hyoid bone). A term applied by Prof. 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*.

CERATO'TOMUS (κέρας, a horn, τομή, section). The name given by Wenzel to the knife with which he divided the cornea.

CERA'TUM (*cera*, wax). A cerate, or composition of wax, &c., characterized by a consistence intermediate between that of plasters and that of ointments.

CERCNUS (κέρχω, to make hoarse). Wheezing; a dense and impeded sound, produced below the larynx; a symptom common to asthma and dyspnœa.

CEREA'LIA (feasts dedicated to *Ceres*). All sorts of corn, of which bread or any nutritious substance is made.

CEREBE'LLUM (dim. of *cerebrum*). The little brain; the postero-inferior part of the encephalon, situated behind the larger brain, or cerebrum.

CE'REBRO-SPINAL AXIS. A general term for the brain and spinal cord.

CE'REBRO-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.

CE'REBRO-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, *cinetica;* those affecting sleep, *hypnica.*

CE'REBRUM (κάρη, the head). The brain; the chief portion of the brain, occupying the whole upper cavity of the skull.

1. *Cerebritis.* Encephalitis; inflammation of the cerebrum.

2. *Cerebric acid.* One of the peculiar acids found in the fatty matter of the brain. The other acid is termed the *oleophosphoric.*

3. *Cerebro-spinants.* Another name for *narcotics*, from their affecting the functions of the cerebro-spinal system.

CEREVI'SIA (quasi *ceresia*, from *Ceres*, corn). Malt liquor; beer and ale; a fermented decoction of malt and hops. Theophrastus termed it *wine of barley.*

1. *Cerevisiæ fermentum.* Yeast, or barm; a substance procured from *wort* during fermentation, partly as a scum, partly as a sediment. It consists of vesicles, capable of generating other vesicles, and regarded by Turpin as a new plant, which he called *torula cerevisiæ.* Thus, fermentation is an effect of vitality.

2. *Cerevisia abietis.* Spruce beer; made from essence of spruce, pimento, ginger, hops, yeast, molasses, and water.

CE'RIN. A peculiar substance which precipitates, on evaporation, from alcohol which has been digested on grated cork. *Subercerin* would have been a fitter name.

CE'RIUM. A white metal found in a Swedish mineral called *cerite*, and more recently in *allanite.*

CE'RNUOUS (*cernuus*, with the face turned toward the ground). Drooping; inclining from the perpendicular towards the horizon; a term applied to certain flowers, as those of bidens cernua.

CERO'MA (κηρός, wax). 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.*

CE'ROSINE (*cera*, wax). The name given by Dumas to the wax of the sugar-cane.

CERO'TIC ACID (*cera*, wax). A name recently applied to *cerin.*

CE'RULIN (*ceruleus*, blue). The name given to indigo in the modified state which it acquires during solution.

CERU'MEN (*cera*, wax). *Cerea. Aurium sordes.* The waxy secretion of the ear, furnished by the *ceruminous glands.*

CERU'SSA. Ceruse, or carbonate of lead; the *white-lead* of painters, used by them to give the property called *body.*

1. *Cerussa Acetata.* Sugar of lead, or *Saccharum Saturni;* the superacetate of lead.

2. *Cerussa Citrina.* Massicot, or the yellow oxide of lead.

CERVI'CAL (*cervix*, the neck). A pillow or bolster.—*Celsus.*

CERVIX. The neck; the hinder part of the neck; the forepart is called *collum.* The term *cervix* is also applied to the neck of the bladder and of the uterus.

CERVUS E'LAPHUS. The hart or stag, the antlers of which, shed annually, yield the substance called *cornu cervinum*, of which the shavings and raspings are termed *ramenta.* See *Hartshorn.*

CETA'CEA (*cete*, a whale). Cetaceous or whale-like mammals, as the dolphin, the dugong, &c.

CETA'CEUM (*cete*, a whale). Spermaceti; a peculiar modification of fatty matter, obtained from the *Physeter macrocephalus*, or Spermaceti Whale.

CETIC ACID (*cete*, a whale). An acid procured from spermaceti, consisting of margarine and fatty matter.

CE'TINE (*cete*, a whale). A white laminated substance, constituting pure spermaceti. The commercial spermaceti, or *cetaceum*, usually contains a little sperm oil.

CETRA'RIA ISLA'NDICA. *Lichen Islandicus.* Iceland Liverwort, or Moss; a lichen procured mostly from Norway and Iceland, and employed as an aliment.

CETRA'RIN. *Cetraric Acid.* The bitter principle of the Cetraria Islandica, or Iceland Moss. It resides in the cortical part of the thallus.

CE'TYL (κῆτος, a whale, ὕλη, the material of any thing). The supposed radical of a new series of compounds derived from spermaceti. *Cetene* is one of these, and is procured by distilling ethal with glacial phosphoric acid. See *Ethal.*

CETY'LIC ACID. *Ethalic Acid.* An acid, isomeric with the palmitic, and formed when ethal, or hydrated oxide of cetyl, is heated with hydrates of lime and potash. See *Cetyl.*

CETY'LIC ALCOHOL. Another name for *Ethal*, from its being supposed to be the hydrated oxide of the radical called *cetyl.*

CEVA'DIC ACID. An acid produced by the saponification of the oil of the *Veratrum sabadilla.* It is also called *sabadillic acid.*

CEYLON MOSS. The *Fucus amylaceus*, a Cryptogamic plant, of the order *Algæ*, lately introduced as a substitute for farinaceous foods.

CHABERT'S OIL. An oil prepared by mixing three parts of oil of turpentine with one part of Dippel's oil, and distilling three parts.

CHALA'SIS (χάλαζα, a small swelling). The name given by Sauvages to the porcine species of scrofula; the equine species he denominated scrofula *farcimen.*

CHALA'ZA (χάλαζα, a small swelling). A small brown spot observed at the apex of some seeds, as of the Orange, formed by the union of certain vessels proceeding from the hilum.

CHALA'ZION (χάλαζα, a hailstone). *Grando.* A small serous

tumor of the eyelid, resembling a hailstone in size, transparency, and hardness. It is called, in Latin, *grando ;* and, from its being supposed to be the indurated remains of a stye, it has been termed *hordeolum induratum*.

CHALCA'NTHUM (χαλκὸς, brass, ἄνθος, a flower). The flowers of brass, or the *Sulphas Zinci*. Pliny's term for copperas.

CHALK. *Creta*. Carbonate of lime ; a common species of calcareous earth. *Black chalk*, or drawing slate, is a bluish-black clay, containing about 12 per cent. of carbon ; *red chalk*, red clay, or reddle, is a species of argillaceous iron-stone ore ; *Spanish chalk*, steatite or soap rock, is a sub-species of rhomboidal mica.

CHALK-STONES. Gouty concretions, found in the joints, consisting of urate of soda and phosphate of lime.

CHALY'BEATE WATERS. *Ferruginous waters*. Mineral waters, whose predominating or 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*.

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.

CHAMBERLAIN'S RESTORATIVE PILLS. "The most certain cure for the scrofula, or king's evil, fistula, scurvy, and all impurities of the blood." Cinnabar, sulphur, sulphate of lime, and a little vegetable matter, perhaps gum.

CHAMBERS OF THE EYE. These are the *anterior*, or the space intervening between the cornea in front, and the iris and pupil behind ; and the *posterior*, bounded by the posterior surface of the iris and pupil in front, and by the ciliary processes, zonula ciliaris, and lens behind.

CHAME'LEON 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.

CHA'MOMILE DROPS. A spirit flavoured with the essential oil of chamomile. It is very obvious that it cannot possess the bitter tonic of the flowers.

CHA'MOMILE FLOWERS. The floral heads of the *Anthemis nobilis*, an indigenous Composite plant. The *single flowers* have the largest yellow discs, in which the volatile oil resides ; the *double flowers*, in which the yellow tubular florets of the disc are more or less converted into white ligulate florets, contain less of this oil ; the former are, therefore, to be preferred.

CHANCRE (Fr. καρκίνος, cancer). A sore which arises from the direct application of the syphilitic poison.

CHAPS. The popular name for *Erythema*, as it occurs on the hand or the nipple.

CHA'RA HI'SPIDA. A submersed leafless aquatic plant, interesting to the physiologist as displaying the special circulation in plants, and as being analogous in botany to the frog in zoology.

CHARCOAL. *Carbo Ligni*. 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, wood-charcoal, coke, and ivory-black.

CHARCOAL, CONCENTRATED SOLUTION OF. This is nothing more than a tincture of catechu. The name was probably suggested by Mr. Hatchett, who succeeded in producing artificial tannin by the action of nitric acid upon charcoal.

CHARPIE (*carpo*, to scrape). The French term for scraped linen, or lint.

CHARTREUX, POUDRE DE. The Kermes mineral; a term invented by some Carthusian friars.

CHAY, or CHAYA ROOT. The root of the *Oldenlandia umbellata*, used for giving the beautiful red of the Madras cottons.

CHEESE. *Caseus.* The curd of milk separated from the whey, pressed or hardened, and coloured with annotto, one ounce of which will colour a hundred weight of cheese.

1. *Gouda cheese* is made in Holland; muriatic acid is used in curdling the milk instead of rennet; this renders it pungent, and preserves it from mites.

2. *Parmesan cheese*, so called from Parma in Italy, is merely a *skim-milk* cheese, owing its flavour to the fine herbage of the meadows along the Po, where the cows feed.

3. *Gruyère cheese*, so named from a place in Fribourg, is made of skimmed, or partially skimmed milk, and flavoured with herbs.

CHEI'LOPLASTY (χεῖλος, the lip, πλάσσω, to form). The operation for artificial lip; the surgical operation of repairing an injury of this organ by appropriating to that purpose a portion of the surrounding healthy substance.

CHELIDO'NIUM MAJUS. The Greater Celandine; a native Papaveraceous herb, the yellow juice of which has been employed as an escharotic to destroy warts.

CHELOIS (χηλή, a crab's claw, εἶδος, likeness). *Cancrois.* A designation of a disease of the skin, described under this name from its presenting a flattish raised patch of integument, resembling a crab's claw. See *Kelis.*

CHELO'NIA (χελώνη, a tortoise). The Tortoise tribe: the first order of the class *Reptilia.*

CHELSEA PENSIONER. A nostrum for the rheumatism, said to be the prescription of a Chelsea Pensioner, by which Lord Amherst was cured. Gum guaiac. ʒj.; rhubarb, ʒij.; cream of tartar, ℥j.; flowers of sulphur, ℥j.; one nutmeg; clarified honey, one pound. Two large spoonfuls to be taken night and morning.

CHELTENHAM SALTS. Sulphate of soda, grs. 120; sulphate of magnesia, grs. 66; muriate of soda, grs. 10; sulphate of iron, gr. ½, triturated together.

1. "*Efflorescence of real Cheltenham Salts.*" The preceding salt deprived of its water of crystallization.

2. "*Efflorescence of the real Magnesian Cheltenham Salts,*" made from the waters of the *Chalybeate Magnesian Spa.* Epsom salt, with small portions of magnesia, and muriate of magnesia, or muriate of soda.

3. *Murio-Sulphate of Magnesia and Iron.* A preparation so named by Mr. Thomson, and consisting of Epsom salt deprived of a part of its

water of crystallization, and discoloured by a little rust of iron, and containing a small portion of muriate of magnesia.

4. "*Original Combined Cheltenham Salts.*" The waters drunk at the Spa, evaporated to dryness; a preparation by Mr. Thomson.

CHE'MIC BLUE. Sulphate of Indigo; indigo dissolved in from four to eight times its weight of the strongest oil of vitriol, and then diluted with water and neutralized with chalk or potash.

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. See *Chymist.*

CHEMO'SIS (χαίνω, to gape). An affection in which the conjunctiva is elevated above the transparent cornea.

CHENOPO'DIUM O'LIDUM. A plant of the Goosefoot tribe, remarkable for exhaling uncombined ammonia.

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.*

CHEVA'STER, or CHEVE'STRE (*capistrum*, a halter). A double roller, applied to the head in cases of fracture, or luxation of the lawer jaw.

CHEWING BALLS. Masticatories used in farriery, composed of the wood of the bay and juniper trees, assafœtida, liver of antimony, and pellitory of Spain.

CHIA'SMA (χίασμα, the mark or figure of χ). The optic commissure; the point of decussation of the optic nerves.

CHIA'STRE. 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 vesicularis*, the V. lentiformis of Willan, or the V. lymphatica of other writers.

CHI'CORY. The dried, washed, and ground root of the *Cichorium intybus*, an indigenous composite plant, commonly called *wild succory*, and constituting the principal adulterating ingredient of coffee.

Chicory, adulterations of. These are principally *Hambro' powder*, consisting of roasted and ground peas, &c., coloured with Venetian red; and *Coffee-flights*, or the thin membranous coat, or endocarp, which separates from the coffee-seed in the act of roasting.

CHIGGRE, or CHIGOE. A small sand-flea of the West Indies and South America, which insinuates itself into the soft and tender parts of the fingers and toes. See *Pulex.*

CHILBLAIN. *Pernio.* A 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, originating in the peritonæum, and often called *peritonæal fever.*

CHILLIES. Long taper pods of the *Capsicum annuum.* Cayenne pepper consists of the dried and ground seeds of Capsicum *frutescens.*

CHIMA'PHILA UMBELLATA. A plant known by the names of Winter Green and Pipsisewa, and reputed as a specific against scrofula.

CHIMNEY-SWEEPERS' CANCER. A popular name of the Cancer Scroti, or Munditorum, or soot-wart.

CHINA-CLAY. *Kaolin.* A variety of clay prepared from decaying granite.

CHINA GLAZE. A preparation for printing blue frit, made from ten parts of glass, two parts of lead, and three or more of blue calx.

CHINA NOVA. The name given in Germany to the red bark, known in France as *Quinquina nova;* it is the produce of the *Cinchona oblongifolia.* It is very different from the red bark of English commerce, though they have been confounded together by the London College.

Chinova bitter. A snow-white substance, of acid properties, obtained by operating on *china nova.*

CHINA ROOT. *Radix Chinæ Orientalis.* The produce of the *Smilax China,* said to be brought from the province of Onansi in China.

American China Root. Radix Chinæ Americanæ. Said to be the produce of *Smilax pseudo-China,* brought from Mexico.

CHINCOUGH. Probably a corruption of *chinecough.* See *Pertussis.*

CHING'S WORM LOZENGES. These are the yellow and the brown; the former to be taken in the evening, the latter the following morning—

1. The *Yellow.* Saffron, ℥ß.; water, 0j.; boil and strain. Add white panacea of mercury (calomel washed in spirit of wine), lb.j.; white sugar, 28lb.; mucilage of tragacanth, q. s. Each lozenge to contain one grain of panacea.

2. The *Brown.* Panacea ℥vij.; resin of jalap 1lb. iij ß.; white sugar, 1lb. ix.; mucilage of tragacanth, q. s. Each lozenge to contain gr. ½ of panacea.

CHINOI'LINE. *Chinoleine.* An oily liquid obtained by distilling quinine with caustic potassa.

CHI'NONE. A crystalline golden-coloured substance, obtained by distilling certain salts, containing kinic acid, with oxide of manganese and sulphuric acid.

CHIRA'GRA (χείρ, the hand, ἄγρα, seizure). Gout of the hand.

CHIRETTA. An intensely bitter substance, procured from the *Agathotes Chirayta,* a plant of the order *Gentianaceæ,* and closely allied to Gentian. The substance sold as *sulphate of chirayitine* is sulphate of quina.

CHIRU'RGIA (χείρ, the hand, ἔργον, work). Operation by means of the hand, commonly called chirurgery, or surgery.

CHISEL-TEETH. *Dentes scalprarii.* A term applied to the incisor teeth of the Rodentia, owing to the wear and tear from the reciprocal action of the upper and lower pairs producing an oblique surface which slopes from a sharp anterior margin formed by the denser enamel, like that which, in a chisel, slopes from the sharp edge formed by the plate of hard steel laid on the back of that tool.

CHI'TINE. A principle discovered by M. Odier, in insects, by plunging beetles, &c., into a hot solution of potass, which dissolves all but the chitine. It is also called *entomoline.*

CHITTICK'S REMEDY FOR STONE. A fixed alkali in veal broth; the broth was usually made by the patients, and sent to the doctor fresh every day to be medicated. A.D. 1766.

CHLOA'SMA (χλόασμα, that which is green). A designation of the *Pityriasis versicolor*, or chequered dandriff. It has been called *maculæ hepaticæ*, or liver-spots, from an opinion that it originated in disease of the liver. The seat of discoloration is the rete mucosum.

CHLONA'PHTASE. This and various other compounds are produced by the action of chlorine on naphthaline. Thus we have chlonaphtese, chlonaphtise, &c.: and, when the vowels fail, we begin again with *a*, adding a syllable to the word, as in chlonaphtalase, chlonaphtalese, &c. And so with bromine: bromaphtase, bromaphtese, &c.; then bromaphtalase, bromaphtalese, &c. Then, again, the action of chlorine and bromine on naphthaline yields compounds, called chlorobronaphtise, bromochlonaphtose, &c.

CHLO'RIC ACID. An acid composed of 1 atom of chlorine and 5 of oxygen.

CHLO'RINE (χλωρὸς, green). A greenish gas, obtained by the action of muriatic acid on peroxide of manganese. It was first described under the name of *dephlogisticated marine acid*, and was afterwards called *oxy-muriatic acid*. Its compounds, which are not acid, are called *chlorides* (or *chlorurets*), and are characterized by the same prefixes as the oxides.

1. *Aqua chlorinii.* Chlorine water; a solution of chlorine gas in water; also called aqua oxymuriata, or liquid oxymuriatic acid.

2. *Chlorates.* The salts of chloric acid, formerly called *hyperoxymuriates.* The principal are those of potash and baryta.

3. *Chloracetic acid.* A remarkable acid, in which the three atoms of the hydrogen of acetic acid are replaced by three atoms of chlorine.

4. *Chloral.* This term, derived from the first syllable of the words *chlor*ine and *al*cohol, has been applied by Liebig to a new compound of chlorine, carbon, and oxygen, prepared by the mutual action of alcohol and chlorine.

5. *Chloriodic acid.* The name given, from its acid properties, to a compound of chlorine and iodine. Gay-Lussac calls it simply *chlorine of iodine.*

6. *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.

7. *Chloroïd.* 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 *Zincoïd.*

8. *Chlorydric acid.* The name given by Thenard to muriatic, now called hydrochloric acid.

9. *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 *terchloride of carbon*, a cordial, antispasmodic medicine is employed, consisting of a solution of 1 part of pure chloroform and 7 of rectified spirit; its proper name is *Spiritus Chloroformyl.* See *Æther.*

10. *Chloretherise.* A substance obtained by Laurent by passing chlorine through Dutch liquor, in Liebig's apparatus.

11. *Chloride of lime*, improperly so called. When slaked lime is exposed to the action of chlorine, the latter is absorbed, and a pulverulent material, known in the arts as *chloride of lime*, results. This is not a definite compound, but the material on which the effective property depends, is hypochlorite of lime.

CHLORI'SATIN. This and various other products, of analogous derivation, are produced by the oxidation of indigo. Thus we have chlorisatyde, chlorindine, chlorindopten, chloranilam, &c. The terms are compounded of *chlorine*, *isatis*, *indigo*, and *anil*.

CHLO'ROCHLO'RIC ACID. A gas formed when chlorate of potash is treated with hydrochloric acid (euchlorine); it should be considered a compound of chloric and chlorous acid.

CHLOROCHRO'MIC ACID. An acid consisting of chlorine with chromium and oxygen. It is a deep red fluid, with difficulty distinguishable from bromine.

CHLOROFORM (*chloro-* and *formyl*). *Chloroformyl.* The terchloride of formyl; a liquid obtained by distilling alcohol with chloride of lime, and named *chloroform*, on account of the relation of its composition to that of formic acid, the oxygen being replaced by three equivalents of chlorine. The vapour is employed for anæsthetic purposes in surgical and obstetric practice.

1. It is breathed with safety in the proportion of *from three to five per cent.* of atmospheric air. It would at length produce apnœa, and this would be followed by asphyxia.

2. In the proportion of *upwards of eight per cent.* of atmospheric air, its effects are replete with danger, sudden, and assume at once the form of asphyxia, which is *followed* by apnœa. It is in this manner that many fatal cases have occurred.

3. It should be administered only by Dr. Snow's apparatus. To inhale chloroform from a handkerchief held to the nostrils is replete with danger!

CHLORONI'TRIC ACID. *Chloroazotic Acid.* An acid said to be formed by the mutual action of nitric and hydrochloric acids, and to be the effective solvent of aqua regia.

CHLO'ROPERCHLO'RIC ACID. A double acid, formed when humid chlorous acid is exposed to light, and condenses as a red liquid.

CHLO'ROPHANE (χλωρὸς, green, φαίνω, to shine). A variety of *fluor spar*, which gives out an emerald green light, by the mere heat of the hand.

CHLO'ROPHYLLE (χλωρὸς, green, φύλλον, a leaf). The green colouring matter of leaves. See *Chromule.*

CHLOROPO'LAR. A term applied, in voltaism, to the surface of the copper presented to the acid, which has chlorous affinity. See *Zinco-polar.*

CHLORO'SIS (χλωρὸς, green, pale). Green-sickness; an affection in which the blood becomes impaired, the countenance pallid, and, as a further consequence, the catamenia suppressed.

CHLO'ROTHALLE (χλωρὸς, green, θαλλὸς, a young shoot). *Thallochlor.* The green colouring matter of the Cetraria Islandica, or Iceland Moss.

CHLO'ROUS POLE. A term founded on the theory that the par-

ticles 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.*

CHO'ANÆ NA'RIUM (χοάνη, a funnel). The posterior nares; the two large openings at the upper and front part of the pharynx.

CHO'COLATE (*chocolat*, Indian). A substance prepared by bruising the roasted seeds, without the husks, of the *Theobroma Cacao*, or Cocoa-tree, with sugar, vanilla, and cinnamon.

CHOKE DAMP. Carbonic acid; the irrespirable air of coal-pits, wells, &c. Compare *Fire-damp.*

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. *Cholic acid.* A peculiar animal acid, prepared directly from bile.

4. *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.* A fatty acid, which, in combination with soda, constitutes the principle part of the bile. *Cholic acid* is formed from the choleic by the action of caustic potassa. *Choloidic acid* differs from the choleic in containing no nitrogen. *Cholinic acid* is another non-azotized acid, formed by the action of caustic alkalies on bile. *Cholanic acid* is a resinoid acid, found in putrid bile, and very similar to choloidic acid, if not identical with it.

CHO'LERA. An affection attended by vomiting, purging, &c., in the *European* form, accompanied with bile; in the *Indian*, without bile or urine. The term is usually derived from χολή, bile, and ῥέω, to flow; 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.*"

CHOLE'STERINE (χολή, bile, στερεός, solid). A crystallizable substance which may be dissolved out of inspissated bile, by ether; it is also a constituent of the brain and nerves. *Cholesteric acid* is a substance produced by heating nitric acid with cholesterine.

CHO'NDROS (χόνδρος). Cartilage; an opaque elastic substance, capable of being reduced to gelatine by boiling.

1. *Chondrin.* 1. A modification of animal gelatine, first found by Müller in a bony tumor, and afterwards obtained from permanent cartilages, &c. 2. 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. *Chondr-oid* (εἶδος, likeness). Cartilaginiform; a designation of a variety of cancer, in which the morbid product resembles cartilage.

4. *Chondro-logy* (λόγος, discourse). A description of cartilages.

5. *Chondroma.* The name given by Hooper and Craigie to scirrhous or fibro-cartilaginous tumor of the brain.

6. *Chondro-pterygii* (πτέρυξ, a fin). Cartilaginous fishes without a

solid bony skeleton; one of the three grand primary divisions, or natural orders, of fishes.

7. *Syn-chondrosis.* An articulation in which cartilage is employed to keep the bones together.

CHONDRUS CRISPUS. The botanical name of the Carrageen or Irish Moss. See *Carrageen.*

CHORDA, pl. *Chordæ* (χορδή). A cord; a tendon; a filament of nerve, &c. *Chorda tympani* is a filament of the vidian nerve, which enters the tympanum; *chordæ tendineæ* are the tendinous strings which connect the *carneæ columnæ* of the heart to the auricular valves; *chordæ ventriculi* is a designation of the gastric plexus of the par vagum; *chordæ vocales* are the vocal chords, or the thyro-arytænoïd ligaments; and *chordæ Willisii* are the small fibres crossing the sinuses of the dura mater.

Chorda ductus arteriosi. The ligamentum arteriosum, the remains of the ductus arteriosus of the fœtus.

Chordæ longitudinales. Chordæ Lancisii; two slightly elevated longitudinal bands bounding the *raphé* of the corpus callosum on either side.

CHORDA'PSUS (χορδή, a gut, ἅπτω, to twist). A kind of violent spasmodic colic, in which the large intestines seem, as it were, twisted into knots.—*Celsus.*

CHOR'DEE (French, from χορδή, a chord). A painful erection of the penis, attending gonorrhœa, sometimes with incurvation.

CHORE'A SANCTI VITI (χορεία, a dancing, from χορὸς, a dance). *Scelotyrbe; St. Vitus's Dance.* Convulsive motions of the limbs, as of a person dancing.

CHO'RION (χόριον, corium, any skin or leather). The external membrane of the fœtus.

CHO'ROID (χόριον, corium, any skin or leather, εἶδος, likeness). Resembling the chorion, and hence denoting a vascular structure, as the choroid membrane of the eye, the choroid plexus, &c. Cruveilhier says, "choroide est synonyme de vasculeuse."

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.

CHROMIDRO'SIS (χρῶμα, colour, ἵδρωσις, a perspiring). *Ephidrosis discolor.* 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. *Chrome iron* is the ore from which the compounds of chromium, used in the arts, are derived. *Chrome alum* is a crystallizable double salt formed of the sulphates of chromium and of potash. *Chrome yellow* is chromate of lead; a well-known pigment. *Chromic acid* is obtained from bichromate of potash and oil of vitriol, and has been used as an escharotic.

CHRO'MULE (χρῶμα, colour). The name of the colouring matter of plants. It has been incorrectly termed *chlorophylle.*

CHRO'NIC (χρόνος, time). Long-continued, as applied to diseases of long-standing, and opposed to *acute.*

CHRONO-THE'RMAL SYSTEM (χρόνος, time, θέρμη, heat). The name given by Dr. Samuel Dickson to his mode of treating disease. It is founded on the relation which medicinal agents are supposed to exhibit to *Time* or Periodicity, and *Temperature*.

CHRYSA'MMIC ACID (χρυσὸς, gold, ἄμμος, sand). A yellow precipitate obtained by heating aloes with excess of nitric acid.

CHRYSA'NILIC ACID (χρυσὸς, gold, and *anilic acid*). An acid obtained by heating indigo with concentrated potash.

CHRY'SENE (χρυσὸς, gold). A yellow crystalline substance, found among the last products of the destructive distillation of wood.

CHRYSOCO'LLA (χρυσὸς, gold, κόλλα, glue). Golden glue; a name which the Greeks appear to have applied to borax, perhaps from its use as a flux in melting gold. Ure states, however, that the chrysocolla of the Greeks was composed of the rust of copper triturated with urine.

CHRYSO'LEPIC ACID (χρυσὸς, gold, λεπὶς, a scale). A crystallizable acid, obtained, together with chrysammic acid, by the action of nitric acid on indigo.

CHRYSO'PHANIC ACID (χρυσὸς, gold, φαίνω, to make to shine). *Rheic acid.* The yellow crystalline granular matter of rhubarb. In the pure or more or less impure state, it has long been known under the names of *rhabarbaric acid*, *rheumin*, *rhabarberin*, and *rhein*.

CHU'RRUS. A resinous extract of Indian Hemp, prepared in Central India. A finer variety is sold in Nipal, and termed *momeea*, or waxen churrus.

CHYA'ZIC. A term derived from the initials of carbon, hydrogen, and azote, and applied to an acid.

CHYLE (χυλὸς, 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.

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*.

CHYME (χυμὸς, 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 χυμὸς, 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'TION (*cibus*, food). The act of taking food, particularly the more solid kinds of food, especially those prepared from wheat. The term *cibus* 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). The mark left after the healing of a wound or ulcer. Hence, the process by which wounds and sores heal is called *cicatrization*.

CICHO'RIUM I'NTYBUS. Wild Succory, Chicory, or Wild Endive; an indigenous Composite plant, the root of which is used as a substitute for, or as an addition to, coffee.

CICU'TA VIRO'SA. Water Cowbane; a poisonous umbelliferous plant, supposed by Haller to be the *conium* of the Greeks.

CI'LIA (pl. of *cilium*, an eye-lash, from *cileo*, to twinkle). The eye-lashes. *Cilia* are also microscopic hairs, of a vibratile nature, abundant in the lowest forms of animals.

1. *Ciliary.* The name of arteries, processes, follicles (Meibomian glands), &c., belonging to the eye-lids.

2. *Ciliaris musculus.* 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.* Orbiculus ciliaris. A kind of grayish ring, situated between the choroïd membrane, the iris, and the sclerotica.

4. *Ciliary canal.* A minute vascular canal situated within the ciliary ligament, discovered by Fontana.

5. *Ciliary processes.* Small vasculo-membranous bodies surrounding the crystalline lens in a radiating form.

6. *Ciliary body.* The name of the ring which results from the union of the ciliary processes.

CI'LIATED (*cilium*, an eye-lash). Fringed with hairs, like eye-lashes, as applied, in botany, to the margin of a leaf.

CI'LIIFORM TEETH (*cilium*, an eye-lash, *forma*, likeness). A designation of the teeth of certain fishes, when equally fine and numerous as the *villiform* teeth of the perch, but longer. See *Setiform Teeth*.

CI'MEX LECTUA'RIUS. The bed-bug; a familiar insect, producing, by its bite, the irritation called *malum cimicis*, and yielding an acid called by Thenard *cimicic acid*.

CI'MOLITE. *Cimolian earth.* A compact bolar earth brought from Argentiera, the ancient Cimolus, consisting apparently of silex, alumina, oxide of iron, and water; formerly used as an astringent.

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 circumstance that the Countess of Chinchon, wife of the viceroy of Peru, brought some back 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. *Pale Barks.* These are the *crown* or *Loxa* bark, the produce of Cinchona condaminea, the *silver*, *gray*, or *Huanuco* bark, the produce of the Cinchona micranthra; the *ash* and the *white Loxa* barks of species unknown.

2. *Yellow Barks.* These are the *yellow* bark, the produce of Cinchona lanceolata chiefly, also C. hirsuta, and nitida; the *Calisaya*, the produce of Cinchona lanceolata?; the *Carthagena*, of Cinchona cordifolia?; and the *Cusco*, of a species unknown.

3. *Red Barks.* These are the *red Cinchona bark of Lima*, of a species unknown; and the *Cinchona nova*, the produce of Cinchona magnifolia.

4. *Brown Bark.* This is the *Huamalies* bark, the produce of Cinchona purpurea.—*Lindley.*

5. *Barks falsely called Cinchonas.* Barks which are not obtained from any species of *Cinchona*, and not known to contain quina, cinchonia, or aricina. The principal of these are the St. Lucia bark, the Caribæan or Jamaica bark, the Peruvian (false) Cinchona, the Brazilian Cinchona, the Pitaya Cinchona, and the Rio Janeiro bark.

6. *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.

7. *Kinovic acid.* A brilliant white light substance, discovered in Cinchona nova.

8. *Red Cinchonic.* An insoluble red colouring matter found in Cinchona barks, supposed by Berzelius to be a product of tannin altered by the air.

9. *Cinchona alkalies.* These are cinchonia, quina, and aricina. They may be regarded as oxides of a common base which has been termed *quinogen.* According to this view, cinchonia is a monoxide, quina a binoxide, and aricina a teroxide.

10. *Cinchonine.* A base predominating in the grey bark. It differs from quinine only by 1 eq. of oxygen. *Cinchovatine* is another alkaloid procured from the Cinchona ovata.

CINCHONA'CEÆ. The Cinchona tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Trees or shrubs with *leaves* opposite; *flowers* in panicles; *stamens* arising from the corolla; *fruit* inferior, either splitting into two cocci or indehiscent.

CINCHONO'METRY (*cinchona*, and *μέτρον*, a measure). A term expressive of the methods which have been 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.

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* is the floor of the third ventricle of the brain.

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 half-zone.

CINIS ANTIMO'NII. *Antimony Ash.* A sulphurated teroxide of antimony, obtained by roasting the powdered black sulphuret.

CI'NNABAR. A sulphuret of mercury. It is native and factitious;

the former is called 'ore of mercury;' the latter is the red bisulphuret, called *vermilion*.

CI'NNAMEINE. Oil of Balsam of Peru, said by Richter to consist of two distinct oils—*myrospermine* and *myroxiline*.

CI'NNAMIC ACID. An acid procured from the oil of cinnamon, its hypothetical base is called *cinnamule*.

CINNAMO'MUM (*kinnan*, Hebr.). A genus of lauraceous plants.

1. *Cinnamomum Zeylanicum*. The Cinnamon plant, which yields the true Ceylon cinnamon; the Laurus cassia of the gardens.

2. *Cinnamomum Cassia*. The Cinnamon Cassia, which yields the *cassia lignea*, or cassia bark, and the cassia buds of commerce.

CI'NNAMON SUET. A production of the Cinnamon tree, used in Ceylon for making candles. According to Dr. Christison, it contains 8 per cent. of a fluid oil, not unlike olive oil; the remainder is a waxy principle, which answers very nearly to the *cerin* of John.

CIN'NAMYL. The radical of essence of cinnamon, but unknown in a separate form. The hydruret is the purified essence, or oil of cinnamon.

CI'POLIN. A green marble, with white zones, brought from Rome; it gives fire with steel, though with difficulty.

CIR'CINATE (*circino*, to make circular). Rolled inward from the point to the base, like a lock of hair; a term applied, in botany, to the fronds of ferns.

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.—except we consider 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, and for the same purpose.

CI'RCULUS WILLI'SII. *Circle of Willis*. This consists of the communications established between the anterior cerebral arteries in front, and the internal carotids and posterior cerebral arteries behind, by the communicating arteries.

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.

3. *Circulus tonsillaris*. A plexus formed by the lingual and glosso-pharyngeal nerves, around the tonsil.

CIRCUMAGE'NTES (*circumago*, to move round). A name applied to the *obliqui* muscles, from their supposed action of *rolling* the eye.

CIRCUMCI'SION (*circumcido*, to cut about). The removal of a circular portion of the prepuce. See *Phimosis*.

CIRCUMDU'CTION (*circum*, around, *duco*, 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.

CIRCUMFLE'XUS (*circum*, about, *flecto*, to bend). A term applied to a muscle which stretches the palate horizontally, and is hence termed *tensor palati mollis;* and to the axillary nerve.

CIRCUMSCI'SSILE (*circumscindo*, 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.

CIRRHO'SIS (κιρρός, yellowish). A disease consisting of diminution and deformity of the liver, which is dense, granular, wrinkled, and frequently of a rust-brown colour. By Baillie it was called *common tubercle of the liver;* by Dr. Elliotson, *gin liver*, as being induced by drunkenness; by others, granulated, lobulated, mammellated, or scirrhous liver.

CIRRO'PODA (*cirrus*, curled hair, πούς, ποδός, a foot). The fourth class of the *Diploneura* or Helminthoïda, consisting of aquatic animals, with numerous lateral articulated cirri, and their body fixed in a multivalve shell. The term *cirropoda* is barbarous; *cirripeda* is classical.

CIR'ROSE (*cirrus*, curled hair). A term applied, in botany, to anything which terminates in a tendril or filiform appendage, as the leaf of several leguminous plants.

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 pedunculares* 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 connexion with the stem alone, is called *capreolus.*

CIR'SOS (κιρσός, varix). The Greek term for a varix or dilated vein. Hence the terms *cirso-cele* (κήλη, a tumor), a varicose enlargement of the spermatic vein; and *cirs-ophthalmia*, a general varicose affection of the blood-vessels of the eye—a local complication of amaurosis.

CISSA'MPELOS PARE'IRA. Pareira brava or Velvet Leaf, a Menispermaceous plant, the root of which is commonly called *pareira brava*, and is sometimes imported under the name of *abuta* or *butua root.* It yields an alkaloid called *cissampelin.*

CITRACO'NIC ACID. An acid produced by the action of heat on citric and on itaconic acid, but derived from aconitic acid, which is formed during the process.

CITRATE OF IRON. *Ferri citrus.* A preparation in which iron is combined with citric acid. But the term is generally applied to a preparation in which the excess of acid has been neutralized by ammonia, and which thus becomes converted into the ammonio-citrate of iron, or *ferric citrate of ammonia.*

CI'TRIC ACID. The acid of lemons, or Coxwell's Concrete Salt of Lemon. It is decomposed by exposure to heat, and a new acid sublimes, called the *pyrocitric*, named by Baup *citribic.* In the preparation of this acid, another substance is procured, called *citricic acid.*

CI'TRINE OINTMENT. The common name of the *Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis* of the pharmacopœia.

CI'TRUS. A genus of Aurantiaceous plants, containing vesicular receptacles of volatile oil in the external yellow portion, called *flavedo*,

of their baccate fruits; including the orange, the lemon, the citron, and the lime.

CI'VET. A substance collected in a bag under the tail of the *Viverra civetta* or civet-cat, and used as a perfume.

CLAIRET. *Rossalis des six graines.* The seeds of anise, dill, fennel, coriander, carraway, and daucus creticus, with sugar, macerated for a week in proof spirit, and strained.

CLAIRVO'YANCE. Clearsightedness; a peculiar mode of sensation, or second sight, connected with *somnambulism*, and supposed to be diffused over the whole surface of the body, but to be especially seated in the epigastrium and fingers' ends. See *Animal Magnetism.*

CLAP. The vulgar name of a venereal infection. See *Gonorrhœa.*

CLARIFI'CATION (*clarus*, clear, *fio*, to become). The process of clearing liquids. It is performed 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.

CLAUSU'RA (*claudo*, to shut). Literally, a fortress on the frontier; and, hence, the imperforation of any canal or cavity of the body.

CLA'VATE (*clavus*, a club). Club-shaped; thickest at the upper end; a term applied, in botany, to filaments, styles, the vittæ of umbelliferous plants, &c.

CLAVA'TIO (*clava*, a club). *Gomphosis.* A sort of articulation, in which the parts are fixed like a nail by a hammer, as the teeth in the sockets.

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). *Tylosis.* A corn or callosity; an increased thickness of the epidermis, resulting from hypertrophy of the papillæ of the derma. Its varieties are the *laminated*, the *fibrous*, and the *soft* corn. The first is also called *tylosus*; the second, *clavus.*

CLA'VUS HYSTE'RICUS. The hysteric nail; a fixed pain in the forehead, as if produced by a nail, occurring in hysterical persons.

CLAY. One of the primitive earths, formerly called argil, but now alumina, from its being obtained in greatest purity from alum.

CLE'ARING NUT. The seed of the *Strychnos Potatorum*, sold the markets of India for clearing water.

CLEAVAGE. The mechanical division of crystals, by which the inclination of their *laminæ* is determined.

CLEAVAGE PROCESS. A term relating to the theory of Virgin-generation. It is explained under the term *Parthenogenesis.*

CLEIDO-MASTOI'DEUS. *Nutator capitis externus*, vel *posticus.* The posterior portion of the sterno-cleido-mastoideus muscle.

CLEISA'GRA (κλεὶς, the clavicle, ἄγρα, seizure). Gout of the articulation of the clavicles.

CLI'CHY WHITE. A pure carbonate of lead, or white lead, prepared at Clichy, in France.

CLIMACTE'RIC (κλιμακτὴρ, the step of a ladder). A period in the progression of the life of man, usually divided into periods of seven years; 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.

CLI'MATE (κλίμα, a region). This term denotes, in medicine, the condition of the atmosphere of different countries, or districts, in reference to their effects upon the health of persons inhabitating 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 Bourdeaux 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 irritating 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 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 attended 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. It 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.

CLIN'ICAL (κλίνη, a bed). Belonging to the bed; a term applied

to lectures delivered, or to the investigation of diseases practised, at the bed-side.

CLINKER. Black oxide of iron, or the *oxidum ferroso-ferricum* of Berzelius. It is always formed when iron is heated to redness in the open air, and is therefore readily obtained at the blacksmith's forge.

CLI'NOID (κλίνη, a bed, εἶδος, likeness). A designation of processes of the sella turcica of the sphenoïd bone, from their resemblance to the knobs of a bedstead.

CLI'TORIS (κλειτορὶς of the Greeks). A small elongated organ of the pudendum, situated in front of the pubes, and furnished with a *glans* of erectile tissue, and two small muscles called *erectores clitoridis*.

Clitorismus. A morbid enlargement of the clitoris.

CLI'VUS BLUMENBA'CHII. The slope of Blumenbach; an inclined surface behind the dorsum ephippii of the sphenoïd bone.

CLOA'CA (a sewer). A receptacle observed in the monotremata, in birds, in reptiles, and in many fishes, which receives the fæces and the urine, together with the semen of the male, and the ovum of the female.

CLOA'CÆ (Pl. of *cloaca*, a sewer). The openings, in cases of necrosis, leading to the inclosed dead bone.

CLO'NIC (κλονέω, to move to and fro). A term denoting the kind of spasm which occurs in hiccough, &c. See *Spasm*.

CLOSSIUS'S SPECIFIC. Camboge is the basis of this nostrum.

CLOVE. Caryophyllus; the unexpanded and dried flower-bud of the Caryophyllus aromaticus.

CLUB-FOOT. *Pes contortus*. A congenital distortion of the foot, arising from contraction of the extensor muscles. The following are some new terms, introduced by Dr. Krauss, to designate the varieties of club-foot:—

1. The *Tip-foot*, Horse-foot, or Pes equinus. When the sufferer 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. When the sufferer walks on the outward edge of the foot, or the outward part of the dorsum, the point of the foot being turned inwards.

3. The *Out-bow foot*, Club-foot outward, or Valgus. The sufferer treads upon the inward part of the foot; the point of the foot, and sometimes the heel, are turned outward.

4. The *Heel club-foot*, or Talipes calcaneus. The patient walks upon the heel. See *Talipes*.

CLUB-HAND. A distortion of the hand of precisely the same nature as that of club-foot, and requiring the same kind of treatment.

CLY'PEATE (*clypeus*, a shield). Shield-shaped; a term synonymous with *scutate* or *scutiform*, and applied, in botany, to the scales of certain leaves, as of elæagnus, &c.

CLY'SSUS (κλύζω, to wash). A term formerly used to denote the vapour produced by the detonation of nitre with any inflammable substance.

CLY'STER (κλυστὴρ, from κλύζω, to wash out). A liquid thrown into the intestines, *per anum*, by means of a syringe; also called *enema*, lavamentum, and lavement.

CNI'CIN. A brown, bitter substance procured from the *Cnicus benedictus*, or Blessed Thistle, a composite, indigenous, but no longer officinal plant.

CNIDO'SIS (κνίδωσις, an itching, especially that 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.

COA'GULABLE LYMPH. The fluid slowly effused, in wounds, afterwards becoming the bond of union, or cicatrix.

COA'GULATION (*con* and *agere*, to bring 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, of some effused fluids, &c. *Induced coagulation* denotes the effect produced upon albumen by heat, alcohol, acids, rennet, &c.

COA'GULUM. 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 combustle mineral, the varieties of which consist of bitumen and carbon in different proportions, and burn with flame and a bituminous smell.

COAPTA'TION (*coaptatio*; the act of adjusting). Setting, or the act of placing, the broken extremities of a bone in their natural position.

COA'TING. *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 grey cobalt ore. These ores are employed to give the blue colour of porcelain and stone-ware. *Zaffre* is an impure oxide of cobalt, obtained from the native arseniuret; *Smalt* is a blue-coloured glass, obtained by heating zaffre with sand and potash, reduced to powder; it is the *blue-stone* used in washing.

1. *Cobalt, Blue. Chinese blue.* A colouring matter, formed by adding recently precipitated and moist alumina to a solution of nitrate of cobalt.

2. *Cobalt-ultramarine. Thenard's blue.* A combination of phosphate of cobalt with hydrate of alumina and peroxide of mercury.

3. *Cobaltocyanogen.* The hypothetical tribasic radical of the cobalto-*cyanides*, but not yet isolated.

CO'BALUS. The demon of mines, which obstructed and destroyed the miners. The Germans formerly used a form of prayer for the expulsion of the fiend. The ores of *cobalt*, being at first mysterious and intractable, received their name from this personage.

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.

CO'CCULUS PALMA'TUS. The Calumba plant; a Menispermaceous plant, the root of which constitutes the *calumba* of commerce.

Anamirta Cocculus. The Cocculus Indicus plant, the fruit of which

is the *cocculus Indicus*, sometimes termed *Levant nut*, or bacca orientalis; and by the Germans *louse-grain*, from its use in destroying pediculi.

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 *regma*, 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 shops consists of the dried female insects; 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.

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; and *coccygeus*, a muscle of the os coccygis.

CO'CHINEAL. A valuable dye, consisting of the entire hemipterous insect called *coccus cacti*, or *grana fina* of the Spaniards, a native of Mexico. *Cochinilin* is a colouring matter obtained from cochineal, entering into the composition of carmine.

CO'CHLEA. A snail-shell. A cavity of the ear, 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). 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.

COCHLEA'RIA (*cochlear*, a spoon; from the shape of the leaves). A genus of cruciferous plants, of which the species *armoracia* is horse-radish; and the species *officinalis*, scurvy-grass, but it is no longer officinal.

CO'CHLEATE (*cochlea*, a snail). Shortly spiral, like a snail's shell; a term applied, in botany, to the legume of medicago cochleata, &c.

COCHRANE'S COUGH MEDICINE. A decoction of poppy heads, without seeds, boiled again with vinegar and brown sugar, and acidified by elixir of vitriol.

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.

CO'COS NUCI'FERA. The Cocoa-nut Palm; an endogenous tropical plant, the kernel of which yields a large quantity of oil, and a crystallizable acid termed *cocinic* or *cocostearic acid.*

COD LIVER OIL. *Oleum Jecoris Aselli.* An oil obtained from the liver of the *Gadus morrhua*, or Common Cod, formerly called Asellus major, and from allied species. See *Gadus.*

CO'DEINE (κώδεια, a poppy head). *Codeia.* An alkali discovered by Robiquet in opium.

CŒ'CUM (*cæcus*, blind). The *blind* pouch, or cul-de-sac at the commencement of the large intestine.

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 cœcum and large intestine; the *ascaris lumbricoides*, or large round worm, found in the small intestine; and the *ascaris vermicularis*, or small thread-worm, found in the rectum. See *Sterelmintha*.

CŒ'LIA (κοιλία, from κοῖλος, hollow). The belly, or abdomen; the cavity which contains the intestines. The *cœliac axis* is the first single trunk given off by the abdominal aorta; the *cœliac plexus* is a prolongation of the solar; *cœliac passion* is another term for colic; and *cœliaca* are medicines which act on the digestive organs.

CŒ'NOSARC (κοινὸς, common, σὰρξ, flesh). A term applied by Dr. Allman to the common living basis by which the several polypes in a composite zoophyte are connected with one another. Every composite zoophyte is thus viewed as consisting of a variable number of polypes, developing themselves from certain more or less definite points of a common cœnosarc.

CŒNOSTHE'SIS (κοινὸς, common, αἴσθησις, perception). A term expressive of the general sensibility of the system.

CŒNU'RUS (κοινὸς, common, οὐρὰ, a tail). A cystose bladder, containing several animals grouped together, and adhering to its sides. See *Hydatid*.

COFFE'A ARA'BICA. The Coffee tree, a Rubiaceous plant, of which the albumen of the seeds constitutes the *coffee* of commerce. *Caffein* is a volatile, crystalline, neutral constituent of coffee. *Caffeic acid* is a peculiar acid contained in raw coffee. *Coffee green* is a green substance produced by the action of alkalies on a volatile principle of coffee.

COHE'SION (*cohæreo*, to stick together). The power by which the component particles of a body *cohere*, or are kept together. See *Attraction*.

Cohesion, magnetic. The power by which two magnetical bodies adhere together, as iron to a piece of loadstone.

COHOBA'TION. The continuous re-distillization of a liquid from the same materials, or from a fresh parcel of the same materials.

COIL MACHINE. A machine for the employment of *temporary* magnets in producing magnetic electricity. Those in which *permanent* magnets are used are termed *magneto-electric machines*.

CO'ITUS (*coire*, to go together). The conjunction of the sexes.

COKE. The residue of coal, when the volatile matters are driven off by partial combustion in close chambers, or in heaps from which the access of free air has been excluded.

COLATU'RA (*colo*, to strain). Any filtered or strained liquor.

CO'LCHICUM AUTUMNA'LE. 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, used as a paint, &c.

COLD. 1. As heat exists in all bodies, the term *cold* has only a negative sense, implying a greater or less privation of heat. 2. In employing *cold* as a remedial agent, its proximate or *physical* effects must be distinguished from its remote or *physiological*; the former are

of a sedative, the latter of a stimulant nature. 3. A popular name for catarrh.

COLD CREAM. *Ceratum Galeni.* Oil of almonds, white wax, and rose water.

COLEO'PTERA (κολεός, a sheath, πτερόν, a wing). Sheath-winged insects; beetles; the fifth order of the class *Insecta.*

CO'LIC (κῶλον, the colon). Belonging to the colon, as applied to arteries, and to one of the omenta.

CO'LICA (κῶλον, the colon). The colic; a painful affection of the colon without inflammation or fever. It is termed *accidentalis*, when induced by particular articles of diet; *stercorea*, 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 at Poictou, also called dry belly-ache, Devonshire colic, painters' colic, and colica *saturnina*, as produced by the effects of lead.

-COLLA (κόλλα, glue). A termination denoting *glue*, or a resemblance to glue, as in chryso-*colla*, golden glue or borax; ichthyo-*colla*, fish-glue or isinglass; sarco-*colla*, flesh-glue, or the concrete juice of the Penœa sarcocolla, &c.

COLLA'PSE (*collabor*, to shrink down). More or less sudden failure of the circulation, or vital powers, as of the brain, or of the whole system.

COLLEY'S DEPILATORY. Quicklime, and sulphuret of potassa.

COLLIQUAME'NTUM (*colliqueo*, to melt). A term applied by Harvey to the first rudiments of the embryo in generation.

COLLI'QUATIVE (*colliqueo*, to melt). A term applied to any excessive evacuation, as of diarrhœa, or perspiration.

COLLO'DION (κόλλα, glue). A solution of gun-cotton or xyloidine in ether, an adhesive substance employed in pharmacy and in photography.

CO'LLOID (κόλλα, glue, εἶδος, likeness). Gelatiniform, or glue-like; a designation of a variety of cancer, in which the morbid product resembles glue.

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; by Grew it was termed *coarcture;* by Lamarck, *vital knot.*

COLLUTO'RIUM (*colluo*, to wash). *Gargarisma.* A liquid applied to the mouth or throat for local purposes.

COLLY'RIUM (κολλύριον). Formerly, a solid substance applied to the eyes; now, a liquid wash, or *eye-water.*

COLOBO'MA I'RIDIS (κολόβωμα, a mutilated limb). Fissure of the iris, with prolongation of the pupil.

CO'LOCYNTH (κολοκυνθὶς of the Greeks). The pulp of the gourd of the *Citrullus Colocynthis*, or Bitter Cucumber, a cucurbitaceous plant, yielding a bitter principle called *colocynthin.*

COLOGNE EARTH. A deep brown pigment, or species of umber, supposed to be of vegetable origin.

CO'LON (κῶλον, quasi κοίλων, 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 by Dr. Ballingall.

COLOPHO'NIUM SU'CCINI. The residual mass obtained on fusing *succinum* or amber, after the evolution of water, volatile oil, and succinic acid.

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.

COLOS'TRUM. The first and imperfect milk after the birth, containing 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.*

CO'LOURING. 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.

CO'LOURING MATTER. A colouring principle existing in vegetable substances. Colours are termed *substantive*, when they adhere to the cloth without a basis; *adjective*, when they require a basis.

CO'LPOCELE (κόλπος, the vagina, κήλη, tumour). *Elytrocele.* A tumour or hernia of the vagina.

COLPOPTO'SIS (κόλπος, the vagina, πτῶσις, a falling down). *Prolapsus vaginæ.* Prolapsus or falling down of the vagina.

COLTSFOOT. The vernacular name of the *Tussilago farfara*, an indigenous composite plant, said to form the basis of several patent medicines employed for cough.

COLU'MBIC ACID. An acid obtained by fusing the ore of *Columbium* with the carbonate or the bisulphate of potass; a soluble columbate of potass is obtained, and the acid is precipitated in the form of a white hydrate.

CO'LUMBINE. A crystalline bitter substance, obtained from Columbo or Calumba, the root of the *Menispermum palmatum*, and somewhat analogous to picrotoxine.

COLU'MBIUM. A metal found in a mineral brought from America, and identical with *tantalium.*

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 atttached, 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.

CO'MA (*coma*, hair). 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. In *coma somnolentum*, the patient, when roused, immediately relapses into sleep; in *coma vigil*, the patient is unable to sleep, though so inclined.

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.

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 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.

COMBUS'TION (*comburo*, to burn). Burning; the disengagement of heat and light, which accompanies rapid chemical combination.

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*. This 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. There are also cases on record of the spontaneous ignition of charcoal, both dry and moist.

COMEDO'NES (*comedo*, a glutton). 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 *Steatozoon*.

CO'MENIC ACID. A bibasic acid, formed by boiling a solution of meconic acid with a pretty strong acid. The term appears to have been made by transposing the first and second syllables of the term *meco*nic.

CO'MMINUTED (*comminuo*, 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 (*committo*, to unite). A commissure; 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 grey mass which unites the thalami.

COMMUNICATING ARTERY OF WILLIS. An artery within the cranium which passes from the internal carotid to the posterior cerebral artery. It is a branch of the basilary.

CO'MOSE (*coma*, hair). A term applied, in botany, to any thing which has coma or hair at its extremity, as the seed of asclepias, &c.

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 situated in the middle of the upper part of the forehead, between those of Causality, immediately above Eventuality, and below Benevolence.

COMPLEMEN'TARY COLOURS. Colours which, by being blended together, give rise to the perception of whiteness.

COMPLE'XUS (*complector*, 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.

COMPO'SITÆ. The Synantherous tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants or shrubs with *leaves* alternate or opposite; *flowers* (called *florets*) unisexual or hermaphrodite, collected in dense *heads* upon a common receptacle, surrounded by an involucrum; *florets* monopetalous; *anthers* syngenesious; *ovarium* one-celled; *fruit* a dry, indehiscent pericarp, termed achenium or cypsela.

CO'MPOTES. Fruits preserved with sugar; generally stone-fruits.

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 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'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.

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 bin-oxide respectively.

CO'MPRESS (*comprimo*, to press). A pad of folded lint or linen for application to any part where pressure is required. Compresses are variously named according to their shape, direction, and use.

COMPRESSIBI'LITY (*comprimo*, to compress). A property of masses of matter, by which their particles are capable of being brought nearer together. Bodies which recover their former bulk on removal of the compressing cause, are called *elastic*.

COMPRE'SSION OF THE BRAIN (*comprimo*, to press together). A diseased state of the brain arising from compression by a portion of bone. It comprises "fracture with depression," and indentation of the skull without fracture.

COMPRE'SSOR (*comprimo*, to press). A muscle which compresses a part, as that of the *nose*, and of the *urethra*.

CONA'RIUM (*conus*, a cone). A designation of the *pineal gland*, derived from its conical form.

CONCENTRA'TION (*concentro*). The strengthening of solutions, mixtures, &c., by evaporation of their watery parts.

CONCE'NTRATIVENESS. 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*.

CONCEP'TION (*concipio*, 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.

CO'NCHA (a shell). A term applied to parts resembling a shell; thus, we have *concha auris*, the cavity of the ear; and *concha naris*, the turbinated portion of the ethmoid bone.

CONCHI'FERA (*concha*, a shell, *fero*, to carry). The second class of the *Cyclogangliata* or Mollusca, comprising acephalous, aquatic animals, covered with a bivalve or multivalve shell.

CONCO'CTION (*concoquo*, to boil together). The act of boiling a substance together with some other substance; a term generally applied to the process of digestion.

CONCRE'TION (*concresco*, to grow together). A term generally

applied to calculus, and to osseous deposits in certain organs, as in the liver and the lungs.

CONCU'SSION OF THE BRAIN (*concubio*, to shake together). A term simply denoting a shaking or general disturbance of the minute parts of the brain. Its exact nature is unknown.

CONDENSA'TION (*condenso*, to make thick). The act of diminishing the bulk of a body, as by the conversion of steam into water, gases into fluids, fluids into solids, &c.

CONDEN'SER. 1. A vessel in which steam is converted into water, by the application of cold. 2. An instrument employed in electrical experiments on the same principle as the electrophorus, the purpose of which is to collect a weak electricity, spread over a large surface, into a body of small dimensions, in which its intensity will be proportionably increased, and therefore become capable of being examined.

CONDIME'NTA (*condio*, to season). Condiments; substances taken with the food to improve its flavour, to promote its digestion, or to correct its injurious qualities.

CONDU'CTOR (*conduco*, to lead). An instrument used to direct the knife in operations. Compare *Director*.

CONDU'CTORS OF HEAT. Bodies which admit the conduction or transmission of heat through their component particles. See *Caloric*.

CONDU'PLICATE (*conduplico*, 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.

CO'NDYLE (κόνδυλος, a knuckle). A rounded eminence of the joints of several bones, as of the humerus and the femur.

Condyloïd (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 lingual nerves pass; and the *posterior*, through which the veins of the neck pass.

CONDYLO'MA (κόνδυλος, a knot or knuckle). 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.

CONFE'CTIO (*conficio*, 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, inhabiting fresh water. Some of these are developed in pharmaceutical and other liquids, as *cryptococcus inæqualis* in aqua calami, *ulvina myxophila* in mucilage of quince-seed, *sirocrosis stibica* in solution of emetic tartar, &c. Some writers, however, consider these substances to be imperfect mucedinous fungi.

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 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 (*confluo*, 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*, that the ossification of the common fibrous or cartilaginous bases of two bones proceeds from one point or centre, and so converts 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 (*congelo*, to freeze). Solidification; the passing from a fluid to a solid state by the agency of cold.

CO'NGENER (*con*, and *genus*, kind). A thing of the same kind or nature. Hence the term *congenerous* is applied to diseases of the same kind.

CONG'ENITAL (*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 (*congero*, to amass). Undue fulness of the blood-vessels. By *passive congestion* is denoted torpid stagnation of the blood, observed in organs whose power of resistance has been greatly exhausted.

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 (*conglobo*, 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 (*conglomero*, to heap together). The designation of a *gland* composed of various glands, having a common excretory duct, as the parotid, the pancreas, &c.

CONI'FERÆ. The Fir or Cone-bearing tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Trees or shrubs with a stem abounding with resin; *leaves* linear, acerose, or lanceolate: *flowers* monœcious, or diœcious; *ovarium* in the cones, spread open, appearing like a flat scale destitute of style or stigma; *fruit*, a solitary naked seed or a cone; *seeds* with a hard crustaceous integument.

CONI'UM MACULA'TUM. The Common or Spotted Hemlock; an indigenous Umbelliferous plant, termed *Cicuta* by the Latin authors, but quite distinct from the Cicuta virosa of English writers.

Conia or *Conicina*. The active principle of hemlock, in which it exists in combination with an acid called the *coniic acid*.

CO'NJUGATE (*conjugatus*, yoked together). Bound together; growing in a pair; as the two leaflets of the pinnate leaf of zygophyllum fabago.

CONJUNCTI'VA (*conjungo*, to unite). *Adnata tunica*. The mucous membrane which lines the posterior surface of the eyelids, and

is continued over the fore part of the globe of the eye. *Granular Conjunctiva* is a diseased condition of the conjunctiva, the sequel of purulent ophthalmia.

CONNA'TE (*connascor*, to be born together). Born with another; congenital. A term applied in botany to two opposite leaves united at their bases, as in the garden honeysuckle.

CONNE'XIVE TISSUE. A term applied to the *white fibrous* or areolar tissue of organized bodies, owing to its connecting the various component parts of the frame in such a manner as to allow of a greater or less freedom of motion among them.

CONNI'VENT (*conniveo*, to wink). Converging; having a direction inwards; as the anther of solanum tuberosum.

CONQUIN-TAY. The name by which the inhabitants of Guiana designate the *Plantain meal*, or the meal procured by powdering and sifting the dried core of the Musa Sapientum and Musa Paradisiaca, respectively termed the Plantain and the Banana. They are probably only varieties of the same species.

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 seated on the upper part of the head, on each side of Firmness, upwards from Cautiousness and backwards from Hope.

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*.

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 (*conservo*, to keep). A conserve or composition of vegetable and saccharine matter. See *Confectio*.

CONSTIPA'TION (*constipo*, to crowd together, from *con*, and *stipo*, to cram). *Obstipatio*. Costiveness; confinement of the bowels; constipation; the contents of the bowels being so *crammed* together as to obstruct the passage.

CONSTI'TUENS. The vehicle; a constituent part of a medicinal formula, signifying 'that which imparts an agreeable form.' See *Prescription*.

CONSTITU'TION (*constituo*, to establish). A state of being; the temper of the body; natural qualities, &c.

1. *Constitution of the Body*. Diathesis; the condition of the body; the 'propria.' or peculiarities, as distinguished from the 'communia,' or generalities.

2. *Constitution of the Air*. That peculiar state of the air or vapour from the earth which induces epidemics, or impresses upon epidemic or sporadic diseases their peculiar characters on particular occasions. It is denominated by Sydenham *bilious*, *dysenteric*, &c.

CONSTITU'TIONAL WATER. A term applied in chemistry to the water which is superadded to a salt, and which can be removed and replaced by very different compounds, without affecting the structure of

the body to which it is attached. This never happens to *basic* water. See *Substitution*.

CONSTRI'CTOR (*constringo*, to bind together). A muscle which contracts any opening of the body, as that of the pharynx, the sphincter ani, &c.

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 (*consumo*, to waste away). Phthisis or marasmus; emaciation or wasting away of the body.

CONTABESCE'NTIA (*contabesco*, to waste away). Atrophy, or consumption; wasting away of every organ.

CONTA'GION (*contingo*, to touch one another). 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*.

CONTO'RTED (*contortus*, twisted). Twisted in such a manner that each piece of a whorl overlaps its neighbour by one margin, and is overlapped by its other neighbour by the other margin, as in the æstivation of oleander.

CONTRACTI'LITY (*contraho*, 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 on the application of a stimulus; more properly called *irritability*.

CONTRA'CTION (*contraho*, 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.

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-INDICA'TION (*contra*, against, *indico*, to show). Circumstances which forbid the exhibition of a remedy.

CONTRAJE'RVA (*contrayerva*, Indian Spanish for alexipharmic). A species of *Dorstenia*, to which the *contrayerva root* was formerly referred; but Pereira says that the root of this species is not met with in commerce. See *Dorstenia*.

CONTRA-STI'MULANT. That which acts in opposition to stimulus; that which diminishes excitability. 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. Thus, wine being a stimulant, whatever relieves its intoxicating effect is called a contra-stimulant.

CO'NTRE-COUP. A term used synonymously with *contra-fissura;* but it is rather the cause of this effect.

CONTU'SION (*contundo*, to bruise). 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 arteriosus* 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 effuentia, constituting the epididymis.

CONVALE'SCENCE (*convalesco*, to grow strong). The state of recovery; the period between the termination of a disease and complete restoration to health.

CONVOLU'TA OSSA (*convolvo*, to wrap 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 (*convolvo*, to roll together). The state of any thing which is rolled upon itself. Hence the term is applied to the windings and turnings of the cerebrum, called *gyri;* and to the foldings of the small intestines.

CONVOLVULA'CEÆ. The Bindweed tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* regular, monopetalous; *stamens* inserted into the base of the corolla; *ovarium* superior, 2-4 celled; *seeds* albuminous.

1. *Convolvulus Scammonia.* The plant whose root yields the hard, brittle, ash-coloured resin called *scammony.* It contains a substance called *convolvulin*, supposed to be a vegetable alkali.

2. *Convolvulus Jalapa.* The former name of the Jalap plant. The drug is now said to be yielded by the *Ipomæa purga*, and probably by other species.

CONVU'LSION (*convello*, to pull together). *Spasm.* Violent involuntary contractions of the muscles, with alternate relaxations, commonly called *fits.*

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.

COPA'IVA BALSAM. A balsam obtained by making incisions into the stems of several species of *Copaifera.*

1. *Resin of Copaiva.* A brown resinous mass, left after the balsam has been deprived of its volatile oil by distillation. It consists of two resins, the one, a yellow brittle resin, called *copaivic acid;* the other, the *viscid resin of copaiva.*

2. *Gelatine Capsules of Copaiva.* Capsules formed of a concentrated solution of gelatine, and containing each about ten grains of the balsam of copaiva.

CO'PAL. A peculiar resin produced by the *Rhus Copallinum* of Mexico, principally used for making varnish.

COPAL'CHE BARK. The bark of the *Croton Pseudo-China* of Chili and Mexico, similar to Cascarilla bark. There are two kinds,—

the *quilled*, which might with propriety be called *Mexican cascarilla;* and the *corky*, known at Santa Cruz by the name of *chiquique*, and at Chili by the name of *natri*.

COPHO'SIS (κώφωσις, bluntness, deafness, dulness 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*. Among its compounds are *red copper*, or the protoxide; *black copper*, or the peroxide; *copper glance*, or the protosulphuret; *resin of copper*, the protochloride or white muriate; and the *white copper* of the Chinese, an alloy of copper, zinc, nickel, and iron. See *Cuprum*.

CO'PPERAS. Sulphate of iron, or *green vitriol*. See *Vitriol*.

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.

COPPER, GREEN. *Blue bice*. A mineral carbonate of copper, found in mines, and prepared for paints by grinding and washing.

CO'PPERNICKEL. A native arseniuret of nickel, a copper-coloured mineral of Westphalia.

CO'PRAGOGUES (κόπρος, fæces, ἄγωγος, expeller). *Eccoprotica*. Purgatives; medicines for expelling fæces.

CO'PROLITE (κόπρος, excrement, λίθος, a stone). A substance supposed to consist of the excrement of fossil reptiles. The *calcis triphosphas*, or triphosphate of lime, abounds in coprolites.

COPRO'STASIS (κόπρος, fæces, ἵστημι, to stand). Costiveness; undue retention of the fæces in the intestines.

COR, CORDIS. The heart; the central organ of circulation.

CO'RACOID PROCESS (κόραξ, κόρακος, a crow, εἶδος, likeness). 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.

Coraco-brachialis. A muscle arising from the apex of the coracoid process and inserted into the inner side of the middle of the humerus.

CORA'LLIUM RU'BRUM. Red coral; the calcareous internal skeleton of a *Polypiferous* animal, consisting of carbonate of lime, principally coloured with oxide of iron.

CO'RDATE (*cor*, the heart). Heart-shaped; having two rounded lobes at the base, as descriptive, in botany, of certain leaves.

CO'RDIALS (*cor*, the heart). *Cardiacs*. Warm medicines; medicines which increase the action of the heart, or quicken the circulation.

CORE (*cor*, the heart). The popular name of the slough which forms at the central part of boils.

CORETO'MIA. *Koretomia*. This term and some others compounded with *coré* (κόρη), the pupil, will be found in their proper place under the letter *K*.

CORIA'CEOUS (*corium*, leather). Of a leathery consistence; a term applied to certain leaves, as those of prunus laurocerasus.

CORIA'NDRUM SATI'VUM. The Officinal Coriander; an Umbelliferous plant, yielding the fruit erroneously called *coriander seeds*.

CO'RIUM (χόριον, any skin or leather). *Chorium*. The deep stratum of the derma or cutis, as distinguished from the superficial or *papillary* layer.

CO'RMOGENS (κορμὸς, 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. The enlarged subterranean base of the stem of Colchicum, of Arum, &c., falsely called *root* or *bulb*.

CORN (*cornu*, a horn). *Callosity*. The popular name for *clavus* and *tylosis*, the fibrous and the laminated modifications, respectively.

CORN PLAISTER. Three parts of wax, four of Burgundy pitch, two of common turpentine, and one of verdigris.

CO'RNEA (*corneus*, horny). *Cornea pellucida*. The anterior transparent portion of the globe of the eye. *Cornea opaca* is a term formerly applied to the sclerotica.

Corneitis. Keratitis, or inflammation of the cornea.

CO'RNEOUS (*cornu*, a horn). Horny; of a horny consistence; as the albumen of the seeds of some plants, the tissue of the nails of animals, &c.

CORNI'CULA LARY'NGIS (*corniculum*, a little horn). *Capitula Santorini*. Two small pyriform cartilages surmounting the summit of the arytenoid cartilages.

CORNI'CULATE (*corniculum*, a little horn). Horned; terminating in a horn-like process; as the fruit of trapa bicornis.

CO'RNINE. A new principle, discovered in the bark of the *Cornus Florida*: its properties resemble those of quinine.

CORNU AMMONIS (*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 horn-shavings of the *Cervus Elaphus*, 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 hartshorn; a white friable substance, possessing no antacid properties. *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 notches, 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*.

COROLLIFLORÆ (*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.

CORONA. A crown; whatever surrounds any parts 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. Hence also the terms *coronal*, applied to a suture of the skull; and *coronary*, applied to vessels, nerves, a valve of the heart, &c.

CORONAL 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."

CORONE (κορώνη, a crow). The acute process of the lower jaw-bone; so named from its supposed likeness to a crow's bill.

CORONOID (κορώνη, a crow, εἶδος, likeness). The designation of a process of the ulna, from its being shaped like a crow's beak.

CORPULENCY (*corpus*, the body). An excessive increase of the body from accumulation of fat. See *Obesity*.

CORPUS. 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 Arantii*, vel *sesamoidea*. Three small, hard tubercles, of the size of sesamum seeds, situated on the points of the three semilunar valves of the heart, and named after Arantius of Bologna.

3. *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*.

4. *Corpora geniculata* (geniculum, a knot). Two *knotty* prominences, the *external* and the *internal*, at the inferior surface of the thalami nervorum opticorum.

5. *Corpora Malpighiana*. Splenic vesicles; small, white, roundish bodies, embedded in the splenic pulp, and connected with the twigs of the small arteries.

6. *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*.

7. *Corpora pyramidalia*. Two narrow convex cords, situated one on each side of the anterior median fissure of the medulla oblongata.

8. *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*.

9. *Corpora restiformia* (restis, a cord). Two *cord-like* processes, extending from the medulla oblongata to the cerebellum.

10. *Corpora striata* (stria, a streak). Two *streaky* eminences in the lateral ventricle, termed by Gall the great superior ganglion of the brain.

11. *Corpus albicans* vel *nigrum*. A small whitish or dark-coloured mass,—the reduced corpus luteum, after parturition.

12. *Corpus callosum* (*callus*, hardness). The hard substance which communicates between the hemispheres of the brain; also called *commissura magna*.

13. *Corpus cavernosum vaginæ*. The erectile spongy tissue of the vagina, termed by Degraaf *retiforme*, or net-like.

14. *Corpus ciliare*. The ciliary processes, or triangular folds formed apparently by the plaiting of the middle and internal layer of the choroid.

15. *Corpus dentatum vel serratum*. A yellowish matter which appears on making a section of the crura cerebelli.

16. *Corpus fimbriatum* (fimbria, a fringe). A narrow white band,—the lateral thin edge of the fornix, also called *tænia hippocampi*.

17. *Corpus geniculatum externum* et *internum*. Two rounded elevations of the thalami optici.

18. *Corpus Highmorianum*. A prominence of the superior part of the testis, 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). A tendril-like plexus of the spermatic vein.

21. *Corpus psalloïdes*. Another name for the *lyra*, considered by Gall as the general union of the communicating filaments of the fornix.

22. *Corpus rhomboïdeum*. Ganglion of the cerebellum; a grey body observed in the centre of the white substance of the cerebellum, if an incision be made through the outer third of the organ.

23. *Corpus spongiosum* (spongia, a sponge). A lengthened body situated in the groove upon the under surface of the two corpora cavernosa.

CORPU'SCULAR THEORY OF LIGHT. A theory based on the general assumption that the manifestations of light are due to the impact of certain material particles, or *corpuscles*, on the retina. See *Undulatory Theory*.

CORPU'SCULUM (dim. of *corpus*, a body). A corpuscle, or small body. *Corpuscula amylacea* are small bodies, resembling starch-granules, found in the lining membrane of the ventricles of the brain, in states of disease. *Corpuscula tactûs* is a term given by Wagner to certain peculiar bodies found in some papillæ. *Corpuscula Purkinge* are minute cells scattered abundantly through the substance of bone.

CO'RRIGENS. A constituent part of a medicinal formula, signifying 'that which corrects its operation.' See *Prescription*.

CORRO'BORANTS (*corroboro*, to strengthen). Remedies which impart strength and give tone.

CORRO'SIVE SUBLIMATE (*corrodo*, to eat away). The bichloride of mercury, formerly called the oxymuriate.

CORRO'SIVES (*corrodo*, to eat away). Substances which have the power of wearing away or consuming bodies, as caustics, escharotics, &c.

CO'RRUGATE (*corrugo*, to wrinkle). Wrinkled; folded up in every direction; as in the æstivation of the poppy.

CORRUGA'TION (*corrugo*, to wrinkle). The contraction of the surface of the body into wrinkles.

CORRUGA'TOR SUPERCI'LII (*corrugo*, to wrinkle). A muscle which knits and contracts the brow into wrinkles.

CO'RSICAN MOSS. The *Gigartina helmintho-corton*, a cryptogamic plant, of the order *Algæ*, used in Corsica as a remedy for intestinal worms.

CO'RTEX (bark). A term which is generally applied to Peruvian bark. See *Bark of Plants*.

CORTICAL SUBSTANCE (*cortex*, bark). The exterior part of the brain, also termed *cineritious;* and of the kidney.

CORTICINE (*cortex*, bark). An alkaloïd found in the bark of the Populus Tremens.

CORY'DALIN. An alkaloïd contained in the root of the *Corydalis bulbosa* and *fabacea*.

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 *Fasicle*.

CO'RYMBOSE (*corymbus*, a corymb). That arrangement of the ramifications of plants, in which the lower branches or pedicles are so long as to bring the leaves or flowers to the same level as that of the upper ones.

CORY'ZA (κόρυζα, from κόρος, 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, stuffing in the head, &c. See *Catarrh*.

COSME'TIC (κόσμος, ornament). A remedy which improves the complexion, and removes blotches and freckles.

COSME'TIC, INFALLIBLE. Under this name is sold in Paris and Frankfort a secret remedy for cracked nipples, consisting of a solution of ten grains of nitrate of lead in an ounce of water, coloured (probably with alkanet). Two very fine leaden nipple-shields are sold with the solution.

CO'STA. A rib. The ribs are divided into—

1. The *true*, or *sterno-vertebral*. The first 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.

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 forward, producing the *angle*, from which proceeds the *body*, which passes forwards and downwards to the *sternal extremity*.

CO'STAL (*costalis*, belonging to the ribs). A term applied to the *cartilages* which serve to prolong the ribs forward to the anterior part of the thorax.

CO'STIVENESS. Constipation, or confinement of the bowels.

CO'STO- (*costa*, a rib). A word compounded with several terms denoting muscles arising from the ribs. Hence we have *costo-abdominals*, 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'STUS. A substance called *putchuk* in India, and produced by a genus of composite plants, to which the name of *Aucklandia* has been given, in honour of the Earl of Auckland.

COTARNI'NA. An organic alkali obtained from narcotina by the action of sulphuric acid and oxide of manganese, and subsequent tedious operations.

CO'TTON. The hairy 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.

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; *mono-cotyledonous*, or those which have only one; and *a-cotyledonous*, or those which have none.

COTYLE'DON UMBILI'CUS. Wall Pennywort; an indigenous crassulaceous plant, the juice of which has been lately recommended for epilepsy.

CO'TYLOID CAVITY (κοτύλη, a small cup, εἶδος, likeness). A designation of the *acetabulum*, derived from its deep cup-shaped cavity.

COUCHING. The *depression* of a cataract; an operation described by Celsus, and consisting originally in the removal of the opaque lens out of the axis of vision, by means of a needle. See *Reclination*.

COUE'RBE'S PROCESS. A process for the detection of the quantity of morphia in opium. "Boil an infusion of opium with lime (which dissolves the morphia), and filter through paper. Saturate the filtered liquor with an acid, and precipitate the morphia by ammonia." There are other processes, but this is, perhaps, the most speedy. See *Morphiometry*.

COU'MARIN. The odoriferous principle of the Tonka bean, the produce of the Coumarouma odorata; and of the flowers of the Melilotus officinalis.

COUNT WARWICK'S POWDER. Scammony, oxide of antimony, and cream of tartar. It is much extolled by Baglivi, and by Van Swieten, as an efficacious purgative in intermittent fevers.

COUNTER-EXTENSION. A means of reducing a fracture, by making extension in the opposite direction. See *Extension*.

COUNTER-INDICA'TION. An indication contrary to another indication; a circumstance which forbids the application of a remedy which had been indicated by other circumstances.

COUNTER-IRRITA'TION. *Antagonism*. The production of an artificial or secondary disease, in order to relieve another or primary one. Dr. Parry calls this the "cure of diseases by conversion." 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. *Blood-stroke;* an instantaneous and universal

congestion, without any escape of blood from the vessels. This is a form of hæmorrhage, occurring in the brain, the lungs, and in most of the other organs of the body.

COUP-DE-SOLEIL. *Sun-stroke.* An affection of the head, produced by exposure to the rays of the sun.

COUP or TOUR-DE-MAITRE. A mode of introducing the sound, with the convexity directed towards the abdomen.

COU'PEROSE (*cuprum*, copper, *rosa*, a rose). *Goutte-rose.* The Acne, or gutta rosacea, or carbuncled face; so named from the redness of the spots. See *Acne.*

COU'RAP. A form of Impetigo, peculiar to India, described by Sauvages under the term *scabies Indica.*

COU'RIG. A yellowish-brown astringent extract, prepared from the seeds of the *Areca Catechu.* It has an earthy fracture, and is free from the admixture of foreign bodies.

COU'RONNE-DE-TASSES. Literally, a crown or circle of cups. An apparatus employed in voltaic electricity, consisting of a circle of cups containing salt water, and connected together by compound metallic arcs of copper and zinc.

COUVRE-CHEF EN TRIANGLE. A triangular bandage for the head.

COW-ITCH or COWHAGE. A substance procured from the strong, brown, stinging hairs, covering the legume of the *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 before the prostate.

COW-POX. The small-pox of cattle; the vernacular name for *Vaccinia*, from it having been derived from the cow.

COW-TREE. An urticaceous plant, probably a species of *Brosimum*, which yields, on incision, a glutinous sap or vegetable milk. It is called by the natives of Caracas, *Palo de vaca* or *Arbol de leche.*

COX'A. The hip, or haunch; the huckle-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). A hybrid term for ischialgia, or pain of the hip or haunch.

COXÆLU'VIUM (*coxa*, the hip, *lavo*, 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.

COXE'S HIVE SYRUP. Compound honey of squill; a preparation combining the virtues of seneka, squill, and tartar emetic, of the last of which it contains one grain in every fluid ounce.

CRAB-LOUSE. The pediculus pubis, or morpio; a species of louse distinguished by the *cheliform* structure of its legs, and frequently inducing local prurigo; it is found chiefly on the groins and eye-brows of uncleanly persons.

CRAB-YAWS. The name given in the West Indies to hard excrescences occurring on the sole of the foot. See *Frambæsia.*

CRAMP (*krampfen*, German, to contract). Spasm; sudden and violent contraction of the muscles.

CRA'NIUM (κάρα, the head). 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 *diploe*, which is similar to the cancelli of other bones.

1. *Cranio-logy* (λόγος, discourse). A description of the skull.
2. *Cranio-scopy* (σκοπέω, to observe). An inspection of the skull. Dr. Prichard has characterized the primitive forms of the skull according to the width of the *bregma*, or space between the parietal bones: hence—
   1. The *steno-bregmate* (στενὸς, narrow), or Æthiopian variety.
   2. The *meso-bregmate* (μέσος, middle), or Caucasian variety.
   3. The *platy-bregmate* (πλατὺς, broad), or Mongolian variety.
3. *Cranio-tomy* (τομὴ, incision). The operation of opening the head of the fœtus in parturition.

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.

CREAM OF LIME. A mixture of lime and water, used for purifying coal-gas, by its property of absorbing or combining with the contaminating gases.

CREAM OF TARTAR. *Cremor Tartari.* The purified bi-tartrate of potash. By the addition of boracic acid, *soluble cream of tartar*, or the boro-tartrate of potash, is formed.

CRE'ATINE (κρέας, flesh). A nitrogenous, crystallizable substance, obtained from muscular fibre. By the action of strong acids, it is converted into *creatinine*, a substance which has a strong alkaline reaction, and forms crystallizable salts with acids.

CREEPING SICKNESS (*kriebel krankheit*). 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, 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.

CREMOCA'RPIUM (κρεμάω, to suspend, καρπὸς, fruit). In botany, a compound fruit, 2-5 celled, inferior; cells 1-seeded, indehiscent, dry, perfectly closed at all times; when ripe, separating and *hanging* from a common axis. Mirbel restricts the term to the fruit of Umbelliferæ. See *Polakenium*.

CRE'MOR PTI'SANÆ. The thick juice of barley; panada water; gruel of frumenty.—*Celsus.*

CRE'NATE or CRE'NELLED (*crena*, a notch). Notched; having rounded teeth; as the edges of certain leaves of plants.

CRE'NIC ACID (κρήνη, a fountain). *Krenic Acid.* A term applied by Berzelius to a species of extractive matter contained in spring water.

CRE'OSOTE (κρέας, flesh, σώζω, to preserve). An oily, colourless, transparent liquid, obtained from heavy oil of tar, or pyroxylic oil, and possessing the properties of coagulating albumen and of preserving meats from decomposition.

CREPITA'TION (*crepito*, 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.

CRE'PITUS (*crepo*, to crackle). The peculiar rattle of pneumonia; the grating made by joints, from a deficiency of synovia, &c.

CRESPIGNY'S (LADY) PILLS. Dinner pills. "Pilulæ stomachicæ," vulgò, "Pilulæ ante cibum" of the Codex Medicamentarius Parisiensis. Aloes optimæ, 6 drams; mastiches, et rosarum rubrarum, āā. 2 drams; syrupi de absinthio, q. s., to be formed into pills of three grains each.

CRE'STED (*crista*, a crest). Having a helmet-like crest or ridge; as descriptive of certain seeds.

CRE'SYL (κρέας, flesh, ὕλη, matter). A radical hydrocarbon existing in crude creosote. Mr. Fairlie obtained from this substance a body homologous to hydrate of phenyl, called *hydrate of cresyl*, and agreeing with the former compound in most of its properties, but distinguishable from it by its almost complete insolubility in aqueous ammonia.

CRE'TA. Chalk; a friable carbonate of lime, commonly called *whiting*.

Creta præparata. Prepared chalk. This is common chalk, the coarser particles of which have been removed by washing.

CRETA'CEOUS MIXTURE. A convenient form for exhibiting chalk, in diarrhœa. It consists of half an ounce of prepared chalk, three drams of sugar, an ounce and a half of mixture of acacia, and eighteen ounces of cinnamon water, mixed together. The dose is from half a dram to two ounces.

CRE'TINISM. Imperfect development of the brain, with mental imbecility, usually conjoined with bronchocele, observed in the valleys of Switzerland and on the Alps. See *Goître*.

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 lympathic vessels.

CRI'CO- (κρίκος, a ring). A word compounded with several terms denoting muscles of the chordæ vocales and rima glottidis, as the *crico*-thyroideus, the *crico*-arytænoideus posticus, and the *crico*-arytænoideus lateralis. The *crico-thyroid membrane* is one of the three ligaments which connect the cricoid to the thyroid cartilage.

CRI'COID (κρίκος, a ring, εἶδος, likeness). Ring-like; a term applied to a ring-like cartilage of the larynx.

CRI'NONES. Grubs; a secretion from the sebaceous glands, appearing on the arms, legs, and back of infants.

CRI'SIS (κρίνω, to decide). Literally, a decision or judgment. An event or period, which marks changes in disease.

CRIS'TA GALLI (*cock's crest*). The *cristiform* process of the ethmoïd bone.

CRI'TICAL (κρίνω, to decide). A term applied to symptoms or periods, especially connected with changes in a disease, as sudden per-

spiration, diarrhœa, or a deposit in the urine; and certain days were so designated by the ancient physicians.

CRO'CI STI'GMATA. Saffron; the dried stigmata of the *Crocus sativus*, or common crocus.

CROCO'NIC ACID (*crocus*, saffron). An acid, procured by heating potash with carbon, and so named from the saffron colour of its salts.

CRO'CUS (κρόκος). Saffron; the stigmata of the *Crocus sativus*. The term 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, or CRAW. A sort of preliminary stomach in some birds, formed by an expansion of the œsophagus. Compare *Gizzard*.

CROSS-BIRTH. *Parodinia perversa*. Labour impeded by preternatural presentation of the fœtus or its membranes.

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.

CROTAPHY'TES (κρόταφος, the temple). Another name of the *temporalis* muscle, occupying a considerable extent of the side of the head and filling the temporal fossa.

CRO'TCHET. A curved instrument with a sharp hook to extract the fœtus.

CRO'TON. A genus of *Euphorbiaceous* plants, abounding in a milky juice.

1. *Croton tiglium*. Purging Croton; the plant which yields the drastic *croton oil*, or *oil of tiglium*. The seeds, called *grana tiglii*, or *purging nuts*, are said to be produced by the Croton pavana.

2. *Croton eleuteria*. Sea-side Balsam, or Sweet-wood; the plant which yields the *cascarilla* or eleuteria bark. The Croton cascarilla yields copalchi, not cascarilla, bark.

3. *Crotonic acid*. Jatrophic acid. An acid existing in the seeds of Croton tiglium.

4. *Crotonin*. A vegeto-alkali found in the seeds of Croton tiglium, and probably identical with *tiglin*.

CRO'TOPHUS (κρότος, a pulse). *Crotophium*. A term importing painful *pulsation*, or throbbing in the temple.

CROUP. The *Cynanche Trachealis*, so called 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*. See *Hives*.

CROZO'PHORA TINCTORIA. A Euphorbiaceous plant, the expressed juice of which is known in commerce by the name of *turnsole*. The juice is green, but becomes purplish on exposure to air and ammonia. *Turnsole rags* consist of coarse sacking stained purple by this juice.

CRU'CIAL (*crux*, *crucis*, a cross). A term applied to—1. incisions made across each other, and—2. to the *crossing* ligaments of the knee, &c.

CRU'CIATE (*crux, crucis*, a cross). *Cruciform.* Placed cross-wise; as the floral envelopes of cruciferous plants.

CRU'CIBLE (*crux*, a cross, which the alchemists stamped upon the vessels; or from *crucio*, to torture). A chemical vessel in which the metals were *tortured*, to force them to become like gold.

CRUCI'FERÆ (*crux, crucis*, a cross, *fero*, to bear). The Cruciferous tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* polypetalous; *sepals*, 4, deciduous, cruciate, alternating with four cruciate *petals; stamens*, 6, hypogynous, tetradynamous; *fruit* a siliqua, or silicula.

CRU'DITIES (*crudus*, raw). Undigested substances in the stomach.

CRU'OR. The crassamentum, or clot of the blood. See *Blood.*

CRU'PSIA (χρόα, colour, ὄψις, sight). *Visus coloratus.* A defect of sight, consisting in the colouration of objects.

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.

CRUS'TA LACTEA. Milk-crust, or the *eczema infantile*, occurring in infants, and commonly ascribed to a faulty secretion of milk on the part of the parent. It is also called *tinea lactea*, tinea mucosa, tinea granulata, *porrigo larvalis*, and *psoriasis infantilis.*

CRUSTACEA (*crusta*, a shell). The fourth class of the *Diplogangliata*, or Entomoïda, comprising articulated animals, with an exterior shell which is generally hard and calcareous.

CRY'OLITE. The double hydrofluate of alumina and soda.

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 Lieberkuhn to the mucous follicles of the small and the large intestine.

CRYPTOGA'MIA (κρυπτός, hidden, γάμος, nuptials). The 24th class of plants in Linnæus's artificial system, comprehending those in which the function of reproduction has not been understood. All other plants are ranged under the class *Phanerogamia.*

CRYSTA'LLI. A term formerly applied to the appearances of *Varicella*, described as white shining pustules containing lymph.

CRY'STALLINE LENS (κρύσταλλος, crystal). *Crystalline humour.* The lens of the eye situated immediately behind the pupil, and surrounded by the ciliary processes.

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 each other, 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. Salts which part with this water, are called *efflorescent.*

3. *Crystallography* (γράφω, to describe). The science which investigates the *forms* of crystals. These have been considered as *primitive,* or fundamental; and *secondary,* or derived.

CRYSTALS, SYSTEMS OF. Modern crystallographers arrange crystalline forms in six groups, called *systems,* each of which comprehends all those forms which agree in the number, length, and direction of the axes. These six systems may be conveniently arranged in two classes, as follows:—

CLASSES.			SYSTEMS.
I. EQUIAXED OR MONOMETRIC			1. Regular or Cubic.
II. UNEQUIAXED	α. Dimetric.	Quadrate	2. Square Prismatic.
		Hexagonal	3. Rhombohedric.
	β. Trimetric.	Erect	4. Right Prismatic.
		Oblique	5. Oblique Prismatic.
		Doubly-oblique	6. Doubly-oblique Prismatic.

1. *Crystals, monometric* (μόνος, one, μέτρον, a measure). Crystals having axes of one kind or measure. These are also called *isometric* (ἴσος, equal), having axes equal. 1. To this system belong the cube, the regular octohedron, the rhombic dodecahedron, and the regular tetrahedron.

2. *Crystals, dimetric* (δὶς, twice, μέτρον, a measure). Crystals having axes of two kinds. 2. To the *Square Prismatic System* belong the octohedron with a square base, and the right square prism. 3. To the *Rhombohedric System* belong the rhombohedron (frequently called a rhomboid), the hexagonal prism, and the scalenohedron.

3. *Crystals, trimetric* (τρὶς, thrice, μέτρον, a measure). Crystals having axes of three kinds. 4. To the *Right Prismatic System* belong the octohedron with a rectangular base, the right rectangular prism, the octohedron with a rhombic base, and the right rhombic prism. 5. To the *Oblique Prismatic System* belong the oblique octohedron with a rectangular base, the oblique rectangular prism, the oblique octohedron with a rhombic base, and the oblique rhombic prism. Mr. Brooke refers the right oblique-angled prism to this group. 6. To the *Doubly-oblique Prismatic System* belong the doubly-oblique octohedron and the doubly-oblique prism.

CU'BEBA (*cubab,* Indian). Cubebs, or Java Pepper, the berries of the *Piper Cubeba,* an Indian spice. They contain *cubebine,* a neutral substance resembling piperine.

CUBIC NITRE. Another name for soda-saltpetre; this must not be confounded with potash-saltpetre, which is also called *prismatic nitre.* By the simple word 'saltpetre' is meant nitrate of potash.

CU'BITO-RADIA'LIS (*cubitus,* the fore-arm). Another name of

the *quadrator pronatus* muscle, arising from the ulna and inserted into the radius.

CU'BITUS (*cubo*, to lie down, from the ancients reclining on this part 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.

CUCULLA'RIS (*cucullus*, a monk's cowl). The former name of the *trapezius* muscle, derived from its resemblance to a monk's cowl.

CUCU'LLATE (*cucullus*, a cowl or hood). Hooded; having the apex and sides curved inward; as the upper sepal of aconitum.

CU'CUMIS. The generic name, according to some writers, of the Colocynth plant. See *Colocynth*.

CUCU'RBITA (*à curvitate*). A gourd. A *gourd-like* vessel for distillation.

CUCURBITA'CEÆ (*cucurbita*, a gourd). The Gourd tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Climbing plants with *leaves* palmated, succulent; *flowers* unisexual, monopetalous; *stamens* cohering in three parcels; *ovarium* inferior; *fruit* fleshy; *seeds* flat; *testa* coriaceous.

CUCURBI'TULA (dim. of *cucurbita*). A cupping-glass; it is termed *cruenta*, when employed with scarification; *sicca*, when unaccompanied with scarification.

CUDBEAR. A colouring matter prepared from the lichen *Lecanora tartarea*, and named from Sir Cuthbert Gordon.

CUICHUNCHU'LLY. The root of the *Ionidium microphyllum*, a Violaceous plant, indigenous in Quito, possessing emetic properties.

CULM. The name of the peculiar stem of grasses, sedges, &c.

CUMI'NUM CY'MINUM (*kumoon*, Arab.) The Officinal Cumin; an Umbelliferous plant, yielding the fruit incorrectly termed *cumin seeds*. It is principally used in veterinary surgery.

1. *Cumen* or *cymen*. One of the two oils composing oil of cumin; a carbo-hydrogen. The other is an oxygenated oil, called *hydruret of cumyl*. Cumyl is a hypothetical base.

2. *Cuminic Acid*. An acid formed from the essential oil of cumin by oxidation with hydrated alkalies.

CU'MULUS PROLI'GERUS. Literally, offspring-bearing mass; the name given to the *germinal eminence* of the ovisac or Graafian vesicle, formed by an accumulation of cells, and containing a minute globular nucleated vesicle, the ovulum.

CU'NEATE (*cuneus*, a wedge). *Cuneiform*. Wedge-shaped; inversely triangular with rounded angles; a term applied to the leaves of certain plants.

CU'NEIFORM (*cuneus*, a wedge, *forma*, likeness). Wedgelike; the name of three bones of the foot, the *inner*, *middle*, and *outer cuneiform*; and of two cartilages of the larynx.

CUP, ANTIMONIAL. *Emetic cup*. A small cup made of metallic antimony, formerly used for preparing emetic wine, by leaving wine in it for twelve hours.

CUP, CHINESE PURGING. A cup made of red sulphuret of arsenic. Wine left in it at night was drunk in the morning as a purge.

CU'PEL (*kuppel*, German). A small flat *cup*-like crucible, made of bone ash.

Cupellation. 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. The dome-like extremity of the canal of the cochlea.

CUPPING. The abstraction of blood by the application of the cupping-glass.

CUPRAMMO'NIUM, CHLORIDE OF. The compound of anhydrous chloride of copper with a single equivalent of ammonia. It appears to be strictly analogous to chloride of ammonium, but contains an equivalent of copper in the place of hydrogen.

CU'PRUM (quasi *æs Cyprium*, from the island of Cyprus). Copper; a red metal, found in America, and some parts of England. By the alchemists it was called *Venus*. See *Copper*.

1. *Cupri sulphas.* Sulphate of copper, also called *blue vitriol*, Roman vitriol, blue copperas, blue stone, and bisulphate of copper.

2. *Cupri-ammonio-sulphas.* Cupro-sulphate of ammonia, commonly called ammoniated copper, or ammoniuret of copper.

3. *Cupri acetas.* Acetate of copper, improperly called *distilled* or *crystallized verdigris.*

4. *Cupri sub-acetas.* Subacetate of copper, the ærugo of the ancients; it is frequently termed diacetate of copper.

5. *Cupreous salts.* Combinations of the suboxide and protoxide of copper with acids.

6. *Cupric acid.* An acid of copper, the atomic constitution of which is unknown. It has not been isolated.

CUPULI'FERÆ (*cupula*, a small cup). The Oak tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Trees or shrubs with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* amentaceous, diœcious, apetalous; *ovarium* inferior, inclosed in a cupule; *fruit* a horny or coriaceous nut.

CU'RA FA'MIS. Abstinence; or, literally, regard for fasting.

CU'RARINE. An alkaloïd, extracted from the *Curara* or *Urali*, a substance used by the Indians for poisoning arrows.

CURCASPURGANS. This, and *C. multifidus*, are Euphorbiaceous plants, yielding the *physic nuts* of commerce. The expressed oil of these seeds, commonly called *jatropha oil*, was lately imported under the name of *oil of wild castor seeds.*

CU'RCUMA LONGA (*kurkoom*, Persian for saffron). The Long-rooted Turmeric, the rhizoma of which yields the *turmeric* of commerce.

1. *Curcuma angustifolia.* The Narrow-leaved Turmeric, the rhizoma of which yields the East Indian Arrow-root of commerce.

2. *Cureuma Zedoaria.* The species which yields the aromatic rhizoma called *Zedoary root.*

3. *Curcuma Zerumbet.* The species, perhaps, which yields the aromatic rhizoma called *Zerumbet root.*

CU'RCUMA PAPER. Paper stained with a decoction of *turmeric*, and employed by chemists as a test of free alkali, by the action of which it receives a brown stain.

CU'RCUMINE. The colouring matter of turmeric, obtained in a state of purity by separating it from its combination with oxide of lead.

CURD. The coagulum which separates from milk, upon the addition of acid, rennet, or wine.

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.

CUS'CO BARK. *Cortex Cinchonæ de Cusco.* The bark of *Cinchona pubescens var. a Pelletieriana*, first introduced into Europe in 1829 as yellow or Calisaya bark. Bergen calls it *rusty bark* on account of its rusty yellow colour. The *Arica bark* is a variety.

CU'SCO-CHINA. The bark of an unknown tree of Cusco in Peru, approaching in qualities the yellow (calisaya) barks, but differing in the chemical characters of its alkaloid, called *cusco-cinchonia*, or *cusconina*.

CU'SCUS. *Khus-khus.* The root of the *Andropogon muricatus*, Vittie-Vayr, or Cuscus, imported from Bombay for perfumery purposes. Under the name of *Vetiveria* it has also been employed in medicine.

CUSPA'RIA BARK. *Angostura Bark.* The produce, according to Humboldt, of the *Galipea cusparia ;* according to Dr. Hancock, of the *G. officinalis.*

Cusparin or *Angosturin.* An alkaloid found in true Angostura bark.

CU'SPIDATE (*cuspido*, to make pointed ; from *cuspis*, a spear). Spear-shaped ; tapering to a stiff point ; abruptly acuminate ; as descriptive of the leaves of certain plants.

CUSPIDA'TI (*cuspis*, a point). The canine or eye-teeth. See *Dens.*

CUTA'NEOUS BLUSH. *Rose-rash ; false measles.* Popular designations of *Roseola.*

CUTA'NEUS MU'SCULUS (*cutis*, skin). A name of the platysma myoïdes, 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 (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 ; the seat of the effect is the contractile fibrous tissue of the derma, which produces an erection of the hairs analogous to the bristling which takes place in animals.

CUTTLE-FISH BONE. *Os sepiæ.* The oval or oblong calcareous bone deposited in the mantle of the *Sepia officinalis* and *S. elegans.* It is used as a dentifrice and in the arts.

CUVETTE (a spoon). A *spoon*-like instrument for the extraction of the cataract.

CY'AMELIDE. A white solid body, being an isomeric modification of cyanic acid.

CYA'NOGEN (κύανος, blue ; γεννάω, to generate ; so called from its being an essential ingredient in Prussian blue). Bicarburet of nitrogen ; a colourless, combustible, and exceedingly poisonous gas, of great practical and theoretical importance. 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* or *cyanurets*.

CYANOPA'THIA (κύανος, blue, πάθος, disease). Blue disease; another term for cyanosis.

CYANO'SIS (κυάνωσις, the giving a blue colour, from κύανος, 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. The term has been derived from κύανος νόσος, literally, *blue disease*; and it is synonymous with *plethora venosa*.

CYANU'RIC ACID (κύανος, blue, οὖρον, urine). An acid discovered by Scheele in the distillation of uric acid. It has been more recently described by Serullus under the name of *cyanic acid*.

CY'ATHIFORM (*cyathus*, a drinking-cup, *forma*, likeness). Cup-shaped; a term applied, in botany, to certain corollas.

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. See *Cochleare*.

CY'CAS CIRCINA'LIS. An East Indian Palm tree, the soft centre of which yields a kind of sago.

CY'CLAMINE. A crystalline matter obtained from the root of the *Cyclamen Europæum*.

CY'CLO-BRA'NCHIA (κύκλος, a circle, βράγχια, gills). Ring-gilled animals, as the chiton: Order 9, class *Gasteropoda*.

CY'CLO-GANGLIA'TA (κύκλος, a circle, γαγγλίον, a nerve-knot). A term applied by Dr. Grant to the fourth sub-kingdom of animals, or *Mollusca*, comprising animals mostly aquatic, slow-moving, or fixed, without internal skeleton, covered with a permanent calcareous or cartilaginous shell, and distinguished by the high development of the cerebral ganglia, and their circular distribution around the œsophagus. The classes are the Tunicata, Conchifera, Gasteropoda, Pteropoda, and Cephalopoda.

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.

CY'CLO-NEU'RA (κύκλος, a circle, νεῦρον, a nerve). A term applied by Dr. Grant to the First sub-kingdom of animals, or *Radiata*, as expressive not only of the *circular form* of the nervous axis in this division, but also of its rudimental state of simple *filaments*. The classes are Poriphera, Polypiphera, Malactinia, and Echinoderma.

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.

CYCLO'STOMI (κύκλος, a circle, στόμα, a mouth). Ring-mouthed fishes, as the lamprey: Order 9, class *Pisces*.

CYDO'NIA VULGA'RIS (κυδωνία of the Greeks). The Common Quince, a Pomaceous plant, the seeds of which are employed in medicine for the sake of their mucilage, which is called bassorin, or more strictly *cydonin*.

CY'MBIFORM (*cymba*, a boat, *forma*, likeness). Boat-shaped or

navicular; a term synonymous with *carinate*, and applied to the glumes of certain grasses.

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'MOSE (*cyma*, a cyme). Resembling a cyme; a term applied, in botany, to certain inflorescences and to leafy branches.

CYN'ANCHE (κύων, a dog, ἄγχω, to strangle). Literally, *dog-choke*. Squinancy, squincy, quincy, 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.*

CYNA'PIA. An alkaloïd discovered in the *Æthusa Cynapium*, or lesser hemlock, a native umbelliferous plant.

CY'NIC SPASM (κύων, a dog). A convulsive contraction of the muscles of one side of the face.

CY'NIPS QUERCIFO'LII. A hymenopterous insect, whose habitation is the gall of the oak. The gall itself is called *cynipis nidus*, or the nest of the cynips.

CYNOLY'SSA (κύων, a dog, λύσσα, madness). Canine madness.

CYNOREXIA (κύων, a dog, ὄρεξις, appetite). Canine appetite.

CYNO'SBATUS (κύων, a dog, βάτος, a bramble). *Rosa canina.* The dog-rose, which yields the *hep* of medicine.

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*, or "morbus incurvus." See *Hybosis.*

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. *Cystic oxide* or *cystine.* A species of urinary calculus.

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. *Cysto-cercus* (κέρκος, a tail). A cystose bladder, containing an unattached and almost always solitary animal. Compare *Cœnurus*, and see *Hydatid.*

6. *Cysto-rrhagia* (ῥηγνύω, to burst forth). Hæmorrhage from the urinary bladder.

7. *Cysto-rrhœa* (ῥέω, to flow). Catarrhus Vesicæ, or catarrh of the bladder.

8. *Cystitis.* Inflammation of the bladder, the nosological termination in *-itis* denoting inflammation.

9. *Cysto-tome* (τομὴ, section). An instrument for opening 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* (τομὴ, section). The operation of opening the bladder for the extraction of a calculus.

CY′TISINE. The emetic principle of the *Cytisus scoparius*, Asarabacca, and Arnica montana.

CY′TISUS SCOPA′RIUS. Common Broom; an indigenous Leguminous plant, of which the tops and seeds are employed in medicine. *Salt of broom*, or sal genistæ, is obtained by burning the whole plant.

CY′TOBLAST (κύτος, a cavity, βλαστάνω, to sprout). 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. See *Cytoblastema*.

CYTOBLASTE′MA (κύτος, a cavity, βλαστάνω, to sprout). The elementary structureless substance, in which the nuclei or cytoblasts, in which the several tissues originate, are developed.

D.

DA′CRYO- (δακρύω, to weep). A term employed by French writers in combination with other terms denoting affections of the lacrymal apparatus, as *dacryo-adenitis*, *dacryo-blennorrhœa*, &c.

DACRYO′MA (δακρύω, to weep). 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.

DÆMONOMA′NIA (δαίμων, a demon, μανία, madness). A species of melancholy, in which the patient supposes himself possessed by demons.

DAFFY'S ELIXIR. The *tinctura sennæ composita*, with the substitution of treacle for sugar-candy, and the addition of aniseeds and elecampane root. Different kinds of this nostrum are sold under the names of DICEY'S DAFFY, and SWINTON'S DAFFY; but they differ merely in some subordinate minutiæ, or unimportant additions.

DAGUE′RREOTYPE. A process 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, either singly or mixed, generated by exposing the plate to the operation of these agents. The name is derived from M. Daguerre, the inventor. See *Calotype*.

DA′HLINE. A vegetable principle discovered in the dahlia, similar to inulin and starch.

DALBY'S CARMINATIVE. Carbonate of magnesia; oils of peppermint, nutmeg, and aniseed; tinctures of castor and assafœtida;

tincture of opium, spirit of pennyroyal, compound tincture of cardamoms, and peppermint water.

DALLEI'OCHIN. The name given by Brandes and Leber to the green product of the action of chlorine and ammonia on quina. Pereira observes that *thallei'ochin* (from θάλλειν, to become green) is a more proper term. They also mention two other products of decomposition —one termed *melanochin*, the other *rusiochin*.

DA'MMARA. A species of pine which yields the *Cowdie pine resin*, used in varnishes.

DAMPS. The permanently elastic fluids which are extricated in mines. These are *choke damp*, or carbonic acid; and *fire damp*, consisting almost solely of light carburetted hydrogen, exploding on contact with a light.

DA'NDELION (corrupted from *dent de lion*, lion's tooth; from the rough toothing of the leaves). The *Taraxacum officinale*, an indigenous plant of the Cichoraceous division of the Compositæ.

DA'NDRUFF. *Pityriasis capitis.* An erythematous or exanthematous eruption occurring in children and aged persons, commencing usually on the temples and around the forehead, and thence extending to the rest of the scalp.

DAPHNE MEZE'REON. The Common Mezereon, or Spurge Laurel; a plant of the order *Thymelaceæ*, yielding the *Mezereon bark.* The seed, called κόκκος κνίδιος, *semen cocco-gnidii*, or Gnidian berry, is highly poisonous, and should be carefully distinguished from the coriander fruit.

Daphne gnidium. The bark of this species is employed in France as a vesicatory, under the name of *garou.*

DAPHNIN. A peculiar crystalline principle, found in the *Daphne mezereon*, but not constituting its active principle. See *Lagetta.*

DA'RTOS, TU'NICA (δαρτός, flayed). A thin, smooth, muscular layer forming the proper tunic of the scrotum.

DA'RTRE (δαρτὸς, a shell or crust, from δέρω, to excoriate). Tetter; a term which has been used at different times to designate almost all diseases of the skin.

DATI'SCETIN. A substance resembling *datiscine*, procured by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on this substance.

DA'TISCIN. This and *Dahlin* are synonymous terms for *Inulin*, an amylaceous substance, organized like common starch, and procured from the Inula Helenium, or Elecampane.

DATU'RA STRAMO'NIUM. The Common Thornapple; a plant of the order *Solanaceæ*, the effects of which are similar to those of belladonna. It is said to contain an alkali called *daturia.*

DAU'CUS CARO'TA. Common or Wild Carrot; an indigenous umbelliferous plant. The officinal *root* is that of the variety *sativa*, the cultivated or garden carrot. The officinal fruits, incorrectly called *carrot-seeds*, belong to the wild carrot.

1. *Rob dauci.* Carrot juice; the expressed juice of the carrot root. By standing, a feculent matter, called *amylum dauci*, recently employed in medicine, is deposited.

2. *Carotin.* A crystalline, ruby-red, neutral substance, obtained from the root of the daucus carota.

DAVIDSON'S REMEDY FOR CANCER. A nostrum consisting of arsenious acid and powdered hemlock.

DAVY'S 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 it is safe, *so long as the explosive gases remain perfectly tranquil.*

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-SIGHT. An affection of the vision, in which it is dull and confused in the dark, but clear and strong in the day-light; it is also called *nyctalopia*, or night-blindness. Hens are well known to labour under this affection; hence it is sometimes called *hen-blindness.*

DA'ZZLING. A popular name for a disturbance of vision, occasioned by a sudden impression of powerful light, or by an internal cause.

DEAURA'TUS (*de*, of, *aurum*, gold). Gilded; a term applied to pills when ordered to be rolled up in gold-leaf, to please the patient.

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 in mind and body.

DECAGY'NIA (δέκα, ten, γυνὴ, 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, ἀνὴρ, a man). A class of plants in the Linnæan system, characterized by having ten stamens.

DECANTA'TION (*decantatio*, or, more correctly, *decanthatio*, from *de*, and *canthus*, a brim). The pouring off of clear fluid from sediments.

DECI'DUA MEMBRA'NA (*decido*, 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.

DECI'DUOUS (*deciduus*, that falls off or down). Falling off; a term synonymous with *caducous*, and opposed to *persistent*, which denotes permanence.

DE'CLINATE (*declino*, to turn aside or from its proper direction). Bent downwards; a term applied, in botany, to the stamens, when they all bend to one side, as in amaryllis.

DECO'CTION (*decoquo*, to boil away). 1. The operation of boiling. 2. A solution of the active principles of vegetables, obtained by boiling them in water.

DECOCTION OF THE WOODS. An old name for the *decoctum guaiaci*, or decoction of guaiacum, prepared from guaiacum turnings, raisins, sassafras, liquorice root, and water.

DECO'CTO-INFU'SA. 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 digest therein.

DECOLLA'TION (*decollo*, 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.

DECOLORA'TIO ARGENTEA. Chemical coloration of the skin, produced by the internal use of the nitrate of silver.

DECOMPOSI'TION. *Analysis.* The separation of the component parts or principles of bodies from one another.

DE'COMPOUND. *Decompositus.* A term applied in botany to those ramifications of plants which are variously 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.

DECREPITA'TION (*de*, from, *crepitus*, crackling). The crackling noise which takes place when certain bodies, as common salt, part with the water which they contain, by the application of heat, and fall to pieces.

DECU'MBENT (*decumbo*, to fall to the ground). Lying prostrate, but rising from the earth at the upper extremity, as applied to certain directions taken by plants.

DECUR'RENT (*decurro*, to run down). Running down; applied to leaves which are prolonged down the stem, giving it a winged appearance.

DECU'SSATE (*decusso*, to place crosswise in the form of an X). Crossing at right angles, as pairs of leaves on the stem.

DECUSSA'TION (*decusso*, to cross like an X). A term applied to parts which cross each other, as the optic nerves which cross each other in the cranium.

DECUSSO'RIUM (*decusso*, to divide). 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 dregs from a liquid; also the act of evacuating the bowels.

DE'FINITE PROPORTIONS. This, and the terms Chemical Equivalents and Atomic Theory, are employed to explain the doctrine of Chemical Combination, which takes place between different bodies in *fixed* quantities of each.

DEFLAGRA'TION (*deflagro*, 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. 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.* The name given by Dr. Hare to a very effective battery, in which the plates were so connected together as to admit of the whole being immersed into the exciting liquid, or removed from it, at the same instant.

DEFLORA'TION (*defloro*, to deflower). The act of deflowering; a term denoting sexual intercourse, without inferring violence.

DEFLU'VIUM CAPILLO'RUM (*defluo*, to fall of). *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.

DEFLU'XION (*defluo*, to flow off). *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.

DEF'ŒDATIO UNGUIUM. *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 (for *defervitum*, from *defervesco*, to cease boiling). New wine boiled down to one-half, with spices, &c. See *Rob.*

DEGENERA'TION (*degenero*, to become unlike its kind). A change of condition, but always for the worse, as when a structure of the body passes into a cancerous or tuberculous state.

DEGLUTI'TION (*deglutio*, to swallow). The act of swallowing.

DEHI'SCENCE (*dehisco*, to gape or open). A term used in botany to denote the opening of a ripe fruit for the discharge of the seeds.

DEHI'SCENT (*dehisco*, to gape). That which opens spontaneously, as the thecæ of anthers, capsular fruits, &c.

DEJE'CTIO ALVI'NA (*dejicio*, to cast down). The discharge of the fæces.

DE LA MOTTE'S GOLDEN DROPS. An æthereal solution of iron.

DELCROIX'S DEPILATORY. *Poudre subtil.* "For removing superfluous hair in less than ten minutes!" Quicklime and sulphuret of arsenic, with some vegetable powder.

DELIQUE'SCENCE (*deliquesco*, to melt). The property of some salts, of becoming liquid by their attracting moisture from the air.

DELIQUE'SCENT (*deliquesco*, to melt). Melting away; applied to a panicle which is so much branched that the primary axis disappears.

DELI'QUIUM ANIMI (*delinquo*, to leave). Syncope; fainting.

DELI'RIUM (*deliro*, properly, to slip out of the furrow; from *de*, and *lira*, a furrow; figuratively, to talk or act extravagantly, to swerve from reason). Raving; phrensy; disorder of the brain.

1. *Delirium tremens.* A barbarous expression, intended to convey the idea of delirium coexisting with a tremulous condition of the body or limbs. It has been called brain fever, a peculiar disorder of drunkards, delirium et mania è potu, delirium ebriositatis, erethismus ebriosorum, &c.

2. *Delirium traumaticum.* A similar disease which occurs after serious accidents or operations.—*Dupuytren.*

DELITE'SCENCE (*delitesco*, to lie hid). A term used principally by the French physiologists to express a more sudden disappearance of the symptoms of inflammation than occurs in resolution.

DELPHI'NIC ACID. An acid procured from the oil of the *Delphinus delphis*, or dolphin.

DELPHI'NIUM STAPHISA'GRIA. Stavesacre; a Ranunculaceous plant, of narcotico-acrid properties, depending on the presence of a peculiar principle called *delphinia*, and a volatile acid. The seeds have been used to destroy pediculi, and are hence termed by the Germans *louse-seeds.*

1. *Delphinia.* A white, inodorous powder, obtained from the *Delphinium Stavisagria* or Stavesacre. It contains a resinous matter, and an acrid resin called *staphysain.*

2. *Delphinic Acid.* A white crystalline volatile acid, procured from the Stavesacre, of powerful emetic properties.

DE'LTOID (δέλτα, the Greek letter Δ, εἶδος, likeness). Shaped like the Greek letter delta, as applied to certain leaves.

DELTOID LIGAMENT (δέλτα, the Greek letter Δ, and εἶδος, likeness). The internal lateral ligament of the ankle-joint. It is a triangular layer of fibres, attached superiorly by its apex to the internal malleolus, and inferiorly by an expanded base to the astragalus and os calcis.

DELTOI'DES MU'SCULUS (Δ, delta, εἶδος, likeness). *Attollens humeri; sub-acromio-humeralis.* The deltoid or triangular muscle which forms the convexity of the shoulder.

DE LUC'S ELECTRICAL COLUMN. This consists of a glass tube, in which are packed some thousand discs of paper, covered with silver on one side and zinc on the other. This instrument gives unequivocal electric indications.

DEME'NTIA (*de*, from, *mens*, the mind). Idiotcy; absence of intellect.

DEMI-BAIN. The French term for a hip-bath; literally *half-bath.*

DEMU'LCENTS (*demulcio*, to soften). Softening and diluting medicines, principally for internal exhibition, as distinguished from *emollients*, which are employed for external application.

DENDRODE'NTINE (δένδρον, a tree, and *dentine*). A term applied to that 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.

DENIGRA'TION (*de*, from, and *niger*, black). Another term for Melanosis, derived from its black appearance.

DENITRA'TION. The process of separating nitrogen from a substance. Thus, in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, this substance, after being charged with nitrous vapours or nitric acid, is exposed to sulphurous acid; this exposure *denitrates* the sulphuric acid, much sulphurous acid becoming sulphuric acid, and peroxide of nitrogen being liberated in the state of vapour.

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 $\frac{2}{2} - \frac{2}{2} = 20$.

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. *Bone*, constituting the whole of the root, and the interior of the crown; and 3. the *Pulp*, a bulbous prolongation of the mucous membrane of the gums, which fills the cavity of the teeth, forming their nucleus.

DE'NSITY (*densus*, thick). The property of a body, by which a certain quantity of matter is contained under a certain bulk. It is opposed to *rarity*.

DENTA'TA (*dens*, a tooth). 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 the leaves of some plants.

D'ENTIFRICE (*dens*, a tooth, *frico*, to rub). A powder or paste used for cleansing the teeth.

DE'NTINE (*dens*, *dentis*, a tooth). *Dentinum*. The tissue which forms the body of the tooth; it consists of an organized animal basis disposed in the form of extremely minute tubes and cells, and of earthy particles.

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 (*dentio*, to breed teeth, from *dens*, a tooth). Cutting the teeth; teething. *Dedentition* is the loss or shedding of the teeth.

DENUDA'TION (*denudo*, to make bare). The laying bare of any part in operations.

DEO'BSTRUENTS (*de*, from, *obstruo*, to obstruct). Medicines for removing obstructions.

DEO'DORIZERS (*de*, from, *odor*, a scent). Disinfectants; substances which act on fetid and offensive effluvia, and destroy their unpleasant odour, as chlorine.

DEOXIDA'TION (*de*, from, and *oxidation*). The separation of oxygen from a body; the reducing a body from the state of an oxide.

DEPAU'PERATED (*de*, and *paupero*, to render poor). Starved; imperfectly developed; shrivelled, as from scanty nutriment, as applied to certain stipules, bracts, &c.

DEPHLEGMA'TION (*de*, from, and *phlegma*, a watery distilled liquor, as distinguished from a spirituous liquor). The depriving of a body of water. Thus, when the fluid is simply rendered stronger, as in the case of alcohol, by bringing over the spirit by distillation, and leaving behind the superfluous water, the process is called *dephlegmation*, or concentration.

DEPHLOGI'STICATED (*de*, from, and *phlogiston*, the inflammable principle). Oxidised; deprived of phlogiston.

1. *Dephlogisticated air; empyreal air; vital air;* oxygen gas.
2. *Dephlogisticated marine acid*. A designation of chlorine.

DEPI'LATORY (*de*, from, *pilus*, a hair). A powder composed of quick-lime, subcarbonate of soda, or potash, and sulphuret of arsenic, employed for the temporary removal of hair from any part of the body.

DEPLE'TION (*depleo*, 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 eyelids, in which the hair falls off.

DEPO'SIT (*depono*, to lay down). A sediment, or any thing laid down. The mechanical *deposits of urine* are divided by Dr. Prout

into the *pulverulent*, or amorphous sediments; the *crystalline* sediments, or gravel; and the *solid* concretions, or calculi, formed by the aggregation of these latter sediments. See *Calculus*.

DEPOSITION (*depono*, to lay down). The mechanical operation of separating a fluid from a solid, when performed for the sake of securing the latter. See *Decantation*.

DEPO'SITIVE (*depono*, to put down). A term expressive of that condition of the membrane in which plastic lymph is exuded into the tissue of the derma, so as to give rise to the production of papulæ or pimples. Under the term *depositive inflammation of the derma*, Mr. E. Wilson comprises strophulus, lichen, and prurigo.

DEPRE'SSED (*depressus*, flattened). Flattened from apex to base, as applied to seeds; when flattened lengthwise, they are said to be *compressed*.

DEPRE'SSION (*deprimo*, 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 (*deprimo*, to press down). The general term for several muscles which depress a part of the body. Hence we have *depressor* alæ nasi, or myrtiformis, muscle; the *depressor* anguli oris, or triangularis, muscle; the *depressor* labii inferioris, or quadratus menti, muscle; and the *depressor* oculi, or rectus inferior, muscle.

DE'PRIMENS O'CULI (*deprimo*, to press down). A name given to the *rectus inferior*, from the action of this muscle in drawing the eyeball down.

DEPURA'TION (*depuro*, to cleanse). *Defecation*. The process of clarifying a liquor, or of cleansing the body from impurities.

DE'RBYSHIRE NECK. A name given by Prosser to *bronchocele* or goître, from its frequency in the hilly parts of that county.

DE'RBYSHIRE SPAR. Fluor spar, or blue-john. Fluate of lime; a combination of calcareous earth with fluoric acid, found abundantly in Derbyshire.

DERIVA'TION (*derivo*, 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). *Cutis*. The true skin, situated under the epidermis, and composed chiefly of fibro-cellular tissue. It consists of two layers, the *superficial* or *papillary* layer, and the deep stratum or *corium*.

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."

DERMATO'LOGY (δέρμα, the skin, λόγος, a discourse). That branch of anatomy which investigates the nature and qualities of the skin. By *dermatography* (γράφω, to write) is meant a description of the skin; by *dermatalgia* (ἄλγος, pain), pain of the skin.

DERMATO'LYSIS (δέρμα, skin, λύω, to loosen). *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.

DERMATO'SES (δέρμα, the skin). The term under which Alibert classed all the diseases of the skin. The class comprised twelve smaller groups, each subdivided into genera.

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.

DERO'SNE'S SALT. *Narcotine; Opiane.* A crystalline substance, obtained by treating opium with æther.

DESCE'NDENS NONI. The *descending cervical branch* of the ninth pair of nerves, or hypoglossal.

DESICCA'NTIA (*desicco*, to dry up). A class of astringents which check secretion and exhalation, and exercise but little corrugating power over the solids.

DESICCA'TION (*desicco*, to dry up). The operation of drying; the state of being dry.

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.

DESPUMA'TION (*de*, from, *spuma*, foam). The clarifying of a fluid, or a separating of its foul parts; literally, the throwing off of froth or foam.

DESQUAMA'TION (*de*, from, *squama*, a scale). The falling off of the cuticle, in the form of scales; a common consequence of exanthematous diseases.

DESTRU'CTIVENESS (*destruo*, to destroy). A term in phrenology, indicative of a tendency to all kinds of destruction. It is common to man with the lower animals, being particularly developed in the carnivora. Its organ is situated on each side of the head, immediately above the ear, corresponding to the squamous portion of the temporal bone.

DETE'RGENTS (*detergo*, to wipe away). Substances which cleanse wounds, ulcers, &c., as stimulants or emollients.

DETERMINA'TION (*de*, from, *terminus*, a bound). An excessive flow of blood to a part.

DETONA'TION (*detono*, to thunder). A sudden combustion and explosion.

DETRI'TUS (*detero*, to wear away). The waste of a tissue or organ; that which remains after disorganization.

DETRU'SION (*detrudo*, to thrust away). The act of thrusting away, as in the lateral displacement of the heart by extraneous pressure.

DETRU'SOR URI'NÆ (*detrudo*, to thrust out). The external layer of the muscular coat of the bladder which expels the urine.

DEU'TEROPATHY (δεύτερος, second, πάθος, disease). A term indicative of sympathethic diseases, or of the supervention of a second affection upon a first, and their connexion with each other.

DEUTO-, (δεύτερος, second). A prefix denoting two, or double, as *deut*-oxide, having two degrees of oxidation; *deuto*-chloride, &c.

DEUTO'XIDE (δεύτερος, second). A term applied to a substance

which is in the *second* degree of oxidation. 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.

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.

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.

Dew-point. That temperature of the atmosphere at which its moisture begins to deposit.

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). Mucilaginous starch, prepared by boiling a solution of starch with a few drops of sulphuric acid. Its name is derived from its property of turning the plane of the polarization of light to the right hand.

DI'A- (διά). A Greek preposition, denoting *through*. Words compounded with διὰ 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 (διαβήτης, a siphon). An immoderate flow of urine. This disease has been termed diarrhœa urinosa, hydrops ad matulam, hyderus, dipsacus, morbus sitibundus, fluxus urinæ, nimia urinæ profusio, polyuria. It is termed *insipidus* (tasteless), in which the urine retains its usual taste; and *mellitus* (honied), in which the saccharine state is the characteristic symptom.

DIABE'TIC SUGAR (διαβήτης, diabetes). The sweet principle of most acid fruits, and of diabetic urine. It is also termed starch sugar, sugar of fruits, grape sugar, glucose, &c.

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.

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*.

DIADE'LPHOUS (δίς, twice, ἀδελφός, a brother). A term applied, in botany, to the stamens when they are arranged in two distinct fasciculi, or *brotherhoods*, as in some leguminous plants.

DIÆ'RESIS (διαίρεσις, a dividing). A solution of continuity. This term was formerly 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.

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.

DIALU'RIC ACID (*διά*, through, *οὖρον*, urine). A new acid produced by the decomposition of alloxantin by sulphuretted hydrogen.

DIA'LYSES (*διάλυσις*, a loosing of one from any thing). Solutions of continuity; an order of the class *locales* of Cullen.

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.*

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.

DIAPEDE'SIS (*διαπήδησις*, a leaping through or across, from *πηδάω*, to leap). A term formerly used to denote external aneurysm: "*Per diapedesin*," says Sylvaticus, "*id est, rarefactis ejus tunicis.*" By *διαπήδησις αἵματος* Hippocrates denotes a sweating of blood.

DIA'PHANOUS (*διαφάνης*, transparent). Transparent; the name given by Pinel to the serous membranes, from their transparency when detached from their organs, as the arachnoïd, the omentum, &c. In *Chemistry*, the term denotes permeability to light. *Dia*-phanous and *trans*-lucent exactly correspond.

DIAPHORE'SIS (*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; when they are so powerful as to occasion sweating, they have been called *sudorifics.*

DIA'PHRAGM (*διάφραγμα*, a partition-wall). The midriff; the transverse muscular septum which separates the thorax from the abdomen.

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.

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*.

DIÁPO'PHYSIS (*διά*, through or acrose, *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.

DIARTHRO'SIS (*διά* and *ἄρθρωσις*, articulation). A species of moveable articulation, constituting the greater proportion of the joints of the body. Here the preposition *διά* denotes separation, and so mobility; whereas in *syn-arthrosis*, or immoveable articulation, the preposition *σὺν* denotes connexion, and so immobility.

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 recently applied by Dr. 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*, a separation). A vegetable principle, allied in its general properties to gluten, which appears in the germination of barley and other substances, and converts their starch into gum and sugar for the nutrition of the embryo. The name has reference to its property of *separating* two supposed constituents of starch.

DIA'STASIS (*διάστασις*, a separation). A forcible separation of bones, without fracture.

DIASTE'MA (*διΐστημι*, to separate). A term applied in odontography to that break in the dental series which occurs in certain quadrumana for the reception of the crown of the disproportionally large canines when the mouth is shut. It is seen in the chimpanzees and orangs.

DIA'STOLE (*διαστολή*, a drawing asunder; dilatation). The dilatation of the heart and arteries. It is opposed to *systole*, or contraction.

DIATHE'RMANOUS (*διά*, through, *θερμαίνω*, to warm). A term denoting free permeability to heat, and synonymous with *transcalent*. The two terms exactly correspond.

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, as the rheumatic, the calculous, the scrofulous.

DICHO'TOMOUS (*δίχα*, doubly, *τέμνω*, to divide). A term applied to stems or branches which bifurcate, or are continually divided into pairs.

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.

DICOTYLE'DONES (δὶς, twice, κοτυληδὼν, a seed-lobe). Plants whose embryo contains two cotyledons or seed-lobes. See *Cotyledon.*

DICRO'TIC (δὶς, twice, κρούω, to strike). A term applied to the pulse, where the artery conveys the sensation of a double pulsation. It is synonymous with the term *rebounding*, and is suggestive of a tendency to hæmorrhage.

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.

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). The name of a metal recently discovered in cerite, and so called from its being, as it were, the *twin*-brother of lantanium, which was previously found in the same body.

DI'DYMOUS (δίδυμος, double). Twinned; growing in pairs; as the fruit of galium.

DIDYNA'MIA (δὶς, 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.

DIELEC'TRIC. A term used in explaining electrical induction, which Dr. Faraday has shown to be always an action of contiguous particles, chains of particles of air, or some other *dielectric* (διὰ, through), extending between the excited body which is inducing, and the induced body.

DI'ET (δίαιτα, regimen). The food proper for invalids. *La diète*, used by the French physicians, means extreme abstinence. With us, the term signifies nearly the same as *hygiene* and *regimen.*

DIET DRINK. The *Decoctum sarsaparillæ comp.* of the pharmacopœia, consisting of sarsaparilla, sassafras, guaiacum wood, fresh liquorice, and mezereon.

DIETE'TICS (δίαιτα, diet). That part of medicine which relates to the regulating of the diet and regimen. The term is synonymous with *hygiene.*

DIFFU'SION 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.

Diffusion Tube. An instrument for determining the rate of diffusion for different gases. It is simply a graduated tube, closed at one end by plaster of Paris, a substance, when moderately dry, possessed of the requisite porosity.

DIGA'STRIC GROOVE. A longitudinal depression of the mastoïd process, so called from its giving attachment to the muscle of that name.

DIGA'STRICUS (δὶς, twice, γαστὴρ, a belly). Having two bellies; the name of a muscle attached to the *os hyoïdes*; it is sometimes called *biventer maxillæ inferioris.* 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-hyoïdeus.

DI'GESTER. A vessel of copper or iron, for preventing the loss of heat by evaporation.

DIGE'STION (*digero*, from *diversim gero*, 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. 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°.

DIGE'STIVE SALT OF SY'LVIUS. A salt discovered by Silvius, 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.

DIGITA'LIS PURPU'REA. Purple Foxglove; an indigenous plant of the order *Scrophulariaceæ*, depending for its activity on the presence of a peculiar bitter principle called *digitalin*. The term is evidently derived from *digitale*, the finger of a glove, on account of the blossoms resembling finger-cases. See *Foxglove*.

DI'GITATE (*digitatus*, having fingers). Fingered; diverging from a common centre, as the lobes of the leaf of horse-chestnut.

DI'GITUS (*digero*, to point out). A finger or a toe—*pes altera manus*. The fingers of the hand are the *index*, or fore-finger; the *medius*, or middle finger; the *annularis*, or ring finger; and the *auricularis*, or little finger. The bones of the fingers are called *phalanges*.

DIGY'NIA (δὶς, twice, γυνὴ, a woman). The second order in Linnæus's system of plants, characterized by the presence of two pistils.

DILATA'TION (*dilato*, to make wide, from diversim fero, tuli, *latum*). The act of enlarging or making wide any thing. In physiology, it may be a *temporary* act, as in the diastole of the heart; in pathology, a *permanent act*, as in the passive aneurysm of that organ.

DILATA'TOR (*dilato*, to make wide). The general name of several muscles which serve to widen parts. Hence we have *dilatator* conchæ, a band of muscular fibres which serve to expand the concha auris; *dilatator* naris, a muscular apparatus expanded on the ala nasi; and *dilatator* pharyngis, levator pharyngis, or stylo-pharyngeus, which dilates the pharynx.

DILL. The common name of the *Anethum graveolens*, a well-known umbelliferous plant, the fruits of which contain a volatile oil of carminative properties.

DI'LUENTS (*diluo*, 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.

DIMI'DIATE (*dimidiatus*, halved). Halved; half formed; partially formed; having one side only perfect, as a leaf, an anther, &c.

DIMO'RPHISM (δὶς, twice, μορφὴ, form). The property of many solid bodies to assume two incompatible crystalline forms; such are sulphur, carbon, arsenious acid, &c.

DI'NUS (δῖνη, vortex). Vertigo, or giddiness; illusory gyration of the person, or of the objects surrounding him.

DIŒ'CIA (δὶς, 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, the hop-plant, the willow, the poplar, the juniper, &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'PTRICS (διοπτρικὸς, belonging to the use of the διόπτρα, an optical instrument for measuring heights, levelling, &c.). The science of Dioptrics; that branch of Optics, which treats of the refraction of light, when it passes through different media, as air, water, glass, &c. The phenomena are generally referred to the subject of *refraction*, as distinguished from those of *reflection*.

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; one of the ancient divisions of surgery.

DIO'SMEÆ. The Buchu tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Trees and shrubs with *leaves* exstipulate, dotted; *flowers* axillary or terminal, polypetalous, hermaphrodite; *stamens* hypogynous; *ovarium* many-celled; *fruit* consisting of several concrete capsules; *seeds* twin or solitary.

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. And so of *bi*-chloride, *di*-chloride, &c.

DI'PHTHERITE (διφθέρα, skin). Under this term, Bretonneau has 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.

DI'PHYODONTS (δὶς, twice, φύω, to generate, ὀδοὺς, a tooth). A designation of that group of the mammalia which generate two sets of teeth, as distinguished from the *monophyodonts*, which generate only one set.

DI'PLOE (διπλόη, a fold, doubling, especially the overlapping of the bones of the skull, *Hipp.*). *Meditullium*. The cellular osseous tissue which separates the two tables of the skull from each other.

DI'PLO-GANGLIA'TA (διπλοῦς, double, γαγγλίον, a nerve-knot). A term applied by Dr. Grant to the Third Sub-kingdom of Animals, or *Entomoïda*, consisting chiefly of articulated animals, with articulated members, the *insects* of Linnæus, having their nervous columns arranged in the same relative position as the diplo-neura, with the ganglia increased in size, and corresponding with the increased development of the segments and of their lateral appendages. The classes are myriapoda, insecta, arachnida, and crustacea.

DIPLOGE'NESIS (διπλόος, double, γένεσις, generation). Double generation, owing to the union of two germs.

DIPLO'MA (δίπλωμα, any thing 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 *Helminthoïda*, 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'PIA (διπλοῦς, double, ὤψ, the eye, from ὄπτομαι, to see). *Visus duplicatus*. A disease of the eye, in which the person sees an object double or triple; a species of *pseudoblepsis*. 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.

DIPPEL'S OIL. An animal oil procured by the destructive distillation of animal matter, especially of albuminous and gelatinous substances.

DI'PSACUS (δίψα, thirst). A name formerly given to diabetes, from the thirst accompanying that affection.

DIPSO'SIS (δίψα, thirst). Morbid thirst; excessive or impaired desire of drinking; a genus of the class *Cæliaca*, order *Enterica*, of Mason Good.

DIPTEROCA'RPEÆ. The Camphor-tree tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Trees abounding in resinous juice; *leaves* alternate; *flowers* polypetalous; *stamens* hypogynous; *carpella* concrete; *calyx* tubular; *fruit* coriaceous.

DI'PTEROUS (δίς, twice, πτερόν, a wing). Two-winged; as applied to the two margins which are prolonged on the surface of certain seeds. The term *Diptera* is employed to designate an order of two-winged insects, as the gnat and common fly.

DIRE'CTION, A'XIAL; EQUATO'RIAL. 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 called *diamagnetic*.

DIRE'CTOR (*dirigo*, to direct). A narrow grooved instrument, of silver or steel, used to direct the knife in dividing any part.

DI'RIGENS (*dirigo*, 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. Mal d'estomac, or cachexia Africana; a disease observed among the negroes.

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*, which denotes their flowing together.

DISCUS PROLI'GERUS (*discus*, a disk, *proles*, offspring, *gero*, 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'TIENTS (*discutio*, to shake into pieces). Substances which possess a power of resolving tumours.

DISEASE. Any morbid state in general; change of structure, as distinguished from disorder of function in particular. It 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.

DISINFE'CTANTS. Mechanical and other agents which destroy miasmata, both odorous and inodorous. *The Disinfecting Liquid* of Labarraque consists of a solution of chlorinated soda; that of Burnet, of a solution of chloride of zinc.

DISK (*discus*, a flat plate). A term applied in botany to certain bodies or projections situated between the base of the stamens and the base of the ovary, forming part with neither. It is often incorrectly called *nectary*.

DISLOCA'TION (*disloco*, to put out of place). A *Luxation*. The displacement of the articular surfaces of a bone, from their natural situation.

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 ginglymoïd articulations only, as those of the foot, knee, and elbow. The complete luxation 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 ginglymoïd.

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, by the influence of other causes, as of a fresh fall, while the arm is separated from the trunk.

DISPEN'SARY (*dispenso*, from *diversim penso*, frequent. of *pendeo*, to distribute by weighing). A shop in which medicines are compounded; and an institution where the poor are supplied with medicines and advice.

DISPE'NSATORY (*dispensatorium*, an apothecary's diary or day-book). A treatise of the composition of medicines; a *private*, not *officinal*, pharmacopœia.

DISPLA'CEMENT. A process applied to pharmaceutical preparations, and founded on the long-known fact, that any quantity of liquid with which a powder may be saturated, when put into a proper apparatus, may be displaced by an additional quantity of that or of another liquid.

DISSE'CTION (*disseco*, 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'PIMENT (*dissepio*, to separate). *Septum.* A term applied, in botany, to the partition which divides the capsule into cells.

DI'STAL ASPECT (*disto*, to stand apart). An aspect of a bone *from* the trunk or towards the extremity. The term *distad*, used adverbially, signifies "towards the distal aspect."

DISTE'MPER. *Catarrhus caninus.* An affection occurring among dogs, and vulgarly called the *snaffles* or *snuffles*, from the state of the nostrils.

DISTEN'TION (*distendo*, to stretch out). The dilatation of a hollow viscus by too great accumulation of its contents.

DISTI'CHIASIS (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.*

DIS'TICHOUS (δίς, twice, στίχος, a row). Arranged in two rows, as the florets of many grasses; a term also synonymous with *bifarious.*

DISTILLA'TION (*distillo*, to drop by little and little). The vaporization and subsequent condensation of liquids, by means of a retort, alembic, or still. Dry distillation is performed in the same way as the humid, except that the substance is neither immersed nor dissolved in any menstruum. It is termed *sublimation.*

1. *Distillation destructive.* The subjection of bodies to a red heat in close vessels, and the collection of the products.

2. *Destillatio per latus*, in which the vapour passes *laterally* from the retort to the receiver, where it is condensed.

3. *Destillatio per ascensum*, in which the vapour *ascends* into the head of the still, and thence passes into the worm, before it is condensed.

4. *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 HEPA'TICUM (δίς, twice, στόμα, the mouth, ἧπαρ, the liver). The fluke, a worm sometimes found in the liver and gall-bladder of man, but more commonly of sheep, goats, &c.

DISTO'RTION (*distorqueo*, to wrest aside). A term applied to the spine, or limbs, when they are bent from their natural form.

DISTO'RTOR ORIS (*distorqueo*, 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.

DIURE'SIS (διουρέω, to pass in urine, *Hipp.*, or, absolutely, to pass urine). An abundant excretion of urine. Hence the term *diu-*

retics, applied to medicines which augment the urinary discharge, as cantharis, digitalis, &c.

DIURNA'TION (*diurnus*, daily). A term introduced by Dr. M. Hall to express the state of some animals, as the bat, during the day, contrasted with their activity at night. Compare *Hybernation*.

DIVARICA'TION (*divarico*, to straddle). The bifurcation, or separating into two, of an artery, a nerve, &c. Branches of trees are called *divaricating*, when they spread out at right angles from the stem.

DIVERTI'CULUM (*diverto*, to turn different ways). A by-passage; a hole to get out at. So, *diverticulum Nuckii* is the opening through which the round ligament of the uterus passes.

DI'VI-DI'VI. The legume of the *Cæsalpinia coriaria*, imported from Carthage. It abounds in tannin.

DIXON'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS. A nostrum consisting of aloes, scammony, rhubarb, and tartarized antimony.

DOBEREI'NER'S LAMP. A method, discovered by Professor Dobereiner of Jena, of 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.

DODECAGY'NIA (δώδεκα, twelve, γυνὴ, a woman). The designation of those *orders* of plants in the Linnæan system, which are characterized by the presence of twelve styles.

DO'DECANDRIA (δώδεκα, twelve, ἀνὴρ, a man). The eleventh class of plants in the Linnæan system, characterized by the presence of from twelve to nineteen stamens.

DOG-ROSE. *Rosa Canina; Cynosbatum.* The ripe fruit is called *hip* or *hep*, and is used for making the confection of that name.

DOKIMA'STIC ART (δοκιμάζω, to prove by trial). The art of assaying; the testing of medicines and poisons.

DOLA'BRIFORM (*dolabra*, an axe or hatchet, *forma*, likeness). Hatchet-shaped; a term applied to the leaves of a species of mesembryanthemum.

DO'LOMITE. A magnesian lime-stone; a mixture or combination of the carbonates of lime and magnesia, having the crystalline form of calc-spar.

DONA'RIUM. A new metal found at Brevig in Norway, in the same zircon-syenite that contains wöhlerite and enkolite. Its name is derived from that of the god Donar.

DO'NOVAN'S TRIPLE SOLUTION. *Liquor hydriodatis hydrargyri et arsenici.* Solution of the iodo-arsenite of mercury. The *dose* is from ten to twenty minims three times a day with meals.

DORE'MA AMMONI'ACUM (δώρημα, a gift). The Ammoniacum Dorema; an Umbelliferous plant, which yields the ammoniacum of commerce, or the *Persian ammoniacum;* it occurs in the *tear* and in *lump*. African ammoniacum is the produce of the *Ferula tingitana;* and it is probable that there are several species of plants which yield this as well as the other gum-resins of the order Umbelliferæ.

DORONI'CUM MONTA'NUM. *Arnica montana.* Mountain Tobacco, or Leopard's Bane; a virulent plant of the order *Compositæ*, said to owe its noxious qualities to the presence of *cytisine*. On the continent it has obtained the name of *panacea lapsorum*.

DO'RSAL ASPECT (*dorsum*, the bark). An aspect towards the

dorsum or back-bone. The term *dorsal*, used adverbially, signifies "towards the dorsal aspect."

DORSA'LIS PENIS. The superior division of the internal pudic nerve, distributed to the glans penis.

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. See *Contrajerva*.

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; *dorso-cervical*, 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.

DOSE (δόσις, from δίδωμι, to give). A determinate quantity of any thing *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 term applied to lint, made up in a cylindrical form.

DOTHINE'NTERITE (δοθιηὴ, 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 TOUCH. A term applied to surgical examination per rectum and per vaginam at the same time.

DOUBLER. An instrument employed in electric experiments, and so contrived that, by executing certain movements, very small quantities of electricity communicated to a part of the apparatus may be continually *doubled*, until it becomes perceptible by an electroscope.

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.

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.

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.

DRA'CINE (*draco*, a dragon). A precipitate formed by mixing cold water with a concentrated alcoholic solution of dragon's blood.

DRACU'NCULUS (dim. of *draco*, a dragon). The Guinea Worm, which breeds under the skin, and is common among the natives of Guinea, &c.

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 Minerales. 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.

DRA'STICS (δράω, to effect). Purgatives which operate *effectually*, as croton oil, elaterium, &c.

DRAUGHT. *Haustus*. A liquid form of medicine, differing from a mixture only in quantity. It is usually taken at once, and should not exceed an ounce and a half.

DRE'SSER. An assistant at a hospital, whose office it is to dress wounds—the *élève externe* of the French hospitals.

DRI'MYS WINTE'RI. *Wintera aromatica*. The plant which yields the bark called Winter's bark. Under the name of *casca d'anta*, it is much used in Brazil against colic. It was employed by Winter in scurvy, but is now obsolete.

DRI'VELLING. Slavering; an involuntary flow of saliva, from a want of command over the muscles of deglutition.

DROPS. *Guttæ*. A form of medicine in which the dose is measured by drops, as ague-drop, black drop, &c.

DRO'PSY (from the Greek, ὕδρωψ—Latin, *hydrops*:—Th. ὕδωρ, water, and ὤψ, the look or aspect). *Aqua inter cutem*. An effusion into the cellular tissue, or into any of the natural 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. 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 τρὺξ, *dregs.*

DRUMMOND'S LIGHT. *Lime-light.* A brilliant light procured by exposing a small ball of lime to the action of a spirit-flame fed by pure oxygen 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.

DRUPE. A pulpy fruit, without a valve or outward opening, containing a bony nut, as the cherry. It is commonly called a *stone-fruit.*

Drupaceous. A term applied to those fruits which have an indehiscent pericarp, fleshy externally, bony internally, as the peach.

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.

DRY VOMIT OF MARRIOTT. A vomit exhibited without drink, and consisting of equal proportions of tartarized antimony and sulphate of copper.

DRYOBA'LANOPS AROMA'TICA. A tree of the order Dipteraceæ, yielding a liquid called *camphor oil,* and a crystalline solid termed *Sumatra* or *Borneo camphor.*

DUA'LITY (*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 in 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 every other organ of the body, if the spleen may be considered as the undeveloped liver of the left side.

DUCTI'LITY (*duco*, to draw). That property of bodies by which they admit of being drawn out into wire.

DUCTUS (*duco*, 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 vein, formed of lymphatic vessels arising from the axillary ganglia of the right side.
16. *Ductus thymici.* The two thymic 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.* A branch which, in the fœtus, joins the inferior vena cava with the umbilical vein.
18. *Duct of Steno.* The excretory duct of the parotid gland.

19. *Duct of Wharton.* The excretory duct of the submaxillary gland. This and the last, with the sublingual, constitute the *salivary* ducts.

20. *Ducts of Bellini.* The orifices of the uriniferous canals of the kidneys.

DUE'LECH. A term employed by Van Helmont to denote the state in which the spirit of urine is precipitated when it forms calculous concretions.

DULCAMA'RA (*dulcis*, sweet, *amarus*, bitter). Woody Nightshade, or Bitter-sweet; a species of Solanum. The twigs of this plant yield a salifiable principle called *solanine;* a bitter principle, of a honey-smell and sweet after-taste, called *picro-glycion;* and a sweet principle, called *dulcarine.*

DULCE'DO SPUTO'RUM. The name given by Frank to sweet-spittle, or that form of ptyalism, in which the saliva is distinguished by a sweet or mawkish taste.

DU'MASINE. An empyreumatic oil, obtained by rectifying acetone derived from the acetates.

DU'MOSE (*dumosus*, set with thickets, from *dumus*, a bush). A term expressive of the character of a shrub which is low and much branched.

DUNT. The provincial name of a staggering affection, particularly observed in yearling lambs, occasioned by hydatids of the brain.

DUO-STERNAL. The name given by Béclard to the second osseous portion of the sternum, which corresponds to the second intercostal space.

DUODE'NUM (*duodeni*, twelve). *Ventriculus succenturiatus.* The twelve-inch intestine, so called from its being equal in length to the breadth of twelve fingers; the first portion of the small intestines, beginning from the pylorus. The *inner surface* of the duodenum is covered by a mucous membrane, presenting numerous folds, called *valvulæ conniventes.*

Duodenitis. A barbarous term for inflammation of the duodenum. The only remedy is *dodecadactylitis*, twelve-finger-inflammation.

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.

DU'PUYTREN'S HAIR-POMADE. *Unguentum trichogenosum, Dupuytren.* Purified beef marrow, ℥j., acetate of lead ʒj., Peruvian balsam, ℥iij., tincture of cantharides, ℥j., essential oil of cloves and canella, ā ā ♏ xv.

DU'RA MA'TER. *Meninx exterior.* A strong fibrous membrane lining the interior of the cranium, and constituting the outermost membrane of the brain. See *Matres.*

Dura mater spinalis. A cylindrical sheath of fibrous membrane, identical in structure with the dura mater of the skull, and continuous with that membrane.

DURA'MEN (*durus*, hard). The interior, more deeply-coloured, and harder portion of the trunk and branches of trees, commonly called *heartwood*, as distinguished from the exterior portion, alburnum, or sapwood.

DUTCH DROPS. *Haerlem Drops.* The basis of this nostrum

consists of the balsam of turpentine. A preparation, however, is frequently sold as "Dutch Drops," which is a mixture of oil of turpentine, tincture of guaiacum, and spirit of nitric æther, with small portions of the oils of amber and cloves.

DUTCH GOLD. An alloy of copper and zinc, in which the zinc is in greater proportion than it exists in brass. It is allied to *tombac* and *pinchbeck*.

DUTCH LIQUID. *Chloride of olefiant gas.* Chloric ether; a liquid formed by the union of equal volumes of chlorine and olefiant gas.

DUTCH MINERAL. Metallic copper beaten into very thin leaves.

DUTCH PINK. Chalk or whiting, dyed yellow, with a decoction of birch-leaves, French berries, and alum. *English Pink* is prepared in the same way, but with more whiting.

DYES. Colouring matters, derived from vegetable substances. Colouring matters form, with several metallic oxides, insoluble compounds called *lakes*.

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.

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.

DYS- (δύς). An adverb, signifying *with difficulty; badly.* Hence—

1. *Dys-æsthesia* (αἰσθάνομαι, to perceive). Impaired feeling. Dr. Young terms defective memory *dysæsthesia interna*.

2. *Dys-cataposis* (κατάποσις, the act of swallowing, from καταπίνω, to swallow). Difficulty of swallowing liquids; a term applied by Dr. Mead to hydrophobia.

3. *Dys-chroma* (χρῶμα, colour). *Dyscroa.* A general term for those affections of the cutaneous textures which are characterized by discoloration of the skin. They correspond with the order *Maculæ* of Willan, and *Epichrosis* of Mason Good.

4. *Dys-cinesia* (κινέω, to move). Imperfect motion; difficulty or incapability of moving.

5. *Dys-cophosis* (κώφωσις, deafness). Difficulty of hearing; a defect in the organs of hearing.—*Hippocrates.*

6. *Dys-crasis* (κρᾶσις, the state of the blood, &c., from κεράννυμι, or κεράω, to mix). A morbid state of the constitution.

7 *Dys-ecœa* (ἀκοή, hearing). Cophosis. Impaired hearing; deafness.

8. *Dys-ecpnœa* (ἐκπνέω, to expire). Difficulty of respiration.

9. *Dys-entery* (ἔντερα, the bowels). Inflammation of the mucous lining of the large intestines. By certain French writers it is named *colite;* and in common language it is termed *flux*, or *bloody flux*, according as the intestinal discharges are free from blood or sanguinolent.

10. *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.

11. *Dys-menorrhœa* (μὴν, a month, ῥέω, to flow). Difficult or painful discharge of the catamenia.

12. *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.

13. *Dys-opia* (ὤψ, an eye). Dys-opsia. Impaired sight.

14. *Dys-orexia* (ὄρεξις, appetite). Depraved appetite; diminished appetite.

15. *Dys-pepsia* (πέπτω, to concoct). Indigestion; difficulty of digestion.

16. *Dys-phagia* (φάγω, to eat). Difficulty of swallowing; choking.

17. *Dys-phonia* (φωνὴ, voice). Difficulty of speaking.

18. *Dys-phoria* (φέρω, to bear). Inquietude; a difficulty of enduring oneself; it embraces the affections of *anxiety* and *fidgets*.

19. *Dys-pnœa* (πνέω, to breathe). Difficult respiration; short breath; short-windedness; pursiness.

20. *Dys-spermatismus* (σπέρμα, semen). Slow or impeded emission of semen.

21. *Dys-tocia* (τίκτω, to bring forth). Difficult parturition.

22. *Dys-uria* (οὖρον, urine). Suppression or 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; the middle ear, or tympanum; and the internal ear, or labyrinth.

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.

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;* four of these, viz., baryta, strontia, lime, and magnesia, are termed, from their properties, *alkaline earths.*

EARTH-BATH. A remedy consisting literally of a bath of earth, used on the continent.

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.

EATING HIVE. This, *burnt holes,* and *white blisters* are popular names applied in several counties of Ireland to Pemphigus gangrænosus 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.

1. *Eau de Babade.* A liqueur manufactured in Barbados from lemon-peel.

2. *Eau de Cologne.* Aqua Coloniensis, or Cologne water; a perfume, and an evaporating lotion in headache, fever, &c.

3. *Eau de Javelle.* Chlorinated potash; a disinfectant, employed in bleaching, but little in medicine.

4. *Eau de Luce.* The tinctura ammoniæ composita of the pharmacopœia, formerly the spiritus ammoniæ succinatus, but the amber is now omitted.

5. *Eau de Naphre.* Aqua naphæ. A bitter aromatic water, prepared by distilling the leaves of the Seville orange with water.

6. *Eau de Rabel.* Aqua Rabelliana. So named from its inventor, the empiric Rabel. It consists of one part of sulphuric acid and three of rectified spirit of wine, constituting a sort of sulphuric ether.

7. *Eau de Vie.* Aqua vitæ. Ardent spirit of the first distillation.

8. *Eau médicinale de Husson.* Macerate two ounces of the root of Colchicum, cut in slices, in four fluid ounces of Spanish white wine, and filter. Some practitioners maintain that the French preparation is a vinous infusion of the *flower* of the Colchicum.

E'BLANIN. *Pyroxanthin.* A substance obtained from raw pyroxylic spirit.

EBULLI'TION (*ebullio,* to bubble up). The boiling or bubbling of liquids; the production of vapour at the *boiling* point.

EBUR USTUM NIGRUM. *Cologne black.* Ivory black; charcoal prepared from charred ivory shavings.

EBURNA'TION (*ebur,* ivory). *Eburnification.* A term applied to the morbid change which takes place in the cartilages, when they become hard and compact like ivory.

ECBA'LIUM OFFICINA'RUM. The name given by Richard to the *Momordica Elaterium*, or Squirting Cucumber.

ECBO'LICA (ἐκβόλιον, a medicine which expels the fœtus). *Amblotica.* Medicines which excite uterine contractions, and thereby promote the expulsion of the contents of the uterus.

ECCHYMO'SIS (ἐκχυμόομαι, to shed blood and leave it extravasated just under the skin, *Hipp.*). *Ecchymoma.* A distinct and palpable extravasation of blood, occurring in *purpura* and other eruptions, and presenting every variety of figure and dimension, as *petechiæ*, stigmata or specks, *vibices* or patches, sanguineous discharges, &c.

ECCOPRO'TICA (ἐκκόπρωσις, a purging of fæces, from κόπρος, fæces). *Copragoga.* Cathartics; agents which cause alvine evacuations by increasing the peristaltic motion of the intestines, and by promoting secretions from the mucous linings.

ECCRI'TICA (ἐκκριτικὸς, from ἔκκρισις, secretion). Agents which affect the functions of the excernent system, by augmenting, lessening, or altering the secretions.

ECCYE'SIS (ἐκκυέω, to be pregnant). 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.

ECHI'NATE (ἐχῖνος, the sea hedge-hog). Bristly; covered with stiff hairs or prickles, like an echinus; as the fruit of the sweet chestnut.

ECHINO'DERMA (ἐχῖνος, the sea hedge-hog, δέρμα, skin). The fourth class of the *Cyclo-neura*, or Radiata, consisting of simple aquatic animals, covered with a spiny shell or a coriaceous skin.

ECLA'MPSIA (ἐκλάμπω, to shine forth). *Circuli ignei.* Convulsive motions, especially of the mouth, eyelids, and fingers, so excessively rapid that it is often difficult to follow them.

ECLE'GMA (ἐκλείχω, to lick). *Linctus; linctuarium.* A pharmaceutical preparation of a certain consistence, and of a sweet flavour. See *Lohoch.*

E'CPHLYSIS (ἐκφλύζω, to burst forth). Blains; "orbicular elevations of the cuticle containing a watery fluid." 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; craziness; a term comprising the species melancholy and madness.

E'CPHYMA (ἐκφύω, to spring out). A term applied by Mason Good to a tumour confined to the integument. See *Emphyma.*

ECPYE'SIS (ἐκπύησις, suppuration). A generic term applied by Mason Good to certain diseases of the skin which are attended by pustules.

E'CSTASIS (ἐξίσταμαι, to be out of one's senses). Ecstasy; suspension of the external sensations, and arrest of the voluntary motions; trance.

EC'THYMA (ἐκθύω, to burst forth). *Ecpyesis ecthyma.* A cutaneous pustular disease, called "papulous scall." 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 (ἐκτὸς, outward; ἔνδον, inward; δέρμα, skin). Terms applied by Dr. Allman to two distinct mem-

branes, an external and an internal, of which all the hydroid zoophytes essentially consist.

ECTO'PIÆ (ἐκ, out, τόπος, a place). Luxations; morbid displacements of parts, as *ectopia cordis*, displacement of the heart, *ectopia ani* or proctocele, &c.

ECTRO'PIUM (ἐκτρέπω, to evert). *Eversio palpebræ.* Eversion of the eyelids, so that they do not completely cover the globe of the eye.

ECTRO'TIC (ἐκτιτρώσκω, to render abortive). 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 variolous eruption, and, consequently, of preventing the occurrence of cicatrices.

EC'ZEMA (ἐκζέω, to boil out). *Ecphlysis eczema.* A 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; *chronicum*, or psoriasis; and *eczema capitis, faciei, mammillarum, pudendi, articulorum, manuum et pedum*—seven local varieties.

"*Eczema rubrum dorsi manûs* disputes with *lichen agrius dorsi manûs* 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.*

ECZE'MATOUS ERUPTIONS. Vesicular eruptions; a class of cutaneous diseases corresponding with the genus *Ecphlysis* of Mason Good, and the order *Vesiculæ* of Willan. These have been re-arranged by Mr. E. Wilson. See *Vesiculæ.*

EDENTA'TA (*edentulus*, toothless). Toothless animals; quadrupeds without front teeth, as the armadillo.

EDINBURGH OINTMENT. The principal ingredients are the white hellebore, and muriate of ammonia.

EDULCORA'TION (*dulcis*, sweet). The sweetening of any medicinal preparation. Also the process of freeing a difficultly soluble substance from one that is easily soluble, by means of distilled water. It 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, watch-glasses, &c. It is made by inserting a cork, containing a glass tube, into a phial holding some distilled water. The phial being inverted, the portion of air confined above the liquid is expanded by the warmth of the hand, and expels the water, drop by drop, or in a stream, according as the position of the phial is perpendicular or horizontal.

EEL OIL. An oil procured from eels by roasting, employed as an ointment for stiff joints, and by ironmongers for preserving steel from rust.

E'FFERENT (*effero*, to carry out). Conveying outwards; as the lymphatics, which convey lymph *from* the lymphatic glands *to* the thoracic duct. See *Afferent.*

EFFERVE'SCENCE (*effervesco*, to grow hot). The commotion

produced in fluids by the sudden escape of gas, in the form of bubbles, as on pouring acid on chalk.

EFFERVE'SCING DRAUGHT. Dissolve a scruple of subcarbonate of soda or potass in an ounce of water, and two drachms of cinnamon water with a drachm and a half of syrup of orange peel; add a table-spoonful of fresh lemon juice, and drink the mixture immediately.

EFFLORE'SCENCE (*effloresco*, to blow as a flower). The pulverescence of crystals, by the removal of their moisture, on exposure to the air; it is opposed to *deliquescence*. The term is also applied to *Erythema*, from the general character of the eruption.

EFFLU'VIA (*effluo*, 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 (*effundo*, 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.

EGE'STA (*egero*, to carry out). A Latin term for the substances *carried out* of the body, as the fæces, &c. See *Ingesta*.

EGUSE' OIL. A new substance obtained from a cucurbitaceous plant of West Africa.

EGYPTIAN OPHTHA'LMIA. Purulent ophthalmia; so called from its ravages among the troops engaged in the English and French expeditions to Egypt.

EIGHTH PAIR, or PNEUMO-GASTRIC. The nerve which supplies the lungs, the heart, the stomach, &c., — the exciter of respiration.

EISO'L. *Ice oil.* Binhydrate of sulphuric acid, or congealable vitriolic acid. In the solid state, this acid has been called *frozen sulphuric acid*.

EJACULATO'RES (*ejaculo*, 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.

ELÆ'IS GUINEE'NSIS. The Palm-oil tree, a native of Guinea. The oil is procured from the sarcocarp of the drupe.

ELÆO'METER (ἔλαιον, oil, μέτρον, a measure). A delicate hydrometer for testing the purity of olive and almond oils, by determining their densities.

ELÆ'OSACCHARA (ἔλαιον, oil, σάκχαρον, sugar). The mixtures or compounds of volatile oils and sugar.

ELAI'DIC ACID (ἔλαιον, oil). An acid related to the oleic acid of oils.

ELA'IDINE. A white saponifiable fat, consisting of elaïdic 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.

ELAI'ODON (ἔλαιον, oil). The name given by Herberger to the igreusine of Boullay. See *Igreusine*.

ELA'LDEHYDE. The coherent mass into which pure and anhydrous aldehyde is transformed, when kept for some time at 32°.

ELAO'PTEN (ἔλαιον, oil). The liquid portion of a volatile oil. The concrete portion is called *stearopten*. The volatile oils, when exposed to cold, generally separate into a solid and a liquid portion,

showing that they are mixtures of two oils differing in fluidity. These terms were first applied to the solid and fluid portions of fixed oils.

ELA'PHRIUM ELEMI'FERUM. A Terebinthaceous plant which yields the Mexican elemi of commerce.

ELA'STIC GUM. Caoutchouc; India-rubber; the produce of the *Ficus elastica* and other plants.

ELASTIC TISSUE. Yellow fibrous tissue; a component of those tissues and organs in which the property of elasticity is important.

ELASTI'CITY. The property or power by which a body compressed or extended returns to its former state.

E'LATER (ἐλατὴρ, a driver). A spiral fibre, found in great numbers mixed with the sporules, in the thecæ of some cryptogamic plants.

ELATERIUM (ἐλατήριον, sc. φάρμακον, an opening medicine). This term is applied by the L. Ph. to the unripe fruit of the *Ecbalium Officinarum* of Richard, the Momordica Elaterium or Squirting Cucumber of other writers. By the Edinburgh and Dublin Colleges it is applied to the feculence deposited from the juice of fruit, or the *extractum elaterii* of the L. Ph.

Elaterin. 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."

ELA'YL. The name given by Berzelius to hydruret of acetyl, otherwise called olefiant gas, and etherine.

ELDER. The *Sambucus nigra*, a Caprifoliaceous plant, formerly of high reputation, but little esteemed now. The dried berries were called *grana actes*, from ἀκτὴ, the name given to the plant by Dioscorides, and their inspissated juice constitutes *elder rob.* The officinal *oil of elder* is a spurious preparation made by boiling elder leaves in rape oil.

ELECAMPA'NE (contracted from *enula campana*). The Inula Helenium, a plant of the order *Compositæ*, the root of which yields a white starchy powder, called *inuline.*

ELECTRI'CITY (ἤλεκτρον, amber, the substance in which the electric property was first discovered). The fluid or property in nature which 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 in 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. This, and the terms in the two following paragraphs, were introduced by Dr. Faraday.

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 *Kathode*, 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 kathode, *kation*. Thus, if water be electrolyzed, oxygen and hydrogen are *ions*—the former an *anion*, the latter a *kation*.

10. *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.

11. *Electro-biology* (βίος, life, λόγος, an account). A recent term for Mesmerism or Animal Magnetism, suggestive of the connexion 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*.

12. *Electro-dynamics* (δύναμις, power). That branch of electricity which relates to the action of voltaic conductors on one another.

13. *Electro-genesis* (γένεσις, generation). A term applied to the effect of electricity, when tetanus is induced in a limb by the transmission of electricity along the nerves or spinal marrow.

14. *Electro-graphy* (γράφω, to describe). The process of copying a fine engraving, of exquisite delicacy, from a copper or steel plate to an electro-copper deposit.

15. *Electro-lysis* (λύω, to decompose). A kind of decomposition 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.

16. *Electro-magnetism*. Magnetic electricity; the term applied to that branch of science which includes the mutual action of conductors and magnets.

17. *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.

18. *Electro-meter* (μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for ascertaining the *intensity* of electricity. Among the varieties of this instrument are the *quadrant*, invented by Mr. Henley, and the *electrical balance* of Coulomb.

19. *Electro-motion.* The term applied by Volta to the development of electricity in voltaic combinations.

20. *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 *kathode* or electro-negative pole are termed *electro-positive.*

21. *Electro-phorus* (φέρω, to convey). An instrument invented by Volta, for the purpose of collecting weak electricity.

22. *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.

23. *Electro-scope* (σκοπέω, to examine). An instrument for indicating excitement, and the electrical state by which it is produced.

24. *Electro-tint.* An application of electrotype, in which the required subject is painted on copper with a thick varnish or paint; the plate 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.*

25. *Electro-type.* The science by which *fac-simile* medals are executed in copper by means of electricity. It consists in preparing for a 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.

26. *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.

27. *Electric aura.* A current or breeze of electrified air, employed as a mild stimulant in electrifying delicate parts, as the eye.

28. *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.

29. *Electric friction.* A mode of employing electric sparks as a remedial agent, by *drawing them through flannel,* as recommended by Cavallo.

30. *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.

31. *Electrizers, Harrington's.* Plates of copper and zinc, or silver and zinc, of various forms, for medical purposes.

ELE′CTRO-PUNCTURA′TION (*pungo*, to prick). 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.

ELE′CTRO-STIMULA′TION. 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.

ELE'CTRUM. A mixture of gold and silver, of which the fifth part was silver.

ELECTUA'RIUM (ἐκλεκτὸν, *Hipp.*). An Electuary; an ancient form of prescription, retained in the pharmacopœias of Edinburgh and Dublin, but rejected in that of London. Electuaries are in general *extemporaneous* preparations, composed of dry powders, formed into a proper consistence by the addition of syrup, honey, or mucilage. See *Confectio.*

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. Compound elements are also called *organic elements, proximate principles*, or compounds of organization, as fibrin, albumen, &c.

Ultimate Element. The last element into which a body can be decomposed or analyzed; thus, oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, and azote are the ultimate elements of all organized matter.

E'LEMI. A concrete, fragrant, resinous exudation from one or more terebinthaceous plants of uncertain name. The Mexican elemi of commerce has, however, been referred to the *Elaphrium elemiferum* of Royle. *Elemine* is a resinous crystalline substance found in elemi-resin.

ELEPHANTI'ASIS (ἐλέφας, an elephant). A blood-disease named from the resemblance of the diseased skin to that of the elephant, and particularly from its vastness and terrible nature. Its distinction from Bucnemia and Lepra is pointed out under the term *Barbadoes Leg.* 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.

ELETTA'RIA. The name of a genus of Scitamineous plants, of which the species *Cardamomum* yields the lesser or officinal cardamoms.

ELEUTHE'RIA BARK. Cascarilla bark; the produce of the *Croton Eleuteria*, called Sea-side Balsam or Sweet-wood.

ELEVA'TOR (*elevo*, to raise). A name applied to certain muscles, whose office it is to elevate any part; and to an instrument for raising depressed portions of the cranium.

ELF-SIDE'NNE. Elf-squatting; the old Anglo-Saxon name for Ephialtes, incubus, or night-mare.

ELIMINA'TION (*elimino*, 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 (*eliquo*, to clarify). The separation by heat of a more fusible substance from another less fusible.

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.; *elixir proprietatis*, or the Tinct. Aloes comp.; *elixir salutis*, or the Tinct. sennæ; *elixir of longevity*, of Dr. Jernitz, of Sweden, an aromatic tincture, with aloes;

elixir anti-arthritic, of Cadet de Gassicourt, a mixture of the three tinctures of aloes, guaiacum, and myrrh; *Daffy's elixir*, or the Tinct. Sennæ comp., with treacle instead of sugar-candy, and the addition of aniseeds and elecampane root; &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 obtatned from galls, in the process for making gallic acid.

ELM. The *Ulmus campestris*, the inner bark of which contains *tannin*, and a gummy principle called *ulmin*.

ELUTRIA'TION (*elutrio*, to cleanse). The process of washing, by which the lighter earthy parts of a substance are separated from the heavier and metallic.

ELY'TRON (ἔλυτρον). A sheath; the hard case which covers the wings of coleopterous insects. The vagina.

1. *Elytro-cele* (κήλη, a tumor). Colpocele. Vaginal hernia.
2. *Elytr-oïdes* (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, by employing a portion of the surrounding parts to close the orifice.
4. *Elytro-rrhaphia* (ῥαφή, a suture). Suture of the vagina; an operation for the prevention of prolapsus uteri.

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 half way 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 (*emacio*, to make lean). *Marasmus*. General extenuation of the body, with debility.

EMA'NSIO ME'NSIUM (*emansio*, a staying beyond the time of leave or furlough). Retention of the menses before they have been established, called by many writers *menostatio;* and by Frank, *amenorrhœa tiruncularum*.

EMA'RGINATE (*emargino*, to take away the edge). Having a notch at the upper extremity, as if a portion had been cut out of the margin, as the leaf of box.

EMASCULA'TION (*emasculo*, to render impotent). Privation of virility; castration; removal of the testes.

EMBA'LMING. The filling a dead body with spices, gums, and other antiseptics, to prevent putridity.

EMBO'ITEMENT (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 the other, each possessing a complete series of organized parts. See *Evolution*.

E'MBONPOINT. A French term for "in good point or plight." In excess, it constitutes corpulence and obesity.

EMBROCA'TION (ἐμβρέχω, to moisten). An external fluid application, for rubbing any 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.

3. *Embryo-tomy* (τέμνω, to cut). The dismembering of the fœtus in utero, in order to admit of delivery.

4. *Embry-ulcia* (ἕλκω, to draw). The same as embryotomy. It is performed by means of a blunt hook or forceps, termed *embryulcus*.

5. *Embryo-tega* (*tego*, 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.

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*, or tartarized antimony; tartrate of antimony and potash, or the antimonium tartarizatum.

2. *Emetin*. The emetic principle of ipecacuanha; it has been discovered to consist of a peculiar alkaline basis which may be termed *emeta*, acid, and colouring matter. Dr. Paris says that *emeta* is to *emetin* what white crystallized sugar is to moist sugar.

3. *Emeto-cathartica* (καθαίρω, to purge). Medicines which produce both vomiting and purging.

EMME'NAGOGUES (ἐμμήνια, the menses, ἄγω, to induce). Medicines which promote the catamenial discharge, or the menses, when retained or suspended.

EMME'NIA (ἐν, in, μὴν, a month). The catamenial discharge, or menses.

EMO'LLIENTS (*emollio*, to soften). Agents which diminish the tone of the living tissues, and cause relaxation or weakness. When employed for the purpose of sheathing surfaces from the action of injurious substances, they are called *demulcents*.

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 vesicular tumor, or eruption). Ichorous exanthem; a vesicular tumor or eruption, proceeding from an internal and febrile affection, including miliary fever, thrush, cow-pox, water-pox, pemphigus, and erysipelas.

E'MPHYMA (ἐν, in, φύω, to spring forth). Mason Good applied this term to a tumor originating below the integument; and *ecphyma* to a tumor confined to the integument; therefore he was in error in naming the encysted tumor emphyma; it should be ecphyma.—*E. Wilson*.

EMPHYSE'MA (ἐμφυσάω, to inflate). Literally, that which is blown in; wind-dropsy. A swelling produced by air, diffused in the

cellular tissue. It is distinguished into the *traumatic*, when the air has been introduced by a solution of continuity; and the *idiopathic*, or spontaneous, when the gas is developed within the cells.

EMPI'RIC. The ἐμπειρικοὶ, or Empirics, were a sect of physicians who contended that Experience (ἡ ἐμπειρικὴ) 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 plaister; a solid and tenacious compound, adhesive at the ordinary heat of the human body. Plaisters have been termed *solid ointments*, as they may be said to differ only in *consistence* from liniments, ointments, and cerates.

EMPRE'SMA (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*.

EMPROSTHO'TONOS (ἔμπροσθεν, before, τείνω, to draw). Clonic spasm fixing the body forward. See *Tetanus*.

EMPYE'MA (ἐν, within, πύον, pus). An internal abscess, particularly of the lungs. 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 by surgeons to effusions into the pleura only: hence the terms, empyema of pus, of blood, of water and air, are often used as synonyms of pleurisy, hæmothorax, hydrothorax, and pneumothorax. Chronic pleurisy constitutes the 'purulent empyema' of surgeons.

EMPYE'SIS (ἐμπύησις, suppuration). Pustulous exanthem; a term used by Hippocrates, and including, in Good's system, variola or small-pox.

EMPYRE'UMA (ἐμπυρεύω, to set on fire; from πῦρ, fire). A term expressive of the peculiar smell of *burning* which characterises 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 (*emulgeo*, 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. Vegetable albumen of almonds: a constituent of almond emulsion. A peculiar acid is procured from it, termed *emulsic acid*.

EMU'LSIO (*emulgeo*, to milk). An emulsion; a mixture of oil and water, made by means of mucilage, sugar, or yelk of egg. This term is used by the Edinburgh College for the *Mistura* of the London pharmacopœia.

EMU'NCTORY (*emungo*, to wipe 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.* That tis-

sue of the teeth, which, when present, is situated between the *cement* and the *dentine*.

ENA'NTHESIS (ἐν, within, ἀνθέω, to blossom). A generic term applied by Mason Good to certain inflammations of the skin, as nettle-rash, &c. Compare *Exanthesis*.

ENARTHRO'SIS (ἐν, in, ἄρθρωσις, articulation). A species of moveable articulation, commonly called the ball-and-socket joint. See *Articulation*.

ENCA'NTHUS (ἐν, in, κανθὸς, canthus). An enlargement of the caruncula lacrymalis; a morbid growth in the canthus, or inner angle of the eye.

ENCE'PHALON (ἐν, in, κεφαλὴ, the head). The brain; the contents of the skull, consisting of the cerebrum, cerebellum, medulla oblongata, and membranes.

1. *Encephalata*. A term applied by Dr. Grant to the Fifth sub-kingdom of Animals, or *Vertebrata*, comprising animals in which the brain is enclosed in a bony cavity. The classes are the pisces, amphibia, reptilia, aves, and mammalia.

2. *Encephal-itis*. Inflammation of the brain; as distinguished from *meningitis*, *arachnitis*, or inflammation of the membranes.

3. *Encephalo-cele* (κήλη, a tumor). Hernia of the brain, through the walls of the cranium, by a congenital opening, a fracture, &c.

4. *Encephal-oïd* (εἶδος, likeness). A term applied to a morbid product, or *encephalosis*, the cut surface of which resembles brain; and to a variety of cancer, in which the morbid product resembles brain.

E'NCHELIDE MONAD. An animalcule which performs the usual function of the green parts of plants, decomposing carbonic acid and evolving oxygen, under the influence of the light of the sun.

EN-CYSTED (ἐν, in, κύστις, a cyst). A term applied to tumors which consist of matter contained in a sac or cyst.

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.

EN-DERMIC (ἐν, in, δέρμα, skin). A term indicative of the methed of applying medicines to the denuded dermis. It is also called the *emplastro-endermic* method.

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*.

1. *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.

2. *Endo-cardium* (καρδία, the heart). A colourless transparent membrane, which lines the interior of the heart. Inflammation of this membrane is termed *endocarditis*.

3. *Endo-carp* (καρπὸς, 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*.

4. *Endo-gastritis*. Inflammation of the lining membrane of the stomach.

5. *Endo-gen* (γεννάω, to produce). A plant whose stem grows by internal increase, as a palm. See *Exogen.*

6. *Endo-lymph* (lympha, water). Liquor Scarpæ. The vitreous humour of the ear, a limpid fluid filling the membranous labyrinth.

7. *Endo-phlœum* (φλοιός, bark). Another name for *liber*—the innermost layer of the bark of *exogens.* See *Bark.*

8. *Endo-pleura* (πλευρά, the side). The internal integument of the seed, also termed *tunica interna*, tegmen, hilofère, &c.

9. *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.*

10. *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.

11. *End-osmosis* (ὠσμός, impulsion). The property by which rarer fluids pass through membranous substances into a cavity or space containing a denser fluid. M. Dutrochet, who has introduced this term, with a knowledge of the motory principle to which it refers, has used others explicative of his views of some operations in the animal economy: such is *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."

12. *Endosmo-meter* (μέτρον, a measure). An instrument contrived by Dutrochet for measuring the force of the endosmosmic function.

13. *Endo-spermium* (σπέρμα, seed). The name given by Richard to the *albumen* of other botanists. Jussieu termed it *perisperm.*

14. *Endo-stome* (στόμα, a mouth). The orifice of the inner integument of the ovule, in plants.

15. *Endo-thecium* (θήκη, a case). The name given by Purkinje to the lining of the anther, consisting of fibro-cellular tissue.

ENE'CIA (ἠνεκὴς, 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.

EN'EMA (ἐνίημι, to inject). A clyster, lavement, or injection. A formula used for conveying both nourishment and medicine, under particular morbid circumstances, 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.*

ENNEA'NDRIA (ἔννεα, nine, ἀνὴρ, man). The ninth class of plants in Linnæus's system, comprehending those which have nine stamens.

ENS. The participle present of the verb *sum*, employed as a substantive in philosophical language, for any *being* or *existence.* This term denotes, in chemistry, a substance supposed to contain all the qualities or virtues of the ingredients from which it is drawn, in a small compass.

1. *Ens Martis.* Ferrum Ammoniatum. Ammoniated Iron, or Martial Flowers of the muriate of ammonia and iron.

2. *Ens Veneris.* The ancient designation of the muriate of ammonia and copper.

3. *Ens primum.* A name given by the alchemists to a tincture which they supposed to have the power of transmuting the metals.

E'NSIFORM (*ensis*, a sword, *forma*, likeness). *Xiphoid.* A Latin term applied to the *sword-like* cartilage of the sternum; to the straight, flat, and pointed leaf of the 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 (ἐντείνω, to stretch). A term denoting intention, or stretching, and applied by Good to constrictive spasm, including cramp, wry-neck, locked-jaw, &c.

E'NTERA (ἔντερα, the bowels, from ἐντός, within). The intestines.

1. *Enter-algia* (ἄλγος, pain). Pain of the intestines; colic; a term synonymous with *enter-odynia* (ὀδύνη, pain).

2. *Enterica.* The designation of a class of diseases of the intestines; also, medicines which act on the alimentary canal, as stomachics, tonics, anæsthetics, &c.

3. *Enter-itis.* Inflammation of the intestines—the termination in *-itis* being the nosological sign of inflammation.

4. *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.

5. *Entero-lithus* (λίθος, a stone). An intestinal concretion, as a bezoar, a calculus, &c. See *Bezoar.*

6. *Entero-rrhaphia* (ῥαφή, a suture). A suture of the divided edges of an intestine.

7. *Enter-oscheo-cele* (ὄσχεον, the scrotum, κήλη, a tumor). Hernia in which a portion of intestine descends into the scrotum.

8. *Entero-tome* (τέμνω, to cut). An instrument for opening the intestinal canal in the operation for artificial anus.

ENTIRE LEAF. A leaf which has no marginal division, as that of galium.

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.

ENTOZO'A (ἐντός, within, ζωή, life). Intestinal worms. See *Vermes.*

ENTRO'PIUM (ἐν, in, τρέπω, to turn). *Inversio palpebræ.* Inversion of the eyelid. Compare *Ectropium.*

ENURE'SIS (ἐν, in, οὖρον, urine). Incontinence of urine; involuntary discharge of urine.

EP-, EPH-, E'PI-. These prefixes all represent the Greek prepo-

sition ἐπὶ, *upon*, denoting all sorts of relations of *place*. In composition, it frequently conveys the idea of increase, addition, accompaniment, repetition, reciprocal action, &c.

EPA'CTAI (ἐπακτὸς, brought on or in; added). The name given by Fischer to the inter-parietal bone of Geoffrey St. Hilaire. It is only developed after birth, and is only occasionally met with.

EPA'NETUS (ἐπάνετος, remitting, sc. πυρετὸς, fever). A term denoting remittent, and applied by Good to remittent fever, including the mild form, the malignant form, and hectic fever.

EPENCE'PHALON (ἐπὶ, upon, ἐγκέφαλον, the brain). The posterior primary division of the brain, including the medulla oblongata, pons varolii, cerebellum, and fourth ventricle. The *epencephalic arch* is the neural arch of the occipital vertebra, which embraces and protects the epencephalon.

EPE'NDYMA VENTRI'CULORUM (ἐπένδυμα, an upper garment). The lining membrane of the ventricles of the brain, a serous layer distinct from the arachnoid.

EPHE'LIS (ἔφηλις, from ἐπὶ and ἥλιος, the sun). 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. πυρετὸς, fever). A fever which runs its course of the cold, hot, and sweating stages in twelve hours.

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, a slight perspiration, Hipp.). By *Ephidrosis profusa* Mason Good designates morbid increase of the perspiratory secretion, or the hyperidrosis of Swediaur; by *Ephidrosis olens*, alteration as regards odour, or osmidrosis; by *Ephidrosis cruenta*, hæmidrosis or bloody sweat. See *Idrosis*.

EPHI'PPIUM (ἐφίππιος, of or belonging to a horse or to riding). *Sella turcica*. Part of the os sphenoïdes, 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*.

EPICA'NTHUS (ἐπὶ, upon, κανθὸς, canthus). A disease of the eye-lid in which a fold of skin covers the internal canthus.

E'PICARP (ἐπὶ, upon, καρπὸς, 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, applied to maculæ, or blemishes of the skin, as freckles, sun-burn, moles, piebald skin, albino-skin, &c.

EPICRA'NIUM (ἐπὶ, upon, κρανίον, the skull). The integuments and epineurotic expansion which lie over the cranium.

EPICRA'NIUS (ἐπὶ, 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 eyebrow.

EPIDE'MIC (ἐπιδήμιος, prevalent among a people). An epithet for a popular, prevailing, but not native disease, arising from a general cause, as excessive heat. See *Endemic.*

EPIDE'RMIC METHOD (ἐπὶ, 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 *enepidermic method.*

EPIDE'RMIS (ἐπὶ, upon, δέρμα, skin). *Cuticle.* The exterior layer of the skin, or scarf-skin: it lies upon the *derma* or true skin, which it protects, and by which it is produced. It consists of two layers,—the outer, commonly called *epidermis*, and the inner, or *rete mucosum.*

EPIDE'RMOSE (ἐπὶ, 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 (ἐπιδιδυμὶς, the outer membrane of the testis). The small oblong body which lies above the testis, formed by the convolutions of the vasa efferentia, external to the testis.

EPIGA'STRIUM (ἐπὶ, upon, γαστὴρ, 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 (ἐπὶ, a preposition denoting addition, and γένεσις, generation). A term applied to a theory of non-sexual generation, in which each new germ is an entirely new production of the parent organism. Compare *Evolution.*

E'PIGEOUS (ἐπὶ, upon, γῆ, the earth). Growing upon the earth; a term applied to cotyledons which emerge from the ground. See *Hypogeous.*

EPIGLO'TTIS (ἐπὶ, upon, γλωττὶς, glottis). A fibro-cartilage placed immediately in front of the opening of the larynx.

1. *Epiglottic gland.* This is merely a mass of alveolar and 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 frœna epiglottidis, one hyo-epiglottic, and one thyro-epiglottic.

EPI'GYNOUS (ἐπὶ, upon, γυνὴ, 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 convulsive seizure). An attack, particularly of the "falling sickness." This affection has been called morbus divinus, morbus herculeus, morbus sacer, morbus comitialis, morbus caducus, mal caduc, &c.

EPIME'RAL (ἐπὶ, upon, μηρὸς, a limb). That portion of the segment of articulate animals which is above the joint of the limb.

EPINY'CTIS (ἐπὶ νυκτὸς, at night). A boil which is more painful at night than during the day. The term is applied by Sauvages to ecthyma.

EPIPHLŒ'UM (ἐπὶ, upon, φλοιὸς, bark). A layer of bark, situated immediately beneath the epidermis, termed by Mohl phlœum or peridermis.

EPI'PHORA (ἐπιφορὰ, a sudden burst, as of tears). The *watery eye;* flux of tears. 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; whereas Epiphora consists in a superabundant secretion of tears.

EPI'PHYSIS (ἐπίφυσις, an ongrowth, an excrescence). A process of a bone attached by cartilage to a bone, and not a part of the same bone. 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.

E'PIPLOCELE (ἐπίπλοον, omentum, κήλη, tumor). Hernia of the epiploon, or omentum.

EPI'PLOON (ἐπίπλοον, omentum, from ἐπιπλέω, to sail upon). The omentum; a membranous expansion which *floats* upon the intestines.

EPIPLO'SCHEOCELE (ἐπίπλοον, omentum, ὄσχεον, the scrotum, κήλη, tumor). A hernia in which the omentum descends into the scrotum.

EPI'POLIC DISPERSION (ἐπιπολὴ, a surface). A term applied by Sir J. Herschel to the phenomena of the internal dispersion of light along the surface, and even into the bulk, of luminous bodies. The most striking conclusion is, that the prismatic spectrum is not composed of the three different agents, heat, light, and actinism, but probably of two, light and actinism being different functions of the same; and it may be that even the heating part of the spectrum is only a third variety of manifestation of one and the same agent.

EPIRRHÉO'LOGY (ἐπιῤῥοὴ, 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.

EPISPA'DIAS (ἐπισπᾶσθαι, to draw the prepuce forward). That malformation, in which the urethra opens on the dorsum of the penis, not far from the pubes. See *Hypospadias.*

EPISPA'STICS (ἐπισπαστικὸς, drawing to oneself, as of drugs in drawing out peccant humours). 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.*

E'PISPERM (ἐπὶ, 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). Nasal hæmorrhage; an effusion of blood from the pituitary membrane.

EPITHE'LIUM (ἐπιτίθημι, to place on). The cuticle placed on the prolabium or red part of the lips, and on the mucous membranes in general. Its varieties are—

1. *Squamous epithelium;* so named from the conversion of its super-

ficial 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. This variety, from its occurring in situations where the two preceding varieties are continuous, has been called *transitional epithelium*

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.

E'PITHEM (ἐπίθεμα, an external application). A general term for any external topical application to the body, except ointments and plaisters.

EPIZOO'TIC (ἐπὶ, 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.

EPSOM SALT. *Sal catharticus 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 (ἐπουλὶς, a gum-boil). A small tubercle on the gums, said sometimes to become cancerous.

EPULO'TICS (ἐπουλωτικὸς, promoting the healing of wounds; from ἐπὶ, upon, οὐλὴ, cicatrix). Medicines which promote the cicatrization of wounds. They are also called *cicatrisantia.*

EQUALLY PINNATE. A term applied to a pinnate leaf, whose petiole has no terminal leaflet or tendril; it is synonymous with *abruptly pinnate.*

E'QUITANT (*equito*, 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.

EQUILI'BRIUM (*æquè*, equally, *libro*, 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'VALENTS (*æquè*, equally, *valeo*, to avail). A term applied by Dr. Wollaston to the *combining proportions* of elementary and compound substances, as the quantities of acid and base, in salts, required to neutralize each other. The following are instances of this law:—

Arsenic acid.....	57·68	Lime.....	28
Muriatic acid	37	Magnesia ...	20
Nitric acid	54	Potash	48
Sulphuric acid.....	40	Soda	32

Thus 57·68 of arsenic acid, 37 of muriatic, 54 of nitric, and 40 of sulphuric, combine with 28 of lime, forming, respectively, a neutral arseniate, muriate, nitrate, and sulphate of lime; &c. &c.

E'RBIUM. A newly discovered metal, found in the rare mineral *æthite*. See *Terbium.*

ERE'CTILE TISSUE (*erigo*, to erect). A peculiar cellulo-vascular tissue, forming a considerable portion of the organs of generation.

That of the vagina has been termed, by De Graaf, *retiformis*, and latterly, *corpus cavernosum vaginæ*. The term is also applied to a similar tissue, constituting nævus, &c.

ERE'CTILE TUMOURS. Another term for *vascular nævi*, indicative of the slightly elevated state of the tumors.

ERE'CTOR (*erigo*, 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 (ἤμερος, slow, καῦσις, burning). A term applied by Liebig to the slow combustion or oxidation of organic matters in air, as the conversion of wood into humus, the formation of acetic acid from alcohol, nitrification, &c.

ERETHI'SMUS (ἐρεθίζω, to excite). Constitutional irritation, or excitement. *Erethismus mercurialis*, or Mercurial erethism, is a peculiar state of erethism produced by mercury.

ERGOT-MOULD. This substance, called by the late Mr. E. J. Quekett *Ergotætia abortifaciens*, and referred by him to the Gymnomycetes, a sub-order of Fungi, is considered by Link and others to be a species of *Oidium*, and referred to the Hyphomycetes, another sub-order of Fungi, closely allied to Confervaceæ.

ERGO'TA (*ergot*, French, a spur, smut). *Secale cereale* vel *cornutum*. Spurred rye; a long black substance, like a horn or spur, formed on rye, and many other of the *gramina*, and supposed to be produced by a parasitic fungus.

1. *Ergotætia* (*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. *Ergotine*. 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 depraved state of the constitution, terminating in dry gangrene, and known in Germany by the name of the *creeping sickness*.

ERICA'CEÆ. The Heath tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Shrubs, with *leaves* evergreen, rigid, entire, whorled, or opposite; *flowers* monopetalous, regular; *stamens* definite; *ovarium* superior, many-seeded; *seeds* apterous.

ERO'DENTS (*erodo*, to gnaw off). Substances which *eat away*, as it were, extraneous growths, as caustics.

E'ROSE (*erosus*, from *erodo*, to gnaw). Gnawed; having the margin irregularly divided, as if bitten by some animal; a term applied to the leaves of certain plants.

ERO'SION (*erodo*, to gnaw off). Destruction by ulceration; the name applied by Galen to the phenomena of ulcerative absorption.

ERRA'TIC (*erro*, to wander). Wandering; irregular; as applied to pains, gout, erysipelas, gestation, &c.

E'RRHINES (ἐν, in, ῥὶν, the nose). *Sternutatories*. Medicines which produce an increased discharge of nasal mucus.

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.

E'RU'CIN (*eruca*, a kind of cabbage). A newly-discovered, yellowish-white substance obtained from the *Sinapis alba*, or white mustard.

ERUCTA'TION (*eructo*, to belch forth). Flatulency, with frequent rejection upwards, as from a volcano.

ERU'PTION (*erumpo*, to break out). A breaking out; a term applied to acute cutaneous diseases.

ERVALE'NTA. A substance consisting of the farina or meal of the *Ervum lens*, or common lentil. The dietetical use of it is said to prevent constipation. The *mélasse de la Cochinchine* professes a similar result, but is said to be nothing but common treacle. See *Revalenta*.

ERY'NGO. The candied root of the *Eryngium campestre*, reckoned by Boerhaave as the first of aperient diuretic roots.

ERYSI'PELAS (ἐρυθρὸς, red, πέλλα, skin). *Emphlysis erysipelas*. A diffused inflammation of the skin and subcutaneous cellular tissue, accompanied with fever. It was called by the Romans *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 πέλος, pellis, skin), a wound not yet skinned over.

Varieties.—Erysipelas is termed *erraticum*, when 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 *erisipelas faciei*, *capitis*, *mammæ*, *umbilicale*, local subvarieties of simple erysipelas. The last occurs in infants, and is then called *erysipelas neonatorum*.

ERYTHE'MA (ἐρύθημα, redness of the skin). A 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; *læve*, 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*, distinguished by its circular patches; and *nodosum*, occurring in oval patches. These are all *acute* varieties; the *chronic* varieties are explained under *Pityriasis*.

ERYTHE'MA FOLLICULORUM. Inflammation of the hair-follicles, as indicated by an erythematous blush of redness of the skin, dryness, and the production of furfuraceous scales.

ERYTHE'MATOUS ERUPTIONS. A group of eruptions, corresponding with the *Exanthemata* of Willan, who included under this term erythema, roseola, urticaria, scarlatina, rubeola, and purpura, and excluded erysipelas, which he referred to his order *Bullæ*. This arrangement has been modified by Mr. Erasmus Wilson, who classes

erythêma, erysipelas, roseola, and urticaria, as erythematous or exanthematous eruptions. Scarlatina and rubeola are placed among the eruptive fevers. Purpura is referred to another group remarkable for dyscrasis of the blood and tissues, while the bullæ of erysipelas is almost an accidental character. Lastly, pityriasis is taken from the order *Squamæ* of Willan, and considered as a form of chronic erythema.—*Dis. of the Skin*, 1857.

ERYTHRÆ'A CENTA'URIUM. Common Centaury; a plant of the order *Gentianaceæ*, possessing similar effects to those of *Gentian*. Its bitter principle is called *centaurin*.

ERY'THRIC ACID (ἐρυθρός, red). The name given by Brugnatelli to *purpuric* acid.

ERY'THRIN (ἐρυθρός, red). One of a series of substances, including erythrilin, erythrin bitter or amarythrin, telerythrin, &c. obtained by Dr. Kane from the *Roccella tinctoria*.

ERY'THROGEN (ἐρυθρός, red, γεννάω, to produce). A green-coloured substance found in the gall-bladder, in a case of jaundice. It unites with nitrogen, and produces a red compound.

ERY'THROID (ἐρυθρός, red, εἶδος, likeness). A term applied to the cremasteric covering of the spermatic cord and testis.

ERYTHRO'LEIN; ERYTHROLI'TMINE. These, with *azolitmine* and *spaniolitmine*, 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.

ERY'THROPHYLLE (ἐρυθρός, red, φύλλον, a leaf). A term applied by Berzelius to the red colouring matter of fruits and leaves in autumn.

ERYTHROPRO'TIDE. One of the products obtained by boiling protein with potash. The other products are protide and leucin.

ERYTHRORE'TINE (ἐρυθρός, red, ῥητίνη, resin). Red resin of rhubarb. *Aporetine* is the black, *phæoretine* the brown, resin of rhubarb.

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*.

ERY'THROZYM (ἐρυθρός, red, ζύμη, leaven). The name recently given to the peculiar fermentative substance of madder, which has the power of effecting the decomposition of rubian.

ES'CHAR (ἐσχαρόω, to form a scab or crust). 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. An appellation given to those plants, or any part of them, which may be eaten for food.

E'SCULINE. An alkaloïd obtained from the *Æsculus Hippocastanum*, or horse-chestnut, from the ash, &c.

ESENBE'CKINA. An organic alkali, procured from Brazilian Cinchona, or the bark of the *Exostema Souzanum*, a native plant of Brazil, and named from the erroneous idea that the bark belonged to Esenbeckia febrifuga.

ESO-ENTERI'TIS (ἔσω, within, and *enteritis*). Inflammation of he mucous membrane of the intestines.

ESO-GASTRI'TIS (ἔσω, within, and *gastritis*). Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach.

ESOTE'RIC (ἐσωτερικὸς, inner). A term applied to an effect produced by a cause inherent in, and proper to, the system. See *Exoteric.*

ESPRIT. The French term for spirit, or essence. Any subtile and volatile product of distillation.

ESSENCE DE PETIT GRAIN. A term originally applied to the volatile oil of the orange berry, but now denoting the volatile oil obtained from the leaves of both the bitter and the sweet orange.

ESSENCES. The principal patent medicines sold under the name of *Essences*, are—

1. *Essence of Bitter Almonds.* A preparation for the purposes of perfumery, &c., consisting of one part of the essential oil of bitter almonds, and seven parts of rectified spirit.

2. *Essence of Coffee.*—The basis of this is said to be cassia pulp.

3. *Essence of Coltsfoot.* Equal parts of the balsam of tolu, and the compound tincture of benzoin; to which is added double the quantity of rectified spirit of wine. This is a pectoral for coughs.

4. *Essence of Mustard.* Oil of turpentine, camphor, and a portion of spirit of rosemary; to which is added a small quantity of flour of mustard.

5. *Essence of Mustard Pills.* Balsam of tolu, with resin!

6. *Essence of Peppermint.* A spirituous solution of the essential oil, coloured green by spinach leaves.

7. *Essence of Senna* (Selway's). A concentrated infusion of senna, in combination with an alkali.

8. *Essence of Spruce.* A fluid extract, prepared by decoction from the twigs of the Pinus Larix. This, when fermented with molasses, forms the popular beverage called "Spruce Beer" (Cerevisia Pini Laricis).

ESSE'NTIA. Essence (a translation of *οὐσία*, being); an essence, i. e. an extract. Some apply the term to *volatile oils*, others to *simple tinctures.*

1. *Essentia Abietis.* Essence of Spruce; prepared by boiling in water the young tops of some Coniferous plant, as the Abies nigra, or Black Spruce, and concentrating the decoction by evaporation.

2. *Essentia Bina.* A substance used to colour brandy, porter, &c., and prepared by boiling coarse sugar till it is black and bitter; it is then made into a syrup with lime-water.

3. *Essential Oils.* Oils obtained by distillation from odoriferous vegetable substances. Several of the volatile or essential oils are called *essences.*

E'SSERA (*eshera*, Arabic). A designation of the *lichen tropicus* or summer-rash.

ESTIVA'TION (*æstivus*, belonging to summer). *Præfloration.* A term applied to the condition of a flower when its parts are unexpanded. 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, rubus, &c.

E'THAL. A peculiar oily substance, obtained from spermaceti; also termed hydrate of oxide of cetyl. The term is formed of the first syllables of *ether* and *alcohol.*

ETHA'LIC ACID. *Cetylic acid.* An acid isomeric with the palmitic, formed when ethal (hydrated oxide of ethyl) is heated with the hydrates of lime and potash.

E'THER (*αἰθήρ*, ether). 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 celebrated anodyne liquor.

E'THERINE. A term synonymous with olefiant gas, elayl, or hydruret of acetyl.

E'THEROLE. A carbo-hydrogen, commonly known as *light oil of wine.*

ETHIO'NIC ACID. An acid formed by the action of sulphuric acid on ether and alcohol.

E'THMOID (*ἠθμός*, a sieve, *εἶδος*, likeness). Cribriform, or *sieve-like;* a bone of the nose, perforated for the transmission of the olfactory nerves.

Ethmoïdal crest. Crista galli. A sharp process of the ethmoïd bone.

ETHNO'LOGY (*ἔθνος*, a race, *λόγος*, an account). The science of the different varieties of the human species. The term is frequently used as synonymous with *ethnography;* some 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). A hypothetical radical, existing in ether and its compounds; ether being the oxide of ethyl, and alcohol the hydrated oxide of 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.

EUCALY'PTIN. A peculiar substance somewhat analogous to pectin and tannic acid, produced from Botany Bay kino, the astringent inspissated juice of the *Eucalyptus Resinifera*, a native of Australia and Van Diemen's Land.

EU'CHLORINE (*εὖ*, brilliant, *χλωρὸς*, green). The name given by Davy to the protoxide of chloride, from its being considerably more brilliant than simple chlorine.

EUCHRO'NIC ACID (*εὔχροος*, of a fine colour). An acid procured by the decomposition of the neutral mellitate of ammonia by heat. It forms a blue compound with zinc, called *euchrone.*

EUDIO'METER (*εὐδία*, calm weather, *μέτρον*, a measure). An instrument for ascertaining the proportion of oxygen in a given gas.

EUGE'NIA PIME'NTA. The Common Allspice, a Myrtaceous plant, the fruit of which constitutes *Pimento*, or *Jamaica pepper*, commonly called *allspice*, from its flavour approaching that of cinnamon, cloves, and nutmegs.

EU'GENIC ACID. An acid found in cloves along with a neutral salt. *Eugenin* is a crystallizable compound, found also in cloves, and of the same composition as eugenic acid. *Caryophythin* is another of these compounds.

Eugenates. Compounds of eugenic acid with alkalis, consisting of crystalline salts, also called *alkaline caryophyllates* and *clove-oil alkalis.*

EUPATO'RIUM PERFOLIA'TUM. A plant employed in

America as a substitute for Peruvian bark, and known by the names of thorough-wort, thorough-wax, cross-wort, and bone-set.

Eupatorine. An alkaloïd discovered in the Eupatorium Cannabinum.

EUPHORBIA'CEÆ. The Euphorbium tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants, with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* apetalous, unisexual; *ovarium* three-celled, the cells separating with elasticity from their common axis.

EUPHO'RBIUM. A concrete resinous juice, supposed to be yielded by the *Euphorbia Canariensis*, a native plant of the Canaries and of North Africa.

EUPHRA'SIA OFFICINA'LIS. Common Eye-bright; a plant of the order *Scrophulariaceæ*, and a popular remedy for diseases of the eye. Its use in these complaints seems to have originated in its bright appearance, and, when the doctrine of signs and seals prevailed, this was supposed to indicate its value in brightening the eyes.

EU'PION (εὖ, well, πίων, fat). A colourless liquid, obtained by distillation from the tar of animal matters, and so named from its great limpidity.

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. The same writer speaks of another animal matter, the tendency of which is to softening and disorganization; this he terms *caco-plastic.*

EUPY'RION (εὖ, easily, πῦρ, fire). Any contrivance for obtaining an instantaneous light, as the phosphorus-bottle, the promethean, &c.

EUSTA'CHIAN TUBE. The *Iter a palato ad aurem;* a canal which extends from the tympanum to the pharynx, called after *Eustachius*, its discoverer.

1. *Musculus tubæ Eustachianæ nonus.* A designation of the circumflexus palati muscle, 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.

EVA'CUANTS (*evacuo*, 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.

EVACUA'TION (*evacuo*, to empty). The discharge of the fæces, &c.

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.

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 situated in the middle of the forehead, and, when much developed, imparts a peculiar prominence to this part of the skull.

EVERLASTING PILLS. These consisted of *metallic* antimony, which, being slightly soluble in the gastric juice, was supposed to exert the property of purging as often as it was swallowed.

EVOLU'TION (*evolvo*, 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 *emboîtement* theory. Compare *Epigenesis*.

EVOLU'TION, SPONTA'NEOUS. 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.

EXACERBA'TION (*exacerbo*, to exasperate). An increase of febrile symptoms.

EXÆ'RESIS (ἐξαιρέω, to remove). One of the old divisions of surgery, implying the removal of parts.

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'MATA (ἐξανθέω, to blossom). Efflorescences; eruptive diseases; a term formerly equivalent to *eruptions* generally, but now limited to *rashes*, or superficial red patches, irregularly diffused, and terminating in cuticular exfoliations.

EXANTHE'SIS (ἐξανθέω, to blossom). A superficial or cutaneous efflorescence, as rose-rash; it is opposed to *en-anthesis*, or efflorescence springing from within. Thus, Mason Good employs *Exanthesis* as a generic term for Roseola, and *Enanthesis* for Urticaria.

EXCITABI'LITY. Sensibility of organized beings to the action of stimulants or excitants; irritability.

E'XCITANTS (*excito*, to stimulate). Stimulants; medicines 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.

EXCI'TEMENT. The effect produced by excitants, especially the *general*.

E'XCITO-MO'TORY. A designation of that function of the nervous system, discovered by Dr. Marshall Hall, by which an impression is transmitted to a centre, and *reflected* 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 (*excorio*, to take off the skin). Abrasion of the skin.

E'XCREMENT (*excerno*, to separate from). The alvine fæces, or excretion.

EXCRE'SCENCE (*excresco*, to grow from). A term applied to a preternatural growth, as a wart, a wen, &c.

EXCRE'TA ANIMA'LIA. Animal excretions used as stimulants, as castoreum and musk.

EXCRE'TINE. A new organic substance procured from the ex-

crements 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 (*excerno*, to separate from). A general term for the perspiration, urine, fæces, &c., which are separated and voided from the blood or the food.

E'XCRETORY DUCT (*excerno*, 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.

EXERCITA'TIO. *Gymnastics.* Exercise; the action of the organs of locomotion.

EXFŒTA'TION (*ex*, outward, and *fœtus*). Extra-uterine fœtation, or imperfect fœtation in some organ exterior to the uterus. See *Eccyesis.*

EXFOLIA'TION (*exfolio*, to cast the leaf). The separation of a dead piece of bone from the living. See *Sequestrum.*

EXHALA'TION (*exhalo*, to exhale). *Effluvia.* The vapours which arise from animal and vegetable bodies, marshes, the earth, &c.

E'XO- (ἔξω, outward). A Greek preposition, signifying *outward.*

1. *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. Compare *Endogen.*

2. *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.*

3. *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.*

4. *Exo-stome* (στόμα, the mouth). The orifice of the outer integument of the ovule in plants.

5. *Exo-thecium* (θήκη, a case). The name given by Purkinjie to the outer coat of the anther.

EXOCCI'PITAL BONE. In anthropotomy, the condyloid process of the occipital bone; its homologue in the archetypal skeleton is called the "neurapophysis." See *Vertebra.*

EXOGO'NIUM PURGA. The name of the plant, according to Mr. Bentham, which yields the *jalap* of commerce.

EXO'MPHALOS (ἐξ, out, ὀμφαλός, umbilicus). Hernia at, or near, the umbilicus.

EXOPHTHA'LMIA (ἐξ, out, ὀφθαλμός, the eye). *Ophthalmoptosis. Ptosis bulbi oculi.* A swelling of the bulb of the eye. 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.

EXO'RMIA (ἐξ, out, ὁρμή, impetus). 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'SIS (ἐξ, out, ὠσμός, impulsion). The property by

which rarer fluids pass through membranous substances, out of a cavity into a denser fluid—'dehors impulsion.' See *Endosmosis.*

EXOSTO'SIS (ἐξόστωσις, a tumor of a bone). This term, though very generally applied to all tumors of the bones, osseous or not, denotes simply hypertrophy of the tissues which constitute the bones, and of nothing else.

EXOTE'RIC (ἐξωτερικὸς, external). A term applied to an effect produced by a cause external to, and independent of, the system. See *Esoteric.*

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 substance of the brain.

EXPA'NSION (*expando*, to spread out). An enlargement of volume; the usual effect of caloric.

EXPE'CTORANTS (*ex pectore*, from the chest). Medicines for promoting the discharge of mucus or other matters from the trachea and its branches.

Expectoration. The *act* of discharging any matter from the chest; also, the *matters* so discharged.

EXPIRA'TION (*expiro*, to breathe). That part of respiration in which the air is expelled. Compare *Inspiration.*

EXPLORA'TION (*exploro*, 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.*

EXPRESSED OILS. Oils obtained from bodies by pressure.

EXSANGUI'NITY (*ex*, out, *sanguis*, blood). *Anhæmia.* A state of bloodlessness.

EXSICCA'TION (*exsicco*, 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.

EXTE'NSION (*extendo*, to stretch out). This term denotes, in *physics*, the property of occupying a certain portion of space. 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.

Counter-extension. The act of making extension in the opposite direction, in order to hinder the limb from being drawn along by the extending power.

EXTE'NSOR (*extendo*, to stretch out). A muscle which extends any part. It is opposed to *flexor*, or that which bends a part.

EXTIRPA'TION (*extirpo*, to eradicate, from *stirps*, a root). The entire removal of any part by the knife, or ligature.

EXTRA-U'TERINE. A term applied to those cases of pregnancy in which the fœtus is contained in some organ exterior to the uterus.

EXTRA'CTION (*extraho*, to draw out). An operation for cataract, consisting in the removal of the opaque lens, by division of the cornea and laceration of the capsule.

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 comprise all the non-azotized vegetable compounds.

EXTRA'CTUM (*extraho*, 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.

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.

EXTROVER'SION (*extra*, without, *versio*, a turning). An abnormal position, in an outward direction, of a viscus or other part of the body.

EXUDA'TION. *Transpiration.* The flow of liquid from the surface of the skin or membrane, an ulcer, &c.

EXU'VIÆ (*exuo*, to put off). The slough, or cast-off covering of certain animals, as those of the snake-kind.

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.

F.

F, or FT. Abbreviations of *fiat*, or *fiant*, let it, or them, be made; used in prescriptions.

FACE-AGUE. *Tic douloureux.* A form of neuralgia, which occurs in the nerves of the face.

FA'CET (*facette*, a little face). A term applied to an articular cavity of a bone, when nearly plain.

-FACIENT (*faciens*, making). A suffix, denoting the cause of some effect, as of heat in cale-*facient*, redness in rube-*facient*, &c.

FA'CIES. The face; the lower and anterior part of the head, including the nose, mouth, eyes, and cheeks. See *Vultus* and *Frons*.

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. See *Acne*.

3. *Facial angle.* An angle composed of two lines, one drawn in the direction of the basis of the skull, from the ear to the roots of the upper incisor teeth, and the other from the latter point to the most projecting part of the forehead.

5. *Facial Nerve.* The *Portio dura*, or Seventh Pair of Soemmering. The motor nerve of the face.

6. *Facial vein.* A vein which commences at the summit of the head and forehead. See *Angular*.

7. *Face grippée.* The pinched-in face; a peculiar expression of features in peritonitis. See *Physiognomy*.

FACTI'TIOUS (*factito*, to practise). 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 (*facultas*, from *facere*, to make). The power or ability by which an action is performed. A term employed to denote the professors of the medical art.

FÆ'CES (pl. of *fæx*, dregs). Dregs or lees of wine; the settlement of any liquor. The excrement of animals.

FÆX SA'CCHARI. *Theriaca.* Treacle or molasses; the viscid, dark brown, uncrystallizable syrup, which drains from refined sugar in the sugar moulds.

FA'GIN. A narcotic substance obtained from the nuts of the *Fagus sylvatica*, or common beech.

FAINTS. The weak spirituous liquor which runs off from the still after the proof spirit is taken away.

FA'LCATE (*falcatus*, from *falx*, a scythe or sickle). Sickle-like; any thing plane and curved, with parallel edges, as the legume of medicago falcata.

FA'LCIFORM (*falx*, *falcis*, a scythe, *forma*, likeness). *Drepanoïdes.* Scythe-like; a term applied to a process of the dura mater, and to the iliac process of the fascia lata.

FALLING SICKNESS. *Caducus morbus.* Epilepsy; an affection in which the patient suddenly falls to the ground.

FALLO'PIAN TUBES. Two *trumpet*-like ducts, arising from the sides of the fundus uteri, and extending to the ovaria; so called from Gabriel Fallopius. The commencement of each is termed *ostium uterinum;* the termination, *ostium abdominale;* the fimbriated extremity, *morsus diaboli.*

FALSE CONCEPTION. Abnormal conception, in which, instead of a well-organized embryo, a mole or some analogous production is formed.

FALSE MEASLES. *Cutaneous blush; Rose-rash.* Popular terms for the *Roseola infantilis* and *æstiva*, from the resemblance of these affections to Rubeola or Measles.

FALSE MEMBRANE. This is always the result of inflammation, as that produced 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, or sickle. A scythe or sickle-like process.

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 (*φάγω*, to eat). Famine, hunger. Hence the terms *cura famis*, or abstinence from food; and *fames canina*, voracious or canine appetite. See *Bulimia.*

FAMILY. A group of *genera*, which are connected together by common characters of structure. The term *order* is synonymous.

FARCI'MEN (*farcimen*, a sausage). The name given by Sauvages to the equine species of scrofula, commonly called *farcy*. The porcine species he denominated *chalasis*.

FARI'NA (*far*, *farris*, corn). Meal, or vegetable flour, made from the seed of the *Triticum vulgare*, or Winter Wheat. See *Amylum*.

Farinaceous. A term for all those substances which contain farina; viz., the cerealia, legumes, &c.

FA'RRO (*far*, *farris*, corn or meal). A substance usually prepared from spelt wheat, steamed, dried, and pearled, as in making pearl barley.

FAR-SIGHTEDNESS. An affection occurring in incomplete amaurosis. See *Presbyopia*.

FA'SCIA. The Latin term for a 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.

FA'SCIATED (*fascia*, a bandage). Banded; grown unnaturally together, as contiguous stems of plants, or fruits.

FA'SCICLE (*fasciculus*, a little bundle). A form of inflorescence resembling a corymb, but having a centrifugal, instead of a centripetal, expansion. It is a kind of *compound corymb*.

FASCI'CULATE (*fasciculus*, a little bundle). Clustered; as when several bodies spring from a common point, as the leaves of larix, the tubers of orchis, the roots of commelina, &c.

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 grey 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 HEPA'TICA. The fluke; a worm frequently found in the hepatic vessels of the sheep. It is also called *distoma hepatica*.

FASTI'GIATE (*fastigiatus*, from *fastigium*, a slope). A term applied to the branches of a tree when they are appressed to the stem, assuming nearly the same direction as in populus fastigiata.

FAT. *Adeps*. Solid animal oil. Human fat consists of two proximate principles, *elaine* and *stearine*, the former constituting the *oily* or liquid, the latter the *fatty* or solid substance. 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*.

FATU'ITY (*fatuus*, without savour; figuratively, nonsensical). Foolishness, weakness of understanding.

FAUCES. The gullet, or wind-pipe; the part where the mouth grows narrower; the space surrounded by the velum palati, the uvula, the tonsils, and the posterior part of the tongue.

FAUNA (*Fauni*, the rural divinities). A term denoting the animals peculiar to any particular country.

FAUX. The gullet-pipe; the space between the *gula* and the *guttur*, or the superior part of the gula. The term is used in botany to denote the orifice 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). *Porrigo lupinosa.* Crusted or honeycomb ringworm; a disease of the scalp, characterized 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.

FAYNARD'S POWDER. A celebrated powder for stopping hæmorrhage, said to have been nothing more than the charcoal of beech-wood, finely powdered.

FE'BRIFUGE (*febris*, a fever, *fugo*, to dispel). 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 (*ferveo*, or *ferbeo*, 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. Pinel distinguishes the following varieties:—

1. The *Angeio-tenic* (ἀγγεῖον, a vessel, τείνω, to stretch), or inflammatory fever, situated in the organs of circulation.

2. The *Meningo-gastric* (μήνιγξ, a membrane, γαστὴρ, the belly), or bilious fever, originating in the mucous membrane of the intestines.

3. The *Adeno-meningeal* (ἀδὴν, a gland, μήνιγξ, a membrane), a form of gastric fever, depending on disease of the mucous follicles.

4. The *Ataxic* (α, priv., τάξις, order), or irregular fever, in which the brain and nervous system are chiefly affected.

5. The *Adynamic* (α, priv., δύναμις, power), or fever characterized by prostration or depression of the vital powers.

FE'BURE'S LOTION. A celebrated remedy for cancer, consisting of ten grains of the white oxide of arsenic, dissolved in a pint of distilled water, to which were then added one ounce of the extractum conii, three ounces of the liquor plumbi subacetatis, and a drachm of laudanum.

FE'CULA (*fæx*, the grounds or settlement of any liquor). *Fæcula.* Originally, *any* substance derived by spontaneous subsidence from a liquid; 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 (*fecundo*, to make fruitful). *Impregnation.* The effect of the vivifying fluid of the male upon the germ or ovum, which is then called the *embryo*.

FEELINGS. *Affective faculties.* Under this term phrenologists include *propensities* and *sentiments.* See *Intellect.*

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. Gall, or bile; a secretion found in the *cystis fellea*, or gall-bladder.

1. *Fel bovinum.* Fel tauri, bilis bovina, or ox-gall. An extract is used by painters to remove the greasiness of colours, &c.

2. *Fellinic acid.* An acid formed in the preparation of bilin.

3. *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.

FELTING OF THE HAIR. *Trichiasis coacta.* A tangling or derangement of the hair, arising from neglect; it is merely a state of excessive interlacement.

FEMUR, 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. *Femoræus.* Another name for the *cruræus* muscle,—an extensor of the leg.

FENE'STRA (*φαίνω*, to shine). 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 internal ear. The latter of these apertures, however, is not round, but triangular.

FE'NESTRATE (*fenestra*, a window). Windowed; a term applied, in botany, to the incomplete dissepiment sometimes occurring in the siliqua of cruciferous plants.

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 homogeneous membrane, the meshes of which appear as simple perforations.

FENU-GREC. The *Trigonella fœnum Græcum*, a Leguminous plant, forming an article of food in Egypt, and employed in this country in veterinary medicine.

FER AZURE'. A mineral, described by Haüy, containing prussic acid.

FERMENTA'TION (*fermentum*, contr. from *fervimentum*, from *ferveo*, 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.

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.

2. *Vinous fermentation* consists in the production of alcohol and

carbonic acid gas at the expense of sugar, as in the production of wine from the juice of the grape. 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.

4. *Putrefactive fermentation* consists in the evolution of ammonia during the putrefaction of animal substances.

FERME'NTUM (contr. from *fervimentum*, from *ferveo*, to boil). A ferment; a substance which possesses the power of commencing fermentation, as yeast. The *ferments* belong to the *albuminous* group, or such as contain much nitrogen in their composition, as gluten.

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*.

FERO'NIA ELEPHA'NTUM. A large Aurantiaceous tree growing in many parts of India, and yielding a gum-resin used for medicinal purposes in Lower India, and perhaps that portion of the *East India gum* which is brought to this country.

FERRIDCYA'NOGEN. The hypothetical radical of the ferridcyanides. It consists of two equivalents of ferrocyanogen, and is tribasic.

FERRI ET QUINÆ CITRAS. An elegant double salt, occurring in yellowish-brown scales, and combining the tonic properties of iron and quinine. The *dose* is from two to five grains in water, three times a day.

FERRO-CY'ANIC ACID. A compound of cyanogen, metallic iron, and hydrogen; also called *ferruretted chyazic acid*. It contains the elements of hydro-cyanic acid, but differs from it totally in its properties. Its salts, formerly called *triple prussiates*, are now termed *ferro-cyanates*. The beautiful pigment *Prussian blue* is a ferro-cyanate of the peroxide of iron.

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.

FERROSO-FERRIC SULPHATE. The name given by Berzelius to a combination of the proto- and per-sulphates of iron.

FERRU'GO (*ferrum*, iron). The hydrated sesquioxide of iron; the best antidote in cases of poisoning by arsenious acid. The term *ferruginous* 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*.

FE'RRUM. Iron; the *Mars* of the alchemists; a whitish grey metal, found native, extracted from iron ores, existing in vegetables, in the blood of animals, and in most mineral substances. The smelted iron, obtained from *clay iron ore*, is run into moulds, and then termed *cast* or *pig iron;* and this, by refining, puddling, and welding, is changed into *malleable* or *wrought iron*.

1. The *Red Oxide*, peroxide or sesquioxide of iron, has received various names. It is found native in the crystallized state as *specular iron* or *iron glance*, and in stalactitic masses as *red hæmatite;* as obtained by precipitation from sulphate of iron, it is called the *subcarbonate;* as procured by calcining sulphate of iron, it is known as *colcothar*, crocus, caput mortuum vitrioli, &c.

2. The *Black Oxide*, magnetic oxide, or æthiops martial, is a compound of protoxide and sesquioxide of iron; it occurs in the mineral kingdom under the name of *magnetic iron ore*, the massive form of which is called *native loadstone*.

3. The *Sulphate*, or sulphate of the protoxide, of iron, or *sal Martis*, occurs native; it is also procured artificially by exposing moistened pyrites to the air, and is called *coperas*, vitriolated iron, or green vitriol.

FERTILISA'TION (*fertilis*, fertile). The function of the pollen of plants upon the pistil, by means of which the *ovules* are converted into *seeds*.

FE'RULA. A genus of Umbelliferous plants, the species of which often yield a powerful stimulating gum-resin employed in medicine. *Assafœtida* has usually been referred to this genus, but recently, by Dr. Falconer, to the genus *Narthex*, allied to, but distinct from, Ferula.

FE'RVOR (*ferveo*, 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.

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. See *Febris*.

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. The *dose* is from gr. iij. to gr. x.

FI'BER. An old adjective for *extremus*, and applied by the Latins to the Beaver or Pontic Dog, from its residing at the *extremities* of rivers. It yields castoreum.

FI'BRÆ ARCIFO'RMES. Arciform fibres; nerve-fibres of the medulla oblongata, which cross the corpus olivare obliquely—the "superficial cerebellar fibres" of Solly.

FIBRE (*fibra*, a filament). A filament, or thread, of animal, vegetable, or mineral composition.

1. *Animal fibre*, or the filaments which compose the muscular fasciuli, &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.

FIBRIL (*fibrilla*, dim. of *fibra*, a filament). A small filament, or fibre, as the ultimate division of a nerve.

FI'BRIN, ANIMAL (*fibra*, a fibre). A fibrous substance existing in a fluid state in the *blood* of animals, and, in the solid state, constituting, together with albumen, the basis of *muscle*.

Fibrin, vegetable. A substance obtained from wheat-flour, having the same composition as animal fibrin.

FIBRO-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 appears to be merely ligament incrusted with gelatin.

FI'BULA. Literally, a clasp, or buckle. Hence, it denotes the lesser bone of the leg, from its being placed opposite to the part where the *knee-buckle* was attached. The term is also applied to a needle for sewing up wounds.

1. *Fibular.* The designation of the external popliteal or *peroneal* nerve; of lymphatics, arteries, &c.

2. *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."

FIC'ATIO, or FICUS (*ficus*, a fig). A *fig-like* tubercle appearing about the anus or pudenda. See *Sycosis.*

FICUS CA'RICA. The common fig; a small Urticaceous tree, indigenous in Asia. The fruit or fig employed in diet and in medicine is, in the language of botanists, an aggregate fruit, called *syconus.*

FICUS U'NGUIUM. A disease in which the epidermis of the margin of the nail-follicle recedes, and exposes the root of the nail.

FIDGETS. *Titubatio.* A 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.

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.

FILA'RIA MEDINE'NSIS. A worm which burrows under the skin 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.

FI'LICES (*filix*, *filices*, fern). *Filicaceæ.* The Fern tribe of Acotyledonous plants. Leafy plants, producing a *rhizome; leaves* simple or variously divided; *flowerless reproductive organs* consisting of *thecæ* or semi-transparent cases appearing on the back or margin of the leaves.

FILICI'NA. An alkali obtained from the rhizome of the *Nephrodium Filix mas*, or Male Shield Fern.

FI'LIFORM (*filum*, a thread, *forma*, likeness). Thread-like; applied to the papillæ at the edges of the tongue; also to the filaments, and the styles, of plants.

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.

FILM. The popular term for opacity of the cornea. See *Leucoma.*

FILTRA'TION (*filtrum*, a filter). The operation of straining fluids

through funnels and filters. Filters are composed of paper, wool, powdered glass, charcoal, and sand.

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'MBRIA. A fringe. The *fringe*-like extremity of the Fallopian tube.

FI'MBRIATED (*fimbria*, a fringe). Fringed; having the margin bordered by filiform processes, as applied to the leaves of plants.

FINCHAM'S PURIFYING AND DISINFECTING LIQUID. A solution of chloride of lime, manufactured at Manchester. It requires to be diluted with forty waters to fit it for use.

FINERY CINDER. A name given by Dr. Priestley to the pulverized black oxide of iron.

FINGERS. *Digiti.* These consist of twelve bones, arranged in three rows, termed *phalanges.*

FIRE-DAMP. A gas evolved in coal-mines, consisting almost solely of light carburetted hydrogen. See *Choke-Damp.*

FI'RMNESS. A term in phrenology indicative of determination, perseverance, and steadiness of purpose. Its organ is situated at the very top of the head, extending to an equal distance on each side of the median line.

FISH-GLUE. Isinglass; a glue prepared from different kinds of fish. See *Ichthyocolla.*

FISH-SKIN DISEASE. A horny condition of the skin. See *Ichthyosis.*

FISSU'RA (*findo*, to cleave). A cleft, fissure, or chink. In *anatomy*, 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. Pliny has *efficax asini sevum labrorum fissuris*, donkey's suet famous for chapped lips.

1. *Fissura Glaseri.* A fissure situated in the deepest part of the glenoïd 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 eyelids 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 tranversa 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 arachnoïd entered into the ventricles.

8. *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.

9. *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;* fistula penetrating into the cellular substance about the anus, or into the rectum itself. 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 lacrymalis;* fistula penetrating into the lacrymal sac.

4. *Fistula, salivary;* fistula penetrating into the parotid duct, occasioned by a wound or ulcer.

FI'STULOUS (*fistula*, a pipe). Cylindrical and hollow, as the stems of grasses, of umbelliferous plants, &c.

FIXED AIR. A name formerly given by chemists to the air which was extricated from lime, magnesia, and 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 NITRE. *Nitrum fixum.* A substance obtained by deflagrating a mixture of nitre and charcoal.

FLA'BELLIFORM (*flabellum*, a fan, *forma*, likeness). Fan-shaped; plaited like the rays of a fan, as the leaves of some palms.

FLAGE'LLIFORM (*flagellum*, a whip, *forma*, likeness). Whip-like; long, taper, and supple, as the stems and roots of certain plants.

FLAKE-WHITE. Oxide of bismuth, so called from its occurring in small laminæ or flakes.

FLAME (*flamma*). The combustion of an *explosive mixture* of inflammable gas, or vapour, with air.

FLASH. A preparation used for colouring brandy and rum, and giving them a fictitious strength; it consists of an extract of cayenne pepper, or capsicum, with burnt sugar.

FLA'TULENCE (*flatus*, a blast). Wind in the intestines. The term *flatus* denotes the same thing.

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.*

FLEXIBI'LITY (*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.

FLE'XOR (*flecto*, to bend). A muscle which bends the part into which it is inserted. Its antagonist is termed *extensor.*

FLE'XUOSE (*flexuosus*, tortuous, full of windings). Wary; bending alternately inwards and outwards.

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.

FLOCCI VOLITA'NTES. *Muscæ Volitantes.* A symptom consisting in the appearance of objects, such as locks of wool, or flies, before the flies.

FLOCCITA'TIO (*floccus*, a lock of wool). *Carphologia.* Picking the bed-clothes, a forerunner of death. Dame Quickly says of Falstaff: "After I saw him *fumble with the sheets*, and play with flowers, and smile upon his fingers' ends, I knew there was but one way; for his nose was as sharp as a pen, and 'a babbled of green fields."

FLO'CCOSE (*floccus*, a lock of wool). Covered with tufts of wool, as the leaves of some species of verbascum.

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. It occurs either in the puerperal state, or from disease.

FLO'RA (*flos, floris*, a flower). A term expressive of the botanical productions of any particular country.

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; &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.*

FLORI'DEÆ. Rose-tangles; a sub-order of algaceous plants, containing several esculent species, as *dulse*, &c.

FLOS ÆRUGINIS. Cupri acetas, or acetate of copper, commonly called *distilled* or *crystallized verdigris.*

FLOUR OF MUSTARD. The seeds of mustard, dried, powdered, and sifted.

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.

FLU'ATE. A compound of fluoric acid with a salifiable base.

FLUCTUA'TION (*fluctuo*, 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 gelatinous 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 (*fluo*, to flow). The state of bodies when their parts are very readily moveable 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.

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.

FLUKE. The Fasciola hepatica; an intestinal worm. See *Vermes.*

FLUOR ALBUS. Literally, white discharge; another name for leucorrhœa.

FLUOR SPAR (so called from its assisting the fusion of earthy minerals in metallurgic operations). Fluoride of calcium, or Derbyshire spar, a mineral well known in mining districts, and formerly termed, in compliance with the theory of Lavoisier, *fluate of lime.* See *Hydro-fluoric Acid.*

1. *Fluoric Acid.* An acid obtained by treating fluor spar with sulphuric acid. Owing to its destructive properties, it has been termed *phthore*, from φθόριος, destructive.

2. *Fluorine.* A substance occurring chiefly in *fluor* spar, in a state of combination with lime; it is the imaginary radical of fluoric acid.

3. *Fluo-boric Acid.* A gas produced by the decomposition of fluor spar, by vitrified boracic acid.

4. *Fluo-chromic Acid.* A gaseous compound, formed by distilling a mixture of fluor spar and chromate of lead in fuming, or in common sulphuric acid.

5. *Fluo-silicic Acid.* A colourless gas, produced by the action of hydro-fluoric acid on glass. It combines with water, producing *silico-hydrofluoric acid.*

6. *Fluo-silicates.* Double salts, consisting of two proportionals of hydrofluate of silica, and one proportional of a hydrofluate of some other base.

7. *Fluo-tantalic Acid.* An acid prepared by treating the metal tantalum with fluoric acid.

8. *Fluo-titanic Acid.* An acid consisting of a compound of the fluoric and titanic acid.

FLUX (*fluo*, to flow). A discharge; another term for diarrhœa. *Bloody flux* is synonymous with dysentery.

FLUX, CHEMICAL (*fluo*, 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.* 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.

4. *Cornish Reducing Flux.* A mixture of ten ounces of tartar, three

and a half ounces of nitre, and three ounces and a drachm of borax.

5. *Cornish Refining Flux.* Two parts of nitre, and one part of tartar, deflagrated, and then pounded.

FLU'XION (*fluo*, to flow). *Fluxion de poitrine.* 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.*

FLY-POWDER. *Poudre à Mouches.* A protoxide of arsenic. *Fly-Water* is a solution of arsenic.

FŒNI'CULUM DULCE (*fœnum*, hay). Sweet Fennel; an Umbelliferous plant, indigenous in the South of Europe, and cultivated in gardens as a pot-herb. *Fœniculum Vulgare*, or Wild Fennel, is not employed in medicine.

FŒTAL SURFACE OF THE PLACENTA. A term applied in contradistinction to the *uterine* or *maternal surface.*

FŒ'TICIDE (*fœtus*, and *cædo*, to kill). The destruction of the fœtus in utero, commonly called criminal abortion.

FŒTOR (*fœteo*, 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.

FO'LIA CEREBE'LLI (*folium*, any sort of leaf). An assemblage of gray laminæ, observed on the surface of the cerebellum.

FOLIA'CEOUS (*foliaceus*, leafy). Leaf-like; having the form and texture of a leaf, as certain floral envelopes.

FOLIA'TION (*folium*, a leaf). *Vernation.* The manner in which the young leaves are arranged within the leaf-bud.

FO'LLICLE (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 Lieberkuhn.* Microscopic foramina, depressions, or small pouches of the mucous membrane of the *small intestine*, so numerous that, when sufficiently magnified, they give 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 along its face, as in Pæonia. 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.

FOLLI'CULAR ELEVATIONS. The name given by Rayer to the miliary or pearly tubercles of other writers. Mr. E. Wilson terms them *sebaceous miliary tubercles.*

FOLLI'CULAR TUMORS. *Emphyma encystis.* Sebaceous tumors, comprising the *atheromatous*, the *melicerous*, and the *steatomatous* varieties.

FOMENTA'TION (*foveo*, to keep warm). The application of flannel, wet with warm water, or some medicinal concoction. *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.

FOMES. Pl. *Fomites.* Literally, fuel. This term is generally applied to substances imbued with contagion. *Fomes ventriculi* is another name for hypochondriasis.

FONTANE'LLA (dim. of *fons*, a fountain). *Bregma.* The spaces 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.*

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.*

FOOT. *Pes.* The organ of locomotion, consisting of the tarsus, the metatarsus, and the phalanges.

FORA'MEN (*foro*, 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 between the middle and 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 internal 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 eye-brow is placed.

12. *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.

13. *Foramen Vesalii.* An indistinct hole, situated between the foramen rotundum, and foramen ovale of the sphenoïd bone, particularly pointed out by Vesalius.

14. *Foramen of Soemmering*, or *foramen centrale.* A circular foramen at the posterior part of the retina, exactly in the axis of vision.

15. *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.

16. This term is also applied to numerous little holes (*cribrosa foramina*) of the cribriform plate; to several openings—the *round*, the *oval*, the *spinal*—of the sphenoid bone; to certain holes—the *mastoïd*, the *stylo-mastoïd*, the *vidian*, the *glenoïd*—of the temporal bones; to the opening (*malar*) through which the malar nerve passes; to the opening (*infra-orbitar*) for the passage of nerves to the face; to the groove (*palato-maxillary*), through which the palatine nerve and vessels proceed to the palate; to another opening (the *palatine*) which transmits branches of the same to the soft palate; and to two openings at the base of the cranium, called, respectively, the *anterior* and *posterior lacerated foramen.*

FORA'MEN IN BOTANY (*foro*, to pierce). An opening; a passage observed at the apex of the ovule in plants, and comprising both the exostome and the endostome.

FORA'MEN, PNEUMATIC. A large aperture near one end of the long air-bones of birds, communicating with the interior.

FORCEPS (quasi *ferriceps*, from *ferrum*, iron, *capio*, to take). 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.

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.

FORD'S LAUDANUM. This is similar to the Vinum Opii of the present pharmacopœia.

FORE'NSIC MEDICINE. *Medical Jurisprudence.* The application of medical knowledge to the administration of justice.

FORGE WATER. The water in 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., and is to be taken early in the morning, when, all the mechanical impurities having had time to subside, it is beautifully limpid. It is found to contain sulphate of iron.

-FORM (*forma*, likeness). A Latin termination, denoting *resemblance*, and synonymous with the Greek term *-oid*. Thus ali-*form*, wing-like, is the same as pteryg-*oid*; falci-*form*, scythe-like, as drepan-*oid*; and ensi-*form*, sword-like, as xiph-*oid*.

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 in the surface of the body, occasioned by pressure or affection of a nerve.

2. *Formic Acid.* An acid extracted from red ants. Its salts are called *formiates*.

3. *Formyl.* A hypothetical radical of a series of compounds, one of which is formic acid.

FORMO-ME'THYLAL. *Methylal.* A very inflammable liquid obtained by distilling a mixture of pyroxylic spirit, sulphuric acid, water, and binoxide of manganese, and saturating the distilled liquid with potash.

FO'RMULA (dim. of *forma*, a form). A prescription; the mode of preparing medicines used in the pharmacopœias and in extemporaneous practice.

FORNIX. Literally, an *arched vault.* A triangular lamina of white substance, extending into each lateral ventricle and terminating in two crura, which *arch* downwards to the base of the brain.

FOSSA (*fossus*, from *fodio*, 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 excavation of the vitreous humor in which the crystalline lens is embedded.

2. *Fossa innominata.* The space between the helix and antihelix.

3. *Fossa, ischio-rectalis.* A depression in the deep layer or proper perineal fascia, bounded externally by the ischia and internal obturator muscles, and behind by the glutæi maximi.

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 sphenoïd 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 (*fodio*, to dig). Any thing dug out of the earth. The term is now applied to the remains of animal or vegetable substances found embedded in the strata of the earth.

FO'SSIL ALKALI. The monocarbonate of neutral carbonate of soda, also termed mild mineral alkali, subcarbonate of soda, or commonly *carbonate of soda.*

FOTHERGILL'S PILLS. Aloes, scammony, colocynth, and oxide of antimony.

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). *Frænum labiorum.* The name of the thin commissure, by which the labia majora of the pudendum unite together.

FOUSEL OIL. Oil of grain-spirits or potatoes; an oil produced in the fermentation of unmalted grain and potatoes. It is also called hydrate of oxide of amyl.

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.

FOVI'LLA. A viscous liquor contained in the vesicles which compose the pollen of plants.

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 empirical remedy known by the name of "The Tasteless Ague Drop." The *dose* is from three to five minims, increased to twenty minims, two or three times a day.

Solutio Solventis Mineralis. The name of another preparation of this kind, introduced by the late Dr. Valangin; it is kept at Apothecaries' Hall, and is equally efficacious.—*Bateman.*

FOXGLOVE. The common name of the *Digitalis purpurea*, probably derived from the fanciful resemblance of its flowers to finger-cases,—quasi *folks' glove.*

FRA'CTURE (*frango*, 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. Fractures are distinguished as—

1. *Simple;* when the bone only is divided, without external wound.
2. *Compound;* the same sort of injury, with laceration of the integuments.
3. *Comminuted;* when the bone is broken into several pieces.
4. *Complicated;* when attended with diseases or accidents.

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.

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 (*fræno*, to curb a horse). A bridle; a part which performs the office of a check or curb.

1. *Fræna epiglottidis.* Three folds of mucous membrane which unite the epiglottis to the os hyoïdes and the tongue.

2. *Fræna 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. *Frænum 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 frænum is very short, or continued too far forward.

4. *Frænum præputii.* A triangular fold, connecting the prepuce with the under part of the glans penis.

5. *Frænum 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 vitreum.* A morbid brittleness of the bones. See *Mollities Ossium.*

FRAGMENT (*frango*, to break). A piece of a thing broken. A splinter or detached portion of a fractured bone.

FRAMBŒ'SIA (*framboise*, French, a raspberry). 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 Gaëlic *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 tumours, gradually increasing to the size of a raspberry, with a fungous core.

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'NGIPANE. An extract of milk, for preparing artificial milk, made by evaporating skimmed milk to dryness, mixed with almonds and sugar.

FRA'NKINCENSE. Formerly *Olibanum*, a gum-resin of the Juniperus Lycia; but now the *Abietis resina*, or resin of the Spruce Fir.

FRASE'RA WALTE'RI. The American Calumba, a plant of the order *Gentianaceæ*, with the properties of gentian. From its having been sold in France as calumba it was called *false calumba.*

FRA'XININ. A neutral principle obtained from the bark of the *Fraxinus excelsior*, or Common Ash.

FRA'XINUS ORNUS. *Ornus Europæa.* The Flowering Ash; an Oleaceous plant of the south of Europe, generally supposed to yield the *manna* of commerce. *Fraxinus rotundifolia* is considered to be a variety of the preceding.

FRECKLES. *Lentigo.* 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.

FREEMAN'S BATHING SPIRITS. Liniment. Saponis comp. coloured with Daffy's Elixir. JACKSON'S BATHING SPIRITS differs from the former in the addition of some essential oils.

FREEZING APPARA'TUS. An air-pump contrived by Leslie for the purpose of freezing liquids *in vacuo*.

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.

FRENCH BERRIES. The fruit of several species of Rhamnus, called by the French *Graines d'Avignon ;* they yield a yellow colour.

FRENCH POLISH. Gum-lac dissolved in spirits of wine.

FRENCH RED, or ROUGE. Genuine carmine, one ounce, mixed with fine sifted starch powder, according to the shade required.

FRENCH WHITE. The common designation of finely pulverized talc.

FRIABI'LITY (*frio*, to crumble). The property by which a substance is capable of being crumbled and reduced to powder.

FRIARS' BALSAM. The *Tinctura benzoini comp.*, formerly balsamum traumaticum, or wound balsam, &c.

FRI'CTION (*frico*, to rub). The act of rubbing the surface of the body with the hand, a brush, or linen. It is performed either in the *dry* way, or with ointments, liniments, &c.

FRIESLAND GREEN. The same as Brunswick green ; an ammoniaco-muriate of copper.

FRIGIDA'RIUM (*frigidus*, cold). The cold bath. See *Bath.*

FRIGORI'FIC (*frigus*, coldness). Having the quality of producing extreme cold, or of converting liquids into ice, as applied to certain chemical mixtures.

FRIGUS (*frigeo*, to be cold, from φρίσσω, to have an ague fit). Cold; trembling with cold. This term differs from *algor*, which denotes a starving with cold, and is derived from ἄλγος, pain, because cold causes pain.

FRITT. The mass produced by the materials of glass, on calcination.

FROND (*frons*, a branch). A term applied to the leaves of Ferns, and other Cryptogamic plants, from their partaking at once of the nature of a leaf and of a branch.

FRONS, FRONTIS. The forehead ; that part of the face extending from the roots of the hair to the eye-brows. See *Facies* and *Vultus.*

FRO'SINIC ACID. The technical name of an acid found in muscle associated with lactic acid, and containing a large proportion of oxygen.

FROST-BITE. *Gelatio.* A state of numbness, or torpefaction of any part of the body, followed, unless relieved, by the death of the part.

FROZEN SULPHURIC ACID. A term applied to the binhydrate of sulphuric acid, when in the solid state. In the liquid state it is sometimes called *eisöl* or ice-oil.

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 the pine-apple. The various forms of fruits may be thus classified :—

- 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. All kinds of corn or grain for making bread.

FRU'STUM. A piece or morsel of any thing. It differs from *fragmentum*, which is a piece broken, and from *segmentum*, which is a piece cut off.

FRU'TEX. 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.

FUCUS VESICULO'SUS. A sea-weed, termed vernacularly *bladder-wrack*, first described by Clusius, under the name of *quercus marina*, and used as a popular remedy for goitre 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.

FUGA'CIOUS (*fugax*, fleeting). Falling off, or perishing rapidly, as the petals of cistus, the calyx of poppy, &c., and, in this sense, synonymous with *deciduous*, and opposed to *persistent*.

-FUGE (*fugo*, 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*, 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.

FULIGO'KALI (*fuligo*, soot, and *kali*, potash). A powder prepared from caustic potash, soot, and distilled water. *Sulphuretted fuligokali* is formed by adding fuligokali to sulphur and caustic potash.

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. Compounds of the fulminic acid. They *detonate* powerfully by heat, friction, or percussion.

FU'LMINATING MIXTURE (*fulmino*, to thunder). A term applied to certain mixtures which detonate by heat or friction.

1. *Fulminating gold.* A brown powder, generally considered to be a combination of sesquioxide of gold with ammonia, possessing fulminating properties.

2. *Fulminating mercury.* A compound of fulminic acid and protoxide of mercury, employed for making *percussion caps*.

3. *Fulminating silver.* A black powder prepared by leaving oxide of silver for ten or twelve hours in contact with a strong solution of ammonia.

4. *Fulminating ammoniuret of silver.* A combination of oxide of silver and ammonia, of violently explosive character.

5. *Fulminating platinum.* A substance prepared by the action of ammonia on a solution of sulphate of platinum.

6. *Fulminating powder.* A mixture of three parts of chlorate of potass, and one of sulphur; or three parts of nitre, two of carbonate of potass, and one of sulphur, in powder.

FULMINA'TION (*fulmen*, a thunderbolt). The explosion which takes place in chemical bodies by friction or heat.

FU'LMINIC ACID. A compound of cyanogen, which explodes when heated, rubbed, or struck. It is said to differ from *cyanic acid* in the ratio of its elements, and in containing hydrogen.

FUMA'RAMIDE. A white insoluble powder, formed by the action of aqua ammoniæ on the fumarate of oxide of ethyl.

FU'MARATES. Compounds of the fumaric or paramaleic acid.

FUMA'RIC ACID. A monobasic acid, produced by heating malic acid, and also existing in *fumitory*, and in Iceland moss.

FU'MIGATING PASTILLES. *Trochisci* seu *candelæ fumales*. Benzoin generally constitutes the chief ingredient in these compositions, to which may be added any odoriferous substances.

FUMIGA'TION (*fumigo*, to perfume). The use of fumes, chiefly 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-sulphuret 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.

FU'NCTION (*fungor*, 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. *Vital functions.* Functions *immediately* necessary to life; viz. those of the brain, the heart, the lungs, &c.; whence these have been called the *tripod* of life.

2. *Natural functions.* Functions less instantly necessary to life; as digestion, absorption, assimilation; reabsorption, expulsion, &c.

3. *Animal functions.* Functions of relation to the external world; as the senses, the voluntary motions.

4. *Reflex function.* A term applied by Dr. M. 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.

FU'NGI. The Mushroom tribe of Cellular or Acotyledonous plants. Plants consisting of a congeries of cellules, chiefly growing upon decayed substances. *Sporules* lying either loose among the tissue, or enclosed in membranous cases called sporidia,

1. *Fungic acid.* An acid procured from several species of *fungus*, by expressing their juice, boiling it, forming an extract, and treating it with alcohol.

2. *Fungin.* A whitish substance forming the base of fungi.

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.

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 Hæmatodes (αἱματώδης, bloody). Bleeding fungus; Soft Cancer; Medullary Sarcoma; Spongoïd Inflammation, &c. In *England*, it is a form of encephalosis; in *France*, nævus, morbid erectile tissue, &c.

FUNI'CULUS (dim. of *funis*, a thick rope). A term applied to the spermatic cord, consisting of the spermatic artery and vein, &c.

Funiculus olivaris. The larger portion of the anterior column of the medulla oblongata. It divides into two subordinate portions, called the *funiculi* or *fasciculi siliquæ.*

FUNIS UMBILICA'LIS. The umbilical cord; the means of communication between the fœtus and the placenta. Its length is almost two feet.

FURFUR. *Furfur tritici.* Bran; the husk of ground wheat. *Panis furfuraceus* is brown or bran-bread. *Furfurina* is a vegetable alkali procured, together with *furfural*, a volatile oil, by distilling a mixture of bran, sulphuric acid, and water.

FURFURACEOUS (*furfur*, bran). Branny, or scaly; a term ap-

plied to a deposit in the urine, which is said to consist of the phosphates of that fluid.

FU'RNACE (*furnus*). A fire-place employed for pharmaceutical operations, as fusion, distillation, sublimation, the oxidisement, and the deoxidisement, 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.

FUROR UTERI'NUS. Uterine madness; another term for nymphomania.

FURU'NCULUS (*furo*, to rage). *Phyma furunculus.* A boil, or small tumor, suppurating imperfectly, and containing a central core or slough; it is named from the severity of the pain by which it is often accompanied. In *furunculus anthracoides* the boils assume the character of small carbuncles.

FU'SCIN (*fuscus*, tawny). A brown colouring matter obtained from empyreumatic oils.

FUSEL OIL. An oily liquor obtained from alcohol, also termed oil of grain, corn-spirit oil, potato-spirit oil, and, hypothetically, hydrate of amyl.

FUSIBI'LITY (*fusus*, melted or poured out). The property by which bodies assume the fluid state on the application of heat.

FU'SIBLE CA'LCULUS. A variety of urinary concretion, consisting of the mixed phosphates of magnesia and ammonia, and of lime.

FU'SIBLE METAL. An alloy of 8 parts of bismuth, 5 of lead, and 3 of tin; it melts below 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.

FU'SION (*fusus*, melted, from *fundo*, 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.

FUSTICK, or YELLOW WOOD. The wood of the Morus tinctoria, an Urticaceous plant, yielding much yellow colouring matter, which is very permanent.

Young Fustick, or *fustet.* The wood of the Rhus Cotinus, the *arbre à perruque*, or wig-tree of the French, and Venetian Sumach of the English; an Anacardiaceous plant, which yields a fine yellow colour, but not durable.

G.

GA'BIAN OIL. A species of petroleum or mineral naphtha, which exudes from the strata at Gabian in Languedoc.

GA'DOLINITE. The name of a mineral, so called from the Swedish chemist Gadolin, who discovered in it the earth *yttria*.

GADUS MO'RRHUA. *Morrhua vulgaris*. The Common Cod; employed in medicine for the oil, which in this tribe is chiefly confined to the substance of the liver. The Cod is the *Asellus* of Pliny and of some modern naturalists.

GALA'CTIA (γάλα, milk). Mislactation; a morbid flow or deficiency of milk; the former affection has been termed *galactorrhœa*, or milk-flux.

GALA'CTIC ACID (γάλα, milk). *Lactic acid*. The acid of milk, supposed to be merely animalized acetic acid.

GALA'CTIN (γάλα; γάλακτος, milk). A substance which constitutes the principal ingredient in the sap of the *Galactodendron utile*, or Cow Tree of South America, used as a substitute for cream.

GALACTO'METER (γάλα, γάλακτος, milk, μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for measuring the quantity of cream which rises to the surface of milk.

GALACTO'PHOROUS (γάλα, γάλακτος, milk, φέρω, to carry). Lactiferous, or milk-conveying, as applied to the ducts of the mammary glands.

GA'LAM or GHEA BUTTER. A fat oil closely resembling palm oil, the produce of the *Micadenia* or *Bassia Parkii*, a palm indigenous in the western parts of Africa.

GALA'NGA MAJOR. *Radix Galangæ*. The pungent aromatic rhizome of the *Alpinia Galanga*, a plant of the order *Zingiberaceæ*, forming a substitute for ginger.

GA'LBANUM. A gum-resin, procured from an Umbelliferous plant, called by some *Galbanum officinale*, by others *Opoidea galbanifera*. The term seems to be derived from the Greek χαλβάνη of Theophrastus, or from the Hebrew *helbenah*.

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. The fruit of the Juniper is a galbulus.

GA'LEA. Literally, a helmet. The name of the arched upper lip of the 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.

GALEN'S BANDAGE. A term sometimes applied to the *four-tailed* bandage, or *single split-cloth*.

GALE'NA. Lead-glance: the native sulphuret of lead. There are two varieties, the *common*, and the *compact*.

GALIPE'A CUSPA'RIA. A Rutaceous plant, said by Humboldt to produce *Angostura bark*, a substance assigned by Dr. Hannock to the Galipea Officinalis.

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-SICKNESS. A popular name for the Walcheren fever, which proved so fatal to the English in the year 1809, and was attended with a vomiting of bile.

GALL-STONES. Biliary concretions found in the gall-bladder; viz. 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.*

GA'LLÆ. Galls; excrescences formed on any part of a plant by the gall-flies, or hymenopterous insects of the genus *Cynips*, and sometimes by the plant-lice, or *Aphidii*, which are hemipterous insects. The Chinese gall, or *woo-pei-tze*, is produced by an aphidian.

1. *Oak-apple* or *oak-sponge.* The largest British species of oak-gall, produced by the *Cynips Quercûs terminalis.*

2. *Currant-gall.* The small round gall produced by the *Cynips Quercûs pedunculi.* These are scattered over the rachis of the amentum, giving it the appearance of a bunch of currants.

3. *Artichoke-gall* or *oak-strobile.* A beautiful foliose gall, produced by the *Cynips Quercûs gemmæ.*

4. *Cherry-gall.* A red and succulent gall, produced on oak leaves by the *Cynips Quercûs folii.* A smaller one is called by Reaumur the *Currant-gall.*

5. *Mecca* or *Bussorah-gall.* A large gall produced on the *Quercus infectoria* by the *Cynips insana.* These are sometimes called Dead-sea apples, mad apples, or apples of Sodom.

6. *Acorn-gall.* A very irregular, deeply-furrowed, angular gall, formed on the capsule of the *Quercus pedunculata* by the *Cynips Quercûs calycis.* It is sometimes used in Germany by dyers as a substitute for nut-galls, under the name of *knoppern* or *knobben.*

7. *Horned gall.* A gall shaped like the preceding, attached by its middle to a young branch; this is the *galle corniculée* of M. Guibourt.

8. *Nut-gall.* Galla officinarum. The gall of commerce, produced by the *Cynips gallæ tinctoriæ* on the *Quercus infectoria.* It varies much in different countries, and has received various names, as coriander-gall, marmorine-gall, Turkish diamonds, &c. See *Pseudo-Gall.*

GALLIC ACID. An acid obtained from gall-nuts, but principally by decomposition of tanic acid.

GALLICOLÆ (*galla*, a gall, *colo*, to inhabit). Gall-inhabiters; a tribe of Hymenopterous insects, or *Diploleparіæ*, which produce the excrescences on plants called *galls.* Latreille comprehends all the insects of this tribe in one genus, viz. *Cynips.*—See *Gallæ.*

GALLI'NÆ (*gallus*, a cock). Gallinaceous birds, so named from their affinity to the domestic cock.

GALLUS BANKI'VA. *Phasianus Gallus.* The Common or Domestic Fowl, the egg of which is applied to many uses in diet and pharmacy.

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 accumulating Galvanism, 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. *Galvano-meter* (μέτρον, a measure). An instrument which indicates the feeblest polarization of the magnetic needle, or slightest current in the connecting wire of a voltaic circle.

3. *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.

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, procured from an uncertain species of Garcinia, from the Hebradendron Cambogioides, and other species of Guttiferous plants.

1. *Gambogic acid.* An acid procured by evaporating to dryness the ethereal tincture of the pure gum resin.

2. *American Gamboge.* A secretion similar to gamboge, yielded by several species of Vismia.

GAMOPE'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 (γαγγλίον, a nerve-knot). A small nervous centre, or an enlargement in the course of a nerve, sometimes termed a *diminutive brain.* In speaking of the lymphatic system, a ganglion denotes what is commonly called a *conglobate gland.* The term also signifies a morbid enlargement 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.* A small ganglion situated on the first bone of the coccyx.

2. *Ganglion, cardiac.* A plexus, constituting the central point of union of the cardiac nerves.

3. *Ganglion, Casserian.* A large semilunar ganglion, formed of the fifth nerve, or trifacial.

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* or *in-*

tercostal nerve 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 *thyroïdeum.* 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. *Ganglia, lumbar.* Five or fewer on each side, placed between the twelfth rib and the articulation of the last vertebra with the sacrum.

9. *Ganglion of Meckel.* The spheno-palatine ganglion, the largest of the cranial ganglia.

10. *Ganglion, naso-palatine.* A ganglion discovered by Cloquet in the anterior palatine foramen.

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.* A small ganglion discovered by Arnold, near the foramen ovale.

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 on each side, placed upon the sides of the anterior surface of the sacrum.

16. *Ganglia, semilunar.* Two ganglia of the abdomen, lying partly upon the crura of the diaphragm, partly upon the aorta, opposite the cœliac trunk.

17. *Ganglion, sub-maxillary.* A ganglion which occurs opposite the sub-maxillary gland.

GANGLIO'NICA (*γαγγλίον*, 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. A disease which affects and destroys the cheeks, or gums, in infants. A similar disease occurs in the pudenda.

G'ANGRENE (*γραίνω*, to eat). The first stage of mortification, so named from its eating away the flesh.

1. *Hot gangrene.* That form of the disease which is preceded or accompanied by inflammation: *cold gangrene* is unattended by inflammation.

2. *Humid gangrene.* So called from the affected part containing a greater or less quantity of decomposed or other fluids: in *dry gangrene* these fluids are not present, or only in very small quantity. The latter form, being frequently found to affect old people, has been also named *gangræna senilis.*

GA'NJAH. The dried Hemp plant which has flowered, and from which the resin has not been removed. The name is applied to the whole growing plant in the north of India.

GANNAL'S SOLUTION. A preparation for preserving animal substances, made by dissolving one ounce of acetate of alumina in twenty ounces of water.

GA'RANCINE. 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.

GARDINER'S ALIMENTARY PREPARATION. A nutritious article consisting of very finely ground ricemeal.

GARGARI'SMA (γαργαρίζω, to wash the throat). A gargle for the throat; a preparation used for rinsing the throat.

GA'RLIC. The bulb, or *cloves*, of the Allium sativum.

GA'RNET-BLENDE, or Zinc-blende. A sulphuret of zinc; a massive mineral of adamantine lustre, and often black.

GAS. A Teutonic word, signifying subtle spirit or inflammable vapour, from the Gothic *gæsa*, to ferment; now applied to any permanent aëriform fluid. *Gases* are distinguished from *liquids* by the name of *elastic fluids;* and from *vapours*, by their retaining their elasticity in all temperatures. *Gaseous fluids* are, accordingly, distinguished from other fluids by their possessing these properties.

GAS WATER. *Ammoniacal liquor.* The water which remains after the gas, used for illumination, has passed through the purifier; it consists of hydro-sulphuret and hydro-bisulphuret of lime, and has been used with great success in chronic cutaneous disorders.

GASCOIGNE'S BALL, or POWDER. A composition of Bezoar, with absorbent powders, consisting of gypsum, or of pipe-clay, tinged with ox-gall.

GASTE'R (γαστήρ). The Greek term for 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* of Pinel.

2. *Gastric juice.* The peculiar digestive fluid secreted by the stomach.

3. *Gastero-poda* (πούς, ποδός, a foot). The third class of the *Cyclo-gangliata*, or Mollusca, comprising animals furnished with a muscular foot, extended under the abdomen, and adapted for creeping.

4. *Gastr-itis.* Inflammation of the stomach; the nosological termination *-itis* denoting inflammation.

5. *Gastro-cele* (κήλη, a tumor). Hernia of the stomach.

6. *Gastro-cnemius* (κνήμη, the leg). A muscle, 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.

7. *Gastr-odynia* (ὀδύνη, pain), or *gastr-algia* (ἄλγος, pain). Pain in the stomach.

8. *Gastro-enteritis.* Inflammation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane.

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; a disease occurring in infants, and usually preceded by hydrocephalus, by an acute exanthematous disease, or by some disease of the respiratory organs.

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. *Gastro-raphe* (ῥαφή, a suture). A suture uniting a wound of the belly, or of some of its contents.

13. *Gastro-splenic omenta.* A term applied to the laminæ of the peritoneum, which are comprised between the spleen and the stomach.

14. *Gastro-tomia* (τομή, section). The operation of opening the abdomen, as in the Cæsarian section.

GAULTHE'RIC ACID. *Salicylate of methylene.* The heavy oil of partridge-berry, or *Gaultheria procumbens*, forming a constituent of the commercial *oil of winter-green.* It combines with bases and forms salts, called *gaultherates.* The light oil of partridge-berry is called *gaultherylene.*

GA'YACINE. A substance procured from the bark of guaiacum; it dissolves in nitric acid, forming oxalic acid.

GAY-LUSSITE. A crystalline mineral substance, found in South America, and named from the French chemist, Gay-Lussac.

GE'INE, or GE'IC ACID (γήϊνος, earthy, from γῆ, earth). A name given by Berzelius to *humus*, or vegetable mould, the result of the decomposition of vegetable substances.

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'LATINE (*gelu*, frost). The principle of jelly. It is found in the skin, cartilages, tendons, membranes, and bones. The purest variety of gelatine is *isinglass;* the common gelatine of commerce is called *glue;* and the hydrate of gelatine, *jelly.*

Gelatine Capsules. Capsules prepared from a concentrated solution of gelatine, and filled with medicines. When swallowed, the capsules dissolve in the gastro-intestinal juices, and the nauseous taste of the medicine is avoided.

GELA'TINO-SUL'PHUROUS 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 sulphuret 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 *gelatine.* They are chiefly found in the cellular membrane, the membranes in general, the tendons, ligaments, bones, cartilages, &c.

GELA'TIO (*gelu*, frost). A freezing or frost-bite; a term denoting every degree of chill, from the *chilblain* to positive freezing and death of a part of the body.

GELE'E POUR LE GOITRE. A preparation sold at Lausanne in Switzerland, consisting of the iodide of potassium.

GEMEL'LUS (dim. of *geminus*, double). The name of two muscles —the *superior* and the *inferior*—situated below the obturator externus. 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 Dyers' Oak, in an abnormal condition.

GE'MMULE (*gemmula*, a small bud). A term used synonymously with *plumule*, the growing point of the embryo in plants.

GEMS, ARTIFICIAL. The basis of these is a fusible glass, called *paste* or *strass*, which is coloured with different metallic oxides or salts. The paste is made of rock-crystal, red lead, pearl-ash, boracic acid, and arsenic, mixed and fused, and then gradually cooled.

-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.

GE'NÆ. The cheeks, forming the lateral walls of the mouth. See *Mala*.

GENERA'TION (*genero*, to beget). Reproduction. This is—

1. *Fissiparous* (*fissus*, cleft, from *findo*, to cleave; and *pario*, 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 *pario*, 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. 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.

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*.

GENI'CULATE (*geniculum*, a little knee). Knee-jointed; bent abruptly in the middle, as the stems of some grasses, &c.

GENI'O- (γένειον, the chin). 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 hyoïdes; and by Winslow, *polychrestus*, from its performing every motion of the tongue.

2. *Genio-hyoïdeus*. A muscle attached to the mental process of the lower jaw and to the os hyoïdes. It pulls the throat upwards.

3. *Genial Processes*. The name of four eminences of the inferior maxillary bone, beneath the symphysis of the chin.

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 at the crural arch.

GENTIANA'CEÆ. The Gentian tribe of Dicotyledonous plants.

Herbaceous plants with *leaves* opposite; *flowers* terminal, axillary; *stamens* alternate with the segments of the corolla; *ovarium* single, superior, 1- or 2-celled; *fruit* a many-seeded berry.

GENTIA'NA LU'TEA. The Yellow Gentian, the *root* of which is imported from Germany and Switzerland. The term γεντιανὴ is applied by Dioscorides to a common alpine plant. The root contains a bitter extractive matter, called *gentianin*, and an acid which has been named *gentisic*.

GENTIAN SPIRIT. An alcoholic liquor produced by the vinous fermentation of the infusion of gentian, and much admired by the Swiss.

GE'NU (γόνυ). The knee. The rounded anterior border of the corpus callosum.

GEOFFRÆ'A INERMIS (so named after Dr. Geoffrey). The Cabbage tree, a Leguminous plant, named from its offensive smell *bilge water tree*.

GEO'RGIA BARK. The bark of the *Pinckneya pubens*, an American plant, used as a substitute for *Cinchona*.

GERMAN PASTE. Beat together 1bij. of pease flour, 1bj. of blanched sweet almonds, three ounces of fresh butter, the yolks of two fresh eggs, with a little honey and saffron; heat the mass gently, and pass it through a sieve, to form it into grains.

GERMAN SILVER. *Packfong*. The white alloy of nickel, formed by fusing together 100 parts of copper, 60 of zinc, and 40 of nickel.

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.

GERM-CELL. The cell resulting from the union of the spermatozoon with the *germinal vesicle*. This is the "primary" germ-cell; those which 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.

GE'RMEN. The term applied by Linnæus to the *ovarium* of plants, or the hollow case forming the base of the pistil, and containing the ovules.

GERMINA'TION (*germino*, to bud). The growth of the plant from seed.

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 uterina*). The state of pregnancy; the carrying of the fœtus in utero. Of *erratic* or *extra-uterine* gestation, 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 *ovarial*, in which the fœtus is developed in the ovarium; and the *tubular*, in which the fœtus is lodged in the Fallopian tube.

GE'UM URBA'NUM. Common Avens, or Herb Bennet; an indigenous Rosaceous plant, the root of which is employed for flavouring and preserving the Augsburg beer.

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.

GI'NGER. The rhizome of the *Zingiber officinale*, occurring in flattish, jointed, branched, or lobed, palmate pieces, called *races* or *hands*, which rarely exceed four inches in length.

GINGER BEER. Lump sugar, half a pound; cream of tartar, half an ounce; bruised ginger, an ounce; boiling water, one gallon. Ferment for twenty-four hours with yeast.

Ginger Beer Powders. White sugar, ʒj. ϑij. ginger grs. v., subcarbonate of soda grs. xxvj., in *blue* paper. Tartaric acid grs. xxx., in *white* paper. These proportions are for half a pint of water.

GI'NGILIE OIL. A bland fixed oil procured by expression from the seeds of the Sesamum orientale, commonly called *teel seeds*.

GINGI'VÆ. The gums; the reddish tissue which surrounds the neck of the teeth.

GI'NGLYMUS (γιγγλυμὸς, a hinge). The *hinge-like* joint; a species of articulation admitting of flexion and extension. See *Articulation*.

Ginglymoid (εἶδος, likeness). Hinge-like; as applied to that species of joint which admits of flexion and extension.

GIN-SENG. A term signifying *human powers*, and applied by the Chinese to the root of the *Panax quinquefolium*, an Araliaceous plant, in high repute as a stimulant and restorative.

GIZZARD. The proper stomach of birds, consisting of a strong hollow muscle. Compare *Crop*.

GLABE'LLA (*glaber*, smooth). The triangular space between the eyebrows. Hence, the term *glabellar*, as employed by Barclay, denotes an aspect towards the glabella; and *glabellad*, used adverbially, signifies "towards the glabellar aspect."

GLA'BROUS (*glaber*, smooth). Smooth; having a surface free from hairs or any asperities, as applied to the surfaces of leaves, &c.

GLACIAL ACID (*glacies*, ice). The strongest acetic acid which can be procured. It exists in a *crystallized* state under fifty degrees of Fahrenheit, and contains 79 per cent. of real acid. See *Acetum*.

GLACIAL PHOSPHORIC ACID. Metaphosphoric or monobasic phosphoric acid, appearing in the form of a colourless transparent glass, which slowly dissolves in water.

GLA'DIATE (*gladius*, a sword). Sword-shaped; a term synonymous with *ensiform* and *xiphoid*, and applied to the form of leaves.

GLAIRE. *Albumen* seu *Album Ovi*. The white of egg.

GLAI'RINE. A term referred by some to a gelatinous vegetable matter; by others, to a pseud-organic substance which forms on thermal waters.

GLANCE (*glanz*, splendour; or *glacies*, ice). A name given to certain minerals which have a metallic or pseudo-metallic lustre, as glance-coal, lead-glance, antimony-glance, &c.

GLAND (*glans*, *glandis*, an acorn). A small body, occurring in many parts of the body, and composed of its various tissues, blood-vessels, nerves, &c. Dr. Pemberton designates as *glands of supply*, the

liver, the pancreas, the spleen, &c.; and, as *glands of waste*, the kidneys, the mamma, &c.

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, in children, 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 connexion 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, Meibomian*. Minute follicles embedded in the internal surface of the cartilages of the eyelids, resembling parallel strings of pearls.

8. *Glands, Peyer's*, or *aggregate*. Clustered glands, resembling oval patches, principally situated near the lower end of the ileum.

9. *Glands, solitary*. Small flattened granular bodies, found in the stomach and intestines. They are sometimes erroneously called Brunner's.

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.

1. *Glandulæ odoriferæ* or *glands of Tyson*. 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*.

2. *Glandulæ Pacchioni*. The granulations found in the superior longitudinal sinus of the membranes of the brain; so called after *Pacchioni*, their discoverer. These bodies have no analogy whatsoever with glands.

3. *Glandulæ salivales*. The salivary glands, consisting of three pairs, the parotid, the submaxillary, and the sublingual.

GLA'NDULAR (*glandula*, a little gland). Covered with glandulíferous hairs, as the leaves of sweet briar, &c.

GLANS. In botany, a compound inferior fruit, with a dry pericarp, but proceeding from an ovary which contains several cells, and seated in a persistent involucrum called a *cupule*. The glans is solitary in the oak; in the beech and sweet chestnut there are several, completely enclosed in the cupule. The glans is termed *calybio* by Mirbel, and *nucula* by Desvaux.

GLANS. 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.*

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. Sel de verre; fel vitri; sandiver.* The saline scum which swims on the glass when first made.

2. The term *Glass* is also applied to *glassy* substances, as the *glass of antimony*, or the sulphuret; to mica, glacies mariæ, or *Muscovy glass;* to bismuth, or *tin glass;* &c.

GLASS, SOLUBLE. A glass formed by combining potash or soda with the silicic acid or silica, without any third ingredient. It presents the usual vitreous aspect, but is easily dissolved in water. It is employed as a kind of paint for paper, cloth, wood, &c., to prevent or retard their inflammation on the contact of an ignited body.

GLAUBER'S SALT. *Sal mirabile.* Sulphate of soda; frequently found in mineral springs, and sometimes on the surface of the earth. *Glauber's secret sal ammoniac* is sulphate of ammonia, a constituent of soot from coals. *Glauberite* is a crystallized salt, consisting of nearly equal parts of the sulphates of lime and soda; both anhydrous, or nearly so.

GLAUCIC ACID (γλαυκὸς, azure). An acid procured from the teazle and scabious plants.

GLAU'CIN (γλαυκὸς, azure). An alkaloïd procured from the leaves and stem of the *Glaucium luteum.* It is bitter and acrid, and forms salts with acids.

GLAUCI'NA (γλαυκὸς, azure). A term proposed by Hebenstreit for the natural form of cow-pox, from the bluish or azure tint of the vesicles.

GLAUCOPI'CRINE (γλαυκὸς, azure, πικρὸς, bitter). An alkaloïd found in the root of the *Glaucium luteum.* It is bitter, and forms salts of a bitter and nauseous taste.

GLAU'COSIS (γλαυκὸς, azure). *Glaucoma.* Humoral opacity; a greenish or gray opacity of the vitreous humor; a name formerly given to cataract; also called by the Greeks *glaucoma*, and by the Romans *glaucedo.* Dr. 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."

GLAU'COUS (γλαυκὸς, of a bluish grey colour). Azure-coloured; covered with bloom, like a plum.

GLEET. A transparent mucous discharge, sometimes the sequela of gonorrhœa.

GLE'NOID (γλήνη, a cavity, εἶδος, likeness). The name of a part having a shallow cavity, as the socket of the shoulder-joint, a fissure and a foramen of the temporal bones, &c.

GLI'ADINE (γλία, glue). A peculiar azotized vegetable matter which exists in small quantity in the gluten of wheat, imparting to this substance its adhesive property. See *Zymome.*

GLI'DING. The simple movement of one articular surface on another, existing in different degrees in all the joints.

GLI'SSON'S CAPSULE. A cellulo-vascular membrane, which envelops 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 (dim. of *globus*, a ball). The red colouring matter of the blood; a peculiar animal principle.

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'BULINE. The principal constituent of the blood globules, closely allied to albumen. Also, the term applied by Turpin to the amylaceous granules found in the tissue of plants, which he considered as the elementary state of the tissue.

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.

1. *Globus major epididymis.* 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.

2. *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.

GLOME'RULUS (dim. of *glomus*, a ball, as of cotton). The name of a plexiform tuft of minute vessels contained within each of the *Malpighian* corpuscles.

GLO'SSA, or GLOTTA (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.* Inflammation of the tongue; the terminal particle *-itis* denoting inflammation.

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.* A designation of the constrictor isthmi faucium, from its origin in the tongue, and insertion into the uvula.

5. *Glosso-pharyngeus.* A synonym of the constrictor superior, from its origin in the root of the tongue, and its insertion into the pharynx.

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.

GLO'SSO-HYAL (γλῶσσα, the tongue, and *hyoides os*). A bone of the *hæmal* spine of most fishes, which enters the substance of the tongue. See *Vertebra*.

GLOSSO'LOGY (γλῶσσα, the tongue, λόγος, an account). An account of the tongue; generally, an account of terminology.

GLO'TTIS (γλῶττα, the tongue). *Rima glottidis*. The aperture between the arytænoïd cartilages. It is covered by a cartillage called the *epi-glottis*.

GLU'CIC ACID (γλυκὺς, sweet). An acid formed by the action of a saturated solution of lime or barytes on grape sugar.

GLUCI'NA (γλυκὺς, sweet; many of its soluble compounds having a sweet taste). The oxide of glucinum or glucinium; an earth found in the *emerald*, the *beryl*, and the *euclase*.

GLU'COSE (γλυκὺς, sweet). Another name for starch sugar, diabetic sugar, or the sugar of fruits.

GLUE (*gluten*). The common gelatine of commerce, made from the parings of hides, hoofs, &c.

GLUMA'CEOUS (*gluma*, the husk of corn). A term applied, in botany, to the floral envelopes when they are reduced to scales, as in grasses.

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 (γλουτὸς, the buttock). The name of three muscles of the hip, forming part of the buttocks. They are the *maximus*, which extends the thigh; the *medius*, which acts in standing; and the *minimus*, which assists the others. Hence the term—

Glutæal. Applied to the posterior iliac artery—to lymphatics which have the same distribution as that artery—and to a nerve distributed to the glutæi muscles.

GLU'TEN (*gelo*, to congeal). A viscid substance obtained from wheaten flour. It has been decomposed into *gliadine* (γλία, gluten), or vegetable albumen; and *zymome* (ζύμη, leaven), or that portion of the mass with which the acid that is present has united.

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. *Glutine*. A principle resembling gluten, but differing from it in not being soluble in alcohol.

5. *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.

GLY'CERIN (γλυκὺς, sweet). The *sweet principle of oil*, or hydrate of oxide of glyceryl; obtained by the action of caustic alkalies on oil of olives, or by boiling the oil with oxide of lead and water.

Glyceryl (ὕλη, matter). The hypothetical radical of glycerin.

GLYCYRRHI'ZA GLA'BRA (γλυκὺς, sweet, ῥίζα, a root). Common Liquorice; a Leguminous plant, the underground stem of which is called *liquorice-root*, or *stick-liquorice*. The Greeks distinguished the liquorice-root by the name of *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'PHOGRAPHY (γλυφὴ, 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*.

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*, *gnathorrhagia*, &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.

GOADBY'S SOLUTION. A preparation for preserving animal substances, made with bay salt, corrosive sublimate, or arsenious acid, and water.

GOBEL'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 close vessel or tube to dull redness.

GODBOLD'S VEGETABLE BALSAM. This is little else than simple oxymel, though directed to be made from forty-two different vegetables, mixed with several gums, &c.; to be kept three years, &c.

GODFREY'S CORDIAL. Infuse ℥ix. of sassafras, and of the seeds of caraway, coriander, and anise, of each ℥j. in six pints of water; simmer the mixture until it is reduced to four pints; then add lb. vj. of treacle, and boil the whole for a few minutes; when it is cold, add f℥iij. of the tincture of opium.

GODFREY'S SMELLING SALTS. A highly pungent preparation, obtained by resubliming the common subcarbonate of ammonia with pearlash and a proportion of rectified spirit.

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 tumour to that observed on the necks of women on the Alps, the *English bronchocele*. It consists in an enlargement of the thyroïd gland, and is frequently associated with cretinism.

Goitre sticks. The stems of a sea-weed, chewed in South America as a remedy for goitre.

GOLD. *Aurum*. A metal almost invariably found in the metallic state, usually, however, contaminated 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-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.* Sulphuret of arsenic (orpiment), and lard, or spermaceti ointment. The *Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitrico-Oxydi* of the London College, is also sold under the same title; it is stated to consist of a drachm of red precipitate, and seven drachms of butter.

GOLDEN SPIRIT OF SCURVY GRASS. This is merely a solution of camboge in the *Spir. Armoraciæ comp.* Camboge is also the basis of the *Specific of Clossius.*

GOLDEN SULPHURET. A sulphuret of antimony, also termed *sulphantimonic acid*, and prepared by precipitating antimonic acid by sulphuretted hydrogen. See *Kermes Mineral.*

GOMPHO'SIS (γόμφος, a peg). An articulation of bones, like that of a nail in a piece of wood: that of the teeth, for instance, in their sockets. See *Articulation.*

GONA'GRA (γόνυ, the knee, ἄγρα, seizure). Gout in the knee. The term *genugra* is sometimes found, but it is barbarous.

GONG-METAL. An alloy of eighty parts of copper and twenty of tin.

GONIO'METER (γωνία, an angle, μετρέω, to measure). An instrument for measuring angles, particularly those of crystals.

GONORRHŒ'A (γονή, semen, ῥέω, to flow). Literally, an involuntary discharge of the semen; but always understood as a discharge of purulent infectious matter from the urethra, the vagina, &c. In English, the disease is called a *clap*, from the old French word *clapises* (public shops, kept and inhabited by prostitutes); in German, a *tripper* from dripping; and, in French, a *chaudepisse*, from the heat and scalding in micturition. See *Baptorrhœa.*

GONYA'LGIA (γόνυ, the knee, ἄλγος, pain). *Gonalgia.* Pain of the knee; gout of the knee.

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 *malis à crinonibus* of Sauvages, &c.

GORGET. An instrument used in lithotomy, for cutting the prostate gland and neck of the bladder.

GOSSY'PIUM HERBA'CEUM. Common cotton; a Malvaceous plant, yielding the *cotton* of commerce. This substance consists of tubular hairs, which arise from the surface of the seed-coat; in its unprepared state it is called *raw cotton.*

GOULARD WATER. *Liquor plumbi diacetatis dilutus.* Solution of diacetate of lead, one drachm and a half; distilled water, one pint; proof spirit, two drachms. Mix.

GOULARD'S CERATE. The *ceratum plumbi comp.*, or compound cerate of lead. The formula for this differs, however, from Gou-

lard's original recipe, in ordering camphor, while the other directs a large quantity of water to be mixed with the cerate.

GOULARD'S EXTRACT. A saturated solution of di-acetate of lead, or the *Liquor Plumbi di-acetatis* of the pharmacopœia, formerly called *Extract of Saturn*, or lead.

GOUT. *Podagra; arthritis.* A term derived from the French *goutte*, a drop, and this from the Latin *gutta*, also a drop, applied to the disease from the old notion of its being produced by a morbific drop.

Gouty concretions. Calculi formed in the joints of gouty persons, resembling *chalk-stones* in colour and softness, and consisting of urate of soda.

GOWLAND'S LOTION. A solution of sublimate in an emulsion formed of bitter almonds, in the proportion of about gr. jss. to f℥j. A solution of this mercurial salt in spirit of rosemary is also sold as an empirical cosmetic.

GOWN, RED. *Tooth-rash; red gum-rash.* Popular names for *strophulus*, or the Exormia strophulus of Mason Good.

GRAA'FIAN VESICLES. Small cells or vesicles, also called *ovisacs*, found near the surface of the ovary.

GRA'CILIS. Slender; a long, thin, flat muscle, otherwise called *rectus internus femoris*, from its straight direction.

GRAINES D'AVIGNON. *French berries.* The unripe fruit of the Rhamnus infectorius, used for dyeing Maroquin leather yellow, &c.

GRA'LLÆ (*stilts*). Waders; an order of aquatic birds frequenting marshes, &c., as the heron: Order V. class *Aves*.

GRAMINA'CEÆ (*gramen*, grass). The Grass tribe of Monocotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants with cylindrical stems; *leaves* alternate, with a split sheath; *flowers* hermaphrodite, sometimes monœcious, glumaceous; *glumes* alternate, unequal; *stamens* hypogynous; *ovarium* simple.

GRANA MOLU'CCA. These are said to be the seeds of the Croton Pavana, the original Tilly-seed plant.

GRANA PARADI'SI. Grains of Paradise, or Melligetta pepper; the seeds of the *Amomum Grana Paradisi*. The term appears to have been applied to the produce of no fewer than six Scitamineous plants.

GRANA SECA'LIS DEGENERA'TI. Ergot; a substance found in the place of the grains of rye, of agrostis, &c.; also termed Spermœdia clavus, Secale cornutum, Spurred rye, &c. See *Ergota*.

GRA'NA TI'GLIA. *Grana Dilla; Grana Tilli.* The seeds of the Croton Tiglium, from which the croton oil or oil of tiglium is procured.

GRA'NADIN. A sweet substance procured from the root of the pomegranate, and now decided to be *mannite*.

GRANA'TUM (*granatus*, having grains). *Granatum malum.* The Pomegranate; an Asiatic plant, of which the fruit-rind is astringent, and the root-bark anthelmintic.

GRA'NDO (a hailstone). *Chalazion.* A small serous tumor of the eyelid, named from its resemblanee in size, transparency, and hardness to a hailstone.

GRANULA'TION (*granum*, a grain). A process by which minute grain-like fleshy bodies are formed on the surface of wounds or ulcers during their healing. 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 height into cold water.

GRA'NULE (*granum*, a grain). A little grain; a small particle. In describing the appearance of the under surface of the epidermis, Mr. Erasmus Wilson speaks of *primitive granules*, which he conceives to be "the first organic shape of the blastema of the liquor sanguinis;" *aggregated granules*, or minute masses of four, five, or six of the preceding; and *nucleated granules*, which are "in point of construction an 'aggregated granule' with a single layer of aggregated granules arranged around it, the central 'aggregated granule' having now become a nucleus." See *Nucleolo-nucleated cell.*

GRAPE SUGAR. *Glucose.* A variety of the *granular* or *crumbling* sugars of the Germans.

GRAPES AND RAISINS. *Uvæ* and *uvæ passæ.* The fresh and the dried fruits of the *Vitis vinifera*, or Grape-vine.

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; it is, however, sometimes considered a carburet of iron.

-GRAPHY (γραφή, writing, or painting, from γράφω, to write). A description of any thing, 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.

GRATI'OLA OFFICINA'LIS. Hedge Hyssop; a plant of the order *Scrophulariaceæ*, formerly called *Gratia Dei*, on account of its remedial powers. It has been said to be the basis of the *eau medicinale.*

GRAVE'DO (*gravis*, heavy). A catarrh, or cold, with a sense of heaviness in the head.

GRAVEL. Crystalline sediments deposited in the bladder from the urine. When these sediments are *amorphous* and pulverulent, they are—

1. Red, lateritious, or pink, and consist chiefly of lithate of ammonia; or
2. White, consisting of 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.

GRA'VEL-ROOT. The name given by the Germans to the *Pareira brava* root, from its beneficial effects in stone and gravel.

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 density of bodies, as ascertained by comparison with an equal bulk of water.

GREAT SYMPATHE'TIC. A nerve formed by a collection of filaments from every nerve which join one another at the adjacent ganglia.

GRECIAN WATER. A solution of nitrate of silver disguised, for dyeing the hair black; the hair, thus dyed, soon becomes purple on exposure to light.

GREEK FIRE. An artificial fire, invented by the Greeks during their wars with the Arabs and Turks. It is supposed to have consisted of asphaltum, nitre, and sulphur.

GREEN MINERAL. A carbonate of copper, used as a pigment.

GREEN SICKNESS. The popular term for *chlorosis*, from the pale, lurid, and greenish cast of the skin.

GREEN'S DROPS. The basis of these drops is sublimate.

GREENOUGH'S TINCTURE FOR THE TEETH. Bitter almonds, ʒij.; Brazil wood and cassia buds, of each ʒiv.; Florentine iris root, ʒij.; cochineal, salt of sorrel, and alum, āā ʒj.; rectified spirit, 2 pints, spirit of horse-radish, ʒʃs.

GRE'NADIN. Another name for *mannite*, or manna-sugar, a constituent of manna.

GRE'NOUILLE. The French term for a frog; the distended submaxillary duct. See *Batrachus*.

GREY LOTION. A preparation for irritable sores, consisting of chloride of mercury and lime-water.

GREY POWDER. *Hydrargyrum cum cretâ*. Mercury with chalk; mercury and prepared chalk rubbed together until globules are no longer visible. The *dose* for adults is from grs. v. to ʒʃs.; for children, grs. ij. to grs. v.

GRIFFITH'S ANTIHECTIC MIXTURE. A similar preparation to the *mistura ferri composita* of the London pharmacopœia.

GRINDLE'S COUGH DROPS. A preparation of opium, similar to paregoric elixir, only made with rectified instead of proof spirit.

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.

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 manûs*, occurring on the back of the hand from irritation caused by the contact of sugar.

GRO'SSULINE (*groseille*, 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, although man escapes.

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 Mr. E. Wilson, *sebaceous miliary tubercles.*

GRU'TUM. Groats or grits; the decorticated fruits of the *Avena sativa*, or Oat, forming with water the Decoctum Avenæ, or water-gruel.

GRYLLUS VERRUCI'VORUS. The wart-eating grasshopper 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'IACUM OFFICINA'LE. Officinal Guaiacum; a Zygophyllaceous plant, the wood, resin, and bark of which are imported from St. Domingo.

1. *Guaiacum wood.* Commonly termed *lignum vitæ*, from its reputated 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;* obtained by various processes from the stem of the tree. It occurs in *tears* and in *masses.*

3. *Guaiacic acid.* An acid obtained from the resin of guaiacum.

4. *Guaiacine.* A peculiar substance obtained from guaiacum.

5. *Guaiacum soaps. Sapones guaiacini.* Alkaline guaiacates, formed by solution of guaiacic acid in solutions of the caustic alkalis, soda and potash.

GUA'NO (*huanu*, Peruvian, dung). A manure employed in South America, consisting of urate of ammonia, and another ammoniacal salts. It appears to consist of the excrements of sea-fowl.

GUA'RANINE. A new vegetable principle, discovered in the fruit of the *Paullinia sorbilis* by M. Martius.

GUBERNA'CULUM (κυβερνάω, to command). 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.

GUESTONIAN EMBROCATION FOR RHEUMATISM. Ol. terebinth., f℥jfʒ.; ol. oliv. f℥jfʒ.; acid. sulph. dilut. f℥iij.

GUIDO'S BALSAM. The Tinctura, or Linimentum Saponis et Opii.

GUILBERT'S EPISPASTIC SILK. Mezereon bark, oz. 24; water, 1·500 parts. Boil, strain, and add pulverized cantharides, myrrh, euphorbium, āā 24 parts. Boil, strain through a double linen cloth, and evaporate until the liquor is of sufficient density to allow it to be spread upon waxed silk. See *Vesicatory Silk.*

GUINEA-GRAINS. Another name for the *grains of Paradise*, Malagueta pepper, or fruit of the *Amomum Granum Paradisi.*

GUINEA HEN WEED. The vulgar name of the *Peteveria alliacea*, an extremely acrid plant, used in Jamaica as a sialogogue.

GUINEA-PEPPER. *Bird Pepper.* The capsules of the *Capsicum frutescens*, the powder of which constitutes cayenne pepper.

GUINEA-WORM. *Malis filariæ.* 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, for the most part, of the naked feet of the West Indian slaves. It is frequently called *dracunculus, vena Medinensis*, &c.

GU'LA. The œsophagus or gullet; the canal extending from the lower part of the pharynx to the superior orifice of the stomach.

GUM. A common proximate principle of vegetables; the primary form of vegetable textures.

GUM-BOIL. *Parulis.* Inflammation, abscess, or boil of the gums.

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 sulphuret 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. A soft tumor; a deeply-seated disorganization of the skin and subcutaneous tissues, produced by the syphilitic poison, when it has been long in the system. It is named from the resemblance of its contents to gum.

GU'MMI RU'BRUM ASTRI'NGENS. An astringent substance, called *butea gum*.—an exudation from the Butea frondosa. Its Hindu name is *kueni* or *kuennee*, 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; on the Continent they are called *gum Turic*, from Tor, a sea-port in Arabia, near the isthmus of Suez. The red pieces are sometimes called *gum Gedda*, from the name of another port.

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. The concrete juices of certain plants, consisting of resin, essential oil, gum, and extractive vegetable matter, as aloes, ammoniac, assafœtida, euphorbium, scammony, &c.

GUMS. *Gingivæ.* The red substance which covers the alveolar processes of the jaws, and embraces the necks of the teeth.

GUN-COTTON. A substance obtained by the same process as *xyloidine*, with the substitution of cotton for starch.

GUNJAH. 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.

GU'STATORY (*gusto*, to taste). A name of the lingual nerve—a branch of the inferior maxillary. See *Nerves*.

GUT. A substance made by pulling a silk-worm, when ready to spin its cocoon, into two parts, extending the silk as far as it will go, and hanging it up to dry.

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*. A term said to have been first applied by Actuarius to amaurosis.
3. *Gutta rosacea*. Rosy drop, or carbuncled face; a species of *acne*.
4. *Gutta anodyna*. Anodyne drop. A solution of acetate of morphia.
5. *Gutta nigra*. Black drop; Lancaster drop. See *Black Drop*.
6. *Guttæ vitæ*. Drops of life; a nostrum consisting of spirituous stimulants.

GUTTA PERCHA. *Gutta Tuban*. The Malayan name of a peculiar variety of caoutchouc, consisting of the concrete juice of a Sapotaceous tree, called *Isonandra Gutta*, growing on the shores of Malacca, Borneo, and the adjacent countries.

GUTTI'FERÆ (*gutta*, a drop, *fero*, to bear). The Mangosteen tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Trees or shrubs, occasionally parasitical, yielding resinous juice; *leaves* entire, opposite; *flowers* polypetalous; *stamens* hypogynous; *carpella* concrete; *ovarium* of several cells.

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.

GUY'S POWDER OF ETHIOPIA. Pure rasped tin, mercury, and sublimed sulphur, triturated together.

GYMNASTICS (γυμνάζω, to exercise naked). Exercises systematically adapted to develop and preserve the physical powers. By the term *medical gymnastics* is denoted that part of hygeienic which treats of bodily exercise.

GYMNOSPE'RMÆ (γυμνὸς, 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.

GYNE (γυνή). A woman. In the following compounds, the term relates to the female apparatus, or the pistil, of plants:—

1. *Gynæceum*. A term applied by Röper to the entire female system of plants, more commonly called the *pistil*. See *Androceum*.

2. *Gyn-andria* (ἀνὴρ, a man). The twentieth class of the Linnæan system of plants, in which the stamens are situated upon the style, above the ovarium.

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, the Boraginaceæ, &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.*

GYPSUM (γύψος, chalk; from γῆ, earth, and ἕψω, to bake). Sulphate of lime. When highly burnt, it falls into powder, constituting *plaster of Paris.*

GY'RATE (*gyrus*, a circuit). Curved in, from apex to base, as the fronds of ferns; a term synonymous with *circinate.*

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.

HÆMACELI'NOSIS (αἷμα, blood, κηλίς, a spot, νόσος, a disease). Blood-spot disease; the name given by Rayer to *Purpura;* but it is very, very far from being a classical term.

HÆ'MADYNAMO'METER (αἷμα, blood, δύναμις, force, μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for measuring the force of the circulation of the blood.

HÆ'MAGOGUES (αἷμα, blood, ἄγωγος, expeller). Expellers of blood; medicines which promote the catamenial and hæmorrhoïdal discharges.

HÆMAL ARCH (αἷμα, blood). 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 (αἷμα, blood, ὤψ, the eye). Hæmalops. An effusion of blood into the globe of the eye; blood-shot eye.

HÆMA'NTHUS (αἷμα, blood, ἄνθος, a flower). The Blood-flower, an Amaryllidaceous plant; the Hottentots are said to dip their arrow-heads into the juice of its bulbs, on account of its poisonous properties.

HÆMAPO'PHYSIS (αἷμα, blood, and ἀπόφυσις, apophysis, or a process of bone). The name given by Prof. 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.

HÆMASTHENO'SIS (αἷμα, blood, ἀσθένεια, debility). "Poverty of the blood." Deterioration of the blood.

HÆMATE'MESIS (αἷμα, blood, ἐμέω, to vomit). *Vomitus cruentus.* A vomiting of blood; hæmorrhage from the stomach.

HÆMA'TICA (αἷμα, blood). Medicines which are supposed to act as therapeutical agents by effecting changes in the condition of the blood, as diluents, inspissants, spanæmics, &c.

HÆ'MATIN (αἷμα, blood). *Hæmatoxylin.* The name given by Chevreul to the colouring matter of the *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*, or log-wood.

HÆMATI'NICA (αἱμάτινα, *hæmatin*, the red colouring matter of the blood). *Tonica analeptica.* A class of the *hæmatica* which augment the number of blood-corpuscles or the amount of hæmatin in the blood. They consist exclusively of iron and its compounds. Compare *Spanæmica.*

HÆ'MATITE (αἱματίτης, blood-like). Blood-stone, λίθος being understood; a peroxide of iron, so named from its property of stopping hæmorrhages; or from its colour. The *red* hæmatite is an anhydrous, the *brown* a hydrated, peroxide. Hippocrates used αἱματῖτις φλὲψ for a vein.

HÆ'MATOCELE (αἷμα, blood, κήλη, a tumor). A collection of blood in the tunica vaginalis. If serous fluid occupy the place of blood, the case is that of *hydrocele.*

HÆMATO'DES (αἱματώδης). Bloody; as applied to a fungous or fleshy excrescence. The termination in *-odes* (-ώδης) sometimes expresses a *fulness*, as in the present case.

HÆMATOGE'NESIS (αἷμα, αἵματος, blood, γένεσις, a formation). The formation of blood. See *Anæmia.*

HÆMATO'LOGY (αἷμα, blood, λόγος, an account). The history of the blood.

HÆ'MATOLY'TICA (αἷμα, blood, λύω, to dissolve). A term applied by some writers to a class of remedies more commonly called *spanæmics.*

HÆMATO'MA (αἷμα, blood). A blood-like tumor, sometimes occurring in the brain.

HÆMATO'SIN (αἷμα, blood). The red colouring matter of the blood; a characteristic constituent of the blood, derived from the globules.

HÆMATO'SIS (αἱμάτωσις, a changing into blood). Sanguification, or the formation of the blood.

HÆMATO'XYLUM (αἷμα, αἵματος, blood, ξύλον, wood). Log-wood; the wood of the *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*, a Leguminous plant of Campeachy. Its colouring matter is called *hæmatoxylin*, and by Chevreul, *hæmatin.*

HÆMIDRO'SIS (αἷμα, blood, ἵδρωσις, a perspiring). *Ephidrosis cruenta.* Bloody sweat; morbid red discoloration of the perspiratory secretion, depending on the colouring principle of the blood.

HÆMOPHTHA'LMOS (αἷμα, blood, ὀφθαλμός, the eye). An effusion of blood into the chambers of the eye.

HÆMO'PTYSIS (αἷμα, blood, πτύσις, a spitting, from πτύω, to spit). *Hæmoptoe.* The spitting of blood; expectoration of blood. It has been called *pneumono-rrhagia.*

HÆMORRHA'GIA (αἷμα, blood, ῥήγνυμι, to break forth).

A bursting forth of blood from rupture of a blood-vessel; loss of blood.

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 vinous-coloured efflorescence not disappearing under pressure of the finger.

HÆMORRHŒ'A PETECHIA'LIS (αἷμα, blood, ῥέω, to flow). 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.

HÆ'MORRHOIDS (αἱμορῥοΐδες φλέβες, veins liable to discharge blood, from αἷμα, blood, ῥέω, to flow). Literally, a hæmorrhage, and originally used in this sense in general; but now restricted to the *piles*. These are termed *open*, when they discharge blood; and *blind*, when there is no discharge.

Hæmo-rrhoïdal (αἷμα, blood, ῥέω, to flow). A term applied to a branch of the sciatic nerve; and to arteries of the rectum, because they often bleed; these are termed the *superior*, *middle*, and *inferior*, &c. &c.

HÆMO'SPASIC 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.

HÆMO'STASIS (αἱμόστασις, a means of stopping blood, from αἷμα, blood, and στάσις, from ἵστημι, to make to stand). Stagnation of blood. Hence the term *hæmo-statica*, styptics, or medicines which stop hæmorrhages.

HÆMOTHO'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'TROPHY (αἷμα, blood, τροφή, nourishment). An excess of sanguineous nutriment, as distinguished from hypertrophy, and hyperhæmia. See *Anæmotrophy.*

HÆMOTU'RIA (αἷμα, blood, οὐρέω, to void urine). *Sanguis in urinâ.* Bloody urine; the passing of blood in the urine.

HAHNEMANN'S TEST LIQUOR. *Liquor probatorius Hahnemanni.* A test for detecting the presence of lead in wine, prepared by adding a drachm of tartaric acid to four ounces of sulphuretted hydrogen water. It is, therefore, an acidulated sulphuretted hydrogen.

HAIRS. 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-DYES. *Tincturæ Capillorum.* The basis of most of the powders, pastes, and liquids sold under this name is either lead or silver. To these are sometimes added litharge, slaked lime, and starch.

HAIR-LICHEN. The *Lichen pilaris;* a variety of lichenous rash, in which the pimples are limited to the roots of the hair, and desquamate after ten days.

HAIR-SALT. The mineralogical name of sulphate of magnesia, when it occurs as an efflorescence on other minerals.

HAL'ITUS (*halo*, to breathe). An aqueous vapour, or gas, for inhalation.

Halitus of the blood. The vapour which arises from the blood when newly drawn from the body. Plenck termed it *gas animale sanguinis.*

HALLEX (ἅλλομαι, to leap, quod super proximum digitum scandat). *Hallus.* The great toe.

HALLUCINA'TION (*hallucinor*, to mistake). Depraved or erroneous imagination. The term has been used as synonymous with *phantasm*, from which it should, however, be distinguished, the phenomena of hallucination having been chiefly observed in the insane. See *Phantasm.*

HALO (ἅλως, an area). Areola; the circle or ring surrounding the nipple.

HALO SIGNA'TUS. The name given by Sir C. Bell to the impression of the ciliary processes on the anterior surface of the vitreous humour, &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'LOGENE (ἅλς, salt, γεννάω, to produce). A term employed by Berzelius to denote bodies which form salts with metals, as chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, and cyanogen. The salts thus produced are called *haloïds.*

HA'LOID SALTS (ἅλς, the sea, sea-salt, εἶδος, likeness). Salt-like compounds, consisting of a metal on the one hand, and of chlorine, iodine, and the radicals of the hydracids in general, excepting sulphur, on the other. Besides the simple haloïd salts, Berzelius distinguishes the three following combinations:—

1. *Hydro-haloïd salts*, or combinations of a simple haloïd salt and the hydracid of its radical.

2. *Oxy-haloïd salts*, or combinations of a metallic oxide with a haloïd salt of the same metal.

3. *Double haloïd salts*, consisting 1. of two simple haloïd salts, which contain different metals, but the same non-metallic ingredient; 2. of two haloïd salts consisting of the same metal, but in which the other element is different; and 3. of two simple haloïd salts, of which both elements are entirely different.

HA'LOPHYTES (ἅλς, salt, φυτόν, a plant). A class of saltworts, which inhabit salt marshes, and by combustion yield *barilla*, as salsola, salicornia, and chenopodium.

HAMULA'RIA LYMPHA'TICA. A new species of worm, discovered by Treutler, a German physician, in 1789, in the bronchial glands of a phthisical subject.

HA'MULUS CO'CHLEÆ. 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.

HANNAY'S LOTION. *Preventive Wash.* A famous nostrum for the prevention of venereal infection, consisting merely of a solution of caustic potass.

HA'PSUS (ἅπτομαι, to touch). A handful; a bolster of linen, or woollen, to place upon a wound. *Celsus.*

HARD'S FARINACEOUS FOOD. A fine wheat flour, which has been subjected to some heating process.

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 (*labium leporinum*). A congenital division of the lip; so called from a fancied resemblance to the upper lip of a hare.

HA'RMALANE. A beautiful colouring substance obtained from the seed of the Hermal plant (*Peganum harmala*), which grows wild in the salt steppes of the Crimea.

HARMO'NIA (ἁρμονία, a close joining, from ἄρω, to fit together). A species of synarthrosis, or immoveable articulation of bones. See *Articulation.*

HARROWGATE WATER. Mineral springs, containing sulphuretted hydrogen.

HARTFELL WATER. A chalybeate water near Moffatt, in Scotland.

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.*

HARVEST BUG. *Mowers' mite.* The *Acarus 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.*

HA'SCHISCH. A preparation of hemp, used as an intoxicating drug by the Arabs, and generally throughout Syria; made by boiling the leaves and flowers of the plant with water and fresh butter.

HA'STATE (*hastatus*, armed with a spear or javelin). Halberd-headed; applied to leaves which have three lance-shaped lobes, one in the direction of the midrib, the other two at the base at right angles to the first, as in arum maculatum.

HATFIELD'S TINCTURE. Guaiac and soap, equal parts, ʒij., rectified spirit Ojfʒ.

HAU'STUS (*haurio*, to draw). A draught. It differs from a mixture only in quantity, and should not exceed an ounce and a half.

HAVE'RSIAN CANALS. A term given, from the name of their

discoverer, 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.

HEAD-ACHE. An original English term for pain of the head, megrim, cephalalgia, cephalæa, &c.

HEAD-MATTER. A yellow substance consisting of spermaceti and sperm-oil.

HEADING. A preparation of equal parts of alum and green vitriol, used in brewing.

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 cordis, 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.*

HEARTS, LA'TERAL; SYSTE'MIC. Terms applied to the three separate hearts of the cuttle-fish. The middle, or *systemic heart*, transmits the red-coloured blood, by the aorta and its ramifications, all over the body; the blood, having become dark-coloured, is carried from the terminations of the aortic system by the veins of the body in two portions to each of the two *lateral* or *pulmonic hearts;* from each lateral heart the blood is propelled to the gills of one side, whence, having become red-coloured, it is carried again to the middle systemic ventricle.

HEAT. The *sensation* experienced on touching a body of a higher temperature than that of the blood. In chemical language it is the *cause* of that sensation, or *caloric*. See *Caloric.*

HEAT, PRICKLY. The *Lichen tropicus;* a species of lichenous rash.

HEAVY SPAR. Sulphate of barytes, baroselenite, or prismatic heavy spar.

HEBRADE'NDRON CAMBOGIOI'DES. The Camboge Hebradendron; a Guttiferous plant, which yields a kind of gamboge not distinguishable from that of Siam.

HE'CTIC (ἑκτικὸς, 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 the same disease.

HEDEO'MA PULEGIOI'DES. A Labiate plant of North America, highly reputed as an emmenagogue, and called *penny-royal.*

HE'LENINE. *Elecampane Camphor.* A volatile crystalline solid, obtained from the *Inula helenium.* With nitric acid it yields *nitrohelle-*

nine; distilled with anhydrous phosphoric acid, it yields *hellenéne*, a carbo-hydrogen.

HE'LICO-TRE'MA (ἕλιξ, 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.*

HE'LIOSTAT (ἥλιος, the sun, ἵστημι, to make to stand). An instrument by which the sun-beam can be steadily directed to one spot during the whole of its diurnal period.

HELIOTRO'PIUM (ἥλιος, the sun, τρέπω, to turn). The Blood-stone, so called from the blood-red specks occasionally appearing on its green surface, and formerly used to stop a bleeding from the nose.

HE'LIX (ἕλιξ, from ἑλίσσω, to turn about). A coil; a spiral, or winding line. This term denotes,—

1. The outer bar or margin of the external ear. Hence, *helicis major* and *helicis minor*, two muscles of the helix.

2. The name of a *coil* of wire, used in magneto-galvanic experiments.

3. A Testaceous animal, inhabiting a *spiral* shell, as the snail, &c. The *helix pomatia* is the Great or Vineyard Snail; a popular remedy for emaciation, with hectic fever and phthisis.

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.

1. *Helleborus fœtidus.* Fœtid Hellebore, or Bear's-foot; a plant retained in the list of the Materia Medica, but rarely used. Its leaves have been strongly recommended as a vermifuge against the ascaris lumbricoïdes.

2. *Helleborus niger.* Black Hellebore, or Christmas rose; a plant reputed in classic writers as a remedy for mania, and hence recommended by Horace to the poets of his day. See *Melampodium.*

3. *Helleborus orientalis.* The root of this species was formerly much extolled in mania, epilepsy, and dropsy; it is still used in the Levant, and is called *zoptême* by the Turks, and σκαρφὴ by the Greeks.

4. The term *Hellebore* has been applied to the *Veratrum album*, probably from its similar properties. Yet the former is an exogenous, the latter an endogenous plant.

5. *Helleborin.* An acrid oil, said to contain the acrid principle of the *Helleborus niger*, black hellebore or Christmas rose.

HELLOT'S TEST. A test for the discovery of a colorific property in lichens. It consists in digesting the plant in a weak solution of ammonia, in a corked phial, at a heat not exceeding 130° F.

HE'LMINS (ἕλμινς, ἕλμινθος). *Vermis.* The Greek term for a worm.

1. *Helminth-agogues* (ἄγωγος, an expeller). Anthelmintics; remedies against worms.

2. *Helminthiasis.* A disease peculiar to some countries, in which worms, or their larvæ, are bred under the skin, &c.

3. *Helmintho-chorton* (χόρτος, food?). Corsican Moss; a species of *Gigartina*, supposed to be particularly efficacious against the *ascaris lumbricoides.*

HELO'DES (ἕλος, a marsh). A term applied to fevers produced by marsh miasma.

HE'LONIN. Resin of veratria, or pseudo-veratria, distinguished from veratria by its insolubility in ether.

HE'LOS (ἦλος, clavus, a nail). A name given to the tumor formed by prolapsus or prosidentia iridis. See *Myocephalon.*

HELVETIUS'S STYPTIC. A preparation of the filings of iron and tartar, mixed to a proper consistence with French brandy.

HEMERALO'PIA (ἡμέρα, the day, ἀλαός, blind, ὤψ, the eye). Diurna cæcitudo, or *day-blindness.* This term is used by Hippocrates (by omission of the ἀλαός?) to denote *night-blindness*—caligo tenebrarum; dysopia tenebrarum. Sauvages terms it *amblyopia crepuscularis.* See *Nyctalopia.*

HEMET'S DENTIFRICE. Powdered cuttle-fish bone ℥vj., supertartrate of potass ℥j., and powdered Florentine iris-root, ℥viij, mixed together.

HE'MI- (ἥμισυς). The Greek prefix for *half*, corresponding with the Latin *semi-.*

1. *Hemi-crania* (κρανίον, the head). A pain which affects only one side of the head. See *Megrim.*

2. *Hemi-opia* (ὤψ, the eye). Visus dimidiatus. A defect of vision, in which only half of the object is seen.

3. *Hemi-pinic acid* or *Semi-opianic acid.* An acid obtained by the higher oxidizement of the opianic acid.

4. *Hemi-plegia* (πλήσσω, to strike). Paralysis of one side of the body.

5. *Hemi-ptera* (πτερόν, a wing). Insects which have one-half of their wings thick and coriaceous, and the other half membranous, as the bug, tick, &c.: Class 7, *Insecta.*

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.

HEMIDE'SMUS INDICUS. An Asclepiadaceous plant, the root of which is used in India under the name of *country sarsaparilla.* It has been called *Indian* or *scented sarsaparilla, nannari*, or the root of *smilax aspera.*

Hemidesmin. Hemidesmic acid. A volatile crystallizable acid, procured from the *Hemidesmus indicus*, or Indian sarsaparilla. It has been erroneously called *smilasperic acid.*

HE'MINA. A Roman measure of capacity, consisting of half a sextarius, or three quarters of a pint.

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.

HEMP. A powerful stimulating narcotic, much employed in some countries as an intoxicating drug. See *Cannabis sativa.*

HEMP-SEED. The name of some varieties of the *mulberry calculus*, which are remarkably smooth and pale-coloured, resembling hemp-seed.

HENBANE. A powerfully narcotic plant, said to be poisonous to the domestic fowl. The botanical name suggests a different etymology. See *Hyoscyamus.*

HEN-BLINDNESS. *Hemeralopia.* 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.

HENNE'. 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 (ἧπαρ, ἥπατος). 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.* A term applied to any part belonging to the liver. The *hepatic cells* or corpuscles, 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.*

3. *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.

4. *Hepat-itis.* Inflammation of the liver. The term is used by Galen in the present sense, but it is more usually employed adjectively, with the sense of *hepatic.* The Latin word *hepatitis* is only used, according to Pliny, as "gemmæ nomen a figurâ jocinoris."—*Forbes.*

5. *Hepatization.* Carnification. A change induced in the lungs 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 into the *grey*, or purulent infiltration. Compare *Splenization.*

6. *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.

7. *Hepato-gastric* or *gastro-hepatic.* A name of the smaller omentum, which passes from the liver to the stomach.

8. *Hepato-phyma* (φῦμα, a suppurating tumor). A suppurative swelling of the liver.

9. *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 ANTIMO'NII. Liver of Antimony; an oxy-sulphuret. The term *hepar* was formerly applied to the combinations of sulphur with alkalies, from their *liver-like* appearance. Hence we have also.—

1. *Hepar calcis.* A crude bisulphuret of calcium, recommended as an external application to *crusta lactea.*

2. *Hepar sulphuris.* Liver of sulphur; the old pharmaceutic name of a liver-brown sulphuret of potash.

3. *Hepar sulphuris volatilis.* Volatile liver of sulphur. This is also termed Boyle's or Beguin's Fuming Spirit; sulphuretum ammoniæ; sulphuretted hydroguret of ammonia, or the hydro-sulphuret of ammonia

4. *Hepatic air.* Another name for sulphuretted hydrogen gas.

5. *Hepatic cinnabar.* A dark-coloured steel-grey variety of cinnabar.

6. *Hepatic pyrites.* Hepatic sulphuret of iron; a variety of prismatic iron pyrites, which becomes brown on exposure to the air.

7. *Hepatite.* A variety of heavy spar, or sulphate of barytes, containing a minute portion of sulphur, and emitting, when heated or rubbed, a fetid sulphurous odour.

8. *Hepatized ammonia.* Bi-hydro-sulphate of ammonia, or hydro-sulphuret of ammonia; employed as a test.

9. *Hepatule.* A name given by Kirwan to the *hydrosulphuret* of other writers.

HEPA'TIC ALOES (ἧπαρ, the liver). A liver-coloured extract of the Aloe hepatica, consisting of the inspissated juice of the leaf. See *Aloe.*

HEPA'TICÆ (ἧπαρ, ἥπατος, the liver). The Liver-wort tribe of Acotyledonous plants. Cellular, *flowerless* plants, consisting of an axis or stem, either leafy or bordered; the *reproductive organs* are valved *thecæ* of different kinds.

HEPTA'NDRIA (ἑπτὰ, seven, ἀνὴρ, a man). The seventh class of the Linnæan system, including those plants which have seven stamens.

HEPTAPHA'RMACUM (ἑπτὰ, seven, φάρμακον, a medicine). A medicine composed of seven ingredients; these were ceruse, litharge, pitch, wax, colophony, incense, and ox-fat.

HERB BENNET. The Geum urbanum, or Avens; the term is probably contracted from *herba benedicta.*

HERBA'CEOUS. Having the characters of a herb, the tissue for the most part green and cellular.

HERBA'RIUM (*herba*, a herb). A collection of dried specimens of plants, formerly known by the expressive term *hortus siccus*, or dried garden.

HE'RCULES BO'VII. Gold and mercury dissolved in a distillation of copperas, nitre, and sea-salt; a violently cathartic preparation.

HERE'DITARY (*hæres*, an heir). A term applied to diseases supposed to be transmitted from parents to their children.

HERMA'PHRODITE ('Ερμῆς, Mercury, 'Αφροδίτη, Venus). *Androgynus.* A *lusus naturæ*, in which the organs of generation appear to be a mixture of both sexes. In botany, plants are so called which contain the stamen and the pistil in the same flower, all other flowering plants being called *unisexual.*

HERME'TIC SEAL ('Ερμῆς, Mercury). The closing 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 ('Ερμῆς, 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 cormus of a species of Colchicum.

HE'RNIA (ἔρνος, a branch, so called from its protruding forward). The protrusion of one or more of the viscera into a sac, formed of the peritoneum. A hernia is termed *reducible*, when it admits of being replaced in the abdomen; *irreducible*, when it suffers no constriction, yet cannot be put back, owing to adhesions or its large size: and *incarcerated* or *strangulated*, when it not only cannot be reduced, but also suffers constriction.

1. *Hernia cruralis.* Femoral hernia; or a protrusion under Poupart's ligament. The passage through which the hernia descends is called, by Gimbernat, the *crural;* by Hey, the *femoral ring;* and by Cloquet, the *crural canal.*

2. *Hernia inguinalis.* Bubonocele; or hernia at the groin. It is termed *incomplete* or *oblique*, when it does not protrude directly through the external abdominal ring; and *complete* or *direct*, when it passes directly out at that opening.

3. *Hernia congenita.* Congenital hernia; a variety of oblique inguinal hernia, resulting from the non-closure of the pouch of peritoneum carried downwards into the scrotum by the testicle, during its descent in the fœtus.

4. *Hernia infantilis.* Encysted hernia; a variety of oblique inguinal hernia, in which the pouch of peritoneum forming the tunica vaginalis, being only partially closed, admits of the hernia's passing into the scrotum, behind the tunica vaginalis.

5. *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-oscheo-cele* or *oschealis*, when omentum or intestine, or both, descend into the scrotum; *epipl-oscheo-cele*, when omentum only descends; *steato-cele*, when sebaceous matter descends.

6. *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.

7. *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.

8. *Hernia ischiatica.* Hernia occurring at the ischiatic notch.

9. *Hernia perinealis.* Hernia of the perinæum, occurring, in men, between the bladder and the rectum; and in women, between the rectum and the vagina.

10. *Hernia pudendalis.* Hernia which descends, between the vagina and the ramus ischii, into the labium.

11. *Hernia thyroïdalis.* Hernia of the foramen ovale.

12. *Hernia umbilicalis.* Omphalocele, or exomphalos. Hernia of the bowels at the umbilicus. It is called *pneumat-omphalos*, when owing to flatulency.

13. *Hernia vaginalis.* Elytrocele; or hernia occurring within the os externum.

14. *Hernia ventralis.* Hypogastrocele; or hernia occurring at any part of the front of the abdomen, most frequently between the recti muscles.

15. *Hernia carnosa.* Sarcocele. A fleshy enlargement of the testis; a tumor seated in the scrotum.

16. *Hernia mesenterica et mesocolica.* Hernia through the lacerated mesentery, or mesocolon.

17. *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.*

18. *Hernia cerebri.* Encephalocele. Hernia of the brain.

19. *Hernia intestinalis.* Enterocele; containing intestine only.

20. *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.*

21. *Hernia uteri.* Hysterocele. Hernia of the uterus.

22. *Hernia vesicalis.* Cystocele; or hernia of the bladder.

23. *Hernia corneæ.* Ceratocele; or hernia of the cornea.

Misapplied Terms, denoting certain enlargements, unconnected with *hernia*, but suggestive of *-cele.*

24. *Hernia gutturis.* Bronchocele, goître, or enlargement of the thyroïd gland.

25. *Hernia humoralis.* Inflammatio testis, or swelled testis.

26. *Hernia sacci lacrymalis.* The name given by BEER to rupture of the lacrymal sac. It has been also called *mucocele.*

27. *Hernia varicosa.* Cirsocele, or a varicose enlargement of the spermatic vein.

28. *Hernia ventosa*, or flatulenta. Pneumatocele; or hernia distended with flatus.

HERNIO'TOMY (*hernia*, and τομή, section). The operation for strangulated hernia.

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. The varieties are distributed into a *phlyctenoid group*, typified by the variety herpes *phlyctenodes* or nirles, and embracing the local forms, labialis, nasalis, palpebralis, auricularis, præputialis, and pudendalis; and a *circinate group*, characterized by the circular disposition of its clusters; thus, in herpes *zoster*, or "shingles," the clusters are developed in a circular form around the trunk of the body; in herpes *circinatus*, or "vesicular ringworm," individual vesicles are disposed in the form of a circle; in herpes *iris*, or "rainbow ringworm," the same peculiarity occurs in the form of concentric circles.—*E. Wilson.*

HERRENSCHWAND'S SPECIFIC. A once popular remedy in Germany, consisting of camboge x grs., subcarbonate of potass xx grs.; and it has been said, of mercury and arsenic.

HESPE'RIDIN. A crystallizable, neutral principle found in the white portion of the rind of the fruit of the genus *Citrus.*

HESPERI'DIUM. A many-celled, superior, indehiscent fruit, covered by a spongy separable rind, as the orange, the lemon, &c.

HE'TERO- (ἕτερος, other). A Greek term denoting *difference*:—

1. *Heter-adelphia* (ἀδελφὸς, 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.

2. *Hetero-geneous* (γένος, kind). A term used to denote substances, the parts of which are of different kinds. Compare *Homogeneous*.

3. *Hetero-logous formation* (λόγος, an account). A term applied to a solid or fluid substance, different from any of the solids or fluids which enter into the healthy composition of the body. (*Carswell.*) It is synonymous with the *hetero-plastic* matter of Lobstein.

4. *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*.

5. *Hetero-plasis* (πλάσις, formation). 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.

6. *Hetero-tropal* (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.

HEVE'ENE. An oil obtained in the rectification of oil of caoutchouc, and derived from the *Hevea guianensis*, one of the Euphorbiaceæ from which caoutchouc is extracted.

HEXAGY'NIA (ἕξ, six, γυνὴ, a female). A term applied to those orders of plants, in the Linnæan system, which have six styles.

HEXA'NDRIA (ἕξ, six, ἀνὴρ, a man). The sixth class of the Linnæan system, including those plants which have six stamens.

HIA'TUS FALLO'PII (*hiatus*, an opening, from *hio*, to gape). An opening in the tympanum, named from Fallopius.

HIBI'SCUS MOSCHA'TUS. A Malvaceous plant, reputed to be of powerful efficacy against the bite of venomous reptiles. The present specific name is *Abelmoschus*.

HICCUP or HICCOUGH. A spasmodic contraction of the diaphragm, with partial closure of the larynx. The term corresponds with the French *hoquet*, and the German *schlucken*, and is perhaps meant to imitate the sound it denotes. The Greek λύγξ or λυγμὸς, and the Latin *singultus*, which have been applied to this affection, rather denote *sobbing*.

HIDDEN SEIZURES. A term applied by Dr. Marshall Hall to obscure encephalic and spinal attacks, as those of an epileptoid character, which may be referred to trachelismus.

HIDRO'A (ἱδρὼς, sweat). A designation of the miliary vesicles usually termed *sudamina*. See *Hydroa*.

HIDRO'TICA (ἱδρὼς, ἱδρῶτος, sweat). *Sudorifics*. Medicines which cause perspiration.

HI'ERA PI'CRA (ἱερὸς, holy, πικρὸς, bitter). Vulgò, *hiccory piccory*. A name which has been long applied in the shops to the *Pulvis Aloes cum Canellâ*. It was formerly called *hiera logadii*, and made in the form of an electuary with honey.

HIERO'NOSOS (ἱερὸς, sacred, νόσος, disease). *Morbus sacer.* Literally, sacred disease; an ancient term for epilepsy.

HILL'S ESSENCE OF BARDANA. Guaiac one ounce, spirit three ounces.

HILTON'S MUSCLE. The *aryteno-epiglottideus inferior*, a muscle of the epiglottis, described by Hilton.

HI'LUM (from which is derived *nihilum*, i. e. *ne hilum*, and *nihil*). The least whit; a trifle; mostly used with a negation, i. e. not the least—"neque proficit hilum."

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.

HI'PPO- (ἵππος, a horse). A Greek term, denoting a reference to the *horse*, the sea-horse; or, simply, a large size:—

1. *Hippo-campus* (κάμπτω, to bend). The sea-horse; the name of a small marine animal. Hence the term is applied to two kinds of convolution of the brain,—the *hippocampus minor*, situated in the posterior horn, and the *hippocampus major*, situated in the inferior horn of the ventricles of the brain. See *Cornu Ammonis.*

2. *Hippo-castanum*, or the Horse-chestnut. In this term, and in several others, as hippo-lapathum, hippo-marathrum, hippo-selinum, &c., the prefix is a Grecism, denoting *size.*

3. *Hippo-lithus* (λίθος, a stone). 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.

4. *Hippo-manes* (μανία, madness). A humor in mares, said to be merely the mucus of the vagina in season, employed as an aphrodisiac. Anciently, an ingredient in philtres.

5. *Hipp-uric acid* (οὖρον, urine). An acid obtained from the urine of the horse, cow, and other graminivorous animals.

6. *Hipp-uris* (οὐρὰ, a tail). 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. Also, a genus of plants, so called from their resemblance to a horse's tail.

HI'PPUS PUPI'LLÆ (ἵππος, a horse; an unknown sea-fish, mentioned by Pliny). 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'RCINE (*hircus*, a goat). A substance contained in the fat of the goat and sheep, yielding, by saponification, the *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.

HIRSUTIES (*hirsutus*, shaggy). *Trichosis hirsutus.* Shagginess; augmented formation or *abnormal quantity* of hair in parts naturally occupied by hair. See *Nævi pilosi.*

HIRU'DO. A genus of Annulose animals or red-blooded worms of Cuvier, which live by sucking the blood of other animals. See *Sanguisuga.*

HISTO'LOGY (ἱστὸς, a tissue or web, λόγος, an account). The doctrine or study of the development of substance and texture in organized bodies, as distinguished from their size and shape.

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 species of Chicken-pox, the *Varicella globularis* of Willan.

HOFFMA'NNI LIQUOR ANO'DYNUS. Hoffman's Anodyne Solution, or the Spiritus Ætheris Sulphurici Compositus of the London pharmacopœia.

HOG-GUM. A substance yielded by the *Rhus metopium.* Dr. Pereira says he has met with an unsaleable gum, under this name, resembling a sample in his possession of *false tragacanth*, or gomme de Sassa.

HOMBERG'S PHOSPHORUS. Ignited muriate of lime. 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.

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.*

HOMOGE'NEOUS (ὁμὸς, like, γένος, kind). 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 *homogeneous*, granite a *heterogeneous*, body.

HO'MOGENS (ὁμὸς, similar, γένος, kind). 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, to whatever age they may have arrived. They are named, therefore, from the homogeneity of their wood, as the menispermaceæ. &c.

HOMO'LOGIES, DOCTRINE OF (ὁμὸς, like, λόγος, a description). 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 a 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 the 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.

HO'MOLOGUE (ὁμός, the same, λόγος, description). *Homotype.* A term applied to a part of an animal which corresponds to another part in a different animal, or to different but corresponding portions in the same animal, or to sub-divisions of the same part, or to parts viewed with reference to an ideal archetype of organization. See *Homologies, Doctrine of.*

HOMO'NYMOUS (ὁμός, the same, ὄνυμα, name). *Homotypal.* 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). 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.

1. *Virgin honey.* Honey wrought by the young bees which have never swarmed, and which runs from the comb without heat or pressure.

2. *Clarified honey.* Mel despumatum; honey melted in a water-bath, and cleared from scum.

3. *Acetated honey.* Mel acetatum, or the oxymel simplex; clarified honey and acetic acid.

4. *Egyptian honey.* Oxymel æruginis, or linimentum æruginis; clarified honey, with ærugo and vinegar.

5. *Honey of borax.* Mel boracis; clarified honey, and bruised borax.

6. *Rose honey.* Mel rosæ; clarified honey, the petals of the rosa gallica, and water.

7. *Honey water.* A mixture of essences coloured with saffron; sometimes a little honey is added, to communicate a clamminess, which retains the scent longer.

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 in the plant. There is another kind of *honey-dew*, observed only at particular times, and in certain states of the atmosphere, hanging occasionally in drops from the points of the leaves of plants; its cause is not known.

HOOPER'S PILLS. Pil. aloes cum myrrhâ (pil. rufi), sulphate of iron, and canella bark, with a portion of ivory black.

HOOPING COUGH. *Whooping cough.* These are vernacular English terms, derived from the verb *to hoop* or *whoop*, signifying to call with a loud noise. The affection is the *tussis convulsiva* of Willis, the *tussis ferina* of Hoffman. See *Pertussis.*

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 situated on each side of that of Veneration.

HOPS. The dried strobiles of the *Humulus lupulus*, or Hop-plant.

HO'RDEI SE'MINA. Pearl barley; the grains of the *Hordeum distichon*, the Common or Long-eared Barley, after the husks have been removed.

1. *Hordeum mundatum.* Scotch, hulled, or pot barley, consisting of the grains deprived of their husk by a mill. This, when ground, constitutes *barley meal.*

2. *Hordeum perlatum.* Pearl barley; the grains divested of their husk, rounded, and polished. The farina obtained by grinding pearl barley to powder is called *patent barley.*

3. *Hordei decoctum.* Decoction of barley, commonly called barley water.

4. *Hordein.* The principle of barley; a peculiar modification of starch.

HO'RDEOLUS (*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 fancied resemblance to a barley-corn.

HOREHOUND TEA. Prepared by infusing an ounce of the *Marrubium vulgare*, or white horehound, in a pint of boiling water. The dose is a wine-glassful. *Syrup of Horehound* is prepared with the infusion and sugar. *Candied Horehound* ought to be made of the same ingredients.

HORN. A substance consisting of coagulated albumen and gelatine. It differs from bone in containing only a trace of earth.

HORN-POX. A popular designation of the *Varicella popularis*, the simplest and least severe form of varicella.

HORN SILVER. *Luna cornea.* The chloride of silver; the term is derived from its forming a grey 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.

HORNBLENDE. *Amphibole.* A silicate of lime and magnesia.

HORNER'S MUSCLE. The *tensor tarsi*, a muscle of the orbital group, noticed by Horner of Pennsylvania, in 1827.

HORNS, HUMAN. *Cornua humana.* A horny substance produced by hardening of the secretion in the dilated sac of a sebiferous duct or hair-follicle.

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. Feathers are allied to horny matters.

HORRIPILA'TIO (*horreo*, to dread, *pilus*, the hair). A sense of creeping in different parts of the body; a symptom of the approach of fever.

HORSE-RADISH. The *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*-chesnut, &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.* See *Bou*, and *Hippo.*

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. A combination of humid gangrene with phagedænic ulceration, occurring in crowded hospitals, &c.; also termed *phagedæna grangrænosa*, putrid or malignant ulcer, hospital sore, &c.

HOUR-GLASS CONTRACTION. An irregular and transverse contraction of the uterus, in which it assumes the form of an hour glass.

HOUSE-LEEK. The Sempervivum tectorum; a plant of the order *Crassulaceæ*, common on roofs and walls.

HOUSEMAID'S KNEE. Inflammation and enlargement of the bursa, arising from effusion, which is occasioned by pressure.

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.

HUDSON'S PRESERVATIVE FOR THE TEETH. Equal parts of tincture of myrrh, tincture of bark, and cinnamon water, to which are added arquebusade and gum arabic.

HUILE ACOUSTIQUE. A nostrum prepared with ℥ij. of olive oil, ʒj. each of garlic, ox-gall, and bay-leaves, boiled for a quarter of an hour, and strained.

HUILES ANTIQUES. The basis of the best of these oils is the oil of ben, from the nuts of the guilangia moringa; or oil of hazel, which is inodorous, colourless, and may be kept for a long time without becoming rancid.

HU'MBOLDITE. A mineral, consisting of oxalate of lime, and forming the basis of a species of urinary calculus.

HUME'S TEST. A test for arsenious acid, consisting of the *ammonio-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 (ὦμος). The shoulder, consisting of two bones, the scapula and the clavicle.

Humero-cubitalis. Another name for the *brachialis anticus* muscle of the anterior humeral region.

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 or modesty which the action of this muscle imparts.

HU'MOR (*humeo*, 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, on the due proportion and combination of which the disposition of body and of mind depend. See *Temperament*.

HU'MORAL PATHO'LOGY. A system in medicine, which attributed all diseases to morbid changes in the *humors* or fluid parts of the body, without assigning any influence to the state of the solids.

HUMO'RIC (*humor*, a humor). 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. These are, 1, the *aqueous*, or watery, situated in the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye; 2. the *vitreous*, or glassy, forming the principal bulk of the globe of the eye; and 3. the *crystalline*, or icy, consisting of a lens situated immediately behind the pupil, and surrounded by the ciliary processes.

HU'MULUS LU'PULUS. The Common Hop; a Dicœcious plant, of the order *Urticaceæ*, the dried strobiles of which constitute the *hops* of commerce. See *Lupulina*.

HU'MUS. Vegetable mould; woody fibre in a state of decay. The various names of *ulmin*, *humic acid*, *coal of humus*, and *humin*, are applied to modifications of *humus*.

Humic acid of chemists. A product of the decomposition of humus by alkalies; it does not exist in the humus of vegetable physiologists.—*Liebig*.

HUNGARIAN BALSAM. A spontaneous exudation from the *pinus pumilio*, or mugho pine.

HUNGARY WATER. *Aqua reginæ Hungariæ.* A pure spirit distilled from the rosemary, and strongly scented with the rich perfume of that aromatic plant.

HUNT'S BREAKFAST POWDER. A spurious coffee, consisting of nothing more than roasted rye.

HY'ACINTH. A mineral occurring of various colours, composed principally of the earth *zirconia*.

HYALI'TIS (ὕαλος, glass, and *itis*, denoting inflammation). Inflammation of the hyaloid membrane.

HY'ALOID (ὕαλος, glass, εἶδος, likeness). Vitriform; a designation of a variety of cancer in which the morbid product resembles glass.

HYALOI'D MEMBRANE (ὕαλος, glass, εἶδος, likeness). The

name of the membrane which encloses the vitreous humour of the eye; it consists of numerous *cellules*, communicating with one another.

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 (ὑβὸς, curved). The name given by the Greek writers to the lateral curvature of the spine. It is the *hyboma scoliosis* of Swediaur, and the *rachybia* of Dr. Good.

HYBRID (*hybrida*, from ὕβρις, injuria, *sc.* illata naturæ). Mongrel; a term applied to plants and animals of a cross breed. The word *hybrid* is applied to terms compounded of two languages, as uter-*itis*, inflammation of the uterus, instead of *metritis*.

HYDA'RTHRUS (ὕδωρ, water, ἄρθρον, a joint). *Hydrarthrosis*. White swelling; dropsy of an articulation, from an accumulation of synovia; generally occurring in the knee-joint; the *spina ventosa* of the Arabian writers.

HY'DATIS (ὑδατὶς, a vesicle, from ὕδωρ, water). A hydatid; 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 an order of intestinal worms.

1. *Hydatis acephalocystis* (α, priv., κεφαλὴ, the head, κύστις, a bladder). The headless hydatid, or bladder-worm.

2. *Hydatis cœnurus* (κοινὸς, common, οὐρὰ, 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* (δὶς, twice, τραχὺς, 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 hydatid.

6. *Hydatis polycephalus* (πολὺς, many, κεφαλὴ, 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.

8. The *rot* and the *staggers* in sheep are occasioned by the development of two species of vesicular worms, the *cysticercus lineatus* and *tenuicollis*, and the *cœnurus cerebralis* of Rudolphi, the one in the liver, or some other of the abdominal viscera; the other in the ventricles of the brain. The sheep which feed in *salt* meadows are exempt from this disorder.

HY'DERUS (ὕδερος). 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.

HY'DRA (ὕδωρ, water). A polypus indigenous in our brooks, destitute of a stomach, brain, viscera, or lungs.

HYDRA'CIDS. *Hydro-acids*. A class of acid compounds, into

which *hydrogen* enters, as the acidifying principle; as the hydro-chloric, the hydro-cyanic, &c. See *Oxyacids.*

HY'DRAGOGUES (ὕδωρ, water, ἄγωγος, expeller). Cathartics or diuretics supposed to be capable of expelling *serum* which has been effused into any part; or, more generally, of producing *liquid* evacuations.

HYDRA'MNIOS (ὕδωρ, water, ἄμνιον, the amnion). A morbid accumulation of the liquor amnii.

HYDRARGY'RIA (*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'RGYROMETHY'LIUM. A radical formed by the action of sun-light upon iodide of methyl and metallic mercury.

HYDRA'RGYRUM (ὑδράργυρος of the Greeks, from ὕδωρ, water, and ἄργυρος, silver). Mercury or quicksilver; formerly called *argentum vivum et liquidum.* See *Mercury.*

HY'DRATES (ὕδωρ, water). Chemical compounds of solid bodies and water, still retaining the solid form, as sulphur, soap, &c. These are also termed *hydroxures*, and *hydro-oxides.* When there is more than one atom of water, prefixes are employed, as *bin-aqueous*, *ter-hydrate*, &c.

HYDRELÆ'UM (ὕδωρ, water, ἔλαιον, oil). *Hydrolæum.* A mixture of water and oil.

HYDRENCE'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.

HYDRENCE'PHALOID (ὕδωρ, water, ἐγκέφαλος, the brain, εἶδος, likeness). A term applied to affections which *resemble hydrencephalus*, but arise from intestinal disorder, and exhaustion.

HYDRE'NTEROCELE (ὕδωρ, water, ἔντερα, the bowels, κήλη, a tumor). Hydrocele, or dropsy of the scrotum, complicated with intestinal hernia.

HYDRIO'DIC ACID. The only known compound of iodine with hydrogen, the analogue of the hydrobromic and hydrochloric acids.

HY'DROA (ὕδωρ, water). An accumulation of water or serous fluid under the epidermis. See *Hidroa.*

HYDROBE'NZAMIDE (ὕδωρ, water). A colourless substance obtained by placing hydrate of benzoile in a solution of ammonia.

HYDROCA'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. A general term for compounds of hydrogen and carbon, as light carburetted hydrogen, olefiant gas, petroleum, &c.

HYDROCA'RDIA (ὕδωρ, water, καρδία, the heart). *Hydropericardia.* Dropsy of the pericardium.

HY'DROCELE (ὕδωρ, water, κήλη, a tumor). Originally, any tumor containing water. The term is now applied to

1. A collection of water in the tunica vaginalis, with a communication between the cavity of this membrane and that of the peritoneum, also termed *congenital* hydrocele.

2. Anasarcous tumor of the scrotum, termed *œdematous* hydrocele, or the *hydrocele by infiltration* of the French.

3. Hydrocele of the *spermatic cord*, which is *diffused*, involving the surrounding cellular substance; or *encysted*, the cellular substance being unaffected.

4. *Spina bifida*, also termed hydrocele spinalis.

HYDROCE'PHALUS (ὕδωρ, water, κεφαλή, the head). More properly, *hydrencephalus*, from ἐγκέφαλος, brain. Dropsy of the brain; water in the head. It is *external*, when it occurs between the membranes; *internal*, when within the ventricles.

HYDROCHLO'RIC ACID. A gaseous compound of chlorine and hydrogen. Its aqueous solution is known by the names of *muriatic acid*, marine acid, and spirit of salt. Some modern chemists term it *chlorydric acid*.

HYDROCHLO'RIC ETHER. An ether which has received the various names of chlorydic, marine, and muriatic ether, and, hypothetically, *chloride of ethule*.

HYDROCO'TYLE ASIA'TICA. A plant resembling in appearance and general characters the common hydrocotyle of this country, and reputed to be specific in many cutaneous diseases, and useful in all cases of lepra.

HYDROCYA'NIC ACID. An acid consisting of hydrogen and cyanogen, and commonly called *prussic acid*. The hydrocyanic acid of Scheele contains five per cent., by weight, of real acid; but the dilute acid of the pharmacopœia contains only two per cent.

HYDROCY'STIS (ὕδωρ, water, κύστις, a bladder). A water-bladder; a cyst containing a watery or serous fluid; a hydatid; also, saccated ascites.

HYDRODYNA'MICS (ὕδωρ, water, δύναμις, power). The mechanics of fluids; or that branch of natural philosophy which investigates the phenomena of equilibrium and motion among fluid bodies, especially such as are heavy and liquid.

HYDROFERROCY'ANIC ACID. A term synonymous with *ferrocyanide of hydrogen*, just as chloride of hydrogen is termed hydrochloric acid, and bromide of hydrogen, hydrobromic acid.

HY'DROFLUOBO'RIC ACID. A compound of hydrofluoric acid and fluoride of boron.

HYDROFLUO'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'DROGEN (ὕδωρ, water, γεννάω, to generate). The "water-former;" a gas known by the names of *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.

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.

HYDROMA'GNESITE. A compound of hydrate of magnesia and the hydrated carbonate.

HYDROMANCY (ὕδωρ, water, μαντεία, prophecy). An ancient superstition respecting the *divining* nature of certain springs and fountains; hence, perhaps, arose the discovery of the medicinal virtues of mineral waters.

HY'DROMEL (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 from 1·000 to 1·060, so as to exhibit at once the specific gravity.

HYDROME'TRA (ὕδωρ, water, μήτρα, the uterus). *Hydrops uteri.* Dropsy of the womb; a rare disease.

HYDRO'MPHALUM (ὕδωρ, water, ὀμφαλὸς, umbilicus). *Hydrops umbilicalis.* A tumor of the umbilicus containing serum.

HYDRO-OXALIC ACID. *Oxalhydric acid.* An acid procured by the action of nitric acid on sugar; it is 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.

HYDROPEDE'SIS (ὕδωρ, water, πήδησις, a leaping). *Ephidrosis.* A violent breaking out of sweat.

HYDROPERICA'RDIUM (ὕδωρ, water, περικάρδιον, the pericardium). *Hydrops pericardii.* Dropsy of the pericardium.

HY'DROPHANE (ὕδωρ, water, φαίνω, to appear). A variety of opal, which becomes transparent when immersed in pure water. It is also called *oculus mundi.*

HYDROPHO'BIA (ὕδωρ, water, φόβος, fear). A dread of water; an affection consisting of spasmodic contractions of the larynx, and a difficulty of drinking. It has been termed *rabies canina, rabies,* and *rage:* by the French, *la rage; hygro-phobia* (ὑγρὸς, moist), from the patient being unable to swallow any kind of moisture; *phobodipsia* (φόβος, fear, and δίψα, thirst), because the patient is *thirsty*, yet *fears* to drink; *pheug-ydros* (φεύγω, to avoid, ὕδωρ, water), from the disposition to shun water; *brachyposia*, Hipp. (βραχὺς, short, πόσις, the act of drinking), either from the act of drinking *little*, or frequently, at *short* intervals; *canis rabidi morsus* by Avicenna, &c.; *dys-cataposia* (δὺς, with difficulty, κατάποσις, swallowing), by Mead; and recently, *entasia lyssa* (λύσσα, canine madness), by Dr. Good. The old writers used the terms *aëro-phobia*, or a dread of air; and *panto-phobia*, or a fear of all things, as expressive of some of the symptoms.

HYDROPHTHA'LMIA (ὕδωρ, water, ὀφθαλμὸς, the eye). *Hydrops oculi.* Dropsy of the eye. This affection is laso called *hydrophthal-*

mus; hydrops oculi; buphthalmus, or ox-eye, denoting the enlargement of the organ.

HYDROPHY'SOCELE (ὕδωρ, water, φυσάω, to inflate, κήλη, tumor). *Hydropneumatocele.* Hernia complicated with hydrocele; hernia containing water and gas.

HYDRO'PICA (ὕδρωψ, the dropsy). Medicines which relieve or cure dropsy.

HYDROPLEURI'TIS (ὕδωρ, water, πλευρῖτις, pleurisy). Pleuritis, acute or chronic, attended with effusion.

HYDROPNEUMOSA'RCA (ὕδωρ, water, πνεῦμα, air, σὰρξ, flesh). A tumor containing water, air, and a flesh-like substance.

HYDROPNEUMOTHO'RAX (ὕδωρ, water, πνεύμων, the lung, θώραξ, the chest). The complication of pneumothorax with liquid effusion.

HYDROPOI'DES (ὕδωρ, water, εἶδος, likeness). A term formerly applied to watery excrements.

HYDROPS (ὕδρωψ, from ὕδωρ, water, and ὤψ, the aspect or appearance). Dropsy; a morbid accumulation of water in a cavity, or the cellular substance.

HYDROPS SACCI LACRYMALIS. Enlargement of the lacrymal sac, from the accumulating secretion.

HYDROPY'RETUS (ὕδωρ, water, πυρετός, fever). *Sudor Anglicus.* Sweating fever, or sickness.

HYDRORRACHI'TIS (ὕδωρ, water, ῥάχις, the spine). Dropsy of the spine. It is congenital, and is then termed *spina bifida;* or it is analogous to hydrencephalus.

HYDROSA'CCHARUM (ὕδωρ, water, σάκχαρον, sugar). A drink made of water and sugar.

HYDROSA'RCA (ὕδωρ, water, σὰρξ, flesh). *Anasarca.* Dropsy of the cellular membrane.

Hydro-sarco-cele (κήλη, tumor). Sarcocele, attended with dropsy of the tunica vaginalis.

HYDROSTA'TIC BED (ὕδωρ, 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, of sufficient size to completely line the trough when empty, and secured to its upper edge in such a way as to prevent the escape of the water by capillary action. Upon this sheet is laid an ordinary feather-bed, or mattress, which floats on the yielding surface of the water, and affords to every part of the body its separate column of support.

HYDROSU'LPHURIC ACID. Sulphuretted hydrogen; a compound of sulphur and hydrogen, constituting an invaluable test for calcigenous metals. This is the *hydro-theionic* (θεῖον, sulphur) acid of some German chemists. Its compounds with the salifiable bases are termed *hydro-sulphurets.*

HYDROTHO'RAX (ὕδωρ, water, θώραξ, the chest). *Hydrops pectoris.* Dropsy of the chest; water on the chest.

HY'DRURETS. Compounds of hydrogen with metals.

HYGIE'NE (ὑγιαίνω, to be well). Health; the preservation of health; that part of medicine which regards the preservation of health.

Hygienic agents. Under this term are included six things essential

to health; viz. air, aliment, exercise, excretions, sleep, and affections of the mind. The ancients termed them *non-naturals.*

HY′GRO- (ὑγρὸς, 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 perfect 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 (ὑμὴν, 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.*

HYMENÆ′A COU′RBARIL (*Hymen;* in reference to its twin leaflets; or, perhaps, a corruption of *animæa* or *animé*). The systematic name of the Locust tree, or Gum-Animé tree, which affords the resin *animé*, frequently used as a substitute for gum guaiacum.

HYMENOP′TERA (ὑμὴν, membrane, πτέρον, a wing). Insects which have membranous wings, as the wasp.

HYO′- (the Greek letter υ). Names compounded with this word belong to muscles attached to the os hyoïdes: *e. g.* the *hyo-glossus*, attached to the os hyoïdes, 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.*

HYOSCY′AMUS NIGER (ὗς, ὑὸς, 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*, and a powerful narcotic.

Hyoscyamia. A vegetable alkali procured from the seeds and herbage of the Hyoscyamus niger.

HYPAPO′PHYSIS (ὑπὸ, 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.*

HY′PER (ὑπὲρ, over or above). This prefix is a Greek preposition, denoting *excess.* In chemistry, it is applied to acids which contain *more* oxygen than those to which the word *per* is prefixed.

HYPERACU'SIS (ὑπὲρ, 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."

HYPERÆSTHĖ'SIA (ὑπὲρ, above, αἴσθησις, sensation). Excessive or morbid sensibility of the skin, generally referrible to hysteria. See *Anæsthesia.*

HYPERÆSTHE'TICA (ὑπὲρ, 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.*

HYPERALGE'SIA (ὑπὲρ, above, ἄλγος, pain). Increased sensibility to pain. See *Analgesia.*

HYPERCATHA'RSIS (ὑπὲρ, in excess, καθαίρω, to purge). Superpurgation; excessive purgation.

HYPERCHLO'RIC ACID. An acid containing a greater proportion of oxygen than the chloric acid.

HYPERCINE'SIS (ὑπὲρ, above, κινέω, to move). Increased irritability of the muscles, producing spasm. See *Acinesis.*

HYPĖ'RCRISIS (ὑπὲρ, in excess, κρίνω, to decide). A crisis of unusual severity.

HYPERHÆ'MIA (ὑπὲρ, in excess, αἷμα, blood). An excessive fulness of blood.

HYPERIDRO'SIS (ὑπὲρ, above, ἵδρωσις, sweating). *Ephidrosis profusa.* Excessive perspiration; augmentation of the secretion of the sudoriparous glands.

HYPERINO'SIS (ὑπὲρ, above, ἶς, ἰνὸς, the fibrin of the blood). A condition of increased fibrin in the blood, as distinguished from *hypinosis* or diminished fibrin in the blood.

HYPEROSTO'SIS (ὑπὲρ, in excess, ὀστέον, a bone). Enlargement of a bone, or of its membranous covering.

HYPEROXYMURIA'TIC ACID. The former name of chloric acid. Its compounds are *hyper-oxymuriates,* or neutral salts, now called chlorates. See *Chlorine.*

HYPERSTHE'NICA (ὑπὲρ, above, σθένος, strength). *Sthenica.* A term applied to stimulants, as distinguished from *hyposthenica* (ὑπὸ, under) or contra-stimulants.

HYPERTRO'PHIA VENA'RUM. 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.

HYPERTROPHY (ὑπὲρ, in excess, τροφὴ, 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.* The *accidental erectile tissue* is, in some cases, composed of capillary vessels in a state of hypertrophy.

HYPHÆ'MIA (ὑπὸ, under, αἷμα, blood). Deficiency of blood; a term synonymous with *anæmia,* and denoting a disease analogous to etiolation in plants.

HYPINO'SIS (ὑπὸ, under, ἶς, ἰνὸς, the fibrin of the blood). A con-

dition 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 *Hyperinosis.*

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, anodynes, and soporifics.

HY'PO- (ὑπό). A Greek preposition signifying *under*, or deficiency. In chemistry, it denotes a smaller quantity of acid than is found in the compounds to which it is prefixed, as in hypo-sulphuric acid, &c.

HYPOBLE'PHARON (ὑπό, under, βλέφαρον, the eye-lid). An artificial eye, placed under the eyelid; also tumefaction under one or both eyelids.

HYPOCHLO'RIC ACID. A compound of chlorine, with oxygen, originally called *peroxide of chlorine.* Its present name is perhaps incorrect, as its acid properties are by no means established.

HYPOCHLO'ROUS ACID. A bleaching compound of chlorine and oxygen, termed by Davy, who discovered it, *euchlorine.*

HYPOCHONDRI'ASIS (ὑπό, under). Hyp; vapours; low spirits; blue devils; dyspepsia, with a sense of uneasiness in the hypochondria, &c., and great lowness of spirits. It has been designated by Dr. Cheyne, the *English malady;* and has been also termed "morbus literatorum."

HYPOCHON'DRIUM (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.

HYPOCRATERI'FORM (ὑπό, under, κράτηρ, 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'GALA; HYPOHÆ'MA; HYPOLY'MPHA; HYPO'PYUM (ὑπό, under; γάλα, milk; αἷμα, blood; *lymph*, water; πῦον, pus). Effusion of a milky, sanguineous, lymphy, or purulent, fluid into the chamber of the aqueous humor of the eye.—*Empyesis oculi* (ἐν, in, πῦον, pus), denotes an effusion of pus behind, as well as in front of, the iris. The third of these terms is hybrid.

HYPOGA'STRIUM (ὑπό, under, γαστὴρ, the belly). The lower anterior region of the abdomen, or super-pubic.

HYPO'GEOUS (ὑπὸ, under, γῆ, the earth). Subterranean; as applied to those cotyledons, which remain beneath the earth; and opposed to *epigeous*.

HYPOGLO'SSAL (ὑπὸ, under, γλῶσσα, the tongue). The name of the *lingualis*, or ninth pair of nerves, situated beneath the tongue.

HYPO'GYNOUS (ὑπὸ, under, γυνὴ, 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.

HYPONITROMECO'NIC ACID. An acid procured by the action of nitric acid on *meconine*, and composed of one atom of meconine and half an atom of hyponitrous acid.

HYPONI'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 (ὑπὸ, beneath, φύσις, from φύω, to be developed). The gland-like body and sac 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'PHYSIS CEREBRI (ὑπὸ, under, φύσις, origin). The pituitary gland or body, in which the infundibulum ends.

HYPOPICROTOX'IC ACID. An amorphous, brown, solid, acid procured from *Cocculus Indicus*, approaching to picrotoxin in its composition.

HYPOSAR'CA (ὑπὸ, under, σάρξ, σαρκὸς, flesh). A term used by Celsus and others for anasarca; the *aqua subter cutem* of Cælius Aurelianus.

HYPOSPA'DIAS (ὑπὸ, under, σπάω, to draw). That malformation of the penis, in which the urethra opens in the under surface. See *Epispadias*.

HYPO'STASIS (ὑπὸ, under, στάσις, a standing). A sediment, as that of the urine.

HYPOSULPHITES. Combinations of hyposulphurous acid with bases. The acid has never been isolated. The *hyposulphite of soda* is now extensively manufactured for photographic processes.

HYPO'THENAR (ὑπὸ, under, θέναρ, the palm of the hand). One of the muscles contracting the thumb.

HYPO'THESIS (ὑπόθεσις, a placing under; a supposition). A system, or doctrine, founded on a theory. *Induction*, on the contrary, is the collecting together numerous facts, and drawing conclusions from a general examination of the whole.

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 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 situated in the uterus.

2. *Hysteria*. Hysterics, vapours, hysteric fits, fits of the mother; a nervous affection, chiefly seen in females. See *Clavus hystericus*, *Globus hystericus*, &c.

3. *Hyster-itis.* Inflammation of the uterus.
4. *Hystero-cele* (κήλη, a tumor). Hernia of the uterus.
5. *Hystero-ptosis* (πτῶσις, prolapsus). A prolapsus, or falling down, of the uterus.
6. *Hystero-tomia* (τομή, a 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.

IA'MATOLO'GIA (ἴαμα, a remedy, λόγος, an account). *Acology.* That department of therapeutics which is devoted to the consideration of remedies. Some writers limit the term *acology* to the consideration of surgical and mechanical remedies.

IA'TRALEIPTA (ἰατραλείπτης, a surgeon who practises by anointing, friction, and exercise; from ἰατρὸς, a surgeon, 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 (ἰατρεύω, to cure, λόγος, a description). A term applied by Sprengel to general Therapeutics.

IA'TROMATHEMATICI (ἰατρὸς, a physician, μανθάνω, to learn). A school of physicians who explain the functions of the body, and the action of remedies, on the principles of mechanical philosophy.

ICE. *Glacies.* Congealed water. The temperature at which it is solidified is called the *freezing* or *congealing point*, or 32° of Fahrenheit. During liquefaction, its temperature is not changed; and, hence, the caloric which it has absorbed is said to have become *latent*, and is sometimes called, from its effect, the *caloric of fluidity*.

ICE-CAP. A bladder containing pounded ice, applied to the head in inflammation of the brain.

ICE-POULTICE. This consists of a bladder containing pounded ice, to be applied to hernial tumours 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.

ICELAND SPAR. One of the purest varieties of calcareous spar, or crystallized carbonate of lime. It is not, however, peculiar to Iceland.

ICHOR (ἰχώρ, *sanies*, corrupted blood). A thin acrid discharge, issuing from wounds, ulcers, &c.

ICHTHYI'ASIS. 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 (ἰχθὺς, ἰχθύος, a fish, κόλλα, glue). Isin-

glass; fish-glue; a substance prepared from the air-bladder or *sound* of different species of *Acipenser*, and other genera of fishes. Sometimes the air-bladder is dried unopened, as in the case of *purse*, *pipe*, and *lump* isinglass of the shops. At other times it is laid open, and submitted to some preparation; being either dried unfolded, as in the *leaf* and *honeycomb* isinglass; or folded, as in the *staple* and *book* isinglass; or rolled out, as in *ribbon* isinglass. When it arrives in this country, it is *picked* or *cut*.

ICHTHYOLOGY (ἰχθὺς, ἰχθύος, a fish, λόγος, a description). That branch of Zoology which treats of fishes. This class of animals is distinguished, by Cuvier, into the Osseous, and the Cartilaginous, or *chondropterygii*.

ICHTHYO'SIS (ἰχθύα, dried fish-skin). Fish-skin disease; a papillary, indurated, horny condition of the skin. Mr. Erasmus Wilson complains 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 *æroderma 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 *Sauriderma*.

ICOSA'NDRIA (εἴκοσι, twenty, ἀνὴρ, a man). The twelfth class in Linnæus's system, comprising plants 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, 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.

1. *Icteritia*. Infantile jaundice.

2. *Icter-odes* (εἶδος, likeness). A state of complexion *resembling* that of jaundice.

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 erysipelas, or inflammation of the brain or of its membranes.

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.

IDIOPA'THIC (ἴδιος, peculiar, πάθος, affection). Primary disease; as opposed to *symptomatic*.

IDIOSY'NCRASY (ἴδιος, peculiar, σύγκρασις, composition). Individual peculiarities, hereditary or induced. Thus, there are persons in whom opium does not induce sleep; others, in whom milk seems to act as a poison; some, who are purged by astringents; others, in whom purgatives appear to produce an astringent effect.

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 deficient in intellect.

I'DRIALINE. A substance obtained from a mineral from the quicksilver mines at Idria in Carniola. It consists of carbon and hydrogen.

IDRO'SIS (ἵδρωσις, a perspiring). Properly *hidrosis*. Morbid increase of the perspiratory secretion from excited action of the sudoriparous glands, attended by inflammatory indications.

1. *Idrosis simplex*. Subacute idrosis; also called *sudatoria miliaris*, from its being usually accompanied by sudamina in the form of miliary vesicles on the skin.

2. *Idrosis maligna*. Malignant idrosis, also called *sudatoria maligna*, and probably identical with the sweating sickness of the sixteenth century.

IGASU'RIC ACID. The name given by Pelletier and Caventou to a peculiar acid, which occurs in combination with strychnia in nux vomica, and the St. Ignatius's bean; but its existence, as different from all other known acids, is doubtful. It is so called from the Malay name by which the natives in India designate the *faba Sancti Ignatii*.

IGNIS FATUUS. A luminous appearance or flame, frequently seen in the night in the country, and called *Jack o' lantern*, or *Will with the wisp*. It is probably occasioned by the extrication of a phosphuretted or a carburetted hydrogen gas from rotting leaves and other vegetable matters.

IGNIS SACER (sacred fire). *Ignis Sancti Antonii*, or *St. Anthony's fire*. Popular names for Erysipelas.

IGNIS VOLA'TICUS. Literally, flying fire: a term for erysipelas.

IGNI'TION (*ignis*, fire). An effect of caloric, implying an emission of light from bodies which are much heated, without their suffering any change of composition. Bodies begin to become *ignited*, or red-hot, at about the 800th degree of Fahrenheit; the highest point of ignition is a perfectly *white light*.

I'GREUSINE. That portion of volatile oils which is odoriferous, and is coloured by treating it with nitric acid; it is called elaiödon by Herberger.

I'LEUM (εἰλέω, to turn about). 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.

I'LEUS (εἰλέω, *volvo*, to turn about;—hence *volvulus*). Costiveness, with twisting about the umbilical region. It is also called the *Iliac Passion*; *Chordapsus* (χορδή, a chord, ἅπτω, to bind); *Miserere*, an invocation for pity, &c.

ILEX. The Latin name for the holm oak; now the generic name for holly.

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 bifurcation 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 sigmoïd flexure of the colon.

4. *Iliacum os; os coxarum.* Another name for the os innominatum, derived from the circumstance that this compound bone supports the parts which the ancients called *ilia*, or the flanks.

5. *Iliacus internus.* A muscle situated in the cavity of the ilium.

6. *Ilio-.* Terms compounded with this word denote parts connected with the ilium, as *ilio-lumbar*, *ilio-sacral*, &c. The *ilio-abdominalis* is another name for the internal oblique muscle; *ilio-costalis*, for the quadratus lumborum. The *ilio-hypogastric* nerve, or superior musculo-cutaneus, and the *ilio-inguinal*, or inferior musculo-cutaneus, are branches of the first lumbar nerve.

7. *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'LIAC PASSION. Another name for *ileus;* and also for colic.

I'LICINE. A non-azotized vegetable compound, obtained from the *Ilex aquifolium*, in the form of brownish-yellow crystals which are very bitter and febrifuge.

ILLU'SION (*illudo*, to sport at). Hallucination; deception, as of the sight, imagination, &c.

ILLUTA'TIO (*in*, upon, *lutum*, mud). Mud-bathing; immersion into the slime of rivers, or saline mud. *Hot dung* is used in France and in Poland.

ILME'NIUM. The name given by Hermann, in 1847, to a new metal, found associated with tantalium, in the Swedish mineral *yttrotantalite.*

IMBECI'LITY (*imbecillus*, weak). Weakness of mind or intellect. It has been supposed that the weakness, originally denoted by this word, is that of the body, for its etymology has been referred to the expression *in bacillo*, leaning on a staff, after the manner of aged or infirm persons.

IMBIBI'TION (*imbibo*, to drink in). The terms *imbibition*, and *exudation* or *transpiration*, used in physiology, are analogous to those of *aspiration* and *expiration*, and have been lately 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.

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 situated at the front of the head, on each side of that of Benevolence.

IMME'RSION (*immergo*, to dip into). The act of plunging any thing into water or any other fluid.

I'MPARI-PINNATE (*impar*, unequal in number). Pinnate with an odd one; when the petiole of a pinnate leaf is terminated by a single leaflet, as in mountain-ash.

IMPENETRABI'LITY (*in*, not, *penetro*, 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.

IMPER'FORATE (*in*, not, *perforatus*, bored through). A term applied to any part congenitally closed, as the anus, the hymen, &c.

IMPERFORA'TIO PUPILLÆ (*imperforatus*, not bored through). Closure of the pupil by the continuance, after birth, of the membrana pupillaris.

IMPE'RIAL. *Ptisana imperialis.* A cooling beverage, prepared by mixing half an ounce, each, of cream of tartar and fresh lemon peel, bruised, with four ounces of white sugar, and three pints of boiling water.

IMPETI'GINOUS ERUPTIONS. *Pustular eruptions.* Under this term Mr. E. Wilson describes impetigo and ecthyma, rejecting the other pustular diseases of Willan. See *Pustulæ.*

IMPETI'GO (*impeto*, to attack). *Ecpyesis impetigo.* A cutaneous pustular disease. 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.

IMPLANTA'TIO (*implanto*, 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 imperfect fœtus are connected by dissimilar points.

2. *Implantatio interna.* In this case one fœtus contains within it a second.—*Müller.*

I'MPLICA'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 (*in*, and *pluo*, to rain). A shower-bath; an embrocation.

IMPO'NDERABLES (*in*, priv., *pondus*, weight). A term 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.

I'MPOTENCE (*impotens*, unable). Incapability of sexual intercourse, from organic, functional, or moral cause.

IMPREGNA'TION. The act of generation on the part of the male. The corresponding act in the female is *conception*.

INANI'TION (*inanio*, to empty). Emptiness, from want of food, exhaustion, &c.

INCANDE'SCENCE (*incandesco*, to become white-hot). The glowing or shining appearance of heated bodies; properly, the acquisition of a *white heat*.

INCANTA'TION (*incanto*, to enchant). A charm or spell; a mode anciently employed of curing diseases by poetry and music. See *Carminatives*.

INCARCERA'TION (*in*, and *carcer*, a prison). A term applied to cases of hernia, in the same sense as *strangulation*. Scarpa, however, restricts the former term to interruption of the fæcal matter, without injury of the texture, or of the vitality of the bowel.

INCARNA'TION (*in*, and *caro*, *carnis*, flesh). A term synonymous with granulation, or the process which takes place in the healing of ulcers.

INCIDE'NTIA (*incido*, 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.

INCINERA'TION (*incinero*, to reduce to ashes, from *cinis*, a cinder). The reducing to ashes by burning. The combustion of vegetable or animal substances for the purpose of obtaining their ashes or fixed residue.

INCI'SION (*incido*, to cut). The act of cutting, with the bistoury, scissors, &c.

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 (*incido*, to cut). The fore or *cutting* teeth. See *Dens*.

INCISO'RIUM (*incido*, to cut). A table whereon a patient is laid for an operation, by incision or otherwise.

INCISU'RA (*incido*, to cut). A cut, gash, or notch; a term applied to two *notches* of the posterior edge or crest of the ilium.

INCOMBU'STIBLE CLOTH. A cloth manufactured of the fibres of asbestos, supposed to have been anciently used for wrapping around dead bodies, when exposed on the funeral pile.

INCOMPA'TIBLE SALTS. Salts which cannot exist together in solution, without mutual decomposition.

INCOMPRESSIBI'LITY. That property of a substance, whether solid or fluid, by which it resists being pressed or squeezed into a

smaller bulk. The ultimate particles of all bodies are supposed to be incompressible.

INCO'NTINENCE (*in*, not, *contineo*, to contain). Inability to retain the natural evacuations, as *enuresis*, or incontinence of urine, &c.

INCUBA'TION (*incubo*, to lie upon). A term applied to the period during which the hen sits on her eggs. This term also denotes the period occupied between the application of the cause of inflammation, and the full establishment of that process.

IN'CUBUS (*incubo*, to lie or sit upon). *Succubus; ephialtes; ludibria Fauni.* Night-mare; an oppressive sensation in the chest during sleep, accompanied with frightful dreams, &c.

INCU'MBENT (*incumbo*, to lie upon). That which lies upon any thing, as when the cotyledons of some cruciferous plants are folded with their backs upon the radicle. See *Accumbent.*

I'NCUS (*incudo*, 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, *dehisco*, to gape). Not opening spontaneously; as applied to certain ripe fruits.

INDEX (*indico*, to point out). The fore-finger; the finger usually employed in *pointing* at any object.

INDIA-RUBBER. *Caoutchouc.* The produce of the *Hevea guianensis*, and several other trees.

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 INK. A preparation of lamp-black procured from oil lamps, beat 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 YELLOW. A paint of a bright yellow colour, imported from India.

INDICA'TION (*indico*, to point out). Circumstances which point out, in a disease, what remedy ought to be applied. When a remedy is forbidden, it is said to be *contra-indicated.*

I'NDICATOR (*indico*, to point out). A muscle of the fore-arm, which points the *index*, or fore-finger. It is also called the *extensor digiti primi.*

INDI'GENOUS (*indigena*, a native). A term applied to diseases, animals, or plants, peculiar to a country.

INDIGE'STION (*in*, neg., *digero*, to distribute). Dyspepsia; interrupted, difficult, or painful digestion.

INDIGNABU'NDUS (*indignor*, 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 (*Indicum*, Indian). A blue pigment, obtained from the leaves of all the species of *Indigofera*, and various other plants. Berzelius separated from it *gluten of indigo*, *indigo brown*, and *indigo red.*

1. *White indigo*, otherwise called *reduced indigo*, is produced by the action of deoxidating bodies upon blue indigo. In this state, Liebig termed it *indigogen.*

2. *Indigotic* or *anilic acid* is formed when indigo is dissolved in nitric acid considerably diluted. This is the nitranilic acid of Berzelius.

3. *Indigotin.* Indigo-blue; a constituent of the indigo of commerce; the sublimate obtained by heating indigo.

I'NDINE. A crystallized substance, of a beautiful rose-colour, formed by the action of potash on sulphesatyde. It is isomeric with white indigo.

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 situated behind the root of the nose, and its greater development enlarges the forehead between the eyebrows. See *Eventuality.*

I'NDOLES. The natural disposition, relating to the qualities of the mind.

INDU'CTION. That law by which an electrified body *induces* in contiguous substances an electric state opposite to its own.

INDU'PLICATE (*in*, inwards, *duplicatus*, doubled). 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.

INDURA'TION (*induro*, to harden). An increase of the natural consistence of organs, the effect of chronic inflammation; opposed to *softening* or *ramollissement.*

INE'BRIANTS (*inebrio*, to intoxicate). Agents which produce intoxication

INE'RMIS (*in*, without, *arma*, arms). Unarmed; as applied to parts of plants which have no spines or prickles.

INE'RTIA (*iners*, sluggish). Erroneously called *vis inertiæ.* A term applied to express the inactivity or opposing force of matter, with respect to rest or motion. It is overcome by *attraction* or by external force.

1. The *Quantity of Matter* of a body is determined by its *quantity of inertia*, and this latter is estimated by the *quantity of force* necessary to put it in motion at a given rate.

2. The term *Inertia* is applied to the condition of the uterus, when it does not contract properly after parturition; it is a cause of hæmorrhage.

INFA'NTICIDE (*infans*, an infant, *cædo*, to kill). The destruction of the child, either newly born, or in the course of parturition. Compare *Fœticide.*

INFA'RCTION (*infarcio*, to stuff or cram). Stuffing; constipation.

INFE'CTION (*inficio*, to stain). The propagation of a poisonous principle by diffusion through the atmosphere. See *Contagion.*

INFERIOR OVARIUM 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.

I'NFERO-BRA'NCHIA. Animals which have their gills (*βράγχια*) on their sides: Order 3, class *Gasteropoda.*

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 grey or gelatiniform.

INFI'RMARY. A place where the sick poor are received, or can get advice and medicines *gratis*.

INFLA'MMABLE AIR. Hydrogen gas; formerly called *phlogiston*, or phlogisticated air.

INFLAMMA'TION (*inflammo*, to burn). A state characterized, when situated externally, by pain, heat, redness, and turgidity. It is generally expressed in composition, in *Greek* words, by the termination *itis*, as pleur-*itis*, inflammation of the pleura; ir-*itis*, inflammation of the iris, &c. Inflammation is distinguished as—

Healthy, when the part is disposed to *heal* or cicatrize.
Unhealthy, when tending to ulceration, erosion, sloughing, &c.
Common, when induced by common causes, as incisions, &c.
Specific, when induced by inoculation, &c., as variola.
Acute, *sub-acute*, and *chronic*, denoting intensity and duration.
Phlegmonous, when circumscribed, and disposed to suppuration.
Erysipelatous, when diffused, and less disposed to suppurate.
Gangrenous, when tending to mortification, or the death of a part.

INFLA'MMATORY CRUST. The buffy coat which appears on the surface of the crassamentum of blood drawn in inflammation, in pregnancy, &c.

INFLAMMATORY BLUSH. The popular term for an erythematous eruption. See *Erythema*.

INFLA'TIO (*inflo*, to blow into). The state of the stomach and bowels, when distended by flatus.

INFLORE'SCENCE (*infloresco*, to flower upon). A term expressing generally the arrangement of flowers upon a stem or branch, and referring, therefore, to *peduncles* and *pedicles*, not to flowers. 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 (Ital. *influence*, supposed of the *stars*; more probably of a peculiar state of the atmosphere). Epidemic febrile catarrh. The French call it *la grippe*, under which name Sauvages first described the epidemic catarrhal fever of 1743. It was formerly called *coccoluche*, "because the sick wore a cap close over their heads."

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.* Beneath the orbit; as applied to a *foramen*, a nerve, &c.

INFRA-SPINATUS. A muscle arising from the scapula below the spine, and inserted into the humerus. See *Supra-spinatus.*

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 corolla of tobacco.

INFUNDI'BULUM (*infundo*, to pour in). A funnel; a term applied to—

1. A little funnel-shaped process of grey 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'SA (*infundo*, to pour in). Infusions; aqueous solutions of vegetable substances obtained without the aid of ebullition.

INFU'SIBLE (*in*, not, *fundo*, to pour). That which cannot be fused or reduced to the fluid state.

INFU'SION (*infundo*, to pour in). The operation of pouring water, hot or cold, upon vegetable substances, for the purpose of extracting their soluble and aromatic principles.

INFUSO'RIA (*infundo*, to pour in). Water animalcules; microscopic animals found in infusions of animal or vegetable matter: Class V., *Radiata.* These are distinguished by Cuvier into the *Rotifera*, or wheel-bearers, as the wheel insect; and the *Homogenea*, or homogeneous animalcules, as the globe animalcule.

INFU'SUM (*infundo*, to pour in). An infusion: vulgò, a *tea.* A *watery* solution, obtained by the maceration of a vegetable substance, in water, hot or cold.

INGE'STA (*ingero*, to heap in). A Latin term for designating the food, drink, &c. See *Egesta.*

INGRA'SSIAS, PROCESS OF. A triangular eminence of the upper aspect of the sphenoïd bone has been termed the *orbital process* or *small wing of Ingrassias.*

INGUEN, *-inis.* The groin; the part situated between the abdomen and the thigh.

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.

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 NITRO'SA. *Fumigatio Nitrosa.* A remedy for spasmodic asthma, consisting in the inhalation of the fumes produced by the deflagration of nitrate of potash with paper.

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.

INHALA'TIONS (*inhalo*, to inhale). A general term, comprehending two classes of volatilized substances; viz. *suffitus*, or dry fumes, and *halitus*, or watery vapours.

INHUMA'TION (*inhumo*, to inter). The act of interring. The placing a patient in an earth-bath.

INJE'CTION (*injicio*, to throw in). A composition with which the vessels of any part of the body are filled for anatomical purposes. For ordinary purposes, it may be made of four parts of tallow, one part of rosin, and one part of bees'-wax; to which, when melted together, there is to be added some oil of turpentine, having a sufficient quantity of colouring matter (vermilion for red, and king's yellow for yellow) suspended in it to colour the injection. But for a fine preparation, the following may be used:—

1. *The fine injection.* Composed of brown spirit-varnish and white spirit-varnish, of each four parts; turpentine-varnish, one part; and colouring matter, one part, or as much as is sufficient. A little of this while hot is first thrown into the arteries, into the minute branches of which it is to be forced by—

2. *The coarse injection.* Composed of bees'-wax two parts, rosin one part, turpentine varnish one part, and colouring matter *q. s.* To the bees'-wax and rosin melted together, add the turpentine varnish, and then the colouring matter suspended in some oil of turpentine.

I'NION (*ἰνίον*, the nape of the neck; from *ἶς*, *ἰνός*, a sinew). The ridge of the occiput. Hence,—

I'nial. A term applied by Barclay to that aspect of the head which is towards the *inion*. The term *iniad*, used adverbially, signifies "towards the inial aspect."

INK. A liquor or pigment used for writing or printing. There are three kinds of black ink; viz.

1. *Common ink*, made by adding an infusion or decoction of the nut-

gall to sulphate of iron, dissolved in water. *Red ink* is composed of Brazil wood, gum, and alum. See *Sympathetic ink.*

2. *Indian ink*, made of lamp-black and size, or animal glue, &c., and used in China for writing with a brush, and painting.

3. *Printers' ink*, a black paint, made of linseed or nut oil and lamp-black, adapted to adhere to moistened paper. The *red* is coloured with vermillion.

INNA'TE (*innatus*, inborn). Growing upon anything by one end, as when the anther is attached by its base to the apex of the filament.

INNERVA'TION (*in*, and *nervus*, a nerve). The properties or functions of the nervous system.

INNOMINA'TUS (*in*, priv., *nomen*, name). Nameless. Hence,—

1. *Innominata arteria.* The branch given off to the right by the arch of the aorta, which subsequently divides into the carotid and 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.

INOCUL'ATION (*in*, and *oculus*, an eye). The insertion, intentional or accidental, of a healthy or morbid virus, as the vaccine or syphilitic, into the system.

INORGA'NIC BODIES (*in*, priv., *organum*, an organ). A term generally applied to all those bodies which are destitute of organs capable of sustaining the functions of life, but its application to the complex combinations of chemistry involves a metaphysical question of no easy solution.

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, a direct communication of trunks.

INOSI'NIC ACID (ἴς, ἰνός, a muscle). An acid said by Liebig to exist in the juices of the muscle of animals.

INSA'NIA (*in*, priv., *sanus*, sound). Insanity; mania; deranged intellect. The Latin term *insanitas* is applied to bodily, and not to mental, indisposition.

INSCRIPTIO'NES TENDINEÆ. Tendinous inscriptions; another name for the *lineæ transversæ*, or the tendinous intersections which traverse the rectus or sterno-pubius muscle.

INSE'CTA. The second class of the *Diplo-gangliata* or Entomoïda, comprising articulated animals with six feet, which undergo metamorphosis and acquire wings.

INSER'TION (*insero*, to implant). The attachment of a muscle to the part it moves. Compare *Origin.*

INSOLA'TION (*in*, and *sol*, the sun). A term sometimes made use of to denote that exposure to the sun which is made in order to promote the chemical action of one substance upon another. Also, a disease which arises from the influence of the sun's heat upon the head, called *coup-de-soleil.* Lastly, it denotes exposure to the solar heat, as a therapeutic agent.

INSOLUBI'LITY (*in*, priv., *solvo*, 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 (*in*, not, *somnus*, sleep). Sleeplessness, watching, lying awake.

INSPIRA'TION (*inspiro*, to inhale). That part of respiration in which the air is inhaled. Compare *Expiration*.

INSPISS'ANTIA (*inspisso*, 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.

INSPISSA'TION (*in*, and *spissatus*, thickened). The process of making a liquid of a thick consistence, by evaporation of the watery particles.

INSTINCT. This convenient term admits of 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 eyelids, 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.

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*.

I'NTEGRAL PARTICLES (*integer*, entire). The most minute particles into which any substance, simple or compound, can be divided, *similar* to each other, 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 or this marble be separated, we shall then have the *elementary* or constituent particles.

INTE'GUMENT (*in*, and *tego*, to cover). The covering of any part of the body, as the cuticle, cutis, &c. The common integuments are the skin, with the fat and cellular membrane adhering to it; also, particular membranes, which invest certain parts of the body, are called integuments, 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. See *Feelings*.

INTE'NSITY. A term denoting the degree to which a body is electrically excited.

INTER-. A Latin preposition, signifying *between*, or denoting intervals.

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-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.

5. *Inter-clavicular.* The name of a ligament connecting the one clavicle with the other.

6. *Inter-columnar fascia* or *fibres.* Another name for the fascia spermatica, a prolongation of the fascia of the external oblique muscle.

7. *Inter-costales.* The name of two sets of muscles between the ribs —the *external* and the *internal*—which have been compared, from their passing in contrary directions, to St. Andrew's cross.

8. *Inter-current.* A term applied to fevers or other diseases which occur sporadically in the midst of an epidemic.

9. *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.

10. *Inter-lunius morbus.* A term applied to Epilepsy from its being supposed to affect persons born in the wane of the moon.

11. *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.

12. *Inter-mittent.* A term applied to Ague, or fever recurring at intervals; it is called *quotidian*, when the paroxysms recur daily; *tertian*, when they recur each second day; and *quartan*, when they recur each third day.

13. *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.

14. *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.*

15. *Inter-nuntii dies.* Critical days, or such as occur between the increase and decrease of a disease.

16. *Inter-ossei.* Muscles situated between bones; as those between the metacarpal of the hand, and the metatarsal bones of the foot.

17. *Inter-rupted.* A term denoting a disturbance of a normal arrangement: a leaf is said to be *interruptedly pinnate*, when some of pinnæ are much smaller than the rest, or absent.

18. *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.

19. *Inter-stitial.* A term applied to an organ which occupies the interstices of contiguous cells, as the uterus, the bladder, &c.

20. *Inter-transversales.* The name of muscles situated between the

transverse processes of the cervical, and the similar processes of the lumbar vertebræ.

21. *Inter-trigo.* A chafe-gall, or fret. The erythema, abrasion, fret, or chafing, of the skin of parts which are in contact, as behind the ears, in the groins of fat persons, &c.

22. *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.

INTESTI'NAL CANAL (*intus*, within). That part of the alimentary canal which extends from the stomach to the anus. It it 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*.

INTO'LERANCE (*in*, not, *tolero*, to bear). A term applied to the condition in which a remedy cannot be borne, as loss of blood.

INTRI'TA (*intero*, to rub in). A term used by Celsus for panada, caudle, &c.

INTROITUS (*intrò ire*, 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*.

INTUMESCE'NTIA GANGLIFO'RMIS (*intumesco*, to swell). *Ganglion geniculare.* A gangliform swelling of the facial nerve, where it reaches the anterior wall of the petrous bone.

INTUMESCE'NTIÆ (*intumesco*, to swell). Intumescences; external swellings of the whole or great part of the body; the second order of the class *Cachexiæ* of Cullen.

INTUS-SUSCEPTIO (*intus*, within, *suscipio*, to receive). *Intro-susception.* The descent of a higher portion of intestine into a lower one,—generally, of the ileum into the colon. 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 HELE'NIUM. Elecampane; an indigenous Composite plant, allied in its operation to sweet-flag and senega. *Inulin* is a variety of starch, obtained from the root of the Inula Helenium. *Helenin* is a constituent of the root of the same plant, also called *elecampane-camphor.*

INU'STION (*inuro*, to burn in). A term applied to the burning operation of the cautery.

INVAGINATION (*in*, and *vagina*, a sheath). A term synonymous with *intus-susception.*

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, or the larvæ of insects, inhabit the stomach or intestines.

INVE'RSIO U'TERI (*inverto*, to invert). That state of the uterus in which it is turned, wholly or partially, inside outward.

INVERTEBRA'TA. Animals which are destitute of a vertebral column and an internal skeleton. The skin is sometimes ossified, and thereby forms an external skeleton. The nervous system is not always evident.

INVOLU'CRUM (*involvo*, to wrap in). The designation of membranes which cover any part. The term is also applied, in botany, to a whorl of bracts which surrounds several flowers, as in the Compositæ, Umbelliferæ, &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.

IO'DICA. A class of pharmaceutical remedies, consisting of iodine and its compounds, employed as alteratives, liquefacients, resolvents, and sorbefacients.

I'ODINE (*ἰώδης*, or *ἰοειδὴς*, violet-coloured, from *ἴον*, a violet, and *εἶδος*, likeness). A crystallized solid substance, found in marine plants; its vapour presents a beautiful *violet* tint, from which its appellation is derived.

1. *Iodal* (*iod*ine and *al*cohol). An oleaginous liquid obtained by the action of iodine upon nitric alcohol.

2. *Iodic acid.* An anhydrous acid, termed *oxiodine* by Davy, and produced by the combination of iodine with oxygen. It combines with metallic oxides, and forms salts which are termed *iodates.*

3. *Iodides*, or *iodurets.* The compounds of iodine with metals, and with the simple non-metallic substances.

4. *Iodous acid.* A compound prepared by the action of iodine on chlorate of potash,—probably by the combination of iodine and chlorine.

5. *Chloriodic acid.* This is also called *chloride of iodine;* and is formed by the absorption of chlorine by dry iodine.

I'ODISM. A peculiar morbid state, induced by the use of iodine.

IO'DOFORM. A saffron-coloured substance which is precipitated when caustic soda is added to a solution of iodine in alcohol or wood-spirit.

IO'DOSALICY'LIC ACID. An acid formed by the hydruret of salicyl with bromine and iodine.

IONI'DIUM IPECACUA'NHA. False Brazilian Ipecacuanha, a plant indigenous in the Brazils. The roots of several species of *Ionidium* possess emetic qualities, and have been employed as substitutes for our officinal ipecacuanha, which is a species of *Cephaëlis.*

I'ONS (*ἴον*, 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 kathode, *kat-ions.* Thus, in the

electrolysis of a solution of sulphate of copper with copper electrodes, sulphuric acid is an *anion*, and copper a *kation*; and in the electrolysis of the ordinary cyanide silver-plating liquid, cyanogen is the *anion*, and silver the *kation*.

IO'NTHUS (ἰονθος, the root of the hair). *Varus*. The name by which most of the Greek writers designate the disease *Acne*, from its occurring during the growth of the *lanugo*, or first beard. See *Acne*.

IOTACI'SMUS (ἰῶτα, the Greek letter *i*). A species of psellismus, in which the letters *j* and *g* are defectively pronounced. See *Lambdacismus*.

IPECACUA'NHA (*ipi*, Peruvian for root, *Cacuanha*, the district from which the root was first obtained). The root of the *Cephaëlis Ipecacuanha*, known in commerce by the names of the *annulated*, *Brazilian*, or *Lisbon* Ipecacuanha, to distinguish it from the roots of other emetic plants also collected in Brazil for officinal use. Its emetic principle is termed *emetina*.

1. *Striated Ipecacuanha*. The longitudinally striated root of the Psychotria emetica, called by some writers the *black* or *Peruvian ipecacuanha*.

2. *Undulated Ipecacuanha*. The semicircularly-grooved root of the Richardsonia scabra, or the *amylaceous* or *white ipecacuanha* of Merat.

IPECACUA'NHA LOZENGES. Each lozenge contains half a grain of ipecacuanha.

IPOMÆ'A PURGA. The Jalap Ipomæa, a Convolvulaceous plant, the dried tubers of which constitute the *jalap* of commerce.

IRIDA'CEÆ. The Cornflag tribe of Monocotyledonous plants. Smooth herbaceous plants, with *leaves* equitant; *flowers* hexapetalous, triandrous; *stamens* 3; *ovarium* 3-celled, many-seeded.

IRIDE'CTOMEDIA'LYSIS (ἶρις, the iris, ἐκτομὴ, excision, διάλυσις, separation). An operation for artificial pupil, performed by detaching the iris from its ciliary connexions, and excising the portion thus separated.

IRIDENCLEI'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.

IRIDE'SCENT (*iris*, a rainbow). The property of shining with many colours, like the rainbow.

IRI'DIOCYA'NOGEN. A radical which forms with hydrogen *iridiocyanic acid*. It has not been isolated.

IRI'DIUM (*iris*, the rainbow). The most infusible of all known metals; named from the variety of colours assumed by its salts.

IRIDODIA'LYSIS (ἶρις, the iris, διάλυσις, separation). *Iridotomencleisis*. An operation for artificial pupil, by the simple separation of the iris from the ciliary margin.

IRIDOTO'MIA (ἶρις, the iris, τομὴ, section). An operation for artificial pupil, performed by incision.

IRIS. Literally, a rainbow; and hence applied to the *rainbow-like* membrane which separates the anterior from the posterior chamber of the eye. See *Uvea*.

Iritis. Inflammation of the iris.

IRIS DISEASE. Rainbow ring-worm, 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. The juice of the petals of the Iris added to quicklime.

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.

IRON. A bluish-white metal, supposed to constitute 2 per cent. of the entire mineral crust of the globe. See *Ferrum.*

IRON-ALUM. The sulphate of peroxide of iron and potash.

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 of galls.

IRRIGA'TION (*irrigo*, to water). The continual application of a cold lotion, by dropping cold water on an affected part.

IRRITABI'LITY (*irrito*, 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, 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 (*irrito*, to excite). The action produced by any stimulus. This term, as 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.*—Dr. M. Hall.

I'SATINE. An interesting compound produced by the oxidation of indigo. It is blue indigo, *plus* 2 equiv. oxygen. By the action of potash, a new acid is yielded, called *isatinic acid.* By the action of sulphuret of ammonium on an alcoholic solution of isatine, a grey crystalline powder is produced, called *isatyde*, which represents isatine *plus* 1 equiv. hydrogen.

I'SATIS TINCTO'RIA. Woad. A plant from which an inferior kind of indigo is prepared.

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* (ἄλγος, 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, οὖρον, urine). Suppression or retention of the urine. The term is employed, in *ischuria renalis*, in the sense of suppression; in *ischuria uretica*, *vesicalis*, and *urethralis*, in the sense of retention.

ISETHIO'NIC ACID. An acid formed by the action of sulphuric acid on ether and alcohol.

ISINGLASS. Fish-glue; a substance prepared from the *sound* of several kinds of fish. 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 lately 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 *isochromatic 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-meric compounds* (μέρος, part). A term applied to different bodies which agree in composition, but differ in properties; their relation to each other is termed *isomerism*.

5. *Iso-morphous bodies* (μορφή, form). A term applied by Mitscherlich to different bodies which assume the same crystalline form; their relation in form is called *isomorphism*. 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.

6. *Iso-perimetrical.* Having the same length of perimeter (περί, around, μέτρον, measure), or bounding line.

7. *Iso-poda* (πούς, ποδός, a foot). Animals which have equal feet, as the wood-louse: Order 5, Class *Crustacea*.

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 *isotheral* (θέρος, summer) and *iso-cheimal* (χεῖμα, winter) lines.

ISO'LUSINE. A new principle, discovered by M. Pescheir, in various species of polygala.

ISSUE. *Fonticulus.* An ulcer artificially formed for the purpose of maintaining a constant purulent discharge from the body, on the principle of counter-irritation. See *Issue-peas.*

ISSUE-PEAS. Round bodies employed for the purpose of maintaining irritation in a wound of the skin which is called an *issue*. The seed of the common garden-pea is frequently used, but more frequently the young unripe fruits of the common orange, called orangettes or Curaçoa oranges, dried and turned in a lathe. The rhizoma of the Iris Florentina is used for the same purpose.

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 thyroïd gland.* A transverse cord which connects the two lobes composing the thyroïd 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* (παρὰ, about) denotes inflammation about the throat.

ITACO'NIC ACID. Another name for the pyrocitric or citricic acid.

ITALIAN JUICE. *Spanish juice.* The Extractum Glycyrrhizæ, or extract of loquorice. The specific names are derived from the countries from which it is imported. The Italian extract is prepared in Calabria from *G. echinata;* the Spanish, in Catalonia from *G. glabra.* Solazzi juice is most esteemed.

ITCH. The vulgar name for a cutaneous disease of the fingers, &c. See *Scabies.*

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.*

IVORY. The name given to the teeth or tusks of the elephant, and of the walrus or sea-horse. All under 18lbs. are called *scrivelloes*, and are of the least value.

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.

JACKSON'S BATHING SPIRITS. This is merely the linimentum saponis compositum, scented with essences.

JACOB'S MEMBRANE. The thin external membrane of the retina, considered by Dr. Jacob to be a serous membrane.

JACOBSON'S NERVE. Another name for the tympanic branch, described by Jacobson.

JA'GGARY. A coarse, dark kind of sugar procured, by boiling, from the juice of the spadix of the *Saguerus saccharifer*, or Gomuto palm.

JA'LAP. The dried tubers of the *Ipomæa Purga*, a plant of the order *Convolvulaceæ*, so named from Jalapa, a place in Mexico. The Ipomæa Orizabensis probably yields a portion of the imported drug.

Jalapin. A substance constituting nearly nine-tenths of jalap resin. The remaining portion is *jalapic acid.*

JAMAICA KINO. An extract prepared from the bark of the *Coccoloba uvifera*, or sea-side grape, of the West Indies.

JAMAICA PEPPER. Allspice, or Pimento; the fruit of the *Eugenia Pimenta*, which grows in Jamaica.

JAMAICI'NA. A crystalline substance found in *Cabbage bark*, the produce of the Andira inermis of the West Indies.

JAMES' ANALEPTIC PILLS. James's powder, gum ammoniacum, and pill of aloes with myrrh (pil. ruti), equal parts, with tincture of castor, q. s.

JAMES'S POWDER. *Pulvis Jacobi verus.* A celebrated fever powder, supposed to be the same as the *Antimonii oxidum cum phosphate calcis*, or antimonial powder. See *Fever Powder.*

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.

JAPAN SAGO. A feculent matter obtained from the soft centre of the *Cycas revoluta*, and other species.

JAPO'NIC ACID. An acid produced when catechin with alkalies or alkaline carbonates absorbs oxygen from the air.

JASPER. A species of rhombohedral quartz, found in the composition of many mountains; its varieties are distinguished by the terms *Egyptian*, *striped*, *porcelain*, and *common*.

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.*

Jatropha curcas. The species which yields the *nux barbadensis* of some writers, and the *physic nuts* of the shops.

JA'TROPHA OIL. An oil expressed from *physic nuts*, or the seeds of the *Curcas purgans* and *C. multifidus*, and commonly called *oil of wild castor seeds.*

JA'TROPHIC ACID. *Crotonic acid.* An acid procured by converting croton oil into soap.

JAUNDICE. A disease 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.*

JEJU'NUM (*jejunus*, hungry). The upper two-fifths of the small intestine, so named from this portion being generally found *empty.*

JELLY. A soft tremulous substance—the solution of gelatin, when cold.

1. *Animal jelly*, or gelatine, is extracted by boiling from the skin, membranes, ligaments, cartilages, and bones of animals. See *Gelatine.*

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.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE. The *Helianthus tuberosus*, a species of sunflower, the root of which resembles the artichoke in taste. The term *jerusalem*, as applied to artichoke, is a curious corruption of the Italian term *gira-sole*, that is, *turn-sun* in English, and *heliotrope* in Greek.

JERVIN. A new base discovered by M. Simon, in the rhizome of *Veratrum Album*, and so named from *jerva*, the Spanish name for a poison obtained from this rhizome.

JESUITS' BARK, or POWDER. A term formerly applied promiscuously to the three kinds of bark, or Peruvian bark. See *Cinchona.*

JESUITS' DROPS. *Walker's and Wessel's Jesuit Drops.* This is nothing more than the elixir anti-venereum of Quincy, consisting of guaiacum, balsam of copaiba, and oil of sassafras, made into a tincture by spirit.

JET, or PITCH COAL. A black velvet-coloured bitumen, used for fuel, and for making vessels, &c. In Prussia it is called *black amber*, and is cut into rosaries and necklaces. Ure says the word *jet* is derived from the river *Gaga* in Lesser Asia.

JEWELLERS' PUTTY. Ignited and finely-levigated oxide of tin, used by jewellers for polishing hard objects.

JOINT. *Arthrosis.* An articulation, or the mode by which bones are connected to each other. See *Articulation.*

JOINT-EVIL. The *elephantiasis nodosa*, in which the joints are rendered conspicuous by their prominence.

JUGA'LE, OS (*jugum*, a yoke). *Os malæ; os zygomaticum.* The zygoma, or arch formed by the zygomatic processes of the temporal and cheek bones.

JUGA'LES (*jugum*, a yoke). A designation of the superficial temporal, or zygomatic, nerves, given off from the facial.

JU'GULUM (*jungo*, 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.

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 in which the urine cannot be retained.

JUJUBE, PATE DE. A pectoral lozenge, prepared from the *Rhamnus jujuba* and *vulgaris.*

JULE'PUM. A Julep; a term which, in former pharmacopœias, expressed what is now understood by *mistura.*

JU'NIPER RESIN. *Sandarach.* A resin, also called *gum juniper*, procured from the *Callitris quadrivalvis.* Its powder is called *pounce.*

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.

1. *Juniperus Sabina.* Savin; the plant which yields the *oil of savin.*

2. *Juniperus virginiana.* Red cedar, the wood of which is used for black-lead pencils.

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 the legal proceedings in reference to medicine.

JUS. Broth; pottage; gravy; gruel. The term *jusculum* is a diminutive of jus, and denotes the same thing; *jusculum coactum*, is jelly.

JUSTAMOND'S ARSENICAL CAUSTIC. A preparation made by melting together in a crucible antimony and arsenic, both in a state of powder.

JUVA'NTIA (*juvo*, to assist). Medicines which assist or relieve diseases.

JUZAM, or JUDAM. Terms by which the Arabians designated Elephantiasis; it is still called, in Arabia and Persia, Dsjuddam, and Madsjuddam, according to Niebuhr.

K.

KAKO'PLATYL. The radical of a series of compounds derived from kakodyl containing platinum. It may be represented as consisting of protoxide of platinum, water, and kakodyl. See *Cacodyl.*

KALI. A term of Arabic 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 synonymous term for potassium, the basis of potash.

KA'OLIN. China-clay; a fine pure clay prepared by levigation from mouldering granite, and employed in the manufacture of porcelain.

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. See *Courig.*

KA'THODE (κατὰ, downwards, ὁδὸς, a way). A term applied by Faraday to that part of the surface of a decomposing body at which the electric current *goes down* or out—the way in which the sun sets—the part immediately touching the negative pole. See *Anode.*

KA'TION (κατίον, that which goes down). A term applied by Faraday to the body which passes to the negative pole—to the *Kathode* of the decomposing body—as it is separated by electricity. See *Anion.*

KE'DRIA TERRE'STRIS. Barbadoes tar; a mineral oil. See *Bitumen.*

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.

KE'LIS (κηλὶς, a stain or spot). A tubercular disease of the skin, named from the "singularly cicatrix-like appearance which the disease so frequently presents."—(*E. Wilson.*) As it occurs in the sound skin, it is termed *kelis vera*, or true kelis; as it occurs in a cicatrix left by some previous injury to the skin, as a burn or ulcer, it is called *kelis spuria*, or false kelis. Alibert termed this disease *cancroide*, from its fancied resemblance to a crab; Rayer and Gibert call it *cheloide*, from the likeness which the prolongations of the tumor bear to the feet of the crab.

KELP. *Varec.* The crude soda obtained from the ashes of the *Fuci* in Holland and on the northern coast of France. It is used in the composition of soap, in the manufacture of alum, and in the formation of crown and bottle glass. See *Barilla.*

KERATI'TIS (κέρας, a horn; the cornea). Inflammation of the keras or cornea.

KE'RATOCELE (κέρας, a horn; the cornea; κήλη, a tumor). *Hernia corneæ.* Hernia of the cornea.

KE'RATO-IRI'TIS (κέρας, κέρατος, a horn; the cornea). *Aquocapsulitis.* Inflammation of the capsule of the aqueous humor.

KE'RATOME (κέρας, the cornea, τέμνω, to cut). An instrument for dividing the transparent cornea in the operation for cataract by extraction.

KERATONY'XIS (κέρας, κέρατος, a horn, the cornea; νύξις, a puncturing). A term employed in Germany to denote the operation of couching performed 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.

KE'RION (κηρίον, a honey-comb). Another name for *favus*, commonly called crusted or honeycomb ringworm.

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 sulpuret of antimony ; named, from its resemblance, in colour, to the insect kermes.

KEYSER'S ANTI-VENEREAL PILLS. These consist of the acetate of mercury, triturated with manna.

KHEESAH. The Indian flesh-glove, made of goat-hair, and employed as a rubber in friction of the skin.

KIBE. *Pernio exulceratus.* Chilblain, accompanied with ulceration.

KIDNEYS. *Renes.* Two glandular bodies situated in the lumbar regions, and consisting of a *cortical* or external, and a *tubular* or medullary substance.

KIKEKUNE'MALO. A resin resembling Copal, used for varnishes, and, in America, for therapeutic purposes.

KIND'S ARTIFICIAL CAMPHOR. A solid compound obtained by passing hydrochloric acid into oil of turpentine, surrounded by ice. A fluid compound is procured at the same time, called *liquid artificial camphor*, *terebene*, or *terebylene.*

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.

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.*

KING'S YELLOW. A paint, of which the colouring principle is orpiment, or the sesqui-sulphuret of arsenic.

KI'NIC ACID. *Quinic acid.* An acid found in the Cinchona barks. It forms salts called *kinates.*

Kinoïle. A neutral substance produced by the calcination of a kinate by a gentle heat.

KI'NO. An astringent extract, termed *East Indian* or *genuine kino*, produced from a species of Pterocarpus and other undetermined genera of plants. Dr. Royle considers the term to be of Indian origin.

1. *Botany Bay kino.* The produce of the Eucalyptus resinifera, or Iron-bark tree, imported from Van Diemen's land.

2. *Jamaica kino.* The produce of the Coccoloba uvifera, or sea-side grape.

3. *African kino.* Said to be the produce of the Pterocarpus erinaceus ; but there is no evidence of it.—*Pereira.*

KI'NONE. A product of the decomposition of kinic acid. It combines with hydrogen, forming *green hydrokinone*, a brilliant gold-green compound, in long prisms, surpassing murexide in beauty ; and *white hydrokinone*, which crystallizes in six-sided prisms.

KINO'VIC ACID. *Kinova Bitter; Chiococeic Acid.* A white amorphous substance, found in Calisaya bark, as well as in the false cinchona bark called *quinquina nova.* It has no febrifuge qualities.

KIRKLAND'S NEUTRAL CERATE. Melt together ℥viij. of lead plaster with f℥iv. of olive oil, into which are to be stirred ℥iv. of prepared chalk ; when the mixture is sufficiently cooled, add f℥iv. of acetic acid, and ℥iij. of pulverized acetate of lead, and stir the whole until nearly cold.

KIRSCH-WASSER. A liqueur distilled from the fruit of the small cherry-tree, and called the brandy of Switzerland.

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.

KNEE-PAN. Patella; the small round bone at the front of the knee-joint.

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.

KOME'NIC ACID. *Parameconic acid.* An acid formed by the action of heat on meconic acid.

KORE' (κόρη). The pupil of the eye.

1. *Kore-morphosis* (μόρφωσις, formation). An operation for artificial pupil. This is performed by

2. *Kore-dialysis* (διάλυσις, loosening), iridodialysis, or the operation by separation.

3. *Kor-ectomia* (ἐκτομή, excision), iridectomia, or the operation by excision.

4. *Kore-tomia* (τομή, section), iridotomia, or the operation by incision.

KO'SSO or KOU'SSO. The dried flowers of the *Brayera anthelmintica*, a Rosaceous plant of Abyssinia, employed as an anthelmintic for the expulsion of tape-worm.

KOUMISS. A vinous liquid, made by the Tartars from milk, principally from that of mares. Something similar is prepared in Orkney and Shetland; also by the Turks under the name of *yaourt*, and by the Arabs under that of *leban*.

KRAME'RIA TRIA'NDRA. The Rhatany; a plant of the order *Polygalaceæ*, yielding *rhatany root;* the stypticity of which has been ascribed to the presence of an acid called *krameric acid*.

KRE'ATINE (κρέας, flesh). A crystalline compound, obtained from the juice of flesh, consisting of oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, and nitrogen. It has neither acid nor basic properties. By the action of strong acids it is resolved into a new body called *kreatinine*.

KREMNITZ WHITE. A pure variety of cerussa, or white lead.

KRIEBEL KRANKHEIT. The German name of a disease which was endemic in Hessia and Westphalia during a season of dearth, in 1597. It has also been called die Fever-flecke, ignis sacer, ignis Sancti Antonii, mal des ardens, ergot, &c. 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. The German name for sulphuret of nickel; in which the metal is generally mixed also with arsenic, iron, and cobalt.

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.

L.

LABA'RRAQUE'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.

LA'BDANUM. *Ladanum.* A resinous exudation from the Cistus Creticus. 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.

LA'BIA (from λαβεῖν, to take). The lips; the two moveable veils which close the cavity of the mouth anteriorly. They are laterally united by means of two acute angles, which are called their *commissures.*

1. *Labia majora.* The two large folds, constituting the external orifice of the pudendum; also called labia pudendi.

2. *Labia minora.* The two smaller folds, situated within the labia majora, and frequently termed *nymphæ.*

3. *Labia leporina* (leporinus, from *lepus*, a hare). The hare-lip; a division of the lip, resembling that of the upper lip of the hare.

4. *Labia pudendi.* The parts of the pudendum exterior to the nymphæ; they are also called *alæ majores*, as distinguished from the nymphæ, or alæ minores. The term is synonymous with *labia majora.*

LABIA'TÆ. The Mint tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants, with *leaves* opposite; *flowers* irregular, unsymmetrical; *stamens* 4, didymous, inserted in the corolla; *ovarium* deeply 4-lobed; *fruit* 1-4 small nuts.

LABIATE (*labiatus*, in the shape of a lip). Lipped; divided into two lips, as the corolla of lamium, the calyx of prunella, &c.

LA'BORATORY (*laboro*, to labour). A place properly fitted up for the performance of chemical operations.

LA'BRADOR STONE. A species of prismatic felspar, found in the island of St. Paul, on the coast of Labrador, &c.

LA'BRUM. Literally, the extremity of the lips; also, the brim of any vessel. Hence the fibro-cartilaginous rim which surmounts the cotyloïd cavity has been termed *acetabuli labrum cartilagineum.*

LA'BYRINTH. The name of a series of cavities, viz. the vestibule, the cochlea, and the semicircular canals, which are channelled through the substance of the petrous bone, and situated between the cavity of the tympanum and the meatus auditorius externus. The name is derived from the complexity of its communications.

LABYRI'NTHODON (λαβύρινθος, a labyrinth, ὀδούς, a tooth). The name of a singular family of gigantic extinct batrachians, characterized by remarkable complexity of the tissues composing the teeth.

LAC. Milk. A term used by the Dublin College for the *mistura* of the London—when white and opaque, or milk-like—and the *emulsio* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia.

LAC, or GUM-LAC (*laak*, Arab.). A substance, improperly called a gum, produced by an insect called *kermes lacca*, on the leaves and branches of the Ficus Indica, the Croton lacciferum, the Butea frondosa, &c. The substance is deposited over the eggs of the insect, and serves as a present protection to the ovum, and as food for the maggot at a future stage. Lac yields a fine red dye; the resinous part is used in making sealing-wax and for a varnish.

1. *Stick lac* is the term applied to the substance in its natural state, with the encrusted leaves and twigs.

2. *Lac dye*, *lac lake*, or *cake lac*, are names applied to the colouring matter extracted from the stick lac.

3. *Seed lac* is the resinous powder which remains after the extraction of the colouring matter, by pounding and solution in water; so called from its resemblance to mustard seed. When melted, it is formed into cakes, and called *lump lac;* and, when strained through cotton over a charcoal fire, the resinous part, which melts the most easily, is formed into thin sheets, and called *shell lac.*

4. *Laccic acid.* An acid obtained, by Dr. John, from stick lac. Its salts are called *laccates.*

5. *Laccin.* A newly-discovered principle contained in *lac*, intermediate between wax and resin.

LAC AMMONIA'CI. *Mistura Ammoniaci.* Ammoniacum mixture, consisting of ammoniacum mixed with water and strained. It acts as a stimulant to the bronchial membrane, and is used as an expectorant in chronic cough, humoral asthma, &c.

LAC AMY'GDALÆ. *Mistura Amygdalæ.* Almond emulsion or milk, consisting of almond confection and water, mixed and strained.

LAC ANALE'PTICUM. A nutritious preparation of carrageen and milk.

LAC LUNÆ. Literally, milk of the moon. A snowy-white substance, resembling chalk, consisting almost wholly of alumina, saturated with carbonic acid.

LAC SU'LPHURIS. Milk of sulphur, or the *Sulphur præcipitatum* of the pharmacopœia.

LAC VACCI'NUM. Cows' milk; an emulsive substance, consisting of *globular particles* floating in a serous liquid. The milk globules consist essentially of *butter.*

1. *Cremor lactis.* Flos lactis. Cream, or the globular particles of milk, which rise to the surface, carrying with them some caseum, and retaining some of the serum.

2. *Caseum.* Albumen of milk; the coagulum, or *curd*, separated from milk by the addition to it of an acid or rennet.

3. *Serum lactis.* The *whey* of milk left after the separation of the curd.

4. *Lactin.* Saccholactin, or sugar of milk, obtained from whey by evaporation.

5. *Lactic acid.* This is probably a product of the decomposition of milk.

6. *Lactometer.* A graduated glass tube, for estimating the relative quantity of cream afforded by milk. The term is hybrid.

LACERA'TION (*lacero*, to tear). A rent; the 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; a lizard). 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.

LACI'NIATE (*lacinia*, a flap, or fringe). Slashed; as a leaf divided by deep, taper-pointed incisions.

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.

LACQUER, or LACKER. Solution of lac in alcohol; a kind of varnish for brass and other materials.

LA'CRYMA. A tear; the fluid secreted by the *lacrymal gland*, and flowing on the surface of the eye.

1. The *puncta lacrymalia* are the external commencements of two small tubes, situated near the minor canthus, 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, about the size of a small horse-bean, situated near the inner angle of the eye, and constituting the upper extremity of the nasal duct.

4. The *lacus lacrymarum* consists of a small space in the inner angle of the eye, between the two eyelids, towards which the tears flow.

LACTALBU'MEN. *Caseum; casein.* Albumen of milk; an albuminous substance, distinguished from albumen of the egg and of the blood by its not coagulating when heated, by its being coagulated on the addition of acetic acid, and by the products of its spontaneous decomposition.

LACTA'TION (*lac*, milk). The process of secreting and supplying milk, of nursing, or suckling. Pliny uses the word *lactatus*, which is more classical than *lactatio*.

LA'CTEALS (*lac*, milk). Numerous minute tubes which *absorb* or take up the chyle, or *milk*-like fluid, from the alimentary canal.

LA'CTIC ACID (*lac*, *lactis*, milk). An acid produced whenever milk, and perhaps most animal fluids, become spontaneously sour, or when the juice of beet root is kept for some months at a high temperature.

LACTI'FEROUS DUCTS (*lac*, *lactis*, milk, *fero*, to convey). The milk-conveying ducts of the mammary glands. The corresponding term in Greek is *galactophorous*.

LACTI'FEROUS or LAC'TEAL 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, *fugo*, to expel). A medicine which checks or diminishes the secretion of milk in the mamma, as in cases of weaning.

LACTIN (*lac*, *lactis*, milk). Sugar of milk; a crystalline substance procured from milk.

LACTO'METER (*lac*, *lactis*, milk, μέτρον, a measure). A hybrid term for a *hydrometer*, which is graduated for indicating the specific gravity of milk. *Galactometer* is the correct term.

LACTU'CA VIRO'SA. The Strong-scented Lettuce, a composite plant, the milky juice of which, when inspissated, has been used as a substitute for opium, under the name of *thridace* or *lactucarium*.

1. *Lactuca sativa.* The Garden Lettuce, the milky juice of which yields *lactucarium*, but in much less quantity than the preceding species.

2. *Lactucerin* or *lactucon.* Waxy matter of lactucarium; a neutral crystalline substance obtained from lactucarium.

3. *Lactucic acid.* An acid obtained from the Lactuca virosa, resembling oxalic acid.

4. *Lactucin.* Bitter principle of lactucarium; a crystalline resinoid bitter substance, of anodyne properties, obtained from the juice of the *Lactuca virosa*, called lactucarium.

LACTU'MINA (*lacto*, to suckle). *Lactucimina.* A name given by Amatus Lucitanus to infantile aphtha, from the supposition 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.

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 eyelids, at the inner canthus, into which the tear flows.

LAGE'TTA LINTEA'RIA. The Lace Bark 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, lustful). Lust; inordinate desire of sexual intercourse; the name of a genus adopted by Dr. Good, and intended to include the satyriasis and nymphomania of Sauvages.

LAGOPHTHA'LMIA (λαγώς, a hare, ὀφθαλμός, the eye). *Oculus leporinus.* The hare's eye; a disease in which the eye cannot be completely shut. Shortening of the upper lid.

LAGO'STOMA (λαγώς, a hare, στόμα, the mouth). The Greek term for *labia leporina*, or hare-lip.

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 alum or oxide of tin. The principal lakes are—

1. *Carmine.* a red pigment, prepared from cochineal, by precipitation with Roman alum.

2. *Florentine lake*, prepared from the sediment of the cochineal in the preceding process, by precipitation with solution of tin. A cheaper sort may be obtained from Brazil wood, instead of cochineal.

3. *Madder lake*, prepared from Dutch crop madder, by precipitation with alum.

LALLA'TIO (*lallo*, 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 deliusive, as though the *l* possessed the power of the Spanish *ll*, or the Italian *gl*; or, as when parable is pronounced pa/able.

LALO. A favourite article of food in Africa, made of the dried and pulverized leaves of the Adansonia or Baobab tree, the largest, and, it is said, the oldest tree in the world.

LAMBDACI'SMUS (λάμβδα, lambda, the Greek letter λ). The Greek designation of that affection of the speech, which consists in a vicious pronunciation of the letter *l*. See *Lallatio*, and *Iotacismus*.

LAMBDOI'DAL (the Greek Λ, lambda; and εἶδος, likeness). The name of a suture of the skull, from its fancied resemblance in form to the letter Λ. See *Suture*.

LAME'LLA (dim. of *lamina*, a plate). A small plate or scale, as applied to the gills of a mushroom, &c.

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 grey 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.

LAMP-BLACK. *Fuligo lampadum*. A species of charcoal, of which the finest sort is produced by collecting the smoke from a lamp; but it is generally obtained by burning resinous substances, as the dregs of pitch, or pieces of fir-wood, in furnaces, and collecting the smoke in a close-boarded chamber.

LAMPIC ACID. An acid obtained by Sir H. Davy from the combustion of ether. It is merely acetic acid, combined with some etherous matter.

LANA PHILOSOPHICA. 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.

LA'NCEOLATE (*lanceolatus*, like a lance). Lance-shaped; narrowly-elliptical, tapering to each end, as the leaf of mezereon.

LANCET (*lancetta*; dim. of *lancea*, a spear). An instrument used in phlebotomy, in opening tumors, &c.

LA'NCINATING (*lancino*, to tear up). A term applied to the peculiar stabbing pains which accompany cancer.

LANCI'SI, NERVES OF. Some filaments, found on the anterior part of the corpus callosum, are by some authors called the *longitudinal nerves of Lancisi*.

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 situated at the very back part of the orbit, and, when much developed, it pushes the orbit and, with it, the eye forward.

LA'NTANUM (λανθάνω, to be concealed). A newly-discovered metal, so named from its properties being *concealed* by those of cerium, with which it is found united. It occurs in the cerite of Bastnas.

LANU'GO (*lanu*, wool). 1. Wool; the woolly part of any thing; *lanugo linea*, scraping of linen, lint. 2. Down; the first beard; "à primâ lanugine," from the beginning of puberty.

LAPIDE'LLUM (*lapis*, a stone). The name of a kind of spoon, formerly used to take small stones out of the bladder.

LAPI'LLUS (dim. of *lapis*, a stone). A little stone. A term applied to a calcareous concretion found in the cray-fish. See *Cancrorum lapilla.*

LAPIS. A generic term, signifying all kinds of stones: thus *lapis calcareus* is limestone; *lapis infernalis*, an old name for caustic potash; *lapis calaminaris*, the impure carbonate of zinc; *lapis lazuli*, azure stone, a mineral from which the blue colour *ultra-marine* is prepared.

LAPIS DIVI'NUS. *Pierre divine.* A sulphate consisting of sulphate of copper, nitrate of potass, alum, and camphor. One part of the lapis divinus, dissolved in 259 parts of water, and the solution filtered, is used as a collyrium; hence it is also called *lapis ophthalmicus.*

LAPIS HIBE'RNICUS. *Hardesia.* Irish slate; an argillaceous slate, said to contain iron and sulphur, and found in different parts of Ireland.

LAPIS MEDICAMENTO'SUS. Medicinal stone; a substance formed of alum, litharge, Armenian bole, colcothar of green vitriol, and vinegar, formerly used externally for fastening loose teeth, &c.; and also in injections, in gonorrhœa.

LAPPA MINOR. Common burdock, or Clot-bur; an indigenous Composite plant, the root of which is said to promote the lochial discharge.

LA'QUEUS. A noose or halter. A term applied to a fasciculus or bundle of fibres occurring in several parts of the brain.

LA'QUEUS GU'TTURIS. Literally, a noose of the throat. A malignant inflammation of the tonsils, in which the patient appears as if suffocated by a noose.

LARCH A'GARIC. The *Polyporus officinalis*, a fungaceous plant growing on the larch, sold under the names of *agaric*, *white agaric*, &c.

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.

LARDA'CEOUS. A term applied to tissues which, from cancerous disease, resemble lard.

LARDNER'S PREPARED CHARCOAL. Cretaceous powder, or chalk finely powdered, rendered grey by the addition of charcoal, or ivory black.

LA'RICIN. A peculiar substance supposed to constitute the active principle of the *Polyporus officinalis*, or Larch Agaric.

LA'RINOID (λαρινὸς, fat, εἶδος, likeness). Lardiform; a designation of a form of cancer in which the morbid product resembles fat or lard.

LARIX EUROPÆ'A. The Common Larch, a Coniferous tree, yielding the *larch*, or *Venice turpentine*, and a saccharine matter called *manna of the larch*, or manna de Brançon.

LA'RYNX (λάρυγξ, the larynx). The superior part of the trachea, situated immediately under the os hyoïdes.

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.* A sense of spasmodic suffocation in the larynx, commonly called *spasmodic croup*, from its resemblance to that affection.

3. *Laryngitis.* Cynanche laryngæa. Inflammation of the larynx.

4. *Laryngotomy* (τομὴ, section). The operation of making an opening into the larynx.

LASCI'VUS. Wanton; an epithet applied, by Paracelsus, to chorea, from the peculiar contortions of the limbs.

LA'SER. A term applied by the ancients to *assafœtida*, and to the *succus Cyrenaicus*. It has been suspected that the term assafœtida is derived from laser—*assa*, quasi *laser*. The laser Cyrenaicum, or *assa dulcis* of Cyrene, is the produce of the Thapsia silphion, an Umbelliferous plant, growing on the mountains of Cyrene.

LA'TENT (*lateo*, to be hidden). A term applied to diseases of which the diagnosis is very obscure.

LA'TERAL (*latus*, *lateris*, the side). Belonging to the side; a term applied to a mode of operation in cutting for the stone. See *Lithotomy*.

LATERI'TIOUS (*later*, *lateris*, a brick). A term applied to the *red 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 (*lateo*, to be hidden). Any kind of liquor 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. The tissue, in which this juice is found, is termed *lateritious tissue*, and more recently *cinenchyma*.

LATI'BULUM (*lateo*, 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 *tersor ani*.

LAU'DANUM. The *Tinctura Opii* of the pharmacopœias. Nineteen minims contain one grain of opium.

Laudanum liquidum Sydenhami. The original of the Vinum Opii, with double the quantity of opium, and with wine as the menstruum. One fluid drachm contains ten grains of opium.

LAUGHING GAS. The protoxide of nitrogen, or nitrous oxide.

LAURA'CEÆ. The Cinnamon tribe of Dicotyledonous plants.

Leaves entire, alternate; *flowers* apetalous; *stamens* perigynous; *fruit* baccate or drupaceous; *seeds* without albumen.

LAUREL WATER. The distilled water of the *Prunus laurocerasus;* a poisonous liquid, used in the same cases as diluted hydrocyanic acid, in *doses* of ɱx. to f℥ß.

LAURUS NO'BILIS. The Sweet Bay; the plant which yields the *bay-berry*, and its camphor, called *laurin.*

LA'VA. The matter thrown out from volcanoes, in consequence of the combustion of bituminous masses. The lightest kind is called *pumice-stone.*

LAVA'MEN (*lavo*, to wash). The Latin term for enema, or injection.

LAVA'NDULA VERA. Common or Garden 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 the *Vinaigre aux quatre voleurs.*

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.* Used by painters on porcelain, and for making varnishes.

LAVENDER DROPS. The *Tinctura Lavandulæ composita*, a compound tincture or spirit of lavender, containing the volatile oil of lavender and of other aromatics, coloured by red sandal wood.

LA'VER, PURPLE. The *Porphyra laciniata*, an Algaceous plant, pickled with salt: it is antiscorbutic. The broad *green* laver is the *Ulva latissima*, of inferior qualities.

LAVIPE'DIUM (*lavo*, to wash, *pes*, the foot). A bath for the feet.

LAWSO'NIA INE'RMIS. The plant from which the *henné* of Egypt is obtained. It is principally used by the natives as a dye.

LA'XATIVES (*laxo*, to loosen). Mild purgatives; medicines which *loosen* the contents of the intestines. See *Cathartics.*

LAXA'TOR TY'MPANI (*laxo*, to loosen). A muscle of the tympanum, attached to the handle of the malleus.

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.

LEAD. *Plumbum.* A bluish-grey metal; the softest of all the durable metals.

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; 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.* 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.

LEAKE'S PILULA SALUTARIA. A mercurial preparation, similar to Plummer's pill, used in syphilis, &c.

LEAPING AGUE. The name of a disease occurring in some parts of Scotland, and consisting of a morbid propensity to running, leaping, &c.

LEATHER. The skins of animals, macerated in lime-water, and tanned with astringent substances, particularly oak-bark.

LEAVEN (*levain*, Fr., from *levo*, 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.

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.

LECONORIN. A white crystalline substance obtained from the *Leconora tartarea*, and other lichens employed in the manufacture of cudbear.

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*.

LEGU'MEN (*lego*, to gather). A legume; a one-celled, two-valved, superior fruit, dehiscent by a suture along its face and its back, and bearing seeds on each margin of its ventral suture.

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.

LEGUMINO'SÆ (*legumen*, a legume). The Pea tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbs with *leaves* alternate; *stamens* perigynous, monadelphous, or diadelphous; *ovarium* superior, solitary, simple; *fruit* leguminous; *seeds* without albumen.

LEIPOPSY'CHIA (λείπω, to leave, ψυχὴ, the soul). The term used by Hippocrates for syncope; Galen uses *apopsychia*. It is synonymous with the *leipo-thymia* of Sauvages.

LEIPOTHY'MIA (λείπω, to leave, θυμὸς, the mind). *Deliquium animi.* Fainting. The term is synonymous with the *leipopsychia* of Hippocrates.

LEMERY'S WHITE PRECI'PITATE. 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 aluminum, found in the island of Lemnos. It is also called *sphragide* (σφραγὶς, a seal), and *terra sigillata*, from its being cut into pieces, and stamped with a seal. It is similar to Armenian bole.

LEMON AND KALI. A mixture forming an extemporaneous effervescing draught, and consisting of powdered white sugar, dried and powdered citric acid, and powdered bicarbonate of potash.

Tartaric acid is, however, usually substituted for the citric, owing to the deliquescence of the latter acid.

LEMONADE. A refrigerant accidulated drink, made by adding two lemons sliced, and two ounces of sugar, to two pints of boiling water, and digesting until cold. A similar beverage is called *king's cup.*

LEMONADE POWDERS. Pound ℥¼ of citric acid, with a few drops of essence of lemon-peel, with ℥j. or more of lump sugar. Divide into six papers, each of which will make a glass of lemonade.

LEMONS, ESSENTIAL SALT OF. A preparation for removing iron-moulds from linen, and consisting of cream of tartar, and superoxalate of potass, or salt of sorrel, in equal proportions.

LENIE'NTIA (*lenio*, to assuage). Medicines which allay irritation.

LE'NITIVES (*lenis*, gentle). Soothing medicines. Gentle purgatives.

Lenitive electuary. Electuarium Sennæ. The former name of the Confectio Sennæ. See *Electuary.*

LENS (*lens, lentis*, Latin, a bean). Properly, a small roundish glass, shaped like a *lentil*, or bean.

1. In *Physics*, the term is applied to any transparent medium, of certain forms: these are, the *convex*, which converges the rays; the *concave*, which disperses them; the *plano-convex*, having one surface plane, and the other convex; the *double convex*, having both sides convex; the *plano-concave*, having one surface plane, and the other concave; the *double concave*, having two concave surfaces; and the *meniscus*, having one side concave, and the other convex.

2. In *Anatomy*, the term is applied to the *crystalline humor* of the eye. *Shortsightedness* is occasioned by the convergence of the rays to a point before they fall upon the retina, and a concave lens is employed to delay their convergence; in *longsightedness*, the rays do not converge to a point till they have passed the retina, and a convex lens is employed to promote their convergence.

LENTICE'LLÆ. Lenticular glands, or brown oval spots found upon the bark of many plants, especially willows.

LENT'ICULA (*lens*, a lentil seed). The term used by Celsus for freckles; it is now more generally written *lentigo.*

LENTI'CULAR (*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.* The papillæ situated at the posterior part of the tongue; they are from nine to fifteen in number, of a round form, of the size of a large mustard seed.

3. *Lenticular bone.* Another name for the os orbiculare.

LENTI'CULAR (*lenticulaire*, doubly convex). 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.* Freckles; small, round, yellow, or greenish-yellow lentil-shaped spots, seated in the rete mucosum. Unlike ephelis, they are independent of season.

LENTOR (*lentus*, clammy). The viscidity or clamminess of a fluid.

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 (λέων, λέοντος, 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*.

LE'PIDIN. A yellow substance procured by Leroux from the *Lepidium iberis*, a Cruciferous plant.

LEPIDO'PTERA (λεπὶς, λεπίδος, a scale, πτερὸν, a wing). Scaly-winged insects, as the butterfly: Order X., *Insecta*.

LEPIDO'SIS (λεπὶς, a scale). 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.

LE'PIDOTE (λεπιδωτὸς, scaly). Leprous; covered with minute peltate scales, as the leaves of elæagnus.

LE'PRA (λέπρα, leprosy, from λεπρὸς, scaly). *Psoriasis.* European leprosy, a chronic inflammation of the skin, accompanied by the development on its surface of a scaly covering, and, hence, adopted as the type of the order *Squamæ* of Willan.

Varieties.—These are *lepra guttata* vel alphoides, in which the smaller spots resemble a number of drops of water sprinkled upon the skin; *lepra circinata* vel vulgaris, so named from the roundness of the figure of its patches; *lepra diffusa*, in which the patches are large, of irregular form, and of variable extent; *lepra inveterata*, an intense form of the preceding variety. To these must be added four secondary varieties, *lepra nigricans* and *syphilitica*, which are general; and *lepra capitis* and *unguium*, which are local. See *Psoriasis*, which has been indiscriminately used for the varieties of this disease.

LERE'MA (ληρέω, to doat). Dotage; superannuation; impotence of body and mind from premature old age.

LE'SION (*læsio*; from *lædo*, to hurt). Any hurt, injury, or morbid change. Under the term *organic lesions*, Pinel includes most of the chronic disorders which are unaccompanied by fever, inflammation, hæmorrhage, or nervous affection.

LE'THARGY (λήθη, forgetfulness, ἀργία, inactivity). Profound and continued sleep. It is the slightest form of coma, and has been sometimes termed *cataphora*.

LETTUCE OPIUM. *Lactucarium.* The inspissated milky juice of the Lactuca virosa and sativa.

LEUCÆ'THIOPS (λευκὸς, white, Αἰθίοψ, an Ethiop). An albino of the negro race. See *Albinoes*.

LEUCE' (λευκὸς, white). *Lepra leuce.* The Greek designation of the *bright-white leprosy*, or true leprosy.

LEU'CIN (λευκὸς, white). A name applied by Braconnot to a peculiar white principle obtained from muscle. Nitric acid converts it into a crystallizable acid, called *nitro-leucic*.

LEU'COCYTHÆ'MIA (λευκὸς, white, κύτος, a cavity, αἷμα,

blood). A condition of the blood, presenting a great increase of the white corpuscles.

LEUCO'L. A particular substance produced in the distillation of coal.

LEUCO'MA (λευκὸς, white). *Albugo.* 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.*

LEUCOPA'THIA (λευκὸς, white, πάθος, affection). 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'SIA (λευκὸς, white, φλέγμα, phlegm). Leucophlegmatic habit; a term formerly applied to a dropsical habit.

LEUCORRHŒ'A (λευκὸς, white, ῥέω, to flow). Literally, a *white discharge*—per vaginam. Its *source* is either the *vagina* itself, or the *uterus.* 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 (λευκὸς, white). A term applied by Alibert to the diseases of the lymphatic vessels.

LEV'ANT NUT. *Bacca Orientalis.* A name sometimes given to Cocculus Indicus, the fruit of the *Anamirta Cocculus.*

LEVA'TOR (*levo*, 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 sphenoïd 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 called *musculus patientiæ.*

3. *Levatores costarum* vel *supra-costales.* 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.

LEVIGA'TION (*lævigo*, 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.

LEXIPHA'RMACA (λήγω, to cease, φάρμακον, poison). Medicines which resist or destroy the power of poisons.

LEY. *Lixivium.* A term used for a solution of alkali in water.

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.*

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 *endophlœum* of later writers. See *Bark of Plants.*

LI'CHEN (λειχὴν, lichen). *Exormia lichen.* A papular eruption, commonly called "lichenous rash." 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 varieties of lichen are,

1. *Lichen simplex*, which is also termed lichen *lividus*, when the spots are bluish or livid, and lichen *pilaris*, when the apertures of the hair-pores are affected.

2. *Lichen annulatus*, in which the spot increases and becomes annular. There may be one ring only on the whole body, and the term *solitarius* is then added; or there may be a rapid spreading of many rings, and the term *serpiginosus* is then applied. When the ring increases by a portion only of its periphery, this variety is termed *marginatus;* and when portions of several rings combine to form a tortuous band of papulæ, we have the lichen *gyratus* of Biett.

3. *Lichen circumscriptus*, in which the papulæ are clustered, passing at times into the lichen *gyratus* of Biett.

4. *Lichen urticatus*, in which the papulæ resemble those of nettle-rash, or the bites of insects.

5. *Lichen tropicus*, summer rash, or prickly heat, occurring in warm climates.

6. *Lichen agrius* or *ferus*, the most severe form of the disease, constituting the grocer's, baker's, bricklayer's, and washerwoman's itch of Willan and Bateman. See *Eczema.*

LICHE'NES. The Lichen 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.

1. *Lichen Islandicus.* Iceland, or Eryngo-leaved liverwort; Iceland Moss, now called Cetraria islandica.

2. *Lichen Orcella.* Dyer's Lichen, or Orchall; the species which furnishes the litmus dye. See *Litmus.*

3. *Lichenin.* A feculoïd substance found in the Cetraria islandica, and other lichens.

4. *Lichen starch.* A variety of starch procured from the Cetraria islandica, and other lichens, closely resembling common starch. See *Cetraria.*

LICHE'NIC ACID. *Fumaric acid.* An acid discovered by Pfaff in Iceland moss.

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.

LICHESTE'ARIC ACID (λειχὴν, lichen, στέαρ, fat). An acid obtained from Iceland moss; it is perfectly white, and consists of pearly crystalline plates.

ISSUE-PEAS. Round bodies employed for the purpose of maintaining irritation in a wound of the skin which is called an *issue*. The seed of the common garden-pea is frequently used, but more frequently the young unripe fruits of the common orange, called orangettes or Curaçoa oranges, dried and turned in a lathe. The rhizoma of the Iris Florentina is used for the same purpose.

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 thyroïd gland.* A transverse cord which connects the two lobes composing the thyroïd 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* (παρὰ, about) denotes inflammation about the throat.

ITACO'NIC ACID. Another name for the pyrocitric or citricic acid.

ITALIAN JUICE. *Spanish juice.* The Extractum Glycyrrhizæ, or extract of loquorice. The specific names are derived from the countries from which it is imported. The Italian extract is prepared in Calabria from *G. echinata;* the Spanish, in Catalonia from *G. glabra.* Solazzi juice is most esteemed.

ITCH. The vulgar name for a cutaneous disease of the fingers, &c. See *Scabies.*

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.*

IVORY. The name given to the teeth or tusks of the elephant, and of the walrus or sea-horse. All under 18lbs. are called *scrivelloes*, and are of the least value.

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.

JACKSON'S BATHING SPIRITS. This is merely the linimentum saponis compositum, scented with essences.

JACOB'S MEMBRANE. The thin external membrane of the retina, considered by Dr. Jacob to be a serous membrane.

JACOBSON'S NERVE. Another name for the tympanic branch, described by Jacobson.

JA'GGARY. A coarse, dark kind of sugar procured, by boiling, from the juice of the spadix of the *Saguerus saccharifer*, or Gomuto palm.

JA'LAP. The dried tubers of the *Ipomæa Purga*, a plant of the order *Convolvulaceæ*, so named from Jalapa, a place in Mexico. The Ipomæa Orizabensis probably yields a portion of the imported drug.

Jalapin. A substance constituting nearly nine-tenths of jalap resin. The remaining portion is *jalapic acid.*

JAMAICA KINO. An extract prepared from the bark of the *Coccoloba uvifera*, or sea-side grape, of the West Indies.

JAMAICA PEPPER. Allspice, or Pimento; the fruit of the *Eugenia Pimenta*, which grows in Jamaica.

JAMAICI'NA. A crystalline substance found in *Cabbage bark*, the produce of the Andira inermis of the West Indies.

JAMES' ANALEPTIC PILLS. James's powder, gum ammoniacum, and pill of aloes with myrrh (pil. rufi), equal parts, with tincture of castor, q. s.

JAMES'S POWDER. *Pulvis Jacobi verus.* A celebrated fever powder, supposed to be the same as the *Antimonii oxidum cum phosphate calcis*, or antimonial powder. See *Fever Powder.*

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.

JAPAN SAGO. A feculent matter obtained from the soft centre of the *Cycas revoluta*, and other species.

JAPO'NIC ACID. An acid produced when catechin with alkalies or alkaline carbonates absorbs oxygen from the air.

JASPER. A species of rhombohedral quartz, found in the composition of many mountains; its varieties are distinguished by the terms *Egyptian*, *striped*, *porcelain*, and *common.*

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.*

Jatropha curcas. The species which yields the *nux barbadensis* of some writers, and the *physic nuts* of the shops.

JA'TROPHA OIL. An oil expressed from *physic nuts*, or the seeds of the *Curcas purgans* and *C. multifidus*, and commonly called *oil of wild castor seeds.*

JA'TROPHIC ACID. *Crotonic acid.* An acid procured by converting croton oil into soap.

JAUNDICE. A disease 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*.

JEJU'NUM (*jejunus*, hungry). The upper two-fifths of the small intestine, so named from this portion being generally found *empty*.

JELLY. A soft tremulous substance—the solution of gelatin, when cold.

1. *Animal jelly*, or gelatine, is extracted by boiling from the skin, membranes, ligaments, cartilages, and bones of animals. See *Gelatine*.

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.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE. The *Helianthus tuberosus*, a species of sunflower, the root of which resembles the artichoke in taste. The term *jerusalem*, as applied to artichoke, is a curious corruption of the Italian term *gira-sole*, that is, *turn-sun* in English, and *heliotrope* in Greek.

JERVIN. A new base discovered by M. Simon, in the rhizome of *Veratrum Album*, and so named from *jerva*, the Spanish name for a poison obtained from this rhizome.

JESUITS' BARK, or POWDER. A term formerly applied promiscuously to the three kinds of bark, or Peruvian bark. See *Cinchona*.

JESUITS' DROPS. *Walker's and Wessel's Jesuit Drops.* This is nothing more than the elixir anti-venereum of Quincy, consisting of guaiacum, balsam of copaiba, and oil of sassafras, made into a tincture by spirit.

JET, or PITCH COAL. A black velvet-coloured bitumen, used for fuel, and for making vessels, &c. In Prussia it is called *black amber*, and is cut into rosaries and necklaces. Ure says the word *jet* is derived from the river *Gaga* in Lesser Asia.

JEWELLERS' PUTTY. Ignited and finely-levigated oxide of tin, used by jewellers for polishing hard objects.

JOINT. *Arthrosis.* An articulation, or the mode by which bones are connected to each other. See *Articulation*.

JOINT-EVIL. The *elephantiasis nodosa*, in which the joints are rendered conspicuous by their prominence.

JUGA'LE, OS (*jugum*, a yoke). *Os malæ; os zygomaticum.* The zygoma, or arch formed by the zygomatic processes of the temporal and cheek bones.

JUGA'LES (*jugum*, a yoke). A designation of the superficial temporal, or zygomatic, nerves, given off from the facial.

JU'GULUM (*jungo*, 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.

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 in which the urine cannot be retained.

JUJUBE, PATE DE. A pectoral lozenge, prepared from the *Rhamnus jujuba* and *vulgaris.*

JULE'PUM. A Julep; a term which, in former pharmacopœias, expressed what is now understood by *mistura.*

JU'NIPER RESIN. *Sandarach.* A resin, also called *gum juniper,* procured from the *Callitris quadrivalvis.* Its powder is called *pounce.*

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.

1. *Juniperus Sabina.* Savin; the plant which yields the *oil of savin.*

2. *Juniperus virginiana.* Red cedar, the wood of which is used for black-lead pencils.

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 the legal proceedings in reference to medicine.

JUS. Broth; pottage; gravy; gruel. The term *jusculum* is a diminutive of jus, and denotes the same thing; *jusculum coactum,* is jelly.

JUSTAMOND'S ARSENICAL CAUSTIC. A preparation made by melting together in a crucible antimony and arsenic, both in a state of powder.

JUVA'NTIA (*juvo,* to assist). Medicines which assist or relieve diseases.

JUZAM, or JUDAM. Terms by which the Arabians designated Elephantiasis; it is still called, in Arabia and Persia, Dsjuddam, and Madsjuddam, according to Niebuhr.

K.

KAKO'PLATYL. The radical of a series of compounds derived from kakodyl containing platinum. It may be represented as consisting of protoxide of platinum, water, and kakodyl. See *Cacodyl.*

KALI. A term of Arabic 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 synonymous term for potassium, the basis of potash.

KA'OLIN. China-clay; a fine pure clay prepared by levigation from mouldering granite, and employed in the manufacture of porcelain.

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. See *Courig.*

KA'THODE (κατά, downwards, ὁδός, a way). A term applied by Faraday to that part of the surface of a decomposing body at which the electric current *goes down* or out—the way in which the sun sets—the part immediately touching the negative pole. See *Anode.*

KA'TION (κατίον, that which goes down). A term applied by Faraday to the body which passes to the negative pole—to the *Kathode* of the decomposing body—as it is separated by electricity. See *Anion.*

KE'DRIA TERRE'STRIS. Barbadoes tar; a mineral oil. See *Bitumen.*

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.

KE'LIS (κηλίς, a stain or spot). A tubercular disease of the skin, named from the "singularly cicatrix-like appearance which the disease so frequently presents."—(*E. Wilson.*) As it occurs in the sound skin, it is termed *kelis vera*, or true kelis; as it occurs in a cicatrix left by some previous injury to the skin, as a burn or ulcer, it is called *kelis spuria*, or false kelis. Alibert termed this disease *cancroide*, from its fancied resemblance to a crab; Rayer and Gibert call it *cheloide*, from the likeness which the prolongations of the tumor bear to the feet of the crab.

KELP. *Varec.* The crude soda obtained from the ashes of the *Fuci* in Holland and on the northern coast of France. It is used in the composition of soap, in the manufacture of alum, and in the formation of crown and bottle glass. See *Barilla.*

KERATI'TIS (κέρας, a horn; the cornea). Inflammation of the keras or cornea.

KE'RATOCELE (κέρας, a horn; the cornea; κήλη, a tumor). *Hernia corneæ.* Hernia of the cornea.

KE'RATO-IRI'TIS (κέρας, κέρατος, a horn; the cornea). *Aquocapsulitis.* Inflammation of the capsule of the aqueous humor.

KE'RATOME (κέρας, the cornea, τέμνω, to cut). An instrument for dividing the transparent cornea in the operation for cataract by extraction.

KERATONY'XIS (κέρας, κέρατος, a horn, the cornea; νύξις, a puncturing). A term employed in Germany to denote the operation of couching performed 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.

KE'RION (κηρίον, a honey-comb). Another name for *favus*, commonly called crusted or honeycomb ringworm.

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 sulpuret of antimony; named, from its resemblance, in colour, to the insect kermes.

KEYSER'S ANTI-VENEREAL PILLS. These consist of the acetate of mercury, triturated with manna.

KHEESAH. The Indian flesh-glove, made of goat-hair, and employed as a rubber in friction of the skin.

KIBE. *Pernio exulceratus.* Chilblain, accompanied with ulceration.

KIDNEYS. *Renes.* Two glandular bodies situated in the lumbar regions, and consisting of a *cortical* or external, and a *tubular* or medullary substance.

KIKEKUNE'MALO. A resin resembling Copal, used for varnishes, and, in America, for therapeutic purposes.

KIND'S ARTIFICIAL CAMPHOR. A solid compound obtained by passing hydrochloric acid into oil of turpentine, surrounded by ice. A fluid compound is procured at the same time, called *liquid artificial camphor*, *terebene*, or *terebylene.*

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.

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.*

KING'S YELLOW. A paint, of which the colouring principle is orpiment, or the sesqui-sulphuret of arsenic.

KI'NIC ACID. *Quinic acid.* An acid found in the Cinchona barks. It forms salts called *kinates.*

Kinoïle. A neutral substance produced by the calcination of a kinate by a gentle heat.

KI'NO. An astringent extract, termed *East Indian* or *genuine kino*, produced from a species of Pterocarpus and other undetermined genera of plants. Dr. Royle considers the term to be of Indian origin.

1. *Botany Bay kino.* The produce of the Eucalyptus resinifera, or Iron-bark tree, imported from Van Diemen's land.

2. *Jamaica kino.* The produce of the Coccoloba uvifera, or sea-side grape.

3. *African kino.* Said to be the produce of the Pterocarpus erinaceus; but there is no evidence of it.—*Pereira.*

KI'NONE. A product of the decomposition of kinic acid. It combines with hydrogen, forming *green hydrokinone*, a brilliant gold-green compound, in long prisms, surpassing murexide in beauty; and *white hydrokinone*, which crystallizes in six-sided prisms.

KINO'VIC ACID. *Kinova Bitter; Chiococeic Acid.* A white amorphous substance, found in Calisaya bark, as well as in the false cinchona bark called *quinquina nova.* It has no febrifuge qualities.

KIRKLAND'S NEUTRAL CERATE. Melt together ℥viij. of lead plaster with f℥iv. of olive oil, into which are to be stirred ℥iv. of prepared chalk; when the mixture is sufficiently cooled, add f℥iv. of acetic acid, and ℥iij. of pulverized acetate of lead, and stir the whole until nearly cold.

KIRSCH-WASSER. A liqueur distilled from the fruit of the small cherry-tree, and called the brandy of Switzerland.

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.

KNEE-PAN. Patella; the small round bone at the front of the knee-joint.

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.

KOME'NIC ACID. *Parameconic acid.* An acid formed by the action of heat on meconic acid.

KORE' (κόρη). The pupil of the eye.

1. *Kore-morphosis* (μόρφωσις, formation). An operation for artificial pupil. This is performed by

2. *Kore-dialysis* (διάλυσις, loosening), iridodialysis, or the operation by separation.

3. *Kor-ectomia* (ἐκτομή, excision), iridectomia, or the operation by excision.

4. *Kore-tomia* (τομή, section), iridotomia, or the operation by incision.

KO'SSO or KOU'SSO. The dried flowers of the *Brayera anthelmintica*, a Rosaceous plant of Abyssinia, employed as an anthelmintic for the expulsion of tape-worm.

KOUMISS. A vinous liquid, made by the Tartars from milk, principally from that of mares. Something similar is prepared in Orkney and Shetland; also by the Turks under the name of *yaourt*, and by the Arabs under that of *leban*.

KRAME'RIA TRIA'NDRA. The Rhatany; a plant of the order *Polygalaceæ*, yielding *rhatany root;* the stypticity of which has been ascribed to the presence of an acid called *krameric acid.*

KRE'ATINE (κρέας, flesh). A crystalline compound, obtained from the juice of flesh, consisting of oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, and nitrogen. It has neither acid nor basic properties. By the action of strong acids it is resolved into a new body called *kreatinine.*

KREMNITZ WHITE. A pure variety of cerussa, or white lead.

KRIEBEL KRANKHEIT. The German name of a disease which was endemic in Hessia and Westphalia during a season of dearth, in 1597. It has also been called die Fever-flecke, ignis sacer, ignis Sancti Antonii, mal des ardens, ergot, &c. 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. The German name for sulphuret of nickel; in which the metal is generally mixed also with arsenic, iron, and cobalt.

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.

L.

LABA'RRAQUE'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.

LA'BDANUM. *Ladanum.* A resinous exudation from the Cistus Creticus. 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.

LA'BIA (from λαβεῖν, to take). The lips; the two moveable veils which close the cavity of the mouth anteriorly. They are laterally united by means of two acute angles, which are called their *commissures.*

1. *Labia majora.* The two large folds, constituting the external orifice of the pudendum; also called labia pudendi.

2. *Labia minora.* The two smaller folds, situated within the labia majora, and frequently termed *nymphæ.*

3. *Labia leporina* (leporinus, from *lepus*, a hare). The hare-lip; a division of the lip, resembling that of the upper lip of the hare.

4. *Labia pudendi.* The parts of the pudendum exterior to the nymphæ; they are also called *alæ majores*, as distinguished from the nymphæ, or alæ minores. The term is synonymous with *labia majora.*

LABIA'TÆ. The Mint tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants, with *leaves* opposite; *flowers* irregular, unsymmetrical; *stamens* 4, didymous, inserted in the corolla; *ovarium* deeply 4-lobed; *fruit* 1-4 small nuts.

LABIATE (*labiatus*, in the shape of a lip). Lipped; divided into two lips, as the corolla of lamium, the calyx of prunella, &c.

LA'BORATORY (*laboro*, to labour). A place properly fitted up for the performance of chemical operations.

LA'BRADOR STONE. A species of prismatic felspar, found in the island of St. Paul, on the coast of Labrador, &c.

LA'BRUM. Literally, the extremity of the lips; also, the brim of any vessel. Hence the fibro-cartilaginous rim which surmounts the cotyloïd cavity has been termed *acetabuli labrum cartilagineum.*

LA'BYRINTH. The name of a series of cavities, viz. the vestibule, the cochlea, aud the semicircular canals, which are channelled through the substance of the petrous bone, and situated between the cavity of the tympanum and the meatus auditorius externus. The name is derived from the complexity of its communications.

LABYRI'NTHODON (λαβύρινθος, a labyrinth, ὀδούς, a tooth). The name of a singular family of gigantic extinct batrachians, characterized by remarkable complexity of the tissues composing the teeth.

LAC. Milk. A term used by the Dublin College for the *mistura* of the London—when white and opaque, or milk-like—and the *emulsio* of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia.

LAC, or GUM-LAC (*laak*, Arab.). A substance, improperly called a gum, produced by an insect called *kermes lacca*, on the leaves and branches of the Ficus Indica, the Croton lacciferum, the Butea frondosa, &c. The substance is deposited over the eggs of the insect, and serves as a present protection to the ovum, and as food for the maggot at a future stage. Lac yields a fine red dye; the resinous part is used in making sealing-wax and for a varnish.

1. *Stick lac* is the term applied to the substance in its natural state, with the encrusted leaves and twigs.
2. *Lac dye*, *lac lake*, or *cake lac*, are names applied to the colouring matter extracted from the stick lac.
3. *Seed lac* is the resinous powder which remains after the extraction of the colouring matter, by pounding and solution in water; so called from its resemblance to mustard seed. When melted, it is formed into cakes, and called *lump lac;* and, when strained through cotton over a charcoal fire, the resinous part, which melts the most easily, is formed into thin sheets, and called *shell lac.*
4. *Laccic acid.* An acid obtained, by Dr. John, from stick lac. Its salts are called *laccates.*
5. *Laccin.* A newly-discovered principle contained in *lac,* intermediate between wax and resin.

LAC AMMONIA'CI. *Mistura Ammoniaci.* Ammoniacum mixture, consisting of ammoniacum mixed with water and strained. It acts as a stimulant to the bronchial membrane, and is used as an expectorant in chronic cough, humoral asthma, &c.

LAC AMY'GDALÆ. *Mistura Amygdalæ.* Almond emulsion or milk, consisting of almond confection and water, mixed and strained.

LAC ANALE'PTICUM. A nutritious preparation of carrageen and milk.

LAC LUNÆ. Literally, milk of the moon. A snowy-white substance, resembling chalk, consisting almost wholly of alumina, saturated with carbonic acid.

LAC SU'LPHURIS. Milk of sulphur, or the *Sulphur præcipitatum* of the pharmacopœia.

LAC VACCI'NUM. Cows' milk; an emulsive substance, consisting of *globular particles* floating in a serous liquid. The milk globules consist essentially of *butter.*

1. *Cremor lactis.* Flos lactis. Cream, or the globular particles of milk, which rise to the surface, carrying with them some caseum, and retaining some of the serum.
2. *Caseum.* Albumen of milk; the coagulum, or *curd*, separated from milk by the addition to it of an acid or rennet.
3. *Serum lactis.* The *whey* of milk left after the separation of the curd.
4. *Lactin.* Saccholactin, or sugar of milk, obtained from whey by evaporation.
5. *Lactic acid.* This is probably a product of the decomposition of milk.
6. *Lactometer.* A graduated glass tube, for estimating the relative quantity of cream afforded by milk. The term is hybrid.

LACERA'TION (*lacero*, to tear). A rent; the 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; a lizard). 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.

LACI'NIATE (*lacinia*, a flap, or fringe). Slashed; as a leaf divided by deep, taper-pointed incisions.

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.

LACQUER, or LACKER. Solution of lac in alcohol; a kind of varnish for brass and other materials.

LA'CRYMA. A tear; the fluid secreted by the *lacrymal gland*, and flowing on the surface of the eye.

1. The *puncta lacrymalia* are the external commencements of two small tubes, situated near the minor canthus, 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, about the size of a small horse-bean, situated near the inner angle of the eye, and constituting the upper extremity of the nasal duct.

4. The *lacus lacrymarum* consists of a small space in the inner angle of the eye, between the two eyelids, towards which the tears flow.

LACTALB'UMEN. *Caseum; casein.* Albumen of milk; an albuminous substance, distinguished from albumen of the egg and of the blood by its not coagulating when heated, by its being coagulated on the addition of acetic acid, and by the products of its spontaneous decomposition.

LACTA'TION (*lac*, milk). The process of secreting and supplying milk, of nursing, or suckling. Pliny uses the word *lactatus*, which is more classical than *lactatio*.

LA'CTEALS (*lac*, milk). Numerous minute tubes which *absorb* or take up the chyle, or *milk*-like fluid, from the alimentary canal.

LA'CTIC ACID (*lac*, *lactis*, milk). An acid produced whenever milk, and perhaps most animal fluids, become spontaneously sour, or when the juice of beet root is kept for some months at a high temperature.

LACTI'FEROUS DUCTS (*lac*, *lactis*, milk, *fero*, to convey). The milk-conveying ducts of the mammary glands. The corresponding term in Greek is *galactophorous*.

LACTI'FEROUS or LAC'TEAL 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, *fugo*, to expel). A medicine which checks or diminishes the secretion of milk in the mamma, as in cases of weaning.

LACTIN (*lac*, *lactis*, milk). Sugar of milk; a crystalline substance procured from milk.

LACTO'METER (*lac*, *lactis*, milk, *μέτρον*, a measure). A hybrid term for a *hydrometer*, which is graduated for indicating the specific gravity of milk. *Galactometer* is the correct term.

LACTU'CA VIRO'SA. The Strong-scented Lettuce, a composite plant, the milky juice of which, when inspissated, has been used as a substitute for opium, under the name of *thridace* or *lactucarium*.

1. *Lactuca sativa.* The Garden Lettuce, the milky juice of which yields *lactucarium*, but in much less quantity than the preceding species.

2. *Lactucerin* or *lactucon.* Waxy matter of lactucarium; a neutral crystalline substance obtained from lactucarium.

3. *Lactucic acid.* An acid obtained from the Lactuca virosa, resembling oxalic acid.

4. *Lactucin.* Bitter principle of lactucarium; a crystalline resinoid bitter substance, of anodyne properties, obtained from the juice of the *Lactuca virosa*, called lactucarium.

LACTU'MINA (*lacto*, to suckle). *Lactucimina.* A name given by Amatus Lucitanus to infantile aphtha, from the supposition 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.

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 eyelids, at the inner canthus, into which the tear flows.

LAGE'TTA LINTEA'RIA. The Lace Bark 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, lustful). Lust; inordinate desire of sexual intercourse; the name of a genus adopted by Dr. Good, and intended to include the satyriasis and nymphomania of Sauvages.

LAGOPHTHA'LMIA (λαγώς, a hare, ὀφθαλμός, the eye). *Oculus leporinus.* The hare's eye; a disease in which the eye cannot be completely shut. Shortening of the upper lid.

LAGO'STOMA (λαγώς, a hare, στόμα, the mouth). The Greek term for *labia leporina*, or hare-lip.

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 alum or oxide of tin. The principal lakes are—

1. *Carmine.* a red pigment, prepared from cochineal, by precipitation with Roman alum.

2. *Florentine lake*, prepared from the sediment of the cochineal in the preceding process, by precipitation with solution of tin. A cheaper sort may be obtained from Brazil wood, instead of cochineal.

3. *Madder lake*, prepared from Dutch crop madder, by precipitation with alum.

LALLA'TIO (*lallo*, 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 deliusive, as though the *l* possessed the power of the Spanish *ll*, or the Italian *gl*; or, as when parable is pronounced pa*l*able.

LALO. A favourite article of food in Africa, made of the dried and pulverized leaves of the Adansonia or Baobab tree, the largest, and, it is said, the oldest tree in the world.

LAMBDACI'SMUS (λάμβδα, lambda, the Greek letter λ). The Greek designation of that affection of the speech, which consists in a vicious pronunciation of the letter *l*. See *Lallatio*, and *Iotacismus*.

LAMBDOI'DAL (the Greek Λ, lambda; and εἶδος, likeness). The name of a suture of the skull, from its fancied resemblance in form to the letter Λ. See *Suture*.

LAME'LLA (dim. of *lamina*, a plate). A small plate or scale, as applied to the gills of a mushroom, &c.

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 grey 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.

LAMP-BLACK. *Fuligo lampadum*. A species of charcoal, of which the finest sort is produced by collecting the smoke from a lamp; but it is generally obtained by burning resinous substances, as the dregs of pitch, or pieces of fir-wood, in furnaces, and collecting the smoke in a close-boarded chamber.

LAMPIC ACID. An acid obtained by Sir H. Davy from the combustion of ether. It is merely acetic acid, combined with some etherous matter.

LANA PHILOSOPHICA. 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.

LA'NCEOLATE (*lanceolatus*, like a lance). Lance-shaped; narrowly-elliptical, tapering to each end, as the leaf of mezereon.

LANCET (*lancetta*; dim. of *lancea*, a spear). An instrument used in phlebotomy, in opening tumors, &c.

LA'NCINATING (*lancino*, to tear up). A term applied to the peculiar stabbing pains which accompany cancer.

LANCI'SI, NERVES OF. Some filaments, found on the anterior part of the corpus callosum, are by some authors called the *longitudinal nerves of Lancisi*.

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 situated at the very back part of the orbit, and, when much developed, it pushes the orbit and, with it, the eye forward.

LA'NTANUM (λανθάνω, to be concealed). A newly-discovered metal, so named from its properties being *concealed* by those of cerium, with which it is found united. It occurs in the cerite of Bastnas.

LANU'GO (*lanu*, wool). 1. Wool; the woolly part of any thing; *lanugo linea*, scraping of linen, lint. 2. Down; the first beard; "à primâ lanugine," from the beginning of puberty.

LAPIDE'LLUM (*lapis*, a stone). The name of a kind of spoon, formerly used to take small stones out of the bladder.

LAPI'LLUS (dim. of *lapis*, a stone). A little stone. A term applied to a calcareous concretion found in the cray-fish. See *Cancrorum lapilla.*

LAPIS. A generic term, signifying all kinds of stones: thus *lapis calcareus* is limestone; *lapis infernalis*, an old name for caustic potash; *lapis calaminaris*, the impure carbonate of zinc; *lapis lazuli*, azure stone, a mineral from which the blue colour *ultra-marine* is prepared.

LAPIS DIVI'NUS. *Pierre divine.* A sulphate consisting of sulphate of copper, nitrate of potass, alum, and camphor. One part of the lapis divinus, dissolved in 259 parts of water, and the solution filtered, is used as a collyrium; hence it is also called *lapis ophthalmicus.*

LAPIS HIBE'RNICUS. *Hardesia.* Irish slate; an argillaceous slate, said to contain iron and sulphur, and found in different parts of Ireland.

LAPIS MEDICAMENTO'SUS. Medicinal stone; a substance formed of alum, litharge, Armenian bole, colcothar of green vitriol, and vinegar, formerly used externally for fastening loose teeth, &c.; and also in injections, in gonorrhœa.

LAPPA MINOR. Common burdock, or Clot-bur; an indigenous Composite plant, the root of which is said to promote the lochial discharge.

LA'QUEUS. A noose or halter. A term applied to a fasciculus or bundle of fibres occurring in several parts of the brain.

LA'QUEUS GU'TTURIS. Literally, a noose of the throat. A malignant inflammation of the tonsils, in which the patient appears as if suffocated by a noose.

LARCH A'GARIC. The *Polyporus officinalis*, a fungaceous plant growing on the larch, sold under the names of *agaric*, *white agaric*, &c.

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.

LARDA'CEOUS. A term applied to tissues which, from cancerous disease, resemble lard.

LARDNER'S PREPARED CHARCOAL. Cretaceous powder, or chalk finely powdered, rendered grey by the addition of charcoal, or ivory black.

LA'RICIN. A peculiar substance supposed to constitute the active principle of the *Polyporus officinalis*, or Larch Agaric.

LA'RINOID (λαρινὸς, fat, εἶδος, likeness). Lardiform; a designation of a form of cancer in which the morbid product resembles fat or lard.

LARIX EUROPÆ'A. The Common Larch, a Coniferous tree, yielding the *larch*, or *Venice turpentine*, and a saccharine matter called *manna of the larch*, or manna de Brançon.

LA'RYNX (λάρυγξ, the larynx). The superior part of the trachea, situated immediately under the os hyoïdes.

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.* A sense of spasmodic suffocation in the larynx, commonly called *spasmodic croup*, from its resemblance to that affection.

3. *Laryngitis.* Cynanche laryngæa. Inflammation of the larynx.

4. *Laryngotomy* (τομὴ, section). The operation of making an opening into the larynx.

LASCI'VUS. Wanton; an epithet applied, by Paracelsus, to chorea, from the peculiar contortions of the limbs.

LA'SER. A term applied by the ancients to *assafœtida*, and to the *succus Cyrenaicus*. It has been suspected that the term assafœtida is derived from laser—*assa*, quasi *laser*. The laser Cyrenaicum, or *assa dulcis* of Cyrene, is the produce of the Thapsia silphion, an Umbelliferous plant, growing on the mountains of Cyrene.

LA'TENT (*lateo*, to be hidden). A term applied to diseases of which the diagnosis is very obscure.

LA'TERAL (*latus*, *lateris*, the side). Belonging to the side; a term applied to a mode of operation in cutting for the stone. See *Lithotomy*.

LATERI'TIOUS (*later*, *lateris*, a brick). A term applied to the *red 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 (*lateo*, to be hidden). Any kind of liquor 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. The tissue, in which this juice is found, is termed *lateritious tissue*, and more recently *cinenchyma*.

LATI'BULUM (*lateo*, 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 *tersor ani*.

LAU'DANUM. The *Tinctura Opii* of the pharmacopœias. Nineteen minims contain one grain of opium.

Laudanum liquidum Sydenhami. The original of the Vinum Opii, with double the quantity of opium, and with wine as the menstruum. One fluid drachm contains ten grains of opium.

LAUGHING GAS. The protoxide of nitrogen, or nitrous oxide.

LAURA'CEÆ. The Cinnamon tribe of Dicotyledonous plants.

Leaves entire, alternate; *flowers* apetalous; *stamens* perigynous; *fruit* baccate or drupaceous; *seeds* without albumen.

LAUREL WATER. The distilled water of the *Prunus laurocerasus;* a poisonous liquid, used in the same cases as diluted hydrocyanic acid, in *doses* of ℿx. to f℥ß.

LAURUS NO'BILIS. The Sweet Bay; the plant which yields the *bay-berry*, and its camphor, called *laurin.*

LA'VA. The matter thrown out from volcanoes, in consequence of the combustion of bituminous masses. The lightest kind is called *pumice-stone.*

LAVA'MEN (*lavo*, to wash). The Latin term for enema, or injection.

LAVA'NDULA VERA. Common or Garden 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 the *Vinaigre aux quatre voleurs.*

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.* Used by painters on porcelain, and for making varnishes.

LAVENDER DROPS. The *Tinctura Lavandulæ composita*, a compound tincture or spirit of lavender, containing the volatile oil of lavender and of other aromatics, coloured by red sandal wood.

LA'VER, PURPLE. The *Porphyra laciniata*, an Algaceous plant, pickled with salt: it is antiscorbutic. The broad *green* laver is the *Ulva latissima*, of inferior qualities.

LAVIPE'DIUM (*lavo*, to wash, *pes*, the foot). A bath for the feet.

LAWSO'NIA INE'RMIS. The plant from which the *henné* of Egypt is obtained. It is principally used by the natives as a dye.

LA'XATIVES (*laxo*, to loosen). Mild purgatives; medicines which *loosen* the contents of the intestines. See *Cathartics.*

LAXA'TOR TY'MPANI (*laxo*, to loosen). A muscle of the tympanum, attached to the handle of the malleus.

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.

LEAD. *Plumbum.* A bluish-grey metal; the softest of all the durable metals.

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; 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.* 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.

LEAKE'S PILULA SALUTARIA. A mercurial preparation, similar to Plummer's pill, used in syphilis, &c.

LEAPING AGUE. The name of a disease occurring in some parts of Scotland, and consisting of a morbid propensity to running, leaping, &c.

LEATHER. The skins of animals, macerated in lime-water, and tanned with astringent substances, particularly oak-bark.

LEAVEN (*levain*, Fr., from *levo*, 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.

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.

LECONORIN. A white crystalline substance obtained from the *Leconora tartarea*, and other lichens employed in the manufacture of cudbear.

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*.

LEGU'MEN (*lego*, to gather). A legume; a one-celled, two-valved, superior fruit, dehiscent by a suture along its face and its back, and bearing seeds on each margin of its ventral suture.

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.

LEGUMINO'SÆ (*legumen*, a legume). The Pea tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbs with *leaves* alternate; *stamens* perigynous, monadelphous, or diadelphous; *ovarium* superior, solitary, simple; *fruit* leguminous; *seeds* without albumen.

LEIPOPSY'CHIA (λείπω, to leave, ψυχή, the soul). The term used by Hippocrates for syncope; Galen uses *apopsychia*. It is synonymous with the *leipo-thymia* of Sauvages.

LEIPOTHY'MIA (λείπω, to leave, θυμὸς, the mind). *Deliquium animi.* Fainting. The term is synonymous with the *leipopsychia* of Hippocrates.

LEMERY'S WHITE PRECI'PITATE. 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 aluminum, found in the island of Lemnos. It is also called *sphragide* (σφραγὶς, a seal), and *terra sigillata*, from its being cut into pieces, and stamped with a seal. It is similar to Armenian bole.

LEMON AND KALI. A mixture forming an extemporaneous effervescing draught, and consisting of powdered white sugar, dried and powdered citric acid, and powdered bicarbonate of potash.

Tartaric acid is, however, usually substituted for the citric, owing to the deliquescence of the latter acid.

LEMONADE. A refrigerant accidulated drink, made by adding two lemons sliced, and two ounces of sugar, to two pints of boiling water, and digesting until cold. A similar beverage is called *king's cup.*

LEMONADE POWDERS. Pound ℥¼ of citric acid, with a few drops of essence of lemon-peel, with ℥j. or more of lump sugar. Divide into six papers, each of which will make a glass of lemonade.

LEMONS, ESSENTIAL SALT OF. A preparation for removing iron-moulds from linen, and consisting of cream of tartar, and superoxalate of potass, or salt of sorrel, in equal proportions.

LENIE'NTIA (*lenio*, to assuage). Medicines which allay irritation.

LE'NITIVES (*lenis*, gentle). Soothing medicines. Gentle purgatives.

Lenitive electuary. Electuarium Sennæ. The former name of the Confectio Sennæ. See *Electuary.*

LENS (*lens, lentis*, Latin, a bean). Properly, a small roundish glass, shaped like a *lentil*, or bean.

1. In *Physics*, the term is applied to any transparent medium, of certain forms: these are, the *convex*, which converges the rays; the *concave*, which disperses them; the *plano-convex*, having one surface plane, and the other convex; the *double convex*, having both sides convex; the *plano-concave*, having one surface plane, and the other concave; the *double concave*, having two concave surfaces; and the *meniscus*, having one side concave, and the other convex.

2. In *Anatomy*, the term is applied to the *crystalline humor* of the eye. *Shortsightedness* is occasioned by the convergence of the rays to a point before they fall upon the retina, and a concave lens is employed to delay their convergence; in *longsightedness*, the rays do not converge to a point till they have passed the retina, and a convex lens is employed to promote their convergence.

LENTICE'LLÆ. Lenticular glands, or brown oval spots found upon the bark of many plants, especially willows.

LENT'ICULA (*lens*, a lentil seed). The term used by Celsus for freckles; it is now more generally written *lentigo.*

LENTI'CULAR (*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.* The papillæ situated at the posterior part of the tongue; they are from nine to fifteen in number, of a round form, of the size of a large mustard seed.

3. *Lenticular bone.* Another name for the os orbiculare.

LENTI'CULAR (*lenticulaire*, doubly convex). 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.* Freckles; small, round, yellow, or greenish-yellow lentil-shaped spots, seated in the rete mucosum. Unlike ephelis, they are independent of season.

LENTOR (*lentus*, clammy). The viscidity or clamminess of a fluid.

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 (λέων, λέοντος, 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.*

LE'PIDIN. A yellow substance procured by Leroux from the *Lepidium iberis*, a Cruciferous plant.

LEPIDO'PTERA (λεπὶς, λεπίδος, a scale, πτερὸν, a wing). Scaly-winged insects, as the butterfly: Order X., *Insecta.*

LEPIDO'SIS (λεπὶς, a scale). 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.

LE'PIDOTE (λεπιδωτὸς, scaly). Leprous; covered with minute peltate scales, as the leaves of elæagnus.

LE'PRA (λέπρα, leprosy, from λεπρὸς, scaly). *Psoriasis.* European leprosy, a chronic inflammation of the skin, accompanied by the development on its surface of a scaly covering, and, hence, adopted as the type of the order *Squamæ* of Willan.

Varieties.—These are *lepra guttata* vel alphoides, in which the smaller spots resemble a number of drops of water sprinkled upon the skin; *lepra circinata* vel vulgaris, so named from the roundness of the figure of its patches; *lepra diffusa*, in which the patches are large, of irregular form, and of variable extent; *lepra inveterata*, an intense form of the preceding variety. To these must be added four secondary varieties, *lepra nigricans* and *syphilitica*, which are general; and *lepra capitis* and *unguium*, which are local. See *Psoriasis*, which has been indiscriminately used for the varieties of this disease.

LERE'MA (ληρέω, to doat). Dotage; superannuation; impotence of body and mind from premature old age.

LE'SION (*læsio*; from *lædo*, to hurt). Any hurt, injury, or morbid change. Under the term *organic lesions*, Pinel includes most of the chronic disorders which are unaccompanied by fever, inflammation, hæmorrhage, or nervous affection.

LE'THARGY (λήθη, forgetfulness, ἀργία, inactivity). Profound and continued sleep. It is the slightest form of coma, and has been sometimes termed *cataphora.*

LETTUCE OPIUM. *Lactucarium.* The inspissated milky juice of the Lactuca virosa and sativa.

LEUCÆ'THIOPS (λευκὸς, white, Αἰθίοψ, an Ethiop). An albino of the negro race. See *Albinoes.*

LEUCE' (λευκὸς, white). *Lepra leuce.* The Greek designation of the *bright-white leprosy*, or true leprosy.

LEU'CIN (λευκὸς, white). A name applied by Braconnot to a peculiar white principle obtained from muscle. Nitric acid converts it into a crystallizable acid, called *nitro-leucic.*

LEU'COCYTHÆ'MIA (λευκὸς, white, κύτος, a cavity, αἷμα,

blood). A condition of the blood, presenting a great increase of the white corpuscles.

LEUCO'L. A particular substance produced in the distillation of coal.

LEUCO'MA (λευκὸς, white). *Albugo.* 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.*

LEUCOPA'THIA (λευκὸς, white, πάθος, affection). 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'SIA (λευκὸς, white, φλέγμα, phlegm). Leucophlegmatic habit; a term formerly applied to a dropsical habit.

LEUCORRHŒ'A (λευκὸς, white, ῥέω, to flow). Literally, a *white discharge*—per vaginam. Its *source* is either the *vagina* itself, or the *uterus.* 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 (λευκὸς, white). A term applied by Alibert to the diseases of the lymphatic vessels.

LEV'ANT NUT. *Bacca Orientalis.* A name sometimes given to Cocculus Indicus, the fruit of the *Anamirta Cocculus.*

LEVA'TOR (*levo*, 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 sphenoïd 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 called *musculus patientiæ.*

3. *Levatores costarum* vel *supra-costales.* 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.

LEVIGA'TION (*lævigo*, 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.

LEXIPHA'RMACA (λήγω, to cease, φάρμακον, poison). Medicines which resist or destroy the power of poisons.

LEY. *Lixivium.* A term used for a solution of alkali in water.

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*.

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 *endophlœum* of later writers. See *Bark of Plants*.

LI'CHEN (λειχὴν, lichen). *Exormia lichen*. A papular eruption, commonly called "lichenous rash." 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 varieties of lichen are,

1. *Lichen simplex*, which is also termed lichen *lividus*, when the spots are bluish or livid, and lichen *pilaris*, when the apertures of the hair-pores are affected.

2. *Lichen annulatus*, in which the spot increases and becomes annular. There may be one ring only on the whole body, and the term *solitarius* is then added; or there may be a rapid spreading of many rings, and the term *serpiginosus* is then applied. When the ring increases by a portion only of its periphery, this variety is termed *marginatus;* and when portions of several rings combine to form a tortuous band of papulæ, we have the lichen *gyratus* of Biett.

3. *Lichen circumscriptus*, in which the papulæ are clustered, passing at times into the lichen *gyratus* of Biett.

4. *Lichen urticatus*, in which the papulæ resemble those of nettle-rash, or the bites of insects.

5. *Lichen tropicus*, summer rash, or prickly heat, occurring in warm climates.

6. *Lichen agrius* or *ferus*, the most severe form of the disease, constituting the grocer's, baker's, bricklayer's, and washerwoman's itch of Willan and Bateman. See *Eczema*.

LICHE'NES. The Lichen 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.

1. *Lichen Islandicus*. Iceland, or Eryngo-leaved liverwort; Iceland Moss, now called Cetraria islandica.

2. *Lichen Orcella*. Dyer's Lichen, or Orchall; the species which furnishes the litmus dye. See *Litmus*.

3. *Lichenin*. A feculoïd substance found in the Cetraria islandica, and other lichens.

4. *Lichen starch*. A variety of starch procured from the Cetraria islandica, and other lichens, closely resembling common starch. See *Cetraria*.

LICHE'NIC ACID. *Fumaric acid*. An acid discovered by Pfaff in Iceland moss.

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.

LICHESTE'ARIC ACID (λειχὴν, lichen, στέαρ, fat). An acid obtained from Iceland moss; it is perfectly white, and consists of pearly crystalline plates.

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 hazel-nut, 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 (*ligo*, 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.

LIGATURE (*ligo*, to bind). Thread, or silk, or inkle, commonly rubbed with white wax, for tying arteries, excrescences, &c.

Ligature d'attente. A loose ligature, used by the continental surgeons in the operation for aneurysm, &c., for the purpose of being tied in the event of hæmorrhage.

LIGHT. *Lux, lucis.* The agent of vision. It is distinguished into two kinds; viz., *natural* light, proceeding from the sun and stars; and *artificial* light, proceeding from bodies which are strongly heated; this glowing or shining appearance is called *incandescence.* The phenomena of light may be referred to the following heads:—

1. *Radiation*, or the emission of light, like that of caloric, in all directions, in the form of *radii*, or rays. A collection of such rays accompanying one another, is termed a *pencil.* The *radiant point* is the point from which diverging rays proceed; the *focus*, the point into which converging rays are collected.

2. *Reflection*, or the rebound of a ray of light, as of caloric, from a polished surface; the angle of *incidence* being equal to the angle of *reflection.*

3. *Refraction*, or the *break* of the natural course of a ray of light, as it passes into a transparent substance, as glass or water; this is termed *ordinary refraction.* If a ray fall upon the surface of Iceland spar, or certain other substances, it will be split into two portions, making an angle with each other, and each pursuing its own separate course; this is called *double refraction;* one of these rays following the same rule as if the substance were glass or water, the other undergoing *extraordinary refraction.*

4. *Polarization*, or the property by which a ray of light, after its emergence from the substance, or reflection from the surface, of a body, acquires *poles* or sides with different properties, in relation to the plane of its incidence. Polarized light may be procured from common light in three ways; viz., 1. by *reflection* from the surfaces of transparent and opaque bodies; 2. by *transmission* through several plates of uncrystallized bodies; and 3. by transmission through bodies regularly crystallized, and possessing the property of double refraction, as Iceland spar, &c.

5. *Decomposition*, or the division of a ray of light, in traversing a prism, into its constituent colours; the appearance, thus produced, is called the *prismatic spectrum.* See *Prism.*

6. *Phosphorescence*, or the emission of light from certain substances. These are artificial compounds, as Canton's phosphorus; some bodies when strongly heated, as marble; certain marine animals, in the living or dead state, as the medusa, the herring, &c.; certain animalcules, as the fire-fly of the West Indies, the glow-worm, &c.; vegetable substances, as rotten wood, peat-earth, &c.

LI'GNEOUS (*lignus*, of wood). Woody; having the structure and other characters of wood.

LI'GNIN (*lignum*, wood). The basis of woody fibre—the most durable product of vegetation. When heated in close vessels, it yields *pyro-ligneous acid*; and a peculiar spirituous liquor is produced, called *pyro-xylic spirit*.

LI'GNO-SULPHURIC ACID. *Sulpholignic acid.* A peculiar acid produced by the action of sulphuric acid upon lignine.

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*.

1. *Lignum aloës.* Aloes wood; a fragrant resinous substance, consisting of the interior of the trunk of the Aquilaria ovata, and Aquilaria agallochum. The *lignum aspalathi*, or Eagle wood, is the produce of the Aquilaria ovata, but is less esteemed than the lignum aloës.

2. *Lignum Braziliense.* Brazil wood; also called lignum *Pernambucense*, or Pernambuco wood; the produce of several species of Cæsalpinia. It yields a red colouring matter.

3. *Lignum campechianum.* Logwood; the wood of the Hæmatoxylon Campechianum; also called *Nicaragua wood.* It yields a red colouring matter, called *hæmatin*.

4. *Lignum colubrinum* (coluber, a snake). Snake-wood; the produce of the Strychnos ligustrina, and S. colubrina, supposed to be a preservative against the bite of serpents.

5. *Lignum nephriticum* (νεφρὸς, a kidney). The name of a bitter-tasted wood, imported from Mexico, and formerly supposed to be a sovereign remedy in *nephritis*, or inflammation of the kidneys.

6. *Lignum pavanæ.* The wood of the Croton Tiglium. It has the same quality as the seeds, but weaker.

7. *Lignum quassiæ.* Quassia-wood, the wood of the *Picræna excelsa*, or Lofty Bitter-wood Tree; it is sometimes called Jamaica Quassia-wood, to distinguish it from the wood of the *Quassia amara*.

8. *Lignum rhodium* (ῥόδος, a rose). Jamaica Rose-wood; the produce of the Amyris balsamifera; used in cephalic fumigations, &c. The *African* lignum rhodium is the produce of the *Convolvulus scoparius*; the *West Indian*, of a species of *Cordia*.

9. *Lignum santali rubri.* Red Saunders' wood; the wood of the Pterocarpus Santalinus, which yields a deep-red colouring matter.

10. *Lignum serpentinum.* The wood of the Ophioxylon serpentinum; used in the bites of serpents.

11. *Lignum vitæ.* The wood of the Guaiacum officinale, remarkable for the direction of its fibres, each layer of which crosses the preceding diagonally. It is also called lignum *benedictum*, or St. Benedict's wood; lignum *indicum*, or Indian wood; and lignum *sanctum*, or holy wood.

LIGNUM'S ANTI-SCORBUTIC DROPS. A disguised pre-

paration of corrosive sublimate. The proprietor's name was *Wood*, which, it was supposed, would look better in a Latin translation.

LI'GULA (or *linguala*, a little tongue). A peculiar membranous process at the top of the sheath of Grasses, between the sheath and the blade.

LI'GULATE (*ligula* or *linguala*, dim. of *lingua*, a tongue). Strap-shaped; narrow, somewhat long, with the two opposite margins parallel, as the florets of taraxacum.

LI'LACINE. The bitter crystallizable principle of the *Syringa vulgaris*, or Lilac.

LIMATU'RA (*lima*, a file). *Ramenta.* The powder or dust which comes from filing.

LI'MAX (*limus*, slime). *Cochlea terrestris.* The snail, so called from its sliminess.

LIMBUS LUTEUS. A yellow halo surrounding the *foramen of Soemmering*, observed in animals which have the axes of the eyeballs parallel with each other, as in man, the quadrumana, and some reptiles.

LIME. The 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.*

1. *Quick lime.* The name of limestone which has been burned, and undergone a change of properties.

2. *Slaked lime.* The powder produced by pouring water upon quicklime; the water is absorbed, the lime swells, evolves heat, and falls to powder. It is then termed *dry lime*, in contradistinction to that of *lime water*, the former being simply a hydrate, the latter holding lime in suspension with a large quantity of fluid.

3. *Milk* or *cream of lime.* The hydrate of lime diffused through water.

LIMON. The Lemon; the fruit of the Citrus Medica, or Lemon tree; a native of Media.

LI'MONIN. *Limone.* A bitter crystalline matter found in the seeds of oranges, lemons, &c.

LIMO'SIS (λιμὸς, hunger). Morbid appetite; impaired, excessive, or depraved appetite.

LINA'CEÆ. The Flax tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants with *leaves* usually alternate; *flowers* symmetrical, polypetalous; *stamens* hypogynous; *ovarium* entire, many-celled; *seeds* compressed and inverted.

LINAME'NTUM (*linum*, linen). Lint; a tent for a wound.—*Celsus.*

LINCTUS (*lingo*, 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 ileo-pectinea.*

4. *Linea quadrata.* The posterior inter-trochanteric line of the femur, to which the quadratus femoris muscle and capsular ligament are attached.

5. *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.

6. *Lineæ transversæ.* The name of some fibres which run across the raphe of the corpus callosum.

7. *Lineæ transversales.* Three or four transverse lines, which connect the lineæ semilunares to the linea alba.

LI'NEAMENT (*linea*, a line). A delicate trait; the earliest trace of the embryo.

LI'NEAR (*linea*, a line). Narrow, with the two opposite margins parallel, as the leaf of a pine.

LI'NGUA (*lingo*, to lick). The tongue; the organ of taste and speech.

1. *Lingual.* The designation of the *gustatory nerve*, or nerve of the tongue.

2. *Lingualis.* 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.

LINGUE'TTA LAMINO'SA. A thin tonguelet of grey substance, extending from the grey substance of the cerebellum upon the valve of Vieussens.

LINIME'NTUM (*lino*, to besmear). A liniment, or embrocation; an external application, having the consistence of an oil or balsam.

LI'NINE. A bitter principle procured from the *Linum Catharticum*, or Purging Flax.

LINNÆ'AN SYSTEM. A method of classifying plants, introduced by Linnæus, and founded on modifications of the sexual apparatus; hence, it is also called the *sexual system.*

1. *Classes.*—Plants are distributed into twenty-four classes, founded on the number, position, and relative connexion of the *sexual organs.* Of these classes, the first twenty have *hermaphrodite* flowers; the following three, *unisexual* flowers; the last has no flowers. The first eleven classes are founded on the *number of the stamens;* the 12th and 13th, on their *number* and *position;* the 14th and 15th, on their *number* and *relative length;* the 16th, 17th, and 18th, on modes of *connexion* subsisting between the *filaments* of the stamens; the 19th, on *connexion* of the *anthers* of the stamens; the 20th, on *connexion* of the *stamens* with the *pistil;* the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, on modifications arising from *unisexuality* and *hermaphroditism;* the 24th, on the absence, or obscure nature, of the sexual organs, as compared with those of all the other classes.

2. *Orders.*—The classes are distributed into orders, the first thirteen classes being divided, each, into several orders depending on the *number of the styles;* the 14th, into two orders, the seeds, in the one, being *covered* by a seed-vessel, those in the other being, as Linnæus erroneously supposed, *naked;* the 15th, into two orders, the one characterized by a long seed-vessel, or *siliqua*, the other by a short one, or *silicula;* the 16th, 17th, and 18th, into several orders founded on the *number of the stamens;* the 19th, into three orders relating to the *unisexual*, *hermaphrodite*, or *neutral* condition of the florets; the 20th,

21st, and 22nd, into several orders dependent on the *number* and modes of *connexion of the stamens;* the 23rd into three orders founded on *unisexuality* and *hermaphroditism;* the 24th, on general natural affinities. This and the preceding paragraph may be studied in connexion with the following arrangement :—

LINNÆAN CLASSES.

	Class.	
FLOWERS HERMAPHRODITE.	1. MONANDRIA.....,	1 *Stamen* in each flower.
	2. DIANDRIA.....	2 *Stamens* ,,
	3. TRIANDRIA	3 ,, ,,
	4. TETRANDRIA ...	4 ,, equal in length.
	5. PENTANDRIA ...	5 ,, ,,
	6. HEXANDRIA.....	6 ,, equal in length.
	7. HEPTANDRIA ...	7 ,, ,,
	8. OCTANDRIA	8 ,, ,,
	9. ENNEANDRIA ...	9 ,, ,,
	10. DECANDRIA 10	,, ,,
	11. DODECANDRIA ...12 to 19	,,
	12. ICOSANDRIA .....20 or more, on the *calyx*.	
	13. POLYANDRIA ...20 or more, on the *receptacle*.	
	14. DIDYNAMIA	4; 2 long, 2 short.
	15. TETRADYNAMIA	6; 4 long, 2 short: *flowers cruciform*.
	16. MONADELPHIA...	*Filaments* united at the base into one set.
	17. DIADELPHIA ...	*Filaments* united into two sets.
	18. POLYADELPHIA...	*Filaments* united into three or more sets.
	19. SYNGENESIA.....	*Anthers* united. *Flowers compound*.
	20. GYNANDRIA	*Stamens* inserted on the *Pistil*.
FLOWERS UNISEXUAL	21. MONŒCIA	*Stamens* and *Pistils* in *separate flowers* on the *same plant*.
	22. DIŒCIA	*Stamens* and *Pistils* in *separate flowers* on two *separate plants*.
	23. POLYGAMIA	*Stamens* and *Pistils separate* in some flowers, *united* in others, either on the *same plant*, or on *two* or *three* distinct plants.
	24. CRYPTOGAMIA ...	*Fructification* concealed.

LINNÆAN ORDERS.

1. The *Orders* of the first thirteen Classes are founded on the *number of styles* in each flower :—

1. *Monogynia*, 1 style.
2. *Digynia*, 2 styles.
3. *Trigynia*, 3 styles.
4. *Tetragynia*, 4 styles.
5. *Pentagynia*, 5 styles.
6. *Hexagynia*, 6 styles.
7. *Heptagynia*, 7 styles.
8. *Octogynia*, 8 styles.
9. *Decagynia*, 9 styles.
10. *Polygynia*, many styles.

2. The *Orders* of the fourteenth Class are two, founded on the presence or (supposed) absence of a seed-vessel :—

1. *Gymnospermia*, seeds 4, apparently naked; or, more correctly speaking, ovarium 4-lobed.
2. *Angeiospermia*, seeds in a distinct seed-vessel.

3. The *Orders* of the fifteenth class are two, founded on the comparative length of the seed-vessel :—

1. *Siliquosa*, seeds in a long seed-vessel, or siliqua.
2. *Siliculosa*, seeds in a short seed-vessel, or silicula.

4. The *Orders* of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth Classes are founded on the *number of stamens* in each adelphia, or brotherhood :—

1. *Triandria*, 3 stamens.
2. *Pentandria*, 5 stamens.
3. *Decandria*, 10 stamens.
4. *Polyandria*, many stamens.

5. The *Orders* of the nineteenth Class are three, founded on the structure of the flower :—

1. *Æqualis.* All the florets perfect.
2. *Superflua.* Florets of the *disk* perfect; of the *ray*, pistilliferous only.
3. *Frustranea.* Florets of the *disk* perfect; those of the *ray* neuter.

6. The *Orders* of the twentieth Class are founded on the number of the stamens :—

1. *Monandria*, 1 stamen.
2. *Diandria*, 2 stamens, &c.

7. The *Orders* of the twenty-first and twenty-second Classes are founded on the number, union, and situation of the stamens :—

1. *Monandria*, 1 stamen.
2. *Diandria*, 2 stamens.
3. *Monadelphia*, &c.

8. The *Orders* of the twenty-third Class are three, founded on the separation of the sexes in the same plant, or in different plants :—

1. *Monœcia.* Unisexual flowers accompanied by barren or fertile flowers, or both, all on *one plant.*
2. *Diœcia.* The same, on *two different plants.*
3. *Triœcia.* The same, on *three different plants.*

9. The *Orders* of the twenty-fourth Class are Natural Orders, or Families :—

1. *Filices.*
2. *Musci.*
3. *Hepaticæ.*
4. *Lichenes.*
5. *Fungi.*
6. *Algæ.*

LINSEED. *Lini semina.* The seeds of the Linum usitatissimum, or Flax plant. See *Linum.*

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.*

LI'NTEUM (quasi *lineum*, from *lino*, to anoint). A linen cloth, or napkin. Celsus uses the diminutive term *linteolum*, for a piece of linen cloth or a pledget.

LINUM USITATISSIMUM. The Lint plant, or Common Flax, The seed 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.

Linum catharticum. Purging Flax; an indigenous plant, now almost obsolete, but still officinal.

LI'PAROCELE (λίπος, fat, κήλη, a tumor). A species of sarcocele, of which the enclosed substance is fat.

LI'PIC ACID (λίπος, fat). An acid formed by the action of nitric acid upon the stearic and oleic acids.

LIPO'MA (λίπος, fat). Adipose tumor, formed of fatty, unorganized substances.

LIPPITU'DO (*lippus*, blear-eyed). Blearedness; a chronic catarrhal inflammation of the eyelids. 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 Mr. Ware, *psorophthalmia;* syphilitic eruption on the eyelids of infants is termed *lippitudo syphilitica neonatorum.*

LIPS. *Labium superius et inferius.* Two fleshy folds constituting the anterior boundary of the mouth.

LIPY'RIA (λείπω, to leave, πῦρ, heat). Properly, *Leipopyria.* Coldness of the surface; a symptom in some fevers, as the noted epidemic of Breslaw, &c.

LIQUA'TION (*liquo*, to melt). A mode of purifying the ore of tin. The impure metal being exposed to heat, the pure tin is first melted, and separated from a less fusible alloy, containing the foreign metals.

LIQUEFA'CIENTS (*liquefacio*, 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 (*liquefacio*, to melt). The passing of a substance from the solid to the liquid state,—one of the effects of caloric. This term is sometimes synonymous with *fusion*, with *deliquescence*, and with *solution.*

LIQUEUR. A spirituous liquor, composed of water, alcohol, sugar, and some aromatic infusion, extracted from fruits, seeds, &c. The same aromatic infusion may give its name to liqueurs of different qualities; thus, one proportion of ingredients gives *eau-de-noyau;* another, *crême-de-noyau*, &c. The French distinguish three qualities; viz.

1. The *Ratafias*, or simple liqueurs, in which the sugar, the alcohol, and the aromatic substance are in small quantities; as anise-water, noyau, &c.

2. The *Oils*, or the fine liqueurs, containing more saccharine and spirituous matter; as anisetta, curaçoa, &c.

3. The *Creams*, or superfine liqueurs, as rosoglio, maraschino, Dantzic, &c.

LIQUID (*liqueo*, to melt). An inelastic fluid. 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 *altingia* yields the *liquid storax*, or rasamala of the Malayan archipelago.

LIQUID BLUE. To one ounce of Prussian blue add an ounce or

two of strong hydrochloric acid; let the mixture stand for twenty-four hours, and then add eight or nine ounces of water.

LIQUOR (*liqueo*, to become liquid). A liquor or solution; an intimate mixture of solid with fluid bodies; the dissolving fluid is termed the *solvent*, or *menstruum*.

1. *Liquor aluminis compositus.* A compound solution of alum and sulphate of zinc, formerly called aqua aluminosa Bateana.

2. *Liquor ammoniæ.* A solution of ammoniacal gas in water, otherwise called aqua ammoniæ.

3. *Liquor ammoniæ acetatis.* A solution of the neutral acetate of ammonia, with a proportion of carbonic acid diffused through it; commonly called *spirit of Mindererus*.

4. *Liquid ammoniæ sub-carbonatis.* A solution of the *solid* sub-carbonate in distilled water.

5. *Liquor antipodagricus.* A remedy for gout, consisting of one part of Boyle's fuming liquor of sulphur and three parts of rectified spirit.

6. *Liquor arsenicalis.* A solution of the arsenite of potass, coloured and flavoured by the compound spirit of lavender. It is employed, as a substitute for the 'tasteless ague drop,' under the name of *Fowler's solution*.

7. *Liquor calcis.* Lime water; a saturated solution of lime in water.

8. *Liquor calcis muriatis.* Solution of muriate of lime, or rather chloride of calcium.

9. *Liquor calcis chloridi.* Solution of chloride of lime, known under the name of bleaching powder, or Tennant's powder.

10. *Liquor cupri ammoniati.* A simple solution of ammoniated copper in distilled water.

11. *Liquor ferri alkalini.* Solution of alkaline iron, similar to Stahl's tinctura martis alkalina.

12. *Liquor hydrarguri oxy-muriatis.* Solution of corrosive sublimate.

13. *Liquor plumbi acetatis.* Solution of sub-acetate of lead, formerly called extract of Saturn, and now *Goulard's extract*.

14. *Liquor plumbi sub-acetatis dilutus.* The former preparation, diluted, and with the addition of a portion of spirit.

15. *Liquor potassæ.* Solution of potass, formerly called aqua kali puri, lixivium saponarium, &c.

16. *Liquor potassæ sub-carbonatis.* Solution of the sub-carbonate of potass, formerly called aqua kali præparati, lixivium tartari, oleum tartari per deliquium, &c.

LIQUOR MORPHIÆ CITRATIS. Beat four ounces of the best crude opium in a mortar, with two ounces of crystallized citric acid; mix it well with a pint of boiling distilled water; macerate for twenty-four hours, and filtrate.

LIQUOR OF KOECHLIN. The name given in Germany to an ammoniacal compound, with copper, employed in scrophulous affections by M. Baudelocque.

LIQUOR OF SURFACES. The fluid poured out on the surfaces of every cavity in the body. To this head may be referred the following fluids.

1. *Liquor amnii.* A fluid in the interior of the amnios, in which the fœtus floats.

2. *Liquor chorii.* A gelatinous fluid which separates the inner sur-

face of the chorion from the amnios in the early period of gestation; it is commonly called the *false waters.*

3. *Liquor Cotunnii.* A limpid fluid found in the vestibulum of the ear, and in the nervous tubes lodged in the semicircular canals.

4. *Liquor entericus* (ἔντερα, the bowels). The natural secretion of the interior coat of the bowels.

5. *Liquor Morgagni.* A peculiar transparent fluid found between the crystalline lens and its membrane. Many anatomists consider it as a *post-mortem* appearance.

6. *Liquor pericardii.* A serous fluid contained in the pericardium.

7. *Liquor of Scarpa.* A liquor found in the cavities of the labyrinth, and termed *aqua labyrinthi.*

LIQUOR OF VAN SWIETEN. A solution of twelve grains of deutochloride of mercury, in two pints of distilled water.

LIQUOR SANGUINIS. The fluid portion of the blood, in which the red particles float during life. 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.

LIQUOR SILICUM. Literally, liquor of flints. The former name of a solution of the vitreous mass formed by igniting one part of silicic acid with three of carbonate of potassa.

LI'QUORICE (*liquor*, liquor (?)). The root of the Glycyrrhiza glabra, a leguminous plant.

Liquorice juice. The inspissated juice of the common liquorice root, usually imported in rolls or cakes, from Spain, and hence called *Spanish liquorice.*

LI'RIODE'NDRINE. A bitter crystalline matter, procured from the bark of the *Liriodendron tulipifera.*

LISBON DIET DRINK. *Decoctum Lusitanicum.* Sarsap. concis. rad. chinæ, āā ʒj.—Nucum jugland. cortice siccatarum, No. xx. Antimonii sulphureti ʒij. Lapidis pumicis pulverisat.—Aquæ distilat. lib. x.—The powdered antimony and pumice-stone are to be tied in separate pieces of rag, and boiled along with the other ingredients. The use of the pumice-stone is merely mechanical, to divide the antimony.—The *decoctum sarsaparillæ compositum* of the London Pharmacopœia is an imitation of this once celebrated preparation.

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.

LITHAGO'GA (λίθος, a stone, ἄγωγος, expeller). Lithagogues; medicines which expel or dissolve stone.

LI'THARGE (λίθος, a stone, ἄργυρος, silver). *Spuma argenti.* An oxide of lead in an imperfect state of vitrifaction. Lead becomes oxidised 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, according to the metals with which the silver is alloyed, the white being called *litharge of silver;* the red, *litharge of gold.*

LI'THIA (λίθος, a stone). The protoxide of 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'THI'ASIS (λίθος, a stone). The formation of a calculus, or stone, in the urinary passages. It is sometimes termed *lithia* and *lithus*.

LI'THIC ACID (λίθος, a stone). *Uric acid.* A principle constantly present in healthy urine, and generated by the action of the kidneys.

LI'THICA (λίθος, a stone or calculus). *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.

LITHOFE'LLIC ACID (λίθος, a stone, *fel*, gall). An unclassical name for an acid obtained from a bezoar stone.

LITHONLY'TICS (λίθος, a stone, λύω, to dissolve or break up). A term suggested by Pereira as preferable to lithontriptics, lithonthryptics, &c.

LITHONTRI'PTICS (λίθος, a stone, τρίβω, to wear by friction). Medicinal agents which dissolve or disintegrate urinary calculi within the body.

1. *Lithontriptor.* 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:—

2. "*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.

3. "*L'instrument à trois branches, avec le mandrin à virgule*," applicable to stones of from eight to ten lines in diameter; the "*virgule*," or shoulder, being employed to excavate the calculus.

4. "*L'instrument à quatre branches*," or "*pince à forceps*," adapted to stones of from twelve to eighteen lines in diameter, and furnished with a "*mandrin à virgule*," the "virgule" of which makes a larger excavation than that of the preceding instrument.

5. "*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 stone. The various modes of performing this operation are termed—

1. The *apparatus minor*, or lesser apparatus; this has been described by Celsus, and hence called *lithotomia Celsiana*. As the stone, fixed by the pressure of the fingers in the anus, was cut directly upon, this has been called *cutting on the gripe*, a knife and a hook being the only instruments used.

2. The *apparatus major*, or greater apparatus, so named from the numerous instruments employed; this has been also called the *Marian*

method, from having been first published by Marianus Sanctus, in 1524, as the invention of his master, Johannes de Romanis.

3. The *high operation*, first practised in Paris, in 1475, and performed by making the incision above the pubes, in the direction of the linea alba.

4. The *lateral operation*, so named from the prostate gland and neck of the bladder being laterally cut.

LITMUS or TURNSOL. A blue pigment obtained from the Lichen Orcella. 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.

Litmus paper is prepared by digesting powdered litmus in water, and painting with it white paper which is free from alum. See *Curcuma paper*.

LITTRE, GLANDS OF. Numerous racemose mucous glands, opening on the surface of the lining membrane of the urethra, in the female.

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*.

LI'VER. *Hepar*. A term applied to combinations of sulphur with alkalies, from their *liver*-like appearance, as liver of antimony, liver of sulphur, &c.

LIVER ORE OF MERCURY. *Hepatic ore*. A bituminous cinnabar, or sulphuret of mercury, from Idria.

LIVER-SPOTS. *Chloasma*. A vernacular term for the pityriasis versicolor.

LIVI'DITY (*livor*, a livid colour). The discoloration which occurs in the body in some diseases of the heart, &c.

LIVOR (*liveo*, to be black and blue). A blackish mark on the body, produced by a blow, fall, &c. A dark circle round the eye.

LIXIVIA'TION. A term denoting the application of water to a saline body which consists of both soluble and insoluble ingredients. The solution obtained is the *lixivium*, or ley.

LIXI'VIUM (*lix*, *licis*, anciently, water or liquor in general; also lye). Lye, or ley, made of ashes; also the potassa impura. This term was formerly applied to some of the alkaline salts, and their solutions. Thus we have *lixivia vitriolata*, or the sulphas potassæ; *lixivium saponarium*, or the liquor potassæ, &c.

LOADSTONE. An ore of iron which possesses the peculiar properties of attracting iron, and of turning towards the north pole, when freely suspended. M. Haüy observes, that the ores in which the iron contains the least oxygen independently of other combinations, form *natural magnets*; and he terms the *loadstones* of commerce, found in different parts of the world, *oxidulated iron*. The properties of the natural loadstone may be communicated to iron and steel, which, when properly prepared and touched by the loadstone, are called *artificial magnets*. See *Magnet*.

LOAM. An impure potters' clay, mixed with mica and iron ochre. The *Hedgerley loam*, found near Windsor, is used in making lutes, &c.

LOBELIA'CEÆ. The Lobelia tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants or shrubs, with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* axillary or terminal; *stamens* syngenesious; *ovarium* inferior; *fruit* capsular.

1. *Lobelia inflata.* Bladder-podded Lobelia, Indian tobacco, or Emetic Weed; a plant with properties similar to those of tobacco.

2. *Lobelia syphilitica.* Blue cardinal Flower; the root of which has been used by the North American Indians as specific in syphilis.

3. *Lobelic acid.* A peculiar acid obtained from the *Lobelia inflata*, or Indian tobacco; formerly confounded with gallic acid.

4. *Lobelina.* A peculiar principle, procured from Lobelia inflata, and said to resemble *nicotin*.

LO'BULUS (dim. of *lobus*, a lobe). A lobule or small lobe.

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. *Lobule 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. *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 of 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, comprising the following orders:—

1. *Dysæsthesiæ.* Impaired sensations; diseases in which the senses are depraved or destroyed, from a defect of the external organs; as caligo, amaurosis, dysopia, pseudoblepsis, dysecœa, paracusis, anosmia, ageustia, and anæsthesia.

2. *Dysorexiæ.* Depraved appetites; false or defective appetites; as bulimia, polydipsia, pica, satyriasis, nymphomania, nostalgia, anorexia, adipsia, and anaphrodisia.

3. *Dyscinesiæ.* Depraved or impeded motions, from imperfection of an organ; as aphonia, mutitas, paraphonia, psellismus, strabismus, dysphagia, and contractura.

4. *Apocenoses.* Increased secretions; superabundant fluxes of blood, or other fluid, without pyrexia; as profusio, ephidrosis, epiphora, ptyalismus, enuresis, and gonorrhœa.

5. *Epischeses.* Obstructions; suppression of excretions; as obstipatio, ischuria, dysuria, dyspermatismus, and amenorrhœa.

6. *Tumores.* Partial swellings, without inflammation; as aneurysma, varix, ecchymoma, scirrhus, cancer, bubo, sarcoma, verruca, clavus, lupia, ganglion, hydatis, hydarthrus, and exostosis.

7. *Ectopiæ.* Protrusions; parts displaced; as hernia, prolapsus, and luxatio.

8. *Dialyses.* Disunions; solutions of continuity; as vulnus, ulcus, herpes, tinea, psora, fractura, and caries.

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 seated above and on each side of the root of the nose—on each side of that of Eventuality.

LOCATE'LLI'S BALSAM. A nostrum consisting of hog's lard, yellow resin, olive oil, Venice turpentine, yellow wax, and dragon's blood, melted by heat, and made into an ointment.

LO'CHIA (λοχεύω, to bring forth). The uterine discharge which takes place for some days after delivery; in cattle, it is termed the *cleansings.*

LOCKED JAW. A spasmodic affection, preventing the motion of the jaws. See *Trismus* and *Tetanus.*

LOCOMO'TION (*locus*, a place, *moveo*, to move). The act of moving from one place to another.

LOCULICI'DAL (*loculus*, a cell, *cædo*, to cut). That mode of dehiscence of fruits, in which the loculi, or cells, are severed at their back.

LOCUS NIGER. Literally, a *black spot;* a term applied to the dark appearance in the centre of the section of the crus cerebri.

LOCUS PERFORA'TUS. A whitish grey 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.

LOCU'STIC ACID (*locusta*, a grasshopper). An acid procured from grasshoppers, differing little from acetic acid.

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 called *hæmatin.*

-LOGY (λόγος, an account). A termination denoting a *treatise* or *description* of any thing, 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 thick syrup, made of mucilaginous substances.

LO'LIIN. A peculiar substance procured from the watery extract of *Lolium temulentum*, or bearded darnel.

LOME'NTUM. *Legumen lomentaceum.* A modification of the legume in which the space between each pair of contiguous seeds is contracted, and separation takes place into distinct pieces, as in ornithopus.

LONG'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. This is said to consist

merely of an application of the tartar emetic ointment rubbed upon the chest.

LONG-SIGHT. An affection of the sight, in which the vision is accurate only when the object is far off: it is the *dysopia proximorum* of Cullen, and the *vue longue* of the French. See *Lens.*

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*, from its being the longest muscle of the eye. See *Brevissimus.*

LONGITU'DINAL (*longus*, long). A term applied to two *sinuses* of the dura mater.

LONGUS COLLI. A long muscle at the back of the œsophagus, which supports and bends the neck. The muscle situated between the spinous processes of the vertebræ and the angle of the ribs is called *longissimus dorsi.*

LORDO'SIS (λορδὸς, curved). Procurvation of the head and shoulders, or anterior crookedness. Posterior incurvation was formerly called *cyrtosis;* and the lateral form, *hybosis.*

LORI'CA. 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. 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.*

LO'VAGE. A liqueur prepared from an Umbelliferous plant called *Levisticum officinale.*

LO'VI'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 BARK. The pale *Crown* bark, the produce of the Cinchona Condaminea.

LOXA'RTHRUS (λοξὸς, twisted, ἄρθρον, a joint). An obliquity of a joint, without spasm or luxation, as varus, valgus, &c.

LO'XIA (λοξὸς, twisted). *Caput obstipum.* Wry-neck: a distortion of the head towards one side.

LOZENGES. *Trochisci.* These are composed of fine powders, mixed with mucilage and sugar (or adulterated with pipe-clay), rolled into cakes, cut into shapes and dried in a stove.

LUES VENE'REA (λύω, to loosen; to dissolve). Literally, the plague of Venus, or venereal disease. Syphilis; a disease also called morbus Aphrodisius, morbus Gallicus, morbus Indicus, morbus Neapolitanus, &c.

LU'FFA. The name of a tribe of Cucurbitaceous plants. One of these is the *Cabacintha*, employed as a violent purgative in Brazil, and recently introduced into England.

LU'GOL'S SOLUTIONS. These are solutions of iodureted iodide of potassium, of various strengths, employed as caustics, rube-

facients, and stimulants. Lugol's *ioduretted cataplasm* consists of the rubefacient solution mixed with linseed meal.

LUMBA'GO (*lumbus*, the loins). A rheumatic affection of the muscles about the loins.

LUMBI. The loins; the inferior part of the back.

1. *Lumbar*. The designation of nerves, arteries, veins, &c., belonging to the region of the loins. Hence, also, the term *lumbo-abdominal*, or lumbar plexus; the *lumbo-sacral* nerves, and the *lumbo-dorsal* region.

2. *Lumbar Abscess*. Psoas abscess. A chronic collection of pus, which forms in the cellular substance of the loins, behind the peritonæum, and descends in the course of the psoas 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.

LUMBRI'CALES (*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 (*lubricus*, slippery). The earth-worm. *Ascaris lumbricoïdes* is the long and round worm, found in the intestines.

Lumbricus cucurbitinus. The Gourd-worm of Dr. Heberden, so called from its joints, when broken, presenting the appearance of gourd-seeds.

LUNA CO'RNEA. *Horn silver*. The chloride of silver, so named from its horn-like appearance and consistence.

LUNA FIXA'TA. Literally, *fixed moon*; the name given by the famous empiric Luddemann to the *cadmia* of Gaubius, a remedy formerly much used in clonic affections, and consisting of oxide, or the flowers of zinc.

LUNAR CAUSTIC (*luna*, the moon; the old alchemical name for silver). The Argenti nitras, or fused nitrate of silver.

LUNATE (*luna*, the moon). Crescentiform, or semilunar; having the form of a crescent.

LU'NATIC (*luna*, the moon). One who is affected by the changes of the moon, or is periodically deranged.

LUNA'TICA ISCHU'RIA (*luna*, the moon). A suppression of urine, which returns monthly, or with the moon.

LUNGS. Two vesicular organs, 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'NGWORT TREE. *Sticta pulmonaria*. A lichen containing a bitter and anylaceous matter, similar, but inferior, to that of Iceland Moss.

LU'NULA (dim. of *luna*, a moon). The term *lunulæ* is applied to the thinner portions of the arterial valves of the heart.

LU'PIA. Wen; a tumour, 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.

LUPULI'NA. *Lupulinic grains* or *glands.* The "yellow powder" separated from the strobiles of the *Humulus lupulus*, or Common Hop, by rubbing and sifting. *Lupulite* is the bitter principle of the hop, procured by treating the aqueous extract of the lupulinic grains, united with a little lime, with alcohol.

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 the *erythematous*, the *exedens* or ulcerating, and the *non-exedens* or non-ulcerating.

LU'SCITAS (*luscus*, blind of one eye). A term applied by Beer to a distortion of the eyeball, which resembles squinting, but differs from it in the want of power to move the affected eye when the other is closed. It occurs as a symptom in amaurosis.

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'TEOLINE. The colouring principle of *Reseda luteola*, commonly called Dyers' Rocket, Yellow Weed or Weld.

LUXA'TION (*luxo*, 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, 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.*'

LYCOPODIA'CEÆ. The Club-moss tribe of flowerless plants, characterized by their creeping stems, the axis abounding in annular ducts. The *reproductive organs* are axillary sessile thecæ, containing either minute powdery granules, or sporules marked at the apex with three minute ridges.

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.*

LYE. A solution of potass, or other alkaline substances, used in the arts.

LYMPH (*lympha*, water). A colourless liquid which circulates in the lymphatics. The liquid which moistens the surface of cellular membrane.

Lymph of Plants. The unelaborated sap, so called from its resemblance to water.

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.

LYMPHA'TIC HEARTS. *Lymph-hearts.* Lymph-receptacles found beneath the skin of frogs and other animals, which pulsate like the sanguiferous heart.

LYMPHA'TICS (*lympha*, water). Minute tubes which pervade

every part of the body, which they *absorb*, or take up, in the form of *lymph*. They are sometimes called *ductus aquosi*.

LYNCH'S EMBROCATION. Olive oil impregnated with bergamot and some other essences, and coloured with alkanet root.

LYNCU'RIUM. This is supposed to have been the ancient name of tourmalin. It possesses the property of attracting light bodies, when heated. The Dutch, in Ceylon, called it *aschentrikker*, from its attracting the ashes, when a portion of it is laid over the fire.

LYRA (a lyre). *Psalterium*. The name given to that part of the fornix, which presents the appearance of some white lines, somewhat resembling the strings of a lyre.

LYRATE (*lyra*, a lyre). Lyre-shaped; applied to a leaf which has several sinuses on each side, gradually diminishing in size from above downwards, as in charlock.

-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.

LYSSA (λύσσα, canine madness). *Entasia lyssa;* a term applied by Dr. Good to hydrophobia.

LYTHRUM SALLI'CARIA. Spiked Purple Loosetrife, an indigenous plant, formerly used in diarrhœa and dysentery.

LYTTA. 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.

MACARO'NI. *Turundæ Italicæ.* A dried paste or dough made of the finest wheat-flour, from which some of the starch has been separated.

MACE. A thin, flat, membranous substance which envelopes the nutmeg; it is an expansion of the funiculus, and is termed, in botany, an *arillus*.

MACERA'TION (*macero*, to make soft by steeping). The steeping of a body for some time in water, spirit, ether, wine, or vinegar, for the purpose of solution.

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 (*maceo*, to be lean). Wasting, atrophy, or emaciation.

MACQUER'S SALT. Neutral arsenical salt of Macquer; superarseniate of potass.

MACROCE'PHALOUS (μακρὸς, large, κεφαλὴ, 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 (μακρὸς, large, πους, ποδὸς, 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.

MA'CROCOSM (μακρὸς, 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.

MA'CULA. A spot. A small patch or speck of the cornea. See *Opacity*.

1. *Macula germinativa*. 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 corpuscules, and possibly the analogue of the nucleus of formative cells.

2. *Maculæ*. Spots; a permanent discoloration of the skin, generally the result of an alteration of the natural texture of the part. Maculæ have been distinguished into *ephelis*, sun-burn or freckles; *nævus*, or mother-spots; *spilus*, or thickening and discoloration of the rete mucosum; and *moles*.

3. *Maculæ hepaticæ*. Hepatic spots; the term under which Sennertus described the *Pityriasis versicolor*, or variegated dandriff.

4. *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 Mr. E. Wilson, and termed *Melanopathia syphilitica*.

5. *Maculæ volaticæ*. Flying spots; a designation of the Erythema fugax, from its fugitive character.

MAD APPLES. *Apples of Sodom*. A term applied to the Mecca or Bussorah gall. See *Gallæ*.

MADARO'SIS (μαδάω, to be bald). A defect or loss of the eyebrows or eyelashes.

MADDEN'S VEGETABLE ESSENCE. This is little else than the *Infusum Rosæ comp.*, with an increased proportion of acid.

MADDER. The root of the Rubia Tinctorum; used in dyeing the Adrianople or *Turkey Red*, and other colours. It is distinguished, in commerce, according to its quality, by the terms *crop*, *ombro*, *gamene*, and *mull*, of which the first is the best. Two colourless acids have been noticed in madder, viz. the *madderic* and the *rubiacic acids*. See *Alizarine*.

MA'DJOUN. *Hadschy Malach*. An intoxicating drug prepared by the Turks from the pistils of the flowers of the hemp plant ground to powder, and mixed in honey with powdered cloves, nutmegs, and saffron.

MA'DREPORE. A species of coral; a zoophyte, consisting of carbonate of lime, and a little animal membranaceous substance.

MA'GISTERY (*magister*, a master). A term formerly applied to almost all precipitates, supposed to be subtle and *masterly* preparations; but at present it is applied only to a few, as the *magistery of bismuth*, or the sub-nitrate.

Magisterium Argenti. The alchemical name of the nitras ar-

genti, also called crystalli Dianæ; when fused, it was termed lapis infernalis.

MA'GISTERY OF LEAD. Cerussa or white lead; also termed flake-white, subcarbonate of lead, &c.

MAGI'STRAL (*magistralis*, masterly). A term applied to medicines which are prepared *extemporaneously*, and which were therefore considered as *masterly* preparations.

MA'GMA (μάσσομαι, to knead dough). Literally, a kneaded or squeezed mass; dregs, or sediment; a kind of salve.

MAGNES ARSENICA'LIS. A corrosive preparation of equal parts of sulphur, white arsenic, and common antimony, mixed by fusion.

MAGNE'SIA (*magnes*, a magnet, or loadstone). An alkaline earth, having a metallic base called *magnesium*. The term magnesia was originally employed to denote any substance which had the power of attracting some principle from the air: the peculiar body which we now denominate magnesia was first sold as a panacea, by a canon at Rome, in the beginning of the seventeenth century, under the title of Magnesia alba, or Count Palma's Powder.

1. *Magnesia usta*. The oxide of magnesium, prepared by calcining the artificial carbonate. It is sometimes called *talc earth* or *bitter earth*.

2. *Magnesia alba*. The carbonate of magnesia, prepared by precipitating a boiling solution of the sulphate by means of carbonate of potash. There are two kinds, the *heavy*, and the *light*, commonly called *Scotch* magnesia.

3. *Magnesia nigra*. The black oxide of *manganese* was long known by this name, from its fancied relation to magnesia alba.

4. *Magnesia water*. An aërated water prepared by impregnating the carbonate of magnesia, dissolved in water, with ten times its volume of carbonic acid gas, by means of a forcing-pump or soda-water apparatus.

5. *Magnesiæ sulphas*. Sulphate of magnesia; bitter purging salt; Epsom salt: formerly magnesia vitriolata, and sal catharticum amarum.

MAGNE'SIAN LE'MONADE. A solution of the citrate of magnesia, acidulated with citric acid and flavoured with syrup of orange peel. If taken in the effervescing state, it constitutes *effervescing magnesian lemonade*.

MA'GNESITE. Native, anhydrous, neutral carbonate of magnesia, found in various parts of Europe, Asia, and America.

MAGNE'SIUM. A metal having the colour and lustre of silver. At a red heat it burns brilliantly, and forms magnesia.

MAGNET. An iron ore, commonly called *loadstone*, which exhibits the remarkable property of attracting other kinds of iron or steel. Its name is derived from Magnesia, the place in which the ore, or *native magnet*, was originally found. It has since been discovered in many other localities.

1. The *magnet*, or *loadstone*, in powder, was formerly an ingredient of several plasters, and was supposed to possess the power of drawing bullets and arrow-heads out of the body, as in the emplastrum divinum Nicolai, the emplastrum nigrum of Augsburg, the opodeldoc and *attractivum* of Paracelsus, &c.

2. *Artificial magnet.* If a straight bar of hard-tempered steel, devoid of all perceptible magnetism, be held in a position slightly inclined to the perpendicular, the lower end deviating to the north (i. e. with one end pointing about 24½° west of north, and downwards, so as to make an angle of 72½° with the horizon), and struck several smart blows with a hammer, it will be found to have *acquired* the properties of a magnet.

3. *Magnetic fluid.* The hypothetical agent, to which the phenomena of magnetism have been referred. Some have supposed two such fluids, —a *boreal*, or northern, and an *austral*, or southern.

4. *Magnetic force, lines of.* A line of magnetic force is defined by Mr. Faraday to be that described by a very small magnetic needle, when it is so moved, in either direction correspondent to its length, as to remain constantly a tangent to the line of motion.

5. *Magnetic magazine.* The name given to a kind of battery, formed of several magnets placed one over the other, with all their poles similarly disposed, and fastened firmly together.

6. *Magnetic plates.* Plates of magnetized steel, of various forms, for fitting any part of the body.

7. *Magnetic polarity.* By this term Mr. Faraday understands the opposite and antithetical actions which are manifest at the opposite ends, or the opposite sides, of a limited portion of a line of force. See *Magnetic Force, Lines of.*

8. *Magnetic properties.* These are of four kinds:—1. polarity; 2. attraction of unmagnetic iron; 3. attraction and repulsion of magnetic iron; and, 4. the power of inducing magnetism in other iron.

9. *Magnetism.* The term which expresses the peculiar property, occasionally possessed by certain bodies, more especially by iron and some of its compounds, by which, under certain circumstances, they mutually attract or repel one another, according to determinate laws.

10. *Magneto-electricity.* The designation of the phenomena showing the connexion between electricity and magnetism.

11. *Magnetometer.* A measurer of magnetism; an instrument for ascertaining the direction and force of terrestrial magnetism. When employed for determining the declination of the magnetic needle, it is called a *declinometer;* for the inclination and vertical force, it becomes an *inclinometer.*

12. *Animal magnetism.* A fanciful system introduced by Mesmer, from the supposed effects of the magnet upon the human body, and hence termed Mesmerism.

MAHO'GANY. The wood of the *Swietenia Mahagoni*, the bark of which is used in the West Indies as a substitute for Peruvian bark, but is inferior to it.

MAIZE-MEAL. The meal of the *Zea Mays*, or Indian corn or Maize, sold in the shops under the name of *polenta.*

MAJORA'NA HORTE'NSIS. Sweet Marjoram; a Labiate plant, cultivated in kitchen gardens, and employed for preparing the *oil of sweet marjoram.*

MAL (*malus*, evil). The French term for a malady or disease.

1. *Mal de la Rosa.* The name given by Thiery to scarlatina.

2. *Mal de Siam.* A name given in India to yellow fever.

3. *Mal del sole.* A name of the Italian Elephantiasis, from its being commonly ascribed to the heat of the sun's rays.

4. *Mal des ardens.* 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-ASSIMILATION. *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 eyelids, while *mala* denotes the cheeks, the round and lively-red part of the face; also the jaw, the cheek-bone.

MALACENCE'PHALON (μαλακὸς, soft, ἐγκέφαλος, the brain). A term applied by Dr. Craigie to simple diminished consistence of the brain, without change of structure.

MA'LACHITE. *Green Bice.* A beautiful native green carbonate of copper.

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.

MALACOPTERY'GII (μαλακὸς, soft, πτέρυξ, a fin). Soft-finned fishes; fishes with bony skeletons, indeed, but with soft articulated radii in the dorsal fins; one of the three grand primary divisions, or natural orders, of fishes.

MALACO'STEON (μαλακὸς, soft, ὀστέον, a bone). *Mollities ossium.* Softness of the bones.

MALACTI'NIA (μαλακὸς, 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 (μαλάσσω, to soften). A term synonymous with cataplasma, and so called from its *softening* property.

MALAGUE'TTA PEPPER. Seeds resembling, if not identical with, the *grains of paradise*, and referred to the Amomum Grana Paradisi. Roscoe, however, affirms that they are the produce of A. *melegueta.*

MALA'MBO BARK. *Matias Bark.* The bark of a tree said to be procured from Columbia, and used as a substitute for cinchona.

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.

MA'LATES. Neutral and acid salts formed by malic acid with alkaline and magnesian bases.

MALFORMA'TION. 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, it yields another acid, termed the *maleic*.

MALICO'RIUM. The rind or external coat of the pomegranate.

MALI'GNANT. *Malignus*. A term applied to diseases in which the symptoms appear fatal, as typhus, cholera, cynanche, &c.

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 (*μάλις*, 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 ptheiriasis, 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 the $\frac{1}{282240}$th part of an inch.

MALLEA'TIO (*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 posterior tibial artery.

MA'LLEOLUS (dim. of *malleus*, a mallet). The ancle, 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). One of the *ossicula auditûs*, or small bones of the ear, in form resembling a hammer. It consists of a head, a neck, a handle or *manubrium*, and two processes. Under the name of *superior capitis mallei*, Tod has described the *suspensory ligament* of the ossicula auditûs.

MALPI'GHIAN CORPUSCULES. 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 corpuscules 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.

1. *Malpighian capsules.* The cup-shaped sacs from which the tubuli uriniferi of the kidney commence; they envelope the minute plexuses, called "Malpighian bodies."

2. *Malpighiani glomeruli.* Plexiform tufts of minute vessels contained within the Malpighian capsules.

3. *Malpighian pyramids.* From eight to fifteen conical masses,

constituting the internal, tubular or medullary portion of the kidney.

4. *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 dried, in order to destroy the vitality of the embryo. When scorched, it is called *high-dried malt.*

MA'LTHA. Mineral pitch, or tallow; 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. This process consists of four distinct stages, viz.—

1. *Steeping*, or immerging the grain in water for about two days until considerably swelled.

2. *Couching*, or depositing the grain in heaps on the *couch-frame*, for about thirty hours; it then becomes warm and disposed to germinate.

3. *Flooring*, or spreading the grain on floors in layers of a few inches in thickness, to prevent its unequal or partial germination.

4. *Kiln-drying*, or arresting the process of germination, when the saccharine matter is freely developed, by exposure to a gradually increasing temperature in the kiln.

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.

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. The Mallow tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants, trees, or shrubs, with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* polypetalous; *stamens* hypogynous, monadelphous; *fruit* capsular or baccate, containing seed with crumpled cotyledons.

Malva sylvestris. Common Mallow, an indigenous plant abounding in mucilage. The colouring matter of the flower is a very delicate test of alkalis, which render it green.

MAMA-PIAN. The term applied, in Africa, to the master-fungus, or mother-yaw, supposed to be the source of all the other tumors in 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.

MAMMA'LIA (*mamma*, a teat). The fifth class of the *Encephalata* or Vertebrata, consisting of animals provided with mammary glands for the lactation of their young after birth.

MA'MMARY ABSCESS (*mamma*, the breast). Another name for milk abscess.

MA'MMARY GLAND (*mamma*, the breast). The gland placed beneath the adipose layer of the mamma.

MAMMI'LLA (dim. of *mamma*, a breast). Literally, a little breast. A term synonymous with *papilla*, as applied to the conical bodies of the kidneys, at the points 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.

MA'NCHINEAL. The *Hippomane mancinella*, a tree of such extremely poisonous properties, that persons have been said to die from merely sleeping beneath its shade; the juice is used to poison weapons: Order *Euphorbiaceæ*.

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 *formobenzoilic acid*, from its containing the elements of formic acid and hydruret of benzoyl.

MANDI'BULUM (*mando*, 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.

MANDRA'GORA OFFICINA'LIS. The Mandrake, a plant of the order *Solanaceæ*, the root of which, from its fancied resemblance to the human form, has been termed *anthropomorphon* (ἄνθρωπος, man, μορφὴ, form), and supposed to prevent barrenness. The root of *Bryonia dioica* is somewhat similar in form, and is sold for mandrake. The fruit of Mandragora has been termed *malum caninum*, or dog-apple.

MANDUCA'TION (*manduco*, to eat). The act of eating.

MA'NGANESE. A greyish-white metal, found in the ashes of plants, the bones of animals, and in many minerals. 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.

MA'NGANIC ACID. An acid only known in combination with bases, especially potash, in which state it forms the chief ingredient of the mass called *chameleon mineral.*

MANGEL WURZEL. Field-beet; a mongrel plant, between the red and white beet. It is used as food for cattle; also in distillation, and in the extraction of sugar.

MA'NIA (μαίνομαι, to be mad). Insanity; disordered intellect. In the works of Sauvages, and other writers, we find the terms *vesaniæ*, or *hallucinationes*, denoting erroneous impressions of the understanding; *morositates*, or *morbi pathetici*, consisting of depraved appetites, and other morbid changes in the feelings and propensities.

1. *Mono-mania* (μόνος, alone). Insanity upon one particular subject, the faculties being unaffected upon every other.

2. *Dæmono-mania* (δαίμων, a dæmon). Insanity in which the patient supposes himself to be possessed by dæmons.

3. *Eroto-mania* (ἔρως, love). Insanity occasioned by excessive affection.

4. *Dementia.* Incoherent or chaotic madness; the first period of fatuity.

5. *Amentia.* The last stage of fatuity; an almost total obliteration of the faculties.

6. *Nosto-mania* (νόστος, a return). Home-madness; an aggravated form of nostalgia.

MA'NIAC (μανία, madness). A madman; one attacked by mania.

MANIPULA'TION (*manipulus*, a handful). The mode of handling utensils, materials, &c., in experimental philosophy; the performance of experiments.

MANI'PULUS (contr. *mani'plus*—quod manum impleat, because it fills the hand). Properly, a sheaf. A handful, as of herbs, flowers, chips, &c.

MANNA (a term derived from a Chaldaic root, signifying *what is it?*). The concrete juice of the *Ornus Europæa*, and the Eucalyptus mannifera of New South Wales.

1. *Manna cannulata.* Flake manna, the best variety, occurring in a stalactitic form.

2. *Sicilian Tolfa manna.* An inferior variety, corresponding with *manna in sorts* of some writers. The commonest kind is called *Sicilian manna*; and appears to be, according to Dr. Pereira, what is sometimes called *common* or *fatty manna.*

3. *Manna of the larch.* Manna de Briançon; a saccharine exudation from the Pinus larix.

4. *Manna sugar*, or *mannite.* The sweet principle of manna, and one of the products of the vinous fermentation of cane and grape sugar. It is identical with *grenadin.*

MA'NNACROUP. An article of food for children and invalids, consisting of granulated wheat deprived of bran.

MANO'METER (μανός, Lat. *rarus*, strictly of substance or consistency; μέτρον, a measure). A *measurer of rarefaction*; 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 contained in the tube.

MANU'BRIUM (*manu habere*, to hold in the hand). A haft or handle; the upper bone of the sternum.

MANULU'VIUM (*manus*, a hand, *lavo*, to wash). A hand-bath.

MANURES. Animal or vegetable matters deposited in the soil to accelerate vegetation and increase the production of crops. The principal manures are rape-cake, sea-weeds, bones, fish, night-soil, soot, &c.

MARA'NTA ARUNDINA'CEA. The Arrow-root plant, so called from its reputed property of counteracting the effects of poisoned arrows. The tubers yield the *fecula marantæ*, or the West Indian Arrow-root of commerce.

MARASCHI'NO. A liqueur made with Morello cherries.

MARAS'MUS (μαραίνω, to wither). Emaciation; a wasting of the body; formerly a generic term for atrophy, tabes, and phthisis.

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.

MARCE'SCENT (*marcesco*, to grow withered). Withering or fading, sometime before falling off, as the flowers of orobanche.

MARCET'S BLOWPIPE. An apparatus for increasing temperature, by urging the flame of an alcohol lamp by a blowpipe supplied with oxygen gas.

MARCOR (*marceo*, 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 (μαργαρὶς, a pearl). An acid obtained from human fat and vegetable fixed oils, and also produced by the dry distillation of ox and mutton suet, and of stearic acid. Its name is derived from its *pearly* lustre.

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.

3. *Margarone.* A pearly substance obtained by dry distillation of margaric acid.

4. *Margaryl.* The supposed radical of the stearic and margaric acids.

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.

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.

MARK IN THE HORSE. A "mark" in the incisor of the horse, indicating the age of the animal, and depending on the appearance of the fold of enamel which, in the longitudinal section, is seen to penetrate the crown from its flat summit, like the inverted finger of a glove. When the tooth begins to be worn, the fold becomes an island of enamel, enclosing a cavity filled by cement, and partly by the substances of the food. In aged horses the incisors are worn down below the extent of the fold, and the "mark" disappears. This cavity is usually obliterated in the first or mid incisors at the sixth year, in the second incisors at the seventh year, and in the third or outer incisors at the eighth year, in the lower jaw. The "mark" remains somewhat longer in the incisors of the upper jaw.

MA'RMALADE (*marmello*, Portuguese, a quince). Strictly, a conserve of quinces. But the term is generally applied to a conserve of oranges, which are cut into thin slices, and preserved in a strong syrup.

MARMA'RYGE' (μαρμαρυγὴ, 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; an indurated carbonate of lime.

Marmor metallicum. Metallic marble; the native sulphate of barytes.

MARROW. *Medulla.* The animal fat found in the cavities of long bones.

MARRU'BIUM VULGA'RE. White Horehound; a Labiate plant, employed for making *horehound tea*, &c.

MARS. *Martis.* The god of war. The mythological and alchemical name of iron. Hence the salts of iron were called *martial salts;* the protoxide, *martial ethiops;* the sulphuret, *martial pyrites.*

MARSDEN'S ANTI-SCORBUTIC DROPS. A solution of sublimate in an infusion of gentian.

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'S APPARATUS. An instrument for detecting the presence of arsenious acid in solution.

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 arseniuretted hydrogen gas.

MARSHALL'S CERATE. Palm oil ℥v., calomel ℥j., acetate of lead ℥ß, nitrate of mercury ℥ij.

MARSHALL HALL METHOD. A new method of treating apnœa (asphyxia) from drowning, hanging, &c., introduced by Dr. Marshall Hall. The novelty, importance, and successful employment of this method, suggest the propriety of its introduction into this work.

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 forwards, 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 imitate 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 inspiration 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.

MARSU'PIUM. A purse or pouch. A dark-coloured membrane found in the vitreous humour of the eye of birds.

1. *Marsupialia.* Animals possessing abdominal pouches, as the opossum.

2. *Marsupialis.* Another name of the bursalis muscle, or obturator internus.

MA'RTIAL (*mars*, iron). An old mythological designation of several preparations of iron. See *Mars.*

MA'RTIAL RE'GULUS. Metallic antimony, procured by decomposing the sulphuret of antimony by means of iron.

MARTIN'S CANCER POWDER. A famous cancer powder, known by this name in North America, and supposed to be prepared from the *Orobanche Virginiana*, in combination with white oxide of arsenic.

MARUM SY'RIACUM. *Teucrium marum.* Syrian Herb Mastich; a bitter aromatic plant, smelling like ammonia, and used as an errhine. It has lately been asserted to be excellent in nasal polypus.—*Quart. Journ. of For. Med.*

MASS (μάσσομαι, to knead together). A term synonymous with *quantity;* thus, the mass of a body is the quantity of matter it contains. Also, a term generally applied to the compound of which pills are formed.

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.

MA'SSETER (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.*

MASSING. 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.

MASTIC. A resinous substance produced by the *Pistacia lentiscus;* used in fumigations, in making varnishes, &c.

1. *Mastic water.* A remedy employed by the Albanian physicians in infantile diarrhœa; it is simply water which has been boiled along with mastic.

2. *Masticin.* A substance which remains on dissolving mastic in alcohol.

MA'STICATORIES (*mastico*, to chew). Acrid sialogogues; substances which, on being masticated, stimulate the excretory ducts, and increase the secretion of saliva.

MASTODY'NIA (μαστὸς, the breast, ὀδύνη, pain). Pain of the breasts in women, commonly a form of hysteria, or an attendant on lactation.

MA'STOID (μαστὸς, a breast, εἶδος, likeness). Shaped like the breast or nipple; as applied to a *process*, and a *foramen* of the temporal bone. The *stylo-mastoïd* foramen is situated between the root of the styloïd and mastoïd processes.

1. *Mastoïd cells.* Numerous large openings in the tympanum, occupying the whole of the interior of the mastoïd process and part of the petrous bone.

2. *Mastoïdeus.* A muscle of the fore part of the neck, the origin and insertion of which are shortly described in its synonym, *sterno-cleido-mastoïdeus.*

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, similar to the inflammatory crust which covers the crassamentum of blood drawn from rheumatic patients.

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 relates to medicines. 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.

MATHIEU'S VERMIFUGE. This consisted of two distinct electuaries, the one for *killing*, the other for *expelling*, the tape worm.

1. The *former* was composed of tin filings ℥j., fern root ʒvi., semina santonici ℥ſs., resinous extract of jalap, and sulphate of potass, ʒj., honey, q. s.;—a teaspoonful to be taken every three hours for two days.

2. The *latter* consisted of powdered jalap and sulphate of potass ℈ij., scammony ℈j., gamboge grs. x., honey q. s. Dose, as the former.

MA'TICO. The native name of the leaves of the *Piper angustifolium*, now called *Artanthe elongata*, a Peruvian plant, recently introduced into this country. See *Piper.*

MATLOCK. A village in Derbyshire, affording a spring of saline water.

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.

MA'TRIX (*mater*, a mother). The non-metallic part of a metalliferous vein. Also, the root of the nail. Sometimes the term is applied to the uterus or womb.

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). The general term for designating all ponderable bodies; their ultimate particles are called *molecules* or *atoms*. Material substances have two kinds of properties, *physical* and *chemical*, and the study of their phenomena has given rise to two corresponding branches of knowledge, *natural philosophy* and *chemistry*.

MATTHEW'S INJECTION. This once celebrated remedy for Fistula in Ano, was nothing more than a diluted tincture of cantharides.

MATTHEW'S PILLS. *Starkey's Pills*. Of the roots of black hellebore, liquorice, and turmeric, equal parts; purified opium, Castile soap, and syrup of saffron, the same quantity, made into pills with oil of turpentine.

MATURA'TION (*maturo*, to ripen). The process succeeding to inflammation, by which pus is formed in an abscess. Applications which promote suppuration have been called *maturants*.

MATU'RITY (*maturus*, ripe). A term applied to fruits and seeds which have reached the full period of their development.

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. 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.

MA'XIMUM (superl. of *magnus*, great). A term denoting the *greatest possible* quantity or effect; it is opposed to *minimum*, or the *least possible*; and to *medium*, or the *mean* between these extremes.

MEAD or METHE'GLIN. *Hydromel vinosum*. The ancient beverage of the northern nations, prepared from honey and water.

MEAL. *Farina.* The edible part of wheat, oats, rye, barley, &c., ground into a coarse flour.

MEASLES. *Rubeola.* An acute inflammation of the cutaneous and mucous coverings of the whole body, accompanied by fever both infectious and contagious.

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 (*meo*, to pass, to flow). Literally, a passage. Hence—

1. *Meatus auditorius.* A canal, partly cartilaginous and partly osseous, which extends from the concha to the tympanum.

2. *Meatus urinarius.* The orifice of the urethra in both sexes.

3. *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.

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.

MECHO'ACAN. The slightly purgative root of a Mexican plant, probably some species of the genus Ipomœa.

MECO'NIC ACID (*μήκων*, a poppy). The characteristic acid of opium.

Meconine. An alkaline principle found in opium, associated with narceia. It is remarkable for not containing any nitrogen.

MECO'NICA (*μήκων*, a poppy). *Opiata.* Preparations of opium. The term *meconium*, or poppy-juice, was applied by Pliny to the expressed juice of the leaves and capsules of the *Papaver somniferum.*

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.

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.

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.*

MEDICAME'NTUM. A medicament; a term applied only to what heals bodily or mental disease, whereas *remedium* is said of any thing 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.

Mendicamenta arcana are secret medicines, now called patent or proprietary medicines.

MEDICI'NA (μῆδος, care). Medicine; a term applied both to the art of physic, and to the remedy itself.

1. *Forensic medicine.* Medical jurisprudence; the application of medical knowledge to the preservation of the human species and to the exercise of justice.

2. *Veterinary medicine.* The application of medical knowledge to the treatment of the lower animals.

MEDITU'LLIUM (*medius*, middle). The very middle; a term synonymous with *diploë*, or the cellular tissue of the bones of the skull.

ME'DIUS. Middle; equally distant from both extremities. Hence—

1. *Mediana vena.* The middle vein of the arm, situated between the basilic and cephalic veins.

2. *Median nerve.* The largest nerve of the *brachial plexus.*

3. *Median line.* The vertical line which divides the body into two equal parts.

MEDU'LLA. Marrow; a kind of fixed oil, occupying the 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 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. *Medullary.* The designation of the *white* substance of the brain, contained within the *cortical* or cineritious substance.

5. *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.

ME'DULLARY (*medulla*, marrow, pith). A term applied to radii proceeding from the medulla to the bark, in exogenous stems.

MEDU'LLIN (*medulla*, pith). The name given by Dr. John to the porous pith of the elder, after it has been treated with water and with alcohol.

MEDU'SA. A genus of the Acalephæ, or sea-nettles; on being touched, they induce redness and a tingling sensation; they are also supposed to occasion, in certain latitudes, the phosphorescent appearance of the sea.

MEERSCHAUM. A silicate of magnesia; a greasy, soapy substance, occurring in Cornwall. In Turkey and in Germany it is made into tobacco-pipes. It is also called *keffekil*, or earth of Kaffa; and *écume de mer*, or sea-foam.

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 eyelids. About twenty or thirty ducts of these glands open upon the tarsus of each eyelid.

MEL. Honey; a substance secreted by the nectariferous glands of flowers, and collected by the working bee, which transports it in its crop or *honey-bag* to the hive. See *Honey*.

MEL ÆGYPTI'ACUM. The *Linimentum æruginis* of the pharmacopœia, consisting of powdered verdigris, distilled vinegar, and clarified honey.

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 of the *black jaundice*). A term adopted by Sauvages from the writings of Hippocrates, to denote the occurrence of dark-coloured, grumous, and pitchy evacuations, generally accompanied by sanguineous vomiting. The adjective is here used singly, the substantive being understood. By Hoffmann the disease is called *secessus niger*.

MELALEU'CA MINOR. The Lesser Melaleuca, a Myrtaceous plant, yielding *cajeput oil*.

ME'LAM. A substance formed by distilling dry hydro-sulphocyanate of ammonia. On boiling melam with hydrochloric acid, a crystalline substance is generated, called *melamine*.

MELAMPO'DIUM. A name given by the Greeks to the Black Hellebore, from Melampus, who is said to have cured the daughters of Prœtus, king of Argos, of melancholy, with this plant.

MELA'MPYRIN. A substance obtained from the *Melampyrum nemorosum*. It appears to be somewhat analogous to gum and sugar.

MELANÆMA (*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; mental dejection. The varieties are the gloomy, or *attonita*; the restless, or *errabunda*; the mischievous, or *malevolens*; and the self-complacent, or *complacens*.

ME'LANIC ACID (*μέλας, μέλανος*, black). The name given to a principle discovered by Dr. Marcet, in a specimen of *black* urine. Dr. Prout says it is apparently connected with lithic acid.

MELANO'MA (*μέλας, μέλανος*, black). This term implies more than the *melanosis* of Laennec; for, whereas the latter denotes a morbid product, *sui generis*, the former is employed by Dr. Carswell to signify all "black discolorations or products," which he separates into two groups, the *true* and the *spurious*.

MELANOPA'THIA (*μέλας, μέλανος*, black, *πάθος*, disease). *Nigrities*. 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*.

MELANO'SIS (*μέλας, μέλανος*, black). A morbid product of a dark brown or black colour, first described by Laennec, in 1806, under the forms of masses enclosed in cysts; masses without cysts; infiltration into the tissue of organs; and deposition on the surface of organs, a *liquid* form of melanosis.

MELANOTA'NNIC ACID (μέλας, black). A black substance formed by the action of potassa, in excess, upon tannic or gallic acid.

MELANTHA'CEÆ. The Colchicum tribe of monocotyledonous plants. Herbs with a *rhizome*, sometimes fleshy; *leaves* sheathing at the base; *flowers* hexapetaloïdeous, tubular; *stamens* 6; *ovarium* 3-celled; *seeds* albuminous.

ME'LAS (μέλας, black). A term applied by the ancients to a superficial affection, resembling the *alphos*, except in its colour; it is synonymous with the *lepra nigricans*, or black lepra.

MELA'SMA (μέλασμα, a black colour or dye). A designation of the *Pityriasis nigra* of Willan; a morbid alteration of the pigment of the rete mucosum, differing from chloasma only in its darker tint.

MELA'SSES (*mel*, honey). 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. That which is imported into this country, is principally converted into a coarse, soft sugar, called *bastards*.

MELA'SSIC ACID (μέλι, honey). An acid produced by the simultaneous action of alkalies and heat upon grape sugar.

MELIA'CEÆ. The Bead-tree tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Trees or shrubs with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* symmetrical; *calyx* imbricated; *stamens* hypogynous; *ovarium* of several cells; *seeds* definite, apterous.

MELICE'RIS (μέλι, honey, κηρός, wax). A tumor of the encysted kind, filled with a sebaceous substance resembling wax or honey, in consistence.

MELILO'TUS. A Leguminous plant, said by Vogel to owe its odoriferous principle to benzoic acid; others refer it to coumarine, the aromatic principle of the Tonka bean.

MELI'SSA OFFICINA'LIS (μέλισσα, a bee). The Common Balm, or Balm Mint; a Labiate plant, sometimes used for making *balm tea*.

MELITA'GRA (μέλι, honey, ἄγριος, wild). A term applied to *impetigo figurata*, from the resemblance of the crusts to dried honey.

MELLA'GO (*mel*, honey). Any medicine which has the consistence and sweetness of honey. Hence the term *mellago taraxaci*, as applied to the fluid extract of dandelion.

MELLI'TIC ACID (*mel*, honey). An acid discovered in the *mellite* or honey-stone, or mellitate of alumina. Its salts are called *mellates*.

ME'LLON. A salt-radical, consisting of carbon and nitrogen.

ME'LOE VESICATO'RIUS. The name given by Linnæus to a coleopterous insect, employed as a blister-beetle. It has also been called *lytta* and *cantharis vesicatoria*; it is known by the last name in the *pharmacopœias*.

MELTING POINT. That point of the thermometer at which a solid becomes fluid. Thus ice melts at 32°, sulphur at 218°, gold at 5237° Fahr.

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*, investing the sides of cavities which commu-

nicate with the external air: they are divided into the *mucous membranes* properly so called, and the *skin*.

2. *Serous membranes*, lining cavities 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, 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.

5. *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.

6. *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.

7. *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.

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 vitellina.* The vitelline membrane, lying within the ovicapsule, and surrounding the yolk of the ovum.

10. *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.

11. *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.

12. *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 grey, moist, and soft mass, similar to coagulated fibrin, and entirely formed of nucleated cells.—See *Decidua*.

13. *Membrana corticalis.* The external transparent coat of the ovum of mammalia, existing before the formation of the embryo, as observed by Von Baer.

14. *Membrana versicolor.* The name of a brilliant and variously coloured membrane which forms part of the choroïd in many animals.

Mr. Dalrymple denies that any such membrane exists in the human eye.

15. *Membrana intermedia.* A term applied to the membrane which, in the ovum of the bird, lies between the rudimentary nervous centres and the mucous layer of the germinal membrane.

16. *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 eyelid of the lower animals.

17. *Membrana Jacobi.* The external membrane or layer of the retina.

18. *Membrana sacciformis.* A synovial membrane, which forms a duplicature between the radius and the ulna.

19. *Membrana pigmenti.* The internal layer of the choroïd membrane, which retains the pigmentum nigrum in its place.

20. *Membrana nictitans* (*nicto*, to wink). A membrane with which birds and reptiles can occasionally cover their eyes. This term has been erroneously applied to a loose crescentiform fold of the conjunctiva at the inner angle of the eye, which has neither the office nor the muscular apparatus of the nictitating membrane.

21. *Membrana pupillaris* (*pupilla*, the pupil of the eye). A membrane extended across the pupil of the fœtus. It disappears at about the seventh month.

22. *Membrana tympani.* A membrane extended over the circular opening at the bottom of the meatus auditorius.

23. *Membrana pituitaria*, or *Schneiderian.* The membrane which lines the cavities of the nose.

24. *Membrana fusca.* An extremely fine areolar tissue connecting the choroïd with the sclerotica.

25. *Membrana interossea.* The interosseous ligament which passes obliquely downward from the sharp ridge on the radius to that on the ulna.

MEMBRANA'CEOUS (*membrana*, a membrane). Resembling membrane. This term must be distinguished from *membranous*, which denotes that the substance consists of membrane.

ME'MBRUM (*μείρω*, to divide). 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.

ME'NACHANITE. A substance found in Cornwall, in which Mr. Gregor discovered *titanium*. It consists of the oxide of titanium, iron, and manganese.

MENDA'CIA UNGUIUM. Literally, *lies of the nails.* The white roundish spots frequently observed on the nails. The ancient writers, more courteously, called them *flores unguium*, flowers of the nails.

MENDO'SUS (*mendax*, false). Spurious, or false: hence *mendosæ costæ*, the false ribs; *mendosa sutura*, the bastard or squamous suture of the cranium.

MENI'NGES (pl. of *μήνιγξ*, a membrane). The name of the membranes of the brain, viz. the dura mater, the pia mater, and the arachnoid.

1. *Meningitis.* Inflammation of the membranes of the brain and spinal marrow. See *Encephalitis*, and *Myelitis.*

2. *Meningo-gastric fever.* Bilious fever, originating in the mucous membrane of the intestines.—*Pinel.*

3. *Meningo-phylax* (φυλάσσω, to protect). An instrument formerly used for protecting the dura mater and brain from injury, during the operation of trepanning.

4. *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 (μήνη, the moon). 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.

MENISPERMA'CEÆ. The Cocculus tribe of dicotyledonous plants. *Leaves* alternate; *flowers* polypetalous, uni-sexual; *stamens* hypogynous, *fruit* a 1-seeded drupe.

1. *Menispermum palmatum.* The Kalumb or Calumba plant, now called *Cocculus palmatus.* It yields the Calumba root of the shops, and its seeds contain *menispermic acid.*

2. *Menispermia; paramenispermia.* Two crystalline substances found in the seed coat of the *Cocculus Indicus.*

MENORRHA'GIA (μήν, μηνός, a month. ῥήγνυμι, to break forth). A morbidly profuse discharge of the catamenia, commonly called *flooding*, or uterine hæmorrhage.

MENO'STASIS (μήν, μηνός, 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.

MENSTRUA'TION (*menstrua*, pl. neut. of *menstruus*, used absolutely). 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.

MENSURA'TION (*mensura*, a measure). The process of ascertaining the comparative size of the two sides of the chest. It consists simply in measuring the superficial extent of the chest with a piece of tape stretched over it from certain fixed points.

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.

MENTA'GROPHYTE (*mentagra*, and φυτόν, a plant). *Sycosis contagiosa.* A hybrid name proposed for *sycosis* by Gruby of Vienna, who considers the disease 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 commu-

nicated by transmission of the spores of the plant—an opinion from which Mr. Erasmus Wilson entirely dissents. See *Mentagra.*

MENTHA. A genus of Labiate plants. According to Strabo, *Minthe* was a *chère amie* of Pluto, and was metamorphosed by Proserpine into a plant, which bore her name.

1. *Mentha viridis* is the spear-mint or green mint; *mentha piperita*, peppermint, from which the cordial of this name is prepared; and *mentha pulegium*, pennyroyal, which enters into the composition of the pennyroyal, or *hysteric water* of the shops.

2. *Menthene.* A liquid hydrocarbon obtained from the stearopten contained in oil of peppermint.

3. *Rotulæ menthæ piperitæ.* Peppermint drops; peppermint lozenges; prepared from sugar and oil of peppermint.

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.

MENYA'NTHES TRIFOLIA'TA. Buck-bean: an indigenous plant, growing in marshes, and yielding a peculiar substance called *menyanthin.*

MEPHI'TIS. A noxious pestilential exhalation from the earth; also, the name of the goddess worshipped as a protectress from such exhalations. 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. A liquid of an ethereal character, named from its energetic action on peroxide of mercury—quasi *mercurium captans.* It is alcohol of which the oxygen is replaced by sulphur.

MERCU'RIAL BALSAM. The *Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis*, also called yellow or citrine ointment; an imitation of the *golden eye-ointment.*

MERCURIAL E'RETHISM. An affection arising from the use of mercury, and characterized by irregular action of the heart, frequent sighing, trembling, &c.

MERCURIAL RASH. A variety of the *Eczema rubrum*, arising from the irritation of mercury; hence, it has been called eczema mercuriale; erythema mercuriale; hydrargyria; and mercurial lepra.

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.

ME'RCURY. A metal differing from all others in being always fluid, unless subjected to a temperature of about—40° 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.

Ores of Mercury.

1. *Native* or *Virgin Mercury.* The pure metal, found in the form of globules, in cavities of the other ores of this metal.

2. *Native Amalgam.* An ore consisting of mercury combined with silver. This is the *only* native amalgam known. See *Amalgam.*

3. *Native Cinnabar.* Native vermilion, or the bisulphuret of mercury; the ore which yields the mercury of commerce. See *Cinnabar.*

4. *Corneous Mercury.* Mercurial horn ore, or the proto-chloride of mercury.

Pharmaceutical and other Preparations.

5. *Mercury and chalk.* Hydrargyrum cum cretâ; a compound of three parts of mercury and five of chalk, also called mercurius alkalisatus, or æthiops absorbens.

6. *Mercurial Pills.* Pilulæ hydrargyri, or *blue pill;* a mass consisting of mercury rubbed with confection of red roses until globules can no longer be seen, and then blended with liquorice powder. Three grains contain one grain of mercury.

7. *Mercurial Ointment.* The unguentum hydrargyri of the pharmacopœia, formerly termed Blue or Neapolitan Ointment; consisting of mercury rubbed with suet and lard until globules can no longer be seen.

8. *Citrine Ointment.* The Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis of the pharmacopœia, or ointment of nitrate of mercury; also called yellow ointment, and mercurial balsam.

9. *Hahnemann's soluble mercury.* A velvety black precipitate, formed by adding very dilute ammonia to the soluble nitrates of mercury, without neutralizing the whole acid.

10. *Black oxide.* The suboxide or dinoxide of mercury; a dark brown, almost black, powder, decomposing on exposure to light, and yielding metallic mercury and the red oxide of this metal. Some chemists consider this substance to be the real protoxide of mercury.

11. *Red oxide.* The protoxide of mercury, or *red precipitate* of the older chemists; a red compound, separating, when heated, into metallic mercury and oxygen. Some chemists consider this substance to be a true peroxide of mercury. See *Boyle's Hell.*

12. *White precipitate.* A white powder supposed to be a compound of the bichloride of mercury, or corrosive sublimate, with amidogen.

13. *Calomel.* The chloride, formerly called submuriate or mild muriate, of mercury; a heavy, white, crystalline body, though for medicinal uses it is generally obtained in the form of powder. See *Calomel.*

14. *Corrosive sublimate.* The bichloride, formerly called oxy-muriate, of mercury; a colourless crystalline substance of violently poisonous properties.

15. *Nomenclature of the chlorides of mercury.* "The same train of reasoning which leads to doubts as between the respective claims of black and red oxide of mercury to the appellation of *proto-* or *per-oxide*, also applies to the two chlorides. Hence calomel, formerly called the sub-chloride of mercury, afterwards the proto-chloride, becomes the sub- or di-chloride,—if the black oxide of mercury be recognized as the

di- or sub-oxide; and corrosive sublimate, formerly called the oxy-muriate of mercury, then the bi-chloride of mercury becomes the CHLORIDE OF MERCURY!—the very name by which calomel is generally known at the present time. This instance goes far to demonstrate the general impropriety of designating chemical compounds, used medicinally, by names indicative of their composition; as between the expressions "*calomel*" and "*corrosive sublimate*" there can be no mistake; but the chemical expressions indicative of these bodies are subject to change, according to a prevailing theory."—*Scoffern.*

16. *Turbeth's* or *Turpeth's Mineral.* The subsulphate of protoxide of mercury; a yellow powder resembling in colour the root of the Ipomœa turpethum.

17. *Fulminating mercury.* Fulminate of mercury; a compound of fulminic acid with protoxide of mercury, employed in the manufacture of percussion-caps.

18. *Iodides of mercury.* Two combinations of mercury with iodine are known; one corresponding with the sub- or black oxide, the other with the red or protoxide of mercury.

19. *Cyanuret* or *Cyanide of mercury.* A compound of mercury with cyanogen, commonly called the bicyanide of mercury, and Prussian mercury.

20. *Sulphurets of mercury.* Two compounds are known; one corresponding with the suboxide, and called the *black* sulphuret, formerly *Æthiops mineral;* the other corresponding with the red oxide, and identical in composition with the native sulphuret, called *Cinnabar.* The artificial sulphuret is *vermilion.*

ME'RICARP (μέρος, a part, καρπὸς, fruit). The botanical designation of a half of the fruit of Umbelliferous plants. 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.

ME'ROCELE (μηρὸς, 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.

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.

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 pyro-acetic spirit (acetone) with fuming sulphuric acid.

ME'SMERISM. Animal magnetism, a system introduced by Anton Mesmer, a native of Mersburg in Swabia. It is described under the term *Animal Magnetism.*

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 lobe of the third ventricle, the optic lobes and the appendages, termed conarium and hypophysis, and in fishes the "hypoaria."

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 connects the small intestines and the posterior wall of the abdomen ; that which is connected to the middle of the cylinder of the small intestine.

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-carp* (καρπός, fruit). The intermediate part of the pericarp of fruits ; when fleshy, it is called *sarcocarp.*

8. *Meso-cæcum.* A hybrid word denoting a duplicature of the peritoneum at the posterior part of the cæcum, occurring occasionally only.

9. *Meso-cephalon* (κεφαλή, the head). The name given by Chaussier to the pons Varolii.

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 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 peritoneum 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 sigmoid flexure with the abdominal wall.

13. *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 a sac, the great omentum.

14. *Meso-lobe.* Chaussier's designation of the corpus callosum, or the maxima commissura cerebri of Soemmering. Hence we have *mesol-obar arteries*, or those of the corpus callosum.

15. *Meso-phlœum* (φλοιός, bark). That portion of the bark of plants which lies between the epiphlœum and the endophlœum or liber.

16. *Meso-phyllum* (φύλλον, a leaf). The cellular substance of the leaves of plants ; also called diachyma and diploe.

17. *Meso-rectum.* A hybrid word denoting the "intestine rectum," or that part of the peritoneum which connects the rectum with the front of the sacrum.

18. *Meso-sperm* (σπέρμα, seed). The middle one of the three membranes by which seeds are sometimes enveloped.

19. *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.

20. *Meso-thorax* (θώραξ, the chest). That part of the chest in insects which gives origin to the second pair of legs, &c.

21. *Mesotica.* Diseases affecting the parenchyma; the first order of the class *Eccritica* of Mason Good.

META- (μετὰ, prep.). After; with; in composition this preposition denotes *change, transference*, &c.

METABO'LIC FORCE (μεταβολικὸς, changeable, from μεταβολὴ, 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 (μετὰ, beyond, καρπὸς, 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 externally, and the palm internally, each bone divisible into a head, a shaft, and a base.

METACE'TONE. A colourless liquid, obtained in the process of distilling sugar with lime. It may be regarded as acetone minus an equivalent of water.

METACETO'NIC ACID. One of the products obtained when sugar is heated with hydrate of potash. It is evidently derived from metacetone by oxidation at the expense of the hydrate. It is very similar to acetic acid.

METAGA'LLIC ACID. *Melanogallic acid.* An acid obtained by the action of heat upon *pyrogallic acid*, this being also produced by similar action on *gallic acid.*

METAGE'NESIS (μετὰ, a preposition denoting *change*, and γένεσις, generation). 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.

META'LDEHYDE. When kept long, even in sealed tubes, aldehyde is transformed into two isomeric modifications, viz. *metaldehyde*, a hard crystalline inodorous solid; and *elaldehyde*, which is liquid.

META'LLIC TRACTORS. A pair of rods of different metals employed by Mr. Perkins in the treatment of diseases. The operation has hence been termed *Perkinism* and *Tractoration.* It has had its day.

METALLO'GRAPHY (μέταλλον, a metal, γράφω, to describe). That branch of science which treats of metals.

METALLOI'DS (μέταλλον, a metal, εἶδος, likeness). A term applied to the twelve non-metallic elementary substances.

ME'TALLURGY (μέταλλον, a metal, ἔργον, work). The separation of metals from their ores. It comprises the several operations of assaying, refining, smelting, &c.

ME'TALS (μέταλλον, a pit or cave in which minerals were sought; hence, a mine; afterwards, a mineral; lastly, a metal). A class of bodies admitting of no collective definition, but variously and in dif-

ferent degrees characterized by the properties of malleability, ductility, fusibility, tenacity, elasticity, crystalline texture, &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* denotes combinations of the simple non-metallic elements, either with one another, with a metal, or with a metallic oxide; thus sulph-*uret* and carb-*uret* of iron signify compounds of sulphur and carbon 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. *Kaligenous metals.* The metallic bases of the alkalies, viz. potassium, sodium, and lithium. These powerfully attract oxygen, forming oxides which are termed *alkalies*.

5. *Terrigenous metals.* The metallic bases of the earths, viz. barium, strontium, calcium, magnesium, and aluminium. These also powerfully attract oxygen, forming oxides which are called *earths*. To these must be added—

6. *Metals of rare occurrence.* These are glucinum, thorium, zirconium, yttrium, erbium, terbium, cerium, lanthanium, 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*.

7. *Calcigenous metals.* These are metals the oxides of which were termed by the ancient chemists *calces*. They are manganese, iron, chromium, nickel, cobalt, zinc, cadmium, tin, titanium, lead, bismuth, antimony, tellurium, arsenic, uranium, molybdenum, vanadium, copper, mercury, silver, gold, platinum, osmium, iridium, palladium, rhodium, and ruthenium.

8. *Metals of unknown properties.* These are tantalum or columbium, niobium, ilmenium, and pelopium. The latter three are all 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 in which the ultimate elements are the same as in other well-known combinations, but are considered to be arranged in a different way: thus, oxygen, hydrogen, sulphur, and a metal, may be considered as combined in the form of sulphuretted hydrogen and a metallic oxide, or of water (consisting of oxygen and hydrogen) and a metallic sulphuret. See *Isomeric* and *Polymeric*.

METAMORPHO'PSIS (*μεταμορφόομαι*, to be transformed, *ὄψις*, vision). A species of amaurosis, in which objects appear confused or distorted.

METAMORPHO'SIS (*μεταμόρφωσις*, a transformation). A changing of form, as of the larva into the pupa, of the pupa into the imago state of insects. The term has been also 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. See *Morphology*.

META'PHO'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.

METAPO'PHYSIS (μετὰ, 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; as the cessation of rheumatism, followed by pericarditis, &c.

METATA'RSUS (μετὰ, beyond, ταρσὸς, 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.

META'THESIS (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.

METATHO'RAX (μετὰ, beyond, θώραξ, the thorax). The third and last segment of the thorax, in insects.

ME'TEORISM (μετέωρος, a meteor). Distention of the abdomen by gas.

ME'TEOROLITES (μετέωρος, floating in the air, λίθος, a stone). Meteoric stones; aërolites; solid compounds of earthy and metallic matters, descending from the atmosphere; such was the *ancile*, or shield of Mars, which fell in the reign of Numa; the *arx julia* of 1561; &c. They all contain iron alloyed with nickel.

METEORO'LOGY (μετέωρα, meteors; from μετὰ, and αἰωρέω, to suspend; λόγος, a description). The doctrine of meteors or the study of the variable phenomena of the atmosphere.

-METER (μέτρον, a measure). A termination of many words, denoting a *measure*, as in baro-*meter*, or measurer of weight; hygro-*meter*, or measurer of moisture; &c.

METHIO'NIC ACID (μετὰ, a preposition denoting *change*, and θεῖον, sulphur). An acid obtained by the action of anhydrous sulphuric acid on ether. See *Althionic Acid*, which is formed at the same time.

METHOD BY INGESTION. A term applied to the employment of medicines at the upper extremity of the intestinal canal.

ME'THODE NU'ME'RIQUE. 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.

METHO'DIC 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.

ME'THYL. The newly discovered radical, or basyle, of wood spirit. *Methylic ether* is oxide of methyl, a colourless gas; *methylal* is a compound of hydrate of oxide of formyl with oxide of methyl; *methol* is a liquid produced in the distillation of wood.

METHY'STICA (*μέθυ*, wine). Substances employed for the purposes of exhilaration and inebriation, as wine, ardent spirits, &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. The French standard measure of length, equivalent to 39·371, or very nearly 39⅜ English inches. The French measures ascend and descend in a decimal progression. See *Quantity*.

METRI'TIS (*μήτρα*, the uterus). *Hysteritis.* Inflammation of the uterus.

METRORRHA'GIA (*μήτρα*, the uterus, *ῥήγνυμι*, to burst forth). *Hysterorrhagia.* Uterine hæmorrhage.

ME'TROSCOPE (*μήτρα*, the uterus, *σκοπέω*, to observe). An instrument designed by M. Nauche, for examining the os uteri.

MEZE'REUM. A species of *Daphne*, which yields the *mezereon bark.* As a local irritant, this bark is used in France, under the name of *garou*, to produce vesication.

MIA'SMA (*μίασμα*, from *μιαίνω*, to pollute). Originally, pollution or contagion; but, with the addition of the term *marsh*, it denotes certain effluvia, or emanations, from marshy grounds.

MICA. A mineral of various colours, but usually gray. It occurs in the form of very thin plates, which are employed in Russia for window-panes, and are then called *Muscovy glass.*

MICROCO'SMIC SALT (*μικρός*, little, *κόσμος*, order). A triple salt, obtained by mixing equal parts of the phosphates of soda and of ammonia, in solution, and then crystallizing. It is much employed as a flux, in experiments with the blow pipe.

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 *hyoïd* portion only of the tongue.

MICROPYLE' (*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.

MICTURI'TION (*micturio*, to desire to make water). The act of making water; also, a morbid frequency of this act.

MI'DNIGHT FRIEND. An acoustic apparatus, consisting of a gutta percha tube extending from the "doctor's" street-door to the doctor's bed, by which a message can be transmitted to the awakened practitioner instead of merely the sound of his bell. Hence it has been fancifully termed the "Medical Man's Midnight Friend."

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 divides the body into the thorax and the abdomen.

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.*

MIDWIFERY. The art of aiding and facilitating child-birth.

MILDEW MORTIFICATION. Gangræna ustilaginea; a disease supposed to arise from the use of grain vitiated by the growth of parasitic plants in the interior of the culm, or straw, chiefly the "ustilago," *blight* or *mildew.*

MILIA'RIA (*milium*, a millet seed). Miliary fever—*febris* being understood. The fifth genus of the order *Vesiculæ* of Bateman. The visicles have at first a pinkish hue (*miliaria rubra*); afterwards they become opaque and milky (*miliaria alba*). Both species are referrible to the *idrosis simplex* of authors. See *Sudamina.*

MI'LIUM (a millet seed). *Phlyctenula.* A small white serous tumor, of the size of a millet seed, or larger, on the margin of the eyelids, containing a substance like boiled rice.

MILK. *Lac.* A fluid secreted by the females of the mammalia, for the nourishment of their offspring. 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 considered to be *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 lactea.* An aggravated form of the excitement which takes place at the onset of lactation. It is commonly said in such cases, that *the milk flies to the head.*

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.* 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.

MI'LLEPEDES (*mille*, a thousand, *pes*, *pedis*, a foot). Slaters, or Wood-lice. These insects, killed by the vapour of spirit of wine, formerly obtained a place in the pharmacopœias, and were employed in humoral asthma, and dropsy.

MIMO'SA SENSITI'VA. The Sensitive Plant, which exhibits the phenomena of irritability, residing in an intumescence situated at the articulation of the leaf-stalks. In the natural state during the day the stalk is elevated, the leaves expanded, and the intumescence elongated, but equally convex superiorly and inferiorly. But at night, or when irritated, the stalk is depressed, the leaves applied to each other in pairs, and the intumescence curved so as to be convex superiorly, concave inferiorly.

MIMOTA'NNIC ACID. An acid procured from the *Mimosa Catechu*, and so named by Berzelius to distinguish it from the tannic acid of galls, which he calls *quercitannic* acid, from *quercus*, an oak.

MINDERE'RUS'S SPIRIT. The *liquor ammoniæ acetatis* of the pharmacopœia, or liquid acetate of ammonia.

MINERAL CAOUTCHOUC. A variety of bitumen, resembling caoutchouc in elasticity and softness, and in removing pencil-marks.

MINERAL CHARCOAL. A fibrous variety of non-bituminous mineral coal.

MINERAL GREEN. A hydrated subcarbonate of copper used as a pigment.

MINERAL SOLUTION. *Liquor arsenicalis.* Another name for Fowler's solution, or the Liquor potassæ arsenitis.

MINERAL WATERS. Waters impregnated with mineral substances. See *Aquæ minerales.*

MINERAL YELLOW. *Patent Yellow.* A pigment consisting of chloride and protoxide of lead.

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 science which treats of inorganic substances. These are generally solids, extracted from the earth by mining, and hence called *minerals.* The term *fossil* is now commonly applied to organic substances, penetrated with earthy or metallic matters.

MINERS' 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.*

MI'NIA BATTA OIL. A solid oil, said to be extracted by the natives of Borneo from a tree of that country. The term *minia batta* means *stone oil.*

MI'NIMUM. A minim; the sixtieth part of a fluid drachm. Also, the least part of any thing, as opposed to the *maximum*, or greatest part.

MI'NIUM. *Plumbi oxidum rubrum.* Red lead, or vermilion; an oxide of lead, of an intensely red colour, employed as a pigment. *Minii gleba* is the red earth from which vermilion 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.*

MISCEE. The name of an Indian dentifrice, which produces indeed a black jet upon the teeth, but leaves the enamel untouched, while it destroys the tartar and hardens the gums. Its ingredients are not known.

MISHMEE BITTER. *Mishmee Teeta.* The name of the root of a Ranunculaceous plant, called by Dr. Wallich *Coptis Teeta;* it is much used in the East as a powerful tonic and stomachic.

MISTU'RA (*misceo*, 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, and now replaced by the confection of opium. Mithridates, king of Pontus, having rendered himself poison-proof, left his name to the medical profession as a synonym for "antidote."

MI'TRAL VALVES (*mitra*, a mitre). The name of two valves which guard the left ventricle of the heart. The difference of size of the two valves, both being triangular, and the space between them, have given rise to the idea of a *bishop's mitre*, after which they are named.

MIXTURE. *Mistura.* A chemical mixture should be distinguished from a chemical solution. In the former, the aggregate particles can again be separated by mechanical means, and the proportion of the different particles determined; but, in solution, no mechanical power whatsoever can separate them.

MOBILITY (*mobilis*, moveable). A term applied by Dr. Cullen to excessive susceptibility to impressions—one of the afflictions of nervous persons.

MO'DIOLUS (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.

MO'DIUS. The chief Roman measure for things *dry*, the third part of a cubic foot, somewhat more than a peck English. Six modii were called a *medimnus*, an Attic measure.

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.

MOFFAT. A village in Dumfriesshire, affording cold sulphuretted water, similar to that of Harrowgate.

MOIRE'E ME'TALLIQUE. Crystallized tin-plate, obtained by pouring on heated tin-plate a mixture of two parts of nitric acid, and three of muriatic acid, diluted with eight of water. When varnished, it is worked into ornamental vessels.

MOLA'RES (*mola*, a mill-stone). The double or grinding teeth. Those with two fangs are called bicuspid, or false molars.

Molar glands. Two small bodies, placed between the masseter and the buccinator muscles, having the orifice of their excretory duct situated opposite the last molar tooth.

MOLE (*mola*, a mill-stone). A pigmentary nævus; a brown macula, or spot, generally, though not always, congenital. 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.

MO'LECULE (dim. of *moles*, a mass). A minute particle of a mass or body. It differs from *atom*, in being always considered as a portion of some aggregate.

1. *Active molecules.* Extremely minute, apparently spherical, moving particles, found in all vegetable matter, when rubbed into pieces, and examined under very powerful microscopes.

2. *Integrant molecules.* The name given by Haüy to the last particles into which the nucleus of a crystal can be mechanically divided.

3. *Complex organic molecule.* An association of two or more binary compounds, comparatively simple in constitution, often isolable substances and possessed of considerable stability.

MOLI'MEN (*molior*, 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* is a morbid softness and flexibility of the bones, commonly called the *rickets* of adults. See *Fragilitas ossium*.

MOLLU'SCA (*mollia*, soft, sc. *animalia*). Soft, invertebral, inarticulate animals, often protected by a shell. They constitute the second division of Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, and are distinguished into the cephalopoda, the pteropoda, the gasteropoda, the brachiopoda, and the cirropoda.

MOLLU'SCUM (*mollis*, soft). A small sebiparous tumor, about equal in size, when fully developed, to a ripe currant. It is occasioned by retention of secretion in the sebiferous duct, the excretory aperture remaining open. It constitutes the third genus of the *Tubercula* of Bateman.

MOLYBDE'NUM (μόλυβδος, lead). A white metal closely allied to tungsten. Its name was derived from the resemblance of its native sulphuret to plumbago. *Molybdic acid* is an acid obtained from the native sulphuret of molybdenum.

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.

Momordicine. Another name for *elaterin*, a crystalline compound constituting the active principle of the *Momordica Elaterium*, or Wild or Spirting Cucumber.

MON-, MONO- (μόνος, single). A Greek prefix, denoting *unity*.

1. *Mon-adelphia* (ἀδελφός, a brother). The sixteenth class of plants in the Linnæan system, in which the filaments are all united into one tube.

2. *Mon-andria* (ἀνήρ, a man). The first class of plants in the Linnæan system, containing only one stamen.

3. *Mono-basic salts*. A class of oxygen-acid salts, which, in the language of the acid theory, contain one equivalent of base to one of acid.

4. *Mono-chlamydeæ* (χλαμύς, a tunic). A sub-class of exogenous plants, in which the flowers have only one envelope, viz. a calyx.

5. *Mono-cotyledones* (κοτυληδών, a seed-lobe). Plants which have only one cotyledon, or seed-lobe; those which have two are termed *di-cotyledones*; and those which have none, *a-cotyledones*. The first and second of these classes, respectively identical with the *endogenæ* and *exogenæ*, constitute the first division of plants in the natural system, or VASCULARES; the third is identical with CELLULARES, the second division.

6. *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.

7. *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.

8. *Mono-mania* (μανία, madness). Madness upon *one* subject only. See *Mania.*

9. *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 *a-petalous.*

10. *Mono-phyllous* (φύλλον, a leaf). A term used synonymously with mono-sepalous, denoting cohesion of the sepals of the calyx.

11. *Mono-phyodonts* (φύω, to generate, ὀδούς, a tooth). A designation of that group of the mammalia which generate a single set of teeth, as distinguished from the *diphyodonts*, which generate two sets.

12. *Mon-orchis* (ὄρχις, a testis). Having a single testis.

13. *Mono-sepalous.* Having a single *sepal*, or calyx-leaf. The remarks at *mono-petalous* are applicable here, by merely changing *-petalous* into *-sepalous.*

14. *Mono-tony* (μονότονος, of one or the same tone). Monotonous impressions produced on the senses are provocatives of sleep, as the ticking of a clock, the hum of bees, the babbling of a brook, &c. See *Hypnologist.*

15. *Mono-trēmata* (τράω, to bore a hole). The third tribe of Cuvier's Edentata, or toothless animals. See *Cloaca.*

MO'NAD (μονάς, unity). 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.

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 brain 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.*

MONE'SIA BARK. *Cortex Monesiæ.* The bark of the *Chrysophyllum glycyphlæum*, a Sapotaceous tree growing in the Brazils, near Rio de Janeiro. It yields *monesine*, an acrid principle analogous to saponine. 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; cylindrical, and contracted at regular intervals, as the lomentum of ornithopus.

MONS VE'NERIS. The eminence of integument situated immediately over the os pubis, in women.

MONSTRUM. *Lusus naturæ.* A monster; any thing out of the common course of nature, as a bicephalous, hemicephalous, or acephalous fœtus.

MO'NTANIN. The bitter principle of the St. Lucia Bark, or the bark of the *Exostema floribundum*, a native of the West Indian islands.

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.

MORBI'LLI (*morbillus*, dim. of *morbus*, a disease). The *minor plague;* a term by which the continental writers have in general designated Rubeola or Measles. The term is borrowed from the Italians, among whom *il morbo* (the disease) signified *the plague.*

Morbilli regulares, *benigni*, vel *erethrici.* A term sometimes applied to common measles, or Rubeola vulgaris. *Morbilli confluentes* is a designation of scarlatina.

MORBO'SUM AUGME'NTUM. An old term denoting an increased mass, a preternatural growth, or new matter.

MORBUS. A disease; disordered action of any part of the machinery of the body. Hence the following terms:—

1. *Morbus aphrodisius.* Lues Venerea, or syphilis. It has also been called morbus Gallicus; morbus Indicus; morbus Neapolitanus; &c.

2. *Morbus arcuatus*, or *arquatus* (arcus, a bow; so called from one of the colours of the rainbow). The Jaundice.

3. *Morbus caducus.* Epilepsy, or falling sickness. This has been also termed morbus attonitus; morbus comitialis, or "electioneering disease," so called from its occurring at the time of the *comitia*, or popular assemblies at Rome, from excitement, &c.; morbus divinus; morbus herculeus; morbus infantilis; morbus interlunius; morbus magnus, or major; morbus sacer; &c.

4. *Morbus heracleus* vel *herculeus.* A designation of elephantiasis, derived from its vastness and terrible nature.

5. *Morbus incurvus.* Another name for *cyrtosis*, incurvation of the spine, or posterior crookedness.

6. *Morbus interpellatus* (*interpello*, to interrupt). A disease attended with irregular or uncertain paroxysms.

7. *Morbus pediculares.* Phtheiriasis; a state of cutaneous vermination, occasioned by several species of pediculus or louse.

8. *Morbus pilaris* (*pilus*, a hair). Hair-disease; arrested development of the hair, arising from torpor of the follicles.

9. *Morbus sacer.* A name for epilepsy. The notion of demoniacal agency is of the remotest antiquity; and amongst the Greeks nervous affections were considered as of divine infliction, and were called *sacred* diseases.

10. *Morbus strangulatorius.* The name given by Dr. Starr to a species of angina maligna, which raged in Cornwall in the year 1748.

11. *Morbi pathetici.* Morositates. Depraved appetites, and morbid changes in the feelings and propensities.

MORDANT. 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.

MOREL. The *Morchella esculenta*, a fungus employed for flavouring gravies, &c.

MO'RIA (*μωρὸς*, foolish). Foolishness; fatuity; defect or hebetude of the understanding.

MORIBU'NDUS (*morior*, to die). Moribund; dying, ready to die.

MORO'XYLIC ACID (*μόρον*, the mulberry, *ξύλον*, wood). An acid produced from the bark of the mulberry tree.

MO'RPHIA (*Morpheus*, the god of sleep). A vegeto-alkali, existing in opium, in combination with a peculiar acid, which has been named the *meconic*, in the form of a meconate. Morphia is generally admitted to constitute the narcotic principle of opium.

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. See *Couerbe's Process.*

MORPHŒ'A (*μορφή*, form). Morphew; the name of a particular symptom, *sign*, or relict 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.* 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.

Morphœa alopeciata. The name by which Mr. Erasmus Wilson designates *alopecia areata*, which he considers to be a morphœa of the scalp and hair-bearing skin, and to bear the same relation to elephantiasis as the morphœa already described.

MORPHO'LOGY, VEGETABLE (*μορφή*, form, *λόγος*, an account). *Vegetable metamorphosis.* That department of botanical science which investigates the laws which regulate the forms of plants and of their particular parts. The great *law* of morphology is, that every part of the plant is merely the repetition 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 burrows in the skin of the groins and eye-brows. It is also called *pediculus ferox*, from the severe itching which it occasions. Other names are *plactula*, *petala*, and *pessolata*, probably from its flatness.

MORRISON'S PILLS. Resin of aloes, resin of gamboge, colocynth, gum, and cream of tartar.

MORS, MORTIS. Death; properly, the cessation of life, the separation of the soul from the body. *Nex* is a violent death, or slaughter.

MO'RSULUS. A little mouthful; a term applied to a form of medicine like drops, or lozenges without regular form.

MORSUS DIA'BOLI. Literally, *devil's bite;* an uncooth 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."

MORTAR CEMENT. A mixture of lime and siliceous sand, used for building. *Hydraulic mortar* is obtained from concretionary masses found in marl, and also as isolated blocks in the bed of the Thames.

MORTIFICA'TION (*mors*, *mortis*, death, *fio*. to become). A generic term denoting the death of any part of the body, occasioned by inflammation; the circulation in the part is completely arrested, the blood in the capillaries is not only coagulated, but decomposed, while the tissue itself undergoes decomposition. The particular stages of mortification are designated, in this country, by the terms—

1. *Gangrene*, or the incipient stage. On the continent it denotes the complete form. See *Gangrene*.

2. *Sphacelus*, or complete mortification. Some apply the term gangrene to the death of the *superficial texture*, and sphacelus to the death of the *whole substance* of an organ.

3. *Slough;* the technical term for the fibrous, senseless substance, resulting from sphacelus.

4. *Necrosis*, or death of the bone; the term *caries* meaning ulceration of bone.

5. *Hospital gangrene*, or the combination of humid gangrene with phagedænic ulceration.

6. *Pustule maligne*, or *charbon* of the French; malignant pustule, or carbuncle, supposed by some to originate in horned cattle.

7. *Gangrenous ergotism*, necrosis ustiliginea seu epidemica, arising from the use of spurred rye.

MORUS NI'GRA. The black or common mulberry, an urticaceous plant indigenous in Persia, the fruit of which, incorrectly called a berry, is employed for making the *Syrupus mori* of the pharmacopœia.

Morus tinctoria. The species which yields the yellow dye called *stic* the colouring principle of which is termed *morine.*

MOSA'IC GOLD. *Aurum musivum.* The alchemical name of the bi-sulphuret of tin. It is produced in fine flakes of a beautiful gold colour, and is used as a pigment. 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; a granular substance found in the preputial musk sac under the belly of the *Moschus moschiferus*, a species of deer inhabiting the Alpine mountains of the east of Asia.

Moschus factitius. Artificial musk, prepared with nitric acid, fetid animal oil, and rectified spirit.

MOSELEY'S PILLS. Stomachic pills, consisting merely of rhubarb and ginger.

MOTHER SPOTS. *Maculæ maternæ.* Congenital spots and discolorations of the skin. See *Nævus.*

MOTION (*moveo*, 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.*

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 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. *Adduction*, 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.

MOTOR (*moveo*, to move). A mover; a part whose function is *motion.*

1. *Motor tract.* The prolongation of the anterior columns of the spinal cord through the pons Varolii into the crura cerebri. This tract gives origin to the three motor nerves.

2. *Motores oculorum.* The movers of the eyes, or the third pair of nerves.

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'TORY; 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. See *Function, Reflex.*

MOULDINESS. A peculiar fungus plant, propagated by spores, infinitely small. Reaumur found the interior of an addled egg mouldy; hence the spores must have passed through the pores of the shell.

MOUNTAIN BLUE. Malachite, or carbonate of copper. *Mountain green* is the common copper green, also a carbonate.

MOUNTAIN CORK. The name of the *elastic* variety of asbestos. *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 SOAP. A mineral substance occurring in the island of Skye; used in crayon-painting.

MOUSTACHES. The hair which grows on the upper lip of men,

forming two oblique rows, meeting under the nose, and prolonged as far as the commissures of the lips.

MOUTH. *Cavum* seu *cavitas oris.* The irregular cavity which contains the organ of taste and the principal instruments of mastication.

MOXA. A small mass of combustible vegetable matter, prepared from the *Artemesia Moxa*, 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 sun-flower, 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*, the moxa-weed, and *ustio*, the act of burning). *Moxybustion.* The employment of moxa for the purpose of cauterization.

MUCIC ACID. An acid first obtained from sugar of milk (saccharum lactis), and hence termed *saclactic*, or *saccholactic;* but as all the gums appear to afford it, and the principal acid in the sugar of milk is the oxalic, it is now called *mucic.*

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 *pario*, to produce). Producing mucus; a term applied to the *follicles* of the mucous membranes.

MU'COCELE (*mucus*, and κήλη, a tumor). *Hernia sacci lacrymalis.* An enlargement of the lacrymal sac, constituting a soft swelling, which contains tears mixed with mucus.

MU'CRONATE (*mucro*, the sharp point of any thing). Abruptly terminated by a hard sharp point; applied to leaves.

MUCU'NA PRURIENS. Common Cowhage, or Cow-itch; a leguminous plant, having its legumes covered with stinging hairs, called *cowhage*, or *cow-itch*, employed as an anthelmintic.

MUCUS (μύξα, the mucus of the nostrils). The liquid secreted by the mucous surfaces, as of the nostrils, intended as a protection to the parts exposed to external influences.

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.

MUDAR. By this name, and those of *akum* and *yercund*, are designated the root, bark, and inspissated juice of the *Calotropis Mudarii.*

Mudarine. The active principle of the above plant, remarkable for its property of coagulating by heat, and becoming again fluid by exposure to cold.

MUFFLE. A small earthen oven, fixed in a furnace, and used in cupellation, and other processes which require the access of air.

MUGWORT. The common name of the *Artemesia Vulgaris*, an indigenous Composite plant. The term appears to be derived from

mauk, a worm, and *wort*, a general name for cultivated plants, corrupted into *wood*, in the term wormwood, of which Mugwort is a species.

MULBERRY CALCULUS. 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 EYELID. An ancient designation of the ophthalmia purulenta; said also to be the *pladarotis* (πλαδαρὸς, moist) of the Greeks.

MULSUM (scilicet *vinum mulsum*). Hydromel. A drink chiefly made of water, wine, and honey, mixed and boiled together.

MULTICUSPIDA'TI (*multus*, many, *cuspis*, a spear). The name of the last three molares; so called from their having several tubercles. See *Dens*.

MU'LTIFID (*multus-findo*). Cut into many parts; applied to leaves which have numerous shallow segments.

MULTI'FIDUS SPINÆ (*multus*, many, *findo*, 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.

MULTIPA'RTITE (*multus-partitus*). Divided into many parts; applied to leaves which have many deep lobes.

MU'LTIPLE (*multus*, many). A number which includes another a certain number of times; as 6 the multiple of 2; 18 the multiple of 6, &c.

MULTUM. The name of a compound of extract of quassia and liquorice, used by brewers for the purposes of economizing malt and hops. *Hard multum*, or Black Extract, is a preparation made from Cocculus Indicus, and used by brewers to impart an intoxicating quality to beer.

MUM. A malt liquor, made in the same way as beer, by using wheat malt.

MU'MIA MINERA'LIS. A variety of bitumen resembling brown asphalt.

MUMPS. The popular name in this country for Cynanche parotidæa. In Scotland it is called *branks*.

MU'NDIC. The mineralogical name of common or yellow iron pyrites, or bisulphuret of iron.

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. A species of *Rubia tinctorum*, or madder, produced in Nepaul and in various districts of India. That which is brought to England is imported from Calcutta.

MUREX. The name of a genus of Siphonostomatous animals yielding a purple dye.

1. *Murexide.* A beautiful purple product of the decomposition of uric acid, first described by Dr. Prout under the name *purpurate of ammonia.*

2. *Murexan.* The *purpuric acid* of Prout. It is prepared by dissolving murexide in caustic potash, heating till the blue colour disappears, and then adding an excess of dilute sulphuric acid.

MURIAS. A muriate, or hydro-chlorate; a salt formed by the union of muriatic acid with an alkaline, earthy, or metallic base. Metallic muriates contain either an excess or a deficiency of acid; in the former case, the salt is called an *oxy-muriate;* in the latter, a *sub-muriate.*

1. *Murias Ammoniæ.* Muriate of Ammonia; generally called *sal-ammoniac,* and formerly imported from Egypt, where it is procured by sublimation from the soot of the camel's dung.

2. *Murias calcis.* Muriate of lime; formerly known by the names of *marine selenite; calcareous marine salt; muria; calx salita; fixed sal-ammoniac;* &c. When deliquesced, it has been called *oil of lime;* and Homberg found that, on being reduced by heat to a vitreous mass, it emitted a phosphoric light on being struck by a hard body, and in that state it was called *Homberg's phosphorus.*

3. *Murias ferri.* Muriate of Iron; formerly called *ferrum salitum; oleum martis per deliquium;* &c.

4. *Murias potassæ.* Muriate of potash; formerly known by the names of *febrifuge salt of Sylvius; digestive salt; regenerated sea salt;* &c.

5. *Murias sodæ.* Muriate of soda, or common salt, found in large masses, or in rocks under the earth. In the solid form it is called *sal gem,* or *rock salt;* that obtained by evaporation from salt water, is called *bay salt.*

MURIA'TIC ACID (*muria,* brine). The *hydro-chloric* of the French chemists, formerly called spiritus salis, &c.; an acid contained in great abundance, in sea-water, in combination with soda and magnesia. It consists of chlorine and hydrogen. Its salts are called *muriates* or *hydro-chlorates.*

Oxygenated muriatic acid. Another name for chlorine.

MU'RICATED (*muricatus,* shaped or pointed like the *murex,* or purple-fish). Covered with numerous short hard prominences, as the pericarp of ranunculus arvensis.

MURIDE (*muria,* brine). The name first given to bromine, from its being an ingredient of sea-water.

MU'RIFORM (*murus,* a wall, *forma,* likeness). Wall-like; applied to the tissues constituting the medullary rays of wood, from its presenting an appearance similar to that of bricks in a wall.

MUSCA. The fly; a genus of insects which deposit their eggs in meat which is becoming putrid, and have hence passed into the human intestines. *Musca carnaria* is the flesh-fly; *musca vomitoria,* the blow-fly; *musca cibaria,* the pantry-fly; *musca putris,* a species of which the larvæ are known by the name of *hoppers,* as those of all of them are by that of *maggots;* the latter term has often been applied, though in a looser sense, to the grubs of insects generally.

MUSCÆ VOLITA'NTES. *Visus muscarum.* An appearance of motes or small bodies floating before the eyes—a common precursor of amaurosis.

MUSCI. The Moss tribe of Acotyledonous plants. Cellular, *flowerless* plants, with *leaves* imbricated, entire, or serrated; *reproductive organs* either *axillary bodies* containing spherical or oval particles, emitted on the application of water; or *thecæ*, seated on a seta or stalk.

MUSCOVA'DO SUGAR. *Raw Sugar.* The concentrated juice of the sugar-cane, as imported into this country.

MU'SCULAR TEXTURE (*musculus*, a muscle). *Myonine.* One of the chief component textures of organic bodies. There are two well-marked varieties. The *striped* muscular fibre occurs in the voluntary muscles, and is named from its conspicuous cross markings. The *unstriped* muscular fibre is found in the alimentary canal, the uterus, and the bladder, and is destitute of such cross markings.

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'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 *peroneus superficialis*, which passes downwards along the fibula, in the substance of the peroneus longus.

MU'SCULO SPIRA'LIS. The name of a nerve constituting the largest branch of the brachial plexus.

MU'SCULUS (μῦς, 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. *Properties of muscles.* These are *contractility*, by which their fibres return to their former dimensions, after being extended; and *irritability*, by which their fibres are shortened on the application of a stimulus.

9. *Actions of muscles.* These are, 1. the *voluntary*, or those which are subject to the will, as of the muscles of locomotion; 2. the *in-*

voluntary, 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.

MUSHROOM SUGAR. A sugar obtained by treating the tincture of the ergot of rye with water.

MUSK. A substance procured from the Musk deer. See *Moschus.*

MUSSITA'TIO (*mussito*, to mutter). Muttering; a moving of the tongue and lips as if in the act of speaking, without the utterance of audible sounds.

MUST. The common name for the expressed juice of the grape.

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. These are cruciferous plants, indigenous almost all over Europe.

Mustard, ready made. Thus is made up with currant wine and sugar; formerly *must*, or grape juice, was employed for this purpose: whence the name *mustard.*

MUTACI'SMUS (μυτακισμὸς, fondness for the letter μῦ). A faulty pronunciation, consisting in the substitution of the letter *m* for other letters. See *Lambdacismus.*

MU'TITAS (*mutus*, dumb). *Anaudia.* Dumbness; an inability of articulation; one of the *dyscinesiæ* of Cullen.

MY'DRI'ASIS (μύδος, moisture). A preternatural dilatation of the pupil; also, weakness of sight caused by hydrophthalmia. Compare *Myosis.*

MYELI'TIS (μυελὸς, marrow). Inflammation of the *substance* of the brain or spinal marrow, as distinguished from *meningitis*, specifically, or *encephalitis*, generally.

MYKOME'LINIC ACID. An acid procured, in the form of a yellow powder, by the mutual action of alloxan and ammonia.

MY'LABRIS. The name of a genus of coleopterous insects employed for vesicatory purposes. Other genera of these insects, employed as vesicatories, are termed *meloe* and *cantharis.*

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 hyoïdes; it raises the os hyoïdes, 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.

MYOCE'PHALON (μυῖα, a fly, κεφαλὴ, the head). A small prolapsus of the iris, forming a brownish tumor, as large as a fly's head.

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, commonly called *motes.*

MYOI'DES (μῦς, μυὸς, a muscle, εἶδος, likeness). *Platysma myoïdes;* a muscular expansion on the neck.

MYOLE'MMA (μῦς, μυὸς, a muscle, λέμμα, a membrane). *Sarcolemma.* A delicate sheath investing the ultimate fibril of muscular tissue.

MY'OLINE (μῦς, a muscle). A transparent substance contained in the cells which constitute the ultimate fibril of muscular tissue. *Myonine* is another name for muscular matter. See *Muscular Texture.*

MYO'LOGY (μῦς, μυὸς, a muscle, λόγος, a description). A description of the muscles; one of the divisions in the study of anatomy.

MYO'PIA (μύω, to close, ὤψ, the eye). *Paropsis propinqua.* Short sight; near sight. It is also called *myopiasis* (μῦς, μυὸς, a mouse), or "mouse-sight," from the supposition that mice have naturally this kind of vision. See *Lens.*

MYO'SIS (μύω, to close the eyes). An unnatural contraction of the pupil; permanent contraction of the pupil. Compare *Mydriasis.*

MYO'TOMY (μῦς, μυὸς, a muscle, τομὴ, section). 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.

Myricin. The ingredient of wax, which remains after digestion in alcohol. See *Cera.*

MYRIO'PODA (μυρίος, innumerable, ποῦς, ποδὸς, a foot). The first class of the *Diplogangliata*, or Entomoïda, comprising animals with articulated bodies, all the segments of the trunk being provided each with one or two pairs of jointed ambulatory feet.

MYRISTICA'CEÆ. The Nutmeg tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Trees with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* diœcious, with no trace of a second sex; *fruit* baccate, dehiscent, 2-valved; *seed*, nut-like, enveloped in a many-parted *arillus.*

1. *Myristicæ nuclei.* Nutmegs; the seeds of the *Myristica officinalis.* They are partially enveloped by an arillus, constituting the spice called *mace.*

2. *Myristicæ adeps.* Butter of nutmegs; prepared by beating the nutmegs to a paste, which is then exposed to the vapour of water, and expressed by heated plates. It is often called *expressed oil of mace.*

3. *Myristic acid.* An acid obtained from the solid portion of the butter of nutmegs, in which it is combined with glycerine.

MYRO'BALANS (μύρον, ointment, βάλανος, an acorn). Dried fruits of the plum kind, brought from Bengal and other parts of India: there are five kinds, viz., the *belleric*, the *emblic*, the *chebulic*, the *Indian*, and the *yellow.*

MYRO'NIC ACID (μύρον, an odorous oil). A bitter acid procured from black mustard seeds.

MY'ROSIN (μύρον, odorous oil). *Emulsion of Black Mustard.* An indifferent nitrogenized body existing in oil of mustard. It yields the essential oil after maceration of the seed with water, and fermentation.

MYROSPE'RMUM (μύρον, a liquid perfume, σπέρμα, seed). A genus of Leguminous plants, the seeds of which are besmeared with balsamic juice.

1. *Myrospermum Peruiferum.* The Quinquino; the species which yields the *balsam of Peru*, called also *black* or *liquid* balsam of Peru.

2. *Myrospermum Toluiferum.* The Balsam of Tolu tree; the species which yields the balsam of that name.

3. *Myrospermine; Myroxiline.* Two oils said by Richter to constitute Oil of Balsam of Peru, the former soluble, the latter insoluble, in alcohol.

4. *Myroxocarpine.* A new chemical principle obtained from the White Balsam, a species of *Myrospermum.* It appears to be a very indifferent crystallizable resin, in some respects resembling santonine.

MYRO'XYLIC ACID (μύρον, odorous oil, ξύλον, wood). A substance procured from Peruvian balsam, the produce of the *Myroxylon Peruiferum.*

MY'RRHA (μύρον, an odorous oil). Myrrh; a gum resinous exudation from the bark of the *Balsamodendron Myrrha.* It is also called *stacte*, from στάζω, to distil.

Myrrhic Acid. An acid obtained by the action of heat on the resin of myrrh.

MYRTA'CEÆ. The Myrtle tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Trees or shrubs with *leaves* opposite, entire, and marked with transparent dots; *flowers* polypetalous; *stamens* perigynous; *carpella* concrete; inferior *ovarium* with several cells.

Myrtus pimenta. The Pimenta or Allspice tree; a native of South America, where it is called *Pumake* (in the Maypure language); and of the West India islands; hence the fruit is also called *Jamaica pepper.*

MY'RTIFORM. The name of the *caruncul*æ 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.*

MY'RTLE-WAX. A wax procured from the berries of the *Myrica cerifera*, a native of the United States of America.

MY'XOGEN (μύξα, mucus, γεννάω, to produce). The designation, by M. Blaud, of that form of croup which is characterized by the discharge of mucus. When the principal effect is pus, he terms it *puogen* (πύον, pus); if attended by the production of a false membrane, *meningo-gen* (μήνιγξ, a membrane).

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 PILO'SI. *Spilus.* Moles; pilous nævi, or patches of variable size, covered by hair of variable length, and occurring on all parts of the body. In hirsutics, the characteristic is *abnormal quantity;* in nævus pilosus, *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 *folianus*, 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 have 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 Dr. 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. *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.*

NANCE'IC ACID. An acid procured from sour rice, and other acescent vegetable substances, and named by Braconnot in honour of the town of Nancy, where he resides.

NA'NKEEN DYE. A dye made by boiling arnotto and carbonate of potash in water, about an ounce of each to a pint of water.

NA'PHTALASE. A yellow crystalline solid produced by gently heating nitronaphtalase with lime. It gives to oil of vitriol a magnificent blue colour.

NA'PHTALIC ACID. *Phtalic acid.* An acid formed by the action of nitric acid on chloride of naphthaline.

NAPHTA'LIDAN. An important base, formed by the action of sulphuretted hydrogen, aided by ammonia, on an alcoholic solution of nitronaphtalase.

NA'PHTEINE. A substance analogous to asphaltum, found in the lime-stones of the Maine et Loire.

NAPHTHA. A native liquid bitumen, occurring in springs on the shores of the Caspian sea; and procured also by distillation from petroleum. *Naphthene* and *naphthol* are liquid bitumens of similar nature.

NA'PHTHALINE. A compound obtained by distillation from coal tar; said to be a *sesquicarburet of hydrogen.*

NA'PIFORM (*napus*, a turnip, *forma*, likeness). A term applied to one of the textures of cancer, the *bunioïd* of Bayle; and to certain roots (or stems) which present the form of a depressed sphere, like that of the turnip.

NAPLES YELLOW. A colour prepared by calcining lead with antimony and potash.

NA'RCEINE (νάρκη, stupor). A weak base existing in opium in a very small proportion.

NARCO'GENINE (νάρκη, stupor, γίνομαι, to become). A basic compound formed by the oxidation of narcotine.

NARCO'SIS FOLLICULORUM (νάρκωσις, a benumbing). A state of chronic inflammation of the hair-follicles, characterized by torpidity of their action.

NARCO'TIC SALT. *Sal sedativum Hombergi.* Boracic acid.

NARCO'TICS (νάρκη, stupor). *Hypnotics; anodynes.* Medicines which induce sleep or stupor, as opiates.

NA'RCOTINE (νάρκη, stupor). A crystalline substance derived from opium, formerly called *salt of Derosne.*

NARCOTI'NIC ACID. A compound formed by heating narcotine with potash.

NA'RCOTISM (νάρκη, stupor). *Narcosis.* A state of unnatural sleep, induced by the effect of narcotic substances.

NARDO'STACHYS JATAMA'NSI. An Indian plant of the order *Valerianaceæ;* it is the true *Spikenard* of the ancients, and is esteemed not only as a perfume, but 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.

NARTHEX. The name of the genus of Umbelliferous plants, to which the species *assafœtida* belongs. See *Ferula.*

NASCENT STATE (*nascor*, to be born). A term applied to the state of gases, *at the moment of their generation*, before they have acquired the repulsive power.

NASUS. The nose, or organ of small; the *external* part of the nose. The *alæ nasi* are the two moveable sides, or *wings*, of the nose. See *Nose.*

1. *Nasal fossæ.* Two 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-palatine.* Belonging to the nose and the velum palati; applied to a ganglion, a nerve, &c.

5. *Naso-labialis.* A small muscular fasciculus which connects the orbicularis oris to the columna of the nose.

6. *Naso-palatine nerve.* An internal branch of the spheno-palatine ganglion, which supplies the palate.

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, or the sodæ sesquicarbonas of the London pharmacopœia.

NATURAL SYSTEM IN BOTANY. A system for classifying plants, not with reference to a single character, but by *combination* of many characters. In following out this plan, botanists have commenced with the two great primary divisions of Flowering and Flowerless Plants. 1. *Flowering Plants*, also called Phænogamous or Phanerogamous, are distinguished into Exogens or Dicotyledons, and Endogens or Monocotyledons. 2. *Flowerless Plants* are also called Cryptogamous, Acrogens, and Acotyledons. Hence we have the following three *classes*:—

1. Flowering Plants.	Class 1.	Exogens or Dicotyledons.
	,, 2.	Endogens or Monocotyledons.
2. Flowerless Plants.	,, 3.	Acrogens or Acotyledons.

1. Exogens or Dicotyledons. This is the largest class of the vegetable kingdon, comprehending more species than all the others put together. The *subclasses* are the following:—

1. *Thalamifloræ.* A calyx and a corolla. Petals distinct. Stamens hypogynous. *Orders.* Ranunculaceæ, &c.
2. *Calyciflorœ.* A calyx and a corolla. Petals distinct. Stamens perigynous. *Orders.* Leguminosæ, &c.
3. *Corolliflorœ.* A calyx and a corolla. Petals united, bearing the stamens. *Orders.* Compositæ, &c.
4. *Monochlamydeæ.* A calyx only, or none. *Orders.* Euphorbiaceæ, Lauraceæ, &c.

2. These *Subclasses of Exogens* may be otherwise exhibited. The first two are *polypetalous*, or have their petals distinct; the third are *monopetalous*, or have their petals united; the fourth are *apetalous*, or without petals. Hence, the subclasses may be viewed as three only, one of which is subdivided with reference to the insertion of the stamens:—

	Subclasses.
1. Polypetalous.	
1. Stamens hypogynous	1. *Thalamifloræ.*
2. Stamens perigynous	2. *Calyciflorœ.*
2. Monopetalous	3. *Corolliflorœ.*
3. Apetalous	4. *Monochlamydeæ.*

3. Endogens or Monocotyledons. This class is much smaller than the preceding, and admits of the following divisions:—

1. *Rhizantheæ.* Fungoid parasitical plants. *Orders.* Rafflesiaceæ, Balanophoraceæ, &c.

2. *Floridæ.* Leafy plants. Floral envelopes verticillate. *Orders.* Zingiberaceæ, Orchidaceæ, &c.
3. *Glumaceæ.* Leafy plants. Floral envelopes imbricated. *Orders.* Graminaceæ, Cyperaceæ, &c.

4. ACROGENS or ACOTYLEDONS. These are distinguished into the classes *Ætheogamous* or Semivascular, furnished with stomates and vascular tissue; and *Amphigamous* or cellular, destitute of stomates and entirely cellular. *Orders.* Filices, Musci, Lichenes, &c.

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.

NAU'CLEA. The name of a genus of Rubiaceous plants, to which the species *gambia* was formerly referred; it is now considered a species of *Uncaria.*

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.

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.*

NE'BULA. A cloud. Haziness, or dulness; a slight form of opacity.

NECROSCO'PICAL (νεκρός, dead, σκοπέω, to examine). Relating to post-mortem examination, or autopsia.

NECRO'SIS (νεκρόω, to mortify). Literally, mort fication; it is confined to that affection of the bones, and is the consequence either of an unfavourable termination of inflammation of the bone in a bad constitution, or of its vascular supply being cut off by the destruction of its periosteum or medullary membrane. It 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; when the health is bad, &c.

Necrosis ustilaginea. The name given by Sauvages to that species of mortification which arises from the use of grain infected by "ustilago" or blight.

NECTA'NDRA RODIE'I. A Laurineous tree which yields the timber called *Greenheart*, and a peculiar bitter alkaloid obtained from its bark, called *bibeerine.*

NE'CTARY. 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. See *Paracorollæ*.

NEEDHAMIA'NA CORPORA. A term applied to the spermatozoa, or organized animals found in the seminal reservoirs of the loligo, as observed by Needham.

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*.

NEGUS. A well-known beverage, first "mixed" by Colonel Negus in the time of Queen Anne. The term will probably remain in our language, and the beverage be popular, when the royal *Mithridate* shall be forgotten.

NE'OPLASTY (νέος, new, πλάσσω, to form). An operation for forming something new; a term including the various processes of autoplasty, cicatrisation, and adhesion.

NEPE'NTHE (νή, neg., πένθος, grief). The ancient name of a drug, probably opium, mentioned in Homer. Hence the old pharmacopœia termed the common opiate pills *nepenthes opiatum*.

NEPHROS (νεφρός). *Ren*. A kidney; the secreting organ of the urine.

1. *Nephr-algia* (ἄλγος, pain). Pain of the kidneys, from calculus, or gravel.

2. *Nephr-itic*. Belonging to the kidney; a medicine which acts on the kidney.

3. *Nephr-itis*. Inflammation or other disease of the kidney.

4. *Nephro-logy* (λόγος, an account). An account or description of the kidneys, and of their functions.

5. *Nephro-tomy* (τομή, section). The operation of cutting a stone out of the kidney.

NE'RA or TO'DDY. A saccharine juice obtained in large quantities by wounding the spadices of the *Saguerus saccharifer*, or Gomuto Palm, and receiving the liquor in earthenware pots or bamboos. See *Jaggary*.

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 grey portion of the brain and spinal cord, in ganglia, and in certain nerves and nervous expansions.

NERVE-FIBRES. Nerve-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 grey substance and the ganglia.

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*, or olfactory nerves, expanding on the mucous membrane of the nose.

2. *Second pair*, or optic nerves, terminating in each eye at the middle of the retina.

3. *Third pair*, motores oculorum, or oculo-motory nerves, distributed to the muscles of the eye.

4. *Fourth pair*, nervi pathetici vel trochleares, distributed to the superior oblique or trochlearis muscle of the eye.

5. *Fifth pair*, trigemini, 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 externus 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 distinguishses 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 the sixth nerve, the Vidian portion of the fifth, the portio dura, the eighth, ninth, and all the spinal nerves. They are, in fact, a collection of branches from almost every nerve in the frame, which join it at the adjacent ganglia.

IV. Respiratory Nerves. The respiratory nerves arising from the Medulla Oblongata are the following:—

1. The *fourth pair*, or pathetici.
2. The *portio dura* of the seventh.
3. The *glosso-pharyngeal* nerve.
4. The *par vagum*, and accessorius.
5. The *phrenic* nerve.
6. The *external respiratory.*

7. The fifth, and certain spinal nerves, with the par vagum, should be distinguished as *exciters* of respiration, the rest being *motors.*—*Dr. M. Hall.*

NE'RVINE (*nervinus*, from *nervus*, a nerve). Neurotic; that which relieves disorders of the nerves, as antispasmodics, &c.

NERVOUS QUINSY. A name given by Dr. Heberden to the *globus hystericus* of Dr. Darwin and other writers.

NE'RVOUS TEXTURE. *Neurine.* One of the chief component textures of organic bodies. It exhibits two forms — the *vesicular* nervous matter, which is grey or cineritious in colour, and granular in texture, and contains nucleated nerve-vesicles; and the *fibrous* nervous matter, which is white and tubular, though in some parts its colour is grey, 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.*

NESTS. *Edible Birds' nests.* The nests of a species of swallow inhabiting the Indian Archipelago. They are formed of a mucous slime secreted in the stomach of the bird, and ejected for the purpose of aiding in the construction of the nest. They are used for thickening soup.

NETTLE-RASH. Elevations of the cuticle, or wheals resembling the sting of the nettle. See *Urticaria.*

NEURON (*νεῦρον*). A nerve; a cord arising from the brain or spinal marrow.

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 in a nerve. It occurs in nerves of the face, and is then called *face ague*, *tic douloureux*, &c.

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. *Neuri-lemma* (*λέμμα*, a coat). The membranous sheath of a nerve.

6. *Neurine.* Another name for nervous matter. See *Nervous Texture.*

7. *Neuro-logy* (*λόγος*, a description). The doctrine of the nerves.

8. *Neuro-ptera* (*πτερόν*, a wing). Net-winged insects, as the dragon-fly, ant-lion, &c.

9. *Neuroses.* Nervous diseases, in which sense and motion are impaired, without idiopathic pyrexia, or any local disease; the second class of diseases in Cullen's nosology, comprising the orders comata, adynamiæ, spasmi, and vesaniæ.

10. *Neuro-sthenia* (*σθένος*, force). An excess of nervous irritation; an inflammatory affection of the nerves.

11. *Neuro-tica.* Nervous medicines; a term synonymous with *nervines.*

12. *Neuro-tomy* (*τομή*, section). Dissection of the nerves.

13. *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 alkali, thus possessing the character neither of acid nor alkaline salts—salts which affect neither litmus nor turmeric paper. See *Super* and *Sub.*

NEUTRALIZA'TION. A term denoting the loss of characteristic properties, which frequently attends chemical combination. It is exemplified when an acid and an alkali are combined in such proportions that the compound does not change the colour of litmus or violets. The compound is called *neutral*, and one ingredient is said to be *neutralized* or saturated by the other. See *Sal.*

NICARA'GUA WOOD. *Peach wood.* A tree of the same genus (*Cæsalpinia*) as the Brazil wood; it grows near the lake of Nicaragua. It is used as a dye.

NICKEL. A white metal obtained from an ore termed by the Germans *Kupfer nickel*, or false copper, because it somewhat resembles a copper ore in general appearance, but contains no copper. When the ore in question was found to contain a new metal, the term *nickel* was retained. Nickel is also obtained from a commercial article termed *speiss*, being the residue of the ore from which cobalt is extracted. *Kupfer nickel* and *speiss* are arseniurets of the metal.

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 Shiraz. The term *Nicotiana* is derived from the name of Joan Nicot, who sent the seeds or the plant to France, about the year 1560.

1. *Nicotine.* An organic base existing in the leaves, root, and seeds of different species of Nicotiana.

2. *Nicotianin.* Concrete volatile oil of tobacco, or *tobacco-camphor*, obtained by submitting tobacco leaves, with water, to distillation.

NICTITA'TIO (*nictito*, to wink). Twinkling of the eyelids; winking. It occurs as a symptom in amaurosis, generally accompanying a convulsive state of the iris. See *Membrana nictitans.*

NIDUS 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.

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.*

NIGRI'TIES (*niger*, black). *Melanopathia.* Blackness; augmentation of the natural pigment of the rete mucosum.

NIHIL ALBUM. Literally, *white nothing;* a former name of the flowers of white oxide of zinc; *lana philosophica*, or philosophical wool, is a scarcely less curious designation.

NIO'BIUM. A new metal discovered in the Swedish mineral *yttrotantalite.* Rose gave it the name above stated, after *Niobe*, the daughter of Tantalus, to show the analogy of the metal to tantalium. 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.

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 acquires 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. See *Chara*.

NITRA'RIA, ARTIFICIAL. *Saltpetre plantations.* Names given to those places in which nitre is artificially produced.

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; &c.

NITRA'TION. The hypothetical nitrate-radical of hydrated nitric acid, or aqua fortis, which becomes the *nitrationide* of hydrogen instead of the nitrate of water. So the nitrate of potash becomes the nitrationide of potassium, and so of all other nitrates.

NITRE. *Saltpetre.* The common 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.*

NITRIC ACID. A combination of nitrogen and oxygen, forming a constituent of nitre or saltpetre. Real or anhydrous nitric acid, having been recently isolated by Deville, should no longer be confounded with the hydrated or hydrous nitric acid, commonly called *aqua fortis.* The anhydrous acid is stated to consist of brilliant, colourless, rhombic prisms; the hydrous acid is a liquid, or nitric acid united with water.

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 hydrogen. On mixing this gas with atmospheric air, *nitrous acid vapours* are produced, of a red or orange-brown colour.

NITRO-BE'NZIDE. A heavy oil, formed when benzole is dissolved to saturation in fuming nitric acid, and water added to the hot solution.

NI'TROGEN (*νίτρον*, nitre, *γεννάω*, to produce; so called from its being a generator of nitre). *Azote.* An elementary principle, constituting four-fifths of the volume of atmospheric air. 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'TROGENISED 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.*

Non-nitrogenised foods. Substances which contain no nitrogen, and which are supposed to be incapable of forming organised or living tissues. Liebig states that their function is to promote the process of respiration, and he therefore terms them *elements of respiration.*

NITRO-HYDROCHLO'RIC ACID. Another name for *nitro-muriatic acid*, a liquid consisting of a mixture of two parts by measure of strong spirit of salt with one part by measure of aqua fortis, and named *aqua regia*, from its property of dissolving gold.

NITRO-LEUCIC ACID. An acid formed by treating leucine with nitric acid.

NITRO-NA'PHTALE. A crystalline substance, formed by the long-continued action of nitric acid on naphthaline.

NITRO-NA'PHTHALASE. This, and *nitro-naphthalese* and *nitro-napthalise*, are three new products obtained by the action of nitric acid on naphthaline, and named according to Laurent's plan of distinguishing compounds obtained successively from the same root by the vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, &c.

NITRO-PI'CRIC ACID. *Carbazotic acid ; nitrophenisic acid.* These are synonymes of picric acid, formed by the action of nitric acid on various substances.

NITRO-SACCHARIC ACID. An acid procured from the sugar of gelatine and nitric acid, by heat.

NITRO-SA'LICIC ACID. An acid formed by the action of nitric acid on hydruret of salicyl. It forms yellow prisms, and, with bases, yields yellow detonating salts.

NITRO'SO-PHENYLINE. A new substance which may be viewed as aniline, in which 1 equiv. of hydrogen is replaced by 1 equiv. of binoxide of nitrogen.

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 OXIDE. 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*.

NITROUS POWDER. A combination of nitrate of potash with tartar emetic and calomel.

NITRUM 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. See *Crystals*.

NI'TRUM SATURNI'NUM. *Plumbum nitricum*. Nitrate of lead.

NOCTAMBULA'TIO (*nox*, *noctis*, night, *ambulo*, to walk). Sleep-walking; literally, night-walking.

NODE (*nodus*, a knot). A swelling of a bone, or a thickening of the periosteum, from a venereal cause. In botany, the term *node* signifies the thickened part of a stem or branch, where the leaves are expanded and the buds formed. The space between two nodes is termed an *internode*.

NODO'SITY (*nodus*, a node). A calcareous concretion found in joints, in gout or articular rheumatism.

NO'DULE (dim. of *nodus*, a note). 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 situated on the posterior boundary of the fourth ventricle of the brain, before the *uvula.*

NODUS ENCE'PHALI. A designation of the *pons Varolii*, or tuber annulare of the brain.

NOLI ME TA'NGERE (*touch me not*). A name given by various writers to *lupus*, the seventh genus of the *Tubercula* of Bateman. It is the *cancer lupus* of Sauvages, and the *dartre rougeante* of the French writers. The disease is termed from its impatience of handling, and its being aggravated by most kinds of treatment. See *Lupus.*

NOMA (νομάω, to eat). Water-canker; a form of sphacelus occurring generally in children, and also called stomacace gangrenosa seu maligna, necrosis infantilis, gangrenous aphtha, &c.

NOMENCLA'TURE. A general designation for the terms employed in any art or science.

NON-NATURALS. A term formerly applied to the six *hygienic agents*, air, aliment, exercise, excretions, sleep, and affections of the mind. They are no part of man's *nature*, though he cannot exist without them.

NOOTH'S APPARATUS. An apparatus invented by Nooth for the purpose of making a solution of carbonic acid gas.

NORDHAU'SEN SULPHURIC ACID. This is the *fuming* or *Saxony* sulphuric acid, as prepared at Nordhausen. It is usually a dark brown oily liquid, intermediate between the anhydrous and the monohydrated acid, and gives out copious white fumes in the 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.

NORRIS'S DROPS. A solution of tartarized antimony in rectified spirit, and disguised by the addition of some vegetable colouring matter. It has been said that the original recipe contained opium; but Dr. Paris observes, that he has not been able to detect its presence in the specimens which he has examined.

NORTON'S DROPS. This is a disguised solution of corrosive sublimate.

NOSE. *Nasus.* The organ of smell. It is composed superiorly of bones, and inferiorly of cartilages; and it is lined by a mucous membrane, termed the *membrana pituitaria*, or *Schneiderian membrane;* the two moveable sides are called *alæ nasi*, or the wings of the nose.

NOSOCO'MIUM (νόσος, disease, κομέω, to take care of). A hospital; a place where diseases are treated.

NOSO'GRAPHY (νόσος, disease, γράφω, to describe in writing). A description or treatise of diseases.

NOSO'LOGY (νόσος, disease, λόγος, description). An arrangement of diseases according to their classes, orders, genera, and species.

NOSO'PHYTA (νόσος, a disease, φυτὸν, a plant). Diseases consisting, or supposed to consist, in the development of parasitic plants, as favus, aphtha, and mentagra. See *Mentagrophyte.*

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. *Nostrassia* is a similar term, derived from *nostras*, of our country.

NOSTRUM. Literally, *our own;* a term applied to a quack medicine, and indicative of exclusiveness.

NO'TOCHORD (*νῶτος*, the back, *χορδή*, a chord; *chorda vocalis*). A term applied to the fibro-cellulo-gelatinous column, constituting the central basis of the neuroskeleton in the embryo of every vertebrate animal. See *Skeleton.*

NOUFFLEUR'S VERMIFUGE. Three drachms of the root of the *male fern*, reduced to a fine powder, and mixed with water: this constitutes one dose. Two hours after taking the powder, a bolus of calomel, scammony, and gamboge, is to be administered.

NOVA'RGENT. A substance used for re-silvering plated articles, and prepared by moistening chalk with a solution of oxide of silver in a solution of cyanide of potassium.

NOYAU. *Crème de Noyau.* Bitter almonds blanched 1oz., proof spirit half a pint, sugar 4oz. It is sometimes coloured with cochineal. The foreign Noyau, although differently prepared, is indebted to the same principle for its qualities.

NUCHA. *Cervix.* The hind part or nape of the neck. See *Ligamentum Nuchæ.*

NU'CLEOLI CELLÆ. A term applied to the small, round granules contained within the *nucleus* of the *cells* of bone.

NU'CLEOLO-NU'CLEATED CELL (*nucleolus*, dim. of nucleus). A term adopted by Mr. 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. This term is applied to the centre of the red particles of the blood, to the pulp of the teeth, and to the small rounded mass contained within the *cells* of bone.

1. *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.

2. *Nucleus cinereus.* The ashy nucleus; a designation of the grey substance of the corpora restiformia.

3. *Nucleus caudatus* and *lenticularis.* Two large nuclei of grey substance contained within the corpus striatum. To these must be added two smaller bodies, called *nucleus teniaformis* and *amygdala.*

4. *Nucleus germinativus.* The germinal spot found in the germinal vesicle of the ovum. It is synonymous with *macula germinativa.*

5. *Nucleus, in plants.* A pulpy conical mass, constituting the central part of the ovulum.

6. *Nucleus olivæ.* The grey matter of the corpus olivare, also called *corpus* dentatum. With this is associated another yellowish substance, called *nucleus olivæ accessorius.*

NU'CULA (dim. of *nux*, a nut). A term applied by Desvaux to 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.

NUMBER. A term applied in phrenology to a faculty which has been described under the term *Calculation.*

NUMBNESS. Insensibility of touch, or general feeling.

NU'MMULARY (*nummus*, money). A term applied to the *sputa* in phthisis, when they are flattened at the bottom of the vessel like a piece of money.

NUT. A dry, bony, indehiscent, one-celled fruit, proceeding from a pistil of three cells, and inclosed 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.*

NUTANS (*nuto*, to nod). Nodding; inclining from the perpendicular, with the upper extremity pointing downward, as the flower of galanthus.

NUTA'TO'RES CA'PITIS (*nuto*, to nod). The nodders of the head; a designation of the sterno-mastoid muscles, the great anterior muscles of connexion between the thorax and the head.

NUTGALL. An excrescence of the bark of the *Quercus infectoria*, or the Gall or Dyers' Oak, caused by the puncture of a hymenopterous insect, of the tribe called *Gallicolæ.* The egg is deposited and hatched inside the *gall*, the young insect undergoes its transformations, and, in its imago state, perforates the gall and escapes. The galls from which the insect has escaped, are called *white galls*, from their lighter colour; those gathered before the insect has escaped are called *black* or *blue*, and *green galls.* See *Gallæ.*

NUTMEG. The seed of the *Myristica Officinalis*, or Nutmeg-tree, a plant indigenous to the distant Spice Islands.

NUTRI'TION (*nutrio*, 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 function of assimilation.

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 common term for the seeds of the *Strychnos nux vomica.* The plant yields a poisonous principle called *strychnia.*

Nux vomica bark. This has been determined to be identical with *false Angustura*, and is sold at Calcutta under the name of *rohun.*

NYCTALO'PIA (νὺξ, νυκτὸς, night, ὤψ, the eye). *Visus nocturnus.* Night-eye, 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 at night. It is sometimes called *night-blindness.* The term has been confounded with *hemeralopia;* the following distinction is given by Dr. Forbes:—

1. *Nyctalopia.* Vision lost or obscure *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 (νυσταγμὸς, from νυστάζω, to be sleepy). A term applied by Plenck to denote habitual squinting. It occurs in amaurosis, as an involuntary pendulum-like rolling of the eyeball.

O.

OAK-APPLE. A well-known *gall*, of spongy texture, produced on the *Quercus pedunculata.* See *Gallæ.*

OAK-BARK. The bark of the *Quercus pedunculata*, or Common British Oak; employed for its astringent properties, which are similar to those of other vegetable products containing tannic acid.

OAK-GALL. *Gall-nut.* An excrescence found on the *Quercus infectoria*, or Gall or Dyers' Oak, a native of Asia Minor. See *Gallæ.*

OAT-MEAL. *Farina ex avenæ seminibus.* A meal prepared by grinding the grains (caryopsides) of the *Avena sativa*, or Common Oat.

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 *oat-meal;* and by boiling an ounce of this, with three quarts of water, to a quart, *water gruel* is prepared.

OB. A Latin preposition, employed in some botanical terms, and denoting *inversion;* thus, *ob*ovate means inversely ovate; *ob*cordate, inversely cordate; *ob*conical, inversely conical. Hence it is evident that this prefix must be restricted to terms which indicate that the upper and lower parts of a body are of a different width.

OBE'SITY (*obesus*, corpulent; from *ob* and *edo*, to eat). Fatness, corpulency; an excessive development of fat in the body; it is synonymous with *polysarcia.* There are two varieties: viz.—

1. *General obesity*, extending over the body and limbs; a kind of dropsy of animal oil, instead of a dropsy of water.

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."

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.—*Tod.*

2. *Obliquus capitis inferior* (major). A small muscle arising from

the spinous process of the axis, and inserted into the tranverse 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 and the pubes. 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 orbitar 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 (*oblitero*, to efface). The closure of a canal or cavity of the body, by adhesion of its parietes.

OBLI'VION (*obliviscor*, to forget). *Amnestia.* Forgetfulness; failure of memory.

OBOMA'SUM. The fourth stomach of the Ruminantia. See *Omasum.*

OBSIDIA'NUM. A species of glass, discovered by one Obsidius, in Ethiopia. Pliny says that obsidianum was a colouring substance with which vessels were glazed ; and Libavius applies the term to glass of antimony.

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 certain plants in which this organ is reduced to an indistinct margin.

OBSTE'TRIC (*obstetrix*, a midwife). Belonging to midwifery. Pliny uses the term *obstetricia*, sc. *officia*, for the office of a midwife.

OBSTIPA'TIO (*obstipo*, to stop up). 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*, and *stipes*, a stake). Stiff, awry. Hence the term *caput obstipum*, for torticollis, or wry-neck.

O'BSTRUENTS (*obstruo*, to shut up). Medicines which close the orifices of vessels, &c.

OBTU'NDENTS (*obtundo*, 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.

OBTURA'TOR (*obturo*, to stop up). The name of two muscles of the gluteal region, of a nerve, and of a foramen.

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 foramen.* Another name of the thyroid foramen, a large oval interval between the ischium and the pubes.

4. *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.

O'BVOLUTE (*obvolutus*, wrapped round). 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.

OCCIPITA'LIS MAJOR. The internal branch of the posterior cord of the second cervical nerve. It communicates with the *Occipitalis Minor*, a superficial ascending branch of the cervical plexus.

OCCI'PITO-FRONTALIS. 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 eyebrows. 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 eyebrow, 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 sphenoïd and occipital as but one bone, they being never found separate in the adult.

OCCLU'SIO (*occludo*, to close up). Total or partial closure of a vessel, cavity, or hollow organ.

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.

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.

OCHRE (ὠχρός, pale). An argillaceous earth, impregnated with iron of a *red* or *yellow* colour; used in painting.

O'CHREA. Literally a boot. 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.

OCTAN'DRIA (ὀκτὼ, eight, ἀνὴρ, a male). The eighth *class* of plants in the Linnæan system, characterized by their flowers having eight stamens.

Octo-gynia (γυνὴ, a female). The name given by Linnæus to those *orders* of plants which have eight pistils in their flowers.

OCULAR SPECTRES. *Phantasmata.* Imaginary objects floating before the eyes, and assuming the form of muscæ volitantes, net-work, sparks, iridescent appearance, &c.

OCULIST (*oculus*, the eye). One who practises in diseases of the eye.

OD. A name 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.

ODAXI'SMUS (ὀδαξέω, to bite). Pain or irritation of the gums, indicating the period of teething.

ODONTALGIC REMEDY. A solution of camphor in oil of turpentine, a fluid ounce of which will dissolve two drachms.

ODO'RAME'NTA (*odor*, odour). Odoraments; substances employed in medicine on account of their odour, as *sachet* or sweet bag, *pot pourri*, or scent-jar, &c.

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.*

3. *Odontiasis.* Dentition, or the cutting of teeth.

4. *Odont-oïdes* (εἶδος, likeness). Toothlike; the name of a process of the *dentata*, or second vertebra.

-ODYNE', -ODYNIA (ὀδύνη, pain). A termination denoting *pain*, as in gastr-*odynia*, pain of the stomach, &c.

ŒDE'MA (οἴδημα, from οἰδέω, to swell). Literally, a swelling of any kind: but now confined to a swelling of a dropsical nature, situated in the cellular tissue, and commonly called watery swelling or puffing. The affection, when extensive, and accompanied with a general dropsical tendency, is termed *anasarca.*

ŒNA'NTHE CROCA'TA. Hemlock-dropwort, or Dead-tongue; the most energetic of the narcotico-acrid *Umbelliferous* plants. It has been called *five-fingered-root.*

ŒN'ANTHIC ETHER (οἶνος, wine, ἄνθος, flower). An oily liquid, which gives the characteristic odour to all wines.

Œnanthic acid. An acid found in the foregoing compound, in combination with ether.

ŒNA'NTHOL. A colourless limpid aromatic liquid, produced in the distillation of castor oil. It rapidly oxidizes in the air, and becomes *œnanthylic acid.* By the action of nitric acid, it yields an isomeric compound called *metœnanthol.*

ŒNA'NTHYLIC ACID. An acid procured by the action of nitric acid on castor oil.

ŒSO'PHAGUS (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. *Œsophago-tomy* (τομή, section). The operation of cutting into the œsophagus, for the purpose of extracting any foreign body.

ŒSTRUS (οἶστρος). The Breeze, or Gad-fly; a variety of *ascaris*, the larvæ of which, called *bots*, are found convoluted in the mucus and fæces of man, but more generally in those of the horse.

OFFICINAL (*officina*, a shop). A term applied to any medicine directed by the colleges to be kept in the shops.

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 little from the *runner*.

-OID (εἶδος, likeness, from εἴδομαι, to resemble; οἶδα, perf.). A suffix, signifying *resemblance*, as in aden-*oid*, gland-like. The termination in *-odes* denotes sometimes a *fulness*, as in *hæmat-odes*, *ass-odes*, &c.; when it expresses resemblance, it coincides with the terms in *oïdes*, and is probably formed from it.

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*.

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.
   1. *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*.
   2. *Animal Oils;* obtained from animals, by boiling. 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 OF SPIKENARD. Grass oil of Namur; a volatile oil, yielded by the *Andropogon calamus aromaticus*. It is not the spikenard of the ancients, which Professor Royle conceives to be the *Nardostachys Jatamansi*. The name of the oil of spikenard is, therefore, incorrect.

OIL OF WINE. *Heavy oil of wine*. The Oleum æthereum of the pharmacopœia. See *Etherole*.

OLD OIL. The name given by watch-makers to olive oil, after it has been purified and reduced to limpidity.

OLEA DESTILLA'TA. Distilled, volatile, or essential oils. The British pharmacopœia directs these to be prepared by distillation only; the French Codex orders several of them to be prepared by expression.

Olea expressa. Expressed or fixed oils. These are obtained from animal matter by fusion, and from vegetables by expression, or decoction with water.

OLEA'CEÆ. The Olive tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Trees or shrubs with *leaves* opposite; *flowers* regular, monopetalous, hermaphrodite, or diœcious; *stamens* two; *ovarium* simple, superior, 2-celled; *seeds* pendulous.

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.*

OLEA'GINOUS (*oleum*, oil). That which contains, or resembles, oil.

OLE'CRANON (ὠλένη, the ulna, κράνον, the head). The large *apophysis*, constituting the elbow, or head of the ulna.

OLEFI'ANT GAS (*oleum*, oil, *fio*, to become). A compound gas consisting of carbon vapour and hydrogen, and now viewed as a compound of the organic radical acetyl with hydrogen. Its name was derived from its forming an *oily* substance with chlorine.

O'LEIC ACID (*oleum*, oil). An acid forming the essential part of fat oils which are not drying, as oil of almonds.

1. *Oleine.* The oleate of oxide of glyceryl, forming the greater part of the fat oils, and most of the solid fats found in nature.

2. *Oleëne.* This and *elaëne* are two hydrocarbons formed by distillation of the metoleic and hydroleic acids.

OLEO-RESINS. Native compounds of volatile oil and resin, the proper juices of coniferous and other plants.

OLEO-RI'CINIC ACID. An acid procured by distillation from castor oil, along 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 allyle oils, and constituting the "officinal volatile pungent stimuli" of Dr. Duncan.

OLERA'CEOUS (*olus*, any garden herbs for food). An epithet applied to pot-herbs, or plants grown for food.

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 æthereum.* Æthereal oil, or *oil of wine,* used as an ingredient in the compound spirit of æther.

3. *Oleum sulphuratum.* Sulphuretted oil, formerly simple balsam of sulphur.

4. *Oleum e vitellis.* Oil of eggs; obtained by boiling the yelks, and then submitting them to pressure; fifty eggs yield about 5oz. 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.*

OLFA'CTORY (*olfacio*, to smell). Belonging to the smell; the name of the first pair of cerebral nerves, &c.

OLFA'CTUS (*olfacio*, to smell). The sense of smell, or the act of smelling.

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 any thing is small, not indefinite. It is contrasted by the prefix *poly-* (πολὺς, many), signifying that the number is large and not definite. Thus we have *oligo*-spermous and *poly*-spermous fruits.

OLIVA'RIS (*oliva*, an olive). Resembling an olive; hence, the term *corpora olivaria* denotes two olive-shaped eminences of the medulla oblongata.

OLIVE OIL. The oil expressed from the ripe fruit of the *Olea Europæa*. There are four kinds of olive oil, known in the districts where it is prepared, viz., in Aix and Montpellier :—

1. *Virgin oil*. The oil which separates spontaneously from the paste of crushed olives; or, that obtained from the olives ground to a paste, and submitted to slight pressure.

2. *Ordinary oil*. The oil prepared by pressing the olives, previously crushed and mixed with boiling water; or, that made from the olives which have been used for obtaining the *virgin oil*.

3. *Oil of the infernal regions*. The oil which remains mixed with the water employed in the preceding operation; the water is conducted into large reservoirs, called the *infernal regions*, and the oil collects on the surface. It is used for lamps, and is sometimes called *lamp-oil*. It never occurs in commerce.

4. *Fermented oil*. The oil obtained by leaving the fresh olives in heaps for some time, and pouring boiling water over them before pressing the oil. It is rarely met with in commerce.

OLIVILE. The name given by Pelletier to a peculiar substance which remains after gently evaporating the alcoholic solution of the gum which exudes from the olive tree.

OLI'VINE. A bitter crystalline matter found in the leaves of the olive-tree.

OLOPHLY'CTIS (ὁλοφλυκτὶς, a large φλυκτὶς or pimple). The name given by Alibert to *Herpes*, from its being characterized by the presence of a large vesicle or bulla.

OMA'SUM. *Manyplies*. The third stomach of the Ruminantia. The food, having been softened in the first and second stomachs, termed respectively the *paunch* and the *reticulum*, is after a time returned to the œsophagus and mouth, and having been a second time masticated, descends through the œsophagus into the third stomach, whence it passes by a narrow opening into the fourth stomach, or *obomasum*.

OME'NTUM (*omen*, an omen). *Epiploon*. The caul; a fold or reflexion of the peritoneum. There are four of these, sometimes considered as 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 to the stomach.

OMNI'VOROUS (*omnis*, all, *voro*, to devour). A term applied to

animals which feed on *all* substances indifferently. A synonymous, though unclassical, term is *omniphagous*.

OMO- (ὦμος, the shoulder). Words compounded with this term belong to muscles attached to the scapula.

1. *Om-agra* (ἄγρα, a seizure). Gout of the shoulder; pain of the shoulder.

2. *Omo-hyoïdeus*. 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.

3. *Omo-plata* (πλατὺς, broad). A name of the scapula, or shoulder-blade.

O'MPHALOCELE (ὀμφαλὸς, umbilicus, κήλη, a tumor). A rupture, or hernia at the umbilicus.

OMPHALO'DIUM (ὀμφαλὸς, 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 (ὀμφαλὸς, the umbilicus). 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-TOMIA (ὀμφαλὸς, the umbilicus, τομὴ, section). The separation of the umbilical cord, or navel-string.

ONEIRODY'NIA (ὄνειρος, a dream, ὀδύνη, pain). Disturbed imagination during sleep, comprehending *night-mare* and *somnambulism*.

ONI'SCUS ASE'LLUS. The Wood-louse, or Slater, the name of an insect, otherwise called *millepede*; it is found in rotten wood, and has obtained a place in the pharmacopœia as a medicinal agent, but it is seldom used in this country.

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.

ONYX (ὄνυξ, the nail). *Unguis*. A small collection of pus in the anterior chamber of the aqueous humor, so named from its being shaped like a nail; it is of the same nature as *hypopyum*. Some denote, by this term, a small abscess between the layers of the cornea.

OPA'CITY (*opacitas*, 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.

OPAL. A stone, distinguished by the name *precious opal*, of which there are several varieties, found in different parts of Europe. Some have the property of emitting various coloured rays; these are distinguished by lapidaries, by the term *Oriental*; and by mineralogists, by that of *nobilis*. Opal is almost entirely composed of silica.

OPERA'TION. Any exercise of the surgical art performed by the hand, or by the assistance of instruments. It is termed—

1. *Simple*, when one kind of operation only is required, as incision, &c.

2. *Complicated*, when it consists of more than one kind, as in the operation for cataract, requiring incision, extraction, &c.

OPE'RCULATE (*operculatus*, furnished with an operculum or lid).

Having an operculum or lid, as the theca of mosses, the calyx of eucalyptus, &c.

OPE'RCULUM. A cover or lid. An appendage which serves to open and close the branchial fissure on each side in the fish. It consists of four bones: the one articulated to the tympanic pedicle is called *pre-opercular*; the other three are, counting downwards, the *opercular*, the *sub-opercular*, and the *inter-opercular*.

OPE'RCULUM IN BOTANY (*operio*, to shut up). 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.

OPHI'ASIS (ὄφις, a serpent). 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. That which spreads in irregular patches, he denominates *alopecia*.

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.

OPHTHA'LMIA (ὀφθαλμὸς, the eye). *Ophthalmitis*. Inflammation of the eye.

1. *Catarrhal ophthalmia*. Arising from atmospheric causes, and popularly designated by the terms *cold*, or *blight*; the expression *ophthalmia mucosa* denotes the increased mucous discharge, which accompanies it. It is seated in the conjunctiva.

2. *Purulent ophthalmia*. Acute ophthalmia, attended with a puriform secretion. This is the *blepharo-blennorrhœa* and *ophthalmo-blennorrhœa* of Schmidt and Beer. Its forms are—

   1. *Purulent ophthalmia of infants*. This is the *ophthalmia neonatorum*; or the "*purulent eye*" of children.
   2. *Purulent ophthalmia* after infancy. This is the *Egyptian* ophthalmia, so called from being endemic in Egypt, and brought to Europe by the French and English troops; *contagious* ophthalmia, &c.
   3. *Gonorrhœal ophthalmia*. This is the blepharophthalmia, and ophthalmia gonorrhoica vera of Beer.

3. *Rheumatic ophthalmia*. Inflammation chiefly confined to the sclerotica, and caused by exposure to cold.

4. *Catarrho-rheumatic ophthalmia*. An active external inflammation, embracing the mucous and fibrous coats of the eye.

5. *Erysipelatous ophthalmia*. A modification of conjunctival inflammation, attended with erysipetalous redness and swelling of the palpebræ, and the surrounding parts.

6. *Pustular ophthalmia*. Inflammation of the mucous membrane, attended with the formation of pustules, and constituting an intermediate link between catarrhal and strumous inflammation.

7. *Scrofulous* or *strumous ophthalmia*. An external inflammation of the eye, occurring in scrofulous subjects.

8. *Variolous opthalmia*. Occurring in small-pox; *morbillous*, occurring in measles; and *scarlatinous*, in scarlet fever.

9. *External ophthalmia*. Inflammation of the outer coats of the eye; the *ophthalmitis externa idiopathica* of Beer. The modifications of this species are called *ophthalmia levis*, *ophthalmia angularis*, *taraxis*, and sometimes *chemosis*, and *ophthalmia sicca*.

10. *Internal ophthalmia.* Idiopathic inflammation of the internal textures of the eyeball.

OPHTHALMODY'NIA (*ὀφθαλμὸς*, the eye, *ὀδύνη*, pain). Pain of the eye, producing a sensation as if the ball were forcibly compressed. Neuralgia of the orbit.

OPHTHALMOPLE'GIA (*ὀφθαλμὸς*, the eye, *πλήσσω*, to strike). Paralysis of one or more of the muscles of the eye; a local complication of amaurosis.

OPHTHALMOPTO'SIS (*ὀφθαλμὸς*, 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.

O'PIANE. *Narcotine.* A new principle called *Salt of Derosne*, from its discoverer; it is procured by digesting opium in sulphuric ether.

Opianic acid. A crystalline substance obtained by the oxidation of narcotine.

O'PIATE (*opiatum*, sc. *medicamentum*). An anodyne; a medicine which acts like opium, in producing sleep, &c.

OPISTHO'TONUS (*ὄπισθεν*, backwards, *τείνω*, to bend). Tetanus of the extensor muscles, the body being rigidly bent backwards. See *Emprosthotonos.*

O'PIUM (*ὀπὸς*, juice: quasi, *the juice*, par excellence). The juice which exudes from incisions made into the half-ripe capsule of the Papaver somniferum. The following table shows in what proportion opium is contained in some compound medicines of the London Pharmacopœia:—

Confect. Opii. Thirty-six grains contain one grain of opium.

Pil. Saponis cum Opio. Five grains contain one grain of opium.

Pulv. Cornu Usti cum Opio. Ten grains contain one grain of opium.

Pulv. Cretæ comp. cum Opio. Two scruples contain one grain of opium.

Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ comp. Ten grains contain one grain of opium.

Pulv. Kino comp. One scruple contains one grain of opium.

OPOBA'LSAMUM (*ὀπὸς*, juice, *balsamum*, balsam). *Balsam of Mecca.* The most valued of all the balsams, yielded by the wounded bark of the *Protium gileadense.*

OPOCA'LPASUM. A dark-coloured bitter balsam. The tree which yields it is not ascertained.

OPODE'LDOC. A solution of soap in alcohol, with the addition of camphor, and volatile oils.

OPODELDOC, STEER'S. Castile soap ℥j., rectified spirit f℥viij., camphor ʒiiiſs., oil of rosemary f3ſs., oil of origanum f3j., solution of ammonia f3vj.

OPOI'DIA GALBANI'FERA. The name of the plant to which the *Dublin College* has recently referred the gum-resin galbanum. It grows in the province of Khorasan, near Durrood.

OPO'PONAX. A fetid gum resin formed of the milky juice which exudes from the wounded stalk or root of the *Opoponax chironium*, a plant of the order Umbelliferæ. It occurs in *lumps*, and in *tears.*

OPPILA'TION (*oppilo*, 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 annu-

lar 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, ὀπτικὸς, 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 (ὄπτομαι, to see). Belonging to the sight; a term applied to the second pair of nerves, to two *thalami* of the brain, &c.

O'PTICS (ὄπτομαι, to see). That branch of natural philosophy which treats of the properties of *light* and *vision*. It is distinguished into—

1. *Optics*, properly so called, which treats of *direct* vision.
2. *Catoptrics*, which treats of *reflected* vision, or the progress of rays of light after they are reflected from plane and spherical surfaces; and of the formation of images from objects placed before such surfaces.
3. *Dioptrics*, which treats of *refracted* vision, or the progress of rays of light which enter into transparent bodies, and are transmitted through their substance.

OPTO'METER (ὄπτομαι, to see, μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for ascertaining with precision the refractive powers of lenses, and the distances at which minute objects may be distinctly seen.

OPU'NTIA COCHINILLI'FERA. The *Nopal*, a cactaceous plant on which the cochineal insects feed.

ORA SERRA'TA. A *serrated border*, or dentated line, constituting the posterior edge of the ciliary processes.

O'RANGEADE. Essence of orange-peel, added to lemon-juice, with water and sugar.

O'RANGE-LAKE. A colouring matter formed of arnotto, pearl-ash and alum.

ORANGE PEAS. The young unripe fruit of the *Citrus Aurantium*, or Sweet Orange, dried, and turned in a lathe, constituting the *issue-peas* of the shops.

O'RANGE-RED. *Sandix.* A pigment made by calcining white lead. It is of a brighter colour than red lead.

ORANGE-SKIN. An orange hue of the skin, chiefly observed in newly-born infants, and improperly termed *ephelis lutea* by Sauvages.

ORBI'CULAR (*orbiculus*, a little orb). Completely circular; as the leaf of cotyledon orbiculare.

ORBICULA'RE OS (*orbiculus*, a little orb). *Os lenticulare.* The small *orbed* bone of the ear, articulating with the head of the stapes.

ORBICULA'RIS. The name of two muscles of the face :—

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 semicircular 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 orbitar 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 ligament, 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.

OR'BITOSPHE'NOID. The name of two bones in the human skull, constituting the "neurapophyses" of the frontal vertebra, viewed in relation to the archetype vertebrate skeleton.

ORCHE'LLA. Dyers' Orchil. The *Rocella tinctoria*, a cryptogamic plant of the order *Lichenes*, which yields the colouring matter called *orchil* or *archil.*

1. *Orcin.* A colourless substance obtained from the *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.

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 Dr. M. Good. as more appropriate than the unmeaning name *hernia humoralis.*

2. *Orcho-tomy* (τομή, section). Castration; the operation of extirpating one or both of the testes.

ORCHIS MASCULA. The Male Orchis; a plant, from the tubers of which is prepared the substance called *salep*, remarkable as the source of *bassorine.*

O'RDER. A term in phrenology indicative of a love of physical arrangement. Its organ is situated above the eyebrow, between those of Colouring aud Calculation.

ORENBURGH GUM. *Gummi Orenburgense.* A gum which issues from the medullary part of the trunk of the *Pinus larix*, when the larch forests in Russia take fire.

ORES. The mineral bodies from which metals are extracted. These are termed *sulphurets*, when combined with sulphur; *oxides*, when combined with oxygen; and *salts*, when combined with acids.

-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.

ORFILA'S HAIR DYE. A mixture or compound of powdered litharge and lime, in about equal weights, or with a little excess of the former ingredient.

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.

ORGA'NIC ATTRACTION. A term applied to the phenomenon by which blood is attracted into parts which are capable of erection, and which are, at the same time, in a state of excitement; to the union of germs by which a part of the double monsters is to be explained; &c.

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.

ORGANIZA'TION. A term applied to a system, composed of several individual parts, each of which has its proper function, but all conduce to the existence of the entire system.

ORGA'SMUS (*ὀργάω*, to desire vehemently). A term denoting evanescent congestive phenomena, which manifest themselves in one or in several organs at once.

O'RGEAT. A sweetened emulsion of almonds with orange-flower water.

ORICHA'LCUM (*ὀρείχαλκος*, mountain-brass). Originally, a natural copper ore, and a kind of brass made from it. The term was afterwards applied to brass artificially wrought, and to brazen weapons. Through an incorrect derivation from *aurum*, and a similar method of pronunciation, some poets used this word as denoting a metal prepared from gold, but more precious, thus introducing a hybrid term, denoting a metal consisting of *gold* and brass.

ORIFI'CIUM (*os*, a mouth, *facio*, 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.

ORI'GANUM VULGARE. Common Marjoram, a Labiate plant, which yields the *oil of thyme* of the shops

ORIGIN (*origo*). The commencement of a muscle from any part. Its attachment to the part it moves is called its *insertion*.

O'RMSKIRK MEDICINE. A celebrated antilyssic remedy, supposed to consist of pulv. cretæ ʒʃß., bol. armen. ʒiij., alumin. gr. x., pulv. inulæ ʒj., ol. anisi gtt. vj. This forms a dose, to be taken every morning for six days, in a glass of water, with a little fresh milk.

ORNITHO'LOGY (*ὄρνις*, *ὄρνιθος*, a bird, *λόγος*, an account). That branch of natural history which treats of birds, a class of vertebrate animals divided by Cuvier into the *accipitres*, or hawk tribe; the *passeres*, or sparrow tribe; the *scansores*, or climbers; the *gallinæ*, or gallinaceous birds; the *grallæ*, or waders; and the *palmipedes*, or web-footed birds.

ORNUS EUROPÆ'A. The European Flowering Ash; an Oleaceous plant, which yields *manna*.

O'RPIMENT (*auri pigmentum*). The name usually given to yellow sulphuret of arsenic, or sulpharsenious acid; it is principally used as a pigment, and is the colouring principle of the paint caled *king's yellow*.

ORRIS ROOT. The rhizome of the *Iris florentina*, and perhaps also of the *Iris pallida*.

O'RSEDEW. *Manheim*, or *Dutch Gold*. An inferior sort of gold-leaf, prepared of copper and zinc, sometimes called *leaf-brass*, and principally manufactured at Manheim.

ORTHO- (ὀρθὸς, straight). A Greek adjective, denoting *straightness* or *erectness* of position.

1. *Ortho-pædia* (παιδεία, the rearing of children). The rearing of children with reference to the prevention or cure of physical deformity.

2. *Ortho-pnœa* (πνέω, to breathe). An affection of the breathing when it takes place only in the erect position.

3. *Ortho-ptera* (πτερὸν, a wing). Straight-winged insects, as the locust, the grasshopper, &c.

4. *Ortho-tropal* (τρέπω, to turn). 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.

5. *Ortho-tropous* (τρέπω, to turn). A term 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.

ORYCTO'LOGY (ὀρυκτὸς, buried under ground, λόγος, a description). That branch of geology which comprehends the study of *fossils*, or organic remains. It is sometimes known by the name *orycto-gnosy*, from γνῶσις, knowledge or science.

ORY'ZA SATI'VA. The common rice plant, a native of India, but cultivated in Europe and America. The term *paddy* is applied to the grain in its natural state, or before it has been separated from the husk.

OS, ORIS. A mouth; a passage or entrance into any place.

1. *Os tincæ*. The tench's mouth; the os uteri, or orifice of the uterus.

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 *Tissue 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, cuboïdal, 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:—

5. Processes which belong to the moveable articulations are termed *heads*, when they are nearly hemispherical; and *condyles*, when they are broader in one direction than in the others.

6. Processes which belong to the immoveable 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*.

7. 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; *styloïd*, resembling a style or pen; *coracoïd*, like a crow's beak; *odontoïd*, like a tooth; and *mastoïd*, like a nipple.
3. According to their uses; *trochanters*, or those which are subservient to the act of turning; and *orbitar*, belonging to the orbit, &c.
4. According to their direction and relative situation; *ascending processes*, *vertical*, *transverse*, *superior*, &c.

8. Processes which serve for the reflection of certain tendons which deviate from their original direction, are termed *processes of reflection*.

9. Processes which correspond to cavities existing on the surface of some organs are called *processes of impression*.

10. *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*.

O'SCHEOCELE (ὄσχεον, the scrotum, κήλη, a tumor). A hernia which has descended into the scrotum.

O'SCILLATING ANTHER. Versatile anther; an anther which swings backwards and forwards, from being nicely balanced by its middle.

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*.

OSCILLA'TION 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.

OSCILLATO'RIA. A filamentous Algaceous plant, interesting to the physiologist, as exhibiting the first traces of organic contractility in its simplest condition.

O'SCITANCY (*oscito*, to gape; from *os ciere*, to stretch the mouth). Yawning, or gaping.

OSCULA'TOR (*osculor*, to kiss). A name given to the *orbicularis oris*, or muscle forming the substance of the lips.

O'SMAZOME (ὀσμὴ, odour, ζωμὸς, broth). *Alcoholic extract of*

meat. An alcoholic extract obtained from muscular fibre, brain, &c., having the taste and smell of broth.

OSMIDRO'SIS (ὀσμὴ, odour, ἵδρωσις, a perspiring). *Ephidrosis olens.* Morbid alteration of the perspiratory secretion with regard to odour.

O'SMIUM (ὀσμὴ, odour). A new metal lately discovered by Mr. Tennant among platina, and so named by him from the pungent and peculiar smell of osmic acid.

Osmic acid. The volatile oxide of osmium, of extremely acid and penetrating odour.

OSMO'METER (ὠσμὸς, impulsion, μέτρον, a measure). An apparatus for exhibiting the osmotic force. It consists of a porous vessel filled with a saline solution and immersed in 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 *osmose*, and it cannot be accounted for on the principle of diffusion.

OSMO'TIC FORCE (ὠσμὸς, impulsion). 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. It was called by Paracelsus *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.

OSSI'CULUM (dim. of *os, ossis,* a bone). A little bone. Hence the *ossicula auditûs,* a series of four small bones contained in the cavity of the tympanum, viz. the malleus, the incus, the orbiculare os, and the stapes; they are subservient to the propagation of sound.

OSSIFICA'TION (*os, ossis,* a bone, *fio,* to become). The formation of bone; the deposition of calcareous phosphate, or carbonate, on the soft solids of animal bodies.

O'STEO- (ὀστέον, a bone). A prefix denoting the presence of *bone.*

1. *Osteine.* Another name for the osseous substance or bony tissue.

2. *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 produces the removal of the milk-teeth, &c.

3. *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.

4. *Osteo-genesis* (γένεσις, formation). The development of bone.

5. *Osteo-graphy* (γράφω, to describe). A description of the bones.

6. *Osteo-logy* (λόγος, an account). A treatise of the bones.

7. *Osteoma.* Bony tumor; a calcareous concretion, occasionally found in the brain.

8. *Osteo-malacia* (μαλακὸς, soft). Softening of the bones, or rachitis.

9. *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.

10. *Osteo-sarcoma* (σὰρξ, flesh). *Osteo-sarcosis.* The growth of a fleshy, medullary, or cartilaginous mass within a bone.

11. *Ost-hexia* (ἕξις, a habit). Ossific diathesis; an affection in which soft parts become indurated by a deposit of ossific matter.

12. *Ost-itis.* Inflammation of a bone.

O'STINOPTERY'GII (ὅστινος, *q.* ὀστέϊνος, bony, πτέρυξ, a fin). A term proposed by Mr. Macleay to designate the osseous fishes which have pectinated gills. These are subdivided into the *acanthopterygii*, an aberrant group, having the spines in the first dorsal fin hard; and the *malacopterygii*, a normal group, having the spines in the dorsal fins soft.

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.

O'STREA EDU'LIS (ὄστρακον, a shell). The common edible Oyster, a conchiferous molluscous animal. See *Testæ preparatæ.*

OTA'LGIA (οὖς, ὠτὸς, the ear, ἄλγος, pain). *Otitis.* Ear-ache; pain in the ear. It has been distinguished into—

1. *Externa*, which generally suppurates, and forms what is vulgarly called an *imposteme* or *imposthume* in the head—a term corrupted from *aposteme.* It sometimes becomes chronic, and is then called *otorrhœa.*

2. *Interna*, or internal imposteme.

O'TOCONITE (οὖς, ὠτὸς, the ear, κόνις, dust). A calcareous deposit found in the sacs of the vestibule, analogous to the otolites, or calcareous crystalline masses found in the vestibular sac of fishes.

O'TOCRANE (οὖς, ὠτὸς, the ear, κρανίον, the skull). The cavity formed by the modified vertebral elements for the reception of the auditory nerve.

O'TOLITES (οὖς, ὠτὸς, 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.

OTORRHŒ'A (οὖς, ὠτὸς, the ear, ῥέω, to flow). The designation of *otitis*, when it has passed into a chronic state; it then becomes an otitic catarrh.

OTO'STEAL (οὖς, ὠτὸς, the ear, ὀστέον, a bone). The proper ear-bone of the cod; it is as hard as shell, and resembles half a split almond.

OTTO or ATTAR OF ROSES. Prepared from the petals of the

damask and other roses, by distillation, exposing the product to the night air, and skimming off the fine oil floating on the surface.

OURE'TIC ACID (*οὖρον*, urine). A supposed new acid of Proust and Bergmann, shown by Klaproth to be biphosphate of soda.

OUTSI'DEDNESS. A term employed in describing electrical phenomena, from its having been observed that electricity is confined to the *outside* of bodies. Each solid possesses an amount of *outsidedness* peculiar to itself; an expression denoting the mutual distance of points on the surface of each solid from the latter's centre. A sphere obviously has this *outsidedness* more equally diffused than any other form of body, and it follows that electricity should be most equally diffused over the surface of a sphere; and, in proportion as the conductor assumes the pointed form, so will the electric inequality be greatest.

O'VAL or ELLI'PTICAL SKULL. Under this name Dr. Prichard 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.

OVA'RIUM (*ovum*, an egg). An organ containing the ova of animals. The ovaries of the human subject, formerly called *testes muliebres*, are two small oval bodies placed in the substance of the broad ligaments.

Ovarium, in plants. The hollow case at the base of the pistil, inclosing 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*.

O'VATE (*ovum*, an egg). Egg-shaped; oblong or elliptical, and broadest at the lower end; as applied to the form of leaves.

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*.

OVI'PAROUS (*ovum*, an egg, *pario*, 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.

OVU'LIGER (*ovulum*, a little egg, *gero*, 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. 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.

3. *Ovi-parous* (*pario*, to bring forth). Animals which bring forth their young in the egg.

4. *Ovisac.* The sac of the ovum; another name for the Graaffian vesicle.

5. *Ovo-viviparous.* Animals which bring forth their young in a living state, the egg having been previously hatched within the body of the parent.

OXA'LIC ACID. An acid existing, in the form of an acid salt of potash, in many plants, particularly in the species of *Oxalis* and *Rumex*; combined with lime, it forms a part of several lichens.

1. *Oxalates.* Compounds of oxalic acid with salifiable bases.

2. *Oxalovinic Acid.* A designation of the acid oxalate of ethyl, formed when the alcoholic solution of the double oxalate of ethyl and potash is treated by fluosilicic acid.

3. *Oxalyl.* The hypothetical radical of oxalic acid.

4. *Oxamethane.* Oxamate of ethyl; or oxalate of ethyl, *plus* oxamide. An analogous compound is *oxamethylane*, formed by the action of dry ammonia on the oxalate of oxide of methyl, and consisting of oxamate of oxide of methyl.

5. *Oxamic Acid.* An acid procured by the action of heat on oxalate of ammonia, in the form of a honey-yellow residue, which remains in the retort.

6. *Oxamide.* A white insoluble sublimate, obtained by decomposing oxalate of ammonia by heat. The term is derived from the first syllable of oxalic acid and ammonia.

OXALIDA'CEÆ. The Wood-sorrel tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants, undershrubs, or trees, with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* symmetrical; *stamens* hypogynous; *fruit* capsular.

Oxalis Acetosella. Common Wood-sorrel, a plant which yields the binoxalate of potash, or *salt of wood-sorrel.*

OX-BILE. *Fel bovinum* vel *tauri.* Extract of ox-bile, recently re-introduced into practice in dyspepsia and biliary derangement.

O'XEOLES (ὄξος, vinegar). *Acetica.* The name given by the French pharmacologists to *medicated vinegars*, or solutions of medicinal substances in vinegar.

OXIDA'TION. The process of converting metals or other substances into oxides, by combining with them a certain portion of oxygen. It differs from *acidification*, in the addition of oxygen's not being sufficient to form an acid with the substance oxidated.

O'XIDES, formerly called *calces.* Substances combined with oxygen, without being in the state of an acid. Oxides are distinguished by the prefixes—

1. *Proto* (πρῶτος, first), denoting the minimum of oxygen, as *prot*-oxide.

2. *Deuto* (δεύτερος, second), denoting a second proportion, as *deut*-oxide. This is also called *bin*-oxide.

3. *Trito* (τρίτος, third), denoting a third proportion, as *trit*-oxide. This is also called *ter*-oxide.

4. *Per* (*very much*), denoting the maximum of oxidation, as *per*-oxide.

OXI'ODINE. *Acidum Iodicum.* Iodic acid; a white, transparent solid, obtained by boiling iodine with nitric acid, or by decomposing iodate of baryta by dilute sulphuric acid.

OXLEY'S CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER. A mere solution of ginger in rectified spirit.

OXY- (ὀξὺς, 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'XYCRAT (ὀξὺς, acid, κρἀω, to mix). A mixture of vinegar and water.

OXYCRO'CEUM (ὀξὺς, acid, κρόκος, saffron). A warm discutient plaister, consisting of wax, resin, pitch, turpentine, saffron, and several gums.

O'XYGEN (ὀξὺς, acid, γεννάω, to generate). A gas which forms about a fifth of atmospheric air, 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 an aqueous solution of the protoxide of nitrogen.

2. *Oxygen acid salts.* A term applied to all compounds consisting of a binary acid oxide with a binary basic oxide.

3. *Oxy-acid.* An acid containing 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.

4. *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.

5. *Oxy-alcohol blowpipe.* 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. The oxygen may be furnished from an air-holder, a gas-bag, or any other vessel in which it has been stored.

6. *Oxy-chloride.* A combination of an oxide and a chloride of the same metal, excepting the potassium family. The oxychlorides are commonly termed *submuriates*, on the supposition that they consist of hydrochloric acid combined with two or more equivalents of an oxide.

7. *Oxy-hydrogen blowpipe.* An apparatus by means of which a stream of hydrogen is supplied with pure oxygen as it escapes from a nozzle, and an intense heat thus produced.

8. *Ox-hydrogen light.* A light introduced by Lieut. Drummond. It is described under the term *Drummond's Light.*

9. *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.*

10. *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.

11. *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.*

12. *Oxy-prussic acid.* A name formerly given to chloro-cyanic, or chloro-prussic acid, from its being supposed that the hydro-cyanic acid had acquired oxygen on being mixed with chlorine.

13. *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.

O'XYMEL (ὀξὺς, acid, μέλι, honey). A mixture of honey and acetic acid, diluted with distilled water. *Oxymel of Squill* consists of vinegar of squill evaporated to a certain consistence, and mixed with honey.

OXY'OPIA (ὀξὺς, 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.

OXY'PHONIA (ὀξὺς, sharp, φωνὴ, voice). Acuteness, or shrillness of voice; synonymous with *paraphonia clangens.*

OXY'URUS (ὀξὺς, sharp, οὐρὰ, a tail). The Vermicular Ascaris; a parasitic animal, sometimes found in the uterus, or its appendages, the intestines, &c.

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). An ulcer, situated in the nose, discharging a fetid purulent matter, and sometimes accompanied with caries of the bones. In its early state it is generally termed catarrh; when more advanced, it is called cancer of the nostril or throat, as it occupies principally the one or the other of these parts.

O'ZONE (ὄζω, to smell). A new elementary substance, to which Schönbein ascribes the peculiar smell evolved, in electrical operations, at the anode or positive surface. He supposes it to be a constituent of an electrolyte, small quantities of which exist in both air and water.

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 in the superior longitudinal sinus of the membranes of the brain. Pacchioni described them incorrectly as *conglobate glands.*

PACHYBLEPHARO'SIS (παχὺς, thick, βλέφαρον, the eyelid). Thickening of the tissue of the eyelid, from chronic inflammation.

PACHYDE'RMATA (παχὺς, thick, δέρμα, skin). Thick-skinned animals, as the elephant; the seventh order of the class Mammalia.

PACHYLO'SIS (πάχος, thickness). Thickening and condensation of the skin, resulting from hypertrophy of its papillæ. This affection was referred by Willan to ichthyosis, but Mr. E. Wilson states that it bears no relation to that affection.

PACI'NIAN CORPUSCLES. Small masses 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.

PÆDOTRO'PHIA (παῖς, a child, τρέφω, to nourish). That branch of hygiene which treats of the nourishment of infants and children.

PA'GINA. Literally, a page of a book. A term applied to the surface of a leaf, the upper surface being called *pagina superior;* the lower surface, *pagina inferior.*

PAINTERS' COLIC. *Colica pictorum.* A species of colic incident to painters, from the use of lead.

Painters' Purge. A medicine used in painters' colic, and consisting of a decoction of half an ounce of senna in a pound of water, mixed with half an ounce of sulphate of magnesia, and four ounces of the wine of antimony.

PAKFONG. The white copper of the Chinese, said to be an alloy of copper, nickel, and zinc.

PALA'TUM. 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 situated at the posterior part of the mouth.

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 *constructor isthmi faucium.*

3. *Palato-labialis.* The name given by Chaussier to the external maxillary or facial artery.

4. *Palato-pharyngeus*, or *thyro-staphylinus.* A muscle which arises from the arch of the palate, and is inserted into the thyroïd 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 metal obtained from platiniferous minerals and from a certain Brazilian gold ore; in appearance it is intermediate between platinum and silver.

PA'LLIATIVES (*pallio*, to be concealed; from *pallium*, an upper

garment worn by the Greeks). Medicines which produce merely temporary relief, thus palliating or *cloaking* the disease.

PALLOR (*palleo*, to be pale; from πάλλω, to quiver). Paleness, pale colour; the usual colour of those who quiver from fear or other cause.

PALM OIL. The produce of the palm called *Elais guineensis*, and, according to Burnett, of some species of Bassia and other Sapotaceæ.

PALM SUGAR. *Jaggary*. The sugar of palms in the crude state.

PALMA. The palm of the hand; the internal soft part of 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 is a branch of the median nerve; the superficial palmar and the deep palmar are branches of the ulnar nerve.

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.

PALMA CHRISTI. The *Ricinus Communis*, or castor oil plant.

PALMA'CEÆ. The Palm tribe of Monocotyledonous plants. Plants with an arborescent trunk, covered with the sheathing bases of leaves; *leaves* terminal, clustered, pinnate, or flabelliform; *flowers*, hexapetaloïdeous; *stamens* definite; *ovarium* superior, 3-celled; *fruit* baccate, or drupaceous, with fibrous flesh.

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.

5. *Palmi-pedes.* Wed-footed animals, as the goose; the sixth order of the class *Aves*, or Birds.

PA'LMINE. A solid odorous fat, procured by the action of hyponitrous acid on castor oil. *Palmic acid* is a fatty acid formed by the action of nitrous acid on castor oil. *Palmitic acid* is obtained by decomposing a soap of the palm oil of commerce. *Palmitine* is palmitate of glyceryl; a solid fat contained in palm oil, &c., and employed in the manufacture of *composition* and *Palmer's candles.*

PALO DE VACA. The Cow Tree, a native of the Caraccas,

from which the *vegetable milk*, or glutinous or milky sap, is obtained by incision.

PALPA'TION (*palpo*, 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.

PA'LPEBRA (*palpo*, to tap gently). The eyelid. The utmost edge of the palpebra, out of which the hairs grow, is called *cilium*, a term also applied to the hairs themselves; while the eyebrow, or ridge of hair above the eyelid, is called *super-cilium*.

Palpebralis. The name of the *internal portion* of the orbicularis palpebrarum muscle.

PALPITA'TION (*palpito*, to throb). An increase of the force or frequency of the heart's contraction, or of both. When this affection results from loss of blood, it is termed *reaction*.

PA'MPINIFORM (*pampinus*, a tendril, *forma*, likeness). Resembling a tendril; as applied to the smaller veins of the spermatic cord, from their peculiar tendril-like arrangement.

PAN- (neuter gender of πᾶς, all). *Panta.* All; every one. Hence—

1. *Pan-chrestus* (χρηστὸς, useful). A term applied to a medicine in the same sense as *panacea*, from its general usefulness.

2. *Pan-chymagogues* (χυμὸς, juice, ἄγω, to expel). The former name of purgatives which caused evacuations mixed nearly equally with the humors 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.

4. *Pant-agoga* (ἄγω, to expel). Medicines which expel all morbid matters; a term synonymous with *panchymagogues*.

5. *Panto-phobia* (φόβος, 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 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.

1. *Panacea anticancrosa.* The name given by Mr. Justamond to the liquid invented by him for external use in cancers; it partook considerably of the nature of the *tinctura ferri muriatis*, which, indeed, with an equal quantity of spirit of wine, was sometimes substituted for it.

2. *Panacea lapsorum.* This name has been given to *Arnica*, or Leopard's-bane, a plant of the order *Compositæ*, from its long reputation in internal pains and congestions from bruises, or more probably in *prolapsus*.

PANA'DA (*pane*, bread, Ital.). Bread-pap; bread boiled in water to a proper consistence, as food for children.

PANA'RIS (*panaricium*, a whitlow). *Paronychia.* Common whitlow; a phlegmon of the skin at the end of the finger or in the vicinity of the nail. It must be distinguished from *onychia*, which is an inflammation of the matrix of the nail.

PANAX QUINQUEFO'LIUM. Five-leaved Panax, or Genseng;

an Araliaceous plant of Chinese Tartary and North America. The root enters into the composition of every Chinese medicine. The common name of the plant, Genseng, Jinchen, or Nindsin, signifies "wonder of the world," or the "dose for immortality," and the Chinese firmly believe that its powers are almost miraculous.

PA'NCREAS (*πᾶν*, all, *κρέας*, flesh). A conglomerate gland, situated transversely across the posterior wall of the abdomen. It resembles the salivary glands in structure, and has hence been called the *abdominal salivary gland*. In cattle it is called the *sweet-bread*.

1. *Small Pancreas.* A small glandular mass, frequently found beneath the pancreas, and of similar structure. 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 peculiar fluid secreted by the pancreas, resembling saliva.

4. *Pancreatica.* Medicines which affect the pancreas; they are probably the same as the *sialica*, or those which affect the salivary glands.

5. *Pancreat-itis.* Inflammation of the pancreas.

6. *Pancreat-oncus* (*ὄγκος*, tumor). Swelling of the pancreas; the *emphraxis pancreatis* of Swediaur.

PANDICULA'TIO (*pando*, to spread). Stretching; elongation of the extensor muscles.

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.

PA'NES SACCHARA'TI PURGA'NTES. Purgative cakes or biscuits, consisting of jalap, flour, eggs, and sugar.

PA'NICLE (*panicula*, the woof wound round the quill in the shuttle). A form of inflorescence, in which the flower-buds of a raceme have, in elongating, developed other flower-buds, as in the oat. 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*.

PANIFICA'TION (*panis*, bread, *fio*, to become). The process of making bread.

PANIS. Bread. The following terms are of usual occurrence:—*panis triticeus*, wheaten bread; *mica panis*, crumb of bread; *panis tostus*, toasted bread, for making toast-water; *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 kind owes its lightness and porosity to the addition of some substance, as 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 muscular bands, which serve to erect the "quills upon the fretful porcupine," the hedge-hog, &c.

PA'NNUS. Literally, a piece of cloth, or a rag. The designation

of that state of vascularity of the cornea, in which its mucous covering is so loosened and thickened as to present the appearance of a dense pellicle.

PA'NNUS VESI'CATORIUS. *Taffetas vesicant.* Blistering cloth; prepared by digesting powder of cantharides in sulphuric ether, distilling the tincture, evaporating the residue, and spreading the oily mass which remains melted with twice its weight of wax, on cloth prepared with waxed plaster.

PANOPHO'BIA (*πανικὸς φόβος*, panic fear). Groundless alarm; a species of hypochondriasis.

PAPAVERA'CEÆ. The Poppy tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants with *leaves* divided, alternate; *flowers* polypetalous, single on long peduncles; *petals* 4, or some multiple of 4, cruciate; *stamens* hypogynous; *ovarium* solitary; *seeds* numerous.

1. *Papaver somniferum.* The White Poppy, yielding opium.

2. *Papaver rhœas.* The Corn or Red Poppy, the petals of which are used to impart their fine red colour to syrup.

3. *Papaverine.* A basic compound found in the poppy, bearing a considerable resemblance to narcotine.

PAPAW. The *Carica Papaya*, a tree with a milky juice, containing fibrin in such abundance, that the juice bears a most extraordinary resemblance to animal matter.

PAPER COAL. A bituminous shale, which separates into thin laminæ of coal, like paper.

PA'PIER E'PISPA'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 (dim. of *papula*, a pimple). A teat, or nipple. The term *papillæ* denotes the small eminences which constitute the roughness of the upper surface of the tongue. They 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 hence they are called *circumvallatæ.*

2. *Papillæ conicæ* et *filiformes.* Covering the whole surface of the tongue in front of the 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.

PAPI'LLA CO'NICA. The small flattened prominence formed by the optic nerve in the interior of the globe, at its fundus.

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.

PA'PULA ("of the matter or nature of *pappus;* from πάππος, the sprouting of down or buds, and ὕλη (*ulè* or *ilè*), matter."—*Good*). A pimple; a small, acuminated elevation of the cuticle, with an inflamed base, very seldom containing a fluid, or suppurating, and commonly terminating in scurf; it is the *ecthyma* and *exormia* of the Greeks.

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'PULÆ. An order of cutaneous diseases of Willan's, corresponding with the genus *Exormia* of Mason Good, and including lichen, strophulus, and prurigo.

PAR VAGUM. *The Wandering Pair;* the eighth pair of nerves, or pneumogastric. See *Nerves.*

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 Dr. 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.

PARABA'NIC ACID. A new and powerful acid formed by boiling alloxan or uric acid with nitric acid.

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.

PARACOROLLÆ (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.*

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 black coaly matter obtained by decomposing cyanide of mercury.

PA'RAFFINE. *Petroline.* A particular hydro-carbon produced in the distillation of tar from beech-wood. Its name is derived from

parum affinis, denoting its remarkable indifference to other bodies, in a chemical point of view.

PARALLI'NIC ACID. The name given by Batka to *smilacin*, the active principle of sarsaparilla.

PARALY'SIS (παράλυσις, a loosening aside). Palsy; a disabling of the nerves in the limbs of one side; the total loss, or diminution, of sensation or of motion, or of both; the resolutio nervorum of Cullen.

1. *Paralysis agitans.* The Shaking Palsy of Mr. Parkinson; the *scelotyrbe festinans* of Sauvages; and, from the peculiarity of the patient's gait, it has been called by Good, synclonus *ballismus*, a term derived from βαλλίζω, to dance.

2. *Paralytica.* 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.*

PARAMENISPERMIA. A crystalline substance, *besides menispermia*, found in the seed-coat of cocculus indicus.

PARAMORPHIA. Another name for *thebaine*, a crystallizable base existing in opium, and named from its being isomeric with morphia.

PARANAPHTHALINE. A substance which accompanies naphthaline in tar.

PARAPHIMO'SIS (παραφίμωσις, from παρά, about, φιμόω, to bridle). *Circumligatura.* An affection of the prepuce, when it is drawn quite behind the glans penis, and cannot be brought forward again. This is the *strangulating phimosis* of Good. Compare *Phimosis.*

PARAPLE'GIA (παραπληγία, Ion. for παραπληξία, paralysis). That species of paralysis in which the lower half of the body is more or less impaired in its nervous power.

PARAPO'PHYSIS (παρά, transverse, ἀπόφυσις, apophysis). A process extending outwards from the "centrum" or body of the vertebra in fishes, commonly called the "inferior transverse process." See *Vertebra.*

PA'RARRHODEORE'TIN (παρά, besides, ῥόδεος, rose-red, ῥητίνη, resin). A simple resin, obtained from the male or fusiform jalap, or *Ipomœa Orizabensis.*

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. It is also the general name of plants which grow upon others, as moss, misletoe, &c.

PARA'STATA (παραστάτης, one who stands by or near). Another name for the epididymis.

PARATARTARIC. The name of an acid resembling the tartaric, and also called racemic.

PARATRI'MMA (παράτριμμα, inflammation caused by friction). *Intertrigo.* A species of *Erythema*, or cutaneous inflammation, produced by pressure on the skin.

PAREGO'RIC ELI'XIR (παρηγορικός, soothing). English Paregoric. The *Tinctura camphoræ composita* of the pharmacopœia, consisting of camphor, opium, benzoic acid, oil of anise, and proof spirit. Half a fluid ounce, or 240 minims, contain nearly one grain of opium.

PAREI'RA BRAVA. Literally, *wild vine;* the *Cissampelos Pareira*, or Velvet Leaf, a Brazilian plant, the root of which is employed in discharges from the urino-genital mucous membrane.

PARE'NCHYMA (παρέγχυμα, any thing 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.

PA'RIAN WARE. A ceramic material much employed in the manufacture of statuettes, vases, &c.; it is rendered very fusible by admixture of borax.

PA'RIES, PA'RIETIS. The wall of a house, or any other building.

1. *Parietal.* Belonging to the walls of an organ; the *placenta* of a plant is so called, when it is attached to the *walls* of the ovarium, as in poppy, violet, &c.

2. *Parietalia.* The name of the bones of the cranium, which serve as *walls* to the brain.

PA'RIGLIN. The name given by Palotta to *smilacin*, a principle of sarsaparilla.

PARI-PI'NNATE (*par*, equal, *pinnatus*, winged). Equally pinnate, abruptly pinnate; when the petiole of a pinnate leaf is terminated by neither a leaflet nor a tendril. See *Impari-pinnate.*

PARISTHMI'TIS (παρὰ, about, ἰσθμὸς, a neck). *Paristhmia* of Hippocrates. Inflammation about the throat; the squincy or squinancy of the old writers, and 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.

Parietine; parietinic acid. These are names given to chrysophanic acid (formerly called rhabarberine) from its having been found in the *Parmelia parietina.* For the same reason it has also been called *parietinic acid.*

PAR-OCCIPITAL BONE. In the doctrine of *Homologies*, this bone is called the "diapophysis." See *Vertebra.*

PARONY'CHIA (παρὰ, about, ὄνυξ, the nail). *Panaris.* An abscess at the end of the finger, near the nail; a whitlow. When the effusion presses on the periosteum, it is a malignant form, and is termed *felon.*

PARO'TID (παρωτὶς, from παρὰ, near, οὖς, ὠτὸς, the ear). The name of the large salivary gland situated near the ear. Its excretory ducts, uniting, form the *duct of Steno.*

Parotitis. Inflammation of the parotid gland; the *cynanche parotidæa* of Cullen. It is called in this country *mumps;* in Scotland *branks;* and in France, *oreillons* and *ourles.*

PA'ROXYSM (παροξυσμὸς, exasperation). A periodical exacerbation, or fit, of a disease.

PA'RTHENOGE'NESIS (παρθένος, a virgin, γένεσις, generation). "Virgin-generation, or the successive production of procreating indi-

viduals from a single ovum." This is the name of a work, published by Professor Owen in 1849; the author shows the intent of the "cleavage process," as it has been called, to be that by which the spermatic principle is distributed throughout the germ-mass; and he there points out the consequent relation of such inherited sub-division of the spermatic principle to future developments of embryos in virgin-parents. 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.*

PA'RTITE (*partitus*, divided). Parted or divided into a fixed number of segments, which are divided nearly down to the base, as applied to leaves: a leaf with two divisions is called *bipartite;* with three, *tripartite;* with many, *pluripartite*, &c.

PAR'TRIDGE-BERRY. The name of the *Gaultheria procumbens*, an American plant, known in the United States by the name of *grouse-berry*, *deer-berry*, &c. The volatile oil is sold in this country under the name of *oil of winter-green.* See *Gaultheric Acid.*

PARTURIFA'CIENT (*parturio*, to bring forth, *facio*, to cause). A medicine which excites uterine action, or facilitates parturition, as ergot.

PARTURI'TION (*parturio*, to bring forth). The act of bringing forth, or being delivered of, children.

PARU'LIS (παρουλὶς, from παρὰ, about, οὖλον, the gum). Inflammation, boil, or abscess of the gums.

PA'STA ARSENICA'LIS. Arsenical paste, made of cinnabar, powdered dragon's blood, and finely levigated arsenious acid, made into a paste with saliva or mucilage.

PA'STA CACA'O CUM CHO'NDRO. Carrageen Cocoa, prepared from roasted and decorticated cacao seeds, white sugar, and powdered carrageen, mixed and formed into quadrangular sticks.

PA'STA ESCHARO'TICA. The name sometimes given by continental writers to the *Potassa cum calce* of the London Pharmacopœia.

PASTI'LLUS. Literally, a perfumed or sweet ball. A medicine in the form of a small round ball; a lozenge.

Pastilli Fumantes. Fumigating or aromatic pastiles, made of benzoin, balsam of tolu, labdanum, &c. The *species ad suffiendum* consists of benzoin, amber, and lavender flowers.

PA'TCHOULI. The dried foliaceous tops of a strongly odoriferous plant, called in Hindostan *puchá pât;* it is a species of *Pogostemon*, and belongs to the family Labiatæ. In Europe it is principally used for perfumery purposes; in India, it is employed with tobacco for smoking, and for scenting the hair of women.

PATE. *Pasta.* A paste; a preparation of sugary and mucilaginous substances. *Pâte de guimauve* is a demulcent lozenge prepared from the root of the Althæa officinalis.

"*Pâte arsenicale.*" Seventy parts of cinnabar, twenty-two of sanguis draconis, and eight of arsenious acid, made into paste with saliva, at the time of applying it.

PATE'LLA (dim. of *patina*, a pan). Literally, a small pan. The knee-pan.

PATENT YELLOW. A pigment, consisting of chloride and protoxide of lead; also called *mineral yellow.*

PATHE'TICI (πάθος, passion). *Trochleares.* A name given by Willis to the fourth pair of nerves, because the eyes, by means of these, express certain passions.

-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.

PATHOGNOMO'NIC (πάθος, disease, γνώμων, a discerner). A term applied to symptoms which are characteristic of, and peculiar to, a disease.

PATHO'LOGY (πάθος, disease, λόγος, an account). That branch of medicine which investigates the nature of diseases.

PATIE'NTIÆ MUS'CULUS. 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.

PAULI'NA CONFEC'TIO. A warm opiate, similar to the *confectio opii.*

PAULLI'NIA. *Guarana.* A powder, prepared from the seeds of *Paullinia sorbilis,* of South America. It contains a principle resembling *Caffein.*

PAVI'LION. The name of the *ala,* or greater part of the external ear.

PEACH-WOOD. A dye-wood, yielded by a species of *Cæsalpinia;* employed in calico printing.

PEARL. A spherical concretion formed within the pearl oyster. Sir Everard Home considered that the abortive ova of the animal were the nuclei upon which the pearls were formed.

PEARL ASH. The name of potash when it is calcined, and of a whitish pearly lustre. It is employed in making flint glass, soap, &c.

PEARL BARLEY. Common barley divested of its cuticle, and rounded and polished in a mill, so as to acquire a pearly appearance.

PEARL-EYE. *Pearl in the eye.* The old English name of cataract.

PEARL POWDER. A powder used by perfumers, and obtained from the nitric solution of bismuth, by adding a proportion of muriatic acid, and then precipitating by a small quantity of water. In this way it is obtained in the form of minute scales of a pearly lustre.

PEARL-WHITE. *Magistery of Bismuth;* the sub-nitrate of bismuth.

PEARLY TUBERCLES. Follicular elevations; sebaceous miliary tubercles, commonly situated in the thin skin of the lower eyelid.

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 Curaçoa oranges are also used.

PE'CCANT (*pecco,* to be in fault). A term applied by the humoral pathologists to those humors of the body which were supposed to be faulty in quality or in quantity.

PE'CTEN, PE'CTINIS (*pecto,* 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.*

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.

PECTIC ACID (πηκτὶς, a coagulum). A substance obtained from the carrot and other vegetables, so named from its remarkable tendency to gelatinize.

PECTIN. A principle which forms the basis of vegetable jelly.

PE'CTINATE (*pectinatus*, arranged like the teeth of a *pecten*, or comb). 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'CTORAL DECO'CTION. The *Decoctum Hordei compositum* of the London Pharmacopœia, consisting of decoction of barley, figs, liquorice-root, raisins, and water.

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 occipital 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 coracoïd process of the scapula. It draws the shoulder-bone forwards and downwards, and elevates the ribs.

PE'CTORALS (*medicamenta pectoralia*, from *pectus*, *pectoris*, the breast). Medicines which relieve disorders of the chest.

PECTORI'LOQUY (*pectus*, the breast, *loquor*, to speak). A chest-sound; a voice which appears to proceed directly from the chest, and to traverse the tube of the stethoscope.

PE'DATE (*pedatus*, furnished with *pedes*, or feet). A term applied to a modification of the palmate 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, pedati-partite, pedatisected, and pedatilobate.

PE'DICEL (*pedicellus*, dim. of pediculus). A partial flower stalk. When several peduncles spring from the axis, at short distances from each other, the axis is termed *rachis*, and the peduncles are called *pedicels*.

PEDICULA'TION (*pediculus*, a louse). *Phtheiriasis.* An affection in which lice are bred under the skin.

PEDI'CULUS (dim. of *pes*, a foot). The common louse, which infests the human body, under the several names of *pediculus capitis*, *pediculus corporis*, and *pediculus pubis*. They are named pediculi, says Isidore, "quod magis pedum motu lædant, quam morsu."

PEDILU'VIUM (*pes*, *pedis*, the foot; *lavo*, to wash). A foot-bath.

PEDU'NCULUS (*pedo*, one that has broad or splay feet). A person somewhat splay-footed. A peduncle; the axis of the flower-bud, from the point of connexion with the stem, as far as the floral envelopes. The term *pedunculi cerebri* is applied to two medullary cords which connect the pineal gland to the optic thalami.

PELLA'GRA. An affection in which a morbid condition of the

skin is a prominent symptom; it is very prevalent among the peasantry of the northern states of Italy. 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 *pellarella*.

PE'LLICLE (dim. of *pellis*, the skin or hide of a beast, flayed off). A thin skin, or film. Among chemists, it denotes a thin surface of crystals uniformly spread over a saline liquor evaporated to a certain degree.

PELLI'CULA OVI. *Membrana putaminis.* An albuminous membrane which lines the shell of the egg. At the larger end of the egg it forms the *follicula aëris*, the air of which contains 23·475 per cent. of oxygen.

PE'LLITORY. The root of the *Anacyclus Pyrethrum*, imported from the Levant under the name of *Pellitory of Spain*.

PELO'PIUM. A new metallic element found associated with tantalium, in the Swedish mineral *yttro-tantalite*. See *Niobium*.

PE'LOSIN. A colourless substance lately extracted from the root of the *Cissampelos pareira*. It is a powerful base, forming salts with several acids.

PE'LTATE (*peltatus*, armed with a *pelta*, a small buckler or target in the shape of a half-moon). Shield-shaped; applied to leaves which are fixed to the petiole by their centre, or by some point within the margin, as in tropæolum.

PELTI'DIA CANI'NA. Ash-coloured Ground Liverwort; a lichen which, mixed with half its weight of black pepper, formed the *pulvis antilyssus* of the London Pharmacopœia of 1721.

PELVI'METER (*pelvis*, and *μέτρον*, a measure). A barbarous compound, 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.

PELVIS (*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.

PE'LVIS RENA'LIS. The *renal basin;* a membranous bag 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*. 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. —*E. Wilson.*

PE'NGHAWAR DJAMBI. *Pulu.* "Vegetable silk;" a new styptic, obtained from a species of Cibotium, a genus of tree-ferns.

PENICI'LLUS (dim. of *peniculum*, a brush). A tent, or pledget. Any thing 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 (*pena*, 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*. Under the same name, the *Hedeoma pulegioides* is highly reputed in North America as an emmenagogue.

PENNYROYAL WATER. *Hysteric water*. Prepared by adding f℥ss. of the compound spirit of bryony to 0ss. of pennyroyal water.

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.

PEPO. A gourd; a three-celled fleshy indehiscent fruit, with parietal placentæ, as the cucumber.

PE′PPERMINT. The common name of the *Mentha piperita*, an indigenous labiate plant, cultivated at Mitcham for pharmaceutical purposes.

PE′PSINE (πέπτω, to digest). A medicinal substance obtained by M. Boudault by evaporating the gastric juice of animals, or by precipitating it with neutral acetate of lead. A solution, in water, of pepsine obtained from the stomach of the herbivora, is termed *artificial gastric juice*.

PEPTIC (πέπτω, to ripen). Any substance which is digestible. Hence the term *peptics*, applied to medicines which promote digestion.

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 in *per*-oxide.

Bi-per-. This double prefix is used, when there is more than one atom of oxygen in the base, as well as an unequal number of atoms of acid and base, as in the *bi-per*-sulphate of mercury, where *bi* indicates the presence of two atoms of acid, and *per* that the mercury is in the form of a *per-oxide*.

PER-ACUTE. Very sharp; a term applied to diseases when greatly aggravated, or attended by considerable inflammation. *Per* is an intensive particle.

PERCHLO′RIC ACID. An acid consisting of seven equivalents of oxygen united with one of chlorine.

PERCOLA′TION (*percolo*, 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 (*percutio*, 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. This is distinguished into—

1. *Direct percussion*, which 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; and,

2. *Mediate percussion*, which differs from the former chiefly in the employment of a small plate of ivory, called a *plexímeter*, 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*, a sound heard on percussing over a cavity near the surface of the lungs, usually at the upper part of the chest. It resembles the noise of a cracked earthenware vessel, when struck with the finger.

PERE'NNIAL (*perennis*, that lasts or continues throughout the year). Lasting for several years, as differenced from *annual* and *biennial*.

PERE'NNIBRA'NCHIA (*perennis*, perpetual, *branchiæ*, gills). A designation of the fish-like batrachia, or amphibious animals which retain more or less of the branchial apparatus through the whole period of their life, as the proteus, the siren, &c.

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 (*perforo*, to pierce through). A designation of the *flexor digitorum profundus*, from its perforating the tendon of the flexor sublimis.

Nervus perforans Casserii. Another name for the musculo-cutaneus, or external cutaneous nerve.

PERFORA'TION (*perforo*, 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 modification of function, local or general.

PERFORA'TUS (*perforo*, 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*, &c.

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.

PERICA'RDIUM (περικάρδιος, around the heart). A fibro-serous membrane which surrounds the heart.

Pericarditis. Inflammation of the pericardium. *Carditis* is inflammation of the muscular substance of the heart.

PE'RICARP (περικάρπιον, the case of the fruit). That part of a fruit which constituted the ovarium of the pistil. 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'TIAL (*περὶ*, around, *χαίτη*, seta). A term applied to the peculiar leaves which surround the base of the seta, or stalk, of mosses.

PERICHON'DRIUM (*περὶ*, around, *χόνδρος*, cartilage). The synovial membrane which covers cartilage.

PERICRA'NIUM (*περικράνιος*, passing round the cranium or skull). The periosteum or membrane which covers the bones of the cranium.

PERIDI'DYMIS (*περὶ*, around, *δίδυμοι*, twins). The serous coat which covers the testes. By the older anatomists it was confounded with the fibrous coat, under the name of *tunica vaginalis* or *elytroïdes*.

PERIGLO'TTIS (*περιγλωττὶς*, a covering of the tongue). A mass of small glandular grains at the lower part of the anterior surface of the epiglottis.

PERIGO'NIUM (*περὶ*, around, *γονὴ*, generation). A term synonymous with peri-anthium, and denoting the parts which surround the organs of generation, viz., the floral envelopes.

PERI'GYNOUS (*περὶ*, around, *γυνὴ*, 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.

PE'RILYMPH (*περὶ*, 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.

PERINEPHRI'TIS (*περὶ*, around, *νεφρῖτις*, inflammation of the kidney). Inflammation of the peritoneal covering of the kidney.

PERINÆ'UM (*περίναιον*, 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.

PERIO'RBITA (*περὶ*, around, *orbita*, the orbit). A hybrid designation of the fibrous membrane which lines the orbit of the eye.

PERIO'STEUM (*περιόστεος*, round the bones). The membrane 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 the bones.

2. *Periostosis.* A tumor formed by swelling of the periosteum.

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.

Periodicity. The tendency of pathological conditions to recur periodically, after certain intervals. Such conditions are termed *periodical* or *rhythmical*.

PERIO'DIC ACID. An acid consisting of iodine and oxygen.

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.

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.

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.*

PERISPERM (περὶ, around, σπέρμα, seed). Another name for the *albumen*, or the substance lying between the integuments and the embryo of some seeds.

PERISTA'LTIC (περισταλτικὸς, clasping and compressing). A term applied to the vermicular contractions of the intestines upon themselves. This motion is sometimes called *peristole.*

"*Peristaltic Persuaders.*" The name given by Dr. Kitchener to his rhubarb pills, consisting of rhubarb ʒij.; syrup, by weight, ʒi.; oil of carraway, ♏x.; each pill to contain gr. iij. of rhubarb.

PERISTAPHYLI'NUS (περὶ, about, σταφυλὴ, 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.*

PERI'STOMA (περὶ, about, στόμα, the mouth). The membrane, or series of tooth-like processes, which closes the orifice of the theca of mosses.

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.*

PERITHE'CIUM (περὶ, around, θήκη, a theca). The bag of fructification in some fungi; the organ in which the asci are immersed.

PERITONÆ'UM (περιτόναιος, stretched or strained over). The serous membrane which lines the interior of the abdomen, 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 acute, or chronic.

PERI'TROPAL (περὶ, around, τρέπω, to turn). A term applied to the embryo of the seed, when it is directed from the axis to the horizon.

PERITYPHLI'TIS (περὶ, around, τυφλὸν, cœcum, and the termination *-itis*, denoting inflammation). Inflammation of the peritoneal covering of the cœcum.

PERIZO'MA (περίζωμα, that which is girded round one). Literally, a girdle; a truss; also the diaphragm.

PE'RKINISM. A mode of treatment introduced by Perkins, of America, and consisting in the application to diseased parts of the extremities of two needles made of different metals, called by him *metallic tractors.*

PE'RLATE ACID. The name given by Bergman to the acidulous

phosphate of soda; the phosphate of soda had been previously called *sal mirabile perlatum*. It was named by Guyton-Morveau, *ouretic* acid.

PE'RMANENT INK. A solution of nitrate of silver, thickened with sap green, or cochineal; used for marking linen. The pounce liquid, with which the linen is prepared, is a solution of soda, boiled with gum, or some animal mucilage. If potash be used, the ink will run.

PE'RMANENT 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, *meo*, 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.

PE'RNIO (πέρνα, or πτέρνα, the heel). A chilblain, especially one on the heel; the effect of inflammation caused by cold.

1. *Pernio simplex.* Simple chilblain, in which the cuticle is unbroken.

2. *Pernio exulceratus.* Kibe; accompanied with ulceration.

PE'RONE' (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*.

PERO'XIDE. A term applied in chemical nomenclature to denote the *highest degree of oxidation* of which a compound is capable. See *Per*.

PERRY. A fermented liquor made from pears, as cider from apples.

PE'RSIAN BERRIES. *Grains d'Avignon.* The berries of the *Rhamnus tinctoria*, which yield a yellow colouring matter, called *rhamnine*.

PE'RSICA VULGARIS. The peach; a rosaceous plant of Persia, the drupaceous fruit of which has been termed *malum persicum*. The nectarine, distinguished from the peach by its smooth rind, is the *Persica lævis*.

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. A term applied to those parts of plants which do not fall at the usual period, as the corolla of campanula, the calyx of pæonia, what are called "evergreen" leaves, &c. See *Caducous*.

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.*

PERSPIRA'TION (*perspiro*, to breathe through). The watery vapour which is constantly 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. The name first given by Sydenham to hooping-cough, so called from the peculiar *whooping* sound which it occasions. See *Hooping-cough.*

PE'RUVINE. A neutral light oily body, obtained in the distillation of Peruvian balsam.

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.* A swelling on the outer wall of the cornu ammonis, somewhat resembling the hippocampus major, but of smaller size.

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 (πεσσὸς, 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 up a particular kind of rupture. The various forms of the pessary are the *bung-shaped*, the *conical*, the *elytroïd* or sheath-like of Cloquet, the *cup-and-ball*, and the *ring* pessary.

PESTIS (*perdo*, to destroy). A term applied to any thing pernicious, as plague, calamity, ruin, destruction: it is seldom used by good authors to signify infectious disorders. *Pestilentia* denotes infectious air, or a contagious disorder.

PE'TAL (πέταλον). A flower-leaf; the name of a division of the corolla. See *Monopetalæ.*

Petaloïd (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 (*petechio*, Ital., a flea-bite). A small round spot, occurring in *purpura*, of about the size and bearing a close resemblance to a flea-bi e, but without the central point which characterizes the puncture of the insect.

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.

PETER'S PILLS. Aloes, jalap, scammony, and gamboge, equal parts ʒij., calomel ʒj.

PE'TIOLE. The foot-stalk, or leaf-stalk, of a plant. The *apex* is the part inserted into the leaf; the *base*, that which comes from the stem. Hence—

Petiolate. A term applied to leaves formed with a stalk, whether long or short, simple or compound.

PE'TRO- (πέτρα, a rock). A term relating to the *os petrosum*, or petrous portion of the temporal bone, as *petro*-occipital, *petro*-sphenoïdal, &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.

PETROLE'UM (πέτρα, a rock; ἔλαιον, oil). Literally, *rock oil.* Barbadoes tar; a bituminous liquid, named from its oozing out of rocks.

Petrolene. According to Boussingault, bitumens may be considered mixtures of two bodies; viz., a liquid to which he has given the name of *petrolene*, and a solid, which he terms *asphaltene.*

PETRO'SAL (*petrosus*, rocky). A term applied to the ossified part of the ear-case of the cod, in which it is unusually large.

PETRO'SAL NERVE (*petrosus*, rocky). *Petrosus superficialis major.* A branch of the Vidian nerve.

PETUNTSE'. The name of a species of *feldspar*, used as the vitrifying ingredient in the porcelain of the Chinese.

PEUCE'DANINE. A very acrid crystalline principle derived from the root of the *Peucedanum officinale*, or Hog's-fennel.

PEU'CILE (πεύκη, a fir-tree). A liquid obtained by the action of lime upon the hydrochlorate of oil of turpentine.

PEWTER. A factitious metal, the basis of which is tin; it is commonly called *étain* in France, where it is generally confounded with true tin. There are three kinds, distinguished by the names of *plate*, *trifle*, and *ley-pewter.*

PEYER'S GLANDS. *Plexus intestinales.* The *clustered* glands of the intestines, or aggregatæ, first discovered by Peyer. Each gland is surrounded by a circle of minute tubes, called *corona tubulorum.* See *Brunner's Glands.*

PHACIA (φακία, a lentil seed). The Greek term for *lentigo*, or freckles.

PHÆNO'GAMOUS (φαίνω, to show, γάμος, nuptials). A term applied to those plants in which the sexual organs are visible. All others are called *cryptogamous.*

PHÆORE'TINE (φαιός, red brown, ῥητίνη, resin). Brown resin of rhubarb. See *Erythoretine.*

PHAGEDÆ'NA (φάγω, to eat). An ulcer which spreads, and, as it were, *eats away* the flesh.

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.*

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.*

PHARBI'TIS NIL. A convolvulaceous tropical plant, with purgative seeds, which may be substituted for jalap.

PHARMACEU'TICS (*φάρμακον*, a medicine). That branch of medicine which consists in compounding drugs.

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 pharmacodynamics. *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.

5. *Pharmaco-pola* (*πωλέω*, to sell). A seller of drugs; a druggist.

PHA'RMACY (*φάρμακον*, a drug). 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 mouth, leading to the stomach.

1. *Pharyngitis*. Inflammation of the pharynx. See *Cynanche*.

2. *Pharyngotomy* (*τομή*, section). The operation of cutting into the pharynx, for the purpose of extracting any foreign body.

3. *Pharyngotomus*. An instrument, invented by Petit, for scarifying the tonsils, and opening abscesses about the fauces.

4. *Pharyngo-staphylinus*. The second or middle portion of the palato-pharyngeus muscle.

PHE'NYL (*φήνη*, the osprey, a chemical synonym of benzole, and *ὕλη*, matter). The name of a radical hydrocarbon. Carbolic acid is the hydrated oxide of phenyl.

PHI'LLYRIN. A substance obtained from the bark of the *Phillyrea media* and *latifolia*.

PHILO'NIUM. *Philo's Antidote*. A famous opiate electuary, invented by Philo, of Tarsus, in the time of Augustus. Hence the term is sometimes applied to a modern confection, as *Philonium Londinense*, for the Confection of Opium.

PHILOPROGE'NITIVENESS. A term in phrenology indicative of affection towards offspring. It is common to man with the lower animals. Its organ is seated at the back of the head, immediately above Amativeness, extending to an equal distance on each side of the median line.

PHILOSOPHICAL CANDLE. A bottle fitted with a cork, through which a slender glass or metallic tube passes. On introducing the materials for generating hydrogen, and fixing the cork and tube air-tight, a jet of hydrogen is discharged, which may be ignited by the application of a burning body, or an electric spark.

PHILTRE (*φίλτρον*, from *φιλέω*, to love). A love-potion; a medicine supposed to be capable of inspiring love.

PHIMO'SIS (*φιμός*, a muzzle). *Capistratio.* 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 Good. Compare *Paraphimosis.*

PHLEBI'SMUS (*φλέψ*, *φλεβός*, a vein). Closure of veins by muscular action.

PHLEBI'TIS (*φλέψ*, a vein). Inflammation of the veins. It is distinguished by a hard, cord-like, tender line, pursuing the course of a vein or veins, from an incision or wound. It is termed—1. *Suppurative, and diffused;* and is attended by *typhoïd fever*, and abscesses; and 2. *Suppurative, and adhesive;* and is accompanied by distinct abscesses in the course of the inflamed vein, with protracted fever.

PHLE'BOLITE (*φλέψ*, *φλεβός*, a vein, *λίθος*, a stone). A small calcareous concretion found in the cavity of the veins.

PHLEBO'TOMY (*φλέψ*, a vein; *τομή*, section). *Venæsectio.* The opening of a vein, for the purpose of blood-letting.

PHLEGMA (*φλέγμα*). Phlegm; a thick, tenacious matter secreted in the lungs.

1. *Phlegm-agogues* (*ἄγωγος*, 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). 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 DOLENS (*φλέγω*, to burn). Puerperal tumid leg; an affection depending on inflammation of the iliac and femoral veins. It has been termed *œdema lacteum, hysteralgia lactea, metastasis lactis, ecchymoma lymphatica;* by Dr. Cullen, *anasarca serosa;* and by Dr. Lee, *crural phlebitis.* The term consists of a Greek substantive and a Latin adjective, and denotes painful inflammation.

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," Dr. Good prefers the term *phlogotica*, derived from the same root.

PHLEGMON (*φλέγω*, to burn). A tense, painful, red, circumscribed swelling, raised more or less above the level of the surrounding integuments, attended by a sense of throbbing, and a tendency to suppuration. See *Phyma.*

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. A theory propounded by Becher and Stahl, according to which the phenomena of combustion were supposed to depend on the evolution of a peculiar subtle principle called *phlogiston.* The fallacy of the theory was exposed by Lavoisier.

PHLOGI'STICATED AIR. The name given by Priestley to nitrogen, or the *mephitic air* of Rutherford.

PHLOGI'STON (φλέγω, to burn). A name given by Stahl to an imaginary substance, which was the principle of inflammability. 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.

PHLORI'DZIN (φλοιός, bark). A substance discovered in the bark of the root of the apple, pear, cherry, and plum tree. It has been considered as crystallized salicin *plus* two atoms of oxygen.

1. *Phloretin.* A compound obtained by boiling a solution of phloridzin with any acid, except the nitric and chromic.

2. *Phloretic acid.* Obtained by the action of nitric acid on phloridzin.

3. *Phlorizein.* A red substance obtained by the joint action of air and ammonia on humid phloridzin.

PHLYCTÆ'NA (φλύκταινα, a vesicle, from φλύζω, to be full, or hot). A vesicle containing ichorous fluid; said to be synonymous with the *pustule* of Celsus.

PHLYCTÆ'NULA (dim. of *phlyctæna*). A watery vesicle of the ciliary margin.

PHLYSIS (φλύζω, to be hot). 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 (φλύζω, to be hot). 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, and in the berries of *Viburnum opulus*.

Phocenin. A peculiar fatty substance contained in train oil or seal oil, mixed with elain.

PHŒ'NICIN (φοινίξ, purple). Indigo-purple; supposed to be a hydrate of indigo, with two equivalents of water.

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). Chlorocarbonic acid gas; a compound of chlorine and protoxide of charcoal. 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 Shockwitz, and was called *fusible* or *microcosmic salt.*

PHOSPHA'TIC DIA'THESIS. A morbid state of the constitution, characterized by the formation of the phosphates of magnesia, ammonia, and lime. See *Calculus.*

PHOSPHITE. A salt formed by the union of phosphorous acid with a salifiable base.

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.*

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.

1. *Oxide of phosphorus.* A red matter, obtained by burning phosphorus in air or oxygen. Its composition is uncertain.

2. *Hypo-phosphorous acid.* An acid obtained by the action of water upon the phosphuret of barium.

3. *Phosphorous acid.* An acid produced, in the form of a white volatile powder, by the slow combustion of phosphorus. Its salts are called *phosphites.*

4. *Phosphoric acid.* An acid obtained, in the form of white flakes, by igniting phosphorus under a large bell jar. Its salts are called *phosphates.*

5. *Meta-phosphoric acid.* A provisional name for a modification of phosphoric acid (from μετὰ, together with), implying phosphoric acid and something besides.

6. *Pyro-phosphoric acid* (πῦρ, fire). A term indicative of phosphoric acid as modified by heat.

7. *Phospho-mesitic acid.* An acid obtained by Dr. Kane, by causing chloride of phosphorus to act upon acetone.

8. *Phosphuret.* A compound of phosphorus with a combustible or metallic oxide.

9. *Phosphuretted hydrogen.* 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.

10. *Phosphum.* The name given by Gerhardt to nitride of phosphorus, a compound of phosphorus, nitrogen, and hydrogen.

11. *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.

PHO'SPHORUS BOTTLE. A contrivance for obtaining instantaneous light. It is made by stirring a piece of phosphorus about in a dry bottle with a hot wire; the phosphorus undergoes a partial combustion, and forms a highly combustible coat over the interior; a common sulphur match rubbed against the inside of the bottle, and drawn out into the air, immediately inflames.

PHOTOGE'NIC DRAWING (φῶς, φωτὸς, light, γεννάω, to

produce). A process of drawing by the action of light, introduced by M. Daguerre. See *Daguerreotype.*

PHO'TOGRAPHY (φῶς, φωτὸς, 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, φωτὸς, light, μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for measuring the intensity of light. It consists of Leslie's differential thermometer with one of the balls blackened. The clear ball transmits all the light that falls upon it, and therefore its temperature is not affected; the black ball, on the contrary, absorbs all the light, and a corresponding elevation of temperature takes place. The action of the photometer depends, therefore, on the heat produced by the absorption of light.

PHO'TOMETRY (φῶς, φωτὸς, light, μέτρον, a measure). A method for estimating the relative value of different illuminating agents.

PHOTOPHO'BIA (φῶς, φωτὸς, light, φόβος, fear). Intolerance of light; a symptom of amaurosis.

PHOTO'PSIA (φῶς, φωτὸς, light, ὄψις, sight). *Visus lucidus.* Luminous vision, a symptom of amaurosis. It is the *marmaryge* of Hippocrates.

PHRENES (plural of φρὴν, the mind). The diaphragm; so called because the ancients supposed it to be the seat of the mind. Hence the term—

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 *arachnoïditis* and *encephalitis.* It constitutes the third genus of the order *phlegmasiæ* of Cullen.

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.

PHTA'LAMIDE. A crystalline solid obtained by acting on anhydrous phtalic or naphtalic acid by ammonia.

PHTALIC ACID. Another name for *naphtalic acid*, formed by the action of nitric acid on chloride of naphthaline.

PHTHEI'RIASIS (φθειρίασις, the lousy disease, from φθεὶρ, a louse). *Morbus pedicularis.* A variety of *malis*, or cutaneous vermination, occasioned by the several kinds of pediculus which infest the human body. See *Pediculus.*

PHTHI'SIS (φθίνω, to corrupt). Consumption; pulmonary consumption, or decline; emaciation of the body, and debility, attended with a cough, hectic fever, and generally purulent expectoration. It is also termed *marasmus*, tabes pulmonalis, &c.

PHTHOE' (φθίνω, to corrupt). Ulceration of the lungs. This, and *phthisis*, are the two branches under which the Greek pathologists generally treated of consumption.

PHTHORE (*φθέω*, to corrupt). The name given by Orfila to the hypothetical radical of fluoric acid.

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.

PHYLLOTA'XIS (*φύλλον*, a leaf, *τάξις*, arrangement). 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.

PHY'MA (*φῦμα*, tuber, a tumor, from *φύω*, to produce). 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.

PHYSAGO'GA (*φῦσα*, flatus, *ἄγωγος*, carrying off). Physagogues or carminatives; medicines for dispelling flatulence and relieving colicky pain.

PHYSCO'NIA (*φυσάω*, to inflate). Inflation; a term substituted for the *megalosplanchnus*, or big-bowel, of Hippocrates. Dr. Good uses *parahysma*, generally, for visceral turgescence.

PHY'SETER MACROCE'PHALUS (*μακρὸς*, great, *κεφαλή*, the head). The Spermaceti Whale, characterized by its enormous head, which sometimes contains several tons of oily substance. On the death of the animal, this substance congeals into a white unctuous mass, from which are obtained *pure whale oil*, in considerable quantity, by expression; and *spermaceti*, or cetaceum, the residuum, purified by washing, &c.

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.

PHYSICIAN (*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, the former being obliged to seek some other distinctive title.

PHYSICS (*φύσις*, nature). 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 countenances of young children 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 properties of organic bodies, animal and vegetable, of the phenomena which they present, and of the laws which govern their actions.

PHYSOME'TRA (*φυσάω*, to inflate, *μήτρα*, the uterus). Inflation of the uterus; the presence of air within the uterus, or uterine tympany.

PHYTEU'MACO'LLA (*φύτευμα*, a plant, *κόλλα*, jelly). Vegetable jelly.

PHYTO-ALOPE'CIA (*φυτόν*, a plant). 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*.

PHY'TOGRAPHY (*φυτόν*, a plant, *γράφω*, to write). An account of the rules observed in describing and naming plants.

PHY'TOLOGY (*φυτόν*, a plant, *λόγος*, an account). That branch of science which treats of the forms and properties of plants.

PHYTO'PHAGOUS (*φυτόν*, a plant, *φάγω*, to eat). Feeding or subsisting on vegetables; a term applied to those animals which subsist on vegetable diet.

PHY'TOTOMY (*φυτόν*, a plant, *τέμνω*, to cut). Vegetable anatomy; the display of the tissues of plants by means of dissection.

PIA MATER. *Meninx media*. A vascular membrane, investing the whole surface of the brain, dipping into its convolutions, and forming a fold in its interior, called *velum interpositum*. See *Matres*.

PIAN (a raspberry). The name given, on the American coast, to Framboesia, or Yaws. See *Framboesia*.

PICA (a magpie). *Picatio*. Depraved appetite. Craving for improper substances. See *Malacia*.

PI'CAMAR (*in pice amarum*). The bitter principle of tar, and of all empyreumatic products.

PI'CRO (*πικρός*, bitter). A Greek adjective, denoting *bitterness*:—

1. *Picraena excelsa*. The Lofty Bitterwood Tree; a Simarubaceous plant, which yields *quassia wood*, sometimes called Jamaica quassia wood, in order to distinguish it from the wood of Quassia amara. It contains a bitter principle called *quassite*. The intensely bitter timber furnishes the *quassia chips* of the shops.

2. *Picric acid*. The last product of the action of nitric acid upon indigo or Welter's bitter.

3. *Picrin*. A bitter substance, procured from *Digitalis purpurea*, and said to be identical with *digitalin*.

4. *Picro-glycion* (γλυκὺς, sweet). *Dulcarin.* A principle obtained from the *Solanum dulcamara*, or Bitter-sweet, supposed by Pelletier to be sugar combined with solanine.

5. *Picro-lichenine.* An intensely bitter crystalline compound, found in the lichen *Variolara amara.* It is principally febrifuge.

6. *Picro-mel* (μέλι, honey). Literally, *bitter-sweet.* The characteristic principle of bile, or bile-sugar.

7. *Picro-toxic acid* (τοξικὸν, poison). *Picrotoxin.* A white, crystalline, intensely bitter substance, procured from cocculus indicus. At first it was supposed to be an alkaline substance, and was called *picrotoxia.*

8. *Picro-toxin* (τοξικὸν, poison). The bitter and poisonous principle of the seeds of *cocculus indicus.*

PIERRE DIVINE. An odontalgic, consisting of ʒiij. of burnt alum, mixed with ʒj. of solution of ammonia, and coloured with gr. xx. of vermilion.

PIGMENT (*pingo*, to paint). Painters' colour. An artificial preparation, in imitation of any colour for painting.

PIGME'NTUM NIGRUM (*pingo*, to paint). A dark brown substance, which covers the outer and inner surface of the choroïd membrane. The absence of this substance in the *Albino* gives the red colour to the iris and the pupil.

Membrana pigmenti. A delicate membrane which retains the pigmentum in its place. Under the microscope it is seen to be composed of regular hexagonal plates, and resembles a tessellated pavement.

PILA'RE MALUM (*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 each other in the same regular order throughout the series.

1. *Pile of De Luc.* An "electrical column," constructed of pieces of paper, silvered on one side, by means of silver leaf, and alternating with thin leaves of zinc; the silvered surfaces of the paper discs being always in the same direction.

2. *Dry pile.* The inappropriate name of an arrangement of pairs of metallic plates, separated by layers of farinaceous paste, mixed with common salt. The apparatus evidently owes its efficacy to the *moisture* of the paste.

3. *Secondary piles.* Piles formed simply of discs of copper, and moistened card, placed alternately. These have no power of developing electricity by their own action, but are capable of receiving a charge, by being placed in the circuit of a powerful voltaic battery, and of thus acquiring, though in an inferior degree, the properties of the battery itself.

PILES. The common vernacular designation of hæmorrhoids. See *Hæmorrhoids.*

PI'LEUS. A cap. 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 the right and left lateral half of the lumbar portion of the *diaphragm;* and to the two curved folds of mucous membrane constituting the *arches of the palate.*

PI'LOSE (*pilosus*, hairy). Covered with long, soft, and erect hairs, as applied to surfaces; or consisting of hair-like processes, as the limb of the calyx in composite plants.

PILO'SITY (*pilosus*, hairy). A term applied to that kind of hairiness, in which the hairs 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.

PILUS. 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 eyebrow, the eyelash; *pili postgeniti* are the hairs which grow after birth, as distinguished from the congenital hairs.

PIME'NTÆ BACCÆ. Pimento berries, Jamaica pepper, or All-spice; the unripe fruit of the *Eugenia Pimenta.*

1. *Pimentic acid.* Heavy oil of pimento, a constituent of the oil of pimento or all-spice. The other constituent, or light oil, is called *pimento-hydro-carbon.*

2. *Pimentates, alkaline.* Crystalline compounds, formed by combination of pimentic acid with the alkalies.

3. *Ovate Pimento.* The fruit of the Myrtus pimentoïdes, resembling the common allspice, except in shape

PIMPINE'LLA ANISUM. The Anise; an Umbelliferous plant, cultivated in Spain and Germany for the sake of its fruit, incorrectly termed *aniseed.*

PIMPLE. 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.*"

PINCHBECK. An alloy of copper and zinc, made in imitation of gold. It is sometimes called *tombac, similor*, and *petit-or.*

PINEAL GLAND (*pineus*, of pine). A soft grey substance of the brain, situated above the tubercula quadrigemina; it is of a conical form, resembling a pine, and hence is also termed *conarium.* It is very improperly called a gland.

Pineal concretions. Calculi of the pineal gland, proved by Dr. Wollaston to consist of phosphate of lime.

PINGUE'CULA (*pinguis*, fat). A form of pterygium, occurring in elderly persons, and consisting of little yellow granules towards the angles of the eye, under the conjunctiva.

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. *Pinguitudo* is fatness, but it is only used figuratively.

PINIC ACID (*pinus*, the pine). An acid obtained from rosin; it may be regarded as an oxide of oil of turpentine.

PINK DYE. A dye made by macerating safflower and carbonate of potash in spirit of wine and water, and then adding distilled water or lemon-juice to produce a fine rose colour, and straining.

PINNA. The fin of a fish. A portion of the external ear, termed *pinna auriculæ*, or the auricle, representing a kind of funnel, which collects the vibrations of the atmosphere. The other portion is termed *meatus*, and represents a tube, which conveys the vibrations to the tympanum.

PI′NNATE (*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.

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. Blue stain; a disease which prevails in Mexico, and which appears to be a variety of Pityriasis nigra.

PINUS. The name of a genus of plants of the order *Coniferæ*, or the Fir tribe. The term Pine, derived from the Celtic *pin* or *pen*, a rock or hill, appears to suggest the place of growth, and to indicate a mountain tree.

1. *Pinus sylvestris.* The Wild Pine, Scotch Fir, or Red Deal, yielding common turpentine, tar, and pitch.

2. *Pinus pinaster.* The Pinaster or Cluster Pine, yielding the Bordeaux turpentine, gallipot, tar, and pitch

3. *Pinus palustris.* The Swamp or Long-leaved Pine, yielding the greater proportion of turpentine, tar, &c.

4. *Pinus tæda.* The Frankincense Pine, yielding a portion of the common turpentine of commerce.

5. *Pinus pinea.* The Stone Pine, yielding the cones called *pignoli pines*, the seeds of which, named *pine nuts*, are used as a dessert.

6. *Pinus pumilio.* The Mugho or Mountain Pine, yielding an oleoresin called *Hungarian balsam*, and an essential oil called *oleum templinum.*

7. *Pinus cembra.* The Siberian Stone Pine, yielding *Carpathian balsam.*

PIPE CLAY. A species of potters' clay abounding in Devonshire, &c., and used in the manufacture of tobacco-pipes and white pottery.

PIPERA′CEÆ. The Pepper tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Shrubs or herbaceous plants, with *leaves* opposite; *flowers* achlamydeous; *stamens* adhering to the base of the *ovarium*, which is superior, one-celled.

1. *Piper nigrum.* Black Pepper, the dried unripe berries of which constitute the *black pepper* of commerce. These, when decorticated, form *white pepper.*

2. *Piper longum.* Long pepper, yielding long cylindrical spikes, used as a substitute for black pepper.

3. *Piper cubeba.* Cubeb pepper, yielding berries resembling black pepper. but brownish and stalked; from the latter circumstance it was formerly called *piper caudatum.*

4. *Piper betle.* The leaf of this plant, with quick lime and areca nut, is much valued by the Malays as a masticatory.

5. *Piper angustifolium.* A Peruvian plant, recently introduced into this country, under the native name of *Matico.* The leaves and flowering tops are recommended as a most valuable remedy in diseases of the genital organs and rectum.

6. *Piper methysticum.* The Ava or Cava plant of the Sandwich or Tonga islands; its specific name, derived from μεθύω, to be intoxicated, denotes its inebriating properties. Captain Cook and other travellers describe the "cava-drinking" habits of the natives of these islands. The root is the part principally employed.

7. *Piperin.* The crystalline principle of black, white, and long pepper, but not the cause of the acrimony of pepper, which is due to a peculiar soft resin.

8. *P. D.* The technical title of *pepper dust*, consisting of the powdered husk of the mustard seed mixed with powdered pepper.

PISCES (*piscis*, a fish). The first class of the *Encephalata* or Vertebrata, consisting of fishes.

PISCI'DIA ERYTHRINA. Jamaica Dogwood; a leguminous plant, indigenous in the West Indies; the bark of its root is a common fish-poison in Jamaica; a tincture of the bark is most powerfully narcotic and diaphoretic, and is specific in removing the pain of carious teeth.

PI'SIFORM (*pisum*, a pea, *forma*, likeness). Pea-like; the designation of the fourth bone of the first row of the carpus.

PISTA'CIA. The name of a genus of plants, of the order *Terebinthaceæ.*

1. *Pistacia vera.* The species which yields the *pistacia nut*, and a large quantity of fixed oil, used as an excellent emulsion in irritation of the urethra.

2. *Pistacia terebinthus.* The Turpentine Pistacia; the species which yields the *Chian* or *Cyprus turpentine*, and certain follicular horn-like galls, used in the manufacture of a sanative balsam.

3. *Pistacia lentiscus.* The Mastic or Lentisk tree, the species which yields the resin called *mastic.*

PISTI'LLUM. Literally, a pestle. The pistil, or the female organ of generation in plants, consisting of the *ovarium*, the *style*, and the *stigma.*

PITAI'NA. A new alkaline principle, found in Cinchona pitaya, or the bark of an undetermined tree.

PITCH. *Pix nigra.* The residuum which remains on inspissating tar, or boiling it down to dryness.

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, καλὸς, 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 (πιτύα, a coagulum). Phlegm; viscid mucus; serosity.

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,

PITYRI'ASIS (πίτυρον, furfur, bran). *Branny tetter.* A chronic inflammation of the skin, characterized by the production of minute white scales, on patches of irregular form, and named from the furfuraceous or bran-like desquamation by which it is attended. Mr. E. Wilson has removed this eruption from the Squamæ of Willan, and considers it a form of chronic *erythema.* "All the so-called varieties of pityriasis," he observes, "are clearly nothing more than chronic erythema, verging more or or less on psoriasis." These varieties are—

1. *Pityriasis capitis.* Dandriff of the head, occurring in infants.

2. *Pityriasis rubra.* Red dandriff, occurring in advanced life.

3. *Pityriasis versicolor.* Dandriff characterized by the variegated appearance of the skin.

4. *Pityriasis nigra.* Black dandriff, occurring in children born in India.

PIX, PICIS (πίττα). Pitch; the resin of the wood of coniferous plants, extracted by fire and inspissated.

1. *Pix Burgundica.* Burgundy pitch: prepared by melting common frankincense in hot water, and straining through a coarse cloth. It was formerly called *pix arida*, or dried pitch.

2. *Pix liquida.* Vegetable tar; prepared by a kind of *destillatio per descensum* of the roots and other woody parts of old pines.

3. *Pix nigra.* Black pitch; the residuum after vegetable tar has been submitted to distillation.

PLACE'BO. Literally, though incorrectly, *I will please;* a term applied to any medicine given to please or humor the patient, as a *gold* pill, &c.

PLACE'NTA (πλακόξ, 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.

PLADARO'SIS (πλαδαρὸς, wet). A fungous and flaccid tumor within the eyelid. It has been supposed to be the purulent ophthalmia.

PLAGUE (πληγὴ, plaga, a stroke; from πλήσσω, to strike). The name of a disease which is endemic in Egypt, &c., and has made frequent irruptions into Europe. It is denominated λοιμὸς by the Greeks,

pestis and *pestilentia* by the Latins, *la peste* by the French, *pestilenza* by the Italians, and *pest* by the Germans.

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.

PLA'NTAIN-MEAL. *Conquin-tay.* 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 into the inside of 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.

PLANUM OS (*planum*, smooth). The former name of the orbital portion of the ethmoïd bone.

PLA'SMA (πλάσμα, any thing formed or moulded). The colourless fluid of the blood, also called *liquor sanguinis*.

PLASTER. *Emplastrum.* A solid and tenacious compound, produced by the action of oxide of lead on fixed oils and fats. See *Sapo.*

PLASTER OF RIVERIUS. Composed of Armenian bole, terra sigillata, vinegar, and white of egg; used in cases of aneurysm.

PLASTER OF PARIS. The white powder obtained by exposing gypsum to a high temperature, and named from its abounding in the vicinity of Paris.

PLASTIC ELEMENT (πλαστικὸς, fit for moulding). 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.*

PLATEIA'SMA (πλατὺς, 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 metal discovered in the auriferous sand of certain rivers in America. Its name is a diminutive of *plata*, silver, and was applied to it on account of its whiteness. The protoxide of platinum is called *platinous oxide;* the peroxide, *platinic oxide.*

1. *Resin of platinum.* A residuary resinous matter, obtained by distilling bi-chloride of platinum with acetone.

2. *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.

PLATY'SMA-MYOI'DES (πλατὺς, broad; μῦς, a muscle; εἶδος, likeness). 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.

PLEDGET. A piece of lint, rolled up into an oval or orbicular form.

PLENCK'S DEPILATORY. *Pasta depilatoria.* One part orpiment, twelve parts quicklime, and ten parts starch, made into soft paste with water.

PLENCK'S SOLUTION. Mercury suspended in water by being rubbed for a considerable time with gum arabic.

PLETHO'RA (πλησθώρα, fulness, from πλήθω, to fill). Repletion; full habit of body; an excessive fulness of the blood-vessels.

1. *Plethora ad molem, ad vasa, ad venas.* In this the redundancy *absolutely* exceeds what the healthy state of the individual constitution would require or bear.

2. *Plethora ad vires.* In this the redundancy is *relatively* excessive in reference to the actual strength of the system.

3. *Plethora ad spatium.* In this the redundancy is referred to reduced capacity of vessels, the actual quantity remaining the same.

4. *Plethora ad volumen.* In this the redundancy arises from increase of bulk without actual increase of quantity.

PLEURA (πλευρά, the side). 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.*

1. *Pleur-algia* (ἄλγος, pain). Pleurodynia; pain of the side.

2. *Pleur-itis.* Pleurisy; inflammation of the pleura; pain of the side.

3. *Pleuro-œsophageal is.* A special muscle of the œsophagus, arising from the left wall of the posterior mediastinum, and uniting with the longitudinal fibres of the œsophagus.

4. *Pleuro-pneumonia.* Acute pleurisy complicated with pneumonia.

5. *Pleuro-sthotonus* (τείνω, to stretch). Tetanus of the lateral muscles: a spasmodic disease, in which the body is bent to one side.

PLEURE'NCHYMA (πλευρά, the side, ἔγχυμα, any thing poured in). A designation of the woody tissue of plants, consisting of elongated tubes, tapering to each end.

PLEU'RISY. The vernacular name of *pleuritis*, or inflammation of the pleura. The "small Latin and less Greek" that Ben Jonson allowed to Shakspere, may, perhaps, explain the occurrence of a whimsical etymology, arising from incorrect spelling, of this word:—

> "For goodness, growing to a *plurisy*,
> Dies of his own *too much*."

The etymology here is *plus, pluris.* But, in this sense, every complaint is "plurisy."

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 (*plecto*, to weave). A kind of net-work of interlacing blood-vessels, or nerves.

1. *Plexus choroïdes.* 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 (*plico*, to knit together). A fold, a plait, or duplicature.

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 sigmoidëæ.* A term applied to the folds which form the boundaries of the sacculi of the large intestine.

PLICA POLO'NICA (*plica*, a fold, from *plico*, to knit together). Literally, the Polish plait or fold; a disease so named from the manner in which the hair is plaited or matted together, occurring most frequently in Poland. 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. This affection is said to be frequently preceded by perverted appetite: hence the proverb, "Sæpe sub *picâ* latet seu fœtus seu *plica.*"

5. Under the term *Trichosis plica*, Mr. Erasmus Wilson has described the Polish ringworm, which he considers to be a state of *granular degeneration* of the hair, analogous to ringworm of the scalp.

PLI'CIDENTINE (*plica*, a fold, *dens*, a tooth). A term applied to that modification of the fundamental tissue of the teeth, in which, on a transverse section, the *dentine* exhibits sinuous wavings, diverging from the central "pulp-cavity" of the tooth, as in the labyrinthodon.

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'GIN. A principle extracted from the root of the *Plumbago Europæa.*

PLUMBA'GO. A mineral, also known as *black lead* and graphite; a carburet of iron.

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. The best specimens are obtained from Borrowdale in Cumberland.

PLUMBERS' SOLDER. An alloy consisting of one part of tin and two of lead.

PLU'MBITE OF LIME. *Calcis plumbis.* A hair-dye, prepared by boiling oxide of lead with cream of lime.

PLUMBUM. Lead; a metal of a bluish grey colour. *Plumbum* was formerly used as a general term; thus, according to Pliny, tin was

called *Plumbum album;* and Agricola calls lead, *plumbum nigrum.* By the alchemists lead was called *Saturn.*

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 or dioxide, of a grey colour; the protoxide or *massicot*, which is yellow; the *red oxide*, sometimes called peroxide; and the binoxide, 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 treacle. One grain of calomel is contained in six grains of the preparation of the London College.

PLU'MULE (*plumula*, a little feather). The ascending axis of the embryo of a seed. It is also called *gemmule*, from gemmula, a small bud. See *Radicle.*

PLUNKETT'S OINTMENT. Arsenious acid, sulphur, and the powdered flowers of ranunculus flammula, and cotula fœtida, levigated and made into a paste with the white of an egg, and applied, on a piece of pig's bladder, to the surface of the cancer.

PLURILO'CULAR (*plus, pluris*, many, *loculus*, a cell). A term applied to fruits which have several carpels, as the orange.

PLUVIO'METER (*pluvius*, rain, μέτρον, a measure). A rain-gauge; an instrument or vessel for catching the rain as it falls, with a view of determining, at any given period, the quantity of rain which has fallen within that period. The term is hybrid.

PNEUMA, PNEU'MATOS (πνεῦμα, -ατος). Wind; any aëriform fluid.

1. *Pneum-arthrosis.* An effusion of air 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.

2. *Pneumatic trough.* A trough or cistern of wood or japanned tin for collecting gases which are not capable of being absorbed by water. It is generally furnished with a shelf about two inches under the intended surface of the water, for supporting jars or phials while they are filling with gas.

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). Hernia ventosa seu flatulenta. Hernia distended with flatus.

6. *Pneumatosis.* A distension of the cellular membrane by air.

7. *Pneumo-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.

8. *Pneumo-thorax* (θώραξ, the chest). A collection of aëriform fluid in the cavity of the pleura. Dr. Forbes observes, that as we have

many terms relating to the *lungs* commencing with *pneumo*, and several relating to *air* commencing with *pneumato*, it might have been better for the sake of uniformity to employ the term *pneumato-thorax*,—a term which might be claimed also on classical grounds.

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. A term recently 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.* 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 grey hepatization of that writer.

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.

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.

PODA'GRA (πούς, ποδός, a foot; ἄγρα, seizure). Gout of the feet; *goutte* of the French; a genus of the *Phlegmasiæ* of Cullen, who describes the following species:—

1. *Regular gout.* Violent inflammation, remaining for a few days, and gradually receding with swelling, itching, and desquamation of the part.

2. *Atonic gout.* Accompanied with atony of the stomach, or other internal part, with the usual inflammation of the joints; or with slight and temporary pains; with dyspepsia, and other symptoms of atony, often alternating with one another.

3. *Retrograde gout.* Marked by inflammation of the joints suddenly disappearing, and atony of some internal part immediately following.

4. *Aberrant gout.* Attended with inflammation of an internal part; the inflammation of the joint either not preceding, or suddenly disappearing.

PODE'TIUM (πούς, ποδός, a foot). A little foot; the stalk-like elongation of the thallus, which supports the fructification of the Cenomyce, a plant of the order Lichenes.

PODOGY'NIUM (πούς, ποδός, a foot, γυνή, a female). A term applied to the stalk upon which the ovary is seated in certain plants, as the Passiflora, Tacsonia, &c. It is also called *gynophore*, and *thecaphore.*

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 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, χειρὸς, the hand) is the cuticle of the hand.

PŒCI'LIA (ποικίλος, variegated). Pye-balled skin.

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. :—

1. *Irritant poisons*, or those which produce irritation or inflammation, as the mineral acids; oxalic acid; arsenic; mercury; copper; antimony; zinc; lead; baryta; and cantharides.

2. *Narcotic poisons*, or those which produce stupor, delirium, and other affections of the brain and nervous system, as opium, hydrocyanic acid, and poisonous gases.

3. *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.

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 in 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 an 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. Alkalis 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 any thing 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 acetas, 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 redissolved 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 sulphuret of copper.

3. *Ferro-cyanate of potass*,—which causes a fine hair-brown precipitate, the fero-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 alkalis*, 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.

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, head-ache, 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.

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 alkaloïd of opium,—*narcotine*, a poison, not an alkaloïd,—a peculiar acid named the *meconic*,—and a resinoïd 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 recovers, 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 alkalis.

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 re-appears 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, as a last resource, by the injection of a grain of tartar-emetic into the veins, care being taken not to introduce air into the vein. 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 greyish-green 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*, the most important of the deleterious gases, as 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.

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.—*Dr. M. 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 brucea; 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-grey 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 greyish-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; 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.

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.

1. *Magnetic polarity.* The tendency of a magnet, when freely and horizontally suspended, to settle spontaneously in a position directed nearly north and south. The two ends of the magnet are called its *poles*,—that which turns to the north, the *north pole*; that to the south, the *south pole*. The straight line joining the two poles of a magnet is called its *axis*.

2. *Two polarities.* A term expressive of two antagonist energies, each of which repels that which is similar, and attracts that which is opposite, to itself. Thus, the two north or two south poles of two magnetic needles mutually repel each other; but the north pole of one needle, and the south pole of another, mutually attract each other.

3. *Reversion of terms.* The earth itself being considered as a magnet, or as containing within itself a powerful magnet, lying in a position nearly coinciding with its axis of rotation, the *south pole* of a magnetic needle would point towards the *north pole* of the earth; so that the *north end* is the *south pole*, and the *south end* the *north pole* of a magnetic needle.

4. *Boreal and Austral polarities.* To avoid the above confusion of terms, the words Boreal and Austral have been applied to the magnetism

of the earth, while the terms north and south have been restricted to that of the needle; what had been called *northern* polarity, being now *Austral* polarity; what had been called *southern*, being *Boreal* polarity.

5. *Chemical and cohesive polarities.* Two hypothetical forces, supposed by Dr. 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* determining, 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. See *Light.*

1. *Polarization, circular.* The name given to a supposed circular rotation of the particles of ether in certain media, when a pencil of plane polarized light is allowed to pass through those media.

2. *Polarization, elliptic.* The name given, in the undulatory theory, to a supposed rotation of the particles of ether in the peripheries of ellipses, when a pencil of plane polarized light is made to suffer reflections on the interior of glass, or at the surfaces of polished metals.

3. *Polarization, moveable.* The name given by Biot to a supposed oscillatory movement of the molecules of polarized light in passing through a plane of doubly refracting crystal; and the hypothesis was proposed to account for certain variations of tint observed in the coloured images produced by the *ordinary* and *extraordinary* pencils of light.

POLARIZED RINGS. The coloured rings which are seen when polarized light is transmitted through plates of a doubly refracting crystal.

POL-, POLY- (πολὺς, many). A Greek prefix, denoting *many* or *much.*

1. *Pol-akenium.* A term applied by Richard to a fruit consisting of several akenia (see *Achænium*). When there are two cells, the fruit is a *di-akenium;* when three, a *tri-akenium;* and so on. The diakenium is found in the Umbelliferæ. See *Mericarp.*

2. *Poly-adelphia* (ἀδελφὸς, 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* (ἀνὴρ, 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-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.

5. *Poly-chrestus* (χρηστὸς, useful). A term applied to medicines which have many virtues, or uses, as sal polychrest.

6. *Poly-chroite* (χρόα, colour). The name given by Bouillon, &c. to the extractive matter of saffron, from the fact of its watery infusion assuming different colours when treated with different agents.

7. *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.

8. *Poly-dipsia* (δίψα, thirst). Excessive thirst; insatiable desire of drinking.

9. *Poly-gala* (γάλα, milk). A genus of plants, so named from the abundance of their milky juice. By boiling the powder of the root of the Polygala senega, an acid is procured, called *polygalic acid*, the *senegine* of Gehlon, the *polygaline* of others.

10. *Poly-gamia* (γάμος, nuptials). The twenty-third class in Linnæus's 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.

11. *Poly-gastrica* (γαστὴρ, a stomach). The first class of the *Diploneura* or Helminthoïda, consisting of minute, transparent, soft, aquatic animals, with numerous stomachs or cæca communicating with an internal alimentary cavity, without perceptible nerves or muscles, moving by external vibratile cilia.

12. *Poly-gonum* (πολύγονος, producing much). The name of an extensive genus of plants, comprising the knotgrasses, bistorts, persicarias, and buckwheats of our waysides, fields, and gardens. The term has been referred to γόνυ, a knee or knot, the stems of the plants being *many-jointed;* but in that case it should be *poly-gonatum*.

13. *Poly-gynia* (γυνὴ, a woman). An order of plants in the Linnæan system, in which there is an indefinite number of pistils.

14. *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.

15. *Poly-petalous* (πέταλον, a flower-leaf). A term applied to a corolla, of which the petals are distinct from one another.

16. *Poly-phagia* (φάγω, to eat). Excessive desire of eating. See *Bulimia*.

17. *Polypi-fera*. The second class of the *Cyclo-neura*, or radiata, consisting of soft, aquatic animals, of a plant-like form, which develope small tubular digestive sacs called *polypi*.

18. *Poly-pus* (πούς, a foot). A tumor, generally of a pyriform shape, occurring in the nose, uterus, &c.; and named from an erroneous idea that it has several feet, or roots, like the animal so called.

19. *Poly-sarcia* (σὰρξ, flesh). Corpulency; obesity; bulkiness of the body.

20. *Poly-sepalous*. A term applied to a calyx of which the sepals are distinct from one another.

21. *Poly-spermous* (σπέρμα, seed). A term applied to fruits which contain many seeds, as distinguished from those which have few, or the *oligo-spermous*.

22. *Poly-theionic* (θεῖον, sulphur). A term applied to a series of three new acids of sulphur, all containing, like hyposulphuric acid, five equivalents of oxygen, but evidently more related in constitution and properties to hyposulphurous acid. These acids are named by Berzelius *trithionic*, or mono-sul-hyposulphuric; *tetrathionic*, or bisul-hyposulphuric; and *pentathionic*, or trisul-hyposulphuric.

23. *Poly-uria* (οὖρον, urine). Excessive discharge of urine.

POLLEN. Literally, fine flour; a term applied to the powdery

matter, or *grains*, enclosed within the anthers of plants. They contain a fluid termed *fovilla*, charged with molecular matter.

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.

3. *Pollenin.* A peculiar substance obtained from the pollen of tulips.

POLYGA'LEÆ. The Milkwort tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Shrubs or herbaceous plants with *leaves* generally alternate; *flowers* polypetalous, unsymmetrical; *stamens* hypogynous; *ovarium* 2-celled; *fruit* dehiscent.

POLYGO'NEÆ. The Buck-wheat tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* occasionally unisexual; *stamens* definite; *ovarium* superior; *seed* with farinaceous albumen.

PO'LYPARY. A term sometimes employed to express the common connecting basis of the polypes of a composite zoophyte; at other times applied to the solid protective structures, whether forming for the zoophyte an external covering or constituting an internal axis. To obviate this ambiguity, Dr. Allman employs the term *cœnosarc* in the former sense, restricting the term *polypary* to the latter.

PO'LYPE. An ambiguous term often employed to designate the entire composite fabric of a zoophyte, the aggregate result of gemmation; at other times, it is intended to indicate each of those peculiar organisms, which, almost always furnished with a mouth and tentacula, are developed upon various points of a common living basis, and are eminently characteristic of zoophytic form. To obviate this ambiguity, Dr. Allman employs the term *polype* strictly in the latter signification, applying the term *zoophyte* to the entire mass, whether consisting of a single polype, as in hydra, or of many united into a more or less definite assemblage.

POMA'CEÆ (*pomum*, an apple). The Apple tribe of dicotyledonous plants. Trees or shrubs with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* polypetalous; *stamens* perigynous; *fruit* 1 to 5-celled.

PO'MPHOLYX (πομφόλυξ, 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. See *Pemphigus.*

POMUM. An apple. A fruit consisting of two or more inferior carpels united together, the pericarp being fleshy, and formed of the floral envelope and ovary closely cohering.

POMUM ADAMI (Adam's apple). The prominent part of the thyroïd cartilage, so called from its projecting more in men than in women.

PO'NDERABLE (*pondus*, weight). A term applied to matters possessing *weight*, as metals, gases, &c., and used in contra-distinction to the 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 grey 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.

PO'NTEFRACT LOZENGES. Lozenges prepared from refined liquorice, employed in cough and irritation of the fauces.

POPLES (*plico*, to fold). 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 alkaloïd found in the bark and leaves of the *Populus tremula*, or Poplar, where it is accompanied by salicin.

PORCELAIN. A fine and pure clay, prepared by levigation from mouldering granite or other disintegrated felspathic rocks, and termed in Staffordshire *China clay.* The art was first practised in Dresden.

1. *Sèvres porcelain.* A clay consisting of felspar in its different states of decomposition, with small quantities of silica and chalk.

2. *Berlin porcelain.* A clay extracted from the decomposed porphyry of Morl, mixed with felspar, but without silica.

PORCUPINE DISEASE. *Ichthyosis sebacea spinosa ; Sauriderma 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.

PORI'FERA (*porus*, a pore, *fero*, to bear). The first class of the *Cycloneura* or Radiata, consisting of soft gelatinous animals, which have their body traversed internally by numerous anastomosing canals, commencing from superficial minute *pores* and terminating in larger open vents.

PORO'SITY (*porus*, from πόρος, 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.* See *Impenetrability.*

PO'RPHYRA (πορφύρα, the purple-fish, purple). Mason Good's Greek name for *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'XIN. A supposed new principle found in Bengal opium.

PORRI'GO (*porrum*, garlic, from the peculiar odour of the discharge ; or from *porrigo*, to spread). Moist scall ; an eruption of straw-coloured pustules, concreting into yellow or brownish crusts, or cellular scabs. The species as given by Willan, are—

1. *Porrigo larvalis.* 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.* An eruption of pustules which terminate in *small* scabs like *lupine*-seeds.

4. *Porrigo scutulata.* An eruption of pustules leading to thin scabs, and eventually becoming *ringworm*, which affects the whole scalp like a *scutulum*, or little shield.

5. *Porrigo decalvans.* An eruption obscurely pustular, and consisting in *calvities*, or bald patches of the scalp.

6. *Porrigo favosa.* An eruption occurring in all parts of the body, and resembling a *favus*, or honeycomb.

7. Mr. Erasmus Wilson observes that "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, for the future, become obsolete and forgotten."

PO'RRIGOPHYTE (*porrigo*, and φυτὸν, a plant). Under this name Dr. Gruby has described a mucedinous plant, to the diffusion of the spores of which he refers the production of *favus*.

PORTAL CIRCULATION. A subordinate part of the venous circulation, in which the blood makes an additional circuit before it joins the rest of the venous blood. There are in the vertebrate classes two portal circulations; one of the liver, the other of the kidneys. The former exists in all the vertebrata; the latter, only in reptiles, amphibia, and fishes.

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.

PO'RTER. An infusion of malt and hops, owing its dark colour to high-dried or charred malt.

PORTFIRE. A composition consisting of saltpetre, sulphur, and mealed gunpowder, moistened with spirit of wine, and rammed into a paper-case; it is used for firing artillery, in blasting rocks, &c.

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 Arrowroot.* A fecula prepared, in the island of Portland, from the cormus of the *Arum maculatum*, Wake-robin, or Cuckoo-pint.

PORTLAND'S POWDER. Equal quantities of the roots of *gentian*, and birthwort (*aristolochia rotunda*), the tops and leaves of germander (*chamædrys*), ground pine (*chamæpitys*), and lesser centaury (*chironæa centaurium*), powdered and mixed together.

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.

1. *Porus opticus.* An opening in the centre of the cribriform lamella, for the transmission of the arteria centralis retinæ to the eye.

2. *Pori biliarii.* Biliary pores; the slender roots of the hepatic duct arising from the granulations of the liver.

POSCA. A term used by Celsus for sour wine mingled with water, and probably derived from *poto*, to drink, as *esca* is from *edo*, to eat.

POSO'LOGY (πόσος, how much; λόγος, description). Tha branch of medicine which treats of *quantity*, or doses.

POSSET. Milk curdled with wine, or an acid. The term is probably derived from *posca*, an acid draught.

POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION. A barbarous expression for the opening and examination of the dead body. *Sectio* is not satisfactory. *Autopsia* is unintelligible.

POSTERIOR AURIS. A muscle situated behind the ear, and consisting of one or more bundles of fleshy fibres, sometimes called *musculi retrahentes auriculam.*

P'OSTUMOUS CHILD. A child born after the death of its father. The term is usually incorrectly spelled *posthumous.*

POT-METAL. A mixture of copper, and about a fourth of its weight of lead.

POT-POURRI. A mixture of fragrant flowers, roots, gums, &c., either mixed together dry, or preserved with salt.

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.

Carbonates of potassa. These are the *neutral* or monocarbonate, the bicarbonate, and the sesquicarbonate, the Latin term *sesqui*, one and a half, indicating the composition of the last. These salts have received various names, as salt of tartar, aërated kali, &c.

POTASSIUM. *Kalium.* One of the kaligenous metals, discovered by Davy, constituting the base of potassa. It combines with sulphur, forming *sulphurets* or *sulphides* of *potassium*, formerly believed to be compounds of sulphur and potassa.

POTA'TO. The tuber occurring on the subterranean stem of the *Solanum tuberosum.* It is multiplied by means of its buds, or *eyes*, which are separated together with portions of the tuber, and planted under the name of *sets.* The name appears to have been derived from its resemblance to the Convolvulus *battatas*, or sweet potato, an aphrodisiac.

1. *Potato starch.* A fecula obtained from the potato, and called *English Arrow-root.*

2. *Potato sugar.* A species of sugar manufactured from potato flour, and called *patent sugar.* A sugar of this kind has been sold in Paris as a substitute for manna.

3. *Oil of Potatoes.* A peculiar oil which gives the taste and smell to spirits made from corn or potatoes. It appears to be an alcohol.

POTA'TO-FLY. The *Cantharis vittata*, a coleopterous insect employed for vesicatory purposes in North America.

POTENTI'LLA TORMENTI'LLA. Common Tormentil or Sept-

foil; an indigenous Rosaceous plant, the root of which has been recommended for its astringent effects without causing excitement.

PO'TIO (*poto*, to drink). A potion, or compound, commonly called a mixture, or *mistura*.

Potion pectorale (Majendie). Potion of hydrocyanic acid; consisting of fifteen drops of medicinal prussic acid, two ounces of infusion of ground ivy, and one ounce of syrup of marsh-mallows. A tea-spoonful to be taken every six hours, in the same cases as the acid.

POTULE'NTA (*potus*, drink). Drinks; liquids taken by the mouth to quench thirst.

POTUS ANTATRO'PHICUS. A remedy extolled by Hufeland against the emaciation resulting from mesenteric disease of children. He directs, according to the age, half or a whole yolk of an egg to be *treated* with a quart of water, so as to form a milky fluid; to this a little salt is to be added, and the child is to take it as its ordinary drink.

POU'LTICE, CHA'RCOAL. Prepared by taking wood-charcoal red hot from the fire, extinguishing it by sprinkling dry sand over it, reducing it to a very fine powder, and adding it to the simple cataplasm warm.

POUNCE. The powder of gum sandarac sifted very fine.

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 pubis.

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.

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*.

PRÆDO'RSO-ALTOI'DEUS. A designation of the *longus colli*, a long, flat muscle, consisting of two portions.

PRÆFLORA'TION (*præ*, before, *floreo*, to flower). *Æstivation*. A term denoting the manner in which the floral envelopes of plants are arranged previously to their expansion.

PRÆ'MORSE (*præmorsus*, bitten in front). Abruptly bitten off: the appearance presented by the main root of scabiosa succisa.

PRÆPU'TIUM (*præ*, before, *puto*, to cut off). The prepuce; the foreskin of the penis. It is connected to the under part of the glans by a triangular fold, termed the *frænum præputii*.

PRECI'PITATE (*præceps*, headlong). A solid substance *precipitated*, or thrown down, from a solution, by adding a reagent. 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, *curro*, 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.

1. *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.

2. Madame Boivin describes three kinds of *Mole*, which always consist in a morbid product of conception; these are the false germ, the fleshy mole, and the vesicular or hydatid mole.

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, old, ὤψ, the eye). Far-sightedness. A state of the eye observed in advanced age, and strongly marked in old persons. It is the opposite of *myopia.*

PRESCRI'PTION (*præscribo*, 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 assists and 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 gratum 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 desert 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 alva solute 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. Injectio, 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 dolentem, 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.
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 Mahommedan authors; or the Laus Deo of book-keepers and merchants' clerks. Dr. Paris observes, 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 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. Sumo, 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.
Ust. 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.
ʒ. 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.

In labelling bottles, boxes, drawers, or pots in a shop, care should be taken that the name of the drug be left predominant, while a single letter is sufficient for denoting the technical terms; as radix, pulvis, pilulæ, compositus, volatilis, &c. Simple powders also speak for themselves to the eye, and surely do not require the addition of pulvis, as is usually done.

P. ipecacuan. c. not	Pulvis ipec. comp.
Rhæi radix	Pelvis rhæi r.
Th. Andromachi	Theriaca Andr.
T. cantharidis	Tinct. canth.
Valerianæ r.	Valer. radix.
U. hydrarg. nitr.	Unguent. hydr. n.

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.

PRIA'PISM. Permanent rigidity and erection of the penis without concupiscence. The term is derived from *Priapus*, as satyriasis from Satyrus.

PRICKLY HEAT. The popular name for *lichen tropicus*, or summer rash.

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.

PRI'MINE (*primus*, first). The first or outermost sac of the ovule in plants.

PRIMI'PARA (*prima*, first, *pario*, to bring forth). One who is delivered of her first child.

PRI'MULIN. A bitter tincture obtained by digesting the roots of the *Primula veris*, or cowslip, in water or spirit.

PRINCE'S METAL. *Prince Rupert's metal.* An alloy of copper and zinc.

PRISM (πρίσμα, from πρίω, to saw). A solid glass in the form of

a triangle, so termed from its *separating* a ray of light into its constituent parts.

PRISMA'TIC SPECTRUM. *Solar spectrum.* The variously-coloured *appearance* presented by a ray of white light, when separated by refraction through a glass prism. This appearance consists of an oblong image, containing seven colours, which are called *simple*, or *homogeneous*, in opposition to *white* light, which is called *compound* or *heterogeneous.*

PRISMA'TIC TE'LESCOPE. An instrument consisting, in its simplest form, of two pairs of triangular prisms of glass, each pair being such that an object seen through the two shall be free from colour. The term has also been applied to an optical instrument formed by placing between the object glass and its focus two prisms of a doubly refracting medium; thus producing two images of an object, which being, by moving the prisms, made to approach to or recede from each other, permit the instrument to be used as a micrometer.

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.

PROBE (*probo*, to try). An instrument with which the depth and extent of wounds are *tried.*

PROCE'RUS (*long*). A synonym of the *pyramidalis nasi*, a small slip of the occipito-frontalis muscle.

PROCE'SSUS (*procedo*, 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, azygous.* The rostrum, or ridge, on the median line of the guttural aspect of the sphenoïd 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 (*pro*, before, and *cado*, to fall). *Prolapsus.* The falling down of a part, as of the anus, uterus, &c.

PROCŒ'LIAN (πρὸ, 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 (πρωκτὸς, the anus, ἄλγος, pain). Pain or derangement about the anus, without primary inflammation. Dr. Good uses the term *proctica.*

PROFLU'VIA (*profluo*, 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 (*profundo*, to pour forth). A loss of blood; a genus of the order *Apocenoses*, or increased secretions, of Cullen's nosology.

PROGNA'THOUS SKULL (πρὸ, forward, γνάθος, the jaw). Under this term Dr. Prichard 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 so prognathous as to be almost a *muzzle*.

PROGNO'SIS (πρόγνωσις, foreknowledge). Prognostication, or the faculty of foreseeing and predicting what will take place in diseases.

PROLA'BIUM (*pro*, before, *labium*, the lip). The membrane which invests the front part of the lips.

PROLA'PSUS (*prolabor*, to fall forward). *Procidentia*. The falling down of any part, as of the anus, vagina, uterus, bladder, &c. A genus of the *Ectopiæ*, or protrusions, of Cullen's nosology.

PROLI'FEROUS (*proles*, offspring, *fero*, to bear). A term applied in botany to a flower which produces another flower from its centre, as in certain roses, &c.

PROME'THEANS (*Prometheus*, the fire-stealer). Small glass bulbs, filled with concentrated sulphuric acid, and surrounded with an inflammable mixture, which it ignites on being pressed, 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.

PRONA'TOR TERES (*pronus*, bending downward). A muscle arising from the inner condyle of the humerus and the coronoïd 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.

PROOF. This term, as applied to *spirit*, is said to have been derived from an old practice of trying the strength of spirit by pouring it over gunpowder in a cup, and then setting fire to the spirit; if, when the spirit had burned away, the gunpowder exploded, the spirit was said to be *over proof:* if, on the other hand, the gunpowder failed to be united, owing to the presence of water left from the spirit, it was said to be *under proof*. It requires, however, a spirit nearly of the strength of what is now called rectified spirit to stand this test. See *Standard Proof Spirit*.

PROOF SPIRIT. *Spiritus tenuior*. Spirit which, on proof or trial,

is found to be of the proper strength. The proof spirit of the pharmacopœia is directed to be of specific gravity 0·930.

PROPA'GO. A term applied by the older botanists to the branch laid down in the process of *layering*.

PROPA'GULUM. The term applied by Link to the offset in certain plants. See *Offset*.

PROPHYLA'CTIC (πρὸ, before, φυλάσσω, to guard). Any means employed for the preservation of health.

PRO'POLIS (πρὸ, before, πόλις, a city). Bee-bread; a resinous substance collected by bees from the buds of trees, and used by them for lining the cells of a new comb, stopping crevices, &c.

PRO'PYLINE. *Oxide of Propyle*. A substance analogous to glycerine, existing, according to Dr. Winkler, in cod-liver oil.

PROSE'CTOR (*pro*, before, *seco*, to cut). One who prepares the subjects for anatomical lectures.

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.

PRO'STATE (*pro*, before, *sto*, to stand). *Prostata*. A gland situated *before* the vesiculæ seminales, and surrounding the commencement of the urethra in the male.

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.

PRO'TEAN STONE (*Proteus*, the many shaped sea-deity). *Artificial ivory*. A material invented by Mr. Cheverton; it is manfactured from gypsum, which, by various modes of treating it, is made to resemble ivory, granite, or different kinds of marble.

PRO'TEIN (πρωτεύω, to hold the first place). The name given by Mulder to the precipitate obtained by adding acetic acid to a solution of caustic potash, containing fibrin, albumen or gelatine, animal or vegetable, in solution. Its name is derived from its occupying the *first* or most important place in relation to the albuminous principles.

PROTEINA'CEOUS PRINCIPLES. A term applied to albuminous alimentary principles, from their yielding *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." See *Gelatigenous Principles*.

PRO'TIDE. One of the products yielded by boiling *protein* with potash. The other products are erythroprotide and leucin.

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.

PRO'TO-COMPOUND. A binary compound of single equivalents of salt-radical and basyl, as hydrochloric acid, protochloride of tin, &c.

PROTOPLA'SMA (πρῶτος, first, πλάσμα, any thing formed or moulded). A term applied by Mohl to the mucilaginous granular con-

tents of the vegetable cell, which he supposes to be especially concerned in the elaboration of new cells.

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.*

PROTRA'CTOR (*protraho*, 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.

PRO'XIMATE CAUSE (*proximus*, nearest). A term often used to denote the first link in the chain of diseased effects,—the *nearest* cause.

PRO'XIMATE PRINCIPLE. A term applied, in analyzing any body, to the principle which is *nearest* to the natural constitution of the body, and more immediately the object of sense, as distinguished from intermediate or ultimate principles. *Ultimate principles* are the elements of which proximate principles are composed.

PRU'NA (*prunum*, a plum). A term applied by Avicenna to a carbuncle surmounted by a black eschar, resembling a small plum. See *Terminthus.*

PRUNUS DOME'STICA. The Plum-tree; a Rosaceous plant, the dried fruit of which is the *prune*, or French Plum of commerce. The part employed in medicine is the pulp of the drupe.

PRURI'GO (*prurio*, 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.

4. *Prurigo podicis; scroti; pudendalis.* These are *local* varieties of prurigo.

PRURI'TUS (*prurio*, to itch). A painful sensation of itching, occasioned by morbid change or simple augmentation of the sensibility of the skin. The term differs from *prurigo*, as it merely denotes *itching*, while the latter is applied to the cutaneous disease attended with itching.

PRUSSIAN BLUE. Under the generic name of Prussian blue are comprehended several important cyanogen compounds of iron; the principal are *common Prussian blue*, obtained by adding yellow prussiate of potash to a persolution of iron; and *Turnbull's Prussian blue*, generated by adding red prussiate of potash to a protosalt of iron.

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.

PRUSSIC 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.*

PSALTE'RIUM (ψάλλω, to play upon the harp). *Lyra.* A part of the brain, consisting of lines impressed upon the under surface of the posterior part of the body of the fornix.

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.
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-alkannin.* The name given by some chemists to the colouring matter of alkanet.
2. *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 *mutans*, in which objects are really present, but appear somewhat changed.
3. *Pseudo-bulb.* A term applied to the enlarged aërial stem of Orchidaceous plants. It resembles a tuber.
4. *Pseudo-erythrin.* A substance similar to *erythrin*, occasionally obtained, and occasionally altogether wanting, in the alcoholic solutions of the lichens.
5. *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.
6. *Pseudo-membrane.* A false membrane, resulting from inflammation, as that formed in pleurisy, in peritonitis, in croup, &c.
7. *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.
8. *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.

9. *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. The inside of a tea-cup appears a solid convex body; and a small terrestrial globe appears a concave hemisphere.

10. *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.

11. *Pseudo-toxin.* A brownish-yellow substance, obtained from the watery extract of belladonna.

PSO'AS (ψόαι, the loins). The name of two muscles of the loins, viz.

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. Another name for lumbar abscess, the femoro-coxalgie of Chaussier.

PSO'RA (ψώρα, the itch). Itch; a genus of the *Dialyses* of Cullen; the *scabies* of Willan.

PSORIA'SIS (ψώρα, the itch; or *tsorat*, Hebrew). A term which is said, on good authority, to *have wandered in search of a meaning.* Mr. Erasmus Wilson has come to its aid, and fixes its position in the eczematous group of cutaneous affections. "In truth," he says, "psoriasis is to eczema and lichen agrius, what pityriasis is to erythema." He defines it as "a scaliness of the skin, resulting from chronic erythema, attended with thickening of the tissues of the derma, and more or less chapping of the inflamed part."

PSOROPHTHA'LMIA (ψώρα, the itch, ὀφθαλμία, inflammation of the eye). Inflammation of the eyelids with ulceration, tinea of the eyelids, &c. Itch of the eyelids.

PSY'CHICAL REMEDIES (ψυχικὸς, belonging to the ψυχὴ, 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.

PSYCHO'LOGY (ψυχὴ, the soul, λόγος, a description). A description of the intellectual and moral faculties.

PSYCHO'TRIA EME'TICA. A plant of the order Cinchonaceæ, the root of which constitutes the *striated Ipecacuanha* of Pereira, the *black* or *Peruvian Ipecacuanha* of others.

PSYCHRO'METER (ψυχρὸς, cold, μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for measuring the tension of the aqueous vapour contained in the atmosphere. It is a particular kind of *hygrometer*, a general term for every kind of apparatus employed for ascertaining the hygrometric condition of the atmosphere.

PSYDRA'CIUM (quasi ψυχρὰ ὑδράκια, id est, *fridigæ* seu frigifactæ *guttulæ*). A small pustule, often irregularly circumscribed, pro-

ducing but a slight elevation of the cuticle, and terminating in a lamellated scab. Compare *Phlyzacium*, which is denominated from the opposite quality of *heat*.

PTA'RMICS (πταίρω, to sneeze). *Sternutatories.* Medicines which excite sneezing. See *Errhines.*

PTEROCA'RPUS (πτερόν, a wing, καρπός, fruit). A genus of Leguminous plants, with legumes surrounded by a wing.

1. *Pterocarpus draco.* The species which yields the *dragon's blood* of commerce.

2. *Pterocarpus marsupium.* The species which yields the *kino indicum*, or kino of commerce. This substance has been referred also to the *pterocarpus erinaceus.* The former is an Indian, the latter an African species.

3. *Pterocarpus santalinus.* Three-leaved Pterocarpus, the species which yields the *red sandal wood*, used by dyers and colour manufacturers.

PTERO'PODA (πτερόν, a wing, πούς, ποδός, a foot). The fourth class of the *Cyclo-gangliata* or Mollusca, consisting of small, soft, floating marine animals, which swim by the contractions of two lateral musculocutaneous fins, as the cleodora, clio, &c.

PTERY'GIUM (πτερύγιον, a little wing). A thickened state of the conjunctiva, probably so called from its triangular shape.

PTERY'GIUM UNGUIS (πτερύγιον, a little wing; *unguis*, a nail). A disease 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.

PTERYGOI'DEUS (πτέρυξ, a wing, εἶδος, likeness). Resembling a wing; the name of a process of the sphenoïd bone.

1. *Pterygoïdeus internus.* A muscle arising from the inner plate of the pterygoïd process of the sphenoïd bone, and inserted into the inside of the angle of the lower jaw.

2. *Pterygoïdeus externus.* A muscle arising from the outer plate of the pterygoïd 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 pterygoïd or Vidian nerve, which passes backwards from the spheno-palatine ganglion, through the pterygoïd 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 pterygoïd process of the sphenoïd bone.

5. *Pterygo-staphylinus* (σταφυλή, a bunch of grapes). The name of a muscle arising from the pterygoïd process of the sphenoïd bone, and inserted into the velum palati.

PTILO'SIS (πτίλωσις, the moulting of birds). *Madarosis; Alopecia.* Loss of the eyelashes, occasioned by chronic inflammation of the eyelids.

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.

PTO'SIS (πτῶσις, prolapsus, from πίπτω, to fall). A falling of

the upper eyelid, with a partial or complete want of power to elevate it. 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 eyelids.

PTY'ALINE (πτύαλον, saliva). A peculiar animal matter said to exist in saliva, and to be analogous to the *diastase* of plants.

PTY'ALISM (πτύω, to spit). 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*, covered with hair). 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. Literally, covered with hair; the downy hair of puberty. Hence the term is applied to a person of the age of puberty.

PUBE'SCENCE (*pubes*, covered with hair). The down of plants, consisting of soft short hairs, which partially cover the cuticle, as in Geranium molle.

PUBE'SCENT (*pubesco*, to become downy). Covered with down or pubescence, consisting of soft, short hairs, as applied to surfaces.

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.

PUDE'NDUM (*pudor*, shame). *Vulva.* A term applied to the external parts of generation in the female.

PUDIC (*pudeo*, to be ashamed). *Nervus pudendalis superior.* The name of a branch of the sciatic plexus.

PUE'RPERAL (*puerpera*, a woman recently delivered; from *puer*, a boy, *pario*, to bring forth). Belonging to child-bed.

Puerperal fever. A term generally considered synonymous with puerperal peritonitis, child-bed fever, peritoneal fever, or the epidemic disease of lying-in women.

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. A species of insect, in which a single impregnation suffices for at least six or seven generations. It is also remarkable, that in the warmer summer months the young of this insect are produced viviparously; and in the cooler autumnal months, oviparously. The same phenomena apply to the *Aphis* (puceron, or green-plant louse), with the additional fact, that many of its offspring are winged, and many without wings, or distinction of sex; in this respect making an approach to the working-bees, and still more nearly to the working-ants, known, till of late, by the name of neuters.—*Good.*

Pulex irritans is the common flea of this country; *pulex penetrans*, the chigoe or chiggre, a flea occurring in the West Indies and South America. They occasion, respectively, the irritation, and the disease, known as *malis pulicis.*

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 it 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 transpiration.* The aqueous vapour which escapes in expiration.

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.*

PULPA. Pulp; a piece of meat without bones. The nucleus of the teeth, a bulbous prolongation of their mucous membrane.

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; *pultarius*, a pipkin, and *pulticula*, gruel, or panada, used by Celsus.

PULSE (*pulsus*, a stroke). A beating or striking; and, hence, the stroke or beat of an artery.

1. *Pulsus dicrotus* (δὶς, twice; κροτέω, to beat). Rebounding pulse; so named from its action conveying the idea of a double pulsation.

2. *Pulse, pulmonic.* 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.

3. *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 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.

Pulsus venosus. The regurgitation, or, rather, periodic arrest of the blood in the great venous trunks.

PULTA'CEOUS (*puls*, porridge). A term applied to substances which have the consistence of porridge.

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.*

PU'LVERULENT (*pulvis*, powder). Any thing reduced to powder, or covered over with powder.

PULVI'NAR. A pillow, or cushion. Hence *pulvinar* seu *cervicale lupuli* denotes a pillow of hops, occasionally employed in mania.

PULVIS. A powder; a substance reduced to extremely minute particles.

1. *Pulvis anti-lyssus.* Mead's powder against the bite of a mad dog,

consisting of ash-coloured liver-wort in powder, with an equal quantity of black pepper.

2. *Pulvis Cobbii*, or *Tunguinensis*. The famous Tonquin powder, introduced into this country by Mr. Cobb, as a specific in lyssa, and consisting of musk, cinnabar, and arrack.

PU'MICE. A light, spongy, vitreous stone, usually found in the neighbourhood of volcanoes. The island of Lipari is chiefly formed of this substance.

PUNCTUM (*pungo*, to prick). A point; that which is without extent.

1. *Punctum cæcum*. The blind spot; a term applied to that part of the retina which is situated immediately above the point of union with the optic nerve, and is found to be insensible to the stimulus of light.

2. *Punctum ossificationis*. The centre of ossification in the development of bone.

3. *Punctum saliens*. A name given to the first rudiments of the heart, the pulsations of which are perceived through the enveloping mucous organs.

4. *Puncta lacrymalia*. The external commencements of the lacrymal ducts, situated on the lacrymal tubercles near the inner canthi of the eyelids.

5. *Puncta vasculosa*. Numerous small red spots observed on the *centrum ovale minus* of the brain.

PU'NICA GRANA'TUM. The Common Pomegranate; a Myrtaceous plant, yielding *granadin* or mannite. See *Balaustine*.

PUPI'LLA (dim. of *pupa*, a puppet). The pupil, or the round aperture in the centre of the iris of the eye.

Artificial pupil. A term applied to the *opening* made by division of the iris; and also to the *operation* by which a new pupil is formed, when the natural one has become useless from opacity of the transparent cornea.

PU'RGATIVES (*purgo*, to cleanse). Active cathartics; medicines which stimulate secretion, and promote evacuation. See *Cathartic*.

PU'RIFORM (*pus*, matter; *forma*, likeness). Resembling pus.

PURKI'NJEAN CORPUSCLES. Minute cells scattered numerously through the substance of bone, and named from Purkinje, who first described them.

PURPLE OF CASSIUS. A purple-coloured powder, precipitated when protochloride of tin is added to a dilute solution of gold.

PU'RPURA. *Porphyra*. Literally, the purple, or livid disease. Scorbutus, or Scurvy; an eruption of small, distinct, purple specks and patches, attended with languor, general debility, and pains of the limbs. The term *purpura* originally denoted the mollusc from which the purple dye was produced; hence it was used for the dye itself, and was transferred to the disease from the analogy of colour.

Purpura simplex denotes the simplest and slightest form of petechial scurvy; *purpura hæmorrhagica* is accompanied by hæmorrhage from the mucous membranes; *purpura urticans* is accompanied by button-like elevations resembling urticaria; and *purpura senilis* is a slight affection of the skin occurring in elderly persons.

PU'RPURATE. A combination of purpuric acid with a salifiable base.

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.

PU'RPURINE. *Oxylizaric Acid.* Madder-purple; a substance differing little from alizarine.

PU'RREE (πυῤῥός, yellowish-red). A beautiful yellow pigment, adapted for oil or water-colour painting, and known by the names of Indian yellow, or *jaune indien.* Its origin is uncertain. An acid has been obtained from it, called *euxanthinic* and *purreic* acid.

PU'RSINESS (*pursy*, from *poussif*, French). The colloquial term for obesity in stunted persons.

PU'RULENT (*pus*, matter). Of the nature of pus; attended with pus.

PUS (πῦον, matter). The fluid formed by the process of suppuration; a matter consisting of globules larger than those of the blood.

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 (of the nature or matter of *pus;* from πῦον, pus, ὕλη, matter). A pustule; an elevation of the epidermis consequent on the presence of pus. "A true *pustule* contains pus from the first moment of its formation, and, by this circumstance, is essentially distinguished from a *vesicle.*"—E. Wilson.

PU'STULÆ (*pustula*, a pustule). A term applied by Willan to an order comprising five genera of cutaneous diseases, corresponding with the genus *Ecpyesis* of Mason Good. Of the five genera of Willan, Mr. Erasmus Wilson retains impetigo and ecthyma as genuine examples of impetiginous or pustular disease. The genus Porrigo of Willan contains diseases of directly opposite kinds, and the term should be discarded from medical nomenclature. In Scabies, both vesicles and pustules are accidental, the pustules, when they occur, belonging to ecthyma. Variola is transferred to the group of eruptive fevers.

PUSTULE MALIGNANT. A form of mortification, generally believed to originate in horned cattle, and to be communicated from them to man. It is the *charbon* of the French.

PUTA'MEN (*puto*, to prune or cut). A synonymous term for the *endocarp*, or innermost layer of the pericarp, of osseous fruits.

PUTREFA'CTION (*putris*, putrid; *facio*, to make). The spontaneous decomposition of animal or vegetable matters, attended with fœtor; a species of fermentation.

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.

PYELI'TIS (πύελος, pelvis, and -ιτις, the Greek termination for inflammation). Inflammation of the mucous membrane, &c., of the pelvis of the kidney.

PY'INE (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.

PYLO'RUS (πύλη, a gate; ὦρα, care). Literally, a *gate-keeper.* The lower and contracted orifice of the stomach, guarding 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.

PYOHÆ'MIA (πῦον, pus, αἷμα, blood). *Pyæmia.* A constitutional state of the blood dependent on the presence of pus in this fluid.

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.

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, near 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, coninal 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. Prichard 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.

PY'REN (πῦρ, fire). A crystalline substance obtained from gas-tar. It has not been analyzed.

PYRE'NE. A compound found in the rectification of coal-tar.

PY'RETHRIN. The active principle of the root of the *Anacyclus Pyrethrum*, or Pellitory of Spain.

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.

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.

PYR-, PYRO- (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.* Fever. Under the term Pyrexiæ Cullen classed together febrile diseases, including intermittent and continued fevers.

3. *Pyrites.* Native compounds of metals with sulphur; as iron pyrites, or the sulphuret of iron. 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-conia.* Empyreumatic oil of hemlock; an oil obtained by the destructive distillation of hemlock, said to resemble that procured from foxglove.

7. *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.*

8. *Pyro-digitalina.* Empyreumatic oil of foxglove, obtained by destructive distillation of the dried leaves. Similar terms have been suggested for the empyreumatic oils of other plants, as *pyro-daturia*, *pyro-hyoscyamia*, &c.

9. *Pyro-gallic acid.* An acid produced by heating gallic acid, which evolves carbonic acid, and is converted into the pyrogenous acid.

10. *Pyro-gen.* A term recently applied by Mr. Lake to the electric fluid, which, he considers, has a "materiality and existence as a chemical body," and exhibits an intimate connexion with fire. The term *electrine* might have been used; but, as the fluid has no more connexion with amber (ἤλεκτρον) than with many other bodies, he has adopted a complete change of name.

11. *Pyro-hyoscyamia.* Empyreumatic oil of henbane; an acid produced by the destructive distillation of henbane, and identical in its properties with *pyro-digitalina.*

12. *Pyro-ligneous acid.* An acid obtained by distillation from wood. In its strongest form it is *acetic acid.*

13. *Pyro-ligneous ether.* An impure liquor, sometimes but erroneously called *naphtha*, obtained in the destructive distillation of wood. It is also termed *pyroxylic spirit*, hydrate of oxide of methyle, and bihydrate of methyrene. *Pyroligneous* is a barbarous term.

14. *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.

15. *Pyro-mania* (μαίνομαι, to be mad). Incendiary madness; a modification of the blind impulse to destroy.

16. *Pyro-meter* (μέτρον, a measure). An instrument for measuring high temperatures. Wedgewood's pyrometer is founded on the principle, that *clay* progressively contracts in its dimensions, as it is progressively exposed to higher degrees of heat. The indications of Daniell's pyrometer result from a difference in the expansion and contraction of a platinum bar, and a tube of black lead ware in which it is contained;

these differences are made available by connecting an index with the platinum bar, which traverses a circular scale fixed on to the tube.

17. *Pyro-metry* (*μέτρον*, a measure). That branch of science which investigates the dilatation of bodies by heat.

18. *Pyro-phorus* (*φέρω*, to carry). An artificial product, which takes fire on exposure to the air: hence it has been called, in Germany, *luft-zunder*, or *air-tinder*. It is prepared from alum by calcination, with various inflammable substances.

19. *Pyro-phosphate*. Professor Graham suggests 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.

20. *Pyrosis* (*πύρωσις*, burning; from *πῦρ*, fire). 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*.

21. *Pyro-tartaric acid*. A crystalline acid yielded by the distillation of tartaric acid, together with an oily acid called *pyruvic acid*.

22. *Pyro-techny* (*τέχνη*, art). The art of fire, or the management and application of fire in chemical operations.

23. *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.

24. *Pyro-xanthine*; *pyroxylene*. A crystalline, orange-red substance, obtained from raw pyroxylic spirit.

25. *Pyro-xylic spirit* (*ξύλον*, wood). Another, and a more classical, name for pyro-ligneous spirit. This was formerly termed by Mr. Taylor, pyroligneous ether.

26. *Pyr-uvic acid* (*uva*, a grape). An acid derived from the destructive distillation of the racemic and tartaric acids.

PYROLA'CEÆ. The Winter-green tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants with *leaves* either wanting or simple, entire or toothed; *flowers* monopetalous; *stamens* hypogynous, double the number of the petals; *ovarium* superior, many-seeded; *seeds* winged.

Pyrola umbellata. Ground Holly, Winter Green, or Pipsisewa; a plant much celebrated for its specific action on the urinary organs. It is now called *Chimaphila umbellata*. In America it is called the *King's Cure*.

PYRRHIN (*πυῤῥός*, red). A term applied by Zimmermann to an atmospheric organic substance which reddens solutions of silver.

PYRUS AUCUPA'RIA. The Mountain Ash; a Pomaceous plant, which yields a large quantity of hydrocyanic acid.

Pyrus cydonia. The former name of the Quince, now termed *Cydonia vulgaris*; it has all the characters of Pyrus, except that the cells of the fruit are many-seeded, and the seeds enveloped in a thick soluble mucus.

PYXI'DIUM (*pyxis*, a box). A fruit which dehisces by a transverse incision, 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.

Q.

Q. S. An abbreviation, employed in prescriptions, for *quantum sufficit*, or *quantum satis*, as much as is sufficient.

QUACK (*quacken*, Dutch). A term 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* medicine, the ingredients of which may be known by all. The principal patent medicines will be found in their alphabetical arrangement.

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 intertrochanteral line. It moves the thigh backwards.

3. *Quadratus menti.* A name given to 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 FE'MORIS 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 moveable thumb on their lower extremities, opposed to the fingers; all their extremities are, in fact, instruments of prehension.

QUADRU'PLICI (*quatuor*, four, *plica*, a fold). A Latin numeral, denoting *four-fold.*

QUALM. A Saxon term for a sudden attack of sickness.

QUANTITY. Under this article is shown the correspondence between the French and English Weights and Measures, as calculated by Dr. Duncan, jun.

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
Hecatometre	=	3937·10000	=	0	0	109	1	1
Kilometre	=	39371·00000	=	0	4	213	1	10·2
Myriometre	=	393710·00000	=	6	1	156	0	6

* Decided by Capt. Kater to be 39·37079 inches. (Phil. Trans. 1818, p. 109.)

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
Hecatolitre	=	6102·80000	=	0	0	26·419	
Kilolitre	=	61028·00000	=	1	0	12·19	
Myriolitre	=	610280·00000	=	10	1	58·9	

3.—*Measures of Weight.*

		English grains.		*Avoirdupois.* Pounds.	Ounces.	Drachms.
Milligramme	=	·0154				
Centigramme	=	·1544				
Decigramme	=	1·5444				
Gramme	=	15·4440				
Decagrammme	=	154·4402	=	0	0	5·65
Hecatogramme	=	1544·4023	=	0	3	8·5
Kilogramme	=	15444·0234	=	2	3	5
Myriogramme	=	154440·2344	=	22	1	2

To these may be added the following English Weights and Measures.

1.—*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

2.—*Avoirdupois Weight.*

Pound.		Ounces.		Drachms.		Grains.		Grammes.
1	=	16	=	256	=	7000·	=	453·25
		1	=	16	=	437·5	=	28·328
				1	=	27·34375	=	1·7705

3.—*Measures.*

Gallons.		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.

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.

QUART (*quart*, fourth). The fourth part; a quarter; the fourth part, or a quarter, of a gallon.

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 Dr. 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.

QUARTERN (*quartus*, fourth). A gill, or a fourth part of a pint.

QUARTINE (*quartus*, fourth). The name of the fourth membrane or envelope of the nucleus in plants, as described by Mirbel.

QUA'SSIA AMA'RA. A Simarubaceous plant, which has been employed in medicine under the name of *Surinam quassia wood*. The name Quassia is that of a black slave, who employed the root as a secret remedy in the case of endemic malignant fevers at Surinam.

1. *Quassia chips.* The commercial name for the intensely bitter wood of a Simarubaceous plant, referred by some to the Quassia amara, by others to the Picræna excelsa.

2. *Quassin.* A yellow, crystalline, and very bitter substance, obtained from the wood of the *Quassia amara* and *excelsa*.

3. *Quassite.* The term applied by Wiggers to the bitter principle of quassia wood.

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*.

QUEA'SINESS. A term of uncertain origin, denoting *nausea*.

QUEEN'S BLUE. Finely powdered indigo mixed with starch paste. It is also called stone-blue, fig-blue, thumb-blue, crown-blue, and Mecklenburgh blue.

QUEEN'S YELLOW. Another name for turpeth or *turbith mineral*, the subsulphate of mercury, prepared by boiling together mercury and oil of vitriol.

QUERCITA'NNIC ACID. The tannic acid of galls. See *Mimotannic acid*.

QUE'RCITRON. The bark of the Quercus tinctoria, or Dyers' Oak. It yields a yellow colouring matter, called *quercitrin*, and *quercitronic acid*.

QUE'RCUS. A genus of plants of the order *Cupuliferæ*, or the Oak tribe.

1. *Quercus pedunculata.* The Common British Oak, every part of which, but especially the liber, possesses an *astringent* property.

2. *Quercus infectoria.* The Gall or Dyers' Oak, which yields the *nutgalls* of commerce.

3. *Quercus tinctoria.* The Black Oak, the bark of which, called *quercitron*, is used by dyers.

4. *Quercus suber.* The Cork Oak, the cortical layers of which constitute the cork of commerce.

5. *Quercus coccifera.* A species of oak infested by an insect belonging to the genus Coccus, and yielding the kermes dye, from which scarlet cloths are often prepared.

6. *Quercin.* A neutral crystalline substance procured from the bark of the oak.

QUE'RCUS Æ'GILOPS. A species of oak, of which the large cupules are imported from the Levant, under the name of *Velonia*, and employed by dyers.

QUICKLIME. The protoxide of calcium, a compound 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*.

QUI'NA DO CA'MPO. The bark of the *Strychnos pseudo-quina*, employed in the Brazils as a substitute for cinchona bark.

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'NCUNX (*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 interior, 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*.

QUI'NIC ACID. *Kinic acid.* An acid existing in cinchona barks, in combination, probably, with the cinchona alkaloïds and with lime.

QUININE. *Quina.* An alkaloïd found in the bark of several species of Cinchona. See *Cinchona.*

QUINOI'DINE. *Chinoidine.* A dark brown or black substance, obtained by precipitation, on adding an alkali to the dark-coloured mother-liquor remaining after the crystallization of sulphate of quinine.

QUINOI'LINE. A nitrogenous oily base formed artificially by distilling quinine, cinchonine, or strychnine, along with caustic potash.

Quinolein. An alkali obtained by heating quina, or, which is better, cinchonia, with potash.

QUINQUE. A Latin numeral denoting the number *five*, and corresponding with the Greek *pente*, as *quinque*-fid, *pent*-andria, &c.

QUINQUI'NO. The Myrospermum peruiferum, an Amyridaceous plant, which yields the balsam of Peru.

QUINSEY (*squinsey*, or *squinancy*, of the old writers; a term derived from the Greek root *cynanche*, through the intermediate corruption of the French word *esquinancie*). Paristhmitis; throat affection, or sore throat. See *Megrim.*

QUINTAN. 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 Dr. 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. An abbreviation of *Recipe*, take, placed at the beginning of prescriptions.

RABDOʹIDAL (*ῥάβδος*, a rod, *εἶδος*, likeness). Rod-like; a term formerly applied to the sagittal suture.

RAʹBIES. *Lyssa.* Madness occurring after the bite of a rabid animal. Celsus observes, "omnis ferè morsus habet quoddam virus."

1. *Rabies canina.* Canine Rabies; produced by the bite of a rabid dog, wolf, or fox. The spastic constriction, for the most part, extends to the muscles of deglutition, which are violently convulsed at the appearance or idea of liquids.

2. *Rabies felina.* Feline Rabies; produced by the bite of a rabid cat. The spastic symptoms are less acute, and frequently intermitting.

RACE. The *Races* of man are different forms of one species, which are capable of fruitful union, and are propagated by generation. They are not different species of one genus, for in that case their hybrids would be unfruitful. 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.

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.

3. *American race.* Skin brownish, copper-coloured; hair black, straight, scanty. All the Americans not included in the preceding variety.

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.

5. *Malay race.* Skin black; 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. See *Cranioscopy.*

RACEʹME (*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 peduncles, as in hyacinth. Compare *Spike.*

RAʹCHIS (*ῥάχις*). Properly, *Rhachis.* The spine; the vertebral column.

1. *Rachi-algia* (*ἄλγος*, pain). Literally, spine-ache, or Back-bone-ache; a designation of Painters' Colic, from the pains striking through the back.

2. *Rach-itis.* The Rickets; a disease which seems to consist in a

want of due firmness in the bones, in consequence of a deficiency of the phosphate of lime in their structure. The affection is named from its having been supposed to depend on disease of the spinal marrow.

RA'CHIS (IN BOTANY). 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.*

RADCLIFFE'S ELIXIR. Aloes socot. ʒvi. cort., cinnamom. et rad. zedoar. āā, ʒß., rad. rhei ʒj., coccinel. ʒß., syrup. rhamni fʒij., spirit. tenuior. 0j., aquæ puræ fʒv.

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). A designation of animals which are disposed around an axis in a radiated form, as the star-fish, constituting Cuvier's fourth division of the animal kingdom. See *Zoology.*

RADIA'TION (*radius*, a ray). The emission of heat, or of light, from the surface of a heated or of a luminous body, in the form of rays.

RA'DICAL (*radix*, a root). A term applied generally to any substance which is capable of combining with simple bodies. 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. In general terms, a *radical*, simple or compound, forms an *acid* with hydrogen, and a *salt* with a metal.

RA'DICAL LEAVES (*radix*, a root). Leaves which appear to arise from the radix, or root, and belong to what are called *acaulescent* plants.

RADICALS, COMPOUND. Compounds capable of combining with simple bodies, as carbonate oxide with oxygen and chlorine in certain compounds. Compound radicals may be divided into two great classes:—

1. The *Basyl* class, consisting of metals the oxides of which are bases, hydrogen and the corresponding compound radicals, ammonium, ethyl, &c. These are electro-positive bodies.

2. The *Salt-radical* class, as chlorine, sulphur, oxygen, &c., with cyanogen and other compound radicals which combine with metals and other members of the former class, and form salts or compounds partaking of the saline character. Such radicals are also termed *salogens;* they are electro-positive.

RA'DICLE (*radicula*, dim. of *radix*, a root). The rudiment of the descending axis of plants, as it occurs in the embryo. See *Plumule.*

RA'DIUS. The spoke of a wheel; the semi-diameter of a circle. The small bone of the fore-arm; so called from its fancied resemblance to the spoke of a wheel.

RA'DULIFORM TEETH (*radula*, a rasp, *forma*, likeness). Rasp-teeth; a designation of the teeth of certain fishes, when conical, as close-set and sharp-pointed as the *villiform* teeth, but of larger size. The teeth of the sheat fish (*Silurus glanis*) present all the gradations between the villiform and the raduliform types.

RAG TURNSOLE. Linen impregnated with the blue dye obtained from the juice of *Crozophora tinctoria*.

RAGWORT. The common name of the *Senecio jacobæa*, an indigenous Composite plant, recently recommended in gonorrhœa.

RAIN. When the temperature of the air is above 32°, or the freezing point, the water separated from the air falls to the earth in the state of *rain*. It is generally thought that the precipitation of water from the atmosphere, is the effect of the mingling together of currents of warm and of cold air.

1. *Hail* may be considered as consisting of drops of rain, more or less suddenly frozen by exposure to a temperature below 32°.

2. *Frost-smoke* consists of frozen particles of water floating in the atmosphere in the form of crystallized spiculæ. When these occur in large quantities, they agglutinate together into *flakes*, forming *snow*, or the frozen visible vapor of which clouds are composed. *Sleet* is half-melted snow.

3. *Rain Gauge*. An instrument for estimating the amount of rain which falls upon a given surface. See *Pluviometer*.

RAINBOW WORM. The *Herpes Iris* of Bateman; a species of tetter, occurring in small circular patches, each of which is composed of concentric rings, of different colours.

RAISINS. *Uvæ passæ*. Dried grapes. There are two kinds:—*uvæ passæ majores*, or raisins properly so called; and *uvæ passulæ minores*, Corinthian raisins or currants, obtained from a remarkably small variety of grape, called the *Black Corinth*.

RAKASI'RI. *Jordan's Balm of Rakasiri*. A nostrum prepared by disguising common gin with oil of rosemary.

RALE. A French term, denoting a rhonchus or rattle. See *Auscultation*.

RA'MENTA (*sado*, 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 Ferns, &c.

Ramentaceous. Covered with ramenta, or brown shrivelled scales, as the stems of many ferns.

RAMIFICA'TION (*ramus*, a branch, *fio*, to become). The issuing of a small branch from a large one, as of the minute branches from the larger arteries.

RA'MOSE (*ramosus*, full of branches). Branched; having many branches; a plant only somewhat branched, is termed *subramose*.

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 each been 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.

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 under the tongue, arising from an accumulation of saliva and

mucus in the ducts of the sub-lingual gland. 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 tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants with divided *leaves*, opposite or alternate; *calyx* of 3-6 sepals; *petals* 5-15, hypogynous; *stamens* hypogynous, indefinite in number; *fruit* distinct, simple carpella, and albuminous seeds.

RAPE OIL. An oil procured by expression from rape-seed, and used in making ointments, &c.

RAPHA'NIA. An affection supposed to have been produced by eating the seeds of the *Rephanus raphanistrum*, or Wild Charlock; it is attended with spasm of the joints, trembling, &c.

RAPHE' (ῥάπτω, to sew). Literally, a *seam*. Hence the term is applied to lines having the *appearance of a seam*.

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). Small acicular crystals, found within the cells of the parenchyma of plants.

RAPTUS (*rapio*, to seize). A forcible seizure. Hence the terms *raptus nervorum*, or cramp; *raptus supinus*, or opisthotonos.

RAREFA'CTION (*rarus*, thin, *facio*, to make). The act of making a substance less dense; also the state of this diminished density. The term is generally applied to elastic fluids, which expand by means of heat, and thence become thinner or more rarefied.

RASHES. Patches of superficial redness of the skin. See *Exanthemata*.

RA'SPATORY (*rado*, to scrape). An instrument for scraping diseased bones.

RASU'RA (*rado*, to scrape off). A rasure, 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 maceration, by distillation, or with the juice of fruits.

RA'TANHY ROOT. The root of the *Krameria triandra*, a Peruvian plant, commonly used as a dentrifrice.

RAUCE'DO (*raucus*, hoarse). *Raucitas*. Hoarseness; huskiness of voice.

RAY (*radius*, a shoot or rod). The smallest form in which light and caloric are emitted from bodies. 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.

REA'CTION (*re*, again, *ago*, to act). A modification of the organic property of the animal system, a vital phenomenon, arising from the application of an external influence; the influence producing it is called *irritation*, and the cause of the irritation is termed the *stimulus* or *irritant*.

REA'GENT (*re*, again, *ago*, to act). A substance employed in chemical analysis, for ascertaining the quantity or quality of the component parts of bodies, by *re-acting* upon their elements. It is synonymous with *test*.

REA'LGAR. The *red* sulphuret of arsenic. It is either *native*, and dug out of the earth, in China; or *factitious*, procured by boiling orpiment, or the *yellow* sulphuret of arsenic in subliming vessels.

RECEI'VER. A vessel fitted to the neck of a retort, alembic, &c., for the purpose of receiving the products of distillation. It is either plain, tubulated, or quilled. It is also called *refrigeratory*, from its cooling the contents.

RECE'PTACLE. A term applied, in botany, to the dilated and depressed axis of the Capitulum, constituting the *seat* of the artichoke, &c.

RECEPTA'CULUM CHYLI. *Cisterna chyli*, or *Reservoir of Pecquet*. The receptacle of the chyle, an enlargement of the thoracic duct, near the aortic aperture of the diaphragm.

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.

RECLINA'TION. A term employed in Germany, to denote the operation of turning a cataract, so as to change the position of its anterior and posterior surfaces.

RECTIFICA'TION. The repeating of a distillation or sublimation several times, in order to render the substance purer and finer.

RECTIFIED SPIRIT. Ardent spirit which has been deprived of its volatile oil and water by the process of rectification.

RECTOR SPI'RITUS. The aromatic principle of plants.

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!*

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 (*recurro*, 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.

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.

REDU'CTION (*reduco*, to bring back). A chemical process, also called *revivification*, by which a substance is reduced, or restored, to its natural state; generally applied to the restoration of metallic oxides to the metallic state. Also, a surgical operation, by which a dislocated bone is restored to its proper situation.

REFI'NED LIQUORICE. This is made by gently evaporating a solution of the pure extract of liquorice with half its weight of gum arabic, rolling the mass, and cutting it into lengths, and then polishing, by rolling them together in a box.

REFI'NING. The act of purifying any thing; particularly the assaying or purifying of gold and silver, by separating them from other bodies which are combined with them.

RE'FLEX FUNCTION. A designation of the Diastaltic nervous system, discovered by Dr. Marshall Hall. It is explained under the term *Excito-Motory*.

REFRA'CTION (*refractus*, broken back). That property of light, by which a ray becomes bent, or *refracted*, when passing from a rarer into a denser medium, and *vice versâ*. 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.

REFRACTO'METER. An instrument for measuring the light-refracting power of fluids.

REFRI'GERANTS (*refrigero*, to cool). *Temperants*. Medicines which diminish the force of the circulation, and reduce the heat of the body, without occasioning any diminution of sensibility or nervous energy.

REFRI'GERATION (*refrigero*, to cool). The act of cooling any body; the condition of a body which has been cooled.

REFRI'GERATORY (*refrigero*, to cool). A chemical vessel filled with water, for condensing vapours, or for cooling any substance as it passes through it.

RE'GIMEN (*rego*, to rule). A rule of diet, &c., prescribed for a patient.

RE'GION. A term applied to the artificial divisions of the body, as those of the chest, those of the abdomen, &c.

RE'GIUS (*rex*, *regis*, a king). Royal; a term used by way of distinction. Hence, *regius morbus*, the royal disease or jaundice, so called from its yellow or golden colour; *regia aqua*, royal water, a mixture of the nitric and the muriatic acids, so named from its power of dissolving gold.

REGMA (ῥήσσω, to break). *Capsula tricocca*. A fruit, consisting of three or more cells, each of which bursts from the axis with elasticity into two valves, as in Euphorbia. The cells of this kind of fruit are called *cocci*.

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.

REGURGITA'TION. The action by which a gas or a liquid passes from the stomach into the mouth without effort.

REIL, ISLAND OF. A designation of a small isolated cluster of convolutions, forming, with the substantia perforata, the base of the corpus striatum.

REIN-DEER MOSS. The *Cladonia rangiferina*, a lichen, on which the rein-deer subsist for the greatest part of the year.

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.

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; if it descend to the labia, it is termed *procidentia*; if lower than the labia, *prolapsus*.

REME'DIUM (*re*, and *medeor*, to heal). An agent used in palliating or curing diseases. Remedies are *psychical* or mental, and *somatical* or corporal.

REMI'SSION (*remitto*, to remit). A cessation of febrile symptoms occurring between the accessions of remittent fever. Also, a diminution of the symptoms of continuous fever.

REMI'TTENT. The name of a class of Fevers, characterized by remissions and exacerbations, but without intermissions; one paroxysm occurring every twenty-four hours. 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 essentially differ from this species.

2. The *Malignant Remittent*, of which there are four varieties; viz.—

   1. The *Autumnal Remittent*, or the *febris continua gastrica* of Frank.
   2. 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.
   3. 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.
   4. The *Asthenic Remittent*, inclining to a deep nervous depression, sensorial debility, or a typhous character; of this kind were the noted epidemic of Breslaw, the hybrid fever of Blane, &c.; the *malignant pestilential fever* of Chisholm, &c. &c.

3. *Hectic fever*. This is arranged by some among continued, by some among remittent, and by others among intermittent fevers.

REN, RE'NES (ῥέω, to flow). The reins, or kidneys; the secreting organs of the urine.

1. *Renal*. That which relates to the kidney; a term applied to the arteries and veins of the kidney. See *Emulgents*.

2. *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*.

RE'NCULUS (dim. of *ren*, the kidney). The name of each distinct lobe of the kidney, in the embryo of the mammalia, and of the human subject.

RE'NIFORM (*ren*, *renis*, a kidney, *forma*, likeness). Kidney-shaped; crescent-shaped, with the ends rounded; applied to leaves and seeds.

RENNET. A fluid made by infusing the *rennet bag*, or inner coat

of a calf's stomach in hot water. It possesses the property of coagulating milk.

Rennet whey. Serum lactis. Milk 2 pints, rennet half an ounce, infused in a little hot water; mix, and keep in a gentle heat for some hours, then strain.

REPE'LLANT (*repello*, to drive back). *Repercussive.* An application which causes a disease to recede from the surface of the body, as cold water, astringents, &c.

REPERCU'SSION. A term which expresses what the French denote by "ballottement." See *Ballottement.*

REPERCU'SSIVES. *Repellents.* A class of astringents employed to subdue inflammation of superficial parts. This is commonly called the *stimulant* method of treatment.

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. *Sistentia.* Remedies for fluxes, as cerebro-spinals, astringents, and acrid stimulants.

REPRODU'CTION (*reproduco*, to produce again). Generation, or the continuation of the species.

REPTI'LIA (*repo*, to creep). The third class of the *Encephalata*, or Vertebrata, consisting of reptiles, most of which are terrestrial.

REPUL'SION (*repello*, to repel). That effect of caloric, by which the particles of a body, into which it enters, are removed from one another. It is the antagonist of *attraction.*

RE'SEDA LU'TEOLA. Dyers' Weed. Yellow Weed, Weld, or Wold; an indigenous plant, employed to give a fine, permanent yellow colour to cottons, silks, and woollens, in a variety of shades, by the aid of alum, &c.

RESIN OF COPPER. The name given by Mr. Boyle to the protochloride of copper, from its resemblance to common resin.

RESI'NA. Rosin, or common resin; the residue of the process for obtaining oil of turpentine. 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.*

1. *Flockton's patent resin.* A pale yellow product, formed by the solidification of melted resin in cold water.

2. *Resin oil and resin gas.* A volatile oil (Luscombe's), and an inflammable gas (Daniell's), produced by the decomposition of resin.

3. *Alpha-resin; beta-resin.* The two constituent resins of colophony, or resin of turpentine, respectively called *pinic acid*, and *sylvic acid.*

4. *Resinite*, or *retinasphaltum.* A substance intermediate between resin and asphalt.

5. *Resinosa.* Resinous stimulants; vegetable stimulants which owe the whole of their activity to resin, as the various resins properly so called, oleo-resins, gum-resins, &c.

RE'SINIGOMME. Gum-resin of sabadilline, obtained from the *Asagræa officinalis.* See *Cebadilla.*

RESOLU'TION (*resolvo*, to relax). The subsidence of inflamma-

tion without abscess, ulceration, mortification, &c. Also, the dispersion of swellings, indurations, &c.

RESOLVENT (*resolvo*, to loosen). A substance employed to discuss inflammatory and other tumors.

RESPIRA'TION. The function of breathing. It consists of two acts, viz.—1. *Inspiration*, which generally takes place, according to Sir H. Davy, about twenty-six times in a minute, thirteen cubic inches 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.

RESPI'RATORY 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.

RESPI'RATORY 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 cord-like processes of the medulla oblongata. See *Corpus.*

RESUSCITA'TION (*resuscito*, to rouse again). The act of reviving, or recovering life. See *Revivification.*

RETCHING. *Vomituritio.* An ineffectual effort to vomit.

RE'TE. A net; a vascular net-work, or plexus of vessels.

1. *Rete mirabile.* A net-work of blood-vessels in the basis of the brain.

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. But it is neither a *net-work*, nor is it *mucous;* it is granular, perhaps 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.

RETEN'TION (*retineo*, 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.

RETI'CULATE (*reticulatus*, in the form of a *reticulum*, or little net). Netted; a term applied to the venation of the leaves of exogenous plants.

RETI'CULUM (dim. of *rete*, a net). A little net; the second stomach of the Ruminantia. See *Omasum.*

RETIFO'RMIS (*rete*, a net, *forma*, likeness). Net-like; a name given by *De Graaf* to the erectile spongy tissue of the vagina.

RE'TINA (*rete*, a net). The *net*-like expansion of the optic nerve on the inner surface of the eye. It consists of three layers; the *external*, or Jacob's membrane; the *middle*, or nervous; and the *internal*, or vascular membrane.

Retinitis. Inflammation of the retina. The term is unclassical, and

some writers have accordingly adopted the word *dictyitis*, from δίκτυον, a net.

RETINA'CULUM (*retineo*, to hold back). Any thing by which another is held back. An instrument employed in amputation, and consisting of a compress, and a concave plate, which are made to press upon the stump by means of two straps, which cross each other, and are attached to a broad leathern strap surrounding the thigh.

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. A compound of carbon and hydrogen, formed by dropping resin into a cylinder heated to a cherry-red.

RETINASPHA'LTUM. A substance consisting partly of bitumen, and partly of resin, found associated with the brown coal of Bovey, in Devonshire.

RETIS'TERENE. A solid product of colophony, having the same composition as naphthaline. Other products are *resineine*, *retinaphtha*, *retinylene*, and *retinole*.

RE'TORT. A globular vessel of glass, &c., with a long neck bended on one side, and used for distillation. Some retorts have another neck or opening at their upper part, through which they may be charged, and the opening afterwards closed with a stopper: these are called *tubulated retorts*.

RE'TOSE (*rete*, a net). A term formerly applied by Dr. 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 (*retraho*, 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 (*retraho*, 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.

RE'TRAHENS AURIS (*retraho*, to draw back). A name given to the posterior auris muscle, from its action of drawing *back the ear*.

RE'TRO-VACCINATION (*retrò*, backward). The act of passing the vaccine lymph again through the cow.

RETROVE'RSIO UTERI (*retrò*, backward, *verto*, to turn). A morbid inclination of the uterus backward.

REU'SSITE. Sulphate of magnesia with sulphate of soda and a little chloride of magnesium.

REVALE'NTA. This substance, described by the vendor as a "nutritive and eminently curative fecula," appears to consist, like the *ervalenta*, of lentil meal.

REVE'RBATORY (*reverbero*, 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. Inactivity of the attention to the impressions of surrounding objects. Dr. 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 (*revivisco*, to recover life). *Resuscitation.* The recovery of life; a phenomenon occurring in some animalcules, as the *rotifer redivivus*, which lives in water, but, after remaining for years in a dry state, with all its vital functions suspended, *revives* in a few minutes on being placed in water.

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 (*revello*, to pull away). The occurrence of a secondary disease in a part remote from the seat of the primary affection. Revulsion is, in fact, *derivation* at a distant part.

REX METALLO'RUM. *Sol.* The alchemical name of gold, the king of metals.

REYNOLDS'S SPECIFIC. A nostrum for gout and rheumatism, consisting of the fresh bulb of colchicum eight ounces, and sherry wine sixteen ounces; macerate for eight or ten days in a gentle heat; colour it with syrup of poppies, and flavour it with rum. Reynolds is said to have killed himself by taking an over-dose of it.

RHABA'RBERIC ACID. An acid supposed by Brandes to be the active principle of rhubarb. Dulk refers the active principle to *rhein*, which, by oxidation, becomes *rhabarberic acid.*

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.*

RHAMNA'CEÆ. The Buckthorn tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Trees or shrubs with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* axillary or terminal, polypetalous; *petals* cucullate; *stamens* perigynous; *ovarium* superior; *seeds* albuminous.

1. *Rhamnus catharticus.* Common Buckthorn; an indigenous plant, the berries of which, as well as their expressed juice, are powerful hydragogue cathartics. The juice, evaporated to dryness with lime, constitutes the pigment called *sap-green*, or the *vert de vessie* of the French.

2. *Rhamnine.* A crystalline matter, extracted from the marc of the buckthorn berries, and existing also in the juice of the berries.

RHAPO'NTICIN. 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'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.

RHE'UM. A genus of plants of the order *Polygonaceæ*, from which the *rhei radix*, or rhubarb of commerce, is procured, but the species is not ascertained.

1. *Rheum palmatum.* Leaves roundish-cordate, half *palmate.* Cultivated in England for the *culinary rhubarb* leaf-stalks.

2. *Rheum undulatum.* Leaves oval, obtuse, extremely wavy. Cultivated in France, and yields part of the *French rhubarb.*

3. *Rheum compactum.* Leaves heart-shaped, obtuse, very wavy, of a *thick texture.* Cultivated in France, and yields part of the *French rhubarb.*

RHEU'MA (ῥέω, to flow). 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.*

RHE'UMATISM (ῥεῦμα, a fluxion, from ῥέω, to flow). Pain and inflammation about the joints and surrounding muscles. The varieties are—1. *articular rheumatism*, occurring in the joints and muscles of the extremities; 2. *lumbago*, occurring in the loins, and mostly shooting upwards; 3. *sciatica*, occurring in the hip-joint, with emaciation of the nates; and 4. *spurious pleurisy*, occurring in the muscles of the diaphragm, often producing pleurisy of the diaphragm.

RHE'UMIC ACID. A peculiar vegetable acid found in the *Rheum palmatum*, which is, however, no other than oxalic acid.

RHINOPLA'STIC OPERATION (ῥὶν, a nose, πλάσσω, to form). The formation of a nose from the integuments of the forehead, &c.; also called the Taliacotian operation.

RHIPI'PTERA (ῥιπὶς, a fan, πτερὸν, a wing). Fan-winged insects, as the stylops, &c.

RHIZ'ANTHS (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 (ῥίζα, a root). A rhizome or rootstock; a *root-like*

stem, which lies prostrate on the earth, and emits roots from its under side, as in Iris.

RHO'DANIC ACID (*ῥόδον*, a rose). Sulphocyanic acid. The name suggests the red colour it forms with persalts of iron.

RHODEORRHE'TINE (*ῥόδειος*, rose-coloured, *ῥητίνη*, resin). *Jalapin.* The name given by Kayser to the jalap-resin, obtained from the genuine jalap-tuber, the *Ipomœa Schiedeana* of Zuccharini. Its characteristic property is to assume a beautiful crimson colour with concentrated sulphuric acid. When acted on by hydrochloric acid, it is resolved into grape-sugar, and an oily liquid called *rhodeorrhetinole.*

RHO'DIUM (*ῥόδον*, a rose). A new metal discovered in the ore of platinum, and named from the *rose* colour of its solutions.

RHODIZO'NIC ACID (*ῥόδον*, a rose). An acid derived from carbonic oxide, and named from the red colour of its salts.

-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.*

RHŒA'DOS PE'TALA. The petals of the *Papaver rhœas*, Common Red or Corn Poppy, employed for a colouring matter and for the syrup of poppy of the pharmacopœia.

RHOMBOI'DEUS (*ῥόμβος*, a rhombus, *εἶδος*, 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 (*ῥόγχος*, snoring). *Râle* of Laennec. Rattling in the throat; morbid sounds occasioned, in respiration, by the passage of air through fluids in the bronchia, or by its transmission through any of the air-passages partially contracted. See *Auscultation.*

RHU'BARB. *Rhei radix.* The root of an undetermined species of *Rheum.* Pereira notices the following varieties:—

1. *Russian* or *Bucharian rhubarb.* Imported from St. Petersburgh, formerly by way of Natolia, and hence called *Turkey rhubarb.* Specimens occasionally occur as white as milk; these are termed *white* or *imperial rhubarb*, and are said to be produced by rheum leucorrhizum.

2. *Dutch-trimmed* or *Batavian rhubarb.* Imported from Canton and Singapore. In the trade it is said to be *trimmed*, and, according to the shape of the pieces, they are called *flats* or *rounds.*

3. *China* or *East Indian rhubarb.* Imported from China or the East Indies, and distinguished as *rounds* and *flats.* Druggists frequently term it *half-trimmed* or *untrimmed rhubarb.*

4. *Himalayan rhubarb.* Probably the produce of Rheum Emodi and Webbianum, brought from the Himalayas.

5. *English rhubarb.* This is of two kinds; the *dressed* or *trimmed rhubarb*, the produce probably of Rheum palmatum; and the *stick rhubarb*, said to be the produce of Rheum undulatum.

6. *French rhubarb.* The produce of Rheum rhaponticum, undulatum, and especially compactum.

7. *Toasted rhubarb.* Rhubard powder toasted in an iron crucible, stirred until it is blackened, then smothered in a covered jar.

RHUBA'RBARIN. *Rhabarberin.* The name given by Pfaff to the purgative principle of rhubarb.

RHUS TOXICODE'NDRON. Trailing Poison-oak or Sumach; a Terebinthaceous plant, the juice of which forms an indelible ink when applied to cotton or linen.

RHUTE'NIUM. This, and *Pluranium*, are names of two supposed metals, contained in the insoluble residue left after the action of nitro-muriatic acid on the Uralian ore of platinum.

RHY'THM (*ῥυθμός*). A term expressive of the *order* which exists in the pulsations of the heart or arteries, in the vibrations of a sonorous body, in the tones of the voice, &c.

RHY'THMIC NUTRITION. A term by which Mr. 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 (*ῥυτιδόω*, to grow wrinkled). A state of the cornea, in which it collapses so considerably, without its transparency being affected, that the sight is impaired or destroyed.

RIBS. The lateral bones of the chest or thorax. See *Costa.*

RICE. The grains of the *Oryza sativa*, an Indian grass, employed as a nutrient article in various forms.

RICHARDSO'NIA SCABRA. The undulated Ipecacuanha; a Rubiaceous plant, agreeing in properties with the annulated ipecacuanha; but neither is used in this country.

RICINO'LEINE (*ricinus*, the castor-oil plant, *oleum*, oil). An ingredient of castor-oil which yields on saponification oxide of glyceryl, and a liquid acid called *ricinoleic acid.*

RI'CINO-STEARINE. *Margaritine.* A solid, white crystalline fat procured from castor oil. *Ricino-stearic acid* is one of the acids procured by the saponification of castor oil.

RI'CINUS COMMU'NIS (*ricinis*, 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 the 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. See *Rachitis.* Dr. Good thinks it probable that the English word is derived from the Saxon *ricg* or *rick*, a heap or hump, particularly as applied to the *back*, which also it denotes in a second sense: hence *ricked*, or *ricket*, means "hump-backed;" hence we also derive *hay-rick*, "a heap of hay;" and not, as Dr. Johnson has given it, from "reek," to smoke.

RIGA BALSAM. Baume de carpathes, 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 (*rigeo*, to be stiff). Rigidity; a coldness, attended by shivering.

RIMA GLO'TIDIS (*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 (*ringor*, to open the mouth wide). A term applied in botany to certain corollas, the petals of which cohere into the form of a mouth, which *gapes* on pressing the sides, as in Antirrhinum.

RINGWORM. Under the term *Trichosis furfuracea*, Mr. Erasmus Wilson has described the common or scurfy Ringworm of the scalp, a disease of the hair, characterized by a dry and furfuraceous state of the skin, and occurring in circular or oval patches of variable size. Much confusion, he observes, has arisen from the variety of names which have been assigned to this disease. "Moreover," he adds, "the names themselves are ill chosen, the term *tinea* relating to the condition of the hair at a period when the disease has been in existence for some time; while the term *porrigo* was selected by Willan, only because it had been in use among the ancient classic writers; neither of the terms having any reference to the nature of the disease."

RINGWORM OF THE BODY. A popular term for the *lichen annulatus solitarius*, a variety of lichen characterized by the development of a single ring on the whole body, and frequently associated with common ringworm.

RISO'RIUS SANTORINI (*risus*, laughter). The laughing muscle of Santorini; a thin muscular plane, which arises before the parotid gland, and proceeds towards the angle of the mouth.

RISUS SARDO'NICUS. A species of convulsive laughter, sometimes closely resembling the smile and laughter of health, especially in infants, but often more violent.

ROAST-BITTER. *Assamar.* A peculiar bitter principle, contained in the crust of baked bread, similar to that produced by the roasting of different other 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.

ROB ANTI-SYPHILITIQUE, par M. Laffecteur, Médécin Chemiste. The principal ingredient is corrosive sublimate. A strong decoction of the *arundo phragmitis*, or bull rush, is made, with the addition of sarsaparilla and aniseeds towards the end, which is evaporated, and made into a rob, or syrup, to which the sublimate is added.

RO'BORANT (*roboro*, to strengthen). A medicine which strengthens.

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, amary-

thrine, 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.

ROCHE LIME. Quick-lime; the designation of limestone after it has been burned and its properties changed.

ROCHE'S EMBROCATION FOR HOOPING COUGH. Olive oil, mixed with about half its quantity of the oils of cloves and amber.

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-SOAP. An earthy silicate of alumina, used for crayons, &c.

ROCK-WOOD. The popular name for the ligniform variety of asbestus.

RODE'NTIA (*rodo*, to gnaw). Glires, or gnawing animals, as the beaver, the hamster, the rat, &c.

ROLLER. A long, broad ligature, used in surgery for keeping the parts of the body in their places.

ROSA'CEÆ. The Rose tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants and shrubs with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* polypetalous; *stamens* perigynous; *ovaria* superior, solitary, or several; *fruit* 1-seeded nuts, or acini, or follicles containing several seeds.

1. *Rosa canina.* Common Dog-rose, the fruit of which constitutes the *hip* or *hep*, employed for the conserve.

2. *Rosa Gallica.* French or Red Rose, the dried petals of which constitute the *red rose-leaves* of the shops.

3. *Rosa centifolia.* The Hundred-leaved or Cabbage-Rose, the petals of which are the Provins or Cabbage-rose leaves 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). The ancient and classical term for the modern and unclassical term *Scarlatina*, or Scarlet Fever.

ROS CALABRI'NUS. Dew of Calabria; a designation of the officinal manna.

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.

ROSE PINK. A pigment prepared by dyeing chalk or whiting with a decoction of Brazil wood and alum.

ROSE-RASH. *Cutaneous blush; False Measles.* Popular designations of *Roseola.*

RO'SEATE POWDER. A depilatory consisting of one ounce of orpiment, and ten ounces each of quicklime and starch.

ROSEMARY. The *Rosmarinus officinalis*, a Labiate plant, used in

the manufacture of Hungary water. 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*.—Pereira.

RO'SEOLA (*roseus*, rose-coloured). *Exanthesis roseola*. Rose-rash; Cutaneous blush; inflammation of the skin, characterized by small, red, irregular patches, gradually subsiding into a dull roseate tint.

ROSIN. A substance obtained from some species of *Pinus*. See *Resina*.

ROSTRA'TE (*rostratus*, having a *rostrum*, or beak). Beaked; terminating in a long, hard process, as the siliqua of sinapis.

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 sphenoïd bone.

RO'SULATE (*rosula*, a little 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 bubukles, and whelks, and knobs, and flames of fire!" In Ireland these protuberances are called *grog-blossoms*.

ROTACI'SMUS. Faulty pronunciation of the letter R; a species of psellismus.

ROTAL ACTION OF AFFINITY. A term applied to the *inductive* action of affinity, as exhibited in the Voltaic circle.

ROTATE (*rotatus*, shaped like a *rota*, or wheel). Wheel-shaped; applied to a calyx or corolla, of which the tube is very short, and the segments spreading, like the radii of a wheel, as in borago.

ROTA'TION (*rota*, a wheel). The motion of a wheel; the revolving motion of a bone round its axis, as that of the cup of the radius against the eminentia capitata of the humerus.

ROTA'TOR (*rota*, a wheel). The name of a muscle which *wheels* any part round; as the lateral portions of the deltoïdes muscle enable the arm to perform the guards in fencing.

ROTI'FERA (*rota*, a wheel, *fero*, 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*.

ROUGE. A pigment containing precipitated carthamin intimately mixed with finely divided talc.

ROYAL PREVENTIVE. This pretended prophylactic against venereal virus is a solution of acetate of lead.

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.

RUBE'DO (*rubeo*, to be red). A diffused redness, as that of blushing.

RUBEFA'CIENT (*rubefacio*, to make red). A substance which, when applied to the skin, induces a redness without blistering.

RU'BEOLA (*ruber*, red). *Morbilli.* Measles; an eruption of crimson stigmata, or dots, grouped in irregular circles, or crescents, occurring for four days, and terminating in minute furfuraceous scales. There are four varieties of this disease: *rubeola vulgaris*, morbilli benigni, or common measles; *rubeola sine catarrho*, in which the catarrhal or febrile symptoms are exceedingly mild or wholly absent; *rubeola sine exanthemate*, in which the efflorescence is partial or none; and *rubeola nigra* vel *maligna*, or black measles, characterized by the purplish and livid appearance of the efflorescence.

RU'BIA TINCTO'RUM. Dyers' Madder, the root of which constitutes the *madder* of commerce.

RU'BIAN. The colouring matter of madder. By decomposition it yields various products, as rubiretine, rubiadine, &c.

RUBI'GO. Mildew in plants: also, the rust of metals.

RUBIN'IC ACID. A red-coloured acid obtained by the action of carbonate of potash on catechin or tanningennic acid.

RU'BULA (*rubus*, a blackberry or raspberry). A classical name, used by Dr. Good, instead of the barbarous term *Frambœsia*, or Yaws.

RU'FINE (*rufus*, red). A red substance formed by the action of sulphuric acid on salicine.

RU'FUS'S PILLS. The *Pilulæ Aloës cum Myrrhâ* of the London Pharmacopœia.

RU'GA. A wrinkle. Hence the terms *rugose*, wrinkled, and *rugosity*, applied to a wrinkled surface, as the mucous membrane of the stomach.

RU'GINE (*ruga*, a wrinkle). An instrument employed for removing the diseased surface of bones.

RU'MEX. A genus of Polygonaceous plants, rarely used. *Rumex acetosa* is the Common Sorrel, which, from its use as a salad, has been termed *green sauce*. The herb and root of *Rumex hydrolapathum*, or the Great Water Dock, were formerly used under the name of *herba et radix Britanniæ*.

RUMINA'NTIA (*rumino*, to chew the cud). Pecora, or animals which chew the cud, as the deer. See *Omasum*.

RU'MINATED. 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*.

RUNCI'NATE (*runcina*, a plane). Hook-backed; having its segments pointing downwards, like the teeth of a saw, as the leaf of taraxacum.

RUNNER. A prostrate aërial stem, forming at its extremity roots and a young plant, which itself gives origin to new runners, as in strawberry.

RUPERT'S DROPS (so called from their being first brought to England by Prince Rupert). 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.

RU'PIA (ῥύπος, filth; as indicative of the ill smell and sordid condition of the diseased parts). An eruption of small purulent bullæ or large pustules, occurring in syphilis. The varieties are the *simple*, or sordid blain; and the prominent.

RUPTURE (*rumpo*, to break). A protrusion of some part of the abdominal viscera, but principally of the intestine.

RUPTURING. A mode of dehiscence, in which the pericarp is spontaneously perforated by holes, as in antirrhinum.

RUSPINI'S STYPTIC. Dr. A. T. Thomson says, that he has discovered this to be little more than a solution of *Gallic acid* in alcohol, diluted with rose-water. A simple solution of Gallic acid, he says, is equally effective.

RUSPINI'S TINCTURE FOR THE TEETH. Root of the Florentine iris eight ounces, cloves one ounce, rectified spirit two pints, ambergris one scruple.

RUTA'CEÆ. The Rue tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants, with *leaves* alternate, dotted; *flowers* symmetrical; *petals* alternate with the divisions of the calyx; *stamens* hypogynous; *ovarium* entire, celled; *fruit* capsular.

Ruta graveolens. Common or Garden Rue: a plant formerly extolled as anti-spasmodic, emmenagogue, and anthelmintic, and still used in the form of *rue tea* in domestic medicine.

RUTHE'NIUM. A new metal discovered in native platinum, in 1844, by Klaus, who considers it to be isomorphous with rhodium, from the correspondence in composition of their double chlorides. It very much resembles iridium, with which it was for a long time confounded.

RU'TILIN (*rutilus*, quasi *rufulus*, fiery-red). The name given by Braconnot to the product of the decomposition of salicin by sulphuric acid.

RUTI'NIC ACID. An acid contained in the leaves of the *Ruta graveolens*, or Common or Garden Rue.

RYE. The *Secale cereale:* a grass resembling wheat in its nutritive qualities, but containing less protein matter and more sugar. See *Ergota*.

RYMER'S CARDIAC TINCTURE. An infusion of capsicum, camphor, cardamom seeds, rhubarb, aloes, and castor in proof spirit, with a very small quantity of sulphuric acid.

S.

S. or SS. immediately following any quantity, signifies *semis*, or half.

SABADI'LLA. The fruit of the *Asagræa officinalis*, a melanthaceous plant. See *Cevadilla*.

SABI'NÆ FOLIA. Savine leaves; the leaves of the *Juniperus sabina*, a plant which has a specific influence upon the urino-genital apparatus.

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.* Sand-bathing; 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.

SAC'CHARATES. Salts obtained by combination of the saccharic acid with salifiable bases.

SAC'CHARI FÆX. Treacle; the prepared, impure juice of the *Saccharum officinarum*, or Sugar-cane.

SA'CCHARIC ACID (*saccharum*, sugar). A product of the action of dilute nitric acid on either cane or grape sugar. It has been called *oxalhydric acid.*

SACCHARO'METER (σάκχαρον, sugar, μέτρον, a measure). A hydrometer for determining the density of syrups, graduated in the same manner as Baume's Acidometer. The graduation is sometimes so arranged as to indicate the proportion of sugar in the solution.

SA'CCHARUM (σάκχαρον). Sugar; a sweet granulated substance chiefly prepared from the expressed juice of the *Saccharum officinarum*, or sugar-cane.

1. *Raw* or *Muscovado sugar.* The dry crystallized sugar, after the molasses or uncrystallizable portion has been drawn off.
2. *Refined* or *Loaf-sugar.* The result of boiling a solution of the raw sugar with white of eggs, or the serum of bullocks' blood.
3. *Sugar candy.* Crystals procured by the slow evaporation of the aqueous solution of sugar.
4. *Barley sugar.* Sugar which has been heated, and in which the tendency to crystallize has been thus destroyed.
5. *Burnt sugar* or *caramel.* Sugar which has been sufficiently heated to acquire a brown colour, a bitter taste, and a peculiar odour.
6. *Syrup.* A saturated solution of common sugar.

SAC'CHARUM ALUMINA'TUM. Equal parts of white sugar and alum.

SAC'CHARUM SATURNI. *Plumbi acetas.* Sugar of lead.

SACCHOLA'CTIC ACID (*saccharum*, sugar, *lac*, milk). *Saclactic.* The name of an acid which was first obtained from sugar of milk; it is now generally known by the name of *mucic* acid. Its salts are called *saclactates.*

Saccholactin. Lactin; sugar of milk, obtained from whey by evaporation.

SACCHU'LMINE. A crystalline substance, obtained by boiling cane sugar in very dilute sulphuric, hydro-chloric, or nitric acid. *Sacchulmic acid* is formed at the same time.

SA'CCULUS (dim. of *saccus*, a bag). A little bag. The minute vesicular bags, constituting the adipose membrane, were originally described by Malpighi under the name of membranous *sacculi;* and by Morgagni, under that of *sacculi pinguedinosi.*

1. *Sacculus laryngis.* A pouch extending upwards from the ventricle of the larynx to the upper border of the thyroïd 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 large 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.

SA'CHET (*sacculus*, a little bag). A small bag for containing odorous substances, similar to those of pot-pourri, but in the form of powder.

SACRO-LUMBA'LIS. A muscle arising from the sacrum, &c., and inserted into the angles of the six lower ribs.

SA'CRUM. The 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; hence we have *sacro*-iliac symphysis, *sacro*-spinal ligament, *sacro*-vertebral angle, &c.

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 flowers of the *Carthamus tinctorius*, imported, in flaky masses, for the use of dyers.

SAFFRON (*zafaran*, Arabic). A substance consisting of the stigmata and part of the styles of the *Crocus sativus*, or Saffron crocus. See *Polychroite.*

1. *Hay saffron.* Crocus in fœno. The stigmata with part of the style, carefully dried. Dr. Pereira says that one grain of good commercial saffron contains the stigmata and styles of nine flowers; hence 4320 flowers are required to yield an ounce of saffron.

2. *Cake saffron.* Crocus in placentâ. Formerly, compressed hay saffron, but the cakes now sold are made of safflower and gum-water.

SAGAPE'NUM. A concrete gum-resin, the produce of an unknown 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.*

SAGITTA'LIS (*sagitta*, an arrow). The name of the *arrow-like* suture of the cranium. See *Suture.*

SA'GITTATE (*sagitta*, an arrow). Arrow-headed; applied to leaves which are pointed at the apex, and gradually enlarge at the base into two acute lobes, as in sagittaria.

SAGO (*saga*, the Java word for bread). A farina obtained from the

medulla or pith of the *Sagus Rumphii*, the Malay or Rumphius's Sago Palm, 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*.

ST. IGNA'TIUS'S BEANS. The seeds of the *Ignatia amara*, 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 six following prefixes:—

1. *Super*, denoting excess of acid in general, as *super*-tartrate of potash.

2. *Sub*, denoting excess of the base, as *sub*-borate of soda. See *Super* and *Sub-salts*.

3. *Bi*, denoting two equivalents of acid, as *bi*-sulphate of potash.

4. *Quadr*, denoting four equivalents of acid, as *quadr*-oxalate of potash.

5. *Sesqui*, denoting one equivalent and a half of acid, as *sesqui*-carbonate of ammonia.

6. *Oxy*, denoting the presence of a perfect oxide, as *oxy*-muriate.

SALA'CITY (*salax*, salacious). The natural orgasmus of the sexual system.

SALEP. The prepared and dried tubers of several Orchideous plants. *Indigenous salep* is prepared from the Orchis mascula, Orchis latifolia, &c. *Oriental salep* is the produce of other Orchideæ. The salep of Cashmere is said to be procured from a species of Eulophia.

SA'LEP, OTAHE'ITE. Another name for Tacca starch or Tahiti arrowroot.

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 super-salts of the alkalies.

SALICA'CEÆ (*salix*, the willow). The Willow tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Trees or shrubs with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* achlamydeous, amentaceous; *ovarium* superior; 1 or 2-celled; *fruit* coriaceous; *seeds* indefinite, comose.

SALICA'RIÆ. The Loosestrife tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbs with *leaves* opposite, entire; *flowers* polypetalous; *calyx* tubular; *stamens* perigynous; *carpella* concrete; and a superior ovarium with several cells.

SA'LICINE (*salix*, the willow). A vegeto-alkali found in about fourteen species of Salix, and eight species of Populus.

SA'LICYL. The hypothetical radical of the salicylous and salicylic acids, &c.

SALICY'LIC ACID. An acid obtained by the action of fused potassa on salicine.

SALICY'LIMIDE. A compound of salicylous acid, occurring in the form of golden yellow brilliant prisms. Another compound has been named *salicylamide*, and is procured in colourless prismatic crystals.

SALIFI'ABLE BASE (*sal*, a salt, *fio*, 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'NE (*sal*, salt). That which contains salt, or is of the nature of salt.

SALINE DRAUGHT. Carbonate of potass ℈j., citric or tartaric acid gr. xv., or of fresh juice ℥ſs., cinnamon water ℥ij., soft water ℥viij., and syrup of orange ℥j., mixed as a refrigerant.

Saline Effervescing Draught. Subcarbonate of potass or soda ℈j., dissolved in ℥j. of water, and ℥ij. of cinnamon water, with ℥jſs. of syrup of orange peel. Add a table-spoonful of fresh lemon juice, and drink it immediately.

SALIRE'TIN. A yellowish-white powder, with the character of a resin, obtained by boiling salicin with dilute sulphuric or hydrochloric acid.

SALI'VA (σίαλος). The insipid, transparent, viscous liquid, secreted by the salivary glands, principally the parotid, and discharged into the mouth by the duct of Steno.

SA'LIVARY 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 *sub-lingual* glands.

SALIVA'TION. *Ptyalism.* Augmented secretion of the mucous follicles of the mouth and salivary glands, accompanied with tenderness and inflammation of these parts.

SALIX. 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.

SALOO'P. Sassafras tea flavoured with milk and sugar.

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. See *Staphylinus.*

1. *Salpingo-pharyngeus.* That part of the palato-pharyngeus which arises from the mouth of the Eustachian tube.

2. *Salpingo-staphylinus* (σταφυλή, uvula). The name given by some writers to the peristaphylinus internus.

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.

SALTPETRE. *Sal petræ.* Nitre, or the nitrate of potash. See *Nitre.*

SALUTARY DETERSIVE DROPS. A nostrum, of which the basis is corrosive sublimate.

SALVATE'LLA (*salvo*, to preserve). A vein of the foot, the opening of which was said to preserve health, and to cure melancholy.

SALVE. A popular term for an ointment, cerate, &c.

SA'MARA. A two or more-celled superior fruit, bordered by wing-like expansions, as in Elm, Ash, Sycamore, &c.

SAMBU'CUS NIGRA. Common Elder, an indigenous Caprifoliaceous plant, the *flowers* of which are used for making elder-flower

water, and elder ointment; the *berries* for elder wine, and their inspissated juice for elder rob.

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*.

SAND BATH. *Balneum arenæ.* A bath, in which a quantity of sand is interposed between the fire and the vessel intended to be heated.

SANDAL WOOD. *Red Sander's wood.* The wood of the Pterocarpus santalinus. The term *sandal* has been supposed to be a corruption of *chandama*, the name by which the wood is known in Timor.

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.*

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 rises to the surface of the melted glass in the melting pot, containing the sulphates of soda and of lime, &c.

SANGUIFICA'TION (*sanguis*, blood, *fio*, to become). The process by which the chyle is converted into blood.

SANGUINA'RIA CANADE'NSIS. A Papaveraceous plant of powerful acro-narcotic properties; its active principle resides in an alkali called *sanguinarin.*

SANGUINARIN. A brittle, yellow, and tasteless powder, obtained from the root of the *Sanguinaria Canadensis*, of the family Papaveraceæ. It instantly excites sneezing, and in an atmosphere containing a small quantity of acid vapours immediately assumes a red colour.

SANGUIS. Blood; the fluid which circulates in the heart, arteries, and veins.

SA'NGUIS DRACO'NIS. A resinous substance procured from plants of different families. See *Dragon's Blood.*

SANGUI'SUGA (*sanguis*, blood, *sugo*, to suck). The blood-sucking leech, an *annulose* animal, the *βδέλλα* of the Greeks, the *hirudo* of the Romans. The species employed in this country are the *sanguisuga officinalis*, the officinal or green leach, imported from Bourdeaux, Lisbon, and Hamburgh; and the *sanguisuga medicinalis*, the true English or speckled leech; a rare native; imported from Hamburgh. Each species comprises several varieties.

SA'NIES. A thin, serous, fetid matter, discharged from unhealthy sores.

SA'NTALIN. A peculiar dark-red colouring matter procured from the *Pterocarpus Santalinus*, or Three-leaved Pterocarpus, a leguminous plant of Coromandel and Ceylon.

SA'NTONIN. A crystallizable substance, obtained from the seeds of *Artemisia santonica*, or Southernwood.

SAP. The *ascending* juice of plants, as distinguished from the elaborated or *descending* juice.

SAP-GREEN. *Vert de Vessie.* A colouring matter, prepared from the expressed juice of the *Rhamnus Catharticus*, or Common Buckthorn, evaporated to dryness with lime.

SAPHE'NA (σαφὴς, 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 alkalis 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 with *soda* and fatty or resinous matters. 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 with caustic *potash* and acid oil or fat. To this class belong the common *soft soap*, and the olive-oil potash-soap of the pharmacopœia.

SAPO JALAPI'NUS. Equal parts of Castille soap and of resinous extract of jalap, digested in alcohol, and evaporated to the consistence of a conserve.

SAPONIFICA'TION (*sapo*, soap, *facio*, to make). The manufacture of soap; the conversion of any substance into soap.

SA'PONINE. A peculiar principle found in the root of the *Saponaria officinalis;* a powerful sternutatory.

SA'RCINA VENTRI'CULI. A vegetative growth in the stomach.

SA'RCOCARP (σὰρξ, σαρκὸς, flesh, καρπὸς, 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 (σὰρξ, σαρκὸς, flesh, κήλη, a tumor). *Hernia carnosa.* A fleshy enlargement of the testis; a tumor seated in the scrotum.

SARCOCO'LLA (σὰρξ, σαρκὸς, 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.

SARCOLE'MMA (σὰρξ, σαρκὸς, flesh, λέμμα, a sheath or membrane). A tubular organ, enveloping the primitive fibre of the muscular texture. It is doubtful if the *unstriped* variety of fibre possesses a sarcolemma. See *Muscular Texture.*

SARCO'MA (σὰρξ, flesh). *Sarcosis.* The name formerly given to all excrescences which had the consistence of flesh.

SARCO'PTES HO'MINIS. 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.

SA'RCOSINE (σάρξ, flesh). A basic substance obtained by boiling kreatine with hydrate of baryta.

SARDO'NIC. A term applied to a convulsive kind of *laughter*, which, according to the ancients, was occasioned by inflammation or wounds of the diaphragm. Virgil has 'Sardois amarior herbis;' this Sardinian plant was perhaps a species of ranunculus, the juice of which, when drunk, produced madness, together with distortions of the face, so peculiar as to resemble laughter.

SARME'NTUM. The name given by Linnæus and others to that modification of the aërial stem called a *runner*.

SARSAPARI'LLA (*zarzaparilla*, Spanish, from *zarza*, a bramble, and *parilla*, a vine). *Sarsa*. The roots of several species of *Smilax*. The following varieties occur in the market:—

1. *Jamaica sarsaparilla*. Red-bearded sarsaparilla, perhaps the root of the Smilax officinalis. Its bark has a *red* tint, and its roots are furnished with numerous fibrous rootlets called the *beard*. It is imported in bundles of spirally-folded roots, and is hence called *sarsaparilla rotunda*.

2. *Brazilian sarsaparilla*. Lisbon, Portugal, or Rio Negro sarsaparilla, said to be the root of the Smilax syphilitica. It is brought over unfolded, with its roots tied in bundles in a parallel direction, and hence called *sarsaparilla longa*.

3. *Lima sarsaparilla*. Formerly brought from Lima, now from Valparaiso; probably the root of the Smilax officinalis. It is imported folded.

4. *Honduras sarsaparilla*. Mealy sarsaparilla, so termed from the *mealy* appearance which it presents when broken; probably the root of the Smilax officinalis. It is imported folded.

5. *Vera Cruz sarsaparilla*. The root of the Smilax medica. It is imported unfolded.

SARSAPARILLA, FLUID EXTRACT OF. A concentrated decoction, made with considerable care, and in great esteem.

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.

SASSAFRAS WOOD. The wood of the *Sassafras officinale*, a tree of the order *Lauraceæ*. The beverage called *saloop* consists of sassafras tea, flavoured with milk and sugar.

Sassafras nuts. The seeds of some Lauraceous plant, said to be a species of Nectandra.

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* the brachial artery as far as the bend of the cubit.

SATURA'TION (*saturo*, 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 be added, it will remain solid.

2. When two principles, which have united to form a new body, are

in such proportion that neither predominates, they are said to be *saturated* with each other, or the affinities are said to be satisfied. If otherwise, the predominant principle is said to be sub-saturated, or under-saturated, and the other super-saturated, or over-saturated.

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.

SATYRI'ASIS (σάτυρος, a satyr). *Satyria; satyriasmus.* 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. Perhaps the poetical idea of the Satyrs was suggested by the appearance and habits of the lepers. The term Satyriasis also 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.*

SAUE'RKRAUT. Fermented cabbage; esteemed for its anti-scorbutic properties.

SAURIDE'RMA (σαῦρος, a saurian reptile, δέρμα, skin). *Ichthyosis sebacea* vel *spuria.* 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 *Sauriderma squamosum* the scales or horny masses are not much raised; in *sauriderma spinosum*, or porcupine disease, the horny masses are prolonged in the form of spines. See *Ichthyosis.*

SA'VIN. The *Juniperus sabina*, a coniferous plant, the officinal parts of which are the young branches with their leaves. See *Sabinæ Folia.*

SAXI'FRAGA (*saxum*, a stone, *frango*, to break). *Lithonthryptica.* 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.

SCAB (*scabo*, to scratch). A hard substance, formed by a concretion of the fluid discharged from superficial ulcerations.

SCA'BIES (quasi *scabrities*, roughness, from *scaber*, rough). Itch; an inflammation of the skin, characterized by scaliness of the epidermis, by vesicles, and sometimes by pustules, caused by the presence of a minute animalcule, called the *acarus scabiei*, or itch insect.

SCABRI'TIES UNGUIUM (*scaber*, rough). Excessive thickness of the nails, also termed *degeneratio* and *defœdatio unguium.*

SCABROUS (*scaber*, rough). Rough; covered with hard, short projections from the cuticle, as the leaves of symphytum.

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.*

SCALE'NUS (σκαληνός, a geometrical figure with three unequal sides). The name of two muscles, the *anticus* 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, derived from the Saxon *scala*, or *sceala*, used much in the same sense as the word *scale*. *Dry scall* is the psoriasis of Bateman; *moist* or *humid scall*, the impetigo of the same writer.

SCALPEL (*scalpo*, to scrape). Originally a raspatory, or instrument for scraping diseased bones, &c. The term now signifies a common straight knife, used in surgery.

SCA'LPRIFORM (*scalprum*, a knife, *forma*, likeness). A designation of the incisor teeth of the rodentia, which, by deficiency of the enamel on one side, present a cutting edge, like that of a knife.

SCAMMO'NIUM. Scammony; a term applied by pharmacologists to purgative resinous substances obtained from plants of the orders *Convolvulaceæ* and *Asclepiadaceæ*.

1. *Virgin scammony*. Lacryma, or superior Aleppo, scammony, the produce of the *Convolvulus Scammonia*. Scammony of inferior quality occurs in commerce, under the names of *seconds* and *thirds*.

2. *French* or *Montpellier scammony*. A substance made, in the south of France, with the expressed juice of *Cynanchum Monspeliacum*, mixed with different resins and other purgative substances.

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.

SCA'PHA (σκαφὴ, 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.

SCAPHOI'DES (σκαφὴ, 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.

SCA'PTIN. A brown, almost tasteless extractive, procured from the *Digitalis purpurea*.

SCA'PULA. 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*.

SCARABÆ'US. The Beetle. The larvæ of this insect, called *beetle-grubs*, constitute a variety of anal worms.

SCARF-SKIN. The outermost layer of the skin. See *Epidermis*.

SCARIFICA'TION (*scarifico*, to scarify). The making of small incisions, or punctures, for the purpose of abstracting blood, fluid in anasarca, or air in emphysema.

SCARIOUS. Dry, thin, and shrivelled, as the bracts of the involucrum of centaurea.

SCARLATI'NA. A barbarous term, apparently of British origin, which has superseded the original and more classical name, *Rosalia*, or Scarlet Fever; or it may be derived from the Italian *scarlatino*, the colour scarlet. It was named by Morton, *morbilli confluentes;* by Hoffman, *rubeola rossalia;* and by Heberden, *febris rubra*. It is an acute inflammation of the cutaneous and the mucous investments of the entire body, accompanied by fever of an infectious and contagious

kind. The varieties of scarlatina, severally termed *simplex*, *anginosa*, *maligna*, and *sine exanthemate*, are merely modifications of one typical disease, and suggest their own respective characters.

SCELOTY'RBE (σκέλος, the leg, τύρβη, commotion). 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. A green pigment, consisting of the arsenite of copper.

SCHE'ELIUM. Another name for the metal tungsten or wolframium.

SCHERO'MA (ξηρός, dry). A dry inflammation of the eye.

SCHINDYLE'SIS (σχινδύλησις, the act of splitting into small pieces, from σχίζω, to cleave). A form of immoveable joint. See *Articulation*.

SCHNEIDE'RIAN MEMBRANE. The *pituitary membrane*, which secretes the mucus of the nose; so named from Schneider, who first described it.

SCHWE'INFURTH 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). Hip-gout; inflammation of the aponeurotic parts of the glutæi muscles.

SCILLA MARI'TIMA. The Sea Onion, or Officinal Squill, a plant of the order *Liliaceæ*. Two kinds of squill occur in commerce, the *white* and the *red*, so called from the colour of the scales of the bulb. Squill was used by the Egyptians under the mystic title of the *eye of Typhon*.

Scillitin. The bitter active principle of the bulb of the scilla maritima.

SCIRRHUS (σκίῤῥος, 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 the morbid condition which precedes cancer in the ulcerated state.

SCITAMI'NEÆ. The Ginger tribe of monocotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants with a creeping, often-jointed, *rhizome; leaves* simple, sheathing; *flowers* tripetaloideous; *stamens* 3, distinct; *ovarium* 3-celled; *fruit* capsular, 3-celled, many-seeded: *seeds* with or without an arillus.

SCLERENCEPHA'LIA (σκληρός, hard, ἐγκέφαλος, the brain). Induration, or hardening of the brain.

SCLERI'ASIS (σκληρός, hard). *Sclerosis*. A hard tumor, or induration.

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.

SCLERO'MA (σκληρός, hard). The name given by Chambon to the fibrous bodies sometimes found in the uterus.

SCLEROPHTHA'LMIA (σκληρός, hard, ὀφθαλμός, the eye). Protrusion of the eye-ball. Inflammation of the eye, attended with hardness.

SCLERO'TAL (σκληρός, hard). A term applied to the ossified part of the eye-capsule, commonly in two pieces.

SCLERO'TICA (σκληρός, hard). The dense fibrous membrane which, with the *cornea*, forms the external tunic of the eye-ball.

1. *Sclerotic-ectome* (ἐκτομή, excision). The removing of a portion of the sclerotic and choroïd coats, for the purpose of forming an artificial pupil.

2. *Sclerotitis.* Sclerotic inflammation.

SCOBS (*scabo*, to scratch). Any kind of powder or dust, produced by sawing, filing, or boring. Hence we have *scobs guaiaci*, the shavings, turnings, or raspings of guaiacum wood, as prepared by the turner for the use of the druggist. See *Storax.*

SCOBS STYRACI'NA. A term applied to the *styrax calamita* of the shops, from its consisting mainly of saw-dust. See *Storax.*

SCOLIO'SIS (σκολιός, crooked). Crookedness; distortion of the vertebral column to one side; rachitis.

SCO'PARINE. A green gelatinous matter obtained from the *Cytisus scoparius*, or common broom.

-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. This is a barbarous term, probably 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 σκώρ, excrement). The scum or dross of metals; the refuse or useless part of any substance; excrement.

SCO'TO'MA (σκότος, darkness). Pl. *Scotomata.* Dark appearances before the eyes; an affection attendant upon various organic diseases of the head. Blind head-ache. Nervous fainting-fit.

SCOTT'S ACID BATH. A bath of diluted aqua regia employed by the late Dr. Scott as a remedy for jaundice. The aqua regia should be compounded of three parts in measure of muriatic acid, and two of nitric acid; and in preparing them for use, a pint of the combined acid is to be mixed with the same measure of water. The acid bath is to consist of three ounces of this diluted acid to every gallon of water.

SCOTT'S PILLS. A nostrum, composed of lbß. of extract of aloes, and ℥i. each of gamboge and powder of jalap, made into a mass with tincture of senna, and divided into four-grain pills.

SCOURING DROPS. A preparation for removing grease spots from silks, consisting of distilled essence of lemon, camphor, and rectified spirit.

SCROBICULATE (*scrobiculus*, a little ditch or furrow). Having numerous small irregular pits or depressions, as certain seeds.

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). A disease principally characterized by a chronic swelling of the absorbent glands, which tend very slowly to imperfect suppuration. It is more classically called *struma;* by the

French, *ecrouelles*, which is to be found corrupted, in Scotland, into *the cruels*; by the Germans, *der kropf*, from the swelling under the chin; and by the English, the *king's evil*. In horses, this affection is called *farcy*.

Fanciful derivation. The Greeks termed the disease *Choiras* (χοιρὰς, diminutive of χοῖρος, a sow). Dr. Forbes conjectures 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* (χοιρὰς) 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*."

SCRO'FULO-DERMA. Cutaneous scrofula, occurring in the forms of tubercle and of ulcer. *Scrofulo-derma ungueale* is scrofulous inflammation of the matrix of the nail, sometimes producing what is called *clubbed* finger.

SCROPHULARIA'CEÆ. The Figwort tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants with *leaves* opposite; *flowers* irregular, unsymmetrical; *stamens* 2 or 4, didynamous; *fruit* capsular; *seeds* albuminous.

Scrophularia nodosa. Knotty-rooted Figwort. The tuberous root was formerly used in *scrofula*, and from this circumstance the name originated.

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, or the Soot-wart; a peculiar disorder, beginning as a wart-like excrescence, in the inferior part of the scrotum.

2. *Scroto-cele* (κήλη, a tumor). Rupture, or hernia, of 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 dram, 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; as in furfures capitis, scurf, or dandriff of the head.

SCURVY. The vernacular term, anciently *scorbie*, for scorbutus. See *Scorbutus.*

SCURVY-GRASS. The *Cochlearia officinalis*, a native cruciferous plant of anti-scorbutic properties.

SCU'TATE (*scutum*, a shield). *Scutiform.* Buckler-shaped; as the scales constituting the scurfiness of the leaves of elæagnus.

SCUTE'LLUM (dim. of *scutum*, a shield). *Apothecium.* A little hield; a term applied to the little coloured cup or disk, found in the ubstance of lichens; it is surrounded by a rim, and contains *asci*, or ubes filled with sporules.

SCU'TIFORM (*scutum*, a shield, *forma*, likeness). *Xiphoïd.* 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.

SCYPHO'PHORUS PYXID'ATUS. A lichen constituting the *Cup-moss* of the shops; used in hooping-cough.

SEARCHING. The operation of introducing a metallic instrument, through the urethra, into the bladder, for the purpose of ascertaining the presence of a calculus.

SEBA'CEOUS (*sebum*, suet). Suety; a term applied to *follicles* which secrete a peculiar oily matter, and are abundant in some parts of the skin.

SEBA'CIC ACID (*sebum*, lard). An acid obtained from oleic acid, or from any of the fats which contain this acid.

SE'BATE. A salt formed by the union of sebacic acid with a salifiable base.

SEBI'PAROUS GLAND (*sebum*, suet, *pario*, to produce). A small 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. It contains a sebaceous or suety matter.

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 (*secerno*, 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.

SECOND SIGHT. A kind of phantasm, in which fearful forms of dead or living persons appear, occurring in northern nations. See *Phantasm.*

SECRE'TION (*secerno*, to separate). A substance *secreted* or separated from the blood, by the action of a secreting organ. Secreted substances are of two kinds; viz.

1. *Excretions.* 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. *Secretions.* Substances which cannot be simply separated from the blood, since they do not pre-exist 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.

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 with the lower animals. Its organ is seated immediately above that of Destructiveness.

SE'CUNDINES (*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.

SEDA'NTIA (*sedo*, 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.* Boracic acid.

SE'DATIVES (*sedo*, to allay). Medicinal agents which depress the vital powers without previous stimulation.

SE'DIMENT (*sedeo*, to sit). That which subsides, or settles at the bottom of any liquid; dregs.

SEED. *Semen.* The matured ovule, or vegetable ovum, containing the rudiments of a plant similar to that by which it was produced.

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.

SEIG'NETTE'S SALT. Tartrate of potash and soda, discovered by Seignette, an apothecary of Rochelle. It has received various names, as alkaline salt, Rochelle salt, tartarized soda, &c.

SELE'NITE (σελήνη, the moon). A name sometimes given to the pure crystallized specimens of gypsum.

SELE'NIUM (σελήνη, the moon). A metal discovered in the sulphur of Fahlun, and named from its strong analogy to another metal, *tellurium*, which is named from *tellus*, the earth. It combines with oxygen, forming the *selenious* and *selenic* acids.

SELF-ESTEEM. A term in phrenology indicative of self-respect, self-interest, love of independence, and personal dignity. It is common to man with the lower animals. Its organ is seated at the middle of the upper and back part of the head, directly above Inhabitiveness, with which Dr. Gall confounded it.

SE'LIBRA (*semis*, half, *libra*, a pound). *Semi-libra.* Half a pound; six ounces, Troy weight; eight ounces, Avoirdupois.

SELLA TU'RCICA (*sella*, a seat). A designation of a part of the sphenoïd bone, resembling a Turkish saddle, and likewise termed *sella equina* and *sella sphenoïdes.*

SELTZ. A town near Strasburgh, containing a spring of acidulous mineral water.

SELTZER WATER. *Aqua Selterana.* A purgative water, consisting of ℥xx ℈ss. 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.

SEMA'BA CEDRON. A simarubaceous plant of New Granada, yielding the *cedrone seeds* of commerce.

SEMEIO'LOGY (σημεῖον, a sign, λόγος, an account). That branch of medicine which treats of the symptoms or signs of diseases.

SE'MEN (*sero*, 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. One of these is *perpendicular*, the second *oblique*, and the third *horizontal.*

4. *Semi-cupium.* A half-bath; a bath which reaches only to the hip; called by the French, *demi-bain.*

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 ganglia.* Two ganglia, situated on each side of the aorta, on a level with the cœliac artery.

8. *Semi-lunar notch.* An indentation in the form of a half-moon, between the coracoïd process and the superior border of the scapula.

9. *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.

10. *Semi-metals.* A term formerly applied to those bodies which possess the qualities of metals, with the exception of malleability.

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). This substance, together with *soujee* and *manna croup*, are granular preparations of wheat, deprived of bran.

SE'NEGA SNAKEROOT. The name given in the mountainous parts of the United States to the root of the *Polygala Senega.* The name of this plant 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.*

1. *Tinnevelly senna.* The leaves of the Cassia elongata, the finest senna of commerce.

2. *Acute-leaved senna.* The leaves of the Cassia acutifolia; the principal part of the senna consumed in this country, is produced by this species; it is, however, much adulterated.

3. *Mecca senna.* The leaves of the Cassia lanceolata, according to Forskahl.

4. *Tripoli senna.* The leaves of the Cassia Æthiopica, of very uniform appearance.

5. *Aleppo and Italian senna.* The leaves of the Cassia obovata, of

inferior quality: this species is probably identical with the Cassia obtusa of Roxburgh.

SENSIBI'LITY (*sentio*, 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, including 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 to *mouvement*, 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 (*sentio*, to perceive). A term applied to a supposed centre of perception, residing in the brain, from which volition originates, and to which all impressions are referred or conveyed, before they excite perceptions.

SEN'SORY. A term applied by Hartley to those nerves which convey impressions to the neural axis, as distinguished from the *motory* nerves, which convey stimuli to the muscles. See *Function*, *Reflex.*

SE'PAL. A term of uncertain origin, denoting each division of the *calyx* in plants. When these are distinct from each other, the calyx is called *polysepalous;* when they cohere by their margins, the calyx is termed *monosepalous*, or more correctly *gamosepalous.*

SE'PIA. The Cuttle-fish; 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'PTIC (σήπω, to putrify). Relating to putrefaction; causing putrefaction.

SEPTICI'DAL (*septum*, a partition, *cædo*, to cut). That kind of dehiscence in which the septa of a compound fruit separate each into two laminæ.

SEPTI'FRAGAL (*septum*, a partition, *frango*, to break). That kind of dehiscence in which the backs of the carpels separate from the septa, which adhere to the axis.

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 boundary of the lateral ventricle of the brain, so called from its being thin and semi-transparent.

4. *Septum narium.* The cartilaginous partition of the nostrils.

5. *Septum transversum.* The diaphragm, which separates the thorax from the abdomen. This 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-vaginal.* 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 (*sequor*, to follow). A morbid affection which *follows* another, as, anasarca after scarlatina, &c.

SEQUE'STRUM (*sequestro*, to sever). The portion of bone which is detached in necrosis.

SERI'CEOUS (*Seres*, a people who manufactured silk). Silky; covered with long, fine, appressed hairs, giving the surface a silky appearance.

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.

SERO'SITY. The watery fluid which remains after the albuminous coagulation of serum by heat of 160° Fahr.

SERPENTA'RIA. Virginian Snakeroot, or Birthwort; a species of *Aristolochia*. It received its name from its root having been used as a remedy for the bites of serpents.

SERPI'GO (*serpo*, to creep). Ringworm, or tetter. It is so called from its *creeping* over the surface of the skin.

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.

SERRATE (*serratus*, toothed like a *serra*, or saw). Sawed; having the edge divided into sharp straight-edged teeth, pointing upwards like

a saw. When the serrations are themselves serrate, the margin of the leaf is termed *biserrate.*

SERRE-ARTE'RE. An instrument invented by Deschamps, for compressing the artery, and tightening the ligature, in the operation for aneurysm.

SERRE-NŒUD. An instrument used in applying 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.

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 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.*

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.

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 sulphurets, carburets, &c., 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-hora.* An hour and a half.

4. *Sesqui-pes.* A foot and a half; a cubit. On the same principle, the adjective *sesqui-pedalis*, denotes a foot and a half.

SESSILE (*sessilis*, of or for sitting). That which is seated upon any thing: a leaf is sessile on the stem when it has no petiole; an anther is sessile which has no filament, &c.

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.

SE'TIFORM TEETH (*seta*, a bristle, *forma*, likeness). A designation of the teeth of certain fishes, which are similar to the ciliiform teeth, but rather stronger. See *Raduliform Teeth.*

SETON (*seta*, a bristle). A kind of issue, usually made with a flat needle, threaded with a skein of silk, and termed a seton-needle; it was formerly made with a horse-hair; hence the name.

SETOSE (*setosus*, bristly). Bristly; covered with short, stiff hairs, as the leaves of bugloss, the pappus of some composite plants, &c.

SEVUM OVI'LLUM. *Adeps ovillus.* Mutton suet; the fat from the neighbourhood of the kidneys of the sheep.

Sevum præparatum. Prepared suet; the fat prepared by melting it over a slow fire, and straining through linen or flannel in order to separate the membranous portions.

SEXTA'RIUS. A Roman measure of capacity, which was equal to one pint and a half English. See *Amphora.*

SE'XUAL SYSTEM. The system of classifying plants, invented by Linnæus, and founded upon the number and peculiarities of the sexual organs. See *Linnæan System.*

SHAMPOOING. 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.*

SHARP'S ANGELIC POWDER. An escharotic, prepared with equal parts of burnt alum and nitric oxide of mercury.

SHERBET. An Arabic term for a cooling beverage made of acidulous juices of fruits, sweetened and flavoured to the taste.

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.

SHOEMAKERS' BLACK. *Atramentum sutorium.* Green vitriol or sulphate of iron, employed to impart a black dye to tanned leather.

SHO'LA. A substance manufactured in India from the cellular pith-like stems of the *Hedysarum lagenarium*, and wrought into various articles of useful application.

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, ginger, &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*, Keltic for raspberry, or *sivvens*, wild rash. See *Frambœsia.*

SIDERA'TIO (*sidus*, a star). A name given to erysipelas of the face or scalp, from an idea of its being produced by the influence of the planets.

SI'DERUM. The name given by Bergmann to phosphuret of iron, which he considered to be a new metal.

SIGAU'LTIAN OPERATION. The division of the *symphysis pubis*, in cases of difficult labour, first practised by the French surgeon Sigault.

SI'GMOID (the Greek letter Σ, *sigma*, and εἶδος, likeness). Resembling 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.

SI'GNATURES. Marks or indications suggestive of resemblances in form, colour, &c , between medicines and parts of the organism, supposed to arise from astral influences.

SILEX. Flint; an oxide of silicon, forming the basis of chalcedony, cornelian, jasper, &c.

SI'LICA. Silicious earth; the oxide of silicon, constituting almost the whole of *silex*, or flint. It combines with many of the metallic

oxides, and is hence sometimes called *silicic acid.* Its compounds are called *silicates.*

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. *Silicium.* An elementary body constituting the basis of silica.

SI'LIQUA. 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 the stock.

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.

SILVAN. The name given by Werner to Tellurium.

SI'LVATE. A compound of silvic acid with a salifiable base.

SILVER. A 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.

2. *Fulminating silver.* An explosive substance, formed of oxide of silver combined with ammonia.

SILVER INK. Made by mixing silver powder with thin gum-water.

SILVIC ACID. An acid procured from the resin of the Scotch fir.

SIMARUBA'CEÆ. The Quassia tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Trees or shrubs with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* polypetalous; *stamens* twice as many as the petals, hypogynous; *ovarium* 4- or 5-celled; *fruit*, indehiscent drupes.

Simaruba amara. 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. The designation of an alloy of zinc and copper.

SIMPLE. A general name for all herbs which have any medicinal value.

SINA'PIS SE'MINA. Mustard seeds; the seeds of the *sinapis nigra* and *alba*, which, when reduced to flour, form the well-known condiment *mustard.* A peculiar substance has been obtained from black mustard-seeds, and called *sinapisin.*

SI'NAPISM (*sinapis*, mustard). An external stimulant, formed of the farina of mustard seeds, made into a paste with crumbs of bread, and vinegar.

SINA'POLINE. A new base procured by the action of moist hydrated oxide of lead on oil of mustard.

SI'NCIPUT. The fore part of the head. The back part is called *occiput.*

SINEW. The ligament which joins two bones.

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.*

SI'NGLES. *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.* 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.

SI'NUATE (*sinuatus*, curved). Having a wavy margin, irregularly convex and concave.

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.

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 pocularis.* A cup-like pouch of mucous membrane, situated at the commencement of the caput gallinaginis.

4. *Sinus terminalis.* A circular venous canal, which surrounds the area vasculosa in the chick.

5. *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.*

6. *Sinus aortici.* The fossæ situated between the semilunar valves and the cylinder of the aorta.

7. *Sinuses, pulmonary.* Three pouches situated between the semilunar valves and the cylinder of the pulmonary artery.

8. *Sinuses of Morgagni.* The numerous small foramina which open upon the surface of the mucous lining of the urethra.

9. *Sinuses of the dura mater.* Certain channels which traverse the dura mater in various points, for the reception of the venous blood.

SIPIRI'NA. Sipirine; a product of the oxidation of bibirine or bebeerine. See *Bebeeru.*

SI'RIASIS (σιρὸς, 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 sun-stroke.

SIROP DE CUISINIE'RE. Decoctions of sarsaparilla, borage flowers, white roses, senna, and aniseed, to which sublimate is added, and the whole is then made into a syrup with sugar and honey.

SISTE'NTIA (*sisto*, to check). *Reprimentia.* Remedies for fluxes, as cerebro-spinals, astringents, and acrid stimulants.

SITIO'LOGY (σίτιον, food, λόγος, a description). A treatise on food.

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 at the inner corner of the arch of the eyebrow.

SKE'LETON (σκέλλω, to dry up). The dry bony frame-work of an animal, which sustains the other organs. When the bones are connected by their own ligaments, the skeleton is called *natural;* when joined by wires or plates of silver, iron, &c., it is termed *artificial*. The skeleton in man is divided into *trunk* and *extremities*.

1. The *Trunk* consists of a middle part and two extremities. The middle part is formed by the vertebral column and the chest. The vertebral column is composed of twenty-four bones, called vertebræ, and is divided into three *regions*, the cervical, the dorsal, and the lumbar.

2. The *Upper Extremity of the Trunk* is the head, which comprehends the cranium and face. The face is divided into the upper and the lower jaw. The *lower extremity* of the trunk is the pelvis.

3. The *Superior* or *Thoracic Extremities* consist each of four parts, viz. the shoulder, the arm, the fore-arm, and the hand. The last of these is subdivided into the carpus, the metacarpus, and the fingers.

4. The *Inferior* or *Abdominal Extremities* are each divided into three parts, viz. the thigh, the leg, and the foot. The last of these is subdivided into the tarsus, the metatarsus, and the toes.

5. *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 *sclero-skeleton* (σκληρὸς, hard). The neuro-skeleton constitutes the main part of the skeleton in vertebrate animals.

SKIN. The organ of touch. It is composed of three layers, the *cutis*, dermis, or true skin; the *rete mucosum*, which gives the colour to the skin; and the *cuticle*, epidermis, or scarf-skin.

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.

SKULL. The upper expanded portion of the vertebral column, consisting of the cranium and the face.

SLING. A bandage for supporting a wounded limb.

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.

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. See *Variola*.

SMALT, or SMALTZ. An oxide of cobalt, melted with silicious earth and potash. When ground very fine, it is known by the name of *powder-blue*; it is used in the arts, and in the painting of earthenware.

SME'GMA PREPU'TII (σμῆγμα, soap). The name of the odorous humour secreted by the glandulæ odoriferæ, from its tendency to solidity, like *soap*.

SMELLING-SALTS. *Volatile salts.* Sesquicarbonate of ammonia; also called subcarbonate and carbonate of ammonia. See *Baker's Salt*.

SMELLOME'S EYE SALVE. Half a drachm of verdigris finely powdered and rubbed with oil, and then mixed with an ounce of yellow basilicon (ceratum resinæ).

SMILA'CEÆ. The Smilax tribe of Monocotyledonous plants. Herbaceous climbing plants; *flowers* hexapetaloïdeous, hermaphrodite, sometimes diœcious; *stamens* 6; *ovarium* 3-celled; *fruit* a berry.

1. *Smilax aspera.* The plant generally supposed to produce Indian sarsaparilla, and hence Mr. Garden has named a new principle he has found in it *smilasperic acid*. Dr. Lindley states, however, that the sarsaparilla of India is chiefly the root of the *Hemidesmus Indicus*, an Asclepiadaceous plant.

2. *Smilax sarsaparilla.* A species growing in the Southern United States, and not known to possess any medicinal properties.

3. *Smilax purhampuy.* A species highly extolled by Ruiz, who calls it *China Peruviana*, as one of the very best kinds of sarsaparilla. Dr. Lindley supposes it to be identical with Smilax officinalis.

4. *Smilax syphilitica.* A South American species, which, according to Dr. Pereira, yields Lisbon or Brazilian sarsaparilla.

5. *Smilax officinalis.* A species growing on the banks of the Magdalena, and supposed by Dr. Pereira to produce *Jamaica sarsaparilla*, the most valuable kind in the market.

6. *Smilax China.* A species growing in China, the rhizome of which forms one of the *China roots* of the shops, and is recommended as a substitute for sarsaparilla.

7. *Smilacin.* A principle procured from sarsaparilla, and designated by the various names of *pariglin*, *salseparin*, and *parallinic acid*.

SMILA'SPERIC ACID. A peculiar volatile substance procured from the root of *Hemidesmus Indicus*. The name was occasioned by the belief that the root was that of the *Smilax aspera*.

SNAKEROOT. *Radix serpentariæ.* The root of the *Aristochia serpentaria*, or Virginian Snakeroot, formerly termed alexipharmic, on account of its fancied power of curing the bite of the rattle-snake and of a mad dog.

SNEEZING. A convulsive action of the muscles of the chest, from irritation of the Schneiderian membrane.

SNOW BLINDNESS. An affection of the eyes, caused by the reflection of light from the snow; it is peculiar to the Esquimaux, &c., who wear a kind of goggles, called *snow-eyes*, made of extremely light wood, resting by a bridge on the nose, like spectacles.

SOAP. A substance produced by the action of alkalies on fixed oils and fats. See *Sapo.*

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.

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.

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 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. A peculiar metal, constituting the basis of soda; it exists in the three kingdoms of nature, but never uncombined. *Soda* is the protoxide.

Sodii chloridum. Chloride of sodium, also called muriate or hydrochlorate of soda, culinary salt, and common salt.

SOFT PALATE. *Velum pendulum palati.* A soft moveable 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. An affection of the brain, in which it is found to be pulpy or pasty, sometimes as liquescent as soup.

SOL. The Sun; the name given to gold by the former chemists. See *Luna.*

SOLANA'CEÆ. The Nightshade tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants or shrubs, with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* monopetalous, regular; *stamens* inserted in the corolla; *ovarium* 2-celled; *fruit* succulent.

1. *Solanum dulcamara.* Woody Nightshade, or Bitter-sweet; an indigenous plant, recommended by Bateman in lepra, and by Rayer in eczema and psoriasis.

2. *Solanum nigrum.* Black Nightshade; an indigenous plant, the extract of which possesses nearly the same power as lettuce-opium.

3. *Solanum tuberosum.* The Potato plant, well known for its large subterranean tubers, called potatoes.

4. *Solanine.* 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, &c.

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 each other. Bismuth is much used in the composi-

tion of *soft solders*, from its capability of forming with several metals compounds of remarkable fusibility. The common solder of glaziers consists of equal parts of tin, lead, antimony, and 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*.

SOLIDIFICA'TION. This term, and *congelation*, are applied to the process by which a body assumes the *solid* form from the mere reduction of temperature.

SOLIDS. Bodies, the cohesion of whose particles is so strong, that they are moveable only as a combined mass. Compare *Fluidity*.

SO'LIUM (perhaps allied to *sella*, and so from *sedeo*, and so for *sodium*). A high seat, or throne; in Celsus, a bathing tub. Pliny has *solium balnearum*.

SOL-LUNAR INFLUENCE. The influence supposed to be produced on various diseases, when the sun and moon are in a state of conjunction: thus, paroxysms and exacerbations in fever may be expected to take place (and do in fact take place) at spring-tides, and crises at neap-tides.

SOLOMON'S ANTI-IMPETIGINES. A solution of sublimate.

SOLOMON'S BALM OF GILEAD. An aromatic tincture, of which cardamoms form a leading ingredient, made with brandy. It has been asserted that cantharides enter into its composition.

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.

SOLU'TION (*solvo*, to dissolve). The act of dissolving a solid or aëriform body in a liquid; this liquid is called the *solvent*. Also, a liquid containing a dissolved body.

SO'LUTIVE WATER. A name formerly given to nitric acid.

SO'LVENT. A liquid in which a substance is dissolved. The latter is sometimes called a *solvend*.

SOMNA'MBULISM (*somnus*, sleep, *ambulo*, to walk). Sleep-walking; sometimes called *noctambulism*, or night-walking. See *Clairvoyance*.

SOMNI'FERA (*somnus*, sleep, *fero*, to bring). *Somnifica*. Agents which cause sleep, usually called *hypnotics*.

SONDE A DARD. A kind of catheter, furnished with a stilette.

Sonde conique. A conical silver catheter, frequently employed in France.

SOOT-DROPS. *Hysteric mixture*. Tincture of soot, consisting of wood-soot, assafœtida, and proof spirit; used in hysteria.

SOPHISTICA'TION. A term denoting, in pharmacy, the adulterating of any medicine.

SOPOR. Profound sleep, like that of a person intoxicated or fatigued.

Soporifics. Substances which induce sopor, also called hypnotics.

SORBIC ACID. An acid obtained from the berries of the *Sorbus*, or *Pyrus aucuparia*, or Mountain Ash. It appears that the sorbic and *pure* malic acids are identical.

SORBI'TIO (*sorbeo*, to sup, as one does an egg). A potion, or broth. Celsus has *sorbitio oryzæ*, a rice potion.

SORDES. The viscid matter discharged from ulcers, &c.

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 (σωρὸς, 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.

SORUS (σωρὸς, a heap). The botanical term for each cluster of sporuliferous thecæ developed on the under surface of the fronds of Ferns.

SOU'JEE. A granular preparation of wheat, deprived of bran.

SOUND. An instrument which is introduced into the bladder, for the purpose of ascertaining the presence of a calculus.

SOUNDS. A gelatinous substance, constituting the swimming-bladder of the fish.

SOY'MIDA FEBRI'FUGA. A Meliaceous plant, the *rohuna* of India, formerly in repute in this country as a powerful febrifuge.

SPA WATER. An acidulous chalybeate, containing more iron and carbonic acid than any other mineral spring.

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 (σπανὸς, 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. Hence—

Spanæmics are agents which, by long-continued use, impoverish the blood. These are also called antiplastic alteratives, &c.

SPA'NIOLI'TMINE (σπάνιος, rare). A colouring principle obtained from litmus, but of *rare* occurrence. See *Erythrolein.*

SPA'NISH CHALK. *French chalk.* A variety of steatite or silicate of magnesia.

SPA'NISH FLY. The blister-beetle, originally, perhaps, found in Italy and Spain. See *Cantharis.*

SPA'NISH 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.*

SPA'RTIINE. A volatile base constituting the narcotic principle of the *Cytisus Scoparius*, or Common Broom.

SPA'RTIUM JU'NCEUM. Spanish Broom; a Leguminous plant, the seeds of which have been employed in dropsical affections.

SPASM (σπάω, to draw). Cramp; irregular contraction of the muscles.

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.

3. *Synclonic spasm* is the tremulous, simultaneous, and chronic agitation of various muscles; as St. Vitus's dance, shaking palsy, &c.

4. *Tonic spasm* consists in contraction of a contractile organ. When there are alternate contraction and relaxation, the spasm is called *clonic*. —*Laennec.*

SPASMO'LOGY (σπάσμα, a spasm, λόγος, a description). A treatise on spasms or convulsions.

SPASMUS CY'NICUS. The Sardonic grin. If one side of the face only be affected, the affection is denominated *tortura oris*. See *Sardonicus*.

SPA'STICA (σπάσμια, a spasm). Agents which increase the irritability of the muscles and induce spasm or convulsion.

SPATHE' (σπάθη, the sheath of a flower, especially of the palm family). A large bract, which envelopes the spadix of the Arum. Hence the term *spathaceous*, applied to the organs of reproduction which are enclosed within a spathe.

SPATULA (dim. of *spatha*, a spattle). An instrument for spreading salves or ointments.

Spatulate. Like a spatula; oblong, with the lower end much contracted, as the leaf of daisy.

SPEAR-MINT. The *Mentha viridis*, a labiate plant, growing in marshy places in Europe, and cultivated for culinary purposes, being aromatic and pungent.

SPECI'FIC. An infallible remedy for any particular disease.

SPECI'FIC HEAT. A term applied to the quantity of caloric which a substance of any kind absords, 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.

SPE'CULUM. Literally, a glass. An instrument for facilitating the examination of parts, and also the performance of operations on them, as the speculum uteri, &c.

SPE'CULUM METAL. An alloy of about two parts of copper and one of tin; used for making mirrors.

SPEEDIMAN'S PILLS. Aloes, myrrh, rhubarb, extract of chamomile, and some essential oil of chamomile.

SPEISS. An artificial arseniuret of nickel, containing about 54 per cent. of nickel.

SPELTER. The name by which 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.

SPERMA (σπείρω, to sow). *Semen.* The seminal fluid. The seed of plants.

1. *Spermatic cord.* A cord consisting of the vessels and nerves which pass to and from the testis, 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. *Spermato-cele* (κήλη, a tumor). An enlargement of the testis, supposed to be produced by the semen.

4. *Spermo-derm* (δέρμα, skin). The testa, primine, or external membrane of the seed of plants. The term is sometimes applied, collectively, to all the integuments of the seed.

5. *Spermato-zoa* (ζῶον, an animal). 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.

6. *Spermaticus* vel *pudendus externus.* The genital branch of the genito-crural nerve.

SPERMACE'TI (σπέρμα, semen, and κῆτος, a whale). *Cetaceum.* A substance found principally in the head of the *Physeter macrocephalus*, or Great-headed Cachalot. Absolutely pure spermaceti is called *cetine.*

SPERMATO'ON (σπέρμα, a seed, ᾠόν, an egg). A seed-egg; a cell constituting a nucleus of a sperm-cell.

SPERMATO'PHORA (σπέρμα, seed, φέρω, to carry). Seed-bearers: albuminous envelopes containing masses of spermatozoa.

SPERMOE'DIA CLAVUS. The name given by Fries to a fungus-plant, supposed to be entirely the *ergot*, and to take the place of 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.*

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, it has been employed as synonymous with *phrenitis.*

SPHA'CELUS (σφάζω, to destroy). Complete mortification; generally preceded by *gangrene*, the incomplete state.

There is a form of sphacelus, which generally occurs in infants, and young children, attacking the mouth and cheeks, and the external parts of the female organs of generation. It has been termed *noma, cheilocace, stomacace gangrenosa seu maligna, necrosis infantilis, gangrenous aphthæ, water-canker*, &c.

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.

1. *Sphenoïdal.* A term applied to wedge-like *fissures* and *cells* of the sphenoïd bone.

2. *Spheno-palatine ganglion* (Meckel's). The largest of the cranial ganglia, situated in the spheno-maxillary fossa.

3. *Spheno-salpingo-staphylinus.* A designation of the circumflexus palati muscle, from its origin and insertion.

4. *Spheno-staphylinus.* A designation of the levator palati mollis, from its arising from the sphenoïd bone, and being inserted into the velum palati.

5. *Spheno-maxillary fissure.* A fissure situated at the inner side and upper part of the zygomatic fossa.

6. *Spheno-maxillary fossa.* A small space situated at the angle of junction of the spheno-maxillary and pterygo-maxillary fissures.

7. *Spheno-palatine nerves.* Two branches of the superior maxillary nerve which pass to the spheno-palatine or Meckel'a ganglion.

SPHEROÏDI'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.

SPHINCTER (*σφίγγω*, to contract). A muscle, whose office it is to close the aperture 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.

SPHYGMO'METER (*σφυγμὸς*, the pulse, *μέτρον*, a measure). The name of an instrument which renders the action of the arteries apparent to the eye.

SPHY'GMOSCOPE (*σφυγμὸς*, 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 Wormgrass; 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 elon-

gated branch develop as flower-buds, without forming peduncles, as in barley. Compare *Raceme.*

Spikelet or *Locusta.* A small spike; an integral portion of the inflorescence of wheat, and other grasses.

SPIKENARD. A perfume and stimulant medicine procured from the *Nardostachys Jatamansi*, an Indian plant of the order *Valerianaceæ.*

SPILSBURY'S ANTISCORBUTIC DROPS. Corrosive sublimate, ℥ij.; prepared sulphuret of antimony, ℥j.; Gentian root and orange peel, of each ℥ij.; shavings of red Saunders, ℥j.; made with a pint of proof spirit into a tincture, which is to be digested and strained.

SPI'LUS (σπῖλος, a spot). *Nævus pigmentosus.* A mole; a discolored 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 it 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 BI'FIDA (*bis*, twice, *findo*, to cleave). *Hydro-rachitis.* Literally, the cloven spine. This term denotes—

1. A disease attended with an incomplete state of some of the vertebræ, and a fluid swelling, commonly situated over the lower lumbar vertebræ.

2. An analogous tumor, sometimes occurring on children's heads, attended with imperfect ossification of a part of the cranium.

SPINA VENTO'SA. A term 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.*

SPINAL ACCESSORY NERVE. This is the *eleventh pair* of nerves of Soemmering. See *Nerves.*

SPINAL CORD. *Medulla spinalis.* The Medullary matter contained within the *spina*, or vertebral column.

SPINI-CEREBRA'TA. Another name for the *Vertebrata*, or animals which are not only vertebrate, but are provided with a brain and spinal column.

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.

SPIRIT OF SALT. A concentrated solution of muriatic acid gas in water. It is also known by the name of *marine*, or *muriatic acid.*

SPIRITUO'SA ET ÆTHE'REA. *Alcoholica.* A class of powerful and diffusible stimulants, including ardent spirits, wine, beer, 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, or alcohol in nearly its highest state of concentration, commonly called *spirit of wine*. 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, or rectified spirit mixed with water.

3. *Spiritus vini Gallici*. Brandy; an ardent spirit obtained by the distillation of 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*, *whiskey*, and the various *Compounds*.

6. *Spiritus, in pharmacy*. Alcoholates, or spirits; alcoholic solutions of volatile substances, generally vegetable, obtained by distillation, and used in medicine.

SPLANCHNON (σπλάγχνον). A viscus or intestine.

1. *Splanchno-logy* (λόγος, an account). A description of the viscera; one of the divisions of the study of anatomy.

2. *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.

SPLEN (σπλήν). The Spleen; an organ situated on the posterior part of the left hypochondrium. 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. Ague-cake. *Splenalgia congestionis* is the most usual of the chronic spleen diseases prevalent in India.

2. *Splen-emphraxis* (ἐμφράσσω, to obstruct). Congestion of the spleen.

3. *Splenica*. Medicines which affect the spleen, as quina, the chalybeates, &c.

4. *Splen-itis*. Inflammation of the spleen; it appears to be principally seated in the proper membrane of the spleen.

5. *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.

SPLE'NIUM CORPORIS CALLOSI. The designation of a thick rounded fold situated at the posterior extremity of the corpus callosum, and continuous with the fornix.

SPLENIZA'TION. 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*.

SPLINT BONE. The fibula, or small bone of the leg; so named from its resembling a surgical splint.

SPLINTS. Long, thin pieces of wood, tin, &c., used for preventing the ends of broken bones from moving, so as to interrupt the process of their uniting.

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.

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 dry 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'NGIOLA (dim. of *spongia*, a sponge). A spongelet, or small oval body terminating each of the capillary roots in trees or plants, and analogous, in its absorbing power, to the ampullulæ of the human intestine.

SPONTA'NEOUS (*sponte*, of one's own free will). A term applied to any physiological phenomenon which takes place without external agency; to diseases which occur without external cause; to the *combustion* which frequently occurs in greasy materials which have been allowed to accumulate; &c.

SPORA'DIC (σπείρω, to sow). A general term for diseases, arising from occasional causes, as cold, fatigue, &c. The term denotes any thing *scattered* here and there, like seeds.

SPORE (σπείρω, to sow). The 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.

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*.

SPRUCE BEER. A liquor made of treacle and the essence of spruce, well boiled in water, to which yeast is afterwards added, to assist the fermentation.

SPU'TUM (*spuo*, to spit). Any kind of expectoration. The sputa

of consumptive persons consists of catarrhal mucus, of the matter of tubercles more or less softened, and sometimes of pus secreted by tuberculous excavations which are completely empty. See *Nummulary.*

SQUA'MA. The scale of a fish. A scale-like substance; 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.

SQUA'MOUS SUTURE (*squama*, the scale of a fish). A suture of the cranium, so called from its edges covering each other like the scales of fishes; also the name of the *scaly* portion of the temporal bone.

SQUA'RROSE (*squarrosus*, covered with scurf or scab). Consisting of parts which spread out at right angles from a common centre; applied to leaves, &c.

SQUILL. The vernacular name of the Scilla maritima, or Sea-onion. See *Scilla.*

SQUINTING. This affection was formerly called *goggle-eye;* hence, the term *goggles* is still applied to the glasses used in this complaint. See *Strabismus.*

SQUIRE'S ELIXIR. Opium, camphor, serpentaria, subcarbonate of potass, anise and fennel seeds, made into a tincture, and coloured with cochineal.

ST. JOHN LONG'S LINIMENT. Oil of turpentine and acetic acid, held in suspension by yolk of egg.

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 the shops.

STAFF. The director for the gorget, or knife, used in lithotomy.

STA'GMA (στάζω, to distil). A distilled liquor. Vitriolic acid.

STAGNA'TION. 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'LACTITES (σταλάζω, to drop). Substances found suspended from vaults, being formed by the oozing of water charged with calcareous particles, the former of which evaporates, leaving the latter behind.

STA'MEN. The male organ of flowering plants. It occurs in one or more series immediately within the petals; the entire apparatus is called the *andrœceum.*

STA'MMERING. *Pseltismus.* Interruption of speech by irregular intermissions or snatches. It is distinguished into a *hesitation* and *stuttering.* Shakspere comprises them both:—"I would thou couldst stammer, that thou mightest pour out of thy mouth, as wine comes out of a narrow-mouthed bottle, either *too much at once*, or *none at all.*"

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.*

STANETHY'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.

Stanmethylium and *Stanamylium* are formed when the iodides of methyl and amyl, respectively, are exposed to the action of light in contact with tin; their salts are isomorphous with those of stanethylium, but they have not yet been completely investigated.

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. *Stanni pulvis.* Powder of tin; granulated tin; a remedy for tape-worm.

3. *Stanni limatura.* Tin filings.

STAPE'DIUS. A small muscle arising from the interior of the pyramid, and inserted into the neck of the *stapes.*

STAPES. Literally, a stirrup. A stirrup-like bone of the internal ear.

STAPHISA'GRIA. Staves-acre, a species of *Delphinium*, the seeds of which are principally employed in powder, mixed with hair-powder, for destroying pediculi of the head. Their active properties depend on a peculiar alkaline principle, called *delphia*, or *delphinia.*

STA'PHYLE' (σταφυλὴ, 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'MA (σταφυλὴ, a bunch of grapes). An increase in the size of the cornea, almost invariably accompanied by more or less opacity. Also, a protrusion of the iris through openings of the cornea; that of the whole iris, after general slough of the cornea, is called *staphyloma racemosum.*

STAPHYLORRHA'PHIA (σταφυλὴ, the palate, ῥαφὴ, a suture). Suture of the palate.

STAR-ANISE. *Anisum stellatum.* The fruit of the Illicium anisatum, a Magnoliaceous plant. By distillation it yields the oil of star-anise, or *oleum badiani*, employed by liqueur-makers.

STARCH. A substance obtained from vegetables, particularly from tuberose roots, and the grains of gramineous plants. See *Amylum.*

STARKEY'S PILLS. This compound is described under the term *Matthew's Pills.*

STARKEY'S SOAP. *Sapo terebinthinæ.* Oil of turpentine ℥iij. gradually blended with hot sub-carbonate of potassa ℥j. in a heated mortar.

STASIS (στάω, to stand). Stagnation of the blood, or of the humors.

STATI'STICS. A term applied to the investigation and exposition of the actual condition of states and countries. *Medical statistics* consists in the application of numbers to illustrate the natural history of men in health and disease.

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.

STE'ARIC ACID (στέαρ, suet). An acid procured from animal and vegetable fats, and from the bile of many animals.

STE'ARINE (στέαρ, suet). A solid crystallizable substance, constituting the essential part of all kinds of suet. Compare *Elain*.

STEARO'PTEN (στέαρ, suet). The solid portion of a volatile oil. See *Elaopten*.

STEARO-RICINIC ACID. An acid procured by distillation from castor oil.

STEARRHŒ'A SIMPLEX (στέαρ, sebum, ῥέω, to flow). *Sebaceous flux*. Augmented secretion of the sebiparous organs. Changes occur also 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 folliculorum. Inflammation of the hair-follicles, accompanied by a morbid secretion, which is diffused and hardens upon the surface of the skin.

STE'ATOCELE (στέαρ, suet, κήλη, a tumor). A tumor seated in the scrotum, and consisting of a suety substance.

STEATO'MA (στέαρ, fat). A wen, or encysted tumor, containing sebaceous matter of a white and fatty appearance.

STEATOZO'ON FOLLICULO'RUM (στέαρ, sebum, suet, ζῶον, an animal). The name given by Mr. 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*. In this opinion Mr. Wilson does not concur.

STEEL. Carburetted iron. The proportion of carbon is supposed to amount, at an average, to $\frac{1}{150}$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*.

1. *Steel drops*. The Tinctura Ferri sesquichloridi, or tincture of the sesquichloride or muriate of iron, of the pharmacopœia; also called tinctura Martis cum spiritu salis.

2. *Steel mixture*. The Mistura Ferri composita of the pharmacopœia; also called compound mixture of Mars, and Griffith's antihectic or tonic mixture.

3. *Steel wine*. The Vinum Ferri of the pharmacopœia, a popular but weak chalybeate preparation, of uncertain strength.

STEER'S OPODELDOC. A nostrum consisting of ℥j. of Castille soap, ℥viij. of rectified spirit, ℥iijſß. of oil of rosemary, ℥j. of oil of origanum, and ℥vj. of liquor ammoniæ.

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.

STE'LLATE (*stellatus*, starry). Star-like; applied to the leaves of galium, the hairs of most malvaceous plants, &c.

STE'NON'S DUCT. The duct of the parotic gland, discovered by Stenon.

STEPHENS'S (MRS.) REMEDY FOR STONE. This consisted of lime, which was produced by calcining the shells of eggs and snails, and made into pills with soap. A decoction was also administered, consisting of chamomile, fennel, parsley, and burdock, together with a portion of Alicant soap.

STERCUS DIA'BOLI. Devil's dung, a term applied by the Germans to *assafœtida*, owing to its disagreeable taste and odour. To some, however, it is a most grateful condiment, and has acquired the very different appellation of cibus deorum, or *food of the gods.*

STERELMI'NTHA (στερεὸς, solid, ἕλμινς, a worm). The name applied to two species of intestinal worms, which have no true abdominal cavity, and are therefore termed solid. These are the tænia solium and the bothriocephalus latus. See *Vermes* and *Cœlelmintha.*

STE'REO-ELE'CTRIC CURRENT (στερεὸς, 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.

STE'REOSCOPE (στερεὸς, 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.

STERI'LITY (*sterilis*, barren). Barrenness. Impotence in the male; inability to conceive in 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-mastoïdeus.* A muscle arising by two origins from the summit of the sternum and the sternal portion of the clavicle, and inserted into the mastoïd process of the temporal bone. It turns the head to one side, and bends it forwards.

3. *Sterno-hyoïdeus.* A muscle arising from the sternum, and inserted into the os hyoïdes. It depresses the larynx, and furnishes a fixed point for the depressors of the jaw.

4. *Sterno-thyroïdeus.* A muscle arising from the sternum, and inserted into the thyroïd cartilage. It draws the larynx downwards.

STERNUTA'TIO (*sternuto*, to sneeze often). Sneezing. Hence the term *sternutatories*, or ptarmics, applied to medicines which excite sneezing. See *Errhines.*

STERRY'S PLASTER. A preparation resembling the *emplastrum ammoniaci* of the pharmacopœia.

STE'RTOR (*sterto*, to snore in sleeping). The Latin term for snoring or snorting.

STETHO'METER (στῆθος, the chest, μέτρον, ameasure). A chest-measurer; an instrument invented by Dr. Quain, for facilitating dia-

gnosis, by measuring the difference in the mobility of the opposite sides of the chest.

STE'THOSCOPE (στῆθος, the breast, σκοπέω, to explore). An instrument, invented by Laënnec, to assist the ear in examining the morbid sounds of the chest. See *Auscultation*.

STHE'NIC (σθένος, strength). A term applied by Dr. Brown to diseases produced, according to his theory, by accumulated excitability. All other diseases were supposed to be occasioned by exhausted excitability, and to be marked by indirect debility: these he termed *a-sthenic*.

STI'BIUM. The ancient term for the ore of antimony. Hence, Berzelius described the antimonious and antimonic acids, under the names *stibious* and *stibic*.

STICTA PULMON'ARIA. 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. It has been termed the pistillary *spongelet*, from its property of absorbing the fecundating matter contained in the anther.

STI'LBENE. One of the products of the decomposition of the hydruret of sulphobenzoyl. It occurs in pearly crystalline scales.

STILLICI'DIUM (*stillo*, to ooze in drops, *cado*, to fall). Strangury; a discharge of the urine *guttatim*, or in drops. Also, the act of pumping upon any part.

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). An agent which increases the vital activity of an organ. 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*.

STIM'ULI 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.

STI'PES. A term applied to the stem of endogenous trees, to the stalk of the mushroom, &c.

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*.

Stipulate. Furnished with stipules; *exstipulate*, having no stipules.

STITCH. A spasmodic action of the muscles of the side, accompanied with pain, produced by running, &c.

STOMACACE' (στόμα, the mouth, κακὸς, bad). Literally, mouth disease, or canker; ulceration of the mouth, generally a symptom of scurvy.

STOMA'CHIC. A medicine which stimulates and strengthens the powers of the stomach.

STO'MACHUS (στόμα, a mouth, χέω, to pour). The stomach; an expansion of the alimentary canal, situated in the left hypochondriac region, and extending into the epigastric. The orifice communicating with the œsophagus is called the *cardia;* that communicating with the duodenum, the *pylorus.* The upper space between the two orifices is usually termed the *small curvature;* the lower space, the *large curvature* of the stomach.

STO'MATE (στόμα, a mouth). An oval space, lying between the sides of the cells in the epidermis of plants, and above a cavity in the subjacent tissue.

STONE BLUE. This is indigo, mixed with starch or whiting.

STONE POCK. Tubercular tumors of the face, the *acne indurata* of Bateman.

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.* Pereira notices the following varieties:—

1. *Storax in the tear.* Storax in grains. Yellowish-white or reddish-yellow tears, about the size of peas. This, and *white storax*, are very rare.

2. *Amygdaloïd storax.* Occurs in masses, interspersed with white tears, giving them an amygdaloïd appearance. This, and white storax, were formerly imported rolled up in a monocotyledonous leaf, under the name of *cane* or *reed storax.*

3. *Reddish-brown storax.* Differs from the preceding in the absence of the white tears, and in the presence of saw-dust.

4. *Black storax.* Occurs in reddish-brown masses, apparently formed of a balsam, which has been melted and inspissated by heat with saw-dust.

5. *Liquid storax.* Usually considered as the produce of a *Liquidambar*, but more recently referred to the Styrax officinalis.

6. *Scobs styracina.* Under this name, Pereira includes several substances sold as storax, but which are evidently fine saw-dust 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.

STOREY'S WORM CAKES. Calomel and jalap made into cakes, and coloured with cinnabar.

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 crystals are 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.

STRABI'SMUS (στραβὸς, i. q. στρεβλὸς, twisted). Squinting; an affection in which the optic axes of the eyes are not directed to the same object. In the *convergent* form, the eye turns inward, towards the nose; in the *divergent*, it turns outward, towards the temple.

STRAMO'NIUM. Thorn-apple; a species of *Datura*, yielding an active principle called *daturia*. In some parts of Europe this plant is vulgarly called *herbe aux sorciers*, from its intoxicating effects, in which it resembles belladonna.

STRA'NGURY (στρὰγξ, a drop, οὖρον, urine). Discharge of the urine with pain and *by drops;* the *dysuria* of Sauvages, &c.

STRE'MMA (στρέφω, to turn). A strain, or sprain, of a joint.

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*.

STRI'CTURE (*stringo*, 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 DE'NTIUM. *Brygmus*. Grinding or gnashing of the teeth.

STRI'GIL, or STRI'GILIS. A scraper or flesh-brush; an instrument used in bathing, for removing dirt or perspiration from the body.

STRI'GOSE (*strigosus*, lean, scraggy). A term applied to a surface which is covered with stiff hairs.

STRO'BILE. *Cone*. 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.

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*.

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 (στρέφω, to turn). A term used by Celsus for tormina or griping.

STRO'PHULUS. A genus of cutaneous diseases peculiar to infants, known by the names of *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. The *varieties* are—

1. *S. intertinctus*. Red gum-rash, or "red gown."
2. *S. confertus*. Tooth-rash, occurring from teething.
3. *S. volaticus*. Wild-fire rash, or "feu volage."
4. *S. albidus*. White gum-rash; pimples white.
5. *S. candidus*. Pallid gum-rash; pimples large, pale.

STROUGHTON'S ELIXIR. A tincture of gentian, with serpentaria, orange peel, cardamoms, and some other aromatics.

STRU'MA (στρῶμα, a heaping up). Scrofula, vulgarly called the King's Evil. Cicero uses the metaphor "struma civitatis," the Scrofula, or King's Evil of the State.

STRUVE'S LOTION FOR HOOPING COUGH. Tartarized antimony ʒj., dissolved in fʒij. of water, to which was added fʒj. of tincture of cantharides.

STRY'CHNOS NUX VOMICA. The Poison-nut: a plant of the order *Apocynaceæ*, the bark of which was formerly confounded with angustura bark, and was hence called *false angustura*. The seeds, or *nuces vomicæ*, are called by the Germans *crows' eyes*.

1. *Strychnia.* An alkaloïd discovered in strychnos nux vomica, St. Ignatia, and other species, in which it is frequently associated with brucia.

2 *Strychnic* or *igasuric acid.* An acid found in the seeds of nux vomica, St. Ignatius's bean, and snake-wood.

STU'CCO. Plaster of Paris, made into a paste with water; its composition is that of native gypsum, or sulphate of lime.

STU'PA, or STUPPA (στύπη). Tow; the coarse part of flax.

Stupose. Having a tuft of hairs at some part, as certain filaments of plants, &c.

STUPEFA'CIENTS. *Narcotics.* Those phrenic medicines which stupefy the mind, as opium.

STU'POR (*stupeo*, to be senseless). A state of insensibility.

Stupor dentium. An affection commonly called *teeth-on-edge*.

ST. VITUS'S DANCE. *Chorea Sancti Viti;* called, in colloquial French, *dance 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.

STYE, or STIGH (*stihan*, Saxon, springing up). The popular name for *hordeolus*, a small boil occurring on the edge of the eye-lid, and involving a Meibomian gland.

STYLE (στῦλος, a pillar). That part of the pistil, in plants, which surmounts the ovary, and supports the stigma. 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.

STY'LOID (στῦλος, a pillar, or pencil, εἶδος, likeness). The name of a *pencil-like* process of the temporal bone. Hence the terms—

1. *Stylo-glossus.* A muscle arising from the styloïd 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-hyoïdeus.* A muscle arising from the styloïd process, and inserted into the os hyoïdes, which it raises. It is sometimes accompanied by another small muscle resembling it, named by Innes, *stylo-hyoïdeus alter.*

3. *Stylo-pharyngeus.* A muscle arising from the styloïd process, and inserted into the pharynx and back part of the thyroïd cartilage. It raises the pharynx, and draws up the thyroïd cartilage.

4. *Stylo-mastoïd.* The designation of a *foramen*, situated between the styloïd and mastoïd processes, through which the portio dura of the

seventh pair of nerves passes; also of an *artery* which enters that foramen.

5. *Stylo-maxillary.* The name of a ligament which extends from the styloïd process to the angle of the jaw.

STY'PHNIC ACID (στυφνὸς, astringent). *Nitrostyphnic acid.* An astringent acid formed by the action of nitric acid on certain gum-resins.

STY'PTIC (στύπη, tow). An astringent application for stopping hæmorrhage.

STYRA'CEÆ. The Styrax tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Trees or shrubs with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* monopetalous; *stamens* of unequal length; *ovarium* superior, containing cells; *fruit* drupaceous.

1. *Styrax calamita* (κάλαμος, a cane or reed). *Styrax vulgaris.* Common storax; probably an inferior sort of storax, imported, perhaps, formerly *in reeds.*

2. *Styrax Benzoin.* The Benjamin tree, which yields the *benzoin* of commerce.

3. *Styrax officinale.* The Officinal Storax; a tree which yields the resinous juice called *storax.*

4. *Styracine.* A crystallizable substance found in the still after the distillation of styrole from liquid storax.

5. *Styrole.* Volatile oil of liquid storax, procured by submitting liquid storax to distillation with an aqueous solution of carbonate of soda.

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 terms, an intermediate degree of oxidation, as in sub-sulphurous acid, or that which is intermediate between the sulphurous and hyposulphurous acids.

1. *Sub-arachnoïdean fluid.* An abundant serous secretion, situated between the arachnoïd and the pia mater.

2. *Sub-arachnoïdean space.* The space which occurs between the arachnoïd and the spinal cord. This space is distinguished into three portions, designated as the *anterior*, the *posterior*, and the *superior* arachnoïdean space. They communicate with a still larger space situated around the spinal cord, and called the *spinal* sub-arachnoïdean space.

3. *Sub-arachnoïdean tissue.* A delicate areolar tissue which connects the visceral layer of the arachnoïd 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-cutaneus.* Beneath the skin; a name of the platysma myoïdes.

7. *Sub-diaphragmatic.* The designation of a *plexus*, furnished by the solar plexus, and distributed to the diaphragm.

8. *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.

9. *Sub-mastoïd.* The name of a branch given off by the seventh pair of nerves, as it passes out from the stylo-mastoïd foramen.

10. *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.

11. *Sub-mental.* The name of an artery and veins running beneath the chin.

12. *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.*

13. *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.*

14. *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.

15. *Sub-sternal.* The name of the lymphatics beneath the sternum.

16. *Sub-sultus* (salio, to leap). Twitchings; sudden and irregular snatches of the tendons.

17. *Sub-tepidus* (tepidus, warm). Lukewarm. In this term, the preposition diminishes the quality.

18. *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 *ex-uberes.*

19. *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.*

SU'BER. The species of *Quercus*, or Oak, which yields the *cork* of commerce.

1. *Suberic acid.* A crystalline acid, obtained by the action of nitric acid on cork.

2. *Suberin.* The name applied by Chevreul to cork, when deprived of the substances which are taken up by water, alcohol, and ether.

SUBLIMA'TION. The process by which volatile substances are raised by heat, and again condensed into the solid form; it is, in fact, dry distillation. The substances so obtained are called *sublimates.*

SUBLI'MIS. A designation of the flexor digitorum communis muscle, from its being more superficial than the flexor profundus.

SUBSTA'NTIA (*substo*, 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 ostoïdea.* 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 Dr. 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 by the same proportions of another body. See *Consecutive Combination.*

SU'BULATE (*subula*, a shoemaker's awl). Awl-shaped; linear, tapering to a fine point, as the leaves of ulex.

SUCCEDA'NEUM (*succedo*, 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'CCINAMIDE. A compound formed by the action of ammonia on succinic ether.

SU'CCINIC ACID (*succinum*, amber). An acid derived from the distillation of amber, and found also in the resin of some Coniferous plants. See *Amber.*

SU'CCULENT (*succulentus*, full of juice). Very cellular and juicy, as the stem of cactus, the leaf of sempervivum, &c.

SUCCUS. 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.

SUCCU'SSION. 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.

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'CTION (*sugo*, 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.

SUCTO'RIA (*sugo*, to suck). The third class of the *Diplo-neura*,

or Helminthoïda, comprising the *entozoa*, and a few other similar helminthoïd animals, which have their mouth adapted for sucking fluid aliment.

SUDA'MINA (*sudo*, to sweat). *Emphlysis miliaria.* Miliary vesicles; small prominent, rounded vesicles, of about the size of millet-seeds, often associated with profuse perspiration. The eruption is identical with *Miliaria*, or the fifth genus of the order *Vesiculæ* of Bateman.

SUDATO'RIA (*sudo*, to sweat). A synonym of *Idrosis*, denoting morbid increase of the perspiratory secretion from disease of the sudoriparous organs.

SUDATO'RIUM (*sudor*, sweat). The hot-air bath. At a temperature of 85°, profuse perspiration is produced.

SUDOR (*sudor*, to sweat). Sweat; the vapour which passes through the skin, and condenses on the surface of the body.

SUDOR ANGLICUS. The sweating fever; a contagious pestilential fever of one day, which appeared in England in the 15th and 16th centuries.

SUDORI'FEROUS CANALS (*sudor*, sweat, *fero*, to carry). Minute spiral follicles, distributed over the whole surface of the skin, for the secretion of the sweat. See *Sudoriparous Gland.*

SUDORI'FICS (*sudor*, sweat, *fio*, to become). Medicines which occasion sweating.

SUDORI'PAROUS GLAND (*sudor*, sweat, *pario*, to produce). A small, oblong body, situated in the middle and deeper stratum of the corium, 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 dermis, 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.

SUET. *Sevum.* The fat of the ovis aries, or the sheep. It consists of stearine, oleine, hircine, and margarine.

SUFFI'TUS (*suffio*, 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'SION (*suffundo*, 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.

SUGAR. A general term for several substances which agree in having a sweet taste, but differ in other respects. See *Saccharum.*

SUGILLA'TION (*sugillo*, 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.

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*.

SULPHO-SALTS. These are merely double sulphurets, in the constitution of which Berzelius has traced a close analogy to salts.

SULPHO'LEIC ACID. A double acid, consisting of oleic acid and concentrated sulphuric acid.

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. It seems probable that this acid is merely the hypo-sulphuric, combined with a peculiar oily matter.

SULPHUR. *Brimstone.* A crystallized, hard, brittle substance, dug up in some parts of Italy and Sicily, and manufactured in this country by roasting the sulphuret of iron or *martial pyrites*.

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, commonly termed *flowers of sulphur*, from its occurring in the form of a bright yellow powder.

4. *Sulphur vivum.* The dregs remaining after the purification of sulphur, also called sulphur caballinum, horse-brimstone, &c.

5. *Sulphur præcipitatum.* Precipitated sulphur, commonly called *milk of sulphur;* a white hydrate, consisting of sulphur and a little water.

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-sulphuret of carbon.

8. *Sulphuric acid.* An acid produced by the burning of sulphur, mixed with nitrate of potash. 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.* The fluid formed by the vapour of sulphur imbibed by water. It was formerly called volatile sulphurous acid, and, from the old mode of preparing it, *spirit of sulphur by the bell*.

10. *Sulphuretum.* A sulphuret; a combination of sulphur with a base.

11. *Sulphuretted hydrogen.* Hydro-sulphuric acid; a noxious gas, consisting of hydrogen and sulphur-vapour.

12. *Sulph-indilic 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. *Sulpho-cetic acid.* An acid formed by heating sulphuric acid in contact with ethal, in a water bath, and agitating the mixture.

14. *Sulpho-glyceric acid.* An acid obtained by acting upon glycerine, the sweet principle of oils, with sulphuric acid.

15. *Sulph-amethylane.* A crystalline compound formed by the action of ammonia on the neutral sulphate of methyl.

16. *Sulphatic ether.* The name given by Dumas to ethereal oil, commonly called *heavy oil of wine* or simply *oil of wine.*

17. *Sulph-esatyde.* A product of the oxidation of indigo. It is isatyde, in which 2 eq. of oxygen are replaced by sulphur. *Sulphasatyde* differs from this in having only 1 eq. of oxygen replaced by sulphur.

18. *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.*

19. *Sulpho-benzide.* A neutral product of the decomposition of benzole by anhydrous sulphurous acid.

20. *Sulpho-cyanogen.* Bisulphuret of cyanogen, the supposed radical of the sulphocyanide of potassium.

21. *Sulpho-naphthaline.* This, and *Sulphonaphthalide*, are two neutral bodies formed when the vapours of anhydrous sulphuric acid are passed over naphthaline in excess. The former is a crystalline fusible solid; the latter, a crystalline powder not fusible at 212°.

22. *Sulpho-sinapisin.* A white, crystallizable bitter substance, obtained from the *Sinapis alba*, or White Mustard.

23. *Sulphuration. Sulphuring.* The subjection of woollen and other articles to the fumes of burning sulphur, or sulphurous acid, for decolouring or bleaching purposes.

24. *Sulphuretted Sulphites.* The hyposulphites, or salts of hyposulphurous acid; they contain a peculiar acid.

25. *Sulphurosa.* A class of resolvent spanæmics, including sulphur, sulphuretted hydrogen, and the alkaline sulphurets.

SULPHUR LOZENGES. Sublimed sulphur one part, sugar eight parts, tragacanth mucilage q. s.; used in asthma and in hæmorrhoïds.

SULPHU'REOUS WATERS. *Hepatic waters.* Mineral waters impregnated with hydro-sulphuric acid, as those of Harrowgate.

SUMBUL ROOT (*sumbul*, Arabic, an ear or spike). A drug recently imported from Russia and from India. Its botanical origin is unknown, but it is supposed, from its resemblance to Angelica, to be some nearly allied Umbelliferous plant. A crystallizable acid has been obtained from it, called *Sumbulic acid.*

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.

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 subsalts are 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.

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.

SUPER-OCCI'PITAL BONE. In the doctrine of Homologies, this bone is the "neural spine." See *Vertebra*.

SUPERCIL'IUM (*super*, above, *cilium*, the eyelid). The eyebrow; the projecting arch of integument, covered with short hairs, which forms the upper boundary of the orbit.

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.

SUPERFICIALIS VOLÆ. 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.

SUPE'RIOR 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*.

SUPERIOR FRUIT. A term applied to the fruit when it has no cohesion with the calyx, the latter being then termed *inferior*. Contrariwise, a cohering calyx is termed superior, the invested fruit being then termed inferior.

SUPINA'TION (*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.

SUPPO'SITORY (*suppono*, to put under). A medicated solid, formerly of a conical or oblong shape, introduced into the rectum.

SUPPRE'SSION (*supprimo*, 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*.

SU'PPURATIVES (*sub*, beneath, *pus*, matter). A variety of Epispastics, producing *phlegmonous* inflammation: they differ in this respect from vesicants and rubefacients, which produce *erythematic* inflammation.

SUPRACOSTA'LES (*supra*, above, *costæ*, the ribs). A designation of the levatores costarum muscles, from their lying above or upon the ribs.

SUPRAORBITAR (*supra*, above, *orbita*, the orbit). The designa-

tion of an artery sent off by the ophthalmic along the superior wall of the orbit, and passing through the supra-orbitary foramen.

SUPRARENAL (*supra*, above, *ren*, the kidney). The name of two *capsules* situated above the kidneys.

SUPRA-SPINATUS (*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 by Soemmering the *musculus suræ*.

SU'RDITAS (*surdus*, deaf). Deafness; hardness of hearing.

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. *Worm bark*. 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.

SU'RTURBRAND. The name given in Iceland to *brown coal*, called in Devonshire Bovey Coal.

SUS SCROFA. The hog; a pachydermatous animal, yielding adeps suillus, or hog's lard.

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 (*suspendeo*, 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.

SUSPE'NSORY (*suspendeo*, 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, &c.

SUSU'RRUS. Whizzing; an acute, continuous hissing sound. A whisper.

SU'TURAL (*sutura*, a suture). A mode of dehiscence, in which the suture of a follicle or legume separates spontaneously.

SUTURE IN ANATOMY (*suo*, 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 subdivisions:—

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. *Lambdoïdal suture*, which begins at the termination of the sagittal suture, 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.*
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 (*suo*, to sew). A term applied to the junction of the valves of a simple carpel, as the legume. The junction corresponding to the margins of the carpellary leaf, is called the *ventral suture;* that which corresponds to the midrib of the carpellary leaf, is the *dorsal suture.*

SUTURE IN SURGERY (*suo*, 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. *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.

5. *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*.

SWEATING SICKNESS. *Idrosis maligna*. A malignant form of Idrosis which occurred in England in the sixteenth century, and seems to be still prevalent in France.

SWEE'TBREAD. The popular name for the thymus gland of the calf.

SWEET SPIRITS OF NITRE. Hyponitrous ether dissolved in rectified spirit, or the *Spiritus Ætheris nitrici* of the pharmacopœia. The latter name is incorrect, as the preparation does not contain true nitric ether.

SWEET-SPITTLE. *Dulcedo sputorum* of Frank. An increased secretion of saliva, distinguished by a sweet taste.

SWIETE'NIA MAHA'GONI. The Mahogany tree, a native of the hotter parts of America. The bark is used in the West Indies as a substitute for Peruvian bark, but is inferior to it.

SWINE-POX. The popular name of the *Varicella coniformis*, or conical variety of 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 (σῦκον, a fig). *Mentagra*; *ficous phyma*. A chronic inflammation of the cutaneous textures, 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 *Mentagrophyte*.

SY'LVIC ACID. One of the acids composing colophony, or resin of turpentine; the other is called *pinic acid*. The former is also called *alpha-resin*, the latter *beta-resin*.

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.

SYMBLE'PHARON (σὺν, together, βλέφαρον, the eye-lid). A connexion of the lid to the globe of the eye.

SY'MMETRY (συμμετρία, due proportion). The exact and harmonious proportion of the different parts of the body.

SYMPATHE'TIC INK. A 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.

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.*

SY'MPHYSIS (*σύμφυσις*, a growing together). The growing together, or connexion of bones, which have no manifest motion, as the symphysis pubis. Hence, *symphysiotomy* is the operation of dividing the symphysis pubis.

SYMPIESO'METER (*συμπίεσις*, a pressing together, *μέτρον*, a measure). An instrument invented by Adie, of Edinburgh, in 1819, to serve as a barometer, for the purpose of measuring the pressure of the atmosphere, or of exhibiting the variations of its density over the earth.

SY'MPTOM (*σύμπτωμα*, any thing that has befallen one). A sign or mark by which a disease is characterized.

Symptomato-logy (*λόγος*, a description). That branch of medicine which treats of the diagnosis, or symptoms of diseases.

SYN- (*σύν*). 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.

SYNA'NTHEROUS (*σὺν*, 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, *syngenesious.*

SY'NAPTASE. A peculiar matter obtained from the sweet and the bitter almond.

SYNARTHRO'SIS (*συνάρθρωσις*, a being joined together). That form of articulation in which the bones are intimately and *immoveably* connected together. See *Articulation.*

SYNCAR'POUS (*σὺν*, together, *καρπὸς*, fruit). A term applied to the carpels of a plant, when they cohere together, as in Poppy. When distinct from one another, they are called *apocarpous*, as in Ranunculus.

SYNCHONDRO'SIS (*συγχόνδρωσις*, a growing into one cartilage). Articulation by means of intervening cartilage.

SY'NCHRONOUS (*σύγχρονος*, contemporaneous). That which occurs in equal times, as the strokes of the pulse; a term synonymous with *iso-chronous.*

SY'NCHYSIS (*σύγχυσις*, a mixing together). Literally, a confusion, or a melting; a term applied to the confusion of the humours of the eye, from blows, attended with rupture of the internal membranes and capsules; or to dissolution of the vitreous humour, from absorption of the septa of the membrana hyaloïdea.

SY'NCLONUS (*συγκλονέω*, to dash together). Multiplied, or compound agitation; a species of *spasm*.

SY'NCOPE (*συγκοπή*, a cutting short; a swoon). Leipothymia; animi deliquium. 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.

SYNDESMO'LOGY (*σύνδεσμος*, a ligament, *λόγος*, a description). A description of ligaments.

Syndesmosis (*σύνδεσμος*, a ligament; from *σὺν*, together, and *δέω*, to bind). The connexion of bones by ligament.

SYNE'CHIA (*συνεχὴς*, 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*.

SYNGENE'SIOUS (*συγγενὴς*, 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.

SYNNEURO'SIS (*σὺν*, together, *νεῦρον* a nerve). The connexion of bones by ligament, formerly mistaken for nerve.

SY'NOCHUS and SY'NOCHA (*σύνοχος*, continuous). Forms of fever recognized by old and 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 low form of fever was called *typhus*; this term is now, however, applied to all continued fevers, and the former terms are seldom employed.

SYNO'VIA (*σὺν*, together, *ὠὸν*, 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.

Synovial membrane. A thin membrane which covers the articular extremities of bones, and the surface of the ligaments which are connected with the joints.

SYN'THESIS (*σύνθεσις*, a putting together). A generic term in surgery, formerly comprehending every operation by which parts, which had been divided, were re-united. Also, the anatomical connexion of the bones of the skeleton. And, in chemistry, it signifies the formation of any body from its elements; as opposed to *analysis*, or the resolution of a body into its component parts.

SY'PHILIS. *Lues Venerea*. The Venereal disease; vulgarly called *Pox*, formerly called *Great Pox*, as distinguished from Variola, or *Small-pox*.

Syphiloïd disease, or bastard pox, comprehends many affections *resembling syphilis*, but differing in the progress of their symptoms, and the means of cure.

SY'PHILODE'RMATA. 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.

SYRI'GMUS (*συρίσσω*, to hiss). Ringing, or tinkling; a sharp, shrill, continuous sound.

SYRUP'US. A syrup. A solution of sugar in water, in watery infusions, or vegetable juices; the proportions are generally two parts of sugar to one of the fluid.

Syrupus domesticus. A name given, in the time of Sydenham, to the syrup of buckthorn, from its extensive use as a medicine for children.

SYSSARCO'SIS (*σὺν*, together, *σὰρξ*, flesh). The connexion of bones by muscle, as of the os hyoïdes.

SY'STOLE (*συστολὴ*, a contraction). The contraction of the heart, auricles, and arteries; opposed to *diastole*, or their dilatation.

T.

T BANDAGE. The peculiar bandage of the body, so 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.

TA'BACI FO'LIA. Tobacco; the dried leaves of the *Nicotiana tabacum*. The specific name is perhaps derived from *tabac*, an instrument used in America for smoking tobacco; by some it is derived from *Tobago*, or from *Tabasco*, a town in New Spain.

TA'BASHEER. A siliceous substance found in the joints of the bamboo, sometimes fluid, but generally in a concreted state. In foreign countries it is termed *bamboo milk*, salt of bamboo, and bamboo camphor. The word is derived from the Persian *scher*, or the Sanscrit *kschirum*, signifying milk.

TABE'LLA (dim. of *tabula*, a table). A tablette, or lozenge.

TABES. Literally, a wasting or melting; hence applied to consumption, and other emaciating diseases.

1. *Tabes dorsalis.* Decline from intemperate indulgence in libidinous pleasures, so called from the weakness which it causes in the back or loins.

2. *Tabes mesenterica.* Mesenteric disease; tuberculous disease of the abdomen, &c. 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 *enteromesenterite*.

3. *Tabes saturnina.* Tabes sicca. Wasting of the body produced by lead.

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.

TÆ'NIA. The Tape-worm; an intestinal worm. See *Vermis*.

TÆ'NIA (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.

TA'FFETAS VE'SICANT. Blistering cloth; employed as a substitute for the ordinary blistering plaster. See *Pannus vesicatorius.*

TA'FIA. *Cane spirit.* A spirit obtained, by distillation, from the fermented juice of the sugar-cane.

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.

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 an irregularly elongated bar or *tail.*

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.

TALC. A foliated mineral, nearly allied to mica, and sometimes used as a substitute for glass.

TALC-EARTH. *Bitter earth; bittersalt-earth.* Names for magnesia.

TALIACO'TIAN OPERATION. A mode of forming a new nose from the integuments of the forehead, or from the arm, &c., of another person. The statue of Gasper Taliacotius stands in the anatomical theatre at Bononia, holding a nose in his hand.

TA'LIPES (*talus*, the ankle, *pes*, foot). Club-foot; a distortion of the feet, occasioned by the balance of the action of muscles being destroyed. Four species have been described; *talipes varus*, distortion of the foot inwards; *talipes valgus*, eversion of the foot; *talipes equinus*, forced extension; and *talipes calcaneus* or *talus*, extreme flexion of the foot upon the leg. See *Clubfoot.*

TALLICOO'NAH or KUNDAH OIL. The oil procured from the seeds of the *Carapa Touloucona*, 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. Hence, it is a tumor under the skin, compared to a mole under the ground. Sometimes, it signifies an encysted tumor on the head.

TALUS. Literally, a die or a huckle-bone, with which a game of dice was played. Hence the term is used for the *astragalus*, a bone of the tarsus resembling an ancient die.

TAMARI'NDI PULPA. The pulp or preserved fruit of the *Tamarindus Indica*, a Leguminous plant, named from the terms *tamar*, a date, and *hindee*, in reference to its Indian origin.

Tamarindus præparatus. Prepared tamarind pulp; the finer parts of the pulp separated from the woody fibre and other coarse ingredients by straining and evaporation.

TA'MUS COMMUNIS. Common Black Bryony, an indigenous plant, the root of which is employed for removing the marks of bruises. In France it is called the *herbe aux femmes battues*, the herb for bruised women.

TANACE'TUM VULGA'RE. Common Tansy; an indigenous Composite plant, occasionally used for culinary purposes, and for making *tansy tea.* It contains an acid, called *tanacetic acid.*

Tanacetin. A non-azotized compound, obtained from the *Tanacetum Vulgare*, and very similar to absinthin.

TA'NGHICIN. *Tangin-camphor.* The active principle of the poisonous kernel of the *Cerbera Tanghin*, an Apocynaceous plant of Madagascar.

TA'NGUINE. *Tanghicine.* A bitter crystalline poisonous principle procured from the seeds of the *Tanghinia Madagascariensis.*

TA'NNIC ACID. An acid occurring in the bark of all the varieties of Quercus and many other trees, and in gall-nuts, from which it is procured in greatest purity. What is commonly called *tannin* is tannic acid mixed with some foreign matters.

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.

TA'NTALUM. A 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. It is identical with Columbium.

TAPE'TUM (τάπης, tapestry). Literally, a cloth wrought with various colours; a term applied by some anatomists to the inner surface of the choroïd, and, by Bell, to that portion which has also been known as the tunica Ruyschiana. Mr. Dalrymple denies that any such structure occurs in the human eye.

TAPIO'CA. A fecula prepared from the root of the *Janipha Manihot.* 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.*

TAPPING. The operation of puncturing the abdomen, and drawing off the fluid, in dropsy. See *Paracentesis.*

TAR. A thick, black, unctuous substance, chiefly obtained from the pine, and other turpentine trees, by burning them in a close smothering heat.

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 only by music). The dancing produced by the bite of the tarantula; an affection, described by Sauvages, which appears to constitute a form of chorea.

TARA'XACI RADIX. The root of the *Taraxacum Dens leonis*, or Dandelion, an indigenous plant of the order Compositæ. *Taraxacine* is a crystallizable substance extracted from the milky juice of the plant.

TARA'XACUM COFFEE. Dandelion Coffee; a powder consisting of taraxacum roots, well cleaned, dried, and powdered, and mixed with coffee.

TARA'XIS (ταράσσω, to confound). A slight inflammation of the eye; a slight degree of conjunctivitis.

TA'RRAS, or TERRAS. A volcanic earth, found in Germany and Sweden, and used as a cement.

TARSORRA'PHIA (ταρσὸς, tarsus, ῥαφὴ, a suture). Excision of the tarsal margins; sometimes practised for the cure of ectropium.

TA'RSUS. The instep; the space between the bones of the leg and the metatarsus. Also the thin cartilage situated at the edges of the eyelids, preserving their even expansion and accurate adjustment to the globe.

TARTAR EMETIC. Tartrate of antimony and potass. See *Antimony*.

TARTAR OF THE TEETH. The popular name for a concretion which encrusts the teeth. It appears to be a deposit from the saliva.

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.

TARTA'RIC ACID. An acid existing in many fruits, and in several roots, but prepared only from the juice of the grape, in which it occurs in the form of *tartar*, or bi-tartrate of potash.

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 paratartaric acid undergoes similar modifications by exposure to heat.

3. *Tartro-vinic acid.* Obtained by boiling tartaric acid with absolute alcohol.

4. *Tartro-carbydric acid.* Obtained by treating pyroxylic, or wood spirit, with tartaric acid. See *Carbydrogen*.

5. *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*.

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 procured by exposing carbonate of potash, called salt of tartar, to the air; it attracts water, and changes its form.

3. *Tartar, soluble cream of.* Boro-tartrate of potash. The solu-

bility of cream of tartar is much increased by the addition of borax and boracic acid.

TAU'RIN (*taurus*, an ox). A neutral substance, derived from unprepared ox-bile.

TAXIDER'MY (τάξις, order, δέρμα, skin). The art of preparing and preserving specimens of the skins of animals.

TA'XIS (τάσσω, to put in order). The operation of reducing a hernia with the hand.

TAYLOR'S RED BOTTLE. *Whitworth Doctor.* British brandy coloured with cochineal, and flavoured with oil of origanum.

TAYLOR'S REMEDY FOR DEAFNESS. Garlic infused in oil of almonds, and coloured with alkanet root. It is an imitation of the "Acoustic Balsam" (Saint Marie), or the "Acoustic Oil" (Spielmann).

TEA OIL. An oil procured from the seeds of the *Camellia oleifera* of China, by expression. The Chinese term it *cha yew*, which signifies *tea oil.*

TEARS. The peculiar fluid which lubricates the eye. 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 *Sesasum orientale*, an Indian plant of the order *Pedaliaceæ.* The seeds yield a bland fixed oil, called *gingilic oil.*

TEGME'NTUM (*tegumentum*, a covering). A designation of the upper division of the crus cerebri.

TE'GUMENT (*tego*, to cover). A covering of the body, as the cuticle, &c.

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 *Tissue.*

3. *Tela aranearum.* Spider's web, or cobweb; employed as a styptic, and internally, in America, in intermittents.

4. *Tela choroïdea.* A membraneous prolongation of the pia mater in the third ventricle; it is also called *velum interpositum.*

TE'LA VESI'CATORIA. *Taffetas vesicant.* Blistering tissue. See *Pannus vesicatorius.*

TELERY'THRIN. A colouring matter obtained by a further oxidation of *erythrin.*

TELLU'RIUM (*tellus*, the earth). A rare metal, of a brilliant silvery-white lustre, closely related to sulphur and selenium.

TE'MPERAMENT (*tempero*, to mix together, to temper). *Crasis.* 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 atrabilarious 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.

TEMPERA'NTIA (*tempero*, to moderate). *Refrigerantia*. Agents which reduce the temperature of the body when unduly augmented, as cold, acids, certain salts, &c.

TE'MPERATURE (*tempero*, 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.

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*.

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 coronoïd process of the lower jaw. It draws the lower jaw upward.

TENA'CITY (*teneo*, to hold). 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.

TENA'CULUM (*teneo*, to hold). A hook to lay hold of the bleeding vessels in surgical operations.

TE'NDON (τείνω, to stretch). A fibrous cord at the extremity of a muscle, by which the muscle is attached to a bone. See *Achillis Tendo*.

TENE'SMUS (τείνω, to strain). Straining; painful and perpetual urgency to alvine discharges, with dejection of mucus only, and in small quantity.

TE'NSOR (*tendo*, to stretch). A muscle which *stretches* any part.

1. *Tensor tympani*. A muscle of the tympanum, which, 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 (*tento*, to try or explore). A roll of lint, or prepared sponge, for dilating openings, sinuses, &c., or for preventing their closing.

TENTA'CULA (pl. of *tentaculum*, from *tento*, to feel). Feelers; organs by which certain animals attach themselves to surrounding objects, &c.

TENTO'RIUM (*tendo*, 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.

TEPIDA'RIUM (*tepidus*, warm). The warm bath. See *Baths.*

TERATO'GENY (τέρας, τέρατος, a monster, γένεσις, production). *Teratogenesis.* The production of monsters. *Teratology* is the description, or the doctrine, of the production of monsters.

TE'RBIUM. A newly-discovered metal, occurring in the rare mineral yttro-tantalite. See *Erbium.*

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, trephine, or instrument for sawing out circular pieces of the skull.

TEREBI'NTHINA (τέρμινθος of Theophrastus). Turpentine; a resinous juice yielded by most species of *Pinus;* the appellation, however, more properly belongs to the product of the genus *Pistacia*, which contains the true *terebinthus* of the ancients. See *Turpentine.*

TE'REBYLE'NE. *Terebene.* Liquid artificial camphor, obtained by passing hydrochloric acid into oil of turpentine, surrounded by ice. A solid compound is obtained at the same time, called *solid* or *Kind's artificial camphor.*

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.

TE'RETE (*teres*, taper). Taper; as applied to stems, and distinguished from angular.

TERMI'NTHUS (quasi *terebinthus*, 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. See *Atomic Theory.*

TE'RNATE (*terni*, three, distributive). A term applied to parts which are united in threes, as leaves, &c.

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, as a substitute for sugar.

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, and sometimes with chalk and pyrites.

TERRE FEUILLETEE 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, as barium, aluminium, &c. See *Metals.*

TE'RRO-META'LLIC. *Metallic earth.* A material introduced by Mr. Peake, of Burslem, and consisting of 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 (*testis*, a witness). A re-agent; a substance which, being added to another substance, *tests* or distinguishes its chemical nature or composition.

Test paper. Good letter-paper dipped several times into a filtered infusion of litmus, and dried after each immersion, until it is of a deep purple colour.

TE'STA. A shell. The shell of the *Ostrea edulis*, or Oyster.

1. *Testæ præparatæ.* Prepared shells. The shells are to be well cleaned with boiling water, and then treated as in the preparation of chalk.

2. *Testa, in Botany.* A general term for the integuments of the seed, from its frequently presenting a glossy, *shell-like* appearance. The term is sometimes limited to the outermost of these integuments.

TE'STA 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.

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.*

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.

TETA'NICA. *Spastica.* Agents which augment the irritability of the muscles, inducing tetanus or spasm, as strychnia, &c.

TE'TANUS (τείνω, to stretch). Literally, *stretched* or *stiff*, but used substantively for contraction of the muscles of voluntary motion, attended with tension and rigidity of the parts affected. Its varieties are founded on the particular manner in which the body is bent :—

1. *Trismus*, or *Locked Jaw*, in which the effects are confined to the flexor muscles of the jaw or throat.

2. *Tetanus*, in which all the body is affected, and becomes rigid, but retains its ordinary straightness ; its effects are confined to the posterior and anterior muscles.

3. *Emprosthotonos*, in which the body is bent forward ; tetanus of the *flexor* muscles.

4. *Opisthotonos*, in which the body is bent backwards ; tetanus of the *extensor* muscles.

5. *Pleurosthotonos*, in which the body is drawn to one side ; this is the *tetanus lateralis* of Sauvages.

6. Tetanus is also distinguished, according to its intensity, into the *acute* and the *chronic ; traumatic*, arising from wounds ; and *idiopathic*, from various causes.

TETRADYNA'MIA (τετρὰς, 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.

TETRA'NDRIA (τετρὰς, four, ἀνὴρ, male). The fourth class of plants in Linnæus's system, characterized by the presence of four stamens of equal length. See *Didynamia.*

TETTER. A corruption from the French *dartre*, or the Greek δαρτός. This term has been used synonymously with scall ; but its proper meaning is *Herpes.*

THALAMIFLO'RÆ (*thalamus*, a bed, *flos*, a flower). A subclass 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, 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.

THA'LLOGENS (θαλλὸς, thallus, γίνομαι, to be produced). A division of acrogenous plants, in which there is no distinction between stem and leaves, as in lichens, algæ, and fungi. See *Cormogens.*

THA'LLUS. A term applied to the lobed frond of *lichens*, and to the bed of fibres from which many *fungi* arise ; it is generally employed to denote the combination of stem and leaves in the lower cryptogamic plants.

THE'A. A genus of plants of the order Ternstromiaceæ, including the *Thea viridis*, or green tea, and the *Thea bohea*, or black tea.

Thein. A crystallizable substance, obtained by Oudry from tea. It is identical with *caffein.*

THEBA'IN. *Paramorphia.* A white crystalline substance, with alkaline properties, procured from opium. Its name is derived from that of *Thebes*, an ancient city of Egypt.

THE'CA (θήκη, a case). A case or sheath. Hence, the dura mater of the spinal cord is sometimes called *theca vertebralis.*

Theca, in plants. A term applied to the cavity of the anther, to the sporangium of ferns, to the urn of mosses, &c.

THE'CAPHORE (θήκη, a capsule, φέρω, to bear). The stalk upon which the ovary of plants is sometimes seated. It is synonymous with *gynophore*, podogynium, &c.

THE'DEN'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.*

THEIOTHE'RMIN. The name given by Monheim to an organic substance found in mineral waters, which derives its origin from confervals. See *Zoogen.*

THE'NAR (θέναρ). *Vola.* The palm of the hand. A muscle extending the thumb.

THENARD'S BLUE. A blue pigment obtained by heating phosphate of cobalt with pure alumina.

THEOBRO'MA CACA'O. A plant of the order *Sterculiaceæ*, the seeds of which, when roasted and made into a paste with vanilla, constitute *chocolate.* The fragments of the seed-coats, mixed with portions of the kernels, form *cocoa.*

Theobromine. A crystallizable substance, obtained from the above plant, resembling caffein.

THERAPEU'TICS (θεραπεύω, to take care of). That branch of medicine which relates to the treatment of diseases. It is distinguished into *general* and *special* therapeutics.

THE'RIACA (θηριακὸς, from θηρίον, a beast). Originally, a medical preparation against the bite of serpents, and against poison in general; a term now applied to treacle.

THE'RMÆ (θέρμη, heat). Warm baths or springs.

THER'MO-ELECTRICITY (θέρμη, heat). A term applied to the phenomena of electricity developed by heat.

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. *Reaumur'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 Reaumur 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.

THERMOMETER, 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.

THE'RMO-MU'LTIPLIER. 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.

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). A self-acting apparatus for regulating temperature, constructed on the principle of the unequal expansion of metals by heat.

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—

Hyposulphuric acid or *Di-thionic acid.*
Sulphuretted hyposulphuric acid or *Tri-thionic acid.*
Bisulphuretted hyposulphuric acid or *Tetra-thionic acid.*
Trisulphuretted hyposulphuric acid or *Penta-thionic acid.*

This nomenclature is unwieldy enough. The symbolical notation of

these compounds is, however, beautifully simple. It is $S_2 O_5$, $S_3 O_5$, $S_4 O_2$, $S_5 O_5$, respectively.

THIONU'RIC ACID (θεῖον, sulphur). An acid formed by adding sulphite of ammonia to a solution of alloxan.

THIOSI'NNAMINE (θεῖον, sulphur). A bitter crystalline organic base procured by the action of ammonia on oil of mustard. See *Sinnamine*.

THO'RAX (θώραξ). The chest; or that cavity of the body which contains the heart and lungs.

Thoracic duct. The great trunk formed by the junction of the absorbent vessels. See *Ductus*.

THO'RIUM. A metal obtained from a black mineral, called *thorite*, and named from the Scandinavian deity Thor. *Thorina* is considered to be a protoxide.

THRIDA'CIUM. *French Lactucarium*. Extract of lettuce, obtained by evaporating the juice expressed from the stalks of the lettuce in the flowering season.

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*.

THRUSH. The popular name for *Aphtha*. 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. See *Aphtha*.

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.

THYMIO'SIS. A name given by Swediaur to Frambœsia, arranged by him under the division of cachectic ulcers.

THY'MUS (θύμος, a kind of onion; a small blister on the flesh, &c.). A conglomerate *gland*, situated in the thorax of the fœtus, part of which remains during youth, and the whole of which usually disappears in old age.

THY'REO (θυρεός, a shield). Names compounded with this word belong to parts attached to the *thyreoïd* (εἶδος, likeness), or shield-like cartilage of the larynx.

1. *Thyreo-arytænoïdeus*. A muscle arising from the thyreoïd, and inserted into the arytænoïd cartilage. It widens the glottis.
2. *Thyreo-epiglottideus*. A muscle arising from the thyreoïd cartilage, and inserted into the side of the epiglottis. It has been divided by Albinus into the *major* and the *minor*.
3. *Thyreo-hyoïdeus*. A muscle arising from the thyreoïd cartilage, and inserted into the os hyoïdes. It brings the larynx and hyoïd bone towards each other.
4. *Thyreo-pharyngeus*. A designation of the constrictor inferior muscle, from its arising from the thyreoïd cartilage.
5. *Thyreo-staphylinus*. A designation of the palato-pharyngeus muscle, from its origin and insertion.

THY'ROID GLAND. 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.

Thyroïd axis. A short trunk arising from the front of the subclavian artery.

THY'RSUS. A form of inflorescence, consisting of a panicle, the middle branches of which are longer than those of the apex or base, as in lilac.

THYSANOU'RA (θύσσω, obsolete; from θύω, to move rapidly, οὐρά, a tail). Insects which jump by means of their tail, as the spring-tail.

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. 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. As a medical term it has generally been applied to the disease called—

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 in the limbs. It is the *trismus dolorificus* of Sauvages.

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.

TICK-BITE. Infestment of the skin by the Acarus, or Tick. See *Acarus.*

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 of grana Molucca, tiglii grana, and grana tiglia; their acrid principle is called *tiglin.* The wood of the plant is termed *lignum pavanæ.*

TI'KOR. A fecula prepared in the East Indies from the tubers of several species of *Curcuma.*

TIME. A term in phrenology indicative of the faculty which conceives the duration of phenomena, their simultaneousness or succession. Its organ is seated above the middle of the eyebrow.

TIN. A white metal, found abundantly in Cornwall. The alchemists called it *Jove*, or *Jupiter.* See *Stannum.*

Tin-foil (folium, a leaf). Leaf tin; an alloy of tin and lead, sold in the form of a thin leaf.

TI'NCÆ OS (*tinca*, a tench). *Museau de tanche.* The tench's mouth; a designation of the os uteri, from its fancied resemblance.

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 (*tingo*, to tinge). A solution of certain principles of vegetable or animal matter, in alcohol, proof spirit, or spirit of greater or less density.

TINCTURA ANTI-SYPHILITICA. Sub-carb. potass. lbj. dissolved in aq. cinnam. 0j., opii puri ʒij., dissolved in spir. cinnamon.

f℥iv. : mix these separate solutions, and put them on a water-bath for three weeks, taking care to shake the vessel frequently : to this add gum arabic ℥ij., carb. ammoniæ ℥j., dissolve in aq. cinnamomi ; mix, filter, and keep for use. *Dose.*—Twenty-four drops three times a day, in a glass of the cold decoction of marsh-mallow root.

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. In *Tinea favosa*, *lupinosa*, and *maligna*, we have different stages of Favus, the crusted or honey-comb ringworm.

4. In *Tinea capitis*, *nummularis*, and *tondens*, we have so many phases of Trichosis furfuracea, the common or scurfy ringworm.

TINNI'TUS AURIUM (*tinnio*, to tinkle, as metals). Ringing in the ears.

TI'SAN DE FELTZ. A remedy sometimes used in cutaneous diseases ; prepared from sarsaparilla, crude antimony, and isinglass.

TISSUE. *Tela.* A web, or web-like structure, constituting the elementary structures of animals and plants.

1. *Cellular tissue.* An assemblage of whitish, filamentous, extensile, tenacious, and retractile laminæ, found in all parts of organized bodies, running in all directions, and leaving between them small spaces or *cellules* of variable extent.

2. *Adipose tissue.* A variety of the cellular tissue, forming a reservoir for the adeps, or fat.

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. *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.

5. *Adventitious* or *accidental tissue.* A morbid production in general, either of entirely new formation, or resembling any of the natural tissues of the body.

TITA'NIUM (τίτανος, calx). A metal which, in the form of *titanic acid*, constitutes several minerals, as menachanite, &c.

TITHONI'CITY. Another term for *Actinism*, derived from the classical name Tithonus, the husband of Aurora. See *Actinism.*

TITILLA'TION (*titillo*, to tickle). The production of laughter, suggested as a remedy for paralysis. A feather is passed lightly across the palm of the hand, three or four times daily, until laughter is occasioned.

TITUBA'TIO (*titubo*, 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 sub-genus of Agaricus. See the last paragraph of the article *Poisons.*

TOBA'CCO. The dried leaves of the *Nicotiana tabacum*, a plant indigenous to America; its peculiar principle is termed *nicotin.*

TO'DDY. Palm-wine; prepared, by fermentation, from palm-sugar.

TOILE PREPAREE 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.)

TO'LERANCE (*tolero*, to bear). A term employed by Rasori to denote the power of bearing a remedy. Poisenille suggests that the "tolerance of remedies" may be due to the contact of the same substance with the membranes of the digestive tube, which, in consequence, becomes unfitted for transmitting the same quantity of fluid into the blood.

TOLU LOZENGES. Sugar ℥viij., cream of tartar ℥j., starch ℥ij., tinct. toluiferæ balsami E. f℥j., mucilage of gum tragacanth, q. s.

TO'LUOLE. An oily hydrocarbon obtained by distillation from balsam of Tolu.

-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. A white alloy of copper with arsenic, called *white copper.*

TO'MENTOSE (*tomentum*, stuffing for cushions). Covered with tomentum, or short close down.

TOME'NTUM 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.

TONGUE. *Lingua.* The organ of taste and speech. See *Papillæ.*

TONICI'TY. 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.

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.

TO'NSILS (*tondeo*, to clip, or shear). *Amygdalæ.* The round glands situated between the pillars of the velum palati.

Tonsillitis. Inflammation of the tonsils; a barbarous combination of the Latin word *tonsillæ* and the Greek termination *-itis.* The term *amygdalitis* is unexceptional. See *Amygdalæ.*

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.

Tophaceous. A term fequently 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'RMENTIL ROOT. The root of the *Potentilla tormentilla*, an indigenous plant of astringent qualities, used in the Orcades for tanning leather.

TO'RMINA (plur. of *tormen*, not in use). Griping; the pain which accompanies enteritis and diarrhœa.

TORPOR (*torpeo*, to be benumbed). Insensibility, mental or corporeal.

TORRICE'LLIAN VACUUM. The vacuum at the top of the column of mercury in a barometer, so called from *Torricelli*, the inventor of that instrument.

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.

TORTICO'LLIS (*torqueo*, to twist, *collum*, the neck). Wry neck; an inclination of the neck laterally or forward, arising from rheumatism.

TO'RULOSE (*torulus*, a tuft of hair; a muscle). Knotted; irregularly contracted and distended, as applied to cylindrical bodies, or seed-vessels.

TO'RUS. A rope or cord made of twisted grass or straw, on which the ancients laid their skins or other furniture for the convenience of sleeping; hence, the term is taken for a *bed*, and is used in botany as synonymous with *thalamus* or *receptacle*. It also signifies the protuberance of the muscles, and hence the term *torosus*, or muscular.

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*.

TOU'CHWOOD. 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. A mineral which is hard enough to scratch glass, and becomes electric by heat. It is of various colours and forms; it is transparent when viewed across the thickness of a crystal, but perfectly opaque when turned in the opposite direction.

TOU'RNIQUET (French, from *tourner*, to turn). An instrument for checking the flow of blood into a limb, until some operation has

been performed, or a more permanent plan of checking hæmorrhage has been adopted.

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 coccinea*, which flowers *every month*, and has hence received its French name.

TOWERS' SOLUTION OF CAMPHOR. A strong aqueous solution of camphor, supposed to be indebted for its strength to the agency of carbonic acid.

TOXICO'LOGY (τοξικὸν, a poison, λόγος, a description). An account of poisons, their classification, effects, antidotes, &c. See the article *Poisons*.

TRABE'CULA (dim. of *trabes*, a beam). A small beam; a term applied to the small medullary fibres of the brain, which constitute the commissures.

TRACHE'A (τραχεῖα ἀρτηρία, *arteria aspera*, or rough artery). The windpipe. The term is derived from the inequality of its cartilages.

1. *Trache-itis.* Inflammation of the trachea.
2. *Trachelismus.* Spasm of the trachelean muscles.
3. *Tracheo-tomy* (τομὴ, section). The operation of making an opening into the wind-pipe.
4. *Trach-enchyma* (ἐγχύω, to pour in). The vascular tissue of plants, consisting of spiral vessels, which resemble the *tracheæ* of insects.

TRACHE'LOS (τράχηλος). *Collum.* The Greek term for the neck.

1. *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 mastoïd process of the temporal bone. It draws the head backward, or obliquely.
2. *Trachelo-scapular.* The designation of certain veins, which arise near the neck and shoulder, and contribute to form the external jugular vein.

TRACING PAPER. Paper brushed over with a thin varnish made of colourless Dammara resin, the varnish being allowed to soak through the paper without any apparent coating remaining on the surface.

TRA'CTUS (*traho*, 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.

TRA'GACANTH. A gum which exudes from several species of *Astragalus*, and 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 (τράγος, 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, arising from the middle and outer part of the concha, and inserted into the tip of the tragus, which it pulls forward. See *Anti-tragicus.*

TRANSCA'LENCY (*trans*, through, *caleo*, to be warm). A term expressive of the property which certain bodies possess of transmitting the rays of heat through their substance.

TRANSCENDE'NTAL (*transcendo*, 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 (*transformo*, to change from one shape into another). *Metamorphosis.* The change which takes place in the component parts of the blood, during its passage from the minute arteries through the capillary system of vessels into the radicles of the venous system. 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 non-vascular 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.

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 to 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.

TRANSFU'SION (*transfundo*, to pour from one vessel into another). The operation of transfusing the blood of one animal into the veins of another.

TRANSPARENT SOAP. This is made by carefully evaporating the alcoholic solution of soap. The solution itself is sold under the name of *Shaving Liquid*, or "Essence Royale pour faire la barbe."

TRANSUDA'TION (*transudo*, 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 is supposed to dilate the urethra.

TRAPE'ZA (τράπεζα). 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.* A bone of the second row of the carpal bones, also called *os multangulum majus.* From its name it might be supposed to be square.

3. *Trapezoïdes os.* A bone of the second row of the carpal bones, smaller than the trapezium, and also called *os multangulum minus.*

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.

TRAUMA'TIC (τραῦμα, a wound). Belonging to wounds; caused by wounds. *Traumatic cataract* is opacity of the lens, produced by injury.

TRAUMATIC BALSAM. Friars' Balsam; Jesuits' Drops; Wade's Drops; or the Tinctura Benzoini composita.

TREACLE. *Molasses.* The uncrystallizable part of common sugar.

TRE'MOR (*tremo*, to tremble). Trembling; tremulous agitation of the head, limbs, &c.

1. *Tremor mercurialis.* The shaking palsy; an affection of the nervous system induced by the inhalation or other application to the body of *mercurial vapours.*

2. *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.

TRE'PAN (τρυπαω, to perforate). *Terebellum; modiolus.* A cir-

cular 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*

TRE'PHINE. An instrument used for perforating the cranium.

TRIADE'LPHOUS (τρεῖς, three, ἀδελφὸς, a brother). Having the stamens disposed in three parcels or fasciculi.

TRIA'NDRIA (τρεῖς, three, ἀνὴρ, 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.

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 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 has been distinguished into the *extensor longus*, the *extensor brevis*, and the *brachialis externus*. It extends the forearm.

3. *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*.

TRI'CHIASIS (θρὶξ, τριχὸς, hair). Abnormal direction of the hair. In *Trichiasis ciliorum*, the cilia grow inwards towards the surface of the eye-ball and rub against the conjunctiva; *trichiasis coacta*, or "felting of the hair," is no disease, but interlacement of the hair, arising from neglect. See *Distichiasis*.

TRICHOCE'PHALUS DISPAR. The long thread-worm; an intestinal cœlelminthous worm. See *Vermes*.

TRICHO'SIS (τρίχωσις, a making or being hairy, from θρὶξ, τριχὸς, hair). Under this term 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.

TRICHO'TOMOUS (τρίχα, in three parts, τέμνω, to cut).

Having the divisions or ramifications always in threes, as mirabilis jalapa.

TRICO'RNE (*tria cornua*, three horns). 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 or *valves* situated between the right auricle and the right ventricle of the heart.

TRIFA'CIAL (tres facies habens). Triple-facial; a term applied to the fifth pair of nerves, the grand sensitive nerve 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.*

TRIGO'NAL (τρεῖς, three, γωνία, an angle). A term applied to a triangular space on the fundus 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.

TRIPE. The stomachs of the ruminantia, prepared for food.

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.

TRI'POLI. A mineral originally brought from Tripoli, consisting of silex and clay, and used for polishing and cleaning metals.

TRIQUE'TRA (*tres*, three). *Ossa Wormiana.* The triangular bones sometimes found in the course of the lambdoïdal suture.

TRI'SMUS (τρίζω, to gnash the teeth). Locked jaw. (See *Tetanus.*) The "nine day fits" of infants are termed *trismus nascentium.*

TRITER'NATE. 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.

TRI'TICUM VULGA'RE. Wheat; a graminaceous plant, the grain of which yields *flour* and *bran.*

TRITURA'TION (*tritus*, rubbed, from *teror*). The act of rubbing or pounding.

TROCHA'NTER (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-quart*, three-fourths; from its point being triangular). An instrument used for discharging aqueous fluids, &c., from different cavities of the body. It consists of a perforator or stilette, and a canula.

TROCHI'SCUS (dim. of τρόχος, a wheel). A troche, lozenge, or round tablet; it is composed of powders made up, with glutinous substances, into little cakes, and afterwards dried.

TRO'CHLEA (τρόχος, a wheel). A kind of cartilaginous pulley. Hence—

1. *Trochlearis.* An articulation in which one part moves round another like a pulley. Also, a name of the obliquus superior, or that muscle of the eye which passes through the *trochlea* or pulley.

2. *Trochleares* Another name for the *nervi pathetici*, or nerves of the fourth pair, distributed to the trochlearis muscle of the eye.

TROCHOI'DES (τρόχος, a wheel, εἶδος, likeness). Wheel-like; a species of diarthrosis, or moveable articulation of bones, in which one bone rotates upon another; as the radius upon the ulna.

TRO'NA. The name given in Africa to the sequi-carbonate of soda, imported from the coast of Barbary, where it is collected by the natives.

TRO'PHOSPERM (τρέφω, to nourish, σπέρμα, seed). The name given by Richard to the placenta in plants.

TRU'FFLE. The *Tuber Cibarium*, an indigenous subterranean fungus, used for culinary purposes.

TRU'NCATE (*truncatus*, lopped). Terminating very abruptly, as if a portion had been cut off, as the leaf of tulip-tree.

TRUSS (*trousse*, French). *Bracherium.* A bandage, or apparatus, for keeping a hernia reduced.

TUBA (*tubus*, a tube). 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 (*tumeo*, to swell). A protuberance or tuberosity.

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 point 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, as the potato. When very small, it is called *tuberculum.*

TUBER'CULUM (dim. of *tuber*, a swelling). A tubercle, or small swelling: a peculiar morbid product, occurring in various organs, in the form of a small round body. The term is now restricted to a small swelling or 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* Mr. 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.*

TUBERCULUM AURANTII. 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.

TUBERCULA QUADRIGEMINA. Four tubercles 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.

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 Belini.*

4. *Tubulorum corona.* The circle of minute tubes surrounding each of Peyer's glands in the intestines. See *Corona.*

TU'MOR (*tumeo*, to swell). A swelling. Tumors may be distinguished into the *sarcomatous*, so named from their firm fleshy feel, and the *encysted*, commonly called wens. The former have been classified, by Abernethy, into—

1. *Common Vascular*, or *Organized Sarcoma;* including all those tumors which appear to be composed of the gelatinous part of the blood, rendered more or less vascular by the growth of vessels through it.

2. *Adipose Sarcoma;* including fatty tumors, formed at first, like the preceding, of coagulable lymph, rendered vascular by the growth of vessels into them, and depending for their future structure on the particular power and action of the vessels.

3. *Pancreatic Sarcoma;* so called from the resemblance of its structure to that of the pancreas.

4. *Mastoïd, or Mammary Sarcoma;* so called from the resemblance of its structure to that of the mammary glands. This species is placed between such sarcomatous tumours as are attended with no malignity, and the following ones, which have this quality in a very destructive degree.

5. *Tuberculated Sarcoma;* composed of a great many small, firm, roundish tumors, of different sizes and colours, connected together by cellular substance.

6. *Medullary Sarcoma;* so named from its presenting the appearance of the medullary matter of the brain.

7. *Carcinomatous Sarcoma;* or cancerous tumor.

8. *Encysted Tumors.* These present a cyst, which is filled with different matters. The species are *steatoma*, containing fat-like matter; *meliceris*, or honey-like matter; and *atheroma*, or pap-like matter.

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.

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 situated above the external part of the eyebrow, and, when much developed, it enlarges the lower and lateral part of the forehead.

TU'NGSTEN. A name, signifying *heavy stone*, given by the Swedes to a mineral, which Scheele found to contain a peculiar metal; this mineral consists of the tungstic acid, united with lime. Tungsten may also be obtained from another mineral, called *wolfram*, in which it is united with iron and manganese.

Tungstic acid. An acid precipitated on decomposing tungstate of lime by hydro-chloric 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 scrotum.

6. *Tunica erythroïdes* (ἐρυθρὸς, 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 choroïd 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 choroïd 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 *Cyclogangliata*, or Mollusca, comprising soft, aquatic, acephalous animals, having their body enveloped in an elastic tunic furnished with at least two apertures.

TU'RBINAL (*turbo*, a top). A term applied to the ossified part of the capsule of the organ of smell.

TU'RBINATE (*turbinatus*, pointed in the form of a cone). Top-shaped; inversely conical, and contracted towards the point.

TU'RBINATED BONES (*turbo*, a top). 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 ethmoïd bone; and from their spongy appearance, in which they resemble raised paste.

TU'RGOR VITA'LIS (*turgeo*, to be swollen). Turgescence, or orgasm; a state characterized by well-defined symptoms of active congestion, accompanied by copious though not morbidly-augmented secretions.

TURIO. A term applied in botany, to a scaly bud, developed from a perennial subterranean root, as in asparagus.

TURKEY RED. A dye procured from alizarine, or the sublimed crystals of madder red.

TU'RMERIC (*terra merita*). The tubers of the *Curcuma longa*, which yield a beautiful bright yellow colour.

Turmeric paper. Charta curcumæ. White, bibulous, or unsized paper, brushed over with *tincture of turmeric*, prepared by digesting one part of bruised turmeric in six parts of proof spirit.

TURNBULL'S BLUE. A blue precipitate 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*, an Euphorbiaceous plant.

TU'RPENTINE. *Terebinthina.* A term applied to a liquid or soft solid oleo-resinous juice of certain coniferous plants, as well as of the *Pistacia terebinthus.*

1. *Common turpentine.* Terebinthina vulgaris. The general name of oleo-resins obtained from several species of *Pinus*, the most important of which are the *American* or *white*, and the *Bordeaux* turpentines.

2. *Larch* or *Venice turpentine.* Terebinthina laricea seu Veneta. Obtained from the Larix Europæa, by boring the trunk of the tree.

3. *Strasburgh turpentine.* Terebinthina argentoratensis. Obtained from the Abies picea, by puncturing the vesicles of the bark.

4. *Canadian turpentine.* Terebinthina Canadensis. Obtained from the Abies balsamea, from vesicles between the bark and the wood. It is also called *Canada balsam.*

5. *Common frankincense.* Abietis resina. The spontaneous exudation of the Abies communis.

TURPETH MINERAL. The name given by chemists to the sub-sulphate of mercury.

TURU'NDA. A pellet of bread, paste, &c. A tent for wounds.

Turundæ Italicæ. Pastes made with the finest and most glutinous wheat, and known by the names of maccaroni, vermicelli, and Italian or Cagliari paste.

TUSSICULA'RIA (*tussis*, a cough). *Bechica.* Cough-medicines, as demulcents, cerebro-spinals, and expectorants.

TUSSILA'GO FA'RFARA. Coltsfoot; an indigenous Composite plant, employed as a popular remedy in pulmonary complaints.

TUSSIS (*tussio*, to cough). Bex. A cough. See *Pertussis.*

TUTA'MINA OCULI (*tutamen*, a means of protection). The appendages of the eye, comprising the eyebrows, eyelids, eyelashes, 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 Dr. 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.

TWINS, SIAMESE. Two brothers, connected by means of a ligamentous band passing from the epigastrium of one to that of the other. It is stated that, in 1851, both were married, and had children.

TWITCHING. *Subsultus tendinum.* Sudden or irregular snatches of the tendons.

TYLO'SIS (τύλος, a callosity). A swollen and knotty state of the eyelids, 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 term *tylosis* is also applied to a callosity, or laminated corn. See *Clavus.*

TYMPANI'TES (τύμπανον, a drum). Tympany; abdominal emphysema; dry dropsy, or wind dropsy. It is named from the drum-like distension of the abdomen.

TY'MPANUM (τύμπανον, a drum). The drum of the ear; an

irregular bony cavity, compressed from without inwards, and situated within the petrous bone.

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.*

TYPE-METAL. An alloy of three parts of lead and one of antimony.

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.

TYPHUS (τύφος, stupor). Malignant fever, in which low nervous symptoms predominate. It is the low nervous or typhoïd fever of this country. See *Febris.*

Typhoïd. Resembling typhus; a general designation of fever among continental writers, with whom *typhus* is peculiar to England.

TYRO'MA (τυρὸς, cheese). A term applied by Dr. Craigie to tubercular secretion of the brain, from its *cheese-like* appearance.

TYSON'S GLANDS. *Glandulæ odoriferæ.* Sebaceous glands situated around the corona penis.

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 divided into—

1. *Local*, or those confined, like a primary syphilitic ulcer, to one spot.
2. *Constitutional*, or those liable to occur in any part, from general affection of the system.
3. *Specific*, or those occasioned by specific poisons, or by particular diatheses.
4. *Simple*, or those which do not appear to proceed from any specific disease, or morbid diathesis.

ULCERA'TION. The process by which sores, or ulcers, are produced; a function of the absorbents, attended by a solution of continuity, and the formation of pus.

ULMA'CEÆ (*ulmus*, the elm). The Elm tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Trees and shrubs with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* apetalous; *ovarium* superior; *fruit* 1 or 2-celled, indehiscent; *seeds* pendulous.

1. *Ulmus campestris.* The Common Small-leaved Elm. *Elm bark*, or the liber of the bark, is still ordered in the form of a decoction.
2. *Ulmic acid*, or *ulmin.* A brown substance found on many trees, especially the elm, produced by the action of acids or alkalis on vegetable matter. It is a modification of *humus.*

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 *sigmoïd 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.

ULTRA-MARINE. A fine blue powder, made from the blue parts of *lapis lazuli*. 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*, an umbrella). 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*. The peduncles which support the partial umbels are called *radii*.

UMBELLI'FERÆ (*umbella*, an umbel, *fero*, to bear). The Umbel-bearing tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbaceous plants, with *leaves* usually divided; *flowers* in umbels; *calyx* entire or 5-toothed; *petals* 5, alternate with 5 *stamens*; *ovarium* didymous; with 2 *styles* and solitary pendulous *ovula*.

UMBER. A brown clay iron ore, occurring in beds in the island of Cyprus, and used as a pigment.

UMBILI'CUS (dim. of *umbo*, the boss of a shield). The navel.

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 to the fœtus by a duct, an artery, and a vein.

3. *Umbilical region*. That portion of the abdominal parietes which is situated about two inches around the umbilicus.

4. *Umbilical hernia*. Omphalocele. Hernia of the bowels at the umbilicus.

5. In Botany, the term *umbilicus* is synonymous with *hilum*, and denotes the scar where the seed is united with the placenta.

UNCA'RIA GAMBIR. The Gambir; a Rubiaceous plant, the leaves of which yield the *gambir* of commerce.

U'NCIA. 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.

U'NDULATORY THEORY OF LIGHT (*undula*, a little wave). A theory founded on the assumption that light is the result of vibra-

tions existing among the particles of an exceedingly attenuated essence. See *Corpuscular Theory.*

UNGU'ENTUM (*ungo*, to anoint). An ointment; an unctuous substance, differing but little from a cerate, except in consistence, which is about that of butter.

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.

UNGUIS. Literally, a finger-nail. Hence it is applied to a collection of pus in the eye, when the abscess appears to be shaped like a finger-nail.

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.*

U'NGUES ADU'NCI. Curved nails; arched and hooked nails, frequently observed in scrofulous and consumptive persons.

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 Ehrman 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.

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.

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 thyroïd 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.

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.

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, χέω, to pour). 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, and appears destined solely to fix the bladder.

U'RAMILE. 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, *uramitic acid* is obtained.

URA'NIUM. A rare metal 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 same year.

U'RATES. Compounds of uric or lithic acid with the salifiable bases.

U'RCEOLUS (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.

Urceolate. Pitcher-shaped, as applied to the envelope formed by the two confluent bracts of carex, to certain corollas, &c.

U'REA (οὖρον, urine). A principle peculiar to the urine, and considered as a result of the action of the kidneys upon some of the constituents of the blood; perhaps, as Dr. Prout suggests, upon its albuminous matter.

URE'DO (*uro*, to burn). An itching or burning sensation of the skin, which accompanies several diseases. A synonym of *Urticaria* or Nettle-rash.

U'RETER (οὖρον, urine). The membranous tube which transmits the urine from the kidney into the bladder.

UR'ETHANE. A compound of ethyl, which may be viewed as chlorocarbonic ether, in which amide has been substituted for chlorine. *Urethylane* is a corresponding compound, consisting, possibly, of one equiv. of urea, and two equiv. of neutral carbonate of methyl.

URETHRA (οὖρον, urine). 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 inclosed by the corpus spongiosum penis. The commencement of the corpus spongiosum forms the *bulb*, and hence the included urethra is called the *bulbous portion*.

URE'TICA (οὖρον, urine). Medicines which promote a discharge of urine.

URIC ACID (*οὖρον*, urine). *Lithic acid.* A common constituent of urinary and gouty concretions; and of healthy urine, combined with ammonia or some other alkali.

URINE (*οὖρον*). 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 every thing 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, incontinence of.* The involuntary flow of the urine out of the bladder. It is the reverse of *retention.*

3. *Urine, retention of.* An inability, total or partial, of expelling the urine contained in the bladder.

4. *Urine, suppression of.* This affection properly points out a defect in the secretion of the kidneys.

5. *Urinary fistula.* A deep, narrow ulcer, leading into some of the urinary passages.

6. *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.

7. *Urinal.* Urinatorium. A vessel for receiving the urine in cases of incontinence.

8. *Urin-æmia* (*αἷμα*, blood). *Uræmia.* The presence of urea or urinary elements in the blood.

9. *Urino-meter* (*μέτρον*, a measure). A small hydrometer, for estimating the density of the 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.*

U′RO-HYAL (*οὐρὰ*, 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.

URTICA′CEÆ (*urtica*, a nettle). The Nettle tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Trees or shrubs with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* apetalous, solitary, or clustered; *ovarium* superior, 2-celled; *fruit*, a simple indehiscent nut.

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.

US'NINE. *Usnic Acid.* A yellow crystalline compound, obtained from different lichens of the genus *Usnea.*

U'SQUEBAUGH. *Escubac.* The original name in Ireland for whiskey. A liqueur made of brandy, saffron, mace, orange-peel, citrons, and sugar.

UTERI'NA (*uterus*, the womb). A class of medicines which act specifically on the uterus, as emmenagogues and ecbolics.

UTERO-GESTATION. The period of pregnancy, commencing with conception, and terminating with delivery.

U'TERUS (ὑστέρα). 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.

UTRI'CULUS (dim. of *uter*, a leathern bag). A little sac. 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.

UVA PASSA. A dried grape, or raisin; the dried fruit of the black-raisin and white-raisin grape.

UVA URSI. A species of *Arctostaphylos*, called Bear-berry, Trailing Arbutus, Bear's Wortle-berry, Wild Cranberry, &c.; used in cases of irritable bladder.

U'VEA (*uva*, grape). The posterior surface of the iris, so called from its resemblance in colour to a 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 pendulous body which hangs down from the middle of the soft palate.

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 (*vacca*, a cow). The act of inserting vaccine lymph or virus; inoculation for the cow-pox.

VACCINE MATTER. The lymph contained within the vaccine vesicle.

VACCINE'LLA. 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.

Inoculated Cow-pox exhibits, in the human subject, a circular vesicle confined to the place of puncture, surrounded with a red areola, and concreting into a hard dark-coloured scab. In Ireland, the disease in the cow is called *shinach*, a term derived from two Celtic words, signifying *udder* and *cow.* The following are its varieties:—

1. *Natural Cow-pox*, immediately received by milking a diseased animal.

2. *Spurious Cow-pox*, resembling the genuine disease, but destitute of its prophylactic power.

3. *Inoculated Cow-pox*, or the disease propagated by inserting genuine virus.

4. *Degenerated Cow-pox*, so named by Sir Gilbert Blane, and destitute of prophylactic power.

VACCI'NIC ACID. An acid which sometimes replaces the butyric and caproic acids in butter.

VACCI'NIUM VITIS IDÆ'A. Red Whortleberry, a plant occasionally substituted in medicine for the *Uva ursi*, a species of Arctostaphylos.

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 os externum 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.

VAGI'NAL PULSE. A term applied by Osiander to the increased pulsation of the arteria vaginalis, which occurs in pregnancy during the imminence of abortion, &c.

VAGINA'LIS GULÆ (*vagina*, a sheath). A muscular coat, chiefly of longitudinal fibres, surrounding the tube of the œsophagus, like a sheath.

VAGI'TUS (*vagio*, 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.

VALERIANA'CEÆ. The Valerian tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbs with *leaves* opposite; *flowers* corymbose, panicled, or in heads; *stamens* distinct; *ocarium* inferior, 2-celled; *fruit* dry, indehiscent.

1. *Valeriana officinalis.* Common Valerian; an indigenous plant, with a fetid root, which produces a specific influence on the cerebro-spinal system.

2. *Valerianic* or *valeric acid.* An acid obtained by distillation of the root of Valeriana officinalis. Its salts are called *valerates.*

3. *Valerianin.* A peculiar extractive matter obtained from the *Valeriana officinalis*, or Common Valerian.

4. *Valerol.* The name of one of the oils—the less volatile—composing the oil of valerian.

VALETUDINA'RIAN (*valetudo*, health). One who is weakly, sickly, or infirm of health.

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.

VALLEY (*vallis*). The name of a depression of the cerebellum, in which is lodged the commencement of the spinal marrow.

VALO'NIA. The acorn of the *Quercus ægilops.* It contains tannin.

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 sigmoïd valves.

VALVE (*valvæ*, folding-doors). A close lid affixed to a tube or opening in some vessel, by means of a hinge, or other moveable joint, and which can be opened only in one direction. Hence it signifies a little membrane which prevents the return of fluid in the blood-vessels and absorbents.

VALVES, ACTIVE; PASSIVE. The valves of the heart are distinguished into active and 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 (diminutive of *valve*). A little valve.

1. *Valvula Vieussenii.* Valvula cerebri. The name of a lamina which ascends, behind the tubercula quadrigemina, towards the cerebellum.

2. *Valvulæ conniventes.* The name of the numerous folds observed upon the inner surface of the mucous membrane of the duodenum.

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 newly-discovered metal, found combined with lead and iron ores. It occurs in the state of *vanadic acid*.

VANI'LLA. The dried fruit of the *Vanilla aromatica*, and probably of other species, used in the manufacture of chocolate, of liqueurs, &c. It contains much essential oil, and benzoic acid.

VAPORA'RIUM (*vapor*, vapour). A vapour-bath. See *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.

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.

VAPOUR DOUCHE. A topical vapour bath, consisting in the direction of a jet of aqueous vapour on some part of the body.

VAPOURS. Hypochondriacal maladies; melancholy; spleen.

VAREC. The French name for *kelp*, or incinerated sea-weed.

VARICE'LLA. *Variolæ pusillæ.* Modified small-pox; water-pox; a term applied to several forms of variolous eruption, in which the local and the constitutional characters are much milder, and their course limited to a shorter period. It presents the *pustular*, the *vesicular*, and the *papular* varieties. See *Chicken-Pox*.

Varicella sine varicellis. A variety of varicella, in which the constitutional affection is present, without the eruption.

VA'RICOCELE (*varix*, a distended vein, κήλη, a tumor). An enlargement and distension of the blood vessels of the scrotum. A varicose enlargement of the spermatic veins, is called *cirsocele*.

VARI'OLA (quasi *parvi vari*, small spots or pimples). 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. The *eruption* is termed *discrete*, when the pustules are distinct and scattered over the surface of the body; *coherent*, when the pustules are very numerous and clustered, yet distinct; *confluent*, when the pustules are so closely developed as to run into one another; *modified*, when the pustules are altered in their number, their size, and their course, either by previous attack of small-pox, or by vaccination.

2. *Variola sine variolis.* A variety of small-pox, in which the fever occurs, without the eruption.

VARI'OLO-VACCINATION. Inoculation with variolo-vaccine lymph, or lymph derived from the variolo-vaccine vesicle.

VA'RIOLOID DISEASE (*variola*, and εἶδος, likeness). Disease resembling Variola; modified small-pox; small-pox modified by previous inoculation or vaccination.

VA'RIX (*varius*, unequal). 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.

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. *Lacker* is a lac varnish, applied to articles of brass, and containing shell lac, &c.

VARUS. A speck or spot; a synonym of *acne*.

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 omphalo-mesenterica*. The blood-vessels of the umbilical vesicle.
8. *Vasa pampiniformia*. A name sometimes given to the veins of the spermatic cord, from their tendril-like arrangement.
9. *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.
10. *Vasa propria*. Certain cavities in plants, 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.
11. *Vasa recta*. Small, straight ducts, terminating the apices of the lobules of the testis.
12. *Vasa seminalia*. Tubuli seminiferi. Very minute tubes, constituting the parenchyma of the testis.
13. *Vasa umbilicalia*. The name of the blood-vessels of the allantois.
14. *Vasa vasorum*. 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.

VA'SCULAR TISSUE (*vasculum*, a little vessel). The name of a tissue of plants, consisting of spiral vessels and their modifications, or ducts.

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.

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.

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 *Osteo-dentine*.

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*.

VA'UQUELINE. A name which has been given to 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*.

VEGETABLE ÆTHIOPS. A charcoal prepared by incinerating the *fucus vesiculosus* in a covered crucible.

VE'GETABLE SALT. *Sal Vegetabile.* Tartrate of potash; also called soluble tartar, tartarized tartar, &c.

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.

VE'GETABLE 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.

VE'GETABLE WAX. Wax produced from vegetables, as myrtle-wax, the produce of the *Myrica cerifera*, &c.

VE'GETAL 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.

VEGETA'RIAN. An advocate of the doctrine that the mental and corporeal faculties of man can be duly developed by subsistence on *vegetable* substances only.

VEGETA'TIONS (*vegeto*, to grow). A term applied by Corvisart to the fungous excrescences which sometimes appear on the semilunar valves of the aorta, and which he considered as the effect of syphilis. Their appearance is similar to that of the wart-like excrescences which form about the organs of generation, and are commonly termed venereal.

VE'GETO-ALKALI. *Alkaloïd.* A body obtained from the vegetable kingdom, which has the properties of the basic or metallic oxides, and forms salts with acids.

VE'GETO-SULPHURIC ACID. An acid procured by treating ligneous fibre with sulphuric acid.

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.

VELNO'S VEGETABLE SYRUP. This has generally been supposed to consist of sublimate rubbed up with honey and mucilage. Dr. Paris says, that the effects of the following preparation are, in every respect, similar to those produced by the original nostrum:—Burdock root (young and fresh) sliced ℥ij., dandelion root ℥j., spearmint (fresh) ℥j., senna leaves, coriander seeds (bruised), liquorice root (fresh), of each ℥jſ§., water Ojſ§.; boil gently until reduced to Oj., then strain, and, when cold, add 1lb. of lump sugar, and boil it to the consistence of a syrup, and add a small proportion of the solution of oxymuriate of mercury. Swediaur says, that volatile alkali enters into this nostrum as an ingredient.

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 choroïdea, and, from its similarity to the mesentery of the intestines, *mesentery of the plexus choroïdes.*

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 moveable 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 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.

2. *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., ζυγὸς, 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 choroïd 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 choroïd 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.

VENERA'TION. 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 situated 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.

VENESE'CTION (*vena*, a vein, *sectio*, a division). Phlebotomy. The opening a vein for the purpose of blood-letting. See *Blood-letting.*

VENE'TIAN RED. *Bolus Veneta.* A kind of red ochre, brought from Venice.

VE'NICE WHITE. A white pigment consisting of carbonate of lead and sulphate of baryta.

VEN'TRAL (*venter*, the belly). A term in descriptive anatomy applied to the *aspect* or region of the belly. (See *Dorsal.*) The term is also applied to that *suture* of the legume to which the seeds are attached; the opposite suture is the *dorsal.*

VE'NTRICOSE (*ventriosus*, pot-bellied). Bellying; inflated in some part, as applied to certain corollas, &c.

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 ventricles 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, *loquor*, to speak). Speaking, as it were, from the belly; a particular modification of the voice.

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. *Sabadillin.* A vegetable alkaloïd obtained from *cebadilla*, or the seeds of the *Asagræa officinalis.*

1. *Veratric acid.* A crystalline, volatile acid, obtained from cebadilla.

2. *Veratrin.* Resin of veratria; a brown solid substance obtained from cebadilla.

3. *Sales veratriæ.* The sulphate and tartrate of veratria, prepared by saturating veratria with sulphuric or tartaric acid.

VERA'TRUM ALBUM. White Hellebore, an endogenous plant of the order *Melanthaceæ.* The generic name *veratrum* appears to be derived from the blackness of the rhizome, quasi *vere atrum.* Two new bases have been discovered in the rhizome, viz., *barytin* and *jervin.*

VERBA'SCUM THAPSUS. The Great Mullein or High Taper; an indigenous plant of the order *Scrophulariaceæ.* The generic term appears to be derived from the shagginess of the plants, quasi *barbascum*, from *barba*, a beard. Fishes are stupified by the seeds.

VE'RDIGRIS (*verde-gris*, Sp.). *Ærugo.* An impure acetate of peroxide of copper, of a beautiful bluish green colour, formed from the corrosion of copper by fermented vegetables.

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.

VERMES. A worm. There are five species of worms which infest the human intestines, viz.,

1. *Ascaris lumbricoïdes* (lumbricus, the earth-worm, εἶδος, likeness). The long round worm, principally inhabiting the intestines; it sometimes, however, ascends into the stomach, and creeps out at the mouth and nostrils. It is from twelve to fifteen inches in length.

2. *Ascaris vermicularis.* The Maw or Thread worm; the *oxyuris*

vermicularis of Bremser; commonly found in the rectum: it is, however, erratic, and is occasionally found as high as the stomach. These worms resemble the *ends of threads* cut off, and are about half an inch in length; hence the term *thread-worm*, and perhaps that of *bots*, derived from the French *bouts*, ends or extremities.

3. *Tænia lata*, or *vulgaris*. The broad Tape-worm, occupying the upper part of the intestines, from three to fifteen feet in length. This worm is of a white colour; but when macerated in spirit of wine, becomes darker, whence it was formerly called by Pallas, *tænia grisea*.

4. *Tænia solium*. The long Tape-worm, occupying the upper part of the intestines, from thirty to forty feet long. Van Doevern asserts that a peasant, after having taken an emetic, vomited up forty Dutch ells of tape-worm, and "would have got clear of more, if he had not been afraid of puking out all his guts, and for that reason bit the worm off." It is the *lumbricus cucurbitinus*, or Gourd-worm of Heberden.

5. *Trichocephalus* (θρὶξ, τριχὸς, the hair, κεφαλὴ, the head). *Trichuris* (θρὶξ, hair, and οὐρὰ, the tail). The long Thread-worm, generally found in the cæcum. The thinner part (head or tail?) is twice as long as the thicker, and terminates in a fine hair-like point. The whole length of this worm is about two inches.

Worms of rarer occurrence.

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 men, and several of the mammalia; and confounded by Chabert and others with the Ascaris lumbricoïdes. 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*.

5. Formerly, the tooth-ache was attributed to the presence of a worm; as appears from the words of Shakspere:—

> "What! sigh for the tooth-ache!
> Which is but a humour or a *worm*."

VERMICE'LLI (*vermis*, a worm). An Italian preparation, made of flour, cheese, yelks of eggs, sugar, and saffron, and reduced into long *worm-like* pieces by forcing it through holes.

VER'MICIDES (*vermis*, a worm, *cædo*, to kill). That class of anthelmintics which destroy intestinal worms, as powdered tin and cowhage.

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.

VE'RMIFUGE (*vermis*, a worm, *fugo*, to expel). *Anthelmintic.* A remedy which expels worms. See *Mathieu's Vermifuge.*

VERMI'LION. The red artificial sulphuret of mercury, employed as a pigment. It may be formed from *cinnabar*, the native sulphuret, when reduced to powder and heated with solution of an alkaline sulphuret.

VERMINA'TION (*vermis*, a worm). Infestment of the skin by parasitic animalcules; a breeding of worms. See *Malis.*

VERNA'TION (*vernus*, belonging to the spring). *Gemmation.* The mode in which leaves are arranged within their bud.

VERRU'CA. A wart; a hypertrophied state of the papillæ of the derma, attended with an increased production of epidermis. The verruca 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.

"Under the name of *Verruca acrochordon*, 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.*

VE'RRUCOSE (*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, and synonymous with *oscillating.*

VE'RTEBRA (*verto*, 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 are distinguished by Dr. 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 chords; 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 charac-

terized 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*, *odontoïdes*, 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. *Anapophysis*, from ἀνά, backward.
2. *Epipophysis*, 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 *basisphenoïd* (*basis*, the base, and *sphenoïdes*, the sphenoïd bone): the neurapophysis is *alisphenoïd* (*ala*, a wing, and *sphenoïdes*): the neural spine is *parietal;* the diapophysis, *mastoïd.*

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* (styloïdes and hyoïdes). The hæmapophysis is a broader, slightly arched bone; the upper division is called *epihyal* (ἐπί, above, and hyoïdes); the lower division, *ceratohyal* (κέρας, a horn, the horn or cornu of the hyoïd bone, and hyoïdes). The hæmal spine is subdivided into four stumpy bones, called collectively *basihyal* (*basis*, base, and *hyoïdes*); and which, in most fishes, support a bone directed forwards, entering the substance of the tongue, called *glossohyal* (γλῶσσα, the tongue, and hyoïdes), and another bone directed backwards, called *urohyal* (οὐρά, the tail or underpart, and hyoïdes). 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 *hyoïdean 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 *presphenoïd*, is produced far forwards, slightly expanding; the neurapophyses, called *orbito-sphenoïds*, are small semi-oval plates, protecting the sides of the cerebrum; the neural spine, or key-bone of the arch, called *frontal*, is enormously expanded, 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 "ginglymoïd 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.

VERTEX (*verto*, to turn). The top or crown of the head.

VERTICI'LLUS (*verto*, to turn about). A whorl; that arrangement of leaves upon the stem, in which more than two of them are opposite, or upon the same plane, as in Galium.

VERTI'GO (*vertex*, or *vortex*, a whirlpool). Giddiness; dizziness; with a fear of falling. It is a popular expression to say the *brain turns.*

VERU MONTA'NUM. A little eminence in the urethra, at the termination of the ductus ejaculatorius. It is also called *caput gallinaginis*, or the woodcock's head.

VESA'NIA. Madness. An order in Cullen's Nosology, comprehending diseases in which the judgment is impaired, without coma or pyrexia.

VESI'CA. A bladder. The urinary bladder is termed *vesica urinaria*; the gall bladder, *cystis fellea*.

VESI'CANTS (*vesica*, a bladder). *Epispastics.* Topical agents which cause the exhalation of a thin serous fluid under the cuticle, as cantharides.

VESI'CATORIN. Another name for *cantharidin* or cantharides-camphor; the blistering principle of the blister-beetles.

VESICATO'RIUM (*vesica*, a bladder). A vesicatory, epispastic, or blister.

VESICATORY 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. See *Guilbert's Epispastic Silk.*

VE'SICLE, GE'RMINAL. *Purkingian vesicle.* A nucleated vesicle, being the earliest formed part of the ovum; its nucleus is called the *germinal spot.* See *Germ-cell.*

VE'SICLES OF NABOTH. Small semi-transparent vesicles on the interior of the cervix uteri, which were mistaken by Naboth for ovula.

VE'SICLES OF DEGRAAF. From fifteen to twenty small transparent vesicles in the midst of the lobules composing the parenchyma of the ovaries. According to Baër, they contain germs, and, when burst, leave the appearance of what are called *corpora lutea*, or yellow bodies.

VESI'CULA (dim. of *vesica*, a bladder). A vesicle 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."—*Willan.*

VESI'CULA UMBILICALIS. 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. Under this *ordinal* name Willan associated seven genera of cutaneous eruptions, viz., varicella, vaccinia, herpes, rupia, miliaria, eczema, and aphtha. The *order* corresponds with the genus *Ecphlysis* of Mason Good. Mr. Erasmus Wilson adopts a different classification. "Of these seven orders," he observes, "I have retained only two, namely, *eczema*, 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."—*Diseases of the Skin.* 1857.

VESI'CULÆ ACCESSORIÆ. The name of certain blind ducts, opening into the urethra, near its commencement, observed in most Rodentia.

VESI'CULÆ SEMINALES. Two small bags situated at the base of the prostate gland, forming reservoirs for the seminal fluid.

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.

VETA, or MAREA (sea-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."

VEXI'LLUM (dim. of *velum*, a veil). A standard, or small banner; a term applied to the upper petal of a papilionaceous corolla, from its erect and expanded state.

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.

VIABI'LITY (*via*, a way). A term expressing the capability which a child has of supporting extra-uterine or independent existence.

VI'BICES (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.

VIBRIS'SA (*vibro*, 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.

VI'DIAN NERVE. A designation of the *pterygoïd* nerve, from Vidus Vidius, a professor at Paris.

VIENNA-GREEN. *Sweinfurt-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.

VIGA'NI'S ELIXIR. Sweet elixir of vitriol; or the sp. ætheris aromaticus.

VIGO PLASTER. A plaster used in variola. Mercury, 95 parts; balsam of storax, 48; common plaster, 312; wax, resin, turpentine, ana, 16; gum ammoniac, bdellium, olibanum, and myrrh, ana, 5; saffron, 3; spirit of lavender, 2; M.

VI'LLIFORM TEETH (*villus*, plush, *forma*, likeness). A designation of the teeth of the perch and other fishes, in which they are slender, sharp-pointed, and so minute, numerous, and closely aggregated. as to resemble the plush or pile of velvet. See *Ciliiform Teeth.*

VI'LLOUS (*villus*, shaggy hair). Covered with long, soft, shaggy hair, as epilobium hirsutum.

VILLUS. 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.*

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.

VINEGAR. Acetic acid, produced by the action of air upon alcoholic liquors, as wine and beer; by the contact of platinum black with alcohol, &c.

Wood vinegar. Pyroligneous acid, procured by the distillation of wood.

VINEGAR, MOTHER OF. A fungous plant, referred to the Hyphomycetes, a sub-order of the Fungi.

VINEGAR EEL. The *anguillula aceti*, a microscopic animal which is generated and nourished in vinegar.

VINUM. Wine; the juice of the grape, or fruit of the Vitis vinifera.

1. *Vinum Xericum.* Vinum album Hispanicum, or Sherry, the officinal wine employed in the preparation of the *vina medicata*, or medicated wines.

2. *Vinum Lusitanicum.* Vinum Portugallicum, or Port wine, usually employed in hospitals, 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 nitric acid deposits.

VIOLA'CEÆ (*viola*, a violet). The Violet tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Herbs with *leaves* usually alternate; *flowers* polypetalous; *petals* hypogynous; *stamens* alternate with the petals; *ovarium* 1-celled, many-seeded.

VIOLINA. 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.

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.

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 imbedded in rocks, or is produced by sublimation. In the latter case it is called *volcanic sulphur*.

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.

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*.

VIS. Force; power; a term expressive of *strength* in general. Hence—

1. *Vis à 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 cellulosa.* A term applied by Blumenbach to the contraction which membrane occasionally undergoes, when it has been over distended, and the distending force withdrawn, as in the propulsion of the serous exhalation into the lymphatic vessels. It is very different from the *contractility* of the muscular fibre.

3. *Vis formativa.* The formative process; the process by which the parts of the body are nourished, and the secretions are promoted.

4. *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.

5. *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.*

6. *Vis nervea.* The name given by Haller to that power in the muscular fibre which enables it to receive impressions conveyed to it by the nerves.

7. *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.

8. *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.

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 vitæ.* The natural power of the animal body in preserving life.

VISCUS. Pl. *Viscera.* A bowel, or intestine. Any organ which has an appropriate use.

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.

VISUS (*video*, 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.

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* (interrumpo, 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, φωτὸς, light, ὄψις, sight). Luminous vision, in which flashes of light appear to pass before the eyes, when the eyelids are shut, particularly in the dark. This is the *marmaryge* (μαρμαρυγὴ, 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.

VI'TAL AIR. The name applied by Condorcet to oxygen gas.

VITE'LLICLE (*vitelliculus*, a little yelk). The little yelk-bag, or the bag containing that part of the yelk 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-INTESTI'NAL DUCT. A wide duct by means of which the nutritive substance of the yelk enters the alimentary canal for the nutrition of the embryo.

VITE'LLUS OVI. The yelk of egg; a kind of yellow emulsion, consisting of oil suspended in water by means of albumen, and inclosed in a sack called the *yelk-bag;* principally employed for rendering oils and balsams miscible with water.

VI'TES (*vitis*, a vine). The Vine tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Climbing shrubs with tumid joints, and *leaves* stipulate; *flowers* polypetalous, on ramose peduncles; *stamens* hypogynous; *ovarium* 2-celled; *fruit* baccate; *seeds* albuminous

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*.

VITILI'GO (*vitulus*, a calf). *Leuce*. A synonym of the *lupus non exedens*. The veal-skin appearance relates to the inside of the skin. "The white and glistening appearance, bearing some resemblance to the flesh of calves (*vituli*) seems to have given rise to the generic term." *Vitiligo alba* is a synonym of *Elephantiasis anæsthetica*.

VI'TREOUS BODY (*vitrum*, glass). *Vitreous humor*. A transparent mass, resembling melted glass, occupying the globe of the eye, and inclosed in the hyaloïd membrane.

VITRIO'LIC NAPHTHA. *Naphtha vitrioli*. A name given by the Germans to sulphuric ether.

VITRIFICA'TION (*vitrum*, glass, *fio*, 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 substances :—

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.

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.

VITTA. Literally, a riband. A term applied to the vessels of oil found in the coat of the fruit of Umbelliferous plants. They afford an instance of the *vasa propria*, or receptacles of secretion.

VITTIE-VAYR. The Indian name of the fibrous root of the Andropogon muricatus. See *Cuscus.*

VIVI'PAROUS (*vivus*, alive, *pario*, 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.

VIVISE'CTION (*vivus*, alive, *seco*, to cut). Dissection of living animals, for the purposes of experiment.

VOCAL LIGAMENTS. *Vocal cords.* A name given to the thyro-arytænoïd articulation.

VOLATI'LITY (*volatilis*, from *volo*, to fly). A property of bodies, by which they are disposed to assume the state of vapour, and *fly off.*

VOLTA, PILE OF. An apparatus consisting of plates of zinc, and silver, and pieces of moistened woollen cloth, piled in the order of zinc, silver, cloth ; zinc, silver, cloth ; for twenty or more repetitions. See *Galvanism.*

Volta-meter. A cell of decomposition, containing dilute sulphuric acid, and so formed as to admit of the evolved gases being collected and measured.

VO'LTAISM. Voltaic electricity ; chemical electricity. See *Galvanism.*

VO'LUBLE (*volubilis*, rolling). Twisting ; as applied to stems which twist round other bodies, the hop to the right, the bindweed to the left.

VOLUME (*volumen*, from *volvo*, 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.*

VOLVA (*volvo*, to roll). The wrapper which covers many Fungaceous plants in their early state, as the Agarics.

VO'LVULUS (*volvo*, to roll up). *Intus-susceptio.* A disease produced by the passing of one portion of an intestine into another, commonly the upper into the lower part.

VOMER (*a plough-share*). A bone of the nose, forming the partition between the nostrils, and so named from its resemblance to a plough-share.

VO'MICA (*vomo*, to spit up). An abscess or imposthume of the lungs; so called, because it discharges a sanies.

VOMICI'NA. Another name for *brucia*, from its being found in the bark and seeds of nux-vomica.

VOMITO'RIA (*vomo*, to vomit). *Emetica.* Agents which produce vomiting.

VOMITURI'TIO (*vomo*, to vomit). Retching. An ineffectual effort to vomit.

VO'MITUS (*vomo*, to vomit). The act of vomiting: this consists of a forcible contraction of the muscles of *expiration*, and of those only, the glottis being closed, and the cardia opened.

VU'LPINIC ACID. *Vulpilin.* A transparent, yellow, crystalline substance, obtained from the *Evernia vulpina* of Achard, 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 being supposed to lose its hair sooner than any other quadruped. See *Fluxus Capillorum.*

VULTUS (*velle*, to will). The looks, the countenance; that which declares the sentiments of the mind. Compare *Facies* and *Frons.*

VULVA. An elliptic opening enclosed by the labia majora of the pudendum, or external parts of generation in the female.

VULVA CEREBRI. A small aperture of the brain, forming the part by which the three ventricles communicate.

W.

WADD. A name given to plumbago, or black-lead.

Black wadd. An ore of manganese found in Derbyshire; remarkabl 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.

WAISTCOAT, STRAIGHT. A tunic used for restraining the motions of violent maniacs. It has long sleeves, which are tied behind the body so that the arms cannot be extricated from them.

WANT'S POWDER. The powdered bulb of colchicum, disguised with other powders, prepared by Mr. Want, and used for gout and rheumatism.

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. P.L. 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 anti-scorbutic, 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 the veratrum and opium.

WARE'S GOLDEN OINTMENT. An ointment for ophthalmia and ulcers, consisting of fresh butter ℥j., and ʒj. of the powder of nitrated oxide of mercury.

WARM-BLOODED. A term applied to the mammalia and birds which have a two-fold circulation, and are in fact diplocardiac. See *Cardiac.*

WARMING-PLASTER. A stimulant, rubefacient, and sometimes vesicant plaster, made of cantharides and Burgundy pitch.

WARNER'S CORDIAL. Rhubarb bruised ℥j., senna ℥ß, saffron ʒj., powdered liquorice ʒiv., raisins pounded lbj., brandy Oiij.; digest for a week, and strain.

WART. A hard protuberance or excrescence of the skin. See *Verruca.*

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. *Psoriasis lotorum;* a species of scall 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.

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, and the weight of the body itself seems annihilated. The apparatus is described under the term *Hydrostatic Bed.*

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 OF CRYSTALLIZATION. That portion of water which combines in a dry state with many substances, forming an essential condition of their crystalline character.

WATER-TIGHT. That degree of closeness in a vessel, or tube, which prevents the passage of water.

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.

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 is the foul fiend Flibbertigibbet: he gives the WEB and the PIN; squints the eye, and makes the hare-lip."

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 seated 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 3, 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	=	228	=	5760
		1	=	8	=	24	=	480
				1	=	3	=	60
						1	=	20

MEASURE OF FLUIDS.

The gallon, *Cong.*,		contains	Eight pints.
pint (*Octarius*)	O		Sixteen fluid ounces.
fluid ounce,	f℥		Eight fluid drachms.
fluid drachm,	f3		Sixty minims.
minim,	♏		

PROPORTIONS OF THE WINE GALLON.

Gallons.		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 marks the boiling point of water, and 32° the freezing point; between 90° and 100° is denoted the gentle heat (*calor lenis*) of the Pharmacopœias.

WELD, or DYERS' WEED. The *Reseda luteola*, a plant employed in the dyeing of yellow.

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.

WEN. A sebaceous tumor, comprising the *atheromatous*, or pap-like; the *melicerous*, or wax-like; and the *steatomatous*, or fat-like, varieties.

WHARTON'S DUCT. The excretory duct of the sub-maxillary gland.

WHEAL WORM. The Acarus autumnalis, or Harvest-bug; so named from the glossy wheals which its bite produces.

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.

WHI'SKEY. 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.

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 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 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. *Hydarthrus.* A colourless swelling, chiefly of the larger joints. It may commence in the synovial membrane, in the cartilages, or in the bones.

WHITES. The vulgar name for leucorrhœa, or the discharge of a yellowish-white mucus from the vagina. See *Leucorrhœa.*

WHITEHEAD'S ESSENCE OF MUSTARD. This is merely Balsam of Tolu, with resin; Dr. Paris says it does not contain a particle of mustard. According to Mr. Brande, it contains camphor, oil of turpentine, and spirit of rosemary, mixed with mustard flour.

WHITING. Chalk cleared of its impurities, ground in a mill, and made up into small loaves.

WHITLAW'S ETHE'REAL TINCTURE. A preparation of

lobelia, rectified spirit, spirit of nitric ether, and spirit of sulphuric ether, macerated for fourteen days in a dark place.

WHITLOW. *Panaris.* An inflammation at the end of one of the fingers, or thumbs, very painful, and much disposed to suppurate. The effusion may be immediately under the skin; among the tendons; or it may press on the periosteum: it is to this last, or malignant form, that the term *felon* is most correctly applied.

WHORLED. A term synonymous with *Verticillate*, employed in descriptive botany. See *Verticillus.*

WI'DEMANN'S CRYSTALLINE MATTER. Obtained from unripe oranges.

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.

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.

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 sulphuret of arsenic, and one ounce of lime, in half a pint of distilled water, and filtering the solution.

WINTERACEÆ. The Winter's Bark tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Trees or shrubs, with *leaves* alternate; *flowers* hermaphrodite or unisexual; *stamens* hypogynous; *fruit* consisting of a single row of carpella.

Wintera aromatica. An aromatic tree, the bark of which, called *Winter's bark*, is used as an aromatic tonic.

WIRSUNG'S DUCT. Another name for the pancreatic duct.

WIT. *Mirthfulness.* A term in phrenology indicative of a disposition to view every thing in a gay and joyful manner, of a feeling of the ludicrous, and a tendency to mirth. Its organ is situated 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 Club-moss, 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.

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.

WOLFRAM. A mineral consisting of tungstate of manganese and iron, employed for procuring tungsten.

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 situated immediately in front of that of Hope, and between those of Ideality and Imitation.

WOOD-OIL. *Gurjun 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.

WOO'RALY. A celebrated poison, also called *woorari*, *ourari*, or *urari*, produced by the Strychnos toxifera of Guayana. 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.

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.

WORMSEED. The Spigelia Marilandica, or Carolina Pink; the root and leaves of which are active anthelmintics.

1. *Wormseed oil.* A powerfully anthelmintic oil obtained from the seeds of the Chenopodium anthelminticum.

2. The term *Wormseed* is also applied to a substance consisting, not of the seeds, but of the broken peduncles, mixed with the calyx and flower-buds, of the *Artemisia santonica*, and also known by the names of *semen santonicum*, semen cinæ, semen contra, semen sementina, &c.

WORM-TEA. A preparation used in the United States, consisting of spigelia root, senna, manna, and savine, mixed in various proportions.

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.

WOUND. A recent solution of continuity in the soft parts, suddenly occasioned by external causes, and generally attended at first with hæmorrhage.

1. *Incised Wounds* are those made by simple division of the fibres with a sharp cutting instrument, without contusion or laceration.

2. *Lacerated wounds* are those in which the fibres, instead of being divided by a cutting instrument, have been torn asunder by some violence; the edges, instead of being straight and regular, are jagged or unequal.

3. *Contused Wounds* are those made by a violent blow from some

blunt instrument or surface. These resemble the preceding species, and require nearly the same kind of treatment.

4. *Punctured Wounds* are those made with a narrow-pointed instrument, as by the thrust of a sword or bayonet.

5. *Poisoned Wounds* are the bite of a viper, mad dogs, &c.; wounds of the hand in dissections, &c.

6. *Gunshot Wounds* are those caused by hard, metallic bodies, projected from fire-arms.

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.

WRY-NECK. *Caput Obstipum; Torticollis.* An involuntary and fixed inclination of the head towards one of the shoulders. Cooper says, it must not be confounded with a mere rheumatic tension and stiffness of the neck, nor with the faulty position of the head, arising from deformity of the cervical vertebræ.

X.

XA'NTHIC ACID (ξανθὸς, yellow). An oily liquid, named from the *yellow* colour of its salts. It is the sulpho-carbonate of the oxide of ethyl and water.

XANTHIC OXIDE (ξανθὸς, yellow). A species of calculus, observed by Dr. Marcet, and named from the lemon-coloured compound which it forms by the action of nitric acid.

XANTHINE (ξανθὸς, yellow). A yellow colouring principle lately discovered in madder.

XA'NTHOGEN (γεννάω, to produce). A term applied by M. Zeise to the radical of hydroxanthic acid, from its property of forming yellow compounds with certain metals.

XA'NTHOPHYLL (ξανθὸς, yellow, φύλλον, a leaf). The name given by Berzelius to *anthoxanthine*, or the yellow colouring matter of leaves in autumn.

XA'NTHOPI'CRITE (ξανθὸς, yellow, πικρὸς, bitter). A crystalline bitter principle found in the bark of the *Xanthoxylum Caribæum.*

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.

XANTHORRHI'ZA (ξανθὸς, yellow, ῥίζα, a root). Yellow Root; the root of the *Xanthorrhiza Apiifolia*, a plant of North America, forming an excellent tonic.

XANTHORRHŒ'A (ξανθὸς, yellow, ῥοιὰς, 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.*

XANTHO'XYLUM (ξανθὸς, yellow, ξύλον, wood). Prickly Ash;

the bark of the *Xanthoxylum Fraxineum*, used in the United States in chronic rheumatism.

XERODE'RMA (ξηρὸς, dry, δέρμα, skin). General dryness of the surface 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.

Xeroderma ichthyoïdes. A term applied by Mr. Erasmus Wilson to a form of ichthyosis, in which the epidermis is the seat of the morbid alteration. See *Ichthyosis.*

XEROPHTHA'LMIA (ξηρὸς, dry, ὀφθαλμὸς, the eye). *Xeroma.* A form of ophthalmia, denoting the dryness of the eye in a particular stage of the affection.

XI'PHOID (ξίφος, a sword, εἶδος, likeness). Sword-like; a term applied to the cartilage of the sternum.

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'IDINE. A highly combustible substance, obtained by dissolving starch in strong nitric acid of sp. gr. 1·5, with gentle heat, and then adding water. The xyloidine is precipitated in the form of a white powder. See *Gun-Cotton.*

The term *Xyloidine* 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.

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'TINE (ξύλον, wood, ῥητίνη, resin). A crystalline resinous substance found in some varieties of turf.

Y.

YAM. A plant introduced from the East into the West Indies. It produces tubers, resembling a potato, which form an important part of the food of the negroes.

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.*

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.

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.

YELLOW EARTH. A mixture of hydrated silicate of alumina and peroxide of iron; sometimes used as a pigment.

YELLOW FEVER. One of the severest forms of malignant remittent; so named from the lemon or orange hue presented by the whole surface of the body, and attended with vomiting of a yellowish matter at the beginning, and of a chocolate-coloured colluvies towards its close. See *Febris.*

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 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; 1bj. 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.

YTTRIA. 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 the women till reduced to a pulp; they then spit it out into a large jar, and leave it to ferment, and after two or three days drink it mixed with water, when it does its work, as Robinson Crusoe says of his glass of rum, "to their exceeding refreshment."

Z.

ZAFFRE. The impure oxide of cobalt, which remains after the native arseniuret of this metal has parted with most of its arsenic by repeated roasting.

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. It yields a *meal* sold under the name of *polenta*.

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.

ZE'INE. A principle obtained from maize, or Indian corn.

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*.

ZINC. A bluish-white metal, found in the form of oxide, or *red zinc*; of sulphuret, 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 or calx of zinc*. Oxide of zinc, 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 of *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.

ZINC PAINT. The white oxide of zinc, proposed as a substitute for the deleterious white lead.

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.

ZINCMETHY'LIUM. A radical formed in an uncombined state when iodide of methyl and zinc are exposed to a temperature of about 150° C. in a sealed tube.

Zincethylium and *Zincamylium* are homologous bodies formed by similar processes; their investigation is not yet completed.

ZINCOID (*zincum*, zinc, εἶδος, likeness). Like zinc, quasi-zinc; a term applied to the zincous plate which is in connexion with a copper plate in a voltaic circle, and denoting the positive pole, the positive electrode, the anode, and the zincode. See *Chloroïd*.

1. *Zinco-lysis* (λύω, 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 hydro-chloric 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 OFFICINA'LE. The Narrow-leaved Ginger, the *rhizome* of which constitutes the *ginger-root* of commerce. *Black ginger* is dried, after being scalded, without being scraped; *white ginger*, on the contrary, is careful 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 or metallic oxide found in the *jargon* or *zircon* from Ceylon, and in the red mineral hyacinth.

ZO'MIDINE (ζωμός, broth). Aqueous extract of flesh, probably identical with osmazome.

ZO'NA. *Zoster. Cingulum.* Designations 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 PELLU'CIDA. A thick membrane, constituting the external investment of the ovum. By Wagner it is termed *chorion.*

ZO'NULA CILIA'RIS. A thin vascular layer which connects the anterior margin of the retina with the circumference of the lens.

ZO'NULE OF ZINN. The name given to an assemblage of membranous folds or laminæ observed in the hyaloïd membrane, which project outwards, and are dove-tailed, as it were, with the ciliary processes.

ZO'OGEN (ζῶον, an animal, γεννάω, to generate). The name given by Gimbernat to an organic substance found in mineral waters, also termed *barégine*, *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.

ZOO'GONY (ζῶον, 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.

ZOO'LOGY (ζῶον, an animal, λόγος, a description). That branch of Natural History which treats of animals. Under the terms *Cyclo-neura*, *Diplo-neura*, *Cyclo-gangliata*, and *Spini-cerebrata*, will be found the primary divisions of the Animal Kingdom, derived from modifications of the nervous system. The following Table exhibits Cuvier's fourfold division of the Animal Kingdom, together with the classes, sub-classes, and orders, of each division :—

Div. I.—VERTEBRATA.

Animals which have an internal skeleton, supported by a spine.

Class.	*Sub-Class.*	*Order.*	*Example.*
I. Mammalia..... Animals which suckle their young.		1. Bimana.	Man.
		2. Quadrumana.	Monkeys.
		3. Carnivora.	Hyæna.
		4. Rodentia.	Rabbit.
		5. Edentata.	Sloth.
		6. Pachyderma.	Elephant.
		7. Ruminantia.	Cow.
		8. Cetacea.	Whale.
II. Aves ..... Birds.		1. Accipitres.	Eagle.
		2. Passeres.	Sparrow.
		3. Scansores.	Parrot.
		4. Gallinæ.	Pheasant.
		5. Grallæ.	Heron.
		6. Palmipedes.	Duck.
III. Reptilia ..... Reptiles.		1. Chelonia.	Tortoise.
		2. Sauria.	Lizard.
		3. Ophidia.	Serpent.
		4. Batrachia.	Frog.
IV. Pisces Fishes	I. Osseous	1. Acanthopterygii.	Perch.
		2. Malacopterygii Abdominales.	Pike.
		3. Malacopterygii Sub-brachiati.	Cod.
		4. Malacopterygii Apodes.	Eel.
		5. Lophobranchii.	Hippocampus.
		6. Plectognathi.	Sun-fish.
	II. Cartilaginous. Chondropterygii.	7. Sturiones.	Sturgeon.
		8. Selachii.	Shark.
		9. Cyclostomi	Lamprey

Div. II.—MOLLUSCA.

Soft, invertebral, inarticulate animals, often protected by a shell.

Class.	*Order.*	*Example.*
I. Cephalopoda ..... Head-footed.	(One.) Cephalopoda.	Cuttle-fish.
II. Pteropoda ..... Fin-footed.	(One.) Pteropoda.	Clio.
III. Gasteropoda ..... Belly-footed.	1. Pulmonibranchia.	Snail.
	2. Nubibranchia.	Glaucus.
	3. Inferobranchia.	Diphyllidia.
	4. Tectibranchia.	Bulla.
	5. Heteropoda.	Carinaria.
	6. Ptenobranchia.	Whelk.
	7. Tubulibranchia.	Vermetus.
	8. Scutibranchia.	Sea-ear.
	9. Cyclobranchia.	Chiton.
IV. Acephala .... Headless.	1. Testacea.	Oyster.
	2. Nuda.	Ascidia.
V. Brachiopoda..... Arm-footed	(One.) Brachiopoda.	Lingula.
VI. Cirrhopoda ..... Bristle-footed.	(One.) Cirrhopoda.	Barnacle.

Div. III.—ARTICULATA.

Animals with bodies covered with a case divided into rings.

I. Annelida ..... Ring-bodied animals.		1. Tubicola.	Wormshell.
		2. Dorsibranchia.	Lobworm.
		3. Abranchia.	Earthworm.
II. Crustacea, Crustaceous animals.	*Section.* I. Malacostracia, Crustaceous-shelled.	1. Decapoda.	Lobster.
		2. Stomapoda.	Sea mantis.
		3. Amphipoda.	Shrimp.
		4. Læmodipoda.	Whale-louse.
		5. Isopoda.	Cymothoa.
	II. Entomostracia, Thin-shelled.	6. Branchiopoda.	Monoculus.
		7. Pœcilopoda.	Kingcrab.
III. Arachnida ..... The Spider-tribe.		1. Pulmonata.	Tarantula.
		2. Trachearia.	Mite.

Class.	*Order.*	*Example.*
IV. INSECTA ..... Insects.	1. Myriapoda.	Centipede.
	2. Thysanoura.	Spring-tail.
	3. Parasita.	Louse.
	4. Suctoria.	Flea.
	5. Coleoptera.	Beetle.
	6. Orthoptera.	Ear-wig.
	7. Hemiptera.	Bug.
	8. Neuroptera.	Ant-lion.
	9. Hymenoptera.	Wasp.
	10. Lepidoptera.	Butterfly.
	11. Rhipiptera.	Stylops.
	12. Diptera.	Fly.

DIV. IV.—RADIATA.

Animals disposed around an axis.

I. ECHINODERMA ..... Hard-skinned.	1. Pedicellata.	Star-fish.
	2. Apoda.	Sipunculus.
II. INTESTINA ..... Intestinal worms.	1. Cavitaria.	Guinea-worm.
	2. Parenchyma.	Tape-worm.
III. ACALEPHA ..... Sea-nettles.	1. Simplex.	Medusa.
	2. Hydrostatica.	Spanish man-of-war.
IV. POLYPI..... Plant-like animals.	1. Carnosa.	Sea anemone.
	2. Gelatinosa.	Vorticella.
	3. Corallicola.	Coral.
V. INFUSORIA ..... Water animalcules.	1. Rotifera.	Wheel insect.
	2. Homogenea.	Globe animalcule.

ZOO'NIC ACID (ζῶον, an animal). This has been shown by Thenard to be merely the acetous acid, holding animal matter in solution.

ZOONO'MIA (ζῶον, an animal, νόμος, a law). The science which treats of the laws of organic life.

ZOO'PHYTA (ζῶον, an animal, φύτον, a plant). Animal plants; a division of the animal kingdom, considered by Cuvier as synonymous with the *Radiata*.

1. *Echino-dermata* (ἐχῖνος, a hedge-hog, δέρμα, a skin). Having a spinous skin, as the star-fish, sea-urchin, &c.

2. *Ento-zoa* (ἐντὸς, within, ζωὴ, life). Intestinal animals, as the tænia, &c.

3. *Acalephæ* (ἀκαλήφη, a nettle). Sea-nettles, as the medusa, polypus, &c.

4. *Polypi* (πολὺς, many, ποῦς, a foot). Many-footed animals, as the hydra, &c.

5. *Infusoria* (infundo, to pour in). Infusory animalcules, found in infusions or stagnant water, as the monas, &c.

ZO'OTIC ACID (ζῶον, 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 (ζῶον, an animal, τομή, section). The anatomy or dissection of animals.

ZOSTER (ζωστὴρ, a belt). *Zona; zona ignea.* Shingles; a species of Herpes, so termed from its surrounding the body, like a belt. See *Shingles.*

ZUMIC ACID (ζύμη, leaven). An acid discovered in vegetable substances which have undergone the acetous fermentation: it has been shown that it closely resembles the *lactic* (acetic) acid.

ZYGAPO'PHYSIS (ζυγὸς, junction, ἀπόφυσις, apophysis). A process, or exogenous portion of a vertebra, by which it is connected with the adjoining vertebra. See *Vertebra.*

ZYGO'MA (ζυγὸς, a yoke). The arch formed by the zygomatic processes of the temporal and cheek-bones.

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.

ZYGOPHYLLA'CEÆ. The Bean Caper tribe of Dicotyledonous plants. Trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants, with *leaves* opposite; *flowers* polypetalous, symmetrical; *stamens* hypogynous; *ovarium* many-celled; *fruit* capsular.

ZY'MOME (ζύμη, leaven). This and gliadine form the constituent principles of gluten. See *Gluten.*

ZYMO'TIC (ζύμη, leaven). A term applied to those diseases which seem to be occasioned by a virus or poison, which is diffused through the frame, and operates upon it like leaven.

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THE END.

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