The medical vocabulary, containing a concise explanation of the terms used in medicine and its accessory sciences : to which is appended a selection of Indian medical words in common use / by Robert Fowler.

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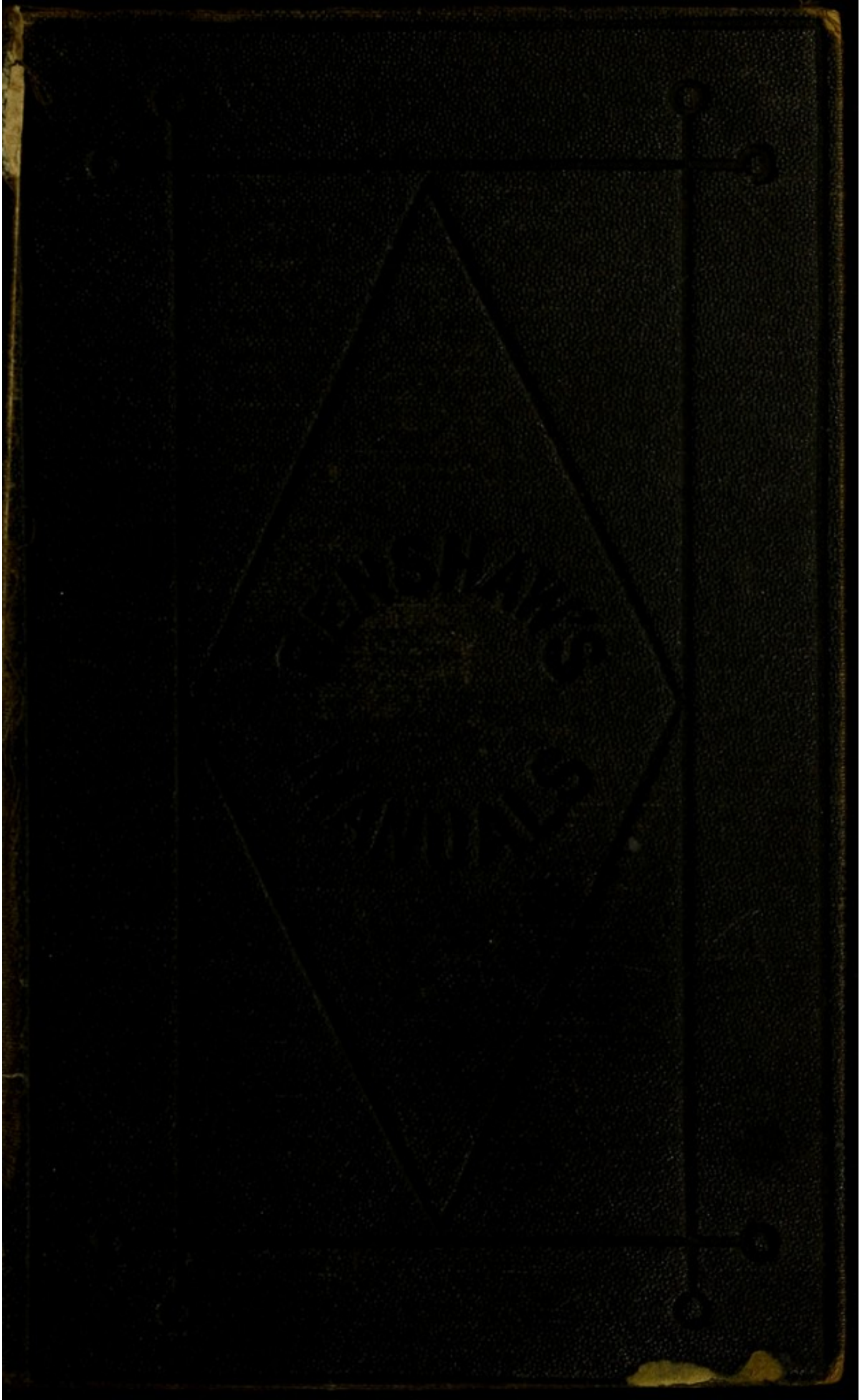
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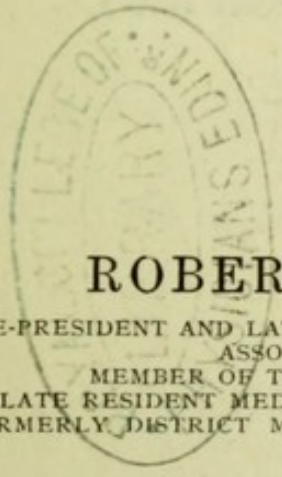
MEDICINE

AND ITS ACCESSORY SCIENCES;

TO WHICH IS APPENDED A SELECTION OF

INDIAN MEDICAL WORDS

IN COMMON USE.



BY

ROBERT FOWLER, M.D. EDIN.

VICE-PRESIDENT AND LATE HONORARY LIBRARIAN OF THE HUNTERIAN SOCIETY
ASSOCIATE OF KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON;
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PHYSICIAN IN ORDINARY TO THE QUEEN, ETC. ETC.

AS A SLIGHT TRIBUTE TO HIS URBANITY,

AND HIS HIGH QUALIFICATIONS AND TALENTS, WHICH HAVE BEEN

RECOGNISED BY HIS PROFESSIONAL BRETHREN

IN HIS FIFTH ELECTION AS

PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, LONDON,

THE SECOND EDITION OF THIS LITTLE WORK,

IS BY PERMISSION

Respectfully Dedicated

BY

THE AUTHOR.

PREFACE.

SINCE the publication of the First Edition of this Vocabulary, two events affecting Scientific Terminology have occurred:—Firstly. In 1869 the Royal College of Physicians of London authoritatively published "A Nomenclature of Diseases, suitable to England, and to all Countries where the English Language is in Common Use." This Nomenclature has been officially recognised and recommended by the Registrar-General for the purposes of the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1874 (37 and 38 Vict. c. 88). Secondly. Modern Chemistry, starting its present molecular basis from the Law of Avogadro, has effected a necessary and important alteration in the Nomenclature of this Science.

In this Edition frequent, though not exclusive, use has been made of the "definitions" in the aforesaid Nomenclature of Diseases; and the terminology of Modern Chemistry has also been acknowledged, without entirely ignoring the language of the old Dualistic System.

With a view of utilizing this Vocabulary to those professional brethren who, in numbers increasing every year, either commence their studies, or devote their time to practice, in Her Majesty's Eastern Dominions, an Appendix of the more ordinary Medical Terms in common use, with their Indian Synonymes (in the Roman character) has been added. No attempt has been made to introduce terms other than those easily recognisable by every one—whether native or otherwise—of ordinary education in India, and such words as may be

frequently heard amongst the populations of that great Empire.

The words used are principally of the Hindustani and Hindi dialects. When more than one Oriental Synonyme is given to a word, it is because the second or further synonyme is used by other races of India than the Hindoos, who, however, form three-fourths of the whole native population of the Peninsula.

To coin all the Indian words sufficient to meet the requirements of the Scientific Terminology of the day (and which desirable task the Author understands the Sanscrit language is quite rich enough to effect), would, however, have too greatly extended the scope of the present Edition of this Vocabulary.

In selecting the Indian terms, the Author is entirely indebted to the able assistance of Dr. Khetter Mohun Dutt, Graduate in Medicine of the Calcutta Medical College, and late Professor of Hindustani and Hindi at University College, London.

ROBERT FOWLER.

145, Bishopsgate Street Without,
May, 1875.

THE MEDICAL VOCABULARY.

A (A, α, alpha). Used generally, though not always, in a privative or negative sense, as a prefix to Greek derivatives beginning with a consonant.

A A (abbreviation of ἀνά, ana, throughout). Med. Used in prescriptions to denote that an equal quantity is to be used of all the prior-written ingredients, or all the substances included between these two letters and the last-written quantity.

A A A (contraction of L. amalgama). Chem. Denotes an amalgam.

Abaliena'tion (L. ab, from; alienus, different). Pathol. An ancient term for a decay of the whole or any part of the body or mind.

Abarticula'tion (L. ab, from; artus, joint). Anat. A species of articulation in which mobility is the distinguishing character.

Abaxial. Abaxile. (L. ab, from; axis, axis.) Bot. Not in the axis; out of the axis of the seed.

Abbre'viate. Abbre'viated. (L. ab, from; brevis, short.) Bot. When one part is shorter than another.

Abbrevia'tion (same). The act of omitting certain letters or words, or of substituting certain arbitrary characters or signs.

Abdomen (L. abdo, I conceal). Anat. The cavity between the thorax and the pelvis.

Abdomen, Pendulous. When, from the presence of integumental fat, an internal tumour, or fluid, the abdominal walls hang over the edge of the pelvis.

Abdominal (L. abdomen, belly). Of or belonging to, or in some way connected with the belly.

Abdominales (same). Ich. An order of fishes, in which the ventral fins are attached to the abdomen behind the pectorals.

Abdomino - Anterior. -Posterior. Mid. Applied to those positions of the fœtus where the belly is directed respectively anteriorly or posteriorly.

Abdominos'copy (L. abdomen, belly; σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). Med. Examination of the abdomen by sight and touch.

Abdominous (L. abdomen, belly). Possessed of a large abdomen.

Abdu'cent (L. ab, from; duco, I draw). Anat. Having the action of separating or drawing away from.

Abduction (same). Anat. The action which draws one part from another, or from the mesial line; the condition of the part so withdrawn. Surg. Formerly applied to a fracture of a bone, with separation of the broken extremities; a strain.

Abductor (same). Anat. A muscle which performs the abduction of any part.

Abepithym'ia (A, priv; ἐπιθυμέω, epithumeō, I long after). Path. A paralysis of the solar plexus, cutting off the communication between the nervous system and the abdominal viscera, and destroying life.

Aber'rant (L. ab, from; erro, I wander). Nat. Hist. Deviating from the type of a natural group.

Aberra'tion (same). 1. The passage into, determination to, or appearance of any of the natural fluids or secretions in, an unusual locality of the the body. 2. An error or derangement in the perceptive or intellectual

faculties. 3. Any deviation of Nature from her usual progress. 4. The deviation from their proper focus of the rays of light in passing through certain lenses.

Aberra'tion, Chromatic. The aberration causing a coloured image by the unequal refraction of the component rays of white light by the same refracting mediums.

Aberra'tion, Distantial. Aberra'tion of Parallax.—Nunneley. The aberration, or source of indistinctness of vision, arising from distance of the object viewed.

Aberra'tion of Refrangibility. Syn. of Aberration, Chromatic.

Aberra'tion of Sphericity. Aberra'tion, Spherical. That unequal refraction occasioned by the difference in the angle of incidence of the component rays of light on a curved surface.

Abevacua'tion (L. ab, dim; evacuo, I empty). A partial evacuation of morbid humours of the body, either by nature or art.

Abietic (L. Abies, fir-tree). Of or belonging to the fir-tree.

Abiogen'esis (A, priv.; βίος, bios, life; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). The doctrine that living matter may be produced by not-living matter.—Huxley. Spontaneous generation.

Abirrita'tion (L. ab, priv.; irratio, irritative). Path. Absence or defect of irritation; debility; asthenia.

Ablacta'tion (L. ab, from; lac, milk). The cessation of the period of suckling; weaning; deprivation of breast milk.

Ablaquea'tion (L. ab, from; laquear, roof). Bot. The practice of laying bare the roots of trees to expose them to the air or water.

Abla'tion (L. ab, from; gero, I take away). Surg. The removing or taking away from the body of whatever is hurtful. Chem. The removal of whatever is finished, or no longer necessary.

Ablepharous (A, neg.; βλέφαρον, blepharon, eyelid). Without eyelids.

Blep'sy (A, neg.; βλέπω, blepō, I see). Want of sight; blindness.

Ab'luent (L. ab, from; luo, I wash away). Med. Chem. Pharm. Applied adj. and subs. to things washing away any adherent impurities. Syn. of Detergent.

Ablu'tion (same). Med. Certain legal ceremonies, consisting of particular affusions of the body. The therapeutical employment of water. Pharm. Chem. One of the modes of separating extraneous matters.

Abnoda'tion (L. ab, from; nodus, knot). Bot. The act of cutting away the knots of trees.

Abnormal. Abnormous (L. ab, from; norma, rule). Irregular; unnatural; contrary to what ought to be in the natural condition; unusual.

Aboli'tion (L. abŏleo, I remove). Med. Phys. The complete suspension of a symptom or function. Surg. The destroying or utterly removing any useless substance or part.

Aboma'sum (L. ab, from; omāsum, paunch). Zoöl. One of the names of the fourth stomach, or the reed or true digestive stomach of the ruminants.

Abori'ginals. Aborigines (L. ab, from; origo, origin). Nat. Hist. Native or original of the country inhabited. The primitive inhabitants of, or first settlers in a country.

Aborticide (L. abortus, abortion; cædo, I kill). Obstet. The destroying of the fœtus in utero in order to effect delivery.

Ab'ortifacient (L. abortio, miscarriage; facio, I make). Applied adj. and subs. to any method or means capable of procuring abortion.

Abortion (L. abŏrior, I fail). 1. Miscarriage. 2. The expulsion of a fœtus before it is viable. 3. The product of this expulsion. 4. Bot. An imperfect or non-development.

Abortion, Criminal. Syn. of Fœticide.

Abortive (etym. as Abortion). Med. Pathol. Syn. of Abortifacient; applied adj. and subs. to treatment of disease adopted with the view of preventing its further or complete development. Bot. Physiol. Barren; sterile; unfruitful; non-productive.

Abra'chia (A, priv.; βραχίων, brachiōn, arm). Phys. An imperfect development, consisting in the absence of the arms.

Abran'chiate (A, priv.; βράγχια, bragchia, gills of fishes). Zoöl. Applied to an order comprising animals in which there is no special organ of respiration; devoid of gills.

Abra'sion (L. ab, from; rado, I scrape). 1. A superficial excoriation of the skin or mucous membrane. 2. Absorption of the component molecules of the various organs.—Vicq d'Azyr.

Abrazi'tic (A, neg.; βράζω, brazō, I froth up). Miner. Not effervescing when melting before the fire.

Abro'tonoid (Abrotŏnum, southernwood; εἶδος, eidos, resemblance). Nat. Hist. Resembling, or having the likeness of the branches of, southernwood.

Abrupt (L. ab, from; rumpo, I break). Bot. Appearing as if cut off at the extremity.

Abruption (etym. as Abrupt). Surg. 1. The act of breaking or state of being broken. 2. Syn. of Abduction.

Abruptly - Acuminate. Bot. Having a broad extremity from which a point arises.

Abruptly-Pinnate. Bot. Applied to leaves pinnate without a terminal or odd leaflet, or a cirrus.

Absceded (etym. as Abscess). Converted into an abscess.—Virchow.

Abscess (L. abs, from; cedo, I depart). A cavity, the result of morbid action, containing pus.

Abscess, Cold. An abscess, the result of scrofulous chronic inflammation.

Abscess, Shirtstud. An abscess existing between the mammary gland and the chest, and communicating by a narrow passage with another suppurating cavity between the gland and the skin.—Velpeau.

Abscission (L. abs, from; scindo, I cut). Excision, extirpation, or injury of soft parts, with loss of substance. Diminution or complete loss of voice. Sudden and premature ending of a malady. Bot. Cutting off; separation of segments.

Absinthian (L. absinthium, wormwood). Of the nature of, or pertaining to, wormwood.

Absinthiated (same). Impregnated with wormwood.

Absin'thic (same). Syn. of Absinthian. Chem. Applied to an acid obtained from wormwood.

Absinthism (same). The collection of symptoms said to be produced by continued excesses in the use of absinthe, a French liqueur containing wormwood. The effects are doubtless owing to the alcohol in the liqueur.

Absolute (L. absolvo, I complete). Chem. Applied to alcohol, and to other substances that are perfectly pure, or divested of all impurities.

Ab'sorbent (L. ab, from; sorbeo, I suck up). Applied adj. and subs. to (Anat. and Physiol.) any vessel whose function is to take up any fluids from any part of the body; Bot., to the orifices of the different kinds of vessels which draw or absorb the nutritive fluids from the earth; Pharm., to medicines which neutralize acidity in the intestinal canal.

Ab'sorbent System. The vessels and glands employed in the function of absorption (1).

Absorp'tion (etym. as Absorbent). 1. That function by which the absorbent vessels take up substances from the exterior or interior of the body. 2. Chem. The imbibition of a gas or vapour into the pores of a liquid or solid, or of a fluid into the pores of a solid.

Absorp'tion Bands. The spaces observed here and there in the spectra given by passing colourless light through coloured solutions. These spaces are in some substances not sharply defined, and many of them are so little conspicuous as to be invisible to all but the highly-educated eye; in others, on the contrary, they are well-defined and distinct.

Absorption, Internal or Interstitial. That process by which the effete materials of the several organs and tissues of the body are removed.

Absorption of Composition. The absorption effected by the skin and mucous membranes of materials intended for their composition.

Abste'mious (L. abs, from; temētum, strong wine). Generally temperate in wine, fermented liquors, and diet.

Abster'gent (L. abs, from; tergeo, I make clean). Med., Pharm. Applied adj. and subs. to medicines which cleanse, or clear from foulness or sordes; cleansing; having a cleansing quality.

Abs'tinence (L. abs, from; teneo, I hold back). The refraining, generally voluntary, from any acts or habits, but more especially from certain articles of food.

Abstracti'tious. Abstrac'tive (L. abs, from; traho, I draw). Abstracted or drawn from other substances, particularly vegetables, without fermentation.

Abulia (A, neg.; βουλή, boulē, will). Defect of the will.

Abys'sic (ἄβυσσος, abussos, bottomless). Geol. Applied to Earths, constituting the foundation of the depths of the ancient sea.—Brogniart.

Acalephoid (ἀκαλήφη, akalēphē, kind of mollusc which stings like a nettle; εἶδος, eidos, resemblance). Nat. Hist. Like a Medusa or other common form of Acalepha.

Acale'phous (ἀκαλήφη, akalēphē, 1. Nettle. 2. Kind of mollusc which stings like a nettle). Bot. Of or belonging to a nettle. Zoöl. Applied to a class of the Radiata, because certain species, on being touched, cause a stinging, burning pain like that produced by the nettle.

Acaly'cine. Acalyci'nous (A, neg.; κάλυξ, kalux, flower cup). Bot. Devoid of a calyx.

Acama'sia (ἀκάμας, akamas, untiring). A state of rest, or freedom from exertion.

Acamp'sia (A, neg.; κάμπτω, kampto, I bend). Surg. An inflexible state of a joint. Syn. of Ankylosis.

Acana'ceous (ἄκανος, akanos, thorn). Bot. Armed with prickles; prickly.

Acantha'ceous. Acan'theous (ἄκανθα, akantha, thorn). Bot. Syn. of Acanaceous.

Acant'hichthyosis (ἄκανθα, akantha, thorn; and ichthyosis). Spinous ichthyosis.

Acan'thine (etym. as Acanthaceous). Bot. Of or belonging to a thorn; thorny; prickly.

Acanthiurous (ἄκανθα, akantha, thorn; οὐρά, oura, tail). Zoöl. Having a tail supplied with spines.

Acanthocar'pous (ἄκανθα, akantha, spine; καρπός, karpos, fruit). Bot. Having fruit charged with spines.

Acanthoceph'alous (ἄκανθα, akantha, thorn; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). Nat. Hist. Having the head armed with spines or hooks.

Acantho'cladous (ἄκανθα, akantha, spine; κλάδος, klados, branch). Bot. Having branches charged with spines.

Acan'thoid (ἄκανθα, akantha, thorn; εἶδος, eidos, shape). Resembling a spine or thorn.

Acantho'phorous (ἄκανθα, akantha, thorn; φέρω, pherō, I bear). Bot. Beset with spines or thick coarse hairs.

Acanthopo'dious. Acantho'podous (ἄκανθα, akantha, thorn; πούς, pous, foot). Bot. Having spinous petioles. Zoöl. Having the legs very spinous.—Cuvier.

Acan'thops (ἄκανθα, akantha, thorn; ὤψ, ōps, eye). Zoöl. Having the circumference of the eye set with prickles.

Acanthous (ἄκανθα, akantha, thorn). Syn. of Acanaceous.

Acap'sular (A, neg.; L. capsula, small box). Bot. Having no capsule.

Acardia (A, neg.; καρδία, kardia, heart.) The condition of a fœtus born without a heart; deficiency of the whole thorax.

Acardiohæmia (A, neg.; καρδία, kardia, heart; αἷμα, aima, blood). A deficiency of blood in the heart.—Piorry.

Acardionervia (A, neg.; καρδία, kardia, heart; νεῦρον, neuron, nerve). A deficiency of nervous action in the heart, evinced by the sounds being inaudible.—Piorry.

Acardiotrophia (A, neg.; καρδία, heart; τρέφω, trephō, I nourish). Atrophy of the heart.—Piorry.

Acari'asis (L. Acarus, louse). Syn. of Phtheiriasis.—Fuchs.

Ac'aricide (acarus; cædo, I kill). Applied adj. and subs. to destroyers of Acari.

Acaroid (L. acarus, louse; εἶδος, eidos, shape). Resembling the Acarus, or louse.

Acaromachia (acarus; μάχη, machē, fight). The title of a French publication in defence of the existence of the Acarus Scabiei.

Acarp'æ (A, neg.; καρπός, karpos, fruit). Certain cutaneous diseases, unattended with any "fruit" or production—tubercles, vesicles, or pustules—from the surface of the skin.—Fuchs.

Acarpel'lous. Bot. Without carpels.

Acar'pous (A, neg.; καρπός, karpos, fruit). Bot. Having no fruit; fruitless; sterile.

A'carus (A, neg.; κείρω, I cut: i.e., too small to be cut). Entom. The name of a numerous genus belonging to the Acarides in the division of Arachnida.

Acatalep'sy (A, neg.; κατά, kata, concerning; λαμβάνω, lambanō, I comprehend). Uncertainty either in diagnosis or prognosis.

Acata'posis (A, neg.; κατά, down; πίνω, pinō, I drink). Incapacity or difficulty of swallowing.

Acaulescent. Acau'line. Acau'lous (A, neg.; καυλός, stalk of a plant). Bot. Devoid of a stem or caulis; having no distinct stem.

Accelera'tion (L. accĕlĕro, I hasten). Physiol. A greater activity of function.

Accelera'tor (same). Anat. A hastener forward; that which propels.

Accent (L. ad, to; cano, I sing). The varying degree of emphasis laid on certain syllables by the raising or dropping of the voice. It is variously altered in disease.

Access. Acces'sion (L. accedo, I approach). The invasion of a disease, or the commencement of the paroxysm, or exacerbation of a disorder.

Accessory (same). Anat. In connexion with, added to, or in dependence upon; assisting the action of.

Accessory Sciences to Medicine. Those sciences but indirectly relating to the study of health and disease, such as Chemistry, &c.

Accident (L. ad, to; cado, I chance). A casualty; an unexpected symptom. Syn. of Symptom by the French writers.

Acciden'tal (same). 1. Applied by French writers and by some English authors to textures resulting from morbid action. 2. Not essential to, or characteristic of, a disease.

Acci'pitrine (L. ad, to; capio, I seize). Nat. Hist. Seizing, rapacious.

Acclimation. Acclimatization (L. ad, to; clima, climate). The process of becoming accustomed to, and enabled to endure, a climate; the condition of a person acclimated.

Accli'nal (L. acclino, I lean against). Geol. Leaning or bending upwards; inclining to an anticlinal axis.

Accommodation (L. accommodo, I adapt). Opt. 1. The adaptation of the refractive state of the eye; the power which the normal eye possesses of altering its refractive state, so as to suit it to the distance of the object which we seem to see distinctly, or, in other words, to adapt it to the degree of divergence of the luminous rays entering the eye from the object. 2. The change in the figure (and position) of the crystalline lens necessary for the above power. It is effected by the ciliary muscle.

Accouchement (Fr.) The act of parturition.

Accoucheur (Fr.) A man midwife; an obstetrician.

Accoucheuse (Fr.) She who practises the art of midwifery.

Accrescent (L. ad, to; cresco, I increase). Bot. Continuing to grow and increase after flowering.

Accrete (same). Grown together.

Accre'tion (same). 1. Physiol. Increase; growth; the process by which nutrient particles necessary to the maintenance of the body are added to its various tissues. 2. The superaddition of new parts on a central nucleus. 3. Surg. The conjoining of parts naturally separate.

Accuba'tion (L. accumbo, I lie down). Obstet. The act or state of reclining or lying down; the being in childbed.

Accumbent (same). Bot. Lying on, prostrate, supine.

Acephalia (A. neg; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). Physiol. The condition of a monster without a head.

Acephalobrachia (same; and βραχίων, brachiōn, arm). Physiol. The condition of a monster born with neither head nor arms.—Breschet.

Acephalocar'dia (A, neg.; κεφαλή, kephalē, head; καρδία, heart). Physiol. The condition of a monster without head and heart.

Acephalochirus (A, neg; κεφαλή, kephalē, head; χείρ, cheir, hand). A monster with neither head nor hands.

Acephalocyst (A, neg.; κεφαλή, kephalē, head; κύστις, kustis, bladder). The visceral hydatid, consisting of a headless bag, which contains a curious animalcule—Echinococcus hominis.

Acephalogas'tria (A, neg.; κεφαλή, kephalē, head; γαστήρ, gastēr, belly). The condition of a monster with neither head, chest, nor upper part of abdomen.—Breschet.

Acephalo'phorous (A, neg.; κεφαλή, kephalē, head; φέρω, pherō, I bear). Zoöl. Having not a head distinct from the rest of the body.—Blainville.

Acephalopo'dia (A, neg.; κεφαλή, kephalē, head; πούς, pous, foot). The condition of a monster without head or feet.

Acephalorachia (A, neg.; κεφαλή, kephalē, head; ῥάχις, rachis, back). The condition of a monster without head or spine.

Acephalosto'mia (A, neg.; κεφαλή, kephalē, head; στόμα, stoma, mouth). The condition of an acephalous monster, having at its upper part an opening resembling a mouth.

Acephalothoracia (A, neg.; κεφαλή, kephalē, head; θώραξ, thōrax, chest) The condition of a monster without head and chest.—Breschet.

Ace'phalous (etym., as Acephalia). 1. Physiol. Without a head. 2. Zoöl. Applied to a class of the mollusca, which have no appearance of a head, but only a mouth concealed in the bottom, or between the folds, of their mantle.

Acera'ceous (L. Acer, maple-tree; because the wood is compact and close grained). Bot. Having an arrangement of parts as in the genus Acer.

A'cerate (same). Chem. The combination of aceric acid with a basic oxide. Med. Pure; unmixed; uncorrupted.

Acerato'sis (A, neg.; κέρας, keras, horn). Deficient development of the horny tissue.

Acer'bity (L. acer, tart). A savour partaking of acidity, bitterness, and astringency.

Acerellate (ἀκή, akē, point). Terminating in a sharp point.

Acereous (A, neg.; κέρας, keras, horn). Zoöl. Having no tentacula; without antennæ.

Ace'ric (etym. as Aceraceous). Of or belonging to, or obtained from the juices of, the acer or maple tree.

Acerin'eous. Etym. as, and Syn. of Aceraceous.

A'cerose. Acerous (ἀκή, akē, point). Bot. 1. Needle-pointed; fine and slender, with a sharp point. (L. acus, chaff). 2. Chaffy; resembling chaff.

Acero'tous (A, neg.; κήρος, kēros, wax). Having no wax.

Acer'vulus Cerebri. Acer'vulus Glandulæ Pinealis (L. Dim. Acervus, heap). The sabulous, or sandy matter frequently found near, or in the substance of, the Pineal gland.

Acescence. Aces'cency (L. Acesco, I turn sour). A tendency to acidity.

Aceta'buliform (L. Acetabulum; and forma, form). Hollowed in form of a cup, goblet, or jug.

Acetabulose. Bot. Having, or full of, cups; formed like a cup, or like a vase.

Aceta'bulum (L. acetum, vinegar; fero, I carry—like the old vinegar saucer, or ὀξυβάφιον, oxubaphion). Anat. 1. The cup-like socket of the innominate bone, which receives the head of the Femur. 2. Pl. Syn. of

Cotyledons (1.)—Castelli. 3. Zoöl. The fleshy sucking-cups with which many of the invertebrate animals are provided.

Aceta'rious (L. acetaria, salad). Bot. Pertaining to the Salad tribe.

Ac'etary (ἀκή, akē, edge). Bot. An acid pulpy substance in certain fruits enclosed in a congeries of small calculous bodies, towards the base of the fruit.

A'cetate (L. acetum, vinegar). Chem. A combination of acetic acid with a basic oxide.

Acet'ic (same). Of or belonging to vinegar. Chem. The product of acetous fermentation.

Ace'tica (same). Preparations of vinegar.

Acetifica'tion (L. acetum, vinegar; facio, I make). The act of making acetous or sour. The operation of making vinegar.

Acetolata (L. acetum, vinegar). Acetous infusions of roots, herbs, barks, &c.—Béral.

Acetolatura (same). Tinctures obtained by maceration of roots, herbs, barks, &c., in vinegar.—Béral.

Aceto'lea (same; and oleum, oil). Solutions of vinegar and oil.—Béral.

Aceto'lica (L. acetum, vinegar). Compounds or formations of vinegar. —Béral.

Acetolo'tiva (same). Preparations of vinegar by solution, maceration, distillation, &c.—Béral.

Acetomellia (same; and mel, honey). Preparations of vinegar and honey. Oxymel.—Béral.

Acetom'eter (L. acetum, vinegar; metior, I measure). An instrument for ascertaining the strength of vinegar.

Ace'tous. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Acetic.

Achænium (A, neg.; χαίνω, chainō, I gape). Bot. An indehiscent, apocarpous fruit, one-celled, one-seeded, superior, hard, dry, and with the seed non-adherent to the pericarp.

Acheiria (A, neg.; χείρ, cheir, hand). The condition of a monster without hands.—Breschet.

Achenodium. Bot. A fruit composed of many Achænia disposed on the same level.—Agardh.

Achil'lis Tendo (Achilles' vulnerable heel). The united tendon of the Gastrocnemii and Solei muscles.

Achi'lous (A, neg.; χεῖλος, cheilos, lip). Having no lips.

Achlamyd'eous (A, neg.; χλαμύς, chlamus, short mantle). Bot. Having neither calyx nor corolla.

Acholia (A, neg.; χολή, cholē, gall). Deficiency of bile.

Achor (ἄχωρ, achōr, scurf). The old name for the Porrigo favosa, larvalis and scutulata; a medium-sized pustule, containing a straw-colour fluid like strained honey; species of Scaldhead.

Acho'res (same). 1. Syn. of Achor. 2. Small superficial cutaneous ulcerations of the head and face.

Achore'sis. Achoria (A, neg.; χωρέω, chōreō, I withdraw). A want of space or due capacity in the organs for receiving fluid.

Achorion Schonlei'nii. The parasitic plant which, according to modern observers, forms the crusts of Porrigo Favosa.—Remak.

Achroma (A, neg.; χρῶμα, chrōma, colour). A partial deficiency of the colour of the skin.—Alibert.

Achrom'atic (same). Nat. Phil. Applied adj. and subs. to that which corrects the aberration of refrangibility, or which does not admit the colours of the solar spectrum. Destitute of colour.

Achro'matism (same). Nat. Phil. The formation of optical instruments of magnifying power, by which the aberrations of sphericity and refrangibility are removed.

Achromatop'sy (same; and ὄψις, opsis, sight). An incapacity of distinguishing colours. An incapability of seeing colours. Colour blindness.

Achylia (A, neg.; χῦλός, chulos, juice). Defect of chyle.

Achylo'sis (same). Imperfect formation of chyle.

Achymo'sis (A. neg.; χῦμός, chumos, juice). Imperfect formation of chyme.

Achy'rophyte (ἄχυρον, achuron, chaff; φυτόν, phuton, plant). A plant, the flower of which is composed of glumes or chaffy seeds.—Necker.

Acic'ular. Aci'culate (L. dim. Acus, needle). Bot. Chem. Zoöl. In the shape of a needle; having sharp points like needles. Bot. Syn. of Acerose (1).

Aciculiform (L. Acus, needle; forma, form). Formed like a needle.

A'cid (L. Aceo, I am sour). Chem. Applied adj. and subs. to a compound which is capable of uniting in definite proportions with alkaline oxides, and which, when liquid, or in a state of solution, has either a sour taste or reddens litmus paper.

Acidi'ferous (L. acidus, acid; fero, I bear). Containing, or combined with, an acid or acids.

Acid'ifiable (L. acidus, acid; fio, I become). Chem. Capable of being converted into an acid, by union with an acidifying principle without decomposition.

Acidifica'tion (L. acidus, acid; facio, I make). The act or process of acidifying, changing into, or impregnating with, an acid.

Acidifier (L. acidus, acid; fio, I become). Chem. A simple or compound principle, whose presence is necessary for acidity, or to form an acid.

Acidify (same). To make, change, or convert into an acid.

Acidim'etry (L. acidus, acid; metior, I measure). The process by which the uncombined or free acid in various substances is determined.

Aciditation (L. acidus, acid). Acid in the primæ viæ.

Acidom'etry (etym. as Acidimetry). The process for ascertaining the strength or specific gravity of acids.

Acidosteophyte (ἀκίς, akis, point; ὀστέον, osteon, bone; φυτόν, phuton, plant). A pointed fungous exostosis.

Acidotal. Acidotous (ἀκίς, akis, point). Bot. Terminating in a point.

Acidulate (L. Dim. acidus, acid). To render acid in a slight degree; to tincture or blend with some acid substance.

Acidulous (same). Sourish; subacid; somewhat acid.

Aciform (ἀκίς, akis, point; L. forma, form). Syn. of Aciculiform.

Aci'nacifo'lious (L. ăcīnăces, scimitar; folium, leaf. Bot. Having acinaciform leaves.

Acin'aciform (L. ăcīnăces, scimitar; forma, form). Bot. Shaped like a scimitar.

Aci'nal (L. acinus, grape). Bot. Pertaining to a grape.

Acinarious (same). Bot. Having small, spherical, pediculated vesicles on the stem and branches, like the grains of the grape.

Acine'sia (A, neg.; κίνησις, kinēsis, movement). 1. Loss of motion in the whole, or part of the body. 2. The interval betwixt the systole and diastole of the heart.

Acinetatro'phia (A, neg.; κίνησις, kinēsis, movement; ἀτροφία, atrophia, atrophy). Atrophy from want of motion.

Acini of Malpighii. The Malpighian bodies.

Acin'iform (L. acinus, grape; forma, form). Having the form, or colour of, or being in clusters like, grapes. Grape-like.

Acinoden'drous (L. acinus, grape; δένδρον, dendron, tree). Bot. Having the fruit arranged like that of the grape.

Acinose. Acinous (L. acinus, grape). Miner. Consisting of minute granular concretions. Zoöl. Round like the grains of the grape.

Acinus (same). Anat. 1. A small glandiform corpuscle, in which secretion takes place. 2. **Acini glandulosi, or glandulæ acinosæ,** are glands arranged in the form of clusters, as the pancreas. Surg. 3. A small fleshy granulation. Bot. Pl. 4. The little masses (drupes and utricles, mis-named berries) which make up the fruit (an æterio) of the mulberry, blackberry, &c.

Aciphyl'lous (ἀκή, akē, point; φύλλον, phullon, leaf). Bot. Having leaves linear and acuminated.

Acleidious (A, neg.; κλείς, kleis, collar-bone). Zoöl. Having no, or

only rudimentary, clavicles. — Desmarest.

Acleitrocardia (A, neg.; κλείω, kleiō, I close; καρδία, kardia, heart). Patency of the foramen ovale.

Aclythrophyte (A, neg.; κλεῖθρον, kleithron, bolt; φυτόν, phuton, plant). A plant supposed to have naked seeds.—Necker.

Ac'me (ἀκμή, akmē, highest point). The height, crisis, or maturity of a disease.

Ac'ne (probably corruption from ἀκμή, bloom of man's age, puberty being a frequent period of its first appearance, or ἄχνη, achnē, scurf). "An eruption of distinct, hard, inflamed tubercles, which are sometimes permanent for a considerable length of time, and sometimes suppurate very slowly and partially."—Willan and Bateman.

Acne mentagra (same; and L. mentum, chin; æger, diseased). Syn. of Sycosis of the chin.

Acne of the throat. Follicular inflammation of the Pharynx.

Acœl'ious (A, neg.; κοιλία, koilia, belly). Having, or seeming to have, no belly.

Acognosia (ἄκος, remedy; γιγνώσκω, gignōskō, I know). Syn. of Pharmocognosis.

Acolas'tic (ἀκολασία, akolasia, intemperance). Of, or belonging to, or the result of, libidinous indulgence.

Acol'ogy (ἄκος, akos, remedy; λόγος, logos, discourse). Syn. of Materia Medica. The doctrine of remedies.

Aco'lous (A, neg.; κῶλον, kōlon, limb). Without limbs or feet; having no external appendage.

Acomous (A, neg.; κόμη, komē, hair). Without hair; bald. Bot. Leafless.

Acon'dylous (A, neg.; κόνδυλος, kondulos, joint). Bot. Without joints; having no joints; jointless.

Aco'onusi (ἀκοή, akoē, hearing; νοῦσος, nousos, disease). Diseases of the ears and of hearing.

A'cor (L. acer, sharp). Sourness; acidity; acrimony.

Acoria (A, neg.; κορέω, koreō, I satisfy). Voracious appetite. Syn. of Boulimia.

Acor'mus (A, neg.; κορμός, kormos, trunk). A monster without a trunk. Bot. Having no stem.

Acos'mia (A, neg.; κοσμέω, kosmeō, I arrange or adorn). 1. A disturbed state of things; irregularity. 2. Baldness.

Acotyle'donous (A, neg.; κοτυλήδων, kotulēdōn, socket). Bot. Devoid of cotyledons or seed-lobes.

Aco'tylous (A, neg.; κοτύλη, kotulē, anything hollow). Bot. Having no central mouth nor lateral cavities.—Latreille.

Acou'meter (ἀκούω, akouō, I hear; μέτρον, metron, measure). An instrument for measuring the power or extent of hearing.

Acouopho'nia (ἀκούω, akouō, I hear; φωνή, phōnē, voice). A method of auscultating, in which the operator puts his ear on the chest, and discriminates the sound elicited by percussion.

Acouoxylon (ἀκούω, akouō, I hear; ὀξύς, oxus, shrill). A solid stethoscope made of pine.—Niemeyer.

Acousma (ἀκούω, akouō, I hear). A species of depraved hearing, in which sounds are imagined as if they were really heard.

Acous'tic (ἀκουστικός, akoustikos, audible). 1. Of or belonging to the ear or to the sense of hearing. 2. Employed in disorders of hearing.

Acous'tics (ἀκούω, akouō, I hear). That branch of Physics treating of the theory and principles of Sound.

Acquired Diseases. Diseases, neither congenital nor hereditary, but produced by some adventitious cause occurring after birth.

Acquis'itiveness (L. acquiro, I acquire). Phren. A faculty, producing the tendency to acquire property, and the desire to possess in general, without reference to the uses to which the objects may be applied.

Acræ'palous (A, neg.; κραιπάλη, kraipalē, result of a debauch). Having the power to correct the effects of excess in eating and drinking.

Acrania (A, neg.; κρανίον, kranion, skull). Physiol. That species of defective development, consisting in the

partial or total absence of the cranium.

Acra'sia (A, neg.; κρᾶσις, krasis, perfect mixture). 1. Incontinence or intemperance in anything; excess. 2. Weakness; inability to move; want of tone; impotence.

Acratia (A, neg.; κράτος, kratos, strength). Syn. of Acrasia (2).

Acratope'gæ (A, neg.; κράτος, kratos, strength; πηγή, pēgē, spring). Mineral springs without any decided chemical properties.

Acrature'sis (A, neg.; κράτος, kratos, strength; οὖρον, ouron, urine). Inability to pass urine, from palsy of the bladder.

Acribo'meter (ἀκριβής, akribēs, exact; μέτρον, metron, measure). Nat. Phil. An instrument for exactly measuring the slightest degree of resistance.

A'crid (L. acer, sharp). Applied adj. and subs. to substances which produce an unpleasant sense of constriction or irritation in the fauces.

A'crid Heat causes a burning tingling at the tips of the fingers.

A'crid Poisons produce a burning pain, and other symptoms of irritation in the parts they come in contact with, followed by inflammation and its consequences.

A'crids (etym. as Acrid). Pathol. Certain fancied materials which the Humourists imagined to exist in the humours, and to be the cause of various maladies.

A'crimony (same). The change in the humours produced by imaginary acrids.

Acrisia (A, neg.; κρίσις, krisis, judgment). A state of disease in which either there is no crisis, and no judgment or opinion can be formed; or in which there is a bad crisis.

Acrita (ἄκριτος, akritos, confused). The lowest form of animals, in which the organs, and especially the nervous system, were supposed to be confusedly blended with the other tissues.

Acritical (etym. as Acrisia). Occurring without, or having no indication of, a regular crisis.

Acritochromacy (A, neg.; κρίνω, krinō, I form a judgment; χρῶμα, chrōma, colour). Inability to discriminate between certain colours.—Dixon.

Acrobrya (ἄκρος, akros, at the top; βρύω, bruō, I swell). Syn. of Acrogens.

Acrobys'tia (ἄκρος, akros, point; βύω, buō, I stuff). 1. The prepuce. 2. Circumcision.—Kraus.

Acrobystitis (same; and itis). Inflammation of the prepuce.

Acrocar'pous (ἄκρος, akros, at the point; καρπός, karpos, fruit). Bot. Having the fructification terminal.—Bridel.

Acrocephalic (ἄκρος, akros, high; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). Applied to men or nations where the development of the skull is at the bregma.

Acrochordon (ἄκρος, akros, extreme; χορδή, chordē, string). A pedunculated wart, which is often the emptied sac of sebaceous glandular enlargements—e.g., molluscum.

Acrodont (ἄκρος, akros, at the point; ὀδούς, odous, tooth). Palæont. A scaly or loricated saurian, having teeth ankylosed to the summit of the alveolar ridge.—Owen.

Acrodyn'ia (ἄκρος, akros, extreme; ὀδύνη, odunē, pain). The painful rheumatic and erythematous epidemic or Dengue of 1828-9 at Paris. Some supposed that the affection was owing to spinal irritation.—Alibert.

Acro'genous (ἄκρος, akros, highest; γεννάω, gennaō, I grow). Bot. Growing from their tops or highest points; progressing in growth from their external points, and increasing in length mainly.

Acrogens (same). One of the five classes into which all plants may be divided; it includes such flowerless ones as grow from the top only, and whose stems consequently do not increase materially in bulk.

Acrogyrate (ἄκρος, akros, at the point; γῦρος, guros, ring). Bot. Having fruit supplied at the top with a false wheel.—Bernharde.

Acromania (ἄκρος, akros, extreme; μανία, mania, madness). Confirmed or incurable madness.

Acro'mion (ἄκρον, akron, top; ὦμος, ōmos, shoulder). The terminal process of the spine of the scapula, articulating with the clavicle.

Acro-narcotic. Applied adj. and subs. to poisons, at the same time locally irritant and of a narcotic action.

Acrony'chious. Acrony'chous (ἄκρος, akros, at the point; ὄνυξ, onux, nail). Bot. Bent like the nails. Anat., Comp. Anat. Having nails, claws, hoofs, &c.

Acrosar'cum (ἄκρος, akros, at the point; σάρξ, sarx, flesh). Bot. A spherical fruit, fleshy, and united with the calyx.—Desvaux.

Acrospire (ἄκρος, akros, extreme; σπεῖρα, speira, a spiral). Bot. 1. The plumule of barley, developed by germination. 2. A shoot or sprout of a seed.

Acrot'ic (ἄκρος, akros, extreme). Pathol. Belonging to or affecting the external surface.

Acrot'ica (same). Diseases of the fluids, or of the emunctories themselves, of the external surface of the body.

A'crotism (A, neg.; κρούω, krouō, I strike). A defect of the pulse.

Actinian (ἀκτίς, aktis, ray). Zoöl. Having the Actinia for a type.—Blainville.

Actiniform (same; and L. forma, form). Syn. of Actinoid.

Acti'nism (ἀκτίς, aktis, ray). The chemical action of sunlight.

Actinocar'pous (ἀκτίς, aktis, ray; καρπός, karpos, fruit). Bot. Having trophosperms, or the wings of trophosperms, disposed like the rays of fruit.—Allmann.

Actinoceros (ἀκτίς, aktis, ray; κέρας, keras, horn). Nat. Hist. Having a radiated disposition of the horns, or parts like horns.

Actinograms (ἀκτίς, aktis, ray; γράφω, graphō, I write). The results recorded by the Actinograph.

Actinograph (same). An instrument devised for providing a reliable record of the quantity of Actinism present.—Swete.

Actino'graphy (same). A description of the rays of light.

Actinoid (ἀκτίς, aktis, ray; εἶδος, eidos, shape). Resembling a ray.

Actinolithic (ἀκτίς, aktis, ray; λίθος, lithos, stone). Miner. Like or pertaining to the mineral Actinolite.

Actino'logy (ἀκτίς, aktis, ray; λόγος, logos, speech). The doctrine of the rays of light.

Actinometer (ἀκτίς, aktis, ray; μέτρον, metron, measure). An instrument for ascertaining the amount of Actinism present, or measuring the intensity of the sun's rays.

Actinomor'phous (ἀκτίς, aktis, ray; μορφή, morphē, shape). Zoöl. Having a circular and radiated form, nearly like the flowers of vegetables.—Blainville.

Actino'steophyte (ἀκτίς, aktis, ray; ὀστέον, osteon, bone; φυτόν, phuton, growth). Surg. A radiated Osteophyte.

Actinosto'matous. Actino'stomous (ἀκτίς, aktis, ray; στόμα, stoma, mouth). Nat. Hist. Having a radiated mouth.

Actinozoarious (ἀκτίς, aktis, ray; ζῷον, zōon, animal). Zoöl. Having a body which constantly presents a radiated arrangement, either in itself or in the organs of a different nature with which it may be provided.—Blainville.

Ac'tion (L. ago, I act). Nat. Hist. The effort by which one body produces or endeavours to produce motion in another. Physiol. The exercise of an active power; a function or faculty of the body.

Ac'tive (same). Med., Pharm., Surg. Acting with energy. Real; acting immediately.

Active Spots. Certain points on or in relation to the convolutions of the brain, the stimulation of which results in various definite muscular movements.—J. B. Sanderson.

Ac'tual (L. ago, I act). Physiol. Applied to energy in an active state, —energy which is doing work.

Ac'tual Cautery. Surg. A red-hot iron used to, and which necessarily does, produce immediate cauterization; the operation itself.

Ac'tual Heat. Heat existing truly and absolutely in a body.

Acuduc'tor (L. acus, needle; duco, I lead). Syn. of Acutenaculum.

Acu'ity (L. acuo, I sharpen). Syn. of Acrimony.

Acul'eate. Acul'eated (L. acūleus, prickle). Bot. Having prickles, or sharp points. Zoöl. Having stings.

Acule'iform (L. aculeus, prickle; forma, form). Nat. Hist. Formed like a prickle or thorn.

Acum'inate. Acum'inated (L. acūmen, point). Bot. Having a long, projecting, and highly tapering point; tapered; tapering.

Acumini'ferous (L. acumen, point; fero, I bear). Zoöl. Having small pointed tubercles.

Acuminifo'lious (L. acumen, point; folium, leaf). Bot. Having acuminated leaves.

Acupression, Acupressure (L. acus, needle; premo, I press). Surg. The artificial arrestment of the hæmorrhage from cut or wounded vessels, by the pressure of a needle so passed across their mouths or tubes as to compress them between the cut surface of the adjacent soft tissues, or of a neighbouring bone, and the body of the needle.—Sir J. Y. Simpson, Bart.

Acupunc'ture (L. acus, needle; pungo, I prick). Surg. An operation performed by running in one or more very fine needles with a rotatory motion.

Acutan'gular (L. acutus, acute; angulus, angle). Having sharp or acute angles; sharp-cornered.

Acute (L. acuo, I make sharp). 1. Applied to a disease with violent symptoms, of rapid progress, and of short duration. 2. Gradually tapering to a slender termination.

Acutenaculum (L. acus, needle; teneo, I hold). Surg. A steel or silver instrument, somewhat like a small forceps, for accurately holding a needle, when too fine and small to be guided by the fingers.

Acy'anoblep'sy (A, neg.; κύανος, kuanos, dark blue; βλέπω, blepō, I see). A defect of vision, which consists in an incapability of distinguishing blue colours.

Acye'sis (A, neg.; κυέω, kueō, I am pregnant). Sterility in women.—Vogel.

Acys'tia (A, neg.; κύστις, kustis, bladder). Absence of the urinary bladder.

Adac'tyle (A, neg.; δάκτυλος, daktulos, finger). Zoöl. A locomotive extremity without digits.

Adæmonia (A, neg.; δαίμων, daimōn, fortune). Restless thought; great mental uneasiness; anxiety.

Adaman'tine (A, neg.; δαμάζω, damazō, I overcome. Miner. Having the hardness or brightness of the diamond. Anat. The dental enamel.

Adam's Apple. V. Pomum Adami.

Adapter (L. ad, to; apto, I fit). Pharm. A tube used for increasing the length of the neck of a retort; or where the orifice of the receiver is not big enough to admit the beak of the retort.

Adar'ca. Adar'ce. Adar'ces. Adar'cion. Adar'cis. Adar'cos (A, neg.; δέρκω, derkō, I look). A lax and porous saline concretion incrusting and hiding the substance of the reeds and grasses in the maritime marshes of Galatia; formerly in repute for cleansing the skin from freckles, tetters, &c.

Adarticula'tion (L. ad, to; articulo, I join). Syn. of Arthrodia.

Addephagia (ἄδδην, addēn, enough; φαγεῖν, phagein, to eat). Syn. of Boulimia.

Addison, Disease of. A peculiar condition of Cachexia, characterized by symptoms of anæmia, general languor and debility, remarkably feeble action of heart, irritable stomach, and a singular bronzed state of the skin, which was first described by Dr. Thomas Addison, as associated with disease of the supra-renal capsules.

Additamen'tum (L. addo, I give in addition). Anat. An appendix. Formerly Syn. of Epiphysis.

Additious (L. addo, I add). Miner. Applied to a crystal in the sign of which one of the exposants is greater by one unity than the sum of the others.

Addu'cent (L. ad, to; duco, I lead). Drawing, bringing, or pulling, forward, or together.

Adduc'tion (same). Anat. The action by which parts are drawn together, or to the axis of a body or of a limb.

Adduc'tor (same). Anat. A muscle that performs, or assists in performing adduction.

Adeliparia (ἄδην, adēn, enough; λιπαρός, liparos, fat). Syn. of Polysarcia.—Alibert.

Adelobranchiate (ἄδηλος, adēlos, not seen; βράγχιον, bragchion, fin). Zoöl. Applied when the branchiæ are not externally visible.—Dumeril.

Adelo'dermatous, Adeloder'mous (ἄδηλος, adēlos, not seen; δέρμα, derma, skin). Syn. of Adelobranchiate.—Ferussac and Menke.

Adelo'genous (ἄδηλος, adēlos, not seen; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). Geol. Applied to rocks apparently composed of one substance, resulting from a mixture of extremely minute parts, not presenting the positive characters of any known mineral.—Brongniart and C. Prevost.

Adelopneu'monous (ἄδηλος, adēlos, not seen; πνεύμον, pneumōn, lung). Zoöl. Respiring by branchiæ hidden in the interior of the body.—Gray.

Adel'pheous. Adelphous (ἀδελφός, adelphos, near kinsman). Med., Pathol. Related; cognate; having an affinity to each other.

Aden- Adeno- (ἀδήν, adēn, gland). A prefix to certain compound words, denoting "a gland," or "of, or in relation or connexion with, a gland." Some of the less obsolete are subjoined.

Adenal'gia, Adenal'gy (ἀδήν, adēn, gland; ἄλγος, algos, pain). Pain in a gland.

Adenan'thous (ἀδήν, adēn, gland; ἄνθος, anthos, flower). Bot. Having pedicels which grow from the base of glandulous organs.

Adenecto'pia (ἀδήν, adēn, gland; ἔκτοπος, ektopos, away from a place). Displacement of a gland.

Adenemphrax'is (ἀδήν, adēn, gland; ἐμφράσσω, emphrassō, I stop up). Glandular obstruction.

Aden'iform (ἀδήν, adēn, gland; L. forma, form). Glandiform; gland-like, formed like, or of the shape of, a gland.

Adeni'tis (ἀδήν, adēn, gland; and itis). Inflammation of a gland.

Adenoca'lyx (ἀδήν, adēn, gland; κάλυξ, kalux, calyx). Bot. Having a calyx which is sprinkled with glandulous points.

Adenoce'le (ἀδήν, adēn, gland; κήλη, kēlē, tumour). A tumour composed of structures similar to, or identical with, the normal gland tissue; mammary glandular tumour.

Adenodias'tasis (ἀδήν, adēn, gland; διάστασις, diastasis, separation. A standing apart or division of a gland; the abnormal removal of conglomerate glands from each other.

Adenody'nia (ἀδήν, adēn, gland; ὀδύνη, odunē, pain). Syn. of Adenalgia.

Adenoge'nesis (ἀδήν, adēn, gland; γένεσις, genesis, origin). The formation of glands.

Adenog'raphy (ἀδήν, adēn, gland; γράφω, graphō, I write). A description, treatise, or dissertation of or on the glands or glandular system.

Ad'enoid (ἀδήν, adēn, gland; εἶδος, eidos, form). 1. Syn. of Adeniform and Lymphoid. 2. Lymph-glandlike; resembling lymphatic gland structure.—J. B. Sanderson.

Adenologaditis (ἀδήν, adēn, gland; λογάς, logas, gathered; and itis). Inflammation of the glands and conjunctival membrane of the eye.

Adenol'ogy (ἀδήν, adēn, gland; λόγος, logos, speech). The doctrine which treats of the glands or glandular system.

Adenoma (ἀδήν, adēn, gland). Glandular growth or tumour. The essential character lies in the possession of a glandular structure; but the comparative amount of the glandular element varies much.

Adenomalacia (ἀδήν, adēn, gland; μαλακία, malakia, softness). Softness of the glands.

Adenomeningeal (ἀδήν, adēn, gland; μῆνιγξ, menigx, membrane) Accompanied with, or consisting of, disease of the mucous follicles of the intestines.—Pinel.

Adenomesenteritis (ἀδήν, adēn, gland; and mesenteritis). Inflamma- of the mesenteric glands.

Adenone'rvous. Adenoneu'rous (ἀδήν, adēn, gland; νεῦρον, neuron, nerve). 1. Accompanied with or consisting of disease in the nerves and lymphatic glands. 2. Applied to the plague.—Pinel.

Adeno'pathy (ἀδήν, adēn, gland; πάθος, pathos, suffering). Disease of the glands; glandular disease.

Ade'nopharyn'geus (ἀδήν, adēn, gland; φάρυγξ, pharugx, throat). Anat. Certain inconstant fibres which pass from the inferior constrictor of the pharynx to the thyroid gland.

Adenopharyngitis (same; and itis). Inflammation of the tonsils and pharynx.

Adeno'phorous (ἀδήν, adēn, gland; φέρω, pherō, I bear). Bot. Having glands on some one of its parts.

Adenophthal'mia. Adenophthalmitis. Adenophthal'my (ἀδήν, adēn, gland; ὀφθαλμός, ophthalmos, eye). Inflammation of the Meibomian glands.

Adenophyl'lous (ἀδήν, adēn, gland; φύλλον, phullon, leaf). Bot. Having leaves rough with glands on either surface.

Adenophyma (ἀδήν, adēn, gland; φῦμα, phuma, tumour). A glandular tumour.

Adeno'podous (ἀδήν, adēn, gland; πούς, pous, foot). Bot. Having glands on the petioles.

Adenoscir'rhus (ἀδήν, adēn, gland; σκῖρος, skiros, induration). Glandular scirrhus.

Adenosclerosis (ἀδήν, adēn, gland; σκληρός, sklēros, hard). Pathol. A hardened gland; a hard, indolent, non-malignant swelling of a gland.

Ad'enose. Adenous (ἀδήν, adēn, gland). Gland-like; pertaining to a gland; glandulous; having many, or full of, glands.

Adenosis (ἀδήν, adēn, gland). Syn. of Adenogenesis.

Adenostemon (ἀδήν, adēn, gland; στῆμα, stēma, stamen). Bot. Having glands on the filaments of the stamens.

Adenot'omy (ἀδήν, adēn, gland); τέμνο, temnō, I cut). 1. Dissection of the glands. 2. Cutting or incision of a gland.

Ade'phaghous (ἀδηφαγία, adēphagia, gluttony. Zoöl. Carnivorous; voracious.—Clairville and Eichevald.

Ader'mia (A. neg.; δέρμα, derma, skin). Defect of the skin.

Adesmaceous (A. neg.; δεσμός, desmos, skin). Zoöl. Applied when the shell does not cover all the body, and the mantle is completely closed and tubulous.—Blainville.

Adhesion (L. ad, to; hæreo, I stick). 1. The act or state of two bodies sticking or cleaving to each other. 2. Phys. The tendency which dissimilar bodies have to adhere, stick, or remain attached to each other when their surfaces are brought in contact. 3. Surg. The reunion of parts that have been severed, by adhesive inflammation; healing by the first intention. 4. Path. The morbid union of naturally contiguous, but separated, parts by adhesive inflammation. Pl. the organized bands of lymph uniting such parts.

Adhesive Inflammation. That inflammation which terminates in an adhesion of separated surfaces, by means of coagulating lymph. Modern doctrine tends to ignore the presence of inflammation in this process of healing.

Adhesive Plaster. 1. Emplastrum Resinæ, or Plumbi, spread on sheets of calico, linen, &c. 2. Any plaster which adheres to the skin.

Adhes'iveness (etym. as Adhesion). 1. The power or quality of sticking or adhering to. 2. Phrenol. A faculty producing the instinctive tendency of attachment to surrounding animate and inanimate objects; the love of society.

Adiaphore'sis (A, neg.; διαφορέω, diaphoreō, I throw off by perspiration). Deficient cutaneous perspiration.

Adiaph'orous (A, neg.; διαφορέω, diaphoreō, I disperse. 1. Med. Pharm.

Applied to medicines which do neither good nor harm; neutral. 2. Chem. Neutral.

Adiathesic (A, neg.; διάθεσις, diathesis, disposition). Applied to a disease occurring without any preceding diathesis.

Adipocera'tion (L. adeps, fat; cera, wax). The act or process of being changed into Adipocere.

Ad'ipocere (same). 1. Grave-wax: a sort of soapy, ductile, greyish-white, and ultimately wax-like matter, into which, after a certain time, buried or immersed animal bodies are converted. 2. Cholesterine, or the base of calculi of the liver.

Ad'ipose (L. adeps, fat). Of, or pertaining to, or of the nature of, fat; full of fat; fatty.

Ad'ipose Arteries. Anat. Certain arteries which supply the fat round the kidneys.

Ad'ipose Membrane. Anat. Areolar tissue with fat collected in the areolæ.

Ad'ipose Sarcoma of Abernethy. A suety tumour, enclosed in a thin cyst of thickened areolar tissue, chiefly found on the front and back of the trunk.

Ad'ipose Tissue. Syn. of Adipose Membrane.

Adipo'sis (etym. as Adipose). Obesity.

Adipous. Etym. as, and syn. of Adipose.

Adip'sia (A, neg.; δίψα, dipsa, thirst). Want, or absence, of thirst.

Adip'sous (same). Allaying or quenching thirst.

Ad'jective (L. adjicio, I add to). Chem. Applied to those colouring matters which have but a slight attraction for cloth, and which therefore require to be fixed through the medium of a mordant.

Ad'junctive (L. ad, to; jungo, I join). Surg. Applied, instead of Conservative, to the treatment of a class of cases—where a part is completely separated from the body, and is afterwards united.—Francis Mason.

Ad'juvant (L. ad, to; juvo, I help). Applied adj. and subs. to: 1. An ingredient put into a recipe to assist the operation of the principal drug or basis; 2. to that which aids in the cure or prevention of disease.

Admi'nicle (L. adminiculo, I prop up). Bot. Syn. of Fulcre.—Scopoli. Entom. A half-circle of small teeth on the abdomen of subterranean nymphæ, by which they cause themselves to issue from the earth.—Kirby.

Admix'ture (L. admisceo, I mix with). Pharm. The mixing or blending together of one substance with another.

Admo'tive Germination (L. admoveo, I move to). Bot. That in which the episperm containing the end of the cotyledon, more or less tumefied, remains fixed internally near the base of the cotyledon.

Adna'ta Tunica. The sclerotic conjunctiva.

Adna'te (L. ad, to; nasco, I grow). Bot. Adhering, or growing, to other parts; closely connected.

Adoles'cence (L. adolesco, I grow). That period of life from puberty to the full development of the body, which, in man, is from 14 to 25, and in woman from 12 to 21.

Adopter (L. adopto, I connect myself with). Chem. A large round receiver with two opposite necks, placed, in certain distillations, between the retort and another receiver.

Adoscu'lation (L. ad, nearer; osculo, I kiss). Bot. 1. The impregnation of plants by the falling of the pollen on the pistils. 2. The inserting of one part of a plant into another. Zoöl. The external contact of the genital organs of the opposite sexes, which occurs in the act of impregnation in many birds and fishes, instead of insertion of the organ of the male.

Adpressed (L. ad, to; premo, I press). Bot. Rising in a direction nearly parallel to the stem, and close to it.

Adstriction (L. ad, to; stringo, I bind). 1. The action, or effect, of an internal or external astringent, or styptic. 2. The act of compressing with ligatures. 3. Constipation.

Adul't (L. adolesco, I grow up). Applied adj. and subs. to animals which have arrived at maturity, or

the age between adolescence and old age. Bot. Applied sometimes in same way to the maturity of plants.

Adultera'tion (L. adultero, I falsify). The corrupting or debasing by foreign mixture of inferior value.

Adus'tion (L. aduro, I scorch). 1. Ancient Pathol. That condition of the body when the serum of the blood was supposed to be dispersed by increased constitutional heat. 2. Surg. The application of any burning substance to the body.

Adventi'tious (L. advenio, I come to). 1. See Acquired Diseases. 2. Applied to tissues the product of disease. 3. Bot. Appearing out of the ordinary course of nature.

Adver'se (L. adverto, I turn towards). Bot. Opposing; opposite; against.

Adversifo'liate. Adversifo'liated (L. adversus, against; folium, leaf). Bot. Having leaves opposite or against each other on the same stem.

Adynam'ia. Adyn'amy (A, neg.; δύναμις, dunamis, power). Debility; the loss, want, or deficiency of vital power or strength.

Ædœitis (αἰδοῖα, aidoia, privy parts; and itis). Inflammation of the organs of generation.

Ædœodynia (αἰδοῖα, aidoia, privy parts; ὀδύνη, odunē, pain). Pain in the genital orgrns.

Ædœogargalis'mus (αἰδοῖα, aidoia, privy parts; γαργαλίζω, gargalizō, I tickle). Masturbation. Onanism.

Ædœo'graphy (αἰδοῖα, aidoia, privy parts; γράφω, graphō, I write). A description of the parts of generation.

Ædœo'logy (αἰδοῖα, aidoia, privy parts; λόγος, logos, speech. A treatise or dissertation on the parts of generation.

Ædœomycodermitis (αἰδοῖα, aidoia, privy parts; μύχιος, muchios, internal; δέρμα, derma, skin; and itis). Inflammation of the lining membrane of the parts of generation.

Ædœo'psophy (αἰδοῖα, aidoia, privy parts; ψοφέω, psopheō, I sound). The sound caused by the escape of wind from the womb per vaginam, or from the bladder per urethram in females.

Ædœopsy (αἰδοῖα, aidoia, privy parts; ὄψις, opsis, seeing). Syn. of Ædœoscopy.

Ædœoscopy (αἰδοῖα, aidoia, privy parts; σκοπέω, skopeō, I look at). An ocular examination of the genitals.

Ædœot'omy (αἰδοῖα, aidoia, privy parts; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). The anatomy or dissection of the genital organs.

Ægag'ropilus (αἴγαγρος, aigagros, wild goat: πῖλος, pilos, hair wrought into felt). A concretion found in the stomach of cows, deer, goats, &c., composed of hair which has been swallowed when the animals lick themselves.

Ægilops (αἴξ, aix, goat; ὤφ, ōps, eye; because goats were supposed to be especially subject to it, or from its resemblance to the infra-orbital sac of goats). 1. An ulcer at the inner angle of the eye, communicating or not with the lachrymal sac. 2. Bot. The plant Bromus Sterilis, from its supposed capability of curing the so-called ulcer.

Ægobronchophony (αἴξ, aix, goat; βρόγχος, brogchos, windpipe; φωνή, phōnē, sound). Syn. of Ægophony.

Ægonia. Ægo'ny (αἴξ, aix, goat; γονή, gonē, produce). A minor degree of ægophony, or a resonance of voice intermediate between well marked bronchophony and ægophony.

Ægoph'ony (αἴξ, aix, goat; φωνή, phonē, sound). A twanging vibration, or a broken tremulousness of the voice, like the squeak of Punch or the bleating of a goat, heard generally best near the lower angle of the scapula (or at the level of the fluid), where there is moderate effusion into the pleura; and also in some cases of hepatized lung.

Æneoce'phalous (L. æněus, of bronze colour; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). Zoöl. Having the head of a copper colour.

Æquator Oculi. The line resulting from the closure of the two eyelids. It is, however, below the centre of the eyeball.

Aeration (L. aër, air). The saturation or impregnation of a liquid with air, or with fixed air.

Aeration of the Blood. V. Hæmatosis.

Aerhæmatoxia (ἀήρ, aēr, air; αἷμα, aima, blood; τοξικόν, toxikon, poison). Poisoning from the entrance of air into the blood.

Aerial (etym. as Aëration). Nat. Phil. Of or belonging to the air. Chem. Applied to carbonic acid. Bot. Applied to certain plants which, after a time, can live by absorption from the atmosphere, without requiring their roots to be fixed to any place.

Aerif'erous (L. āĕr, air; fero, I carry). Air-carrying or conveying.

Aerifica'tion (L. āĕr, air; facio, I make). 1. The act of combining air with, or of becoming air; or of changing or converting a body into a gas or aëriform state. 2. The state of being filled with air, or of being aëriform.

Aeriform (L. āĕr, air; forma, form). Having the form of air or gas; gaseous.

Aeriperitonitis. Syn. of Tympanitis.—Piorry.

Aerodynam'ics (ἀήρ, aēr, air; δύναμις, dunamis, power). The science which treats of the motion of the air, or of the mechanical effects of air put in motion.

Aerogno'sia (ἀήρ, aēr, air; γνῶσις, gnōsis, knowledge). That branch which treats of air, and of the part it plays in nature.

Aerogoniscope (ἀήρ, aēr, air; γονή, gonē, seed; σκοπέω, skopeō, I look after). An instrument devised to collect the organic dust so rarely absent from the air.

Aero'graphy (ἀήρ, aēr, air; γράφω, graphō, I write). A description of the atmosphere.

Aerohy'dric (ἀήρ, aēr, air; ὕδωρ, udōr, water). Miner. Containing a drop of water which partly fills a tubular cavity, so that the bubble of air in the space rises and falls.

Aerohydrop'athy (ἀήρ, aēr, air; ὕδωρ, udōr, water; πάθος, pathos, suffering). A branch of medicine in which air and water are the chief curative agents.

Aerolite. Aerolith (ἀήρ, aēr, air; λίθος, lithos, stone). Nat. Phil. A meteoric stone which falls from the heavens.

Aerol'ogy (ἀήρ, aēr, air; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise, dissertation, or consideration, of the nature and properties of the atmosphere.

Aeromancy ἀήρ, aēr, air; μαντεία, manteia, prophesying). Divination by means of the atmosphere.

Aerom'eter (ἀήρ, aēr, air; μέτρον, metron, measure. An instrument for weighing or ascertaining the density and rarity of air; or for ascertaining the mean bulk of gases.

Aerom'etry. Phys. 1. That branch which treats of the physical properties of atmospheric air, their nature and history. 2. The art or science of measuring the air, or of ascertaining the mean bulk of gases.

Aeropho'bia. Aeropho'by (ἀήρ, aēr, air; φόβος, phobos, fear). Fear of a current of air, as observed in hydrophobia, and occasionally in hysterical and cerebral affections.

Aerophore ἀήρ, aēr, air; φέρω, pherō, I carry). A portable apparatus for conveying condensed air to the lungs, and designed to enable men when there is danger from any bad gas to walk through and even carry a light with perfect safety.

Aerophytes (ἀήρ, aēr, air; φυτόν, phuton, plant). Bot. Plants which live exclusively in air.—Lamouroux.

Aeros'cepsy (ἀήρ, aēr, air; σκοπέω, skopeō, I look at). Zoöl. The faculty of perception by the medium of the air, supposed to reside in the antennæ of insects.

Aeroscope (same). Nat. Phil. An instrument for examining the mechanical condition of the air.

Aeros'copy. Etym. as, and Syn. of Aëroscepsy.

Æ'rose (L. æs, copper ore). Of the nature of copper; coppery.

Aerostat'ics (ἀήρ, aēr, air; στατική, statikē, science which ascertains the properties of bodies at rest). Nat. Phil. The doctrine of air, its specific gravity and properties while in a state of rest.

Aerosta'tion (same). Nat. Phil. 1. The science of weights suspended in the air, by the buoyancy of heated air,

or light gases, received into a spherical bag called a balloon. 2. The science of weighing air.

Aerothorax (ἀήρ, aër, air; θώραξ, thōrax, chest). Syn. of Pneumothorax.

Aerozoa (ἀήρ, aër, air; ζωός, zōos, alive). 1. Organisms floating in the air. 2. Animals to which air is indispensable.—Lamouroux.

Aerozoids (same; and εἶδος, eidos, form). Mists due to the germs of minute vegetable life.

Æru'ginous (L. ærugo, rust of copper). Chem. Of, or belonging to, or partaking of the nature or substance of copper rust or verdigris; having, or full of, verdigris. Nat. Hist. Having a bluish-green colour like verdigris.

Æstates (L. æstas, summer). Heat spots; freckles; sunburnings.

Æsthematology (αἴσθημα, aisthēma, sensation). A treatise on, or the doctrine of, the senses, or the organs of the senses.

Æsthematonusi (αἴσθημα, aisthēma, sensation; νόσος, nosos, disease). Disorders affecting sensation.

Æsthesiæ (αἴσθησις, aisthēsis, perception by the senses). Sentient-nervous diseases.—Laycock.

Æsthesiography (same; and γράφω, graphō, I write). A description of the organs of the senses.

Æsthesiology (αἴσθησις, aisthēsis, perception by the senses; λόγος, logos, speech). Syn. of Æsthematology.

Æsthesiometer (αἴσθησις, aisthēsis, perception by the senses; μέτρον, metron, measure). An instrument contrived for measuring the tactile sensibility of different parts involved in a paralytic affection.—Sieveking.

Æsthesis (αἴσθησις, aisthēsis, perception by the senses). Physiol. Feeling or sensibility; sense or sensation.

Æsthe'tic (same). Physiol. Belonging to, or relating to, the understanding or mental perception. Subs. Pl. The doctrine of sensuous perception.—Kant.

Æsthetica (same). Disorders affecting sensation; diseases impairing the function of one or more of the external organs of sense. 2. Agents that influence sensation.

Æsthetical (same). Applied to the faculty of the soul, by which the sentiment of taste is gratified or pained.—Kant.

Æstiva'tion (L. æstas, summer). Bot. The disposition of the petals within the floral bud; prefloration.

Æstuarium (same). A stove for applying dry heat to all parts of the body at once. A vapour bath.

Æstus Volaticus. Sudden flushing of the face. Strophulus Volaticus, or Wildfire rash of children.

Ætheogam'ious (ἀήθης, aēthēs, unusual; γάμος, gamos, wedding). Bot. Suggested as a substitute for Cryptogamous, admitting that the presence of the sexes is certain in many of the plants forming that class, though doubt as to others cannot be entirely removed.

Æthiopifica'tion (L. æthiops, black man; facio, I make). The mummy-like discoloration of the cuticle produced occasionally by the application of mercurial ointment; and observed in cases of arsenic poisoning.

Æth'na (αἴθος, aithos, fire). Nat. Phil. The subterraneous, invisible, sulphureous fire which calcines rocks in the earth.

Æthnici (same). The fiery meteors emitted from burning mountains.

Æth'rioscope (αἰθρία, aithria, open sky; σκοπέω, skopeō, I look at). An instrument for measuring the relative degrees of cold produced by the pulsations from a clear sky.

Ætiol'ogy (αἰτία, aitia, cause; λόγος, logos, speech). The doctrine of the causation of disease.

Affec'tion (L. afficio, I affect). 1. Syn. of Disease. 2. Applied to the different passions, and to every condition of the mind that is associated with feelings of pleasure or the reverse.

Affective (same). That effects or excites emotion.

Affective Faculties. Certain cerebral functions, including the sentiments, affections &c.—Gall.

Af'ferent (L. ad, to; fero, I carry). Anat. Conveying from the surface to the centre.

Affin'ity (L. ad, to; finis, boundary). Nat. Phil. Syn. of Attraction.

Affin'ity, Chemical. Chem. 1. That peculiar property which different species of matter have to unite with each other, or with portions of matter of the same species. 2. Syn. of Affinity of Composition.

Affin'ity, Compound. Chem. The uniting of three or more bodies, by their mutual affinity, to form one homogeneous body.

Affin'ity, Disposing. Chem. The tendency of many bodies to enter into combination, by being presented with a third substance, exerting a strong attraction to the compound they form, but which may be withdrawn whenever the combination is established.

Affin'ity, Divellent. Chem. That which tends to arrange the particles of a compound in a new form, producing decomposition.

Affin'ity, Double. Syn. of Double Elective Attraction.

Affin'ity, Intermediate. Chem. Applied when two substances of different kinds, showing no compound affinity to each other, combine by the aid of a third, and unite into a homogeneous whole; appropriate affinity; affinity of an intermedium.

Affin'ity of Aggregation. Chem. A force by which two substances of the same kind tend to combine and form an aggregate, without their chemical properties being at all changed. Syn. of Attraction. Syn. of Cohesion.

Affin'ity of Composition. Chem. A force which causes different particles of matter to unite so as to form new matter.

Affin'ity, Quies'cent. Chem. That which tends to maintain the elements of a compound in their present state.

Affin'ity, Simple. Chem. Syn. of Simple Elective Attraction.

Affin'ity, Vital. Chem., Physiol. That power by which the various solids and fluids are formed from the common circulating fluids.

Afflate (L. afflo, I blow upon). Pathol. Sudden in its attack.

Affluence. Affluxus (L. ad, to; fluo, I flow). A determination of blood, or other fluids, to a part.

Aff'usion (L. ad, to; fundo, I pour out). Med. The pouring of a cold or warm liquid on the body, or part of the body; employed beneficially in many diseases. Chem. The pouring of water, or some liquor, repeatedly on a substance, to cleanse it.

Afœtal (A, neg.; L. fœtus, offspring). Without a fœtus.—Boivin.

After-Birth. Syn. Placenta. Syn. of the Secundines.

After-Pains. The pains which generally occur shortly after delivery, from the contractile efforts of the womb to force away coagula, &c.

Agalac'tia. Agalax'is (A, neg.; γάλα, gala, milk). Absence or deficiency of milk after delivery.

Agalorrhœ'a (A, neg.; γάλα, gala, milk; ῥέω, reō, I flow). Cessation of the flow of milk.

A'gamogen'esis (A, neg.; γάμος, gamos, wedding; γένεσις, genesis, generation). Physiol. The faculty of non-sexual reproduction or origin-production, now known to prevail in many of the lower animals.

A'gamous (A, neg.; γάμος, gamos, wedding). Bot. Applied to plants whose sexual organs are unknown, or cannot be detected; asexual; cryptogamous.

Agariciform. Agaricine. Bot. Resembling, living in, or growing upon, agarics or mushrooms.

Agaricoid (L. Agaricon, fungus; εἶδος, eidos, shape). Syn. of Agariciform.—Persoon.

Agarified. A Suffolk term for one affected with Ague.

Agastrarious (Blainville), **Agastric** (Latreille) (A, neg.; γαστήρ, gastēr, belly). Nat. Hist. Having no proper, or trace of an, intestinal canal.

Agathoic (ἀχάτης, achatēs, agate). Bot. Having a nebulous transparency approaching that of the Agate.

Agen'esia. Agen'esis (A, neg.; γένεσις, genesis, generation). Physiol. Impotence, sterility. Anat. Anoma-

lies of organization, consisting in the absence or imperfect development of parts.—Breschet.

A'genoso'mia (same; and σῶμα, sōma, body). That condition of monstrosity consisting of a fissure in the lower part of the belly: the genito-urinary organs being more or less absent or imperfect.

A'gent (L. agō, I act). Med. A cause, or power of possessing certain activity in its effects on the human body. Chem. A substance whose presence determines the decomposition or other chemical change of other bodies. Phys. The effective power, or the effecting thing itself.

Ageu'sia. Ageu'stia (A, neg.; γεῦσις, geusis, sense of taste). Defect or absence of taste.

Agglom'erate. Agglom'erated (L. agglomero, I wind, as on a ball). Anat. Syn. of Aggregate. Bot. Applied to the stamens when collected in, and to the fruit of the pine tribe when of, a rounded form.

Agglut'inant (L. ad, to; gluten, glue). Applied adj. and subs. to remedies supposed formerly to unite divided parts. Plasters and certain bandages which stick to, or assist to unite, the divided skin, are now so called.

Agglutina'tion (same). 1. The process of adhesion. 2. The action of an Agglutinant. 3. Coition.

Agglutina'tion, Immediate. Surg. Union by the first intention.

Agglutina'tion, Mediate. Surg. The interposing, for a certain space of time, of some foreign substance between the lips of a wound.

Ag'gregate (L. ad, to; grex, flock). Applied:—1. Anat. To glands which are clustered together. 2. Bot. to flowers consisting of florets united by means of the receptacle or calyx; to buds appearing more than one at a time, and where a single flower produces many fruits, each fruit being composed of a single carpel. 3. Zoöl. to a family of the mollusca which are united by a common mass, seeming to communicate organically with each other. 4. Ancient Mat. Med. To pills supposed to possess the united properties, and to be capable of supplying the place, of very many medicines.

Agita'tion (L. agito, I excite). Physiol. Continued and wearing motion of the body. Mental perturbation.

Aglobul'ia (A, neg.; globulus, little ball). Physiol. A state of decrease or diminution in the quantity of blood-globules.

Agloss'ia (A, neg.; γλῶσσα, glōssa, tongue). Absence or privation of the tongue.

Agloss'ostoma (A, neg.; γλῶσσα, glōssa, tongue; στόμα, stoma, mouth). A mouth without a tongue.

Aglossostomog'raphy (A, neg.; γλῶσσα, glōssa, tongue; στόμα, stoma, mouth; γράφω, graphō, I write). Description of a mouth without a tongue.

Aglutiʹtion (A, neg.; glutio, I swallow). Inability to swallow.

Agminated (L. agmen, company). Arranged or collected in groups.

Agnail (Sax. ange, pain; and nail). Syn. of Hangnail.

Agnathous (A, neg.; γνάθος, gnathos, jaw). Without jaws or mandible.

Agnina Membrana or Tunica (L. agnus, lamb; first observed surrounding fœtal lambs). Syn. of Amnion.

Ag'nine (agnus, lamb). Of, or belonging to, a lamb.

Agnœ'a (ἀγνοέω, agnoeō, I do not perceive). The state of a patient, who does not recognise the persons or things around him.

Agoge (ἄγω, agō, I lead). Med. 1. The condition or tenour of a disease. 2. The process of reasoning employed in diagnosis. Nat. Phil. The state or condition of the atmosphere.

-Agogue (ἄγω, agō, I carry off). A terminal of certain words signifying Expeller.

Agomphi'asis. Agompho'sis (A, neg.; γόμφωσις, gomphōsis, bolting together). Looseness of the teeth.

Agomphious (A. neg.; γομφίος, gomphios, tooth). Having no teeth in the jaws.—Ehrenberg.

Agonia (ἄγονος, agonos, unfruitful). Sterility; unfruitfulness; barrenness.

Agonious (A. neg.; γωνία, gōnia, angle). Having no angles.

Ag'ony (ἀγών, agōn, struggle). The struggle which sometimes precedes death. Fear and sadness of mind.

-Agra (ἀγρέω, agreō, I take). A terminal of certain words signifying a Seizure.

Agraphia (A, neg.; γράφω, graphō, I write). The condition in which certain necessary words are omitted or erroneously substituted in writing down thoughts, ideas, and wishes.

Agria (ἄγριος, agrios, wild). Lichen agrius. Ancient term for Lupus non-exedens.

Agricola'tion (L. ager, field; colo, I cultivate). Tillage; husbandry; agriculture.

Agri'colous (same). Bot. Zool. Living in the fields.

Agrid (ἄγριος, agrios, wild). Entom. Met with especially in arid and rocky places.

Agriothy'mia. Agriothymy (ἄγριος, agrios, wild; θυμός, thumos, passion). Furious insanity.

Agrip'pa (ἀγρέω, agreō, I seize; πούς, pous, foot). Those born feet first, as were said to be the Agrippæ of Rome.

Agron'omy (ἀγρός, agros, field; νομός, nomos, usage). The consideration of affairs proper, or pertaining, to tillage or farming.

Agrostog'raphy (ἄγρωστις, agrōstis, grass; γράφω, graphō, I write). A description of grasses.

Agrostol'ogy (ἄγρωστις, agrōstis, grass; λόγος, logos, speech). That part of Botany which comprehends what relates to the grasses; a treatise on grasses.

Agryp'nia (A. neg.; ὕπνος, upnos, sleep). Sleeplessness; watchfulness; wakefulness.

Agryp'nocoma (same; and κῶμα, cōma, deep sleep). Partial coma, accompanied with muttering delirium. Coma-vigil.

A'gue (Fr. aigu, acute). Intermittent Fever: a species of fever in which the paroxysm leaves the patient for a time, and then returns daily, every third or every fourth day.

A'gue-Brow. Frontal neuralgia.

A'gue-Cake. The tumour produced by enlargement of the spleen, as a not uncommon consequence of protracted ague.

A'gue-Drop, Tasteless. Liquor Arsenicalis.

A'gue-Tree. Bot. Sassafras, because of its febrifuge virtues.

Agy'nic (A. neg.; γυνή, gunē, woman), Bot. Applied to the insertion of stamens when they do not contract from adherence to the ovary.—Lestiboudois.

A'gynous (same). Bot. Having no female organ.

Ailanticulture. Cultivation of the silkworm, feeding upon the ailanthus tree.—Dr. Wallace.

Ainhum ("to saw"). A disease said to exist among the Africans, and also occurring in India. It consists of spontaneous amputation of the little toes with hypertrophy of the amputated part.

Aiophyl'lous (αἰών, aiōn, eternity; φύλλον, phullon, leaf). Bot. Having the green leaves persistent; evergreen.

Air-Bag. Syn. of Crypta, and Follicle. Ichthyol. The **Air-Bladder** of Fishes, which is a contractible and dilatable pneumatic apparatus in the abdomen of many Fishes to regulate their specific gravity.

Air-Bed. A bed consisting of a large air-tight bag, which is inflated by bellows.

Air-Cells. Syn. of Air-Sacs (1). Bot Cavities in certain portions of a plant, containing air.

Air-Chamber. Syn. of Folliculus aëris.

Air, Dephlogisticated (L. de, from; φλογίζω, phlogizō, I burn). Oxygen.

Air, Factitious. Air, Fixed. Carbonic acid gas; carbon dioxide.

Air, Inflammable. Hydrogen gas.

Air-Pump. An engine by which air contained in vessels placed in communication with it may be drawn out or exhausted.

Air-Sacs. 1. The numerous small cavities which open into the terminal dilatation of a bronchial tube.—Waters. 2. Certain receptacles of air

lodged in various parts of the body of birds, and all communicating with the lungs.

Air, Vital. Oxygen gas.

Aithomoma (ἀιθός, aithos, of a red-brown colour; ὄμμα, omma, eye). A black state of the humours of the eye.—Ambrose Paré.

Aitiology. Etym. as, and Syn. of Ætiology.

Akianoblepsia (A, neg.; κύανος, kuanos, blue; βλέπω, blepō, I see). Syn. of Achromatopsy.—Goethe.

Akine'sis (A, neg.; κινέω, kineō, I move). Want of motion or of the power of motion.

Aknemia (A, neg.; κνήμη, knēmē, leg). The absence of legs.—Breschet.

Al (Ar.). A syllable nearly of the same application as the English definite article, but also used as a prefix by way of eminence or to denote essence.

Ala (L. wing). Anat. A part projecting like a wing from the mesial line. Bot. 1. The membrane added to a seed-stalk, &c. Pl. 2. The side petals of the papilionaceous flowers. 3. The angles formed by leaves and stalks with the branches they proceed from.

Ala Vespertilionis (L. vespertilio, bat). Anat. That part of the broad ligament of the womb between the Fallopian tube and the ligament of the ovary, from its likeness to a bat's wing.

Alalia (A, neg.; λαλέω, laleō, I talk). 1. Loss of speech from defective articulation. 2. Syn. of Aphasia.—Lordat.

A'lar (L. ala, wing). Of or belonging to a wing.

Ala'tion (same). Entom. The general manner in which the wings are configured or disposed on the body.

Ala'tus (same). One whose scapulæ project backwards. Bot. Applied to the expanded leaf-like borders of certain stems and leaf-stalks; winged or having wings.

Albicans (L. albico, I make white). Growing or becoming white; being somewhat white.

Albicau'dous (L. albus, white; cauda, tail). Zoöl. Having a white tail.

Albicau'lis (D. albus, white; caulis, stem). Bot. Having a stem covered with a thick whitish down.

Albiflorous (L. albus, white; flos, flower). Bot. Having white flowers.

Albimanous (L. albus, white; manus, hand). Zoöl. Having white hands.

Albinervous (L. albus, white; nervus, nerve). Bot. Having white nervures of the leaves.

Albi'nism (L. albus, white). A condition of the hair characterized by the absence of any positive colour.

Albi'no (same). A Spanish term for human beings with white skin and hair, a very pale iris, and with eyes extremely sensitive to light.

Albi'no-Skin. V. Albino.

Albinuria (L. albus, white; urina, urine). White urine; urine having a white appearance.

Albiros'trite (L. albus, white; rostrum, beak). Zool. Having a white beak or snout.

Albitar'sous (L. albus, white; tarsus, ankle). Zool. Having white tarsi.

Albiven'ous (L. albus, white; vena, vein). Syn. of Albinervous.

Albiven'trate (L. albus, white; venter, belly). Zool. White-bellied.

Albugin'eous (L. albugo, film). Anat. Of a white appearance, or like the sclerotic coat of the eye; of or belonging to, or like, albumen or white of an egg.

Albugineous Fibre. White fibrous tissue.—Chaussier.

Albugineous Membrane. A deep and a superficial form, being two out of the four layers of which the rete mucosum is considered by some to consist.—Gauthier.

Albuginitis. Inflammation of albugineous tissues.

Albu'go (etym. as Albugineous). Physiol. Albumen or white of egg. Surg. Syn. of Leucoma.

Albu'men (L. albus, white). 1. One of the proximate principles of animals and plants. 2. Bot. A farinaceous, horny, or feculent substance, which makes the great bulk of certain seeds, and whose sole office is to nourish

the germinating embryo; the endosperm or perisperm. 3. The white of the eye.

Albumen-Peptone. The presumed definite combination between the solvent fluid in the stomach, and the albumen received into the organ as an alimentary constituent.

Albuminina. Syn. of Oonina.—Conerbe.

Albuminiparous (L. albumen, white of egg; pario, I bring forth). Secreting albumen.

Albuminoid (L. albumen; and εἶδος, shape). Resembling albumen.

Albuminose. 1. The soluble portion of fibrin. 2. The ultimate result of the change in the stomach of albuminoid matters, being in fact a lower kind of albumen. 3. One of the proximate principles identical with pure non-coagulated albumen, of which the fluffy coat of the blood is said to be made up.—Bouchardet.

Albu'minosis. 1. A state of the blood in which the proportion of albumen is augmented. 2. Syn. of Scrofula.

Albuminous Degeneration. A species of degeneration consisting in the condensation or precipitation of albumen in various ways in or about the tissues of the body.

Albuminuria (L. albumen; and οὖρον, ouron, urine). The presence of albumen in the urine. A disease of the kidney, distinguished by an albuminous or coagulable condition of the urine. V. Bright's Disease.

Albuminurorrhœa (Albumen; and urorrhœa, flow of urine). Syn. of Bright's Disease.—Piorry.

Alburnum (L. albus, white). Bot. The young, lighter-coloured wood in exogenous plants, between the inner bark and the heartwood.

Alchemy. Alchymy (Ar. al, the; kimia, secret art). The pretended science of discovering an universal menstruum and panacea, and a mode of transmuting all metals into gold.

Al'cicorn (L. alces, elk; cornu, horn). Bot., Zoöl. Elk-horned; having horns, or objects of the appearance of horns, like those of the elk.

Al'cohol (Ar. al, the; kahala, to paint with finely levigated powder of antimony; hence the word was applied to any very subtile powder, but now only to spirits of wine of the highest degree of tenuity). The characteristic product of the vinous fermentation.

Alcoholata (same). Distillation of alcohol with aromatic substances.—Béral.

Alcoholate (same). A salt in which alcohol appears to replace the water of crystallization.

Alcoholativa (same). Solutions of liniments, embrocations, &c., by distillation, maceration, &c. in alcohol.—Béral.

Alcoholatura (same). Tinctures or elixirs made with alcohol.—Béral.

Alcoholea (same). Solutions of acids, oils, alkalies, &c., in alcohol.—Béral.

Alcoholica (same). Combinations of alcohol.—Béral.

Alcoholism (same). The series of symptoms produced by over-indulgence in the use of alcoholic liquids.—Magnus Huss.

Alcoholiza'tion (same). The art of rectifying spirits of wine till it is wholly separated from water.

Al'coholom'eter. Al'cohometer (alcohol; and μέτρον, metron, measure). 1. Chem. An instrument for ascertaining or measuring the quantity of alcohol in any alcoholic fluid. 2. Syn. of Areometer.

Al'cyon (ἅλς, als, sea; κύω, kuō, I conceive, because it hatches its eggs in the sea, or on the sea-shore). A swallow of Cochin China and the Philippine Islands, whose nest is cemented with a gelatinous nutritious matter. The nest is also considered to be aphrodisiac and restorative.

Al'dehyde (al, the first syllable of al'cohol; dehyd, the first two of dehydrogenatus, deprived of hydrogen). Chem. A generic term for bodies derived from alcohols by elimination of one or more molecules of hydrogen, without introduction of an equivalent quantity of oxygen, so that they hold a position intermediate between the alcohols and the acids; the hydrated oxide of the base aldehyden (C_4. H_3).—Liebig.

Aleberry. An old invalid-drink made by boiling spice, sugar, and sops of bread in ale.

Alem'bic (Ar. al, the; ἄμβιξ, ambix, cap of a still). Chem. A utensil made of glass, metal, or earthenware, adapted to receive and condense volatile products.

Aleppo Button. Aleppo Evil. An Oriental furuncular disease endemic in the different parts of Syria, comprised in ancient Mesopotamia, which are watered by the Tigris and Euphrates.

Alexiphar'mic (ἀλέξω, alexō, I ward off; φάρμακον, pharmacon, drug). Applied adj. and subs. to medicines supposed to strengthen the system against poisons, or to prevent their bad effects when swallowed.

Alexipyret'ic (ἀλέξω, alexō, I ward off; πυρετός, puretos, fever.) Febrifuge. Applied adj. and subs. to medicines having the power to drive off fevers.

Alexiter'ian (ἀλέξω, alexō, I ward off). Syn. of Alexipharmic and Alexiteric.

Alexiteric (etym. as Alexiterian). Applied adj. and subs. to medicines which counteract poisons applied to the exterior of the body.

Algæsthesis (ἄλγος, algos, pain; αἴσθησις, aisthēsis, perception). A sense of pain; pain; a painful disease. —Schultz.

Alge'do (ἄλγος, algos, pain). A violent pain about the urethra, neck of the bladder, and testes, the result of suddenly suppressed gonorrhœa.

Al'gid (L. algeo, I am cold). Become cold; chilled with cold; characterized by a diminution of the temperature of the whole body.

Algology (L. alga, sea-weed; λόγος, logos, speech). Bot. A treatise on the Algæ, or sea-weeds.

Al'gor (L. algeo, I am cold). Syn. of Rigor.

Algospasm (ἄλγος, algos, pain; σπασμός, spasmos, cramp). Severely painful cramp.

Alibert's Keloid. V. Cheloid.

Al'ible (L. alo, I nourish). Fit for nourishing; nutritious.

A'lica (same). A term used by the ancients for the meal which they made into a sort of frumenty: some authors apply the term to the pottage itself.

Al'ienated (L. alienus, strange). Bot. Applied to first leaves which give way to others different from them; different; estranged.

Aliena'tion (same). 1. Syn. of Insanity. 2. Any species of derangement or wandering of the mind.

Alif'erous (L. ala, wing; fero, I bear). Having wings.

Al'iform (L. ala, wing; forma, form). Anat., Nat. Hist. Wing-like; shaped like a wing.

Alig'erous (L. ala, wing; gero, I carry). Syn. of Aliferous.

Al'iment (L. alo, I nourish). Any matters capable of conversion by the action of the body into nutriment.

Alimentary Canal. The whole tube from the mouth to the anus.

Alimentary Duct. 1. Syn. of Alimentary Canal. 2. The thoracic duct.

Alimenta'tion (etym. as Aliment). The act or process or power of taking or receiving nourishment.

Aliment'iveness (L. alimentum, food). 1. The desire for food. 2. Phrenol. A faculty, as yet considered as only probable, producing the appetite for food.

Al'iped (L. ala, wing; pes, foot). Zool. Wing-footed; having the toes connected by a membrane, which serves as a wing.

Alisma'ceous. Bot. Having an arrangement of parts as in the genus Alisma, containing the water-plantain.

Alis'moid (ἄλισμα, alisma, water plant; εἶδος, eidos, shape). Bot. Resembling the Alisma, or water-plantain.

Alisphe'noid (L. ala, wing; sphenoides, sphenoid bone). The middle portion or great wing of the sphenoid bone—the neurapophysis of the neural arch.—Owen.

Alkalescence of the Humours. An old idea of the humourists. The

condition can only occur during the putrefaction of animal matters.

Alkales'cent. Chem. Having, or tending to, the properties of an alkali.

Al'kali (Ar. al, the; kali, the glass-wort, which contains a large quantity of soda). A salifiable base, soluble in water, having more or less of a urinous acrid taste, the power of changing vegetable blues to green, and certain yellows to brown, and of restoring the blue of litmus when reddened by acids.

Alkalifiable (alkali; and L. fio, I am made). Convertible into an alkali.

Alkaligene (alkali; and γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). Azote.

Alkali'genous (alkali). Producing or generating alkali; capable of producing or yielding alkaline properties.

Alkalim'eter (alkali; and μέτρον, metron, measure). Chem. An instrument for ascertaining the strength of alkalies, or the quantity of alkali in potash, soda, &c.

Alkalim'etry (same). Chem. The process for ascertaining the strength of alkalies, or the quantity of alkali in potash, soda, &c.

Alkalin'ity (alkali). Chem. The quality which certain substances possess, from the presence in them of free alkali.

Alkalinuria (alkali; and οὖρον, ouron, urine). An alkaline condition of the urine.

Alkaliza'tion (alkali). Chem. The act of impregnating with, or communicating to any substance, alkaline qualities.

Al'kaloid (alkali; and εἶδος, eidos, shape). Applied adj. and subs. to the organic, which resemble the mineral, alkalies only in their basic properties; resembling an alkali.

Alkaloi'dal (same). Applied to those other organic toxicological agents which (besides ammonia) may become developed within the system from the decomposing urea or other components of the urine, suddenly accumulated in the blood in puerperal albuminuria; and be as certain of exciting delirium and insanity.—Sir J. Y. Simpson, Bart.

Allantis. Etym. as, and Syn. of Allantoid (2). The human Allantoïs.

Allantoic (allantoïs, the allantoid membrane). Physiol. Of or belonging to the allantoïs. Chem. Applied to a very sparingly soluble acid which exists in the allantoïs of the cow.

Allantoid. Allantois (ἀλλᾶς, allas, sausage; εἶδος, eidos, shape). 1. Resembling a sausage. 2. Anat. An elongated sac situated between the chorion and amnion of most mammalian fœtuses, communicating with the bladder by the urachus.

Allan'totoxicum (ἀλλᾶς, allas, sausage; τοξικόν, toxikon, poison). The sausage-poison of the Germans, developed in putrid sausages.

Allen'thesis (ἄλλος, allos, another; ἔνθεσις, enthesis, insertion). The entering into, or actual presence, of foreign bodies, in the organism.

Alleo'tic (ἀλλοίωσις, alloiōsis, change). Of, or pertaining to, or capable of bringing about, a change in the constitution; alterative.

Alleviator (L. allĕvo, I lift up). An apparatus for the purpose of raising a patient from the mattress.—Jenks, Rhode Island.

Allia'ceous (L. allium, garlic). Belonging to, or having the nature or properties of, garlic.

Alliga'tion (L. alligo, I bind to.) Chem. 1. A combination of two or more metals. 2. The combination of electro-positive bodies with certain electro-negative bodies.—Berzelius.

Alloche'zia (ἄλλος, allos, another: χέζω, chezō, I go to stool). The discharge of foreign matters from the intestines; the escape of fæces through an abnormal orifice.

Allochroa. Allochromasia (ἄλλος, allos, another; χρόα, chroa, or χρῶμα, chrōma, colour). A changing of colour.

Allog'onous (ἄλλος, allos, another; γωνία, gōnia, angle). Miner. Applied to a crystal which joins to the form of a nucleus that of a dodecahedron with scalene triangles, each of which has its plain, obtuse angle equal to the larger incidence of the faces of the nucleus.

Allola'lia (ἄλλος, allos, another; λαλέω, laleō, I talk.) An unusual state of speech or utterance.

Allomor'phia. Allomorphosis (ἄλλος, allos, another; μορφή, morphē, form). Syn. of Metamorphosis.

Al'lopathy (ἄλλος, another; πάθος, pathos, passion). That method of treatment which attempts to cure diseased action by producing an opposite condition of the system.

Allosteatodes (ἄλλος, allos, other; στέαρ, stear, fat). Alteration in the quality of the sebaceous secretion. V. Seborrhœa.

Allotretous (ἄλλός, allos, some other; τρητός, trētos, perforated). Zoöl. Having the mouth or the anus terminal.—Ehrenberg.

Allotriapostema (ἀλλότριος, allotrios, of another; ἀπόστημα, apostema, large deep-seated abscess). An abscess containing another.—Sentleben.

Allotrioche'zia (ἀλλότριος, allotrios, of another; χέζω, I go to stool). Syn. of Allochezia.

Allotriodon'tia (ἀλλότριος, allotrios, of another; ὀδούς, odous, tooth). The fixing in of artificial or prepared natural teeth.

Allotrioec'crisis (ἀλλότριος; allotrios, strange; ἐκκρίνω, ekkrinō, I secrete). The elimination of foreign matters in disease.

Allotriolith (ἀλλότριος, allotrios, of another; λίθος, lithos, stone). A calculus of unusual material.

Allotrioli'thiasis (ἀλλότριος, allotrios, of another; λιθίασις, lithiasis, disease of the stone). The formation of calculi of unusual substances.

Allotrioph'agy (ἀλλότριος, allotrios, strange; φαγειν, phagein, to eat). Depraved appetite; a desire to eat what is unsuitable or improper for food.

Allotriotexis (ἀλλότριος, allotrios, strange; τίκτω, tiktō, I beget). 1. The bringing forth of monsters. 2. The product itself.

Allotriu'ria (ἀλλότριος, allotrios, strange; οὖρον, ouron, urine). Presence of extraneous matters in the urine.

Allo'tropism (ἄλλος, allos, another; τροπή, tropē, turn). Chem. The capacity which certain bodies have of possessing variable physical and chemical properties, when influenced by certain modes of treatment.

All-overish. The vulgar term for a feeling of sickness.

Al'loy (Fr. aloyer, to mix metals). The least valuable of two metals in combination.

Alluv'ium (L. alluo, I wash against). Geol. The mass of substances collected in valleys and plains, or deposited along shores, or the banks or mouths of rivers, by the action and force of water.

Alni'colous (L. alnus, elder; colo, I inhabit). Bot. Growing on the trunk of the alnus, or elder tree.

Aloetic, Aloetical. Consisting chiefly of Aloes. Pertaining to, or partaking of the quality of, aloes.

Alogandrome'lia (ἄλογον, alogon, brute; ἀνήρ, anēr, man; μέλος, melos, limb). A class of monsters having the body of a brute with the limbs of a man.—Malacarne.

Aloghermaphroditia (ἄλογον, alogon, brute; ἑρμαφρόδιτος, ermaphroditos, hermaphrodite). A class of monster-brutes having the two sexes abnormally united in the same individual.—Malacarne.

Alogia (A, neg.; λόγος, logos, speech). Loss of speech from defective intelligence.—Paul Broca.

Alogot'rophy (ἄλογος, alogos, without reason; τρέφω, trephō, I nourish). Disproportionate nutrition of parts of the body.

Al'oid (aloē; εἶδος, shape). Bot. Resembling the aloe plant.

Alope'cia (ἀλώπηξ, alōpēx, fox, said to be subject to it). Falling off of the hair; baldness.

Alpestris (L. Alpes, Alps). Bot. Growing on mountains somewhat elevated, or on the middle portion of high mountains.

Alphodeopsoriasis. Alphous Psoriasis.

Al'phoid (Alphos; εἶδος, eidos, shape). Resembling the skin disease Alphos.

Alphon'sin (Alphonso Ferri, of Naples, the inventor). A sort of

forceps for extracting bullets, consisting of three elastic branches which are closed by being drawn within a containing tube.

Alphos (ἀλφός, alphos, white). 1. A species of Leprosy. 2. Syn. of Lepra.

Alphosis (same). Syn. of Albinoskin.

Alpi'colous (L. Alpes, Alps; colo, I inhabit). Bot. Living or growing upon the Alps.

Alpi'genous (L. Alpes, Alps; genor, I am born). Bot. Syn. of Alpicolous.

Alsinaceous (ἄλσις, alsis, leaping). Bot. Having a polypetalous corolla with intevals between the petals.

Al'terant (L. alter, another). Syn. of Alterative.

Al'teration (same). Used in France to signify any change which occurs in any of the symptoms of a disease.

Al'terative (same). Applied adj. and subs. to an agent which establishes a salutary alteration in a disease, without producing any apparent evacuation.

Altered (same). A term applied in the South American States to a castrated animal.

Alter'nate (L. alternus, every other). Bot. Applied to leaves and branches which come out singly and by turns with those of the opposite side.

Alternate Generation. That modification of generation in which the young do not resemble the parent, but the grandparent; so that successive series of individuals seem to represent two species alternately reproduced, in which also parthenogenesis alternates with the ordinary engendering by impregnation. — Owen.

Alternifo'lius (L. alternus, alternate; folium, leaf). Bot. Having alternate leaves.

Alternipinnate. Bot. Applied to a pinnate leaf, the folioles of which are alternate upon the common petiole.

Altim'etry (L. altus, high; μέτρον, metron, measure. The art of measuring heights or altitudes.

Alti'volous (L. altus, high; volo, I fly). Bot. Attaining the height of the largest trees.

A'lula (L. Dim. ala, wing). Ornith. The batch of ill-feathers attached to the wrist-joints of some birds. Entom. Pl. The minute membranous scales situated above the halteres in certain of the Diptera, and under the elytra of some aquatic Coleoptera.

Alumenized. Mixed or impregnated with alum.

Aluminarious. Miner. Having all the appearance of alum.

Alumini'ferous (L. alumen, alum; fero, I bear). Chem. Containing alum.

Aluminiform (L. alumen, alum; forma, form). Having the form of alumina, the base of alum.

Aluminous (L. alumen, alum). Pertaining to, or partaking of, the qualities of alum or alumina. Full of alum.

Alumish (same). Having the nature of, or somewhat resembling, alum.

Aluni'ferous (Fr. alun, alum; L. fero, I bear). Syn. of Aluminiferous.

Alutaceous (L., aluta, tanned leather). Having the colour of tanned leather.

Al'veary (L. alveare, beehive). That part of the meatus auditorius externus, where the cerumen or wax is.

Alve'olar. Al'veolary (L. alveolus, little trough). Pertaining to, or in relation with, the alveoli.

Alve'olate (same). 1. Bot. Deeply pitted, so as to resemble a honeycomb. 2. Having little troughs, hollow places, or cavities.

Alveoli (same). Anat. The sockets for the teeth.

Alveolodental (same; and dens, tooth). Pertaining, or relating, to a tooth-socket.

Alveus (L. river-bed). Anat. A tube or canal through which some of the fluids of the body flow.

A. Ampullescens, seu Ampullosus. Anat. Syn. of the Receptaculum Chyli.

A. Communis, seu Utriculosus. Syn. of the Utriculus or com-

mon sinus of the membranous labyrinth of the internal ear.

Al'vine (L. alvus, belly). Of or belonging to the belly, stomach, or intestines.

Alvithorax (L. alvus, belly; θώραξ, thōrax, chest. Zoöl. The shell of articulated animals covering a trunk distinct from the head, which supports six foot-jaws with five pairs of thoracic feet.—Latreille.

Alym'phia (A, neg.; lympha, water). The morbid absence or deficiency of lymph.

Alys'soid (Alyssum; εἶδος, eidos, shape). Bot. Resembling the plant alyssum or madwort.

Amadel'phous (ἅμα, ama, together; ἀδελφός, adelphos, brother). Bot. Living in society or in flocks.

Amadou. An inflammable substance got from the dried plant of Boletus Igniarius by steeping it in saltpetre. Used, Surg., in the formation of graduated compresses.

Amalgam (ἅμα, ama, together; γαμέω, gameō, I marry). Chem. A compound formed by the union of any metal with mercury.

Amalthæa (ἄμαλλα, amalla, bundle of ears of corn; θέω, theō, I run in a continuous line). Bot. A union of many fruits, dry and horny, in a calyx which remains without becoming fleshy.

Amarantha'ceous. Bot. Having an arrangement of parts as in the amaranth plant.

Amaran'thoid (Amaranthus, amaranth plant; εἶδος, shape). Bot. Resembling the amaranth plant.

Amaran'tous (L. A, neg.; marceo, I wither). Bot. Undecaying; unfaded.

Amaryllid'eous. Bot. Having an arrangement of parts as in the amaryllis or snow-drop.

Amasesis (A, neg.; μασάομαι, masaomai, I chew). Inability to chew.

Amastozoarious (A, neg.; μαστός, mastos, breast; ζῷον, zōon, animal). Zoöl. Having no breasts.—Blainville.

Am'ativeness (L. amo, I love.) Phrenol. The sexual passion.

Amatorii (same). Anat. The oblique muscles of the eye, which perform the movements in ogling.

Amaurosis (ἀμαυρόω, amauroō, I darken). Impaired vision and blindness due to cerebral or cerebro-spinal causes.—Lawson. Partial or complete loss of vision, originating in the nervous apparatus of the eye.

Amaurotic Cat's-eye. Amaurosis associated with a yellowish or brownish yellow tint in the fundus of the eye.—Beer.

Amazia (A, neg.; μαζός, mazos, breast). The condition of a monster without breasts.

Am'be (ἄμβη, raised rim of a shield). 1. An old instrument used in the reduction of dislocation of the humerus downwards. 2. A superficial projection on a bone.

Am'ber (Fr. ambre, amber). A bituminous substance, transparent and generally of a yellow or orange colour, having electric properties.

Am'bergrease. Am'bergris (Fr. ambre, amber; gris, grey). A morbid product originating in and discharged from the intestines of the spermaceti whale. It is of a greyish, white, black, cineritious, or variegated colour, of the consistence of wax, and of an aromatic, pleasant odour.

Ambiannular (L. ambo, both; annulus, ring). Miner. Applied to a regular hexahedral prism, having facets disposed in a ring around each base, and produced alternately by two different decreases.—Haüy.

Ambidextrous (L. ambo, both; dexter, right). Having ability to use both hands alike.

Ambi'genous (L. ambo, both; geno, I am born). Bot. Applied to a calyx, the external part of which is of the ordinary appearance, and the internal that of the corol.—Mirbel.

Ambiguiflorous (L. ambiguus, doubtful; flos, flower). Bot. Composed of flowers with ambiguous corols.—H. Casini.

Ambi'parous (L. ambo, both; pario, I bring forth. Bot. Applied to a bud that contains both flowers and leaves.

Ambleocar'pous (ἀμβλόομαι, ambloomai, I am abortive; καρπός,

karpos, fruit). Bot. Producing little seed.

Amblo'tic (ἄμβλωσις, amblōsis, abortion). Of, or belonging to, or having the power to induce, abortion.

Amblyaph'ia (ἀμβλύς, amblus, blunt; ἀφή, aphē, sense of touch). Bluntness of the sense of touch.

Amblyg'onous (ἀμβλύς, amblus, blunt; γωνία, gōnia, angle). Bot. Syn. of Obtusangulated.

Amblyo'pia (ἀμβλύς, amblus, weak; ὤψ, ōps, eye). 1. Incomplete or incipient amaurosis. 2. Obscurity of vision. 3. An impairment of sight apparently due to imperfect perception from defective innervation, or to a loss of the nervous sensibility of one eye from disease.—Lawson.

Amblyt'erous (ἀμβλύνω, amblunō, I blunt). Miner. Applied to a crystal in which all the edges and angles undergo decreases, except one edge at the junction of two faces, which form together an obtuse angle.—Haüy.

Ambon (ἄμβων, ambōn, any rising). Anat. The fibro-cartilaginous ring which forms the margin of an articulated socket.

Ambro'logy (Fr. ambre, amber; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on Amber.

Ambula'cra (L. ambulacrum, a walk planted with trees). Zoöl. The perforated series of plates in the shell of the sea-star, or sea-urchin.

Ambula'criform (same; and forma, form). Having the form of an Ambulacrum.

Am'bulance (Fr. ambulant, itinerant). A kind of moveable hospital.

Ambula'tion (L. ambulo, I walk). The act of walking.

Ambulatory (same). 1 Applied to erratic diseases; also to blisters put in succession on different portions of the body. 2. Made for walking.

Ambuliped (L. ambulo, I walk; pes, foot). Zoöl. Having limbs which, terminated by analogous extremities, are proper for progression.—Blainville.

Am'bulo (L. I walk). Painful shifting abdominal tumours, probably of a flatulent nature.

Ambustial (L. ambustio, a burn). Produced by a burn.

Amelioration. Human Physiol. The increase of the organic powers which concur in the maintenance of health and life. Comp. Physiol. The highest degree of development of the forms and aptitudes best calculated to increase the market value of the animals, or their capacity for labour, even if the result be attainable but by injury to their health, or abbreviation of their life.—Gourdon.

Amenomania (A, neg.; μῆνις, mēnis wrath; μανία, mania, madness). A form of monomania characterized by partial exaltation, or by symptoms of a lively character; the opposite of melancholy.—Bucknill and Tuke.

Amenorrhœa (A, neg.; μήν, mēn, month; ῥέω, reō, I flow). Suppression or retention of the menses.

Amenta'ceous (L. amentum, catkin). Bot. Having an amentum or catkin.

Amen'tia (A, neg.; mens, mind). Idiocy.

Amentum (L. thong). Bot. A species of inflorescence, consisting of numerous scales or bracts which enclose stamens, and are arranged along a stalk or axis.

Ametria (A, neg.; μήτρα, mētra, womb). The state of a woman with the uterus awanting.

Ametropia (ἄμετρος, ametros, without measure; ὤψ, ōps, eye). That condition of the eye when it is not emmetropic.—Donders.

Amianthiform (amianth; and L. forma, form). Having the form or likeness of Amianth or Earth-flax.

Amianthoid (amianth; and εἶδος, eidos, shape). Syn. of Amianthiform.

Amidinus. Bot. The smooth tegument forming the exterior part of each pair of amylum.—Chevreul.

Amido- Chem. Applied to an acid in which one atom of the hydrogen of the radical of a non-nitrogenous acid is replaced by one equivalent of amidogen.

Ammodyte (ἄμμος, ammos, sand; δύω, duō, I enter). Bot., Zoöl. Living or growing in sand.

Ammonæmia (ammonia; and αἷμα, aima, blood). A variety of uræmia said to be caused by the decomposition of urine and the absorption of carbonate of ammonia into the blood.—Jaksch.

Ammoniac. Ammoniacal. Pertaining to, or possessing the properties of, ammonia.

Ammoniorrhœa (ammonia; ῥέω, reō, I flow). The discharge of ammonia with the urine and perspiration.

Ammonites. Snake-stones; the petrified shells of an extinct genus of Mollusca, so called from resemblance to the horns on the statue of Jupiter Ammon.

Ammonitif'erous (ammonite; and L. fero, I bear). Geol. Containing the remains of ammonites.

Ammoniuret. Chem. The hypothetical compound of ammonium and a pure metal.

Ammo'philous (ἄμμος, ammos, sand; φιλέω, phileō, I love). Bot. Loving sand. V. Ammodyte.

Amnesia. Amnes'tia (A. neg.; μνήσις, mnēsis, memory). A condition produced by an affection of the brain, by which the memory for words is impaired. Loss of speech from defective memory of words.—Paul Broca.

Amnestotha'leous (ἀμνήστευτος, amnēsteutos, unwooed; θάλεια, thaleia, blooming). Bot. Having the sexes in separate flowers.—G. Allmann.

Amni'colous (L. amnis, river; colo, I inhabit). Zoöl. Living on the borders of rivers.

Amnioclep'sis (amnion; and κλέπτω, kleptō, I get rid of imperceptibly). Obstet. Unperceived escape of the liquor amnii.

Amniorrhœ'a (amnion; and ῥέω, reō, I flow). Obstet. Discharge of the liquor amnii.

Amnion (first observed in ἀμνός, amnos, lamb.) The most internal membrane of the ovum—a non-vascular shut sac—which completely envelopes the embryo.

Amnios (same). Bot. The fluid or semi-fluid matter in the embryo-sac.

Amniotic (same). Of or pertaining to the amnion, or liquor amnii.

Amniotic Acid. The name given by Vauquelin and Buniva to allantoic acid, from supposing that it was in the liquor amnii they discovered it.

Amnitis (amnion; and itis). Inflammation of the amnion.

Amœbiform. Having the form of an amœba.

Amœboid (amœba; and εἶδος, eidos, shape). 1. Syn. of Amœbiform. 2. Resembling the movements exhibited by the amœba and the rhizopods.

Amo'meous. Bot. Having an arrangement of parts, as in the genus Amomum.

Amor'phism (A, neg.; μορφή, morphē, form). A condition of shapelessness.

Amorphogranular. Consisting, or composed, of irregularly-shaped granules.

Amor'phophyte (A, neg.; μορφή, morphē, form; φυτόν, phuton, plant). Bot. A plant that has irregular or anomalous flowers.—Necker.

Amorphos'teophyte. A shapeless osteophyte.

Amor'phous (A, neg.; μορφή, morphē, form). Devoid of regular form; shapeless; incapable of crystallization.

Amorphozous (A, neg.; μορφή, morphē, form; ζῷον, zōon, animal). Applied to animals without determinate form.—Blainville.

Amorphy (etym. as Amorphous). Irregularity of form; deviation from a determinate shape.

Ampac. A tree of the East Indies, yielding a very odoriferous resin; its leaves are used in baths as detergents.

Ampelo'graphy (ἄμπελος, ampelos, vine; γράφω, graphō, I write). Bot. A treatise on the vine.

Ampelurgy (ἄμπελος, ampelos, vine; ἔργον, ergon, work). Bot. The culture of wine-bearing vines.

Amphantium (ἀμφί, amphi, about; ἄνθος, anthos, flower). Bot. A receptacle dilated by the opening of the peduncles which support or contain the flowers.—Link.

Amphiarthro'sis (ἀμφί, amphi, on both sides; ἄρθρον, arthron, joint). A form of articulation where the corresponding surfaces of the bones are held together by a cartilaginous or fibro-cartilaginous thick disc, and by external ligaments: hence motion is but limited.

Amphib'ial, Amphib'ian (ἀμφί) amphi, on both sides; βίος, bios, life). Zoöl. Applied adj. and subs. to animals capable of living both under water and on land. Bot. Similarly to plants that live either on land or in the water.

Amphib'iolite (same; and λίθος, lithos, stone). A fragment of a petrified amphibious animal.

Amphibiol'ogy (ἀμφί, amphi, on both sides; βίος, bios, life; λόγος, logos, speech). A discourse or treatise on, or the history and description of, amphibious animals.

Amphib'ious. Etym. as, and syn. of Amphibial.

Amphibles'troid (ἀμφίβληστρον, amphiblēstron, fishing net; εἶδος, eidos, shape). Resembling a net; retiform.

Amphiblestroidi'tis (same; and itis). Syn. of Retinitis.

Amphib'olic. Miner. Pertaining to, resembling, or partaking of the nature and characters of, the mineral amphibole.

Amphiboli'ferous. Geol. containing amphibole.

Amphibolostilous (ἀμφίβολος, amphibolos, doubtful; στῦλος, stulos, pillar). Bot. Applied to plants in which the style is not apparent.—Wachendorff.

Amphicar'pous (ἀμφί, amphi, on both sides; καρπός, karpos, fruit). Bot. Having fruit of two kinds, either as to its form or the time of its maturation.

Amphicur'tous (ἀμφίκυρτος, amphikurtos, curved on each side). Bot. Curved on both sides.

Amphidesmitic (ἀμφί, amphi, on both sides; δεσμός, desmos, band). Zoöl. Having a double cardinal ligament.—Latreille.

Amphidiarthrosis (ἀμφί, amphi, on both sides; διάρθρωσις, diarthrosis, separation). Syn. of the Temporo-Maxillary joint, which is a mixture of the Ginglymus and Arthrodia.

Amphigam'ious (ἀμφί, amphi, on both sides; γάμος, gamos, marriage). Bot. Applied to plants whose fructification is unascertained, and therefore may be of both sexes.

Amphigas'trium (ἀμφί, amphi, about; γαστήρ, gastēr, belly). Bot. A stipule that is inserted upon the stem, which it covers and surrounds.—Ehrhart and Link.

Amphi'genous (ἀμφί, amphi, on both sides; γεννάω, gennaō, I produce). Chem. Producing acids and bases.—Berzelius.

Amphihexahedral (ἀμφί, amphi, on both sides; ἕξ, ex, six; ἕδρα, edra, base). Crystall. When the faces of the crystal, counted in two different directions, give two hexahedral outlines, or are found to be six in number.

Amphime'tric (ἀμφί, amphi, about; μέτρον, metron, measure). Miner. Applied to a variety of carbonated lime, composed of the equiaxis and of a dodecahedron, produced by a decrease upon the inferior edges.—Haüy.

Amphimime'tic (ἀμφί, amphi, about; μιμητής, mimētēs, imitator). Miner. Applied to a variety of carbonated lime, composed of a primitive rhomboid and two dodecahedrons, one of which has the great angle of its faces equal to the greater incidence of the faces of the primitive; the other, the greater incidence of its faces double of the smaller part of that of the primitive.—Haüy.

Amphioxus (ἀμφί, amphi, at both ends; ὀξύς, oxus, sharp). The Lancelott, the connecting link between the Vertebrate and Invertebrate series of animals.

Amphipneus'tous (ἀμφί, amphi, on both sides; πνέω, pneō, I breathe). Zoöl. Having both branchiæ and lungs—i.e., two respiratory apparatus.

Amphip'odous (ἀμφί, amphi, on both sides; πούς, pous foot). Zoöl. Having feet on both sides; having

feet round about; having feet for both walking and swimming.

Amphisar'ca (ἀμφί, amphi, about; σάρξ, sarx, flesh). Bot. A fruit indehiscent, multilocular, dry, and lignous at the exterior, pulpy in the interior.—Desvaux.

Amphisar'cous (same). Bot. Fleshy on both or on all sides.

Amphis'cious (ἀμφί, amphi, on both sides; σκιά, skia, shadow). Nat. Hist. Applied to the people that inhabit the torrid zone, because they have their shadows turned one while to the south, another to the north, according to the position of the earth in relation to the sun.

Amphis'tomous (ἀμφί, amphi, on both sides; στόμα, stoma, mouth). Zoöl. Applied to a genus of the entozoa, having a cup at each extremity, by which they adhere to the intestines.

Amphi'tropal (ἀμφί, amphi, on both sides; τροπή, tropē, turn). Bot. Curved upon itself in such a manner that both its ends are presented to the same point.

Amplective (L. amplector, I embrace). Bot. Applied to æstivation or prefloration when the leaves are placed longitudinally, and have their borders serrated into another leaf, which is also folded in the same manner.

Amplexatile (same). Bot. Applied to the embryo when the radicle is enlarged at the point of embracing all the rest.—Richard.

Amplexation (L. amplector, I embrace). Surg. A method of treating fracture of the clavicle. It consists of resorting to certain attitudes, such as the forced elevation of the point of the shoulder, combined with the application of an irremovable bandage or plaster apparatus, the pressure of which can be so conveniently extended over the whole upper limb and the lateral part of the neck.—Chassaignac.

Amplex'icaul. Amplexi'caulent. Amplexicau'line (L. amplector, I embrace; caulis, stem). Bot. Nearly surrounding or embracing the stem.

Amplexifloral. Amplexiflorous (L. amplector, I embrace; flos, flower). Bot. Embracing the flowers.

Amplexifoliate (L. amplector, I embrace; folium, leaf). Bot. Having amplexicauline leaves.

Ampliatiflorous (L. amplio, I enlarge; flos, flower). Bot. Composed of flowers with amplified corols.—H. Cassini.

Ampli'fied (L. amplio, I enlarge). Bot. Notably enlarged or dilated; widened in all directions.—H. Cassini. Entom. Applied to the elytra when disproportionately broad at their extremity.—Kirby.

Amphora (ἀμφί, amphi, on both sides; φέρω, pherō, I carry). A Greek liquid measure, with two handles, containing nearly nine gallons.

Amphor'ic Resonance, or Respiration. A sound like the noise produced by blowing obliquely into an empty flask, heard in pneumothorax, and in very large cavities of the lung.

Ampul'la (L. a globular bottle). 1. Chem. All bellied vessels. 2. Anat. The dilated ends of the membranous semicircular canals of the internal ear. 3. Bot. A small membranous sac connected to the roots and immersed leaves of some aquatic plants, to render them buoyant. Pl. Syn. of Spongioles. 4. Path. Pl. Syn. of Phlyctænæ.

Ampulla'ceous (L. ampulla, globular bottle). Like a bottle or inflated bladder.

Ampullula (dim. of above etym.). Anat. Applied to a canal or bag slightly enlarged in the centre; also to the expanded extremities of the villi of the intestines.

Amputa'tion (L. amputo, I cut off). The removal of some part of the body by means of a cutting instrument.

A. *Circular.* Where all the parts are cut through circularly.

A. *Flap.* Where one or two flaps are made for a future covering to the stump.

A. *Joint.* When the limb is separated at the joint.

A. *Spontaneous.* The separation of a fœtal limb in the womb.

Amur'ca. Amurga (ἀμέργω, amergō, I press out). The refuse of the olive after the oil has been pressed out; the sediment deposited from the newly-pressed oil.

Amyc'tic (ἀμύσσω, amussō, I scratch). Excoriating; irritating; vellicating; exciting torpid parts into action.

Amyel'ia (A, neg.; μυελός, muelos, marrow). The condition of a monster with partial or complete absence of the spinal marrow.

Amygdalæ (ἀμυγδάλη, amugdalē, almond). Anat. 1. Syn. of the Tonsils. 2. The two rounded lobes at the sides of the vallecula or valley on the under surface of the cerebellum.

Amygdalar (same). Miner. Applied to rocks in which the kernels or almonds they contain are found in the same condition as if they were come too late to lodge in cellules prepared for their reception.—Haüy.

Amyg'dalate (same). Made of Almonds.

Amygdal'eous (same). Bot. Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts as in, the genus Amygdalus or Almond Tree.

Amygdal'ic (same). Of or belonging to the Almond. Chem. Obtained from Amygdalin.

Amygdali'ferous (ἀμυγδάλη, amugdalē, almond; φέρω, pherō, I bear). Bot. Yielding almonds.

Amygdalin (etym. as Amygdalæ). A very peculiar albuminous principle, found in bitter almonds, which by a mutual action, with the assistance of water, upon another principle (synaptase), produces the essential oil and hydrocyanic acid.

Amygdalina'ceous. Amyg'daline (same). Pertaining to, or resembling, the Almond.

Amygdalitis (same; and itis). Cynanche Tonsillaris.

Amyg'daloid. Amygdaloid'al (ἀμυγδάλη, amugdalē, almond; εἶδος, eidos, shape). Almond-shaped.

Amygdalotome (ἀμυγδάλη, amugdalē, almond; τομή, tomē, cutting). Syn. of Tonsil-guillotine.

Amyla'ceous (L. amylum, starch). Of, or pertaining to, or resembling, starch.

A. *Bodies.* V. Corpora Amylacea.

Amylene. A colourless, volatile, oily liquid, obtained by distilling amyl-alcohol with chloride of zinc. Its vapour has been used as an anæsthetic.

Amyl'ic (L. amylum, starch). Chem. Obtained from starch.

Amyloid (ἄμυλον, amulon, starch; εἶδος, eidos, shape). 1. Resembling or like starch. 2. Pathol. Applied adj. and subs. to a form of diseased product, because of its offering reactions on the application of iodine and sulphuric acid, resembling, if not identical with, those of the same agents upon starch.—Virchow. 3. Similarly and for same reason applied to the glucogenic matter of the liver. 4. Similarly to bodies found in certain animal tissues and in disease, and believed to be genuine starch, as they show, in addition to above reactions, a cross under polarized light. —Lionel Beale.

Amyloid Degeneration. A form of degeneration of tissue, which may occur in most parts of the body, and consists in the direct filling in of all their constituents with a substance of an Amyloid nature, which gradually infiltrates them, becoming more organic and associated more or less with the albuminous or nitrogenous material.—Virchow.

Amylolytic (ἄμυλον, amulon, starch; λύω, luō, I loose). Having the power of converting starch into sugar.—Foster.

Amyo'trophy (A, neg.; μῦς, mus, muscle; τρέφω, trephō, I nourish). Muscular atrophy.

Amyrid'eous. Bot. Belonging to, or having the same arrangement of parts as in, the genus Amyris.

Amy'xia (A, neg.; μύξα, muxa, mucus). A want of mucus.

An (ἄν, an). The Greek negative or privative prefix before a vowel in composition.

Ana (ἀνά, ana, each). 1. See $\overline{\text{A A}}$. 2. As a prefix, it implies "above," "again," "in," "through," "upwards," &c.

Anabænodac'tylous (ἀναβαίνω, anabainō, I mount; δάκτυλος, daktulos, finger). Zoöl. Having the toes proper for climbing.—J. A. Ritgen.

Anabænosau'rous (ἀναβαίνω, anabainō, I mount; σαῦρος, sauros, lizard). Applied to a family of Reptiles that climb to the top of trees.—J. A. Ritgen.

Anab'asis (ἀνά, ana, up; βαίνω, bainō, I go). 1. The first period of a disease. 2. Syn. of Acme. 3. Syn. of Augmentation.

Anablep'sis (ἀνά, ana, again; βλέπω, blepō, I see). Recovery of sight.

Anacam'ptic (ἀνακάμπτω, anakamptō, I bend back). Nat. Phil. Reflecting light or sound.

Anacam'pyla (same). Bot. The scales exposed and bent back at the summit, that are found in some Cryptogamia; on the hat of certain mushrooms, and on the thallus of certain lichens.—Hedwig.

Anacardia'ceous. Bot. Belonging to, or having an arrangement of parts as in, the plant Anacardium or Malacca Bean.

Anacathar'tic (ἀνά, ana, up; καθαίρω, kathairō, I cleanse). Applied adj. and subs. to medicines which excite vomiting, sneezing, expectoration, or salivation.

Anaclas'tic (ἀνά, ana, again; κλάω, klaō, I break). Opt. Refracting; breaking the rectilinear course of light. Subs. Pl. Syn. of Dioptrics.

Anad'romous (ἀνά, ana, up; δρόμος, dromos, running). Zoöl. Passing from the sea into fresh water at stated periods.

Anæmatosis (ἀν, an, neg.; αἷμα, aima, blood). Defective sanguification.

Anæmia (same). 1. Deficiency, or insufficient formation, of the red corpuscles of the blood. 2. The condition of system induced by such deficiency.

Anæmoch'rous (ἀν, an, neg.; αἷμα, aima, blood; χρόα, chroa, colour). Pale; exsanguine; of a bloodless complexion.

Anæmosarcous (ἀν, an, neg.; αἷμα, aima, blood; σάρξ, sarx, flesh). Zoöl. Without red flesh; having white blood.

Anæmotrophy (ἀν, an, neg.; αἷμα, aima, blood; τρέφω, trephō, I nourish). Defective blood nutrition.

Anæmous (ἀν, an. neg.; αἷμα, aima, blood). Zoöl. Without organs of circulation and without blood.—Latreille.

Anæmy'dria (same; ὕδωρ, udōr, water). Defect of serum in the blood.

Anæs'thesia (ἀν, an, neg.; αἴσθησις, aisthēsis, perception). Diminution or loss of the sense of feeling or perception, and of the sense of touch.

Anæs'thesimeter (same; and μέτρον, metron, measure). An instrument for regulating the amount of chloroform or other anæsthetic agent which is inhaled in a given time.—Duroy.

Anæsthetization. Etym. as Anæsthesia. The state of the nervous system in Anæsthesia.

Anagnos'takis (ἀναγνωστικός, anagnōstikos, fond of reading). Opt. A simple concave mirror, with biconvex collecting lens.

A'nal (L. anus, fundament). Pertaining to, or connected with, the Anus.

Analepsy (ἀνά, ana, again; λαμβάνω, lambanō, I take). 1. Recovery of strength after sickness. 2. Epilepsy, arising from gastric irritation. 3. The support given in the treatment of a fractured limb.

Analgesia (ἀν, an, neg.; ἄλγος, algos, pain). Insensibility to pain.

Anal'ogism (ἀνάλογος, analogos, conformable). Med. The judging of diseases by similar appearances, or the discovery of a thing unknown by its likeness or analogy with something already known. Rational or Dogmatic Medicine.

An'alogue (same). That which is the counterpart of another. 1. Anat. A part of a different nature, but having a similar relation of functions. 2. Comp. Anat. An organ in one living being which corresponds in anatomical relation and function with another part or organ of another living being.—Owen. Bot. A striking resemblance to one of another genus, so as to represent it.

Analogous Adventitious Tissues. Tissues foreign to the body in a state of health, yet analogous to others in the normal economy.

Anal'ogy (etym. as, and Syn. of Analogue 1). The resemblance of two things in their relation to a third; it implies a likeness of ratios.

Anal'ysis (ἀνά, ana, throughout; λύω, luō, I loose). The separation of a whole into parts. Chem. The reduction of a compound into its elements.

Analyzer (same). The crystal to be either inserted into the tube of the microscope above the object-glass, or adapted to the eye-piece, when examining an object by polarized light.

Anamnes'tic. Anamnes'tical (ἀναμιμνήσκω, anamimnēskō, I recall to memory). Recalling to the memory; bringing to mind; reminding.

Anamor'phic (ἀνά, ana, throughout; μορφή, morphē, form). Miner. Applied to a crystal in which, when placed according to its natural position, the nucleus is found reversed.—Haüy.

Anamorphosis (same). Bot. Degenerations which change the natural form either by excess or arrest of development.—Walbroth and Fries. Nat. Phil. Applied to figures that, beheld in a certain point of view, or with the aid of certain glasses, represent another thing than when examined under a different point of view, or without the aid of glasses.

Anandrarious. Anandrous (ἀν, an, neg.; ἀνήρ, anēr, man). Bot. Destitute of stamens.

Anan'thous (ἀν, an, neg.; ἄνθος, anthos, flower). Bot. Having no flowers.

Anaphrodisia (ἀν, an, neg.; ἀφροδίσια, aphrodisia, sexual pleasure). Absence of the generative feeling or power.

Anaphrodi'tic (same). Applied to an organized body developed without the concourse of the sexes—i.e., which is not the product of generation, properly so called.

Anaplasmatic. Anaplastic (ἀνά, ana, again; πλάσμα, plasma, anything formed). Applied adj. and subs. to any agent which augments the plastic material of the blood.

An'aplasty (ἀνά, ana, again; πλάσσω, plassō, I form). Syn. of Morioplastice.

Anaplerot'ic (ἀνά, ana, again; πληρόω, plēroō, I fill). Applied adj. and subs. to agents which renew flesh or wasted parts.

Anapnograph (ἀναπνόη, anapnoē, respiration; γράφω, graphō, I write). An instrument designed to accurately measure the capacity of the lungs, and the amount of air inspired and expired under ordinary circumstances.—Bergeon and Kastus.

Anapnometer (ἀναπνόη, anapnoē, respiration; μέτρον, metron, measure). Syn. of Spirometer.

Anapnoonusi (ἀναπνόη, anapnoē, respiration; νόσος, nosos, disease). Diseases of respiration.

Anapophyses (ἀνά, ana, upwards; ἀποφύω, apophuō, I put forth). Comp. Anat. Certain accessory processes, which project backwards from the posterior parts of the vertebræ in the class Mammalia.

Anarmo'stic (ἀν, an, neg.; ἁρμόζω, armozō, I fit together). Miner. Applied to a crystal in which all the decreases flow upon the angles, except one which occurs upon the borders, or reciprocally.

Anar'thria (ἀν, an, neg.; ἄρθρον, arthron, joint). A defect or want of the limbs.

Anasar'ca (ἀνά, ana, through; σάρξ, sarx, flesh). A collection of serum in the subcutaneous areolar tissue.

Anasomia (ἀνά, ana, upon; σῶμα, sōma, body). Adhesion of the more outward limbs to the body.

Anaspadia (ἀνά, ana, up; σπάω, spaō, I draw up). Syn. of Epispadia.

Anaspadias (same). Syn. of Epispadias.

Anastal'tic (ἀνά, ana, upwards; στέλλω, stellō, I bind). Styptic; astringent. Physiol. Term used by Dr. M. Hall, in his Diastaltic Nervous System, for the course of the Vis Nervosa upwards.

Anastat'ic (ἀνάστασις, anastasis, raising up again). Chem. An invention in the art of printing, whereby the impression of a newspaper, print, or any typographical specimen may be transferred to a zinc plate, by

the action of acids, which eat down the surface of the plate, except where the printing occurs: and any number of new impressions may be taken from it, as from the original types or engraved plate. Med. Of or belonging to recovery from sickness; having the power of restoring health.

Anastomat'ic (ἀνά, ana, again; στόμα, stoma, mouth). Having the quality of removing obstructions.

Anastomo'sant (ἀνά, ana, through; στόμα, stoma, mouth). Bot. That which anastomoses.

Anastomo'sis (ἀνά, ana, through; στόμα, stoma, mouth). The inosculation or communication of vessels, or of their branches.

Anastomot'ic (same). 1. Belonging to, or of the nature of, anastomosis. 2. Applied adj. and subs. to medicines supposed to open the mouths of vessels and promote circulation.

Anatif'erous (L. anas, duck; fero, I bear). Producing ducks.

Ana'tipede (L. anas, duck; pes, foot). Bot. Resembling a duck's foot.

Anat'omism (ἀνά, ana, up; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). The doctrine which explains organic phenomena by the arrangement of the organs.

Anat'omist (same). One versed in the practice and principles of anatomy; a dissector of organized bodies.

Anat'omy (same). The study and knowledge of all the apparent properties of organized beings.

A. *Artificial.* The art of modelling in wax, or other material, the healthy or diseased organs of the body.

A. *Comparative.* The study of the structure of all organized beings, excepting man.

A. *Descriptive.* The study of the shape, position, and connexion of the several organs or parts.

A. *Developmental.* Syn of Embryology.

A. *Forensic.* Morbid anatomy in relation to forensic medicine.

A. *General.* The study of the nature and general properties of the component tissues of the body.

A. *Homological.* That which seeks in the characters of an organ and part those, chiefly of relative position and connexion, that guide to a conclusion manifested by applying the same name to such part or organ. Syn. of Transcendental or Philosophical Anatomy.

A. *Human.* The dissection or anatomy of man.

A. *Medical.* Embraces descriptive, physiological, and pathological anatomy.

A. *Medico-Chirurgical.* Syn. of Surgical.

A. *Pathological* or *Morbid.* The study of the structural change of organs produced by disease.

A. *Philosophical.* V. Anatomy, Transcendental.

A. *Physiological.* The study of the structure of organs with a special view to their function.

A. *Pictorial.* Anatomy depicted.

A. *Regional.* Syn. of Surgical Anatomy.

A. *Surgical.* The particular study of the relative position of the parts, in respect of operations and injuries.

A. *Textural* or *Microscopic.* Syn. of Histology.

A. *Topographical.* Syn. of Surgical.

A. *Transcendental* or *Philosophical.* The study of the plan, mode, or model on which the living frame or organs are formed.

Anatripsol'ogy. Anatriptologia (ἀνάτριψις, anatripsis, friction; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on the use of friction.

Anatrip'tic (ἀνάτριψις, anatripsis, friction). Of, or belonging to, friction. Applied adj. and subs. to medicines having the mechanical action of friction on the bowels.

Anatropal. Ana'tropous (ἀνά, ana, up; τρέπω, trepō, I turn). Bot. Applied to the embryo when it is inverted, so that its base corresponds to the apex of the seed.

Anazo'tic (ἀν, an, neg.; L. azotum, nitrogen). Chem. Without azote or nitrogen.

Anazoturia (ἀν, an, neg.; L. azotum, nitrogen; urina, urine). A deficiency

of urea in the urine. Syn. of Albuminuria.

Ancipital (L. anceps, two-edged). Bot. Two-edged; compressed and forming two opposite angles.

Anco'nad (ἀγκών, agkōn, bend of arm). Towards the elbow or anconal aspect.—Barclay.

Anconagra (ἀγκών, agkōn, bend of arm; ἄγρα, agra, seizure). Arthritic pain of the elbow.

Anco'nal (etym. as Anconad). 1. Of, or pertaining to, the elbow or olecranon. 2. Having an aspect towards the elbow or olecranon.—Barclay.

Anco'neous (etym. as Anconad). Syn of Anconal (1).

Anco'noid (same; and εἶδος, eidos, shape). Resembling the elbow.

Ancy'roid (ἄγκῦρά, agkura, anchor; εἶδος, eidos, shape). Anat. Applied to parts resembling an anchor or any portion of an anchor. Anchor-shaped.

Anders. A local cutaneous papular or pustular disease among the horned bovine cattle of Auvergne, communicable to man, and probably from one human being to another.

Andi'colous (Andes; and L. colo, I inhabit). Inhabiting the Andes mountains.

Andræ'cium (ἀνήρ, anēr, man; οἶκος, oikos, house). Bot. The whorl or whorls of leaves developed into stamens.

Andralogome'lia (ἀνήρ, anēr, man; ἄλογον, alogon, brute; μέλος, melos, limb). A class of monsters supposed to have a human body with limbs of a brute.—Malacarne.

Andranat'omy (ἀνήρ, anēr; ἀνατέμνω, anatemnō, I cut up). Human anatomy. Dissection of a human body.

Andrody'namic (ἀνήρ, anēr, man; δύναμις, dunamis, power). Bot. Having a great development of the stamens, and their analogues, the petals.—Fries.

Androg'ynal. Androg'ynous (ἀνήρ, anēr, man; γυνή, gunē, woman). Nat. Hist. Having male and female parts combined in the same individual.

Androgynaris (same). Bot. Applied to double flowers in which the change into petals recurs on both kinds of sexual organs without the floral teguments being altered.—De Candolle.

Androgynifloral (same; and L. flos, flower). Bot. Having all the flowers hermaphrodite.—H. Cassini.

Androgyni-masculifloral. Bot. Having male and hermaphrodite flowers mingled together on the same plant.—H. Cassini.

Androgynisation (ἀνήρ, anēr, man; γυνή, gunē, woman). The doctrine of "Women's rights;" or the placing woman on an equality with man in respect of education, employment, and political interest, even so far as agitating for securing their entrance into professions and vocations for which they are physically and morally unfitted.

Androgynism (same). The intrusion of either sex, voluntarily or not, into the province of the other.

An'droid (ἀνήρ, anēr, man; εἶδος, eidos, shape). A machine in the human form, which, by certain springs, performs some of the natural motions of a living man.

Andromania (ἀνήρ, anēr, man; μανία, mania, madness). The insane love of man. Syn. of Nymphomania.

Andropetalous (ἀνήρ, anēr, man; πέταλον, petalon, leaf). Bot. Having the stamens converted into petals. Produced by the conversion of the stamens into petals.—De Candolle.

Androphomania (ἀνήρ, anēr, man; φονάω, phonaō, I thirst for blood; μανία, mania, madness). A form of monomania, in which there is an uncontrollable desire to commit murder.

Andro'phore (ἀνήρ, anēr, man; φέρω, pherō, I bear). Bot. A columnar expansion of the centre of the flower, on which the stamens seem to grow.

Andro'tomous (ἀνήρ, anēr, man; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). Bot. Having the filaments of the stamens divided into two parts by a kind of articulation.

Androt'omy (ἀνήρ, anēr, man; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). Syn. of Andranatomy.

An'drum. 1. A Malabar Syn. of Hydrocele. 2. Latinized by Kæmper, and applied to the endemic Elephan-

tiasis of the scrotum in Southern Asia.

Anec'tasis (ἀν, an, neg.; ἔκτασις, ektasis, extension). Want of due expansion.

Anelec'tric (ἀν, an, neg.; ἤλεκτρον, ēlectron, amber; by means of which electricity was first discovered). Nat. Phil. Having no electric properties; non-electric.

Anelectrotonic (same; and τόνος, tonos, force). Applied to the condition of diminished excitability which occurs near its positive pole, when a nerve is in the electrotonic state.

Anelectrotonus (same). The condition of diminished irritability and conductivity produced in that part of a nerve in the neighbourhood of the positive pole, by the passage of, or when traversed to a certain length by, the galvanic or continuous current.

Anemog'raphy (ἄνεμος, anemos, wind; γράφω, graphō, I write). A description of the winds.

Anemol'ogy (ἄνεμος, anemos, wind; λόγος, logos, speech). The doctrine of, or a treatise on, the winds.

Anemom'eter (ἄνεμος, anemos, wind; μέτρον, metron, measure). An instrument or machine for measuring the force and velocity of the wind.

Anemome'trograph (same; and γράφω, graphō, I write). Nat. Phil. An instrument arranged so as to produce upon paper a drawing that indicates the duration and rapidity of the wind.

Anemo'metry (etym. as Anemometer). Nat. Phil. The art of measuring the rapidity and ascertaining the direction of the wind.

Anem'oscope (ἄνεμος, anemos, wind; σκοπέω, skopeō, I look at). A machine which shows the course or velocity of the wind.

Anencepha'lia (ἀν, an, neg.; ἐγκέφαλος, egkephalos, brain). 1. The condition of a monster-fœtus born without a brain.—Breschet. 2. The condition of those who are foolish or mad.

Anen'terous (ἀν, an, neg.; ἔντερον, enteron, intestine). Zoöl. Having no intestinal canal.—Ehrenberg.

Anepiploic (ἀν, an, neg.; ἐπίπλοον, epiploon, omentum). Having no omentum.

Anepithym'ia (ἀν, an, neg.; ἐπιθυμέω, epithumeō, I lust after). Loss of any of the appetites.

An'eroid (ἀν, an, neg.; ἀήρ, aēr, air; εἶδος, eidos, shape). Nat. Phil. Applied to a barometer which consists of a flat circular box, about a quarter of an inch in depth, and made of some white metal, having the upper and under surfaces corrugated in concentric circles. This box being exhausted of air, through a short tube, which is subsequently made air-tight by soldering, constitutes a spring, which is affected by every variation of pressure in the atmosphere, the corrugations on its surface giving it greater elasticity.

Anet'ic (ἀνίημι, aniēmi, I slacken). Syn. of Anodyne.

Anetus (ἄνετος, anetos, relaxed). 1. A generic term for Ague.—Dr. Good. 2. Adj. Relaxed; remittent.

Aneural'gicon (A, neg.; νεῦρον, neuron, nerve; ἄλγος, algos, pain). An apparatus for applying local fumigation to allay the pain of neuralgia. —C. T. Downing.

Aneurism (ἀνευρύνω, aneurunō, I make wide). A preternatural dilatation or rupture of the coats of an artery; a dilatation of the walls of the heart.

A. *By Anastomosis.* A Pulsatory Nævus.

A. *Diffused.* Where, after a wound of the walls of the artery, the blood escapes into the surrounding areolar tissue.

A. *Dissecting.* Where, owing to ulceration of the inner coats, the blood makes its way between these and the outer tunic of the artery.

A. *External.* Situate exterior to the cavities of the body.

A. *False* or *Traumatic.* Where, after a wound of the walls of the artery, the adhesive lymph poured out becomes dilated into a sac.

A. *Internal.* Situate within the cavities of the body.

A. *Of the Heart.* Hypertrophy with dilatation (active), or dilatation with

attenuation (passive), of the muscular walls of the heart.

A. *True* or *Spontaneous.* Where the sac is formed by one or more of the proper tunics.

Aneurismal Needle. Surg. A needle with an eye at its point for passing a ligature under an artery.

Aneurismal Varix. A swelling of a vein produced by the entrance of arterial blood into it from the simultaneous wounding of both vessels.

Anfractuosity (L. am, around; frango, I break). A sinuous depression or groove of more or less depth.

Anfrac'tuous (same). Bot. Full of turning and winding passages; wavy; sinuous.

Angeiæ'mia (ἀγγεῖον, aggeion, vessel; αἷμα, aima, blood). Congestion of the blood-vessels; plethora.

Angeial (ἀγγεῖον, aggeion, vessel). Syn. of Vascular.

Angeiectasis (ἀγγεῖον, aggeion, vessel; ἔκτασις, ektasis, extension). Hypertrophy of the vessels of the skin; a nævoid growth.

Angeienchyma (same; ἐγχέω, egcheō, I pour in). Bot. Vascular tissue in general.

Angeiocarditis (ἀγγεῖον, aggeion, vessel; L. carditis, inflammation of the heart). Inflammation of the heart and large vessels.

Angeiocar'pous (ἀγγεῖον, aggeion, vessel; καρπός, karpos, fruit). Bot. Applied to seed-vessels, which are enclosed within a covering that does not form a part of themselves; having seed in a vessel; bearing seeds internally.

Angeio'graphy (ἀγγεῖον, aggeion, vessel; γράφω, graphō, I write). A description of the vessels of the body.

Angeiohydro'graphy (ἀγγεῖον, aggeion, vessel; ὕδωρ, udōr, water; γράφω, graphō, I write). A description of the lymphatics.

Angeiohydrot'omy (ἀγγεῖον, aggeion, vessel; ὕδωρ, udōr, water; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). Dissection of the lymphatics.

Angeioleuci'tis (ἀγγεῖον, aggeion, vessel; λευκός, leukos, white; and itis). Inflammation of the Lymphatics. Strumous inflammation.

Angeiol'ogy (ἀγγεῖον, aggeion, vessel; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise or discourse on the vessels of the body.

Angeiolymphi'tis (ἀγγεῖον, aggeion, vessel; L. lympha, water; and itis). Syn. of Angeioleucitis.

Angeiomonosperm'ous (ἀγγεῖον, aggeion, vessel; μόνος, monos, alone; σπέρμα, sperma, seed). Bot. Producing one seed only in a pod.

Angeioni'tis (ἀγγεῖον, aggeion, vessel; and itis). Inflammation of the vessels.

Angeionoma (ἀγγεῖον, aggeion, vessel). A vascular growth or tumour.

Angeioscope (ἀγγεῖον, aggeion, vessel; σκοπέω, skopeō, I look at). An instrument for examining the capillary vessels of the body.

Angeiosis (ἀγγεῖον, aggeion, vessel). Disease of the blood-vessels.

Angeiosper'matous. Angeiosper'mious. Angeiospermous (ἀγγεῖον, aggeion, vessel; σπέρμα, sperma, seed). Bot. Having seeds enclosed in a pod or other pericarp, or seed-vessel.

Angeiospo'rous (ἀγγεῖον, aggeion, vessel; σπορά, spora, seed). Bot. Having spores or seeds enclosed in a hollow shell or bag or seed-vesse

Angeiostegno'tic (ἀγγεῖον, aggeion, vessel; στέγνωσις, stegnōsis, stoppage). Applied adj. and subs. to medicines that astringe the vessels.

Angeiostenic (ἀγγεῖον, aggeion, vessel; στενός, confined). Syn. of Angeiotenic.

Angeiosteo'geny (ἀγγεῖον, aggeion, vessel; ὀστέον, osteon, bone; γεννάω, gennaō, I produce). Ossification of the vessels.

Angeiotelectasia (ἀγγεῖον, aggeion, vessel; τέλος, telos, end; ἔκτασις, ektasis, extension). Dilatation of capillary vessels.

Angeiotenic (ἀγγεῖον, aggeion, vessel; τείνω I stretch). Applied to Synocha, owing to its chiefly affecting the vascular system.

Angeiot'omy (ἀγγεῖον, aggeion, vessel; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). Anat. Dissection of the vessels. Surg. The opening of a vessel.

Angeitis. Etym. as, and Syn. of Angeionitis.—Piorry.

Angel-Bread. A purgative cake composed of spurge, flour, ginger, and oatmeal.

Angina (ἄγχω, agchō, I strangle). 1. Applied to diseases in which a sense of suffocation is a prominent symptom. 2. Any form of sore throat.

Angina Pectoris. An anomalous or spasmodic affection, in which is felt the most excruciating pain in the chest and generally down the left arm, attended with a sense of strangulation and great anxiety. It is often connected with ossification of the heart or great vessels.

Angi'nal. Anginose (etym. as Angina). Pertaining to, or attended with, Angina.

An'gle (L. ango, I bend). Anat. A part of an angular shape.

A. *Facial.* Physiol. A measurement of the proportions of the cranium and face, in order to estimate the degree of intelligence in different animals and individuals, by drawing a straight line from the most prominent part of the forehead to the alveolar edge of the upper jaw, opposite the incisor teeth, and another from the external auditory foramen to the same point.

A. *of Incidence.* V. Incidence, angle of.

A. *of Vision* } Physiol. The angle formed
A. *Optic.* } by two rays of light proceeding from different objects, or opposite extremities of the same object, and meeting in the pupil.

Anguicide (L. anguis, serpent; cedo, I kill). Bot. Having the property of killing serpents.

Anguiform (L. anguis, serpent; forma, form). Zoöl. Having the form or shape of a serpent.

Anguilliform. Anguil'loid (L. anguilla, eel; forma, form, or εἶδος, idos, shape). Resembling an eel.

Anguinidæ (L. anguis, serpent). Zoöl. Having the serpent for a type.

Anguinine (same). Zoöl. Of, or belonging to, the serpent.

Anguivi'perous. Zoöl. Applied to certain Reptilia, that have the body anguilliform.

An'gular. An'gulate (L. angulus, angle). Anat. Applied to various parts having corners or angles; or passing or proceeding to such parts. Bot. Having angles or corners; angle-shaped.

Anguli'ferous (L. angulus, angle; fero, I bear). Bearing or presenting angles.

Angulinervous (L. angulus, angle; nervus, nerve). Bot. Applied to leaves in which the fibres that were joined together in the pedicle separate, forming, either with the base or with its prolongation, an angle.—De Candolle.

An'gulose. An'gulous (etym. as Angular). Bot. Full of angles or corners.

Angusti'dental (L. angustus, narrow; dens, tooth). Zoöl. Having narrow teeth.

Angustifol'iate. Angustifol'ious (L. angustus, narrow; folium, leaf). Bot. Narrow-leaved; having narrow leaves.

Angusti'manous (L. angustus, narrow; manus, hand). Zoöl. Having narrow hands.—A. H. Harvorth.

Angustirematous (L. angustus, narrow; remus, oar). Zoöl. Having the hind feet terminating in narrow fins.—A. H. Harvorth.

Angustisep'tate (L. angustus, narrow; septum, partition.) Bot. Having the partition of the fruit very narrow.—De Candolle.

Angustisi'liquous (L. angustus, narrow; siliqua, pod). Bot. Having the fruit linear, compressed, and narrow.

Anhelant (L. anhelo, I breathe short). Bot. Executing the movements of diastole and systole of the human chest in breathing.

Anhela'tion (L. anhelo, I breathe short). Shortness of breath.

Anhelo'se (same). Breathing with difficulty; panting.

Anhistous (ἀν, an, neg.; ἱστός, istos, web). Syn. of Anorganic.—Velpeau.

Anhistous Membrane. The membrana decidua of the womb.—Velpeau.

Anhomo'merous (ἀν, an, neg.; ὁμός, omos, one and the same; μέρος, meros, part). Zoöl. Having bodies which are formed of dissimilar articulations.—Blainville.

Anhydræ'mia (ἀν, an, neg.; ὕδωρ, udōr, water; αἷμα, aima, blood). A diminution in the serum of the blood.

Anhydride (ἀν, an, neg., and hydrogen). Chem. A body destitute of hydrogen.

Anhy'drous (ἀν, an, neg.; ὕδωρ, udōr, water). Containing no water.

Anidrosis (ἀν, an, neg.; ἱδρόω, idroō, I sweat). Diminution or arrest of the perspiratory secretion.

Anima (ἄνεμος, anemos, breath). The fancied intelligent principle of Stahl; the principle of the intellectual and moral faculties; the principle of life. Ancient Chem. The active principle of a drug separated by chemical means.

An'imal Acid. Chem. Applied to those acids found to exist in animal bodies, or which can be obtained from them by chemical process.

Animal Actions. Those actions that occur in the animal body.

Animal Economy. The doctrine of all matters relating to animal life.

Animal Heat. That heat continually being formed by the body of an animated being, by which its temperature is preserved nearly the same, whatever medium it is surrounded by.

Animal Kingdom. One of the principal divisions of organized bodies, comprising all animated beings.

Animal Magnetism. V. Magnetism, Animal.

Animal or Serous Layer. The name of the upper of the two layers of the blastodermic vesicle of the impregnated ovum.—Bischoff.

Animal'cule. A small animal well discernible only by the aid of a magnifying glass.

Animal'cules, Infusory. Animalcules found in infusions of various substances, and in stagnant water.

Animal'cules, Seminal. Animalcules Spermatic. Syn. of Spermatozoa.

Animal'culism. Syn. of Spermatism.

Animal'culist. One who tries to explain physiological and pathological phenomena by means of animalcules; one versed in the knowledge of animalcules.

Animal'culovism (L. animalculum; and ovum, egg). The now universal doctrine, that the new being is produced by the concourse of spermatozoa with the ovum.

Animal'iferous (L. animal, animal; fero, I bear). Zoöl. Bearing animals.

Animalisatus. Having taken the character of animality.

Animalist. Syn. of Animalculist.

Animal'ity. Animal existence; the characteristics of an animal.

Animaliza'tion. The transformation of aliments into the living substance of the frame.

Animist (etym. as Anima). One who, like Stahl, maintains that the soul is the only cause of life, of all its functions, and of every material change in the body.

Anion (ἀνά ana, up; εἶμι, eimi, to go). A substance which, in electrolysis, passes to the Anode.

Aniridia (ἀν, an, neg.; ἶρις, iris). Absence or loss of the iris.

Anisan'thous (ἄνισος, anisos, unequal; ἄνθος, anthos, flower). Bot. Having the perigons of different form. —G. Allmann.

An'isate. Bot. Belonging to, or connected with, aniseed.

Anisobriatus (ἄνισος, anisos, unequal; ἔμβρυον, embruon, embryo). Bot. Applied to monocotyledonous embryoes to express that one of the sides is stronger in increase than the other. —H. Cassini.

Anisoce'phalous (ἄνισος, anisos, unequal; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). Bot. Having the calathidia very unequal.

Anisochelis (ἄνισος, anisos, unequal; χηλή, chēlē, claw). Zoöl. Having an inequality of claws.

Anisodac'tylous (ἄνισος, anisos, unequal; δάκτυλος, daktulos, finger). Zoöl. Having the toes of unequal length.

Anisodynamous (ἄνισος, anisos, unequal; δύναμις, dunamis, power). Bot. Growing with more force on one side of the axis than on the other.—H. Cassini.

Aniso'meric (ἄνισος, anisos, unequal; μέρος, meros, part). Bot. Having parts which are unequal and irregular. —Martius.

Aniso'merous (same). Geol. Applied to an order of rocks that are formed in whole or in part by crystallization, and where a dominant part, which serves for base-paste or cement for the others, is contemporaneous with or anterior to the parts that contain it. —Bonnard.

Anisometric System (ἄνισος, anisos, unequal; μέτρον, metron, measure). Crystall. A union of crystalline forms in which the coordinate planes are perpendicular, and seem to relate to a system of axes to the number of three, all unequal.—Neumann.

Anisope'talous (ἄνισος, anisos, unequal; πέταλον, petalon, petal). Bot. Having unequal petals.

Anisophyl'lous (ἄνισος, anisos, unequal; φύλλον, phullon, leaf). Bot. Having opposite leaves, of which one of the two is very small in relation to the other.

Anisostem'onous (ἄνισος, anisos, unequal; στήμα, stēma, stamen). Bot. Having stamens which correspond neither in number nor power with the sepals or the petals.—Wachendorff.

Anisostemope'talous (ἄνισος, anisos, unequal; στήμα, stēma, stamen; πέταλον, petalon, petal). Bot. Having stamens which are unequal in number to that of the divisions of the corol.—Wachendorff.

Aniso'stomous (ἄνισος, anisos, unequal; στόμα, stoma, mouth). Bot. Applied to the divisions of a calyx or corolla, which are unequal.

Anistio'pherous (ἀν, an, neg.; ἱστίον, istion, sail; φέρω, pherō, I bear). Zoöl. Having no appendage on the nose.—Gray and Spix.

Ankyloblepharon (ἀγκύλη, agkulē, thong; βλέφαρον, blepharon, eyelid). Union of the edges of the eyelids. Syn. of Symblepharon.

Ankylosis (ἀγκύλος, agkulos, crooked). More or less impossibility of moving a joint.

Ankylosis, Complete, Bony, or True. Where there is firm union of the ends of the bones.

Ankylosis, Incomplete, Spurious, or False. Where there is only thickening of, and deposits into, the synovial membrane and ligaments, with muscular rigidity.

Ankylosis, Ligamentous. Where the union of the ends of the bones is by ligament.

Anneal'ing (Sax. On ælan, a heat, or baking of glass). Chem. The process by which substances naturally hard and brittle are rendered tough.

Annelidaris (L. annulus, ring). Zoöl. Having the body divided into rings.—Blainville.

Annelides (same). Zoöl. The class of annulated animals.

Annual (L. annus, year). Bot. Continuing but one year, for the summer season, or only for a few months.

An'nuent (L. annuo, I nod). Anat. Nodding; employed in nodding or bending the head forward.

An'nular (L. annulus, ring). Pertaining to, having the shape, or performing the functions of, a ring.

An'nulate. An'nulated (same). Zoöl. Apparently composed of a succession of rings. Having rings; ringed.

Annulicau'date (L. annulus, ring; cauda, tail). Zoöl. Having the tail seemingly formed of rings.

Annuli'ferous (L. annulus, ring; fero, I bear). Having or bearing rings.

An'nulose (L. annulus, ring). Furnished with rings; composed of rings.

An'nulus (same). Anat. Bot. A circular opening resembling a ring.

An'ode (ἀνά, ana, up; ὁδός, odos, way). The surface or part (immediately touching the positive pole) at which, in electrolysis, the electricity passes into a body, supposing the currents to move in the apparent direction of the sun. The positive pole in the galvanic current.

Anod'ic (same). 1. Proceeding upward; ascending. 2. Applied to the course of action of the nervous influence.—Dr. Marshall Hall.

Anodont. Anodous (ἀν, an, neg.; ὀδούς, odous, tooth). Zoöl. Having no teeth, nor hooks, nor spines in the mouth.—Latreille. Without teeth; toothless.

An'odyne (ἀν, an, neg.; ὀδύνη, odunē, pain). Applied, adj. and subs., to a medicine which mitigates or arrests pain.

Ano'lenous (ἀν, an, neg.; ὄλενον, olenon, arm). Zoöl. Having no arms. —Ranzani.

Anomaliflorous (ἀνώμαλος, anōmalos, unequal; L. flos, flower). Bot. Composed of flowers with anomalous corols.—H. Cassini.

Anomaloceph'alous (ἀνώμαλος, anōmalos, unequal; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). Having the head deformed.

Anomalœ'cia (ἀνώμαλος, anōmalos, unequal; οἰκία, oikia, house). Bot. A class having hermaphrodite and unisexual flowers on the same stem, or on different individuals.—Richard.

Anomalo'nomy (ἀνώμαλος, anōmalos, unequal; νόμος, nomos, law). The doctrine of the laws according to which irregularities or apparent anomalies occur.

Anomalo'porous (ἀνώμαλος, anōmalos, unequal; πόρος, poros, pore). Having cellules or pores of different size.

Anom'alous (ἀνώμαλος, anōmalos, unequal). Applied to diseases whose symptoms or course are unusual, or which cannot be assigned to any recognised species.

Anom'aly (same). Physiol. A monster.

Anomocar'pous (ἄνομος, anomos, lawless; καρπός, karpos, fruit). Bot. Having anomalous fruit.

Anomoce'phalous (ἄνομος, anomos, lawless; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). Syn. of Anomalocephalous.—Geoffroy St.-Hilaire.

Anomoiodiperian'thous (ἀνόμοιος, anomoios, unequal; δίς, dis, twice; περί, peri, about; ἄνθος, anthos, flower). Bot. Having the number of divisions of the calyx different from that of the segments of the corol.—Wachendorff.

Anom'phalous (ἀν, an, neg.; ὀμφαλός, omphalos, navel). Physiol. Having no navel; without the appearance of a navel.

Anope'talous (ἀνά, ana, upwards; πέταλον, petalon, petal). Bot. Having erect petals.

Anophthal'mia (ἀν, an, neg.; ὀφθαλμός, ophthalmos, eye). Congenital absence of one or both eyes.

Anopia. Anopsia (ἀν, an, neg.; ὤψ, ōps, eye). A monstrosity where there is neither eye nor orbit. Total absence of eye-globes.

Anopis'thious (ἀν, an, neg.; ὀπίσθιος, opisthios, hinder). Zoöl. Having the mouth and anus contiguous in the same fosset, and consequently deprived of an anal extremity.—C. G. Ehrenberg.

Anor'chid. Anor'chus (ἀν, an, neg.; ὄρχις, orchis, testicle). Physiol. Wanting a, or having no, testicle, or the appearance of a testicle in the scrotum.

Anorex'ia. Anorexy (ἀν, an, neg.; ὄρεξις, orexis, longing). Mere want of appetite. Syn. of Dyspepsia.

Anorganic (ἀν, an, neg.; ὄργανον, organon, organ). Applied to non-vascular and nerveless parts of the body.

Anor'ganoche'mistry (same; and chemistry). The chemical examination of inorganic bodies.—Zenneck.

Anorgano'geny (ἀν, an, neg.; ὄργανον, organon, organ; γεννάω, gennaō, I produce). Nat. Phil. That branch which treats of the origin of inorganic bodies.

Anorgano'graphy (ἀν, an, neg.; ὄργανον, organon, organ; γράφω, graphō, I write). Nat. Phil. A description of inorganic natural bodies.

Anorgano'logy (ἀν, an, neg.; ὄργανον, organon, organ; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on inorganic bodies.

Anorganos'tics (ἀν, an, neg; ὄργανον, organon, organ; γιγνώσκω, gignōskō, I know). Nat. Phil. The doctrine of the knowledge of inorganic natural bodies. Syn. of Mineralogy.

Anor'gism (ἀν, an, neg.; ὄργανον, organon, organ). Nat. Phil. Term for the whole bodies and powers of nature, which do not pertain to the organic kingdom.

Anormal (A, neg.; L. norma, rule). Syn. of Abnormal.

Anorrhyn'chous (A, neg.; ῥύγχος, rugchos, snout). Zoöl. Having a cephalic enlargement which is deprived of proboscidiform nipples.—Blainville.

An'orthite (ἀν, an, neg.; ὀρθός, orthos, straight). Geol. Having no angles.

Anortho'pia (ἀν, an, neg.; ὀρθός, orthos, straight). That state of vision which cannot distinguish when objects are non-parallel or unsymmetrical.

Anosmia (ἀν, an, neg.; ὀσμή, osmē, smell). Partial or complete loss of smell.

Anosphresia (ἀν, an, neg.; ὄσφρησις, osphrēsis, sense of smell). Absence or loss of the sense of smell.

Anosteo'phorous (ἀν, an, neg.; ὀστέον, ostĕon, bone; φέρω, pherō, I bear). Zoöl. Having no hard mass in the body.—J. E. Gray.

Anosteozoarius. Anosteozous (ἀν, neg.; ὀστέον, osteon, bone; ζῷον, zōon, animal). Zoöl. Having no bone properly so called.—Blainville.

Anotos (ἀν, an, neg.; οὖς, ous, ear). A monster devoid of ears.

Anourous (ἀν, an, neg.; οὐρά, oura, tail). Tailless.

Ansa intestinalis (L. ansa, handle of a jug). Applied by the French to any part of the intestine attached to its mesentery and forming a curved line.

An'serine (L. anser, goose). Of, or belonging to, a goose.

Antacid (ἀντί, anti, against; L. acida, acids). Applied adj. and subs. to remedies which prevent or destroy acidity.

Ant'acrid (ἀντί, anti, against; L. ācrēdo, sharp taste). Applied adj. and subs. to medicines which have power to correct an acrid condition of the secretions.

Antagonism (ἀντί, anti, against; ἀγωνίζομαι, agōnizomai, I contend). The action of muscles which are opponents to each other.

Antagonistic Power. Two powers in nature, the action of the one counteracting that of the other, by which a kind of equilibrium or balance is maintained, and the destructive effect is prevented that would be produced by one operating without a check.

Antalgic (ἀντί, anti, against; ἄλγος, algos, woe). Syn. of Anodyne.

Antalkaline. Applied adj. and subs. to substances which have the power of neutralizing alkalies.

Antaphrodisiac. Antaphroditic (ἀντί, anti, against; ἀφροδίτη, aphroditē, love). Applied adj. and subs. to means which extinguish the venereal appetite.

Antapoplec'tic (ἀντί, anti, against; ἀποπληξία, apoplēxia, apoplexy). Opposed to, or relieving, apoplexy.

Antarthrit'ic (ἀντί, anti, against; ἀρθρῖτις, arthritis, gout.) Applied adj. and subs. to remedies opposed to, or relieving, gout.

Antasphyc'tic (ἀντί, anti, against; ἀσφυξία, asphuxia, stoppage of pulse). Opposed to, or overcoming, Asphyxia.

Antasthe'nic (ἀντί, anti, against; ἀσθένεια, asthenia, want of strength). Opposed to, or removing, debility.

Antasthmat'ic (ἀντί, anti, against; ἄσθμα, asthma, short-drawn breath). Applied adj. and subs. to remedies opposed to, or relieving, asthma.

Antatroph'ic (ἀντί, anti, against; ἀτροφία, atrophia, atrophy). Applied adj. and subs. to remedies opposed to, or overcoming, a state of atrophy or wasting.

Antece'dent (L. ante, before; cedo, I go). Pathol. Applied, 1. To the exciting cause, or that which actually produces the disease. 2. To the signs or precursory symptoms of a disease.

Antecious (ἀντί, anti, against; οἰκέω, oikeō, I inhabit). Nat. Hist. Applied to the antipodes.

Antecurvature of the Uterus. (L. ante, before; curvo, I bow). A very slight degree of anteflexion of the uterus.

Antediluvian (L. ante, before; diluvium, deluge). Geol. Anterior to the

animal period.—Brongniart. Having no living analogues known.

Anteflexion of the Uterus (L. ante, before; flecto, I bend). The bending forwards of the body of the womb upon its cervix.

Antelabium (L. ante, before; labium, lip). Anat. The extremity of the lip.

Anteme'diary (L. ante, before; medium, middle). Bot. Applied to petals that are opposite the sepals of the calyx.—Mirbel.

Antemet'ic (ἀντί, anti, against; ἐμέω, emeō, I vomit). Applied adj. and subs. to medicines which allay sickness, or prevent vomiting.

Antenna (L. yard-arm). Zoöl. Pl. 1. The jointed feelers or horns upon the heads of insects and crustacea. 2. The analogous parts, which are not jointed, in other animals.

Antennif'erous (L. antenna, yard-arm; fero, I bear). Bearing Antennæ.

Antenniform (L. antenna; and forma, form). Resembling Antennæ.

Antepectus (L. ante, before; pectus, breast). Entom. The anterior area or segment of the Pectus, or inferior surface of the trunk.

Antephial'tic (ἀντί, anti, against; ἐφιάλτης, ephialtēs, nightmare). Applied adj. and subs. to a remedy against nightmare.

Antepileptic (ἀντί, anti, against; ἐπίληψις, epilēpsis, epilepsy). Applied adj. and subs. to medicines opposed to, or curative of, epilepsy.

Anterior (L. ante, before.) Anat. Applied to parts situated in front of the median line.

Anterotic (ἀντί, anti, against; ἔρως, erōs, love). Syn. of Antaphrodisiac.

Ante'sternum (L. ante, before; sternum, breast-bone). Entom. The first or anterior division of the sternum.

Anteversion of the Bladder or Uterus (L. ante, before; verto, I turn). The tilting forwards of the fundus, whilst the cervix is projected backwards.

Anthæmorrha'gic (ἀντί, anti, against; αἷμα, aima, blood; ῥήγνυμι, rēgnumi, I burst forth). Applied adj. and subs. to medicines possessing the power of checking hæmorrhage.

Anthæmop'tyic (ἀντί, anti, against; αἱμοπτυϊκός, aimoptuikos, spitting of blood). Opposed to, or controlling, hæmoptysis, or spitting of blood.

Anthec'tic (ἀντί, anti, against; ἑκτικός, ekticos, hectic). Opposed to, or overcoming, phthisis, or consumption.

Anthela (ἀνθήλιον, anthēlion, dim. ἀνθήλη, anthēlē, blossom). Bot. A compound and ramous cluster, the axis of which is very short, and the branches very long or expanded.—E. Meyer.

Ant'helix. Etym. as, and Syn. of Antihelix.

Anthelmin'tic (ἀντί, anti, against; ἕλμινς, elmins, worm). Applied adj. and subs. to a medicine which kills, expels, or removes the tendency to the development of, intestinal worms.

Anther (ἄνθος, anthos, young bud). Bot. The summit or top of the stamen which contains the pollen.

Antheridia (same). Bot. Little ovate bodies, generally shortly stalked, and consisting of a cellular external wall enclosing a large cavity. They are found in various situations of flowerless plants.

Antheri'ferous (L. anther; and fero, I bear). Bot. Producing or bearing anthers.

Anthe'riform (L. anther; and forma, form). Syn. of Antheroid.

Anthero'genous (ἄνθος, anthos, young bud; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). Bot. Applied to double flowers, in which the anthers are converted into horn-like petals.—De Candolle.

Antheroid (ἄνθος, anthos, young bud; εἶδος, eidos, shape). Resembling an anther.

Antherozoa. Antherozoids (ἄνθος, anthos, young bud; ζῷον, zōon, animal; εἶδος, eidos, shape). Certain spiral filaments, or molecules with vibratile appendages, discharged from the antheridia of flowerless plants.

Anthesis (ἄνθος, anthos, flower). Bot. The opening of the flower.

An'thine (ἄνθος, anthos, flower). Bot. Of, or belonging to, a flower.

Anthobran'chiate (ἄνθος, anthos, flower; βράγχια, bragchia, bragchiæ). Zoöl. Having the branchiæ disposed

in the form of plumes of feathers.—Goldfuss.

Anthocarpous (ἄνθος, anthos, flower; καρπός, karpos, fruit). Bot. Applied to fruits composed also of the non-essential parts of the flower.

Anthoce'phalous (ἄνθος, anthos, flower; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). Zoöl. Having the head in the form of a flower.

Antho'dium (ἀνθώδης, anthōdēs, flowery). Bot. Syn. of Capitulum.

Antho'graphy (ἄνθος, anthos, flower; γράφω, graphō, I write). Bot. A description or history of flowers.

An'thoid (ἄνθος, anthos, flower; εἶδος, eidos, shape). Resembling a flower.

An'tholite (ἄνθος, anthos, flower; λίθος, lithos, stone). Geol. The fossil impression of the flowers of plants found in the shales of the coal measures, and more frequently in tertiary strata.

Antho'logy (ἄνθος, anthos, flower; λόγος, logos, speech). A discourse or treatise on flowers; their nature, qualities, and appearance.

Anthony's Fire. (St. Anthony of Padua, supposed to cure it by miracle.) Popular Syn. of Erysipelas.

Anthophore (ἄνθος, anthos, flower; φέρω, pherō, I carry). Bot. An elongated receptacle, having at its apex the petals, stamens, and pistils. —De Candolle and Nees von Esenbeck.

Antho'phorous (ἄνθος, anthos, flower; φέρω, pherō, I bear). Bot. Bearing many flowers.

Anthophyllit'ic (ἄνθος, anthos, flower; φύλλον, phullon, leaf). Miner. Pertaining to, or containing, the mineral Anthophyllite.

Anthosper'mum (ἄνθος, anthos, flower; σπέρμα, sperma, seed). Bot. An agglomeration of small globules which, in certain of the marine algæ, always precede the development of tubercles or conceptacles, because in those beings of a more simple organization they present some analogy with the floral state of phanerogamous plants.

Antho'stomous (ἄνθος, anthos, flower; στόμα, stoma, mouth). Zoöl. Having a mouth of the appearance of a flower.

Anthotaxis (ἄνθος, anthos, flower; τάξις, taxis, arranging). Bot. The arrangement of the flowers on the axis.

Anthous (ἄνθος, anthos, flower). Bot. Having, or full of, flowers.

Anthozoa (ἄνθος, anthos, flower; ζῷον, zōon, animal). Zoöl. A class of Polyps, commonly called animal flowers.

Anthozusia (ἄνθος, anthos, flower; ὀζόομαι, ozoomai, I put forth branches). Bot. A kind of anamorphosis of leaves when they assume the character of petals.—Link.

Anthracia (ἄνθραξ, anthrax, carbuncle). A genus of diseases including the Plague and the Yaws.—Dr. Good.

Anthracide (ἄνθραξ, anthrax, coal). Miner. Containing carbon, pure or combined with other bodies.

Anthraci'ferous (same; and φέρω, pherō, I bear). Containing carbon.

Anthraciform. 1. Syn. of Anthracoid. 2. Having, or full of, or of the colour of, carbon.

Anthracite (ἄνθραξ, anthrax, stone-coal). Geol. and Miner. Slaty glance-coal, which burns free from smell or effluvia.

Anthracoid (ἄνθραξ, anthrax, carbuncle; εἶδος, eidos, shape). Associated with, or resembling, an anthrax or carbuncle.

Anthrac'om eter (ἄνθραξ, anthrax, charcoal; μέτρον, metron, measure). Chem. An instrument to determine the amount of carbonic acid existing in a gaseous mixture.

Anthrax (ἄνθραξ, anthrax, burning coal). Carbuncle, from its dark coal-like appearance.

Anthropia'trics (ἄνθρωπος, anthrōpos, man; ἰατρικός, iatrikos, of medicine). The consideration of medicine in reference to man.

Anthro'pism (ἄνθρωπος, anthrōpos, man). The character or condition of a human being.

Anthropocentric (ἄνθρωπος, anthrōpos, man; κέντρον, kentron,

centre). Nat. Hist. Applied to the view which regards man as the centre and sole object of the whole organic creation, as the image of God, or the ruler and centre of the terrestrial world, the whole mechanism of which has been organized, and exists solely for his use and with reference to his special needs.

Anthropodaria (ἄνθρωπος, anthrōpos, man; πούς, pous, foot). Zoöl. The class of articulated animals, or insects.

Anthropogenia. Anthropo'geny (ἄνθρωπος, anthrōpos, man; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). The knowledge or study of the generation of man.

Anthropography (ἄνθρωπος, anthrōpos, man; γράφω, graphō, I write). A description of human structure; of man; or of the human race.

Anthropoid (ἄνθρωπος, anthrōpos, man; εἶδος, eidos, shape). Like a man.

Anthropolite (ἄνθρωπος, anthrōpos, man; λίθος, lithos, stone). 1. A petrifaction of part or the whole of the skeleton or body of man. 2. Concretions in the human body.

Anthropol'ogy (ἄνθρωπος, anthropos, man; λόγος, logos, speech). 1. A treatise on human nature. 2. The doctrine of the structure and functions of man's body. 3. The Natural History of man.

Anthropomancy (ἄνθρωπος, anthrōpos, man; μαντεία, manteia, prophecy). Divination by looking at the entrails of a human being.

Anthropom'etry (ἄνθρωπος, anthrōpos, man; μέτρον, metron, measure). Measurement of the human dimensions.

Anthropomorphology (ἄνθρωπος, anthrōpos, man; μορφή, morphē, form; λόγος, logos, speech). Syn. of Anatomy, Descriptive.

Anthro'pomor'phous (ἄνθρωπος, anthrōpos, man; μορφή, morphē, form). Pertaining to that which has the form of man. Having the figure of resemblance to a man.

Anthropon'omy (ἄνθρωπος, anthrōpos, man; νόμος, nomos, law). A knowledge of the laws of human physiology.

Anthropopathy (ἄνθρωπος, anthrōpos, man; πάθος, pathos, passion). The affections of man.

Anthropoph'agy (ἄνθρωπος, anthrōpos, man; φαγεῖν, phagein, to eat). Cannibalism. An unusual longing in pregnancy, and some diseases.

Anthroposcopy (ἄνθρωπος, anthrōpos, man; σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). Syn. of Physiognomy.

Anthro'posomatol'ogy (ἄνθρωπος, anthrōpos, man; σῶμα, sōma, body; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise, dissertation, or description, of the structure of the human body.

Anthroposophy (ἄνθρωπος, anthropos, man; σοφία, sophia, wisdom). A knowledge of, or acquaintance with, human anatomy and physiology.

Anthropot'omist (ἄνθρωπος, anthrōpos, man; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). One versed in the practice or teaching of human anatomy, or dissection.

Anthropotomy (same). Syn. of Andranatomy.

Anthro'pous (ἄνθρωπος, anthrōpos, man). Nat. Hist. Pertaining to man.

Anthurus (ἄνθος, anthos, flower; οὐρά, oura, tail). Bot. The elongated peduncles that bear the flowers in bundles —Link.

Anthydropic (ἀντί, anti, against; ὕδωρ, udōr, water). Applied adj. and subs. to medicines opposed to, or relieving from, Dropsy.

Anti-(ἀντί). A preposition signifying in English composition against, opposite, contrary, in place or corrective of. Many words having this prefix, and whose signification is thereby self-evident, are intentionally omitted from this Vocabulary.

Antiaditis (ἀντιάς, antias, tonsil; and itis). Syn. of Tonsillitis.

Antibrachial (ἀντί, anti, over against; βραχίων, brachiōn, forearm). Pertaining to the forearm.

Antibromic (ἀντί, anti, against; βρῶμος, brōmos, stench). A destroyer of offensive odours.

Antichœra'dic (ἀντί, anti, against; αἱ χοιράδες, ai choirades, scrofulous swellings). Applied adj. and subs. to

remedies opposed to, or healing, suppurating or scrofulous glands.

Anticli'nal. Anticlin'ic. Anticlin'ical (ἀντί, anti, opposite; κλίνω, klinō, I lean against). Geol. Inclining in opposite directions.

Anticlinan'thus. Bot. The inferior and squamiferous part of the Clinanthus.—H. Cassini.

Antic'ous (L. anticus, in front). Bot. Applied to an anther whose lobes are placed facing the style; or to a petal growing on that side of a flower next to the eye of an observer.

Antid'inic (ἀντί, anti, against; δῖνος, dinos, dizziness). Good against vertigo.

An'tidote (ἀντί, anti, against; δίδωμι, didōmi, I give). A remedy to counteract the effects of poison, or of anything injurious.

Antidynous (ἀντί, anti, against; ὀδύνη, odunē, pain). Syn. of Anodyne.

Antiennеahe'drous (ἀντί, anti, against; ἐννέα, ennea, nine; ἕδρα, edra, base). Miner. Applied to a prism with twelve planes terminated by two summits with nine faces.—Haüy.

Antigalac'tic (ἀντί, anti, against; γάλα, gala, milk). Applied adj. and subs. to remedies which diminish the secretion of milk; or which relieve or cure diseases produced by the milk. Opposer of lactation. — Dr. Gardner, N.Y.

Antihe'drical (ἀντί, anti, against; ἕδρα, edra, base). Miner. Applied to a crystal composed of two rhomboids, each of which has its faces turned contrariwise to those of the other.—Haüy.

Antihelix (ἀντί, anti, before; ἕλιξ, elix, outer ear). A circular ridge in front of the helix of the ear.

Antilactescent (ἀντί, anti, against; L. lac, milk). Syn. of Antigalactic.

Antilith'ic (ἀντί, anti, against; λίθος, lithos, stone). Applied adj. and subs. to a remedy for preventing the formation or increase of urinary calculi.

Antilob'ium (ἀντί, anti, before; λοβός, lobos, lobe of the ear). Syn. of the Antitragus and Tragus.

Antiloim'ic (ἀντί, anti, against; λοιμός, loimos, plague). Applied adj. and subs. to a remedy curative of the Plague, or pestilence of any kind.

Antimo'nial. 1. Pertaining to, or partaking of the qualities of, antimony. 2. Applied adj. and subs. to a medicine in which antimony is a principal ingredient.

Antimonialized. Affected with, or under the influence of, Antimony.

Antimoni'ferous (L. antimonium; and fero, I bear). Miner. Accidentally containing Antimony.

Antimo'niuret. An alloy of Antimony with another metal.—Beudant.

Antiniad (ἀντί, anti, against; ἰνίον, inion, the nape of the neck or occiput). Towards the antinial aspect.—Barclay.

Antinial (same). Applied to the aspect towards the side opposite to the ridge of the occiput.—Barclay.

Antiochalinous (ἀντίος, antios, opposite; χαλινά, chalina, venomous fangs of serpents). Zoöl. Having the anterior teeth venomous.—Müller.

Antiorgas'tic (ἀντί, anti, against; ὀργάω, orgaō, I desire ardently). Applied adj. and subs. to a remedy for immoderate excitement, or any irritation.

Antiparastati'tis (ἀντί, anti, against; παραστάτης, parastatēs, defender; and itis). An inflammation of Cowper's glands.

Antipathic (ἀντί, anti, against; πάθος, pathos, feeling). Opposite; contrary; syn. of Palliative; syn. of Allopathic.

Anti'pathy (same). Physiol. Any opposite property or affection in matter.

Antiperiodic (ἀντί, anti, against; περίοδος, periodos, circuit). Applied adj. and subs. to a remedy which puts a stop to the periodicity of disease.

Antiperistal'sis (ἀντί, anti, against; περιστέλλω, peristellō, I wrap round about). Inversion of the peristaltic action of the intestines.

Antiperi'stasis (ἀντί, anti, against; περίστασις, peristasis, surrounding). The opposition of contrary qualities, one of which thereby acquires strength or force—e.g., the heat

evolved when water is added to quicklime.

Antiphar'mic (ἀντί, against; φάρμακον, pharmacon, drug). Syn. of Alexipharmic.

Antiphlogis'tic (ἀντί, anti, against; φλέγω, phlegō, I burn). Applied adj. and subs. to a remedy for inflammation.

Antiphys'ic. Antiphys'ical (ἀντί, anti, against; φυσάω, phusaō, I blow). 1. Syn. of Carminative. 2. (ἀντί, anti, against; φύσις, phusis, nature). Contrary to Nature.

Antiplas'tic (ἀντί, anti, against; πλαστικός, plastikos, plastic). Applied adj. and subs. to that which lessens the quantity of fibrin in the blood.

Anti'podes (ἀντί, anti, opposite; πούς, pous, foot). Nat. Hist. The people that are diametrically opposed to each other, who dwell on the parallels of the equator equally distant from the circle, the one on the South, the other on the North, having the same meridian, and separated by 180 degrees of longitude.

Antiprostat'ic (ἀντί, anti, opposite to; and prostate). Anat. Against, or opposite, the prostate.

Antipy'ic (ἀντί, anti, against; πύον, puon, pus). Applied adj. and subs. to remedies against suppuration.

Antipyret'ic (ἀντί, against; πυρετός, puretos, fever). Syn. of Antiphlogistic.

Antipyrotic (ἀντί, anti, against; πῦρ, pur, fire). Applied to remedies for burns.

Antis'cius (ἀντί, anti, against; σκιά, skia, shadow). Syn. of Antipodes, who thus geographically placed in relation to each other have their shadows in opposite directions.

Antisco'lic (ἀντί, anti, against; σκώληξ, skōlēx, worm). Syn. of Anthelmintic.

Antisep'tic (ἀντί, anti, against; σηπτός, sēptos, putrid). Counteracting putrefaction; destroying low forms of organic life.

Antisialous (ἀντί, anti, against; σίαλον, sialon, saliva). Checking salivation.

Antispasmod'ic (ἀντί, anti, against; σπάω, spaō, I convulse). Applied adj. and subs. to a remedy capable of allaying spasm.

Antispas'tic (same). Syn. of Antispasmodic. 2. Derivative.

Antisqua'mic (ἀντί, against; L. squama, scale of a fish). A medicine which acts through the blood in removing skin diseases.—Headland.

Antista'tic (ἀντί, anti, against; στατικός, statikos, causing to stand). Miner. Applied to a crystal in which certain additional facets have symmetrical figures, others irregular.—Haüy.

Antistic (ἀντί, anti, opposite; στίξ, stix, row). Miner. Applied to a crystal in which the facets of different rows are turned inversely one from the other.—Haüy.

Anti'thenar (ἀντί, anti, against; θέναρ, thenar, palm of hand or sole of foot). Syn. of the Opponens pollicis manus, and Adductor pollicis pedis, muscles.

Antitrag'icus. Anat. The muscle of the Antitragus of the ear.

Antit'ragus (ἀντί, anti, opposite; and tragus). A conical eminence opposite the Tragus of the ear.

Antitrop'al. Antitro'pous (ἀντί, anti, opposite; τρέπω, trepō, I turn). Bot. 1. Applied to an embryo whose radicle is diametrically opposite to the hilum. 2. Applied to a seed when the radicle of the embryo is turned to the end farthest away from the hilum.

Antixyleurotum (ἀντί, anti, against; ξύλον, xulon, wood; εὐρώς, eurōs, decay). Bot. A remedy against caries of wood, or dry-rot.

Antizootic (ἀντί, anti, against; ζωότης, zōotes, animal nature). Zoöl. Operating against animal life.

Antizymic (ἀντί, anti, against; ζυμόω, zumoō, I ferment). Chem. Against, or preventive of, fermentation.

Antlia (L. pump). Zoöl. The spiral instrument of the mouth of butterflies and allied insects, by which they pump up the juices of plants.

Antliobrachio'phorous (ἀντλίον, antlion, bucket; βραχίων, brachiōn, arm; φέρω, pherō, I bear). Zoöl.

Having arms furnished with haustoria.

Antozone (ἀντί, anti, against; ὄζω, ozō, I emit an offensive odour). Chem. 1. The positively-electrical variety of oxygen. It has not been isolated, but is assumed to exist in a certain class of peroxides. 2. Applied to common oxygen, or oxygen not ozonized.—Schönbein.

Antozonide (same). Chem. Applied to such oxides, whose oxygen is quiescent, and does not form the combinations which does the oxygen of other bodies. A certain class of peroxides in which it is assumed Antozone exists.—Schönbein.

Antritis (L. antrum, cave; and itis). Inflammation of any cavity of the body.

Antrum (L. cave). Anat. Applied to several cavities in bones, the bottom of which is larger than the opening.

Anuria (ἀν, an, neg.; οὖρον, ouron, urine). Deficiency or absence of the urinary secretion. Suppression of urine.

Aonycho'phorous (A, neg.; ὄνυξ, onux, nail; φέρω, pherō, I bear). Zoöl. Having no nail-like tubercles at the posterior part of the body.—J. A. Ritgen.

Aor'ta (ἀείρω, aeirō, I suspend). The great artery of the body, which gives origin to every other artery except the pulmonary and its ramifications.

Aortitis (aorta; and itis). Inflammation of the Aorta.

Apa'gynous (ἅπαξ, apax, once; γυνή, gunē, woman). Bot. Fructifying but once, and perishing immediately afterwards.—Desvaux.

Aparanym'phious. Bot. Without a paranymphium.

Aparapetaloid. Bot. Without a parapetalum.

A'pathic (A, neg.; πάθος, pathos, feeling). Zoöl. Having no special organ for sensations, the existence of which are not even felt.—Lamarck.

Apellous (A, neg.; L. pellis, skin). Destitute of skin.

Aperianthaceous. Bot. Without a perianth.—Mirbel.

Ape'rient (L. aperio, I open). Applied adj. and subs. to a medicine which gently opens the bowels.

Aperisper'matous. Bot. Without a perisperm.

Aperispermic (L. aperio, I open; sperma, seed). Bot. Without separate albumen.

Aperisto'matous. Bot. Deprived of the peristome.—Mirbel.

Aperitive (L. aperio, I open). Aperient; deobstruent.

Apetaliflorous. Bot. Having flowers formed without a corol.—H. Cassini.

Apetalostemonous. Bot. Having stamens that are free from all adherence with the petals.—G. Allmann.

Apet'alous (A, neg.; πέταλον, petalon, leaf). Bot. Having no petals; having no corols.

Aphakia (A, neg.; φακός, phakos, anything shaped like a lentil). Total absence or loss of the crystalline lens.—Donders.

Aphalangiasis (A, neg.; φάλαγξ, phalagx, phalanx). The last stage of Oriental Elephantiasis, when the fingers and toes gangrene and separate.

Aphanip'terous (ἀφανίζω, aphanizō, I hide from sight; πτερόν, pterōn, wing). Entom. Apparently without wings; having brown wings.

Aphanitic (ἀφανής, aphanēs, unseen). Geol. Of, or belonging to, or containing, Aphanite.

Apha'sia (A, neg.; φάσις, phasis, saying). A condition produced by an affection of the brain, by which the idea of language, or of its expression, is impaired. — M. Chrysaphis. The loss of the cerebral faculty of expressing ideas and words by articulate language. Syn. of Aphemia.—Trousseau.

Aphedronious (ἀφεδρών, aphedrōn, privy). Pertaining to a night-stool, or to a privy.

Aphel'xia (ἀφέλκω, aphelkō, I drag away). Inattention to surrounding impressions whilst awake.—Good.

Aphe'mia (A, neg.; φήμη, phēmē, voice). Loss of speech from a defect

in the special faculty of language. The inability of articulating certain words, and of expressing the thoughts —the patient retaining at the same time the full use of his intellectual faculties. The loss of memory for words.—Broca.

Aphidian. Aphidious. Pertaining to the Aphis or plant-louse.

Aphidi'phagous (L. aphis, plant-louse; φαγεῖν, phagein, to eat). **Aphidiv'orous** (L. aphis, plant-louse; voro, I devour). Eating, devouring, or subsisting on the Aphis, or plant-louse.

Aphilan'thropia. Aphil'anthropy (A, neg.; φιλανθρωπία, philanthrōpia, humanity). The first stage of melancholy, when solitude is preferred to society.

Aphlœi'deous (A, neg.; φλοιός, phloios, inner bark). Bot. Having endochromes which are not covered by a continued tissue, cellulous or parenchymatous.

Aphlœ'ous (same). Bot. Without bark.

Aphlogistic (A, neg.; φλογιστός, phlogistos, burned up). Flameless.—Davy.

Aphonia. Aphony (A, neg.; φωνή, phōnē, sound). Loss of voice.

Aphonia Clericorum. A form of sore throat occurring in some whose use of their voices in oratory, public speaking, and singing, is carried beyond what is the average employment of it among mankind. It may be either simply a congestion and irritation of the vocal organs from the effect of cold, probably ending in a chronic thickening of the parts, and producing huskiness and dryness of the throat for the time being; or it may be an actual loss of voice, or a change in its tone and character from the debility produced by the overstraining of the muscles of the windpipe by long-protracted speaking or singing. A repetition of the attack may lead to relaxation of the fauces and uvula; pain in articulation; enlargement, and at last ulceration of the mucous follicles.

Aphrodis'iac. Aphrodis'iacal (ἀφροδιτή, aphroditē, Venus). Applied adj. and subs. to articles believed to be provocative to venery.

Aphrodisiography (ἀφροδιτή, aphroditē, Venus; γράφω, graphō, I write). A description of venereal pleasures, or diseases.

Aphroditic (ἀφροδιτή, aphroditē, Venus). Syn. of Venereal.

Aphthæ (ἅπτω, aptō, I kindle). Small white ulcers confined to a part or the whole of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane; the thrush.

Aph'thaphyte (ἄφθα, aphtha, the thrush; φυτόν, phuton, plant). 1. A vegetable parasite seen in aphthæ. 2. Syn. of Aphthæ.—Gruby.

Aph'thoid (ἄφθα, aphtha, the thrush; εἶδος, shape). Resembling aphthæ.

Ap'hyllous (A, neg.; φύλλον, phullon, leaf). Bot. Destitute of leaves.

Apia'ceous. Bot. Of, or belonging to, or having the same arrangement of parts as in, the Apium or Parsley.

Apical (L. apex, top). Nat. Hist. Pertaining to the pointed end of a cone-shaped body. Entom. Terminating at or near the point.—Kirby.

Apicated (same). Bot. Terminated by a conspicuous summit.

Apicicurved (L. apex, top; curvus, bent). Geol. Bent at the summit or extremity.

Apicifloral (L. apex, top; flos, flower). Bot. Having flowers disposed in very small terminal capitules.

Apici'form (L. apex, top; forma, form). Miner. Applied to crystals which, being very thin, resemble small tufts by the mode of their arrangement.

Api'cilar (L. apex, top). Bot. Inserted at the top of another organ.

Api'culated (same). Bot. Zoöl. Suddenly terminated by a distinct though small point.

Api'ferous (L. apis, bee; fero, I bear). Bot. Bearing flowers having some resemblance to a bee.

Apiro'podous (ἄπειρος, apeiros, infinite; πούς, pous, foot). Zoöl. Having very numerous feet.

Aplanatic (A, neg.; πλανάω, planaō, I wander). Chem., Phil. Entirely

correcting the aberration of the rays of light.

Aplasia (A, neg.; πλάσις, plasis, moulding). Deficiency in the reinstatement of particular component tissues, as in ulceration.

Aplas'tic (A, neg.; πλάσσω, plassō, I form). Incapable of forming, or non-organizable. Syn. of Cacoplastic. —Williams.

Apleu'ria (A, neg.; πλευρά, pleura, rib). Absence of ribs.—Breschet.

Aplo'nomus (ἁπλόος, aploos, simple; νόμος, nomos, law). Miner. Applied to a crystal the sign of which produces the more simple of the intermediary laws of decrease, or the two more simple ordinary laws.—Haüy.

Aploperisto'matous (ἁπλόος, aploos, simple; περί, peri, round about; στόμα, stoma, mouth). Bot. Having the peristome simple, or composed of only one row of teeth.—Bridel.

Aplosta'chyous (ἁπλόος, aploos, simple; στάχυς, stachus, ear of corn). Bot. Having flowers arranged in simple spikes.

Aplo'stegous (ἁπλόος, aploos, simple; στέγη, stegē, chamber). Zoöl. Having only one cavity for habitation. —Orbigny.

Aplo'stomous (ἁπλόος, aploos, simple; στόμα, stoma, mouth). Zoöl. Having the lip simple.—Ferussac and Menke.

Aplotomy (ἁπλόος, aploos, simple; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). A simple incision.

Aplysiform. Zoöl. Having the appearance of the Aplysia, a gasteropodous mollusc.

Apnœology (ἄπνοια, apnoia, want of wind; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on the various kinds of Apnœa.

Apneumatic (A, neg.; πνεῦμα, pneuma, air. Surg. Applied to a method of treating wounds communicating with the surface, by the exclusion of air, effected through means of a pneumatic apparatus.—Guérin.

Apneumatosis (A, neg.; πνεῦμα, pneuma, breath). Lobular pneumonia. —Graily Hewitt. A condition of the lungs where a whole lobule is found void of air by reason of the impaction of a plug of mucus in a bronchial tube.

Apneu'mia (A, neg.; πνεύμων, pneumōn, lungs). The condition of a monster devoid of lungs.—Breschet.

Apneu'stia (A, neg.; πνέω, pneō, I breathe). Want of breath. Syn. of Apnœa.

Apnœa (A, neg.; πνέω, pneō, I breathe). Real or apparent death from a suspension of respiration.

Apocarp'ous (ἀπό, apo, from; καρπός, karpos, fruit). Bot. Formed of a single carpel produced in a single flower; or of multiple ovaries composed of a number of free carpels. Applied to a flower, the carpels of which either do not adhere to each other at all, or only by the ovaries.

Apocatharsis (ἀπό, apo, from; καθαιρέω, kathaireō, I take down). A purging whether upwards or downwards.

Apocenosis (ἀπό, apo, from; κενόω, kenoō, I empty out). 1. An increased discharge, flux, or evacuation attendant on disease. 2. A partial evacuation.

Apocrous'tic. Apocrus'tic (ἀπό, apo, out; κρούω, krouō, I strike). Applied adj. and subs. to medicines having astringent and repelling qualities.

Apocyna'ceous. Apocyn'eous. Bot. Having an arrangement of parts as in the Apocynum, or Dog's Bane.

A'podal. A'podous (A, neg.; πούς, pous, foot). Zoöl. Having no feet, or organs of progression. Ichthyol. Without ventrals, or those fins which correspond to the legs and feet in man.

Apo'dema (ἀπό, apo, upon; δέμω, demō, I build). Comp. Anat. Certain appendages on the body of the Articulata, giving attachment to muscles, or articulating with the wings, &c.—Andouin.

Apo'dia (A, neg.; πούς, pous, foot). The absence of feet.—Breschet.

Apogaster (A, neg.; πούς, pous, foot; γαστήρ, gastēr, belly). Zoöl. Having the belly without feet.

A'pogee (ἀπό, apo, from; γῆ, gē, earth). Astron. That point of the orbit of the sun, or of any planet, which is most distant from the earth.

Apohyal. The first pieces of the

anterior or styloid cornua of the hyoid bone.—Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire.

Apomato'stomous (A, neg.; πῶμα, pōma, lid; στόμα, stoma, mouth). Zoöl. Having a shell which has no opercule.

Apomeso'stomous (ἀπό, apo, upon; μέσος, mesos, middle; στόμα, mouth). Zoöl. Not having a central mouth.—Klein.

Apomytho'sis (ἀπομύσσω, apomussō, I blow the nose). A disease accompanied by stertor.

Aponeurog'raphy (ἀπονεύρωσις, aponeurōsis, end of a muscle; γράφω, graphō, I write). A description of the Aponeuroses.

Aponeurol'ogy (ἀπονεύρωσις, aponeurōsis, end of a muscle; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on the Aponeuroses.

Aponeuro'sis (ἀπό, apo, belonging to; νεῦρον, neuron, tendon). Anat. A membranous or tendinous expansion of interlaced fibres, composed of white fibrous tissue.

Aponeurosi'tis (aponeurosis; and itis). Inflammation of an Aponeurosis.

Aponeurot'omy (aponeurosis; and τέμνω, temnō, I cut). The anatomy or section of the Aponeuroses. The orifices and divisions in Aponeuroses for the passage of vessels, &c.

Apophanus (ἀποφαίνω, apophainō, I show forth). Miner. Applied to a crystal, certain facets or ridges of which present some useful indications for considering the order of structure, without which it might be difficult to divine, or even determine either the direction or the measure of the decreases.—Haüy.

Apophy'siform (apophysis; and L. forma, form). Bot. Applied to an ordinary swelling in form of a receptacle, which in certain mosses performs the office of a pedicle.—Bridel.

Apo'physis (ἀπό, apo, from; φύω, phuō, I put forth). Anat. A process of bone, when finally united by ossification to the main part. Bot. A fleshy tubercle at the base or apex of the seta or stalk of the theca of certain mosses.

Apoplecti'form Congestion of the Brain (apoplexy; and L. forma, form). A form of malady in which the patient is suddenly seized with slight and transient symptoms of apoplexy. It is for the most part nothing else than a phase of Epilepsy.

A'poplexy (ἀπό, apo, from; πλήσσω, plēssō, I strike). An effusion of blood, more or less sudden, into the substance of an organ or tissue. Abolition, more or less, of sensation and voluntary motion, accompanied with unconsciousness, from extravasation of blood in, or vascular derangement of, the brain.

Aporoce'phalous (ἀπορέω, aporeō, I am in doubt; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). Zoöl. Having the head not always distinct, or separate from the body.—Blainville.

Aporrhœ'a (ἀπορρέω, aporreō, I flow from). A morbid expulsion; contagion; effluvium; miasm.

Ap'ory (A, neg.; πόρος, poros, passage). Restlessness from the obstruction or stoppage of any natural secretion.

Apos'ia (A, neg.; πίνω, pinō, I drink). Want or absence of thirst.

Aposit'ic (ἀπό, apo, from; σῖτος, sitos, bread). Applied to anything which takes away the appetite.

Apos'tasis (ἀπό, apo, from; ἵστημι, istēmi, I put). The separation of exfoliated or fractured bone; an abscess.

Aposta'xis (ἀπό, apo, from; στάζω, stazō, I drop). The discharge of any tumour. Syn. of Epistaxis.

Aposte'matoid (ἀπόστημα, apostēma, large deep-seated abscess; εἶδος, eidos, shape). Resembling an Aposteme.

Aposte'me (ἀπό, apo, from; ἵστημι, istēmi, I put). An abscess, or the collection of any fluid so as to separate parts.

Apo'sthia (A, neg.; πόσθη, posthē, membranum virile, foreskin). The state of a man without a penis, or without a prepuce.

Apo'thecary (ἀποθήκη, apothēkē, storehouse). A practitioner who attends, prescribes, and dispenses medicines for gain, in a medical case. A licentiate or member of an apothecaries' company or society.

Apothecium (same). Bot. The receptacle which encloses reproductive corpuscles in the Lichens.

Apothe'ma (*αποτίθημι*, apotithēmi, I lay aside). An insoluble substance formed by the oxidation of vegetable extractive matter; any vegetable sediment, deposit, or precipitate possessing somewhat similar properties and produced as foregoing. Every so-called apothema is a humic acid.—Berzelius.

Apo'tomus (*ἀπότομος*, apotomos, cut off). Applied to a crystal having the faces slightly inclined to the axis.

Ap'ozem. Apozesis (*ἀποζέω*, apozeō, I boil). Syn. of Decoction.

Apparatus (L. ad, to; paro, I prepare). 1. The instruments used for practising any art. 2. Surg. **A. major; A. minor; A. altus; A. literalis.** — Four different methods of lithotomy. 3. Physiol. A collection of organs all ministering to the same function.

Appendicular (L. ad, to; pendo, I hang). Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an appendage.

Append'iculate (L. ad, to; pendo, I hang). Bot. Furnished with appendages, or additional organs for some particular use.

Appendix (L. ad, to; pendo, I hang). A part in continuity or connexion with any organ.

Ap'petency (L. appeto, I desire). 1. The disposition of organized bodies to select and imbibe certain portions only of nutrient matter. 2. The inclination or propensity in animals to perform certain actions. 3. An ardent and passionate desire for some object.

Applicate. Applied (L. ad, to; plico, I fold). Bot. Placed one against another, but without adhering together.

Applica'tion (same). The art of laying on, or the remedial agents themselves which are employed, externally.

Applicative (same). Bot. Applied to prefoliation when the leaves are placed face to face, the one against the other, without bending in any manner.

Apposite (L. appono, I lay near). Bot. Applied to the division of the anther when dehiscence occurs by the same surface upon the two segments.

Appressed (L. ad, to; premo, I press). Bot. Pressed close; lying near to, or flat upon, the surface.

Approxima'tion (L. ad, to; proximus, nearest). Communication of disease by contact; a pretended mode of cure by transplanting the disease into some animal or plant by immediate contact.

Aproc'tia (A, neg.; *πρωκτός*, prōktos, anus). Defect of the anus.

Aproctosis (same). The progress or formation of the condition Aproctia.

Aprosopia (A, neg.; *πρόσωπον*, prosōpon, face). Absence of the face.—Breschet.

Aptero'logy (A, neg.; *πτερόν*, pteron, wing; *λόγος*, speech). A treatise on winged insects.

Apterous (A, neg.; *πτερόν*, pteron, wing). Wingless. Bot. Without membranous margins.

Aptery'gious (A, neg.; *πτέρυξ*, pterux, fin). Zoöl. Having no special organs for natation.—Latreille.

Aptya'lia (A, neg.; *πτύαλον*, ptualon, spittle). Defect of the saliva.

Apyrenous (A, neg.; *πυρήν*, purēn, stone of stone fruit). Bot. Not containing grains or kernel.

Apyrex'ia. Apyrexy (A, neg.; *πῦρ*, pur, fire). The absence or intermission of fevers.

Apy'rous (same). Chem. Incombustible, or capable of sustaining a strong heat without alteration of form or properties.

Aqua-Capsulitis. Inflammation of the imaginary membrane or capsule of the aqueous humour.—Mackenzie. Vide Aquo-membranitis.

Aquæductus (L. aqua, water; duco, I lead). Anat. A name given to various canals in the body, some of which, however, do not contain fluid.

Aqua Morgagni. The water with which the connecting cells between the capsule and lens become loaded after death, and which is absorbed most probably by the capsule from the aqueous humour.

Aquardiente. Syn. for Rum in Cuba.

Aqua Regia. A mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids, so called from its property of dissolving gold, the king of the metals.

Aquatic (L. aqua, water). Bot. Growing in the water.

Aqua'tion (L. aqua, water). Syn. of Inmarment.

Aqueous (same). Watery; of the nature of, or abounding with, water.

Aqui'ferous (L. aqua, water; fero, I bear). Containing or carrying water.

Aquiform (L. aqua, water; forma, form). Having, or in the form of, water.

Aqui'genous (L. aqua, water; geno, I bring forth). Bot. Growing in water.

Aquiline (L. aquila, eagle). Bent like the beak of an eagle.

Aquip'arous (L. aqua, water; pario, I bring forth). Applied to glands which secrete much water. Zoöl. Depositing their progeny in water.

Aquo-membrani'tis. A term, as Aqua-capsulitis, based on false anatomy—it is really a superficial inflammation of the cornea and iris together.

Arachnitis (ἀράχνη, arachnē, spider's web; and itis). **Arachnodeitis** (ἀράχνη, arachnē, spider's web; εἶδος, eidos, shape; and itis). Inflammation of the Arachnoid membrane.

Arachnoder'mous (ἀράχνη, arachnē, spider's web; δέρμα, derma, skin). Zoöl. Having an extremely fine, or scarcely perceptible skin.—Blainville.

Arachnoid (ἀράχνη, arachnē, spider's web; εἶδος, eidos, shape). A term applied to a membrane of the brain; the capsule of the lens; and the hyaloid membrane, from their extreme tenuity.

Arachnol'ogy (ἀράχνης, arachnēs, spider; λόγος, logos, speech). The science or history of Spiders.

Arachnophilous (ἀράχνης, arachnēs, spider; φιλέω, phileō, I love). Bot. Growing on the bodies of dead spiders.

Aræometry (ἀραιός, araios, thin; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). Nat. Phil. The knowledge whereby to measure the consistency of fluids.

Araliaceous. Bot. Of, or belonging to, or resembling, the Aralia.

Aranei'ferous (L. aranea, spider; fero, I bear). Bot. Bearing flowers resembling a spider.

Araneoid (L. aranea, spider; εἶδος, eidos, shape). Resembling a spider.

Arane'ology (L. aranea, spider; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on spiders.

Araneose (L. araneum, spider's web). Covered with hairs crossing each other, like the threads in a spider's web.

Ara'neous (same). Resembling a cobweb.

Arbo'reous (L. arbor, tree). Pertaining to, resembling, constituting, or growing on, a tree.

Arbores. A morbid change in the skin preceding ulceration.—Ruland.

Arborescence. Etym. as, and Syn. of Arborization.

Arbores'cent (L. arbor, tree). Branched like a tree.

Arbo'riform (L. arbor, tree; forma, form). Bot. Having the form of a tree or shrub.

Arborization (L. arbor, tree). Miner. The figure or appearance of a tree or plant.

Arbus'cular (L. arbusculus, little tree). Zoöl. Resembling, or having the figure of, a small tree.

Arbu'tean (L. arbutus, strawberry-tree). Of, or pertaining to, the strawberry tree.

Arcesthida (ἀρκευθίς, arkeuthis, juniper berry). Bot. A spherical fruit composed of many carpels, which do not separate till maturity.—Desvaux.

Archebiosis (ἀρχή, archē, beginning; βίος, bios, life). Spontaneous generation proper. Reproduction *de novo*. The production of living beings in organic solutions without the presence of parents or germs. — Dr. Bastian.

Archegonium (ἀρχή, archē, beginning; γονή, gonē, seed). Bot. The young female organ in Cryptogamous plants.

Archencephala (ἀρχή, archē, dominion ; κεφαλή, kepha ē, head). The name proposed by Prof. Owen for his fourth distinct sub-class of the Mammalia, of which he regards the genus Homo to be the sole representative. This sub-class is distinguished by the highest state of development of the cerebral hemispheres, which not only overlap the olfactory lobes and cerebellum, but extend in advance of the one, and further back than the other; by the possession of a third lobe to the cerebrum ; and by the existence of the posterior horn of the lateral ventricle, and of the hippocampus minor. In this sub-class the superficial grey matter of the cerebrum attains its maximum of extent ; and with this highest form of brain are associated peculiar mental powers.

Archeologia. Archeology (ἀρχή, archē, beginning ; λόγος, logos, discourse). A treatise on first principles. The consideration of the practice of the ancients.

Ar'chetype (ἀρχή, archē, beginning ; τύπος, tupos, model). Anat., Comp. Anat. The original type on which others are formed.

Ar'cheus (ἀρχή, archē, dominion). The vital principle, power, or plastic force of the old philosophers, which presided over all the functions of the body, but kept special watch at the cardiac orifice of the stomach.

Archorrha'gia (ἀρχός, archos, fundament; ῥήγνυμι, rēgnumi, I burst forth). Hæmorrhage from the anus.

Archorrhœa (ἀρχός, archos, fundament ; ῥέω, reō, I flow). Syn. of Archorrhagia.

Arciform (L. arcus, bow ; forma, form). Applied (1) by reason of their direction, to certain superficial white fibres on the front and sides of the medulla oblongata, crossing over it beneath the olivary bodies ; and (2) to the mode in which fatty degeneration attacks the cornea.

Arcta'tion. Arctitude (L. arctus, tight). 1. Preternatural contraction of a canal or orifice. 2. Syn. of Constipation. 3. Closure of a part by suture or fibulæ.

Arcuate. Arcuated (L. arcuo, I curve). Bent or curved like a bow ; bowed.

Arcua'tion (same). An anterior projection of the breastbone. Bot. A mode of raising trees, by bending the branches into the ground until they have taken root.

Arc'ulus (L. dim. arcus, arch). Surg. A sort of box or cradle to keep the contact of the bedclothes from a diseased or injured part.

Ar'cus Adiposus. Syn. of Arcus Senilis.—Dixon.

Ar'cus Senilis. A peculiar arched or circular, opaque appearance on the eyes of aged persons, round the margin of the cornea.

Arcy'thophyte (ἄρκευθος, arkeuthos, juniper bush). Bot. A plant which bears fruit like that of the juniper.—Necker.

Ar'dent (L. ardeo, I burn). Applied to diseases or spirits of a burning nature ; and to the eyes and urine when of a red colour.

Ar'dor (same). The sensation of burning heat.

A'rea (L. areo, I am dry). A void space ; a depression or circle. Baldness. Porrigo Decalvans.

Arefac'tion (L. arefacio, I make dry). The process of drying drugs.

Arenaceous. Arenarious (L. arena, sand). Sandy ; having the properties, or full, of sand.

Arena'tion (same). The application of a sand-bath.

Areni'ferous (L. arena, sand ; fero, I bear). Accidentally bearing, or containing, sand.

Are'niform (L. arena, sand ; forma, form). Resembling sand.

Arenilit'ic (L. arena, sand ; λίθος, lithos, stone). Pertaining to, or consisting of, sandstone.

Aren'ose. Etym. as, and Syn. of Arenarious.

Arenulaceous. Aren'ulous (L. dim. arena, sand). Full of small sand.

Are'ola (L. a little garden bed). The coloured circle round the nipple ; the inflamed circle around certain skin eruptions. Pl. The small interstices of areolar and other tissues.

Are'olate (same). Entom. Divided into small spaces or areolations. Bot. Studded with areolæ or small pentagonal spaces.

Areom'eter (ἀραιός, araios, rare; μέτρον, metron, measure). An instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids, more especially of alcoholic.

Areot'ic (ἀραιός, araios, rare). Applied adj. and subs. to medicines which attenuate the humours, dissolve viscidity, open the pores, and increase perspiration.

Argent'al (L. argentum, silver). Pertaining to, consisting of, containing, or combined with, silver.

Argent'ate (same). Having the appearance, colour, or lustre, of silver.

Argentif'erous (L. argentum, silver; fero, I bear). Producing or accidentally containing silver.

Ar'gentine (L. argentum, silver). Pertaining to, sounding as, or like, silver.

Argill'aceous (L. argilla, white clay). Consisting of white clay or argil; clayey.

Argilli'colous (L. argilla, white clay; colo, I inhabit). Zoöl. Living in argil or clay.

Argillif'erous (L. argilla, white clay; fero, I bear). Geol. Producing, or abounding with, clay.

Argilliform (L. argilla, white clay; forma, form). Resembling argil or clay.

Argillit'ic (L. argilla, white clay). Of, or pertaining to, argillite or clay-slate.

Argil'lo-aren'aceous. Geol. Consisting of clay and sand.

Argil'lo-calca'reous. Geol. Consisting of clay and calcareous earth.

Argil'lo-ferruginous. Geol. Containing clay and oxide of iron.

Argil'loid (L. argilla, white clay; εἶδος, eidos, resemblance). Geol. Resembling argil or clay.

Argilloli'thic (L. argilla, white clay; λίθος, lithos, stone). Geol. Formed of hardened argil or clay.

Argil'lous. Etym. as, and Syn. of Argillaceous. Partaking of, or belonging to, clay.

Argyranthemous (ἄργυρος, arguros, silver; ἄνθος, anthos, flower). Bot. Having flowers of a shining white.

Argy'ria (ἄργυρος, arguros, silver). The discoloured state of the skin following the prolonged internal use of preparations of silver.

Argyro'phyllous (ἄργυρος, arguros, silver; φύλλον, phullon, leaf). Bot. Having leaves covered with close down or soft hair, whitish and shining.

Argyro'stigmous (ἄργυρος, arguros, silver; στίγμα, stigma, spot). Bot. Having flowers marked here and there with white spots.

Arhizoblas'tous (A, neg.; ῥίζα, riza, root; βλαστάνω, blastanō, I grow). Bot. Having no root.—Willdenow.

Arhyth'mous (A, neg.; ῥυθμός, ruthmos, measured motion). Without rhythm, or regular motion.

Aridifolious (L. aridus, dry; folium, leaf). Bot. Having the leaves generally dry.—Agardh.

Arid'ity (L. areo, I am dry). A dry or emaciated state of the whole, or a part, of the (or any) body.

Aril. Vide Arillus.

Arillode (aril; and εἶδος, eidos, shape). Bot. A false aril. Vide Arillus (2).—Planchon.

Arillus. Bot. 1. An expansion analogous to the other coats, arising from the funiculus in an annular manner, and growing up over the seed. 2. A peculiar structure produced upon the ovule, giving a covering of varied form, in addition to the true integuments.

Aris'ta (ἀρίς, aris, drill). Bot. A pointed beard, or awn-like process.

Aristolochia'ceous. Aristolochious. Bot. Having an arrangement of parts as in the Aristolochia, or Birthwort.

Aristulate (L. dim. Arista). Bot. Having a very small Arista.

Arm'ature (L. armo, I am). A piece of soft iron applied to a loadstone, or connecting the poles of a horse-shoe magnet.

Armi'gerous (L. arma, arms; gero, I carry). Nat. Hist. Furnished with long tubercles, or strong claws.

Armillaris (L. armilla, bracelet). Bot. Having branches surrounded by verticillated leaves, which resemble rings or bracelets.

Armillate (same). Like, or having, bracelets.

Army Itch. A supposed special form of itching disease among soldiers. It is probably either a badly-treated scabies, phtheiriasis, or a pruritic rash consequent upon perverted innervation of the skin.

Arnald'ia (ἀρνός, arnos, lamb; ἄλγος, algos, woe). A disease (so called because lambs are subject to it) formerly prevalent in England, and accompanied with alopecia. By some supposed to be syphilitic.

Aroid. Aroideous (arum; and εἶδος, eidos, shape). Bot. Resembling, or having an arrangement of parts as in, the Arum, or Wake-Robin.

Aro'ma (ἄρωμα, arōma, smell of a ploughed field.—Müller). The odorous quality of plants and other bodies.

Aromat'ic (same). Applied adj. and subs. to any vegetable substance having a spicy fragrant smell, and a warm pungent taste.

Ar'omatize (same). To mask the taste of a mixture, potion, &c. with some aromatic.

Arrested. Obstet. Applied when the head of the child is hindered or delayed, but not impacted, in the pelvic cavity.

Arrhizus (L. A, neg.; ῥίζα, riza, root). Bot. Destitute of a root.

Arsecockle (Sc.) Formerly an inflamed pimple on the hips. In Scotland at the present day a similar one on any part of the body.

Arsenical. Pertaining to, consisting of, or containing, Arsenic.

Arsenicate. To combine with Arsenic.

Arsenici'asis. Disease, the effect of Arsenic.

Arsenicis'mus (L. Arsenicum arsenic; cædo, I kill). Arsenic poisoning.

Arsenicized. Containing, or impregnated with, arsenic, or any of its preparations or compounds.

Arte'riac (ἀρτηρία, artēria, windpipe). 1. A medicine used against diseases of the windpipe. 2. Adj. Of or belonging to the windpipe.

Arterial System. Includes all the arteries from the origin of the aorta to the commencement of the capillaries.

Arterialization of the Blood. Syn. of Hæmatosis.

Arteriog'raphy (ἀρτηρία, artēria, artery; γράφω, graphō, I write). A description of the arteries.

Arte'rioid (ἀρτηρία, artēria, artery; εἶδος, eidos, shape). Resembling an artery.

Arteriol'ogy (ἀρτηρία, artēria, artery; λόγος, logos, discourse). A discourse, or treatise, on the arteries.

Arterio-phlebotomy. Bloodletting from the skin or mucous membranes by means of leeches, the scarificator, or lancet.

Arterio-pituitous. Applied to the submucous vascular plexuses of the pituitary membrane of the nose.

Arterios'itas (ἀρτηρία, artēria, artery). A condition in which the blood remains of an arterial character in the veins.

Arteriot'omy (ἀρτηρία, artēria, artery; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). The opening of an artery, for the purpose of drawing blood from it.

Arteri'tis (ἀρτηρία, artēria, artery; and itis). Inflammation of an artery.

Ar'tery (ἀήρ, aēr, air; τηρέω, tēreō, I keep, as the ancients believed). The arteries are the cylindrical vessels which convey the blood from the heart, and have valves only at their origin.

Arthragra (ἄρθρον, arthron, joint; ἄγρα, agra, seizure). Syn. of the Gout.

Arthralgia (ἄρθρον, arthron, joint; ἄλγος, algos, woe). Syn. of Gout; and Lead Rheumatism.

Arthric (ἄρθρον, arthron, joint). Of, or belonging to, or affecting, joints.

Arthrit'ic (ἄρθρον, arthron, joint). Pertaining to gout or the joints; affecting the joints.

Arthritis (ἄρθρον, arthron, joint; and itis). 1. Inflammation of a joint. 2. Gout.

Arthritis, Chronic Rheumatic. Rheumatic Gout.—Dr. Adams, Dublin.

Arthritis, Rheumatoid. Rheumatic Gout.—Dr. Garrod.

Arthroce'phalous (ἄρθρον, arthron, joint; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). Zoöl. Having the head distinct from the body.—Duméril.

Arthroceral (ἄρθρον, arthron, joint; κέρας, keras, horn). Zoöl. Applied to nine pieces of the vertebræ of the Articulata, which are developed above, and consist in a pair of articulated appendages, forming the palpi, antennæ, halteres, and often a part of the wings.—Robineau-Desvoidy.

Arthrococcus. The form of yeast fungus which produces acetic fermentation. Linked yeast.—Hallier.

Arthro'dia (ἄρθρον, arthron, joint; ὁδός, odos, way). A joint between two plane, or one slightly convex and the other slightly concave, surfaces of bone, having a gliding movement limited only by the articular ligaments and bony processes.

Arthrodynia (ἄρθρον, arthron, joint; ὀδύνη, odunē, pain). Pain in the joints.

Arthrography (ἄρθρον, arthron, joint; γράφω, graphō, I write). A description of the joints.

Arthrohydrine (ἄρθρον, arthron, joint; ὕδωρ, udōr, water). Syn. of Synovia.

Arthrology (ἄρθρον, arthron, joint; λόγος, logos, discourse). A discourse, or treatise on, the joints.

Arthropath'ia. Arthrop'athy (ἄρθρον, arthron, joint; πάθος, pathos, calamity). Articular disease.

Arthrop'athy, Spinal (same). A group of articular disorders which appear to be directly dependent upon certain lesions of the spinal cord.—Dr. Charcot.

Arthrophlogosis (ἄρθρον, arthron, joint; φλόγωσις, phlogōsis, burning). Syn. of Arthritis.

Arthropuosis (ἄρθρον, arthron, joint; πύον, puon, pus). Collection of pus in a joint. Suppuration of a joint.

Arthro-Rheumatism (ἄρθρον, arthron, joint). Acute rheumatism.

Arthrosia (same). A genus in Good's Nosology, embracing the articular inflammations.

Arthrosis (same). Syn. of Articulation.

Arthrous (ἄρθρον, arthron, joint). Having, or pertaining to, a joint.

Arthryperpa'thia (ἄρθρον, arthron, joint; ὑπέρ, uper, exceeding; πάθος, pathos, affection). An excessively severe affection of the joints.—Piorry.

Artiads (ἄρτιος, artios, even). Chem. Applied to those elements whose equivalence is represented by an even number.

Artic'ular (L. artus, joint). Pertaining to the joints.

Articulata (same). Zoöl. Animals with external jointed skeletons, or jointed limbs.

Artic'ulate. Articula'ted (same). Provided with, or united by, joints.

Articula'tion (same). Anat. The joining of bones. Bot. The connection of the parts of a plant by joints; a node or joint.

Arti'culus (L. dim. artus, joint). Bot. That part of the stalk which extends between two knots or joints. A knot, or joint.

Artificial Anus. Surg. 1. An opening made in the parietes of the abdomen, by disease, accident, or operation, through which the fæces are, in whole, or in part, discharged during life. 2. An opening made in the natural situation in cases of imperforate anus in infants.

Artificial Joint. Surg. A fracture which does not unite by a consolidation of osseous matter, but by the broken ends of the bone becoming rounded and smooth, and being connected by a fibrous ligamentous substance.

Artificial Pupil. Surg. The result of operation for removing obstructions to the light caused by adhesions or permanent contraction of the Iris.

Artiozous (ἄρτιος, artios, even; ζῷον, zōon, animal). Zoöl. Applied

to a sub-kingdom, the form of the animals of which is symmetrical.

Artiphyl'lous (ἄρτι, arti, first; φύλλον, phullon, leaf). Bot. Applied to plants, in the axilla of all the leaves of which are perceived buds or branches.—Link.

Arundin'aceous (L. arundo, reed). Bot. Pertaining to, or resembling, a reed.

Arundin'eous. Arundinose (same). Abounding with reeds.

Arvi'colous (L. arvum, cultivated land; colo, I inhabit). Zoöl. Living in reaped or stubble fields.

Arytæno-epiglot'tic. Of, or pertaining to, the arytænoid cartilages and the epiglottis.

Arytæ'noid. Arytænoid'ean (ἀρύταινα, arutaina, pitcher). 1. Applied, from their shape, to two small cartilages of the larynx; and also to their muscles and glands. 2. Resembling or shaped like the mouth of a pitcher.

Asaph'atum (A, very; σαφής, saphēs, manifest). A collection of little black spots, dependent on obstructed sebaceous follicles,—the retained secretion of which may be squeezed out like a little maggot with a black head.

Asar'kia (A, neg.; σάρξ, sarx, flesh). Want of flesh; leanness.

Asbe'stine (ἄσβεστος, asbestos, inextinguishable). Pertaining to, or partaking of the nature and qualities of, asbestos.

Asbes'toid (asbestos; and εἶδος, eidos, shape). Resembling asbestos.

Ascaridi'asis (L. ascaris, threadworm). A disease consisting in being infested by Ascarides.

As'caris (A, neg.; σκαίρω, skairō, I leap). A genus of intestinal worms.

Ascending (L. ascendo, I ascend). Anat. Proceeding, or carrying, towards the superior parts of the body. Bot. At first trailing on the ground, then rising erect, forming a curve.

Aschistodac'tylus (A, neg.; σχίζω, schizō, I cleave; δάκτυλος, daktulos, finger). A monster with webbed fingers.

A'sci (ἀσκός, askos, leathern bottle). Bot. Small membranous bags, bladders, or tubes in which the sporules of cryptogamic plants are enclosed.

Ascid'ian (same). Shaped like a leathern bottle.

Asci'diform (L. ascidium; and forma, form). Bot. In the form of a cup.

Ascidiocar'pous (ἀσκός, askos, leathern bottle; καρπός, karpos, fruit). Bot. Having fruit open at the top.

Ascid'ium (etym. as Asci). Syn. of Pitcher.

As'ciform (ἀσκός, askos, leathern bottle; L. forma, form). Bot. Formed as, or forming the figure of, a sort of vase.—Link.

Ascig'erous (ἀσκός, askos, leathern bottle; and L. gero, I bear). Having or bearing Asci.

As'cious (A, neg.; σκία, skia, shadow). Geol. Applied to the inhabitants of the torrid zone, who, having the sun perpendicular above their head, are for two days in each year without a shadow.

Asci'tes (ἀσκός, askos, leathern bottle). A collection of serous fluid in the cavity of the peritoneum.

Asclepiad'eous. Bot. Having an arrangement of parts, as in genus Asclepias.

Asclepi'ades (ἀσκληπιός, asklēpios, Æsculapius). The priest-physicians, descendants of Æsculapius.

As'corum (ἀσκός, askos, leathern bottle). Bot. The portion of the hat of mushrooms containing the elytra, or the stratum thecigerum.— Nees von Esenbeck.

Asco'sporous (ἀσκός, askos, leathern bottle; σπορά, spora, seed). Bot. Having the reproductive corpuscles contained in utricles.—Reichenbach.

Asexual (A, neg.; sexus, sex). Bot. Having no sexual organs, or such as can be detected.

Asia'lia (A, neg.; σίαλον, sialon, spittle). A defect of saliva.

As'iloid. Resembling the Asilus or Gad-bee.

Asimina (A, cop.; σύμμιξις, summixis, mixing together). Bot. A compound fruit, the fleshy carpels of which are more or less joined together.

Asiphinobran'chiate (A, neg.; σίφων, siphōn, siphon; βράγχια, bragchia, gills). Zoöl. Having branchiæ which are contained in a cavity that is not prolonged with a siphon.—Blainville.

Asiphonoid (A, neg.; σίφων, siphōn, siphon; εἶδος, eidos, shape). Zoöl. Having no siphon to the shell.—G. de Haan.

Asit'ia (A, neg.; σῖτος, sitos, food). A loathing for food.

Aske'lia (A, neg.; σκέλος, skelos, leg). An organic deviation characterized by the absence of legs.—Breschet.

Aspalasomatous (ἀσπάλαξ, aspalax, mole; σῶμα, sōma, body). Applied to a monster-fœtus resembling in some of its parts different points of the conformation of the mole.—Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire.

Aspalaso'mus (ἀσπάλαξ, aspalax, mole; σῶμα, sōma, body). 1. A genus of monsters having imperfectly developed eyes. 2. A monstrosity with an inferior abdominal fissure and tumour, the genitals, bladder, and rectum having each separate external orifices.

Aspara'gineous. Aspara'ginous. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, Asparagus.

Aspergil'liform (L. aspergillus, the brush with which holy water is scattered about in Roman Catholic chapels; forma, form). Bot. Shaped like an aspergillus.

Aspericor'nis (L. asper, rough; cornu, horn). Zoöl. Having branches like horns, and aculeated in every part.

Asperifo'liate. Asperifo'lious (L. asper, rough; folium, leaf). Bot. Having rough leaves.

Aspermia. Aspermatia. Aspermatismus (A, neg.; σπέρμα, sperma, seed). Reflux of the semen into the bladder during the height of venereal excitement.

Aspermatous. Aspermous (same). Destitute of seed.

Aspersion (L. aspergo, I sprinkle). A sprinkling or pouring over of liquid drop by drop.

Asphyx'ia (A, neg.; σφύξις, sphuxis, pulsation). 1. A temporary suspension of the circulation; syncope. 2. An incorrect syn. of Apnœa.

Aspidechi'dneous (ἀσπίς, aspis, round shield; ἔχιδνα, echidna, adder). Zoöl. Including venomous serpents that have plates on their heads.—J. A. Ritgen.

Aspi'dioid (ἀσπίς, aspis, round shield; εἶδος, eidos, shape). Resembling a shield; clypeal; peltate; scutiform; thyroid.

Aspidi'otous (ἀσπίς, aspis, round shield). Zoöl. Having the body covered with a kind of shield or shell.—Latreille.

Aspidi'phorous (ἀσπίς, aspis, round shield; φέρω, pherō, I bear). Zoöl. Syn. of Aspidiotous.—Latreille and Cuvier.

Aspidoachirous (ἀσπίς, aspis, round shield; α, a, neg.; χεῖρ, cheir, hand). Zoöl. Having the body and two hind feet only covered with scales.—J. A. Ritgen.

Aspidobranchiate (ἀσπίς, aspis, round shield; βράγχια, bragchia, gills). Zoöl. Having the branchiæ protected by a shell in form of a buckler.

Aspidoce'phalous (ἀσπίς, aspis, round shield; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). Zoöl. Having the head furnished with plates.—J. A. Ritgen.

Aspidochirous (ἀσπίς, aspis, round shield; χεῖρ, cheir, hand). Zoöl. Having the body and two fore feet only covered with scales.—J. A. Ritgen.

Aspidoco'lobous (ἀσπίς, aspis, round shield; κολοβός, kolobos, mutilated). Zoöl. Having the body covered with scales, and more or less mutilated as to the limbs.—J. A. Ritgen.

Aspiration (L. aspiro, I breathe upon). Surg. A mechanical process for inducing the withdrawal of effused fluids. V. Aspirator.

Aspirator (same). Surg. An instrument on the principle of the air-pump, which, by means of a needle-sized trocar, safely effects the withdrawal of effused fluids. Nat. Phil. An instrument for passing air or gases through fluids.

Aspondyloid (A, neg.; σπόνδυλος, spondulos, vertebra εἶδος, eidos,

shape). Syn. of Invertebrate.—G. Fisher.

As'porous (A, neg.; σπορά, spora, seed). Bot. Having no spores or reproductive corpuscles.

As'say (Fr. essayer, to prove or try). An operation for determining the quantity of precious metal in any mineral or metallic mixtures, by ascertaining how much of the particular metal in question is contained in a determinate quantity of the material under examination.

As'sident (L. assideo, I sit near). Associating with or sitting by others; concomitant; accessory.

Assimila'tion (L. ad, to; similis, like). 1. The art or process by which bodies appropriate and transform into their own substance other bodies. 2. The act of bringing to a likeness, whether of food into blood, or of blood into organs and textures.—Pavy.

Associated Movements. Consensual movements accompanying voluntary motions without our consciousness.

Association (L. associo, I join with). The mutual influence of the faculties acting with each other.

As'sula. Comp. Anat. Each piece of the cuirass of the mammifera, when composed of many scales united in a kind of areolated table.—Illiger.

As'surgent (L. assurgo, I rise up). Bot. Rising in a curve to an erect position.

Asta'ciform (L. astacus, lobster; forma, form). Zoöl. Resembling the astacus, or lobster.

Astatic Needle (ἄστατος, astatos, unsteady). A double magnetic needle not affected by the earth's magnetism.

Asteatodes (A. neg.; στέαρ, stear, fat). Deficient secretion of sebaceous matter.

Asteria'ted (ἀστήρ, astēr, star). Radiated; presenting diverging rays like a star.

Aster'nia (L. A, neg.; sternum, breast bone). An organic deviation characterized by the absence of the sternum.—Breschet.

Asteroid. Asteroidal (ἀστήρ, astēr, star; εἶδος eidos, shape). Star-like; resembling a star.

Asthenia (A, neg.; σθένος, sthenos, strength). 1. Debility; want or loss of strength. 2. The state of powerlessness produced when an organ loses its capacity for excitability through abuse of excitation, and becomes unable to perform its function unless it has a quantity of stimulus greater than that which originally sufficed.—Brown.

Asthenol'ogy (ἀσθένεια, astheneia, weakness; λόγος, logos, speech). The doctrine of diseases connected with debility.

Asthenopia (ἀσθένεια, astheneia, weakness; ὤψ, eye). A condition of vision originating in hypermetropia, and dependent on debility of the muscular apparatus by which the eye is adjusted for the vision of near objects.

Asthma (ἆω, aō, I blow). Spasmodic stricture of the bronchial muscle surrounding the excretory ducts, or smaller bronchial tubes, of the lungs, or producing an intermitting disorder or arrest of the respiration, most commonly at close of expiration.—Hyde Salter.

Asthma, Peptic. A form of asthma due to some abnormal condition of the digestive organs.—Hyde Salter.

Astig'matism (A, neg.; στίγμα, stigma, spot). A divergence from the normal spherical form of the eye. A condition of the eye which gives rise to the impossibility of seeing a lucid point as a point. A defect of vision, consisting generally in an inequality of the degrees of curvature of the cornea in comparing two principal sections—meridians—of that structure.—Donders.

Astigmometer (same; and μέτρον, metron, measure). An instrument for determining the proper direction, the axis of a cylindrical glass should be inclined to accurately correct a case of Astigmatism.—Laurence.

Asto'mia (A, neg.; στόμα, stoma, mouth). Absence of the mouth.

Astomatous. A'stomous (same). Bot. Zoöl. Having no true or determinate mouth or aperture.

Astragal'oid (ἀστράγαλος, astragalos, ball of ankle-joint; εἶδος, eidos,

shape). Anat. Pertaining to, or like, the Astragalus. Bot. Resembling the Astragalus, or Milk-Vetch.

Astraga'logy. Bot. A treatise on the Astragali, or Milk-Vetches.

Astra'galus (ἀστράγαλος, astragalos, a die). The ankle-bone, used formerly as a die.

As'tral (L. aster, star). Astron. Of, or belonging to, the stars.

Astriction (L. ad, to; stringo, I bind). The action of an astringent; the contraction of parts by applications.

Astringent (same). Applied adj. and subs. to medicines which bind or contract organic textures.

Astroblesia. Astrobolia. Astrobolis'mus (ἄστρον, astron, star; βάλλω, ballō, I strike). The action of the stars on plants and persons. Syn. of Apoplexy and Sphacelus.

Astroid (ἄστρον, astron, star; εἶδος, eidos, shape). Zoöl., Bot. Resembling, or disposed in, stars.

As'trolabe (ἄστρον, astron, star; λαμβάνω, lambanō, I take). Astron. An instrument for taking the altitude of the sun or stars.

Astylous (A, neg.; στῦλος, stulos, style). Bot. Having flowers without a style.—Wachendorff.

Asymmetran'thous (A, neg.; συμμετρία, summetria, symmetry; ἄνθος, anthos, flower). Bot. Having flowers which are without symmetry, and do not form equal halves.—G. Allman.

Asymmetrocarpous (A, neg.; συμμετρία, summetria, symmetry; καρπός, karpos, fruit). Bot. Having fruit which, cut in two, does not present two equal and symmetrical halves.—G. Allman.

Atactomorphosis (ἄτακτος, atak-tos, out of order; μορφή, morphē, form). Entom. The case where a larva passes from its state of nympha into the almost absolute paralysis, from which it does not change till arrived at the condition of a perfect insect.

At'avism (L. Atavus, ancestor). The case in which an anomaly or disease reappears in alternate generations. Bot. Nat. Hist. 1. The tendency of varieties to revert to an ancestral type. 2. The resemblance which plants and animals have to their ancestors, even remote.—Sageret.

Ataxacanthous (ἀταξία, ataxia, disorder; ἄκανθα, akantha, thorn). Bot. Having spines dispersed without order upon the branches and petioles.

Atax'ia (A, neg.; τάσσω, tassō, I put in order). Irregularity; want of order; a want of co-ordination of voluntary movements, and a tendency on the part of the patient to lose his balance, but without actual loss of power, and apart from tremor, chorea, and paralysis.

Ataxic (same). 1. Characterized by ataxia or disorder; inco-ordinate; defective inco-ordination of movements. 2. Applied to that form of typhus in which nervous symptoms predominate.

Ataxo-Adynam'ic. Syn. of Ataxic (2). Applied to typhus fever by the French.

-Ate. Chem. A termination in the name of a salt formed from an acid ending in -ic.

Atelec'tasis (ἀτελής, atelēs, imperfect; ἔκτασις, ektasis, extension). Imperfect expansion or dilatation.

Atele'opous (ἀτελής, atelēs, imperfect; πούς, pous, foot). Zoöl. Having no thumb to the feet.—Vieillot.

Atelobran'chiate (ἀτελής, atelēs, imperfect; βράγχια, bragchia, gills). Zoöl. Having imperfect branchiæ.

Atelocheil'ia (ἀτελής, atelēs, imperfect; χεῖλος, cheilos, lip). Imperfect development of the lip; hare-lip.

Ateloencephal'ia (ἀτελής, atelēs, imperfect; ἐγκέφαλος, egkephalos, brain). Imperfect development of the brain.

Athal'amous (A, neg.; θάλαμος, thalamos, bedchamber). Bot. Not furnished with shields or beds for the spores.

Athermanous (A, neg.; θερμός, thermos, heat). Impervious to the passage of heat.

A'theroid (ἀθέρ, athēr, spike of ear of corn; εἶδος, eidos, shape). Bot. Resembling an ear or spike.

Athero'ma (ἀθάρη, atharē, porridge). An encysted tumour, containing pap- or gruel-like matter.

Atherous (ἀθήρ, athēr, spike of an ear of corn). Bot. Having, or full of, spikes.

Atheto'sis (ἀθετος, athetos, without fixed position). A rare form of disease of the nervous system, mainly characterized by an inability to retain the fingers and toes in any position in which they may be placed, and by their continual motion.—Dr. Hammond.

Athro'zophyte (ἀθροίζω, athroizō, I gather together; φυτόν, phuton, plant). Bot. Having fronds which accumulate by the effect of a successive and continued evolution.—Necker.

Atlantad. Towards the Atlantal aspect.—Barclay.

Atlantal. 1. Of, or pertaining to, the Atlas. Applied to the aspect of the neck towards where the Atlas is situated.—Barclay.

Atlas (one of the older family of gods, who bears up the pillars of heaven). The first vertebra of the neck.

Atlodid'ymus (ἄτλας, atlas, first cervical vertebra; δίδυμος, didumos, double). A monster with two distinct heads on one body.

Atmidia'trics (ἀτμίς, atmis, steam; ἰατρικός, iatrikos, medicine). The treatment of diseases by subjecting the body, or any part, to the action of vapour either of water or other fluid, simple or medicated.

Atmidom'eter (ἀτμίς, atmis, vapour; μέτρον, metron, measure). Syn. of Atmometer.

Atmograph (ἀτμός, atmos, vapour; γράφω, graphō, I write). An instrument designed to record graphic representations of the varying character of the respiratory movements in different diseases or constitutional states.—Burdon Sanderson.

Atmo'graphy (same). A description or history of vapours.

Atmo'logy (ἀτμός, atmos, vapour; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on vapours.

Atmolysis (ἀτμός, atmos, vapour; λύω, luō, I set free). Chem. A method of analysis which admits of a partial separation of mixed gases and vapours of unequal diffusibility, by allowing the mixture to permeate through a plate of graphite or porous earthenware into a vacuum.—Graham.

Atmom'eter (ἀτμός, atmos, vapour; μέτρον, metron, measure). Chem. An instrument by which the amount of vapour exhaled from a humid surface in a given time, may be measured.

Atmospherization of the Blood (ἀτμός, atmos, vapour; σφαῖρα, sphaira, globe). Syn. of Hæmatosis.

Atmosphero'logy (same; and λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on atmospheric air.

Atmosta'tics (ἀτμός atmos, vapour; στατικός, statikos, causing to stand). Nat. Phil. The art, doctrine, or science, of the comparative weight of aëriform bodies.

Atmozomic (ἀτμός, atmos, vapour; ζῶμα, zōma, girdle). Applied to a hygrometer consisting of two thermometers, one of which indicates the external temperature, while the other has its bowl, covered by muslin, kept continually moist with water which flows drop by drop from a bottle.—Blackadder.

Atolls. Coral islands of an annular form, or consisting of a circular strip or ring of coral surrounding a central lagoon.

Atom (A, neg.; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). A minute particle not susceptible of further division. The smallest quantity of an element which can exist in chemical combination.

Atom, Component. Chem. That which unites with another atom of a different nature to form a third, or compound atom.

Atom, Compound. Chem. Atoms of a different nature united into a third atom.

Atom, Elementary. Chem. The atom of a substance which has not been decomposed.

Atom, Organic. Chem. The atom of a substance found only in organic bodies.

Atom, Primary. Chem. Syn. of Elementary Atom.

At'omic (etym. as Atom). Pertaining to, or consisting of, atoms.

Atomic Theory. A theory by which calculations are made regarding the ultimate properties or atoms of bodies, and the relative proportions in which they combine in compound substances; the doctrine of definite proportions.—Dalton.

Atomism. Nat. Phil. The system in which is explained the formation of the universe by means of atoms.

Atomization (etym. as Atom). Syn. of Pulverization (2).

Atomy. Vulgar Syn. of Skeleton.

Atonic (A, neg.; τόνος, tonos, vigour). 1. Debilitated. 2. Applied adj. and subs. to medicines which abate excitement and irritation.

Atony (same). Debility; want of tone; muscular weakness.

Atoxic (A, neg.; τοξικόν, toxikon, poison). Zoöl. Not venomous.

Atrabil'iary (L. ater, black; bilis, bile). Affected with melancholy and hypochondriasis. Pertaining to, or formative of, Atrabilis.

Atrabi'lis (same). An ancient term for an imaginary secretion of the pancreas or supra-renal bodies, which was supposed to be the cause of melancholia, when existing in excessive quantity.

Atrache'loceph'alus (A, neg.; τράχηλος, trachēlos, neck; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). A monster with a partial or total absence of neck.

Atrache'lous (A, neg.; τράχηλος, trachēlos, neck). Wanting the neck; short-necked.

Atractenchyma (ἄτρακτος, atraktos, spindle; ἐγχέω, egcheō, I pour in). Bot. Tissue composed of spindle-shaped cells.

Atramental (L. atramentum, ink). Black like ink.

Atramenta'rious (same). Like ink; suitable for making ink.

Atrament'ous (same). Syn. of Atramental.

Atresely'tria (ἄτρητος, atrētos, not pierced through; ἔλυτρον, elutron, sheath). Imperforation of the vagina. —Breschet.

Atresente'ria (ἄτρητος, atrētos, not pierced through; ἔντερον, enteron, intestine). Imperforation of some part of the intestinal canal.—Breschet.

Atresia (A, neg.; τετραίνω, tetrainō, I perforate). Absence or closure, from any cause, of any natural opening or canal.

Atresoblepha'rea (ἄτρητος, atrētos, not pierced through; βλέφαρον, blepharon, eyelid). Adhesion of the eyelids.—Breschet.

Atresocy'sia (ἄτρητος atrētos, not pierced through; κυσός, kusos, rump). Imperforation of the anus.—Breschet.

Atresocys'tia (ἄτρητος, atrētos, not pierced through; κύστις, kustis, bladder). Imperforation of the bladder.—Breschet.

Atresogas'tria (ἄτρητος, atrētos, not pierced through; γαστήρ, gastēr, belly). Imperforation of the stomach. —Breschet.

Atresole'mia (ἄτρητος, atrētos, not pierced through; λαιμός, laimos, throat). Imperforation of the pharynx and œsophagus.—Breschet.

Atresome'tria (ἄτρητος, atrētos, not pierced through; μήτρα, mētra, womb). Imperforation of the womb. —Breschet.

Atreso'psia (ἄτρητος, atrētos, not pierced through; ὤψ, ōps, eye) Imperforation of the pupil.—Breschet.

Atresorhinia (ἄτρητος, atrētos, not pierced through; ῥίν, rin, nose). Imperforation of the nose.—Breschet.

Atresost'omea (ἄτρητος, atrētos, not pierced through; στόμα, stoma, mouth). Imperforation of the mouth. —Breschet.

Atresure'thria (ἄτρητος, atrētos, not pierced through; οὐρήθρα, ourēthra, urethra). Imperforation of the urethra.—Breschet.

Atretocephalus (ἄτρητος, atrētos, not pierced through; κεφαλή, kephalē, skull). A monster in which some of the cranial apertures are wanting.

Atretocor'mus (A, neg.; τετραίνω, tetrainō, I perforate; κορμός, kormos, trunk). A monster in which some of the apertures of the trunk are wanting.

Atricaudate (L. ater, black; cauda, tail). Zoöl. Having a black tail.

Atri'chia (A, neg.; θρίξ, thrix, hair). Loss of the hair.

Atrio-ventricular (L. atrium, chamber). Of, or pertaining to, the auricles and ventricles of the heart.

Atromarginate (L. ater, black; margo, margin). Zoöl. Having a black margin.

Atropal. Etym. as, and Syn. of Atropous.

Atrophia. Atrophy (A, neg.; τρέφω, trephō, I nourish). A wasting of a part of the, or of the whole, body; deficient nourishment.

Atropism. The aggregate of symptoms produced by the continued medicinal use of belladonna.

Atropous (A, neg.; τρέπω, trepō, I turn). Syn. of Orthotropal.

Atten'uant (L. ad, to; tenuis, thin). Applied adj. and subs. to medicines which thin the humours and render them less dense and viscid. Syn. of Diluent.

Atten'uated (same). Bot. Tapering gradually to a point.

Attenua'tion (same). 1. The act of making thin. 2. A homœopathic term for the infinitesimal dilution or division of remedies.

Attle. Geol. Term in Cornwall for rubbish thrown out of a mine containing little or no ore.

Attol'lent (L. attollo, I lift up). Anat. Applied to a muscle which elevates or raises up some part.

Attrac'tion (L. ad, to; traho, I draw). Nat. Phil. The power in bodies which is supposed to draw them together; the tendency or principle which inclines them to unite, or cohere. Physiol. The power of receptivity of force possessed by the nervous system, up to its full capacity for charge.—Dr. Richardson.

Attraction, Double Elective. Chem. The operation or agency by which, when two bodies, each compounded of two principles, are applied to each other, and mutually exchange a principle of each, two new bodies or compounds are produced, of a different nature from the original compounds.

Attraction of Aggregation. The force of cohesion.

Attraction, Simple Elective. Chem. That by which, when a simple substance is applied to another compound of two principles, it unites with one so as to exclude the other.

At'trahent (L. ad, to; traho, I draw). Applied adj. and subs. to a remedy which attracts the fluids to its seat of application.

Attrit'ion (L. ad, to; tero, I rub). A graze of the cuticle; a severe crushing or bruising of a part; a kind of cardialgia.

Atypomorphosis (A, neg.; τύπος, tupos, type; μορφή, morphē, shape). Entom. A kind of metamorphosis in which the larvæ entirely lose their primitive form, and contract into a small ball without any external appearance of the insect they contain.

Auchenister (αὐχενίζω, auchenizō, I behead). An instrument invented by Scanzoni for the purpose of decapitation in embryulcia.

Audit'ion (L. audio, I hear). The act, or sensation, of hearing.

Au'ditory (same). Pertaining to the sense of hearing.

Augmentation (L. augeo, I increase). The period of a disease in which the symptoms keep increasing.

Aulædibran'chiate (αὐλός, aulos, flute; βράγχια, bragchia, gills). Zoöl. Having the branchiæ communicating with the exterior by lateral openings like those of a flute. — Ficininus. Carus. Latreille.

Aura (L. breath). A vapour or exhalation from any body. Path. The various sensations, proceeding generally from below upwards, which sometimes precede an attack of epilepsy or hysteria.

Aural (L. auris, ear). Pertaining to the ear, and its diseases.

Aurantiaceous. Bot. Having an arrangement of parts as in the aurantium or orange plant.

Au'rated (L. aurum, gold). Resembling gold; combined with auric acid. (L. auris, ear.) Eared; having ears.

Aure'lian (L. aureus, of a gold colour). Entom. Like, or pertaining to, the aurelia or chrysalis.

Aureous. Auric (L. aurum, gold). Belonging to, or of the colour of, gold; golden.

Auricle (L. auricula, flap of the ear). 1. The part of the external ear, which projects from the side of the head. 2. Pl. Two muscular cavities of the heart. 3. Ear-like appendages.

Au'ricled (same). Having ears, or ear-like appendages. Bot. Having a pair of leaflets generally, though not always, distinct.

Auricular (same). Pertaining to the ear, or ear-shaped cavities of the heart.

Auric'ulate. Auricula'ted (same). 1. Shaped like the ear. 2. Bot. Syn. of auricled. 3. Comp. Anat. Having large or elongated ears.

Auriculately - sagittate. Bot. Eared at the base, giving the appearance of the head of an arrow.

Auriculato-pinnated. Bot. Having pinnate leaves, the folioles of which are auriculated.—Link.

Auriculi'ferous (L. auricula, flap of the ear; fero, I bear). Nat. Hist. Bearing auricles; having an auriculated border; rough with tubercles in form of auricles.

Auric'ulo-. Anat. A prefix in compound adjectives denoting relation to, or connexion with, the auricles of the heart.

Aurif'erous (L. aurum, gold; fero, I bear). Yielding or producing gold.

Au'riform (L. auris, ear; forma, form). Ear-shaped; having the form of an ear.

Auri'gerous (L. aurum, gold; gero, I carry). Syn. of Auriferous.

Au'riscalp (L. auris, ear; scalpo, I scrape). An instrument to clean the ears.

Au'riscope (L. auris, ear; σκοπέω, skopeō, I see). An instrument resembling a flexible stethoscope, the bell-end being large enough to cover the auricle of the patient, for ascertaining the condition of the Eustachian passage.

Au'rist (L. auris, ear). One skilled in, and who professes to cure, diseases of the ear.

Auroferri'ferous (L. aurum, gold; ferrum, iron; fero, I bear). Miner. Containing gold and iron.

Auroplumbi'ferous (L. aurum, gold; plumbum, lead; fero, I bear). Miner. Containing gold and lead.

Auropubescent (L. aurum, gold; pubes, hair). Bot. Having small hairs of a golden yellow.

Auroral (L. aurora, dawn). Geol. Applied to the second of the fifteen series into which Prof. Rogers subdivides the Palæozoic strata — the "Daybreak"—of the North American Appalachian chain.

Aurungzebe (monarch of this name who had the disease). The Delhi boil.

Au'ruret (L. aurum, gold). Chem. An alloy of gold and another metal in definite proportions.

Auscultation (οὖς, ous, ear; L. colo, I exercise). The investigation of internal diseases through the sense of hearing, either by the direct application of the ear to the surface of the body (mediate), or by the intervention of a proper instrument (immediate).

Austere (L. austerus, harsh). Sour; harsh; rough to the taste.

Autechoscope (αὐτός, autos, self; ἠχή, ēkē, sound; σκοπέω, skopeō, I look at). An instrument for self-examining, or listening to sound in one's own body.

Autocarp'ious (αὐτός, autos, self; καρπός, karpos, fruit). Bot. Consisting of nothing but pericarp, without any additional organ outwardly adhering.

Autoch'thones (αὐτόχθων, autochthōn, indigenous). Fibrinous clots which, during life, form primarily in the branches of the pulmonary artery.

Autoch'thonous (same). Indigenous; original.

Autoc'rasy. Autocrateia (αὐτός, autos, self; κράτος, kratos, strength). The inherent principle of self-preservation; the vital principle; independent power.

Autogenetic (αὐτός, autos, self; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). Arising

from internal causes, or out of conditions proper to the patient.—Barnes.

Auto'genous (etym. as Autogenetic). Anat. Comp. Anat. Applied to parts or processes that are generally developed from distinct and independent centres.—Owen.

Auto-inoculation. The inoculation of a virus into the system of an individual already suffering from the same disease, and which virus is capable of producing the specific pustule or sore.

Auto-laryngoscopy (αὐτός, autos, self; λάρυγξ, larugx, orifice of the windpipe; σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). The operation or process, by which, with the laryngoscope and an additional mirror, it is possible to view one's own larynx.

Automat'ic (αὐτόματος, automatos, spontaneous). Applied to instinctive or involuntary motions.

Autonomia. Autonomy (αὐτός, autos, self; νόμος, nomos, law). An identity of mechanism or instinctive laws.

Autopep'sia (αὐτός, autos, self; πέπτω, peptō, I cook). Self-digestion —as of the stomach.

Autophonics. Autoph'ony (αὐτός, autos, self; φωνή, phōnē, voice). The noting the character of the auscultator's own voice, when he speaks, while mediately auscultating a patient's chest: the character differing, it is alleged, according to the state of the subjacent organs.

Autoplasty (αὐτός, autos, self; πλάσσω, plassō, I form). Syn. of Mor oplastice.

Autop'sorin (αὐτός, autos, self; ψώρα, psōra, itch). A term in homœopathic language for that which is given, under the monstrous and disgusting doctrine of administering to a patient some of his own virus.

Autop'sy (αὐτός, autos, self; ὄψις, opsis, seeing). Self-inspection; ocular demonstration.

Autoscopy (αὐτός, autos, self; σκοπέω, scopeō, I see). The operation or process of practising on oneself—laryngoscopy, rhinoscopy, &c.

Au'tosite (αὐτός, autos, self; σῖτος, sitos, bread). A monster capable of deriving nutriment through its own proper organs, after its separation from the mother.

Autostethoscope (αὐτός, autos, self; στῆθος, stēthos, breast; σκοπέω, skopeō, I look at). Syn. of Autechoscope.

Autotype (αὐτός, autos, self; τύπος, type). A process of reproducing pictures photographically, but yet in printer's ink or other permanent pigment; so that the perfect fidelity of the camera is combined with absolute safety against the ravages of time. The reproduction is so called to signify that it is due to the action of the original alone, without any intervention on the part of artist or draughtsman.

Auxil'iary (L. auxilium, aid). That which assists, or aids the action of, another.

Auxo'meter (αὔξω, auxō, I increase; μέτρον, measure) Nat. Phil. An instrument for measuring the magnifying power of an optic apparatus.

Avalanches (Swiss. lavanges or lavanches). Masses of snow which, being detached from great heights in the Alps, acquire enormous bulk by fresh accumulations as they descend; and when they fall into the valleys below often cause great destruction.

Avellanarious (avellana, hazel-nut). Geol. Having grains or granules which are of the size of a small nut. Zoöl. Deriving nourishment chiefly from nuts.

Avena'ceous (L. avena, oat). Bot. Pertaining to, or partaking of the nature of, oats.

Aveniform (L. avena, oat; forma, form). Bot. Having the form and size of a grain of the Avena or Oat.

Aven'ious (A, neg.; vena, vein). Bot. Without veins or nerves; veinless; nerveless.

Averrunca'tion (L. averrunco, I weed ground). Bot. The act of tearing up, or raking away, by the roots.

Avertebrate. Syn. of Invertebrate.

Avertin. A name in France for the vertiginous disease of sheep more generally called Tournis. Pathol.

Vulgar term for craziness, sullenness, or when a patient becomes obstinate or furious.

Avi'cular (L. avis, bird). Of, or pertaining to, birds.

Aviros'trate (L. avis, bird; rostrum, beak). Zoöl. Resembling a bird's beak or bill.

Avulsion (L. avello, I pull away). V. Evulsion.

Awl-shaped. Bot. Tapering to a slender point.

Awn (ἄχνα, achna, chaff). Bot. A slender, sharp process issuing from the chaff or glume in corn or grasses.

Axicor'nate (L. axis, axis; cornu, horn). Zoöl. Having long slender digitations, compared with those of the horns of the axis.

Axif'erous (L. axis; and fero, I bear). Bot. Consisting exclusively of an axis, without any leaves or appendages.

A'xiform (L. axis, axis; forma, form). Having the form of an axis or axle-tree.

Axil. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Axilla.

Axilated (etym. as Axilla). Bot. Having an axis; disposed around a common axis.—Mirbel.

Axile-bodies. Syn. of Corpuscula tactûs.

Axil-flowering. Bot. Flowering in the axils of the leaves.

Axilla (L.). Armpit; other parts of the animal body which form a similar angle. Bot. The angle formed by the union of a leaf or branch, with the branch or stem.

Axillant (L. axilla, axil). Bot. Applied to a leaf, from the axil of which a floral axis proceeds.

Axillibarbate. Bot. Applied to leaves and peduncles, when provided with leaves at the axillæ.

Axilli'florous. Bot. Having axillary flowers.

Axiomorphic (ἄξων, axōn, axle; μορφή, morphē, shape). Miner. Applied to a variety of carbonated lime, presenting the union of nucleus, rhomboid, equi-axis, and metastatic dodecahedron.—Haüy.

Axis. The second cervical vertebra. Bot. 1. The stem or main body of a plant with its root. 2. A taper column in the centre of some fruits, or catkins, about which the other parts are disposed.

Axis, Anticli'nal. Axis of Elevation. Geol. A longitudinal ridge from which the strata decline on both sides, usually at very high angles. Syn. of Fault.

Axis, Synclinal. Geol. A longitudinal depression or trough, towards which strata decline.

Axo'nophyte (ἄξων, axōn, axle; φυτόν, phuton, plant). Bot. An amentaceous plant, the flowers of which cover a common axis.

Axo'tomous (ἄξων, axōn, axle; τέμνω, temnō, I cut.) Miner. Cleavable in a direction perpendicular to the axis.

A'xylus (A, neg.; ξύλον, xulon, wood). Bot. Applied to cellular vegetables, because their fibres, when they have something like fibres, are only composed of lengthened cellules, and never can be assimilated to true ligneous fibres.—Schultz.

Az'oic (A, neg.; ζωή, zōē, life). Without life; void of life. Geol. Syn. of Azootic.

Azoo'geny (A, neg.; ζῷον, zōon, animal; γένεσις, genesis, origin). Physiol. The generating of imperfect beings.

Azoo'tic (A, neg.; ζῷον, zōon, animal). Geol. Not containing any débris of organized bodies.

A'zote (A, neg.; ζωή, zōē, life). Nitrogen, so called because it will not support respiration.

Azot'ic (same). Pertaining to Azote. Fatal to animal life.

Azoturia (Azote; and οὖρον, ouron, urine). A superabundance of urea in the urine.

Azurau'reous (Fr. azur, blue; L. aureus, golden). Nat. Phil. Of a blue with a golden cast.

Azygo'cerous (A, neg.; ζυγόν, zugon, yoke; κεράς, keras, horn).

Zoöl. Having the tentacular system unequal.

A'zygos (A. neg.; ζυγόν, zugon, yoke). Anat. Applied adj. to muscles, veins, bones, and other parts that are single, and without fellow.

Azymia (A, neg.; ζύμη, zumē, leaven). A want or deficiency of ferment.

A'zymous (A, neg.; ζύμη, zumē, leaven). Unleavened; unfermented.

Azzle-Teeth. The molar teeth.

B.

Baccate (L. bacca, berry). Bot. Consisting of a berry; fleshy.

Bacchia (Bacchus, God of Wine). Acne Rosacea.

Baccif'erous (L. bacca, berry; fero, I bear). Bot. Bearing or producing berries.

Bac'ciform (L. bacca, berry; forma, form). Having the form or shape of a berry.

Baccivorous (L. bacca, berry; voro, I devour). Subsisting on berries.—Vieillot.

Baccular (L. baccula, small berry). Bot. Composed of many distinct and bacciform ovaries, which come from a single flower, and are supported on a disc scarcely apparent, not fleshy.

Bacillar. Bacillary (L. bacillum, stick). Consisting of, or resembling, rods or wires.

Bacil'liform (L. bacillum, small staff; forma, form). Zoöl. Formed like a small rod.

Backstroke of the heart. The diastolic impulse of the heart.

Bacterium (βακτήριον, bactērion, little rod). A vegetable microscopic organism which arises from the gelatinous scum seen floating on the top of water containing putrescent organic matter.—Cohn. One of the genera of the Protozoa.

Bacteroid (βακτηρία, bactēria, bacteria; εἶδος, eidos, shape). Resembling, or of the shape of, Bacteria.

Baculi'ferous (L. baculus, stick). Bot. Bearing canes or reeds.

Baculite (L. baculus, staff). An extinct genus of Molluscous animals, which inhabited a straight-chambered shell, resembling a staff.

Bad Disorder. Popular term for the venereal disease.

Bænodactylous (βαίνω, bainō, I walk; δάκτυλος, daktulos, finger). Zoöl. Having feet for walking.—J. A. Ritgen.

Bænosau'rian (βαίνω, bainō, I walk; σαύρος, sauros, lizard). Syn. of Bænodactylous.—J. A. Ritgen.

Bakers' Itch. Popular term for a species of Psoriasis diffusa, or of Lichen simplex, occurring in bakers, from the irritating qualities of the flour, or yeast.

Balæno'logy (L. balæna, whale; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on the Cetacea in general, and whales in particular.

Balanar. Balanarious (L. balæna, whale). Of, or belonging to, the whale.

Balance, Aerostatic. An areometer.

Bal'ancement (Fr. balance, scales). That law in Teratogeny, by which an overgrowth in one organ is supposed to be more or less counterbalanced by a total or partial atrophy of some other, and *vice versâ*.—Geoffroy St. Hilaire.

Balani'ferous (βάλανος, balanos, acorn; φέρω, pherō, I bear). Bot. Having glands, acorns, or nuts for fruit.—Marquis.

Balanism (βαλανίς, balanis, pessary). The application of a pessary.

Balanitis (βάλανος, balanos, glans penis; and itis). Inflammation of the glans penis, and lining of the prepuce, with a muco-purulent discharge.

Balanoblennorrhœa (βάλανος, balanos, male glans; βλέννα, blenna, phlegm; ῥέω, reō, I flow). Syn. of Balanorrhagia.

Balanoid (βάλανος, balanos, acorn; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Having the shape of an acorn.

Balano-posthitis (βάλανος, balanos, male glans; πόσθη, posthē, foreskin; and itis). Inflammation of the prepuce and glans penis.

Balanorrhagia (βάλανος, balanos, male glans; ῥαγάς, ragas, rupture). Balanitis from impure connexion.

Balanorrhœa (βάλανος, balanos, male glans; ῥέω, reō, I flow). Syn. of Balanitis.

Balan'tiophthal'mic (βαλάντιον, balantion, pouch; ὀφθαλμός, ophthalmos, eye). Zoöl. Having the eye like a pouch.—Schneider.

Balaus'ta (βαλαύστιον, balaustion, flower of the wild pomegranate). Bot. A plurilocular, polyspermous fruit, covered by a hard and coriaceous bark, crowned by the teeth of the calyx, and containing in slightly regular compartments seeds almost in form of a nut, which have a drupaceous epidermis.—Desvaux.

Ballottement (Fr. ballot, little ball). The repercussion or falling back of the fœtus in utero, when it is slightly jerked upwards by the finger of one hand introduced per vaginam, whilst the uterine tumour is kept steady by the other hand externally.

Balnea'tion (βαλανεῖον, balaneion, bath). The act of bathing.

Balneatory (same). Pertaining to a bath or stove.

Balneo'graphy (βαλανεῖον, balaneion, bath; γράφω, graphō, I write). A description of baths.

Balneo'logy (βαλανεῖον, balaneion, bath; λόγος, logos, discourse). A treatise or discourse on baths.

Balneotech'ny (βαλανεῖον, balaneion, bath; τέχνη, technē, art). The doctrine or knowledge of baths.

Balneotherapi'a (βαλανεῖον, balaneion, bath; θεραπεύω, therapeuō, I cure). Treatment by baths.

Balsama'dena (βάλσαμον, balsamon, balsam; ἄδην, adēn, gland). Bot. The subcutaneous glands of vegetables, which contain the odorous liquids, and mostly a volatile oil mingled with a little resin.

Balsama'tion (βάλσαμον, balsamon, balsam). The act of rendering balsamic; or of embalming dead bodies.

Balsamic. Balsamical (βάλσαμον, balsamon, balsam). Having the qualities of balsam.

Balsami'ferous (βάλσαμον, balsamon, balsam; φέρω, pherō, I bear). Bot. Bearing or yielding balm, or balsam.

Balsami'fluous (βάλσαμον, balsamon, balsam; φλύω, phluō, I burst out). Syn. of Balsamiferous.—Blume and Kunth.

Band'age (Fr. bandage, binding or tying up). Surg. One or more pieces of cotton, linen, or flannel, for wrapping round any part of the body.

Bandagist. One who makes bandages.

Band, Primitive. The axis, or axis-cylinder, of the nerve.

Baphic (βάπτω, baptō, I dip in dye). Of, or belonging to, dyes or dyeing.

Baptorrhœ'a (βάπτω, baptō, I imbue; ῥέω, reō, I flow). Syn. of Gonorrhœa from impure connexion.—Mayne.

Baptothecorrhœ'a (βάπτω, baptō, I imbue; θήκη, thēkē, sheath; ῥέω, reō, I flow). Gonorrhœa in women.—Mayne.

Bapturethrorrhœ'a (βάπτω, baptō, I imbue; οὐρήθρα, ourēthra, urethra; ῥέω, reō, I flow). Gonorrhœa in men.—Mayne.

Baræsthesiometer (βαρύς, barus, heavy; αἴσθησις, aisthēsis, perception; μέτρον, metron, measure). An instrument designed for estimating the sense of pressure or weight experienced by different parts of the body.—Eulenberg.

Baras. An Arabian designation for leprosy.

Barba (L. beard). Bot. A species of pubescence or down found on the leaves of some plants.

Bar'badoes Leg. Syn. of Elephantiasis of the Antilles.

Barbate. Barbated (L. barba, beard). Bot. bearded; gaping or ringent.

Bar'bellate (L. dim. barba, beard). Bot. Having the pappus bearded by short, stiff, straight bristles.—H. Cassini.

Barbellulate (same). Bot. Having the pappus bearded by extremely short points.—H. Cassini.

Barbers, Army. A name given by the country people of remote districts in Germany to the medical practitioners.

Barbiers. A sort of chronic paralysis prevalent in India.

Barbi'gerous (L. barba, beard; gero, I bear). Bot. Having, or bearing, a beard or hairs.

Barbiner'vate (L. barba, beard; nervus, nerve). Bot. Having the nervures of the leaves furnished with hairs on the under surface, partially or completely.

Barbiros'trate (L. barba, beard; rostrum, beak). Bot. Having the ostioles lengthened in form of a beak or club, and pubescent. Entom. Having the proboscis covered with hairs.

Bar'bule (L. dim. barba, beard). Bot. A small bearded body formed in certain plants by the union of the cilia of the peristome.—Necker. Ornith. The horny productions, short and in form of small hooks, which garnish the beards of feathers.

Baregin' (Barèges, where found). A substance approximating animal mucus, found in hot sulphurous mineral waters.—Longchamp.

Barilla. 1. A Spanish plant cultivated for its ashes, from which soda is obtained. 2. Impure soda from this plant.

Bark-bound. Bot. Having the bark too firm or close.

Baromacro'meter (βάρος, baros, weight; μακρός, makros, long; μέτρον, metron, measure). An instrument to show the weight and length of a new-born infant.

Baro'meter (βάρος, baros, weight; μέτρον, metron, measure). An instrument for measuring the weight or pressure of the air.

Barome'trograph (barometer; and γράφω, graphō, I write). Nat. Phil. An instrument so constructed that it commits to paper the variations of the pressure of the atmosphere.

Baro'saneme (βάρος, baros, weight; ἄνεμος, anemos, wind). Nat. Phil. An instrument which indicates the force of the impulsion of the wind.

Ba'roscope (βάρος, baros, weight; σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). A form of barometer sensitive to the slightest atmospheric variation, and so especially applicable to marine purposes.

Barrel of the Ear. The cavity of the tympanum.

Barton's Fracture. Fracture of the lower extremity of the Radius.

Baryecoi'a (βαρύς, barus, heavy; ἀκοή akoē, hearing). Dulness of hearing; deafness.

Baryglos'sia. Baryglot'tia (βαρύς, barus, heavy; γλῶσσα, glōssa, tongue). Slow or heavy utterance.

Barylalia (βαρύς, barus, heavy; λαλιά, lalia, talking). Dull, heavy speaking.

Bary'metry (βαρύς, barus, heavy; μέτρον, metron, measure). Nat. Phil. The measuring of weight or thickness.

Barypho'nia (βαρύς, barus, heavy; φωνή, phōnē, voice). Impediment of voice or speech.

Bary'tic (βαρύς, barus, heavy). Pertaining to, formed of, or containing, baryta.

Baryti'ferous. Miner. Accidentally containing baryta.

Basal. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Basilar.

Bas alt'iform. In the form of basalt; columnar.

Basalti'genous (L. basaltes, basalt; geno, I produce). Bot. Growing on basaltic or basaltiform rocks.

Basaltoid (L. basaltes, basalt; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Geol. Having the appearance or aspect of basalt.

Basanastra'gala (βάσανος, basanos, acute pain; ἀστράγαλος, astragalos, ankle). Pain in the ankle. Syn. of Podagra.

Base (βαίνω, bainō, I am fixed). Anat. A foundation; a support. Bot. The part of the fruit where the carpels or calycine leaves arise from the receptacle. Chem. Applied to metallic oxides, or the principal constituent of compounds; and to azotized com-

pounds capable of forming salts with acids. Dent. The plate which supports the artificial teeth. Syn. of Basis.

Basement Membrane. A delicate homogeneous layer of membrane found beneath the epithelium or epidermis.

Bas-fond (Fr. shallow). The lowest portion of the inferior region of the urinary bladder.

Ba'sial. Anat., Comp. Anat. A body which is the central piece of the nine, of which the vertebra of articulated animals is composed.—Robineau-Desvoidy.

Basiarachnitis. Inflammation of the arachnoid membrane at the base of the skull.

Basi'city (L. basis, base). The state of that which is base; the state of a body when it has the property of playing the part of base in certain combinations, or even in all.

Basidiosporous (basidium; and σπορά, spora, spore). Bot. Bearing basidia. Having spores developed by an outgrowth from free points.—Carpenter.

Basidium. Bot. A cell bearing on its exterior one or more spores, in some fungi.

Ba'sifier (L. basis, base; fio, I am made). Chem. That which converts into a salifiable base.

Basifixed (L. basis, base; figor, I am fixed). Bot. Attached by its base. —Mirbel.

Basi'genous (L. basis, base; geno, I produce). Chem. Applied to electro-negative bodies which do not neutralize metals, but, on the contrary, produce with them compounds, electro-negative (acids), and electro-positive (bases).—Berzelius.

Basigy'nium (βάσις, basis, base; γυνή, gunē, woman). Bot. The support of the pistil when it is due to the thinned prolongation of the base of the ovary, and is not articulated with it.—L. C. Richard.

Basihyal (L. basis, base; hyoïdes, hyoid bone). The hæmal spine of the hæmal or hyoidean arch of the parietal vertebra of the skull of the archetype vertebrate skeleton.—Owen.

Basihyoid (same). Zoöl. The median piece in the hyoid arch of fishes, homologous to the body of the hyoid bone in man.—Owen.

Basilad. Towards the Basilar aspect. —Barclay.

Ba'silar (βάσις, basis, base). Pertaining to, or situated at, the base.

Basilar Aspect. That which is towards the base of the head.—Barclay.

Basilate (L. basis, base). Bot. Raised on a basis, or a cellulous mamilla.

Basil'ic (βασιλεύς, basileus, king). 1. Anat. Applied to parts supposed to play a chief part in the animal body. 2. Mat. Med. Applied to medicines from their importance or presumed excellence.

Basin (Fr. bassin, dish). Geol. A sloping of strata in several directions towards a centre.

"Basin" of Paris. "Basin" of London. Deposits or tertiary formations lying in a hollow or trough formed of older rocks; sometimes used in geology almost synonymously with "formations."

Basiner'vate (L. basis, base; nervus, nerve). Bot. Having nervures which separate from the base, and are directed towards the top without showing a sensible division.

Basioccipital (L. basis, base; occipitale, occipital bone). The centrum of the neural arch of the hindmost segment of the skull of the archetype vertebrate skeleton; the homologue of the basilar process of the human occipital bone.—Owen.

Basiocestrum (βάσις, basis, base; κέστρα, kestra, dart). A sort of obstetric perforator invented by Mesler.

Basis. The principal ingredient of a prescription. Syn. of Base.

Basisphenoid (L. basis, base; sphenoïdes, sphenoid bone). The centrum of the neural arch of the penultimate segment of the skull of the archetype vertebrate skeleton; the homologue of the body of the human sphenoid bone.—Owen.

Bass. Bast. Bot. The inner fibrous bark of dicotyledonous trees.

Bas'tard (Fr. Batard). Bot., Pathol. Applied to a plant, or a disease, closely resembling but not really what it appears to be. Geol. Spurious; not genuine.

Basylous (L. basis, base). Syn. of Electro-positive.

Batho'meter (βάθος, bathos, depth; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). Nat. Phil. An instrument for measuring great depths in the ocean.

Bathymetrical (same). Of, or pertaining to, the depth of any tissue or organ.

Batra'chian (βάτραχος, batrachos, frog). Nat. Hist. Pertaining to frogs. Applied to an order comprising frogs, toads, &c.

Ba'trachoce'phalous (βάτραχος, batrachos, frog; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). Zoöl. Having a head like that of a frog.

Bat'rachoid (βάτραχος, batrachos, frog; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Having the form of a frog.

Batrachoph'agous (βάτραχος, batrachos, frog; φαγεῖν, phagein, to eat). Living on, or eating, frogs.

Battery. Chem. Phil. In its simplest and most intelligible form consists of three elements, viz.:—two plates of dissimilar metals, such as zinc or copper, and a solution of sulphuric acid and water. The moment the plates are metallically united, electricity is generated.

Bauhin, Valve of. The ilio-cæcal valve. It was, however, first described by Fallopius.

Bdelli'podobatra'chian (βδέλλα, bdella, leech; πούς, pous, foot; βάτραχος, batrachos, frog). Zoöl. Having the toes supplied with air-holes, as in the frog.—J. A. Ritgen.

Bdello'meter (βδέλλα, bdella, leech; μέτρον, metron, measure). An instrument designed as an artificial leech.

Bdello'tomy (βδέλλα, bdella, leech; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). An operation which consists in cutting off the posterior half, or better still in simply opening one of the large cæcal appendages in the posterior part of the abdomen, of the leech. By this proceeding is increased the creature's power of drawing blood, which runs out from it posteriorly to an unlimited extent.—Dr. Beer.

Bead'ed (Sax. beade, bead, from bidden, to pray). Bot. Appearing knotted, or like beads strung closely together.

Beak. Bot. Any hard, sharp, or projecting point which resembles the beak of a bird. Chem. The tubular portion of a retort.

Beal (W. bal, a prominence). To suppurate; to swell and come to a head. Syn. of Furunculus.

Bealing (Old Eng.). Pregnant.

Beard (Sax). Bot., Zoöl. Any appendage having resemblance to, or situated like, a beard.

Beastings. Syn. of Colostrum.

Be'chics (βήξ, bēx, cough). Applied adj. and subs. to medicines for relieving coughs.

Be'chous (same). Having, full of, or pertaining to, cough.

Bed. Geol. 1. A stratum of considerable thickness, and of uniform homogeneous texture. 2. The surface-junction of two different strata.

Bed, Hydrostatic. Syn. of Water Bed.

Be'degar (Ar. bedegua). An excrescence on the stalks of the wild rose, produced by the puncture of an insect.

Bedlamite (corruption from Bethlehem Hospital). An insane person.

Belemnite (βέλεμνον, belemnon, dart). An extinct genus of Molluscous animals, provided with a long, straight-chambered conical shell in the interior of the body.

Belemnitology (Belemnites; and λόγος, logos, speech). The Natural History of the Belemnites.—Faure Bignet.

Bele'noid (βέλος, belos, arrow; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Applied to the styloid processes of bones. Resembling a bodkin.

Bellini, Ducts of. The straight portions of the uriniferous tubes of the kidney.

Bellows' Sound. A sound, closely resembling that produced by the

blowing of a pair of bellows, heard when the natural sounds of the heart or large vessels are modified by disease; or when the passage of the blood is preternaturally rapid through a healthy heart.

Belly-bound. Costive; shrunk in the belly.

Belt, Russian. A broad abdominal bandage.

Benign. Applied to diseases and medicines of a mild character.

Benig'nant. Applied to morbid growths, which are local, and if removed by the surgeon, do not return.

Benzoated. Having the addition of, or impregnated with, Gum Benzoin.

Beriberi (Singh. beri, weakness). An Indian disease consisting of painful numbness, muscular debility, and œdema of the lower extremities, which sometimes extends to the whole body; severe palpitations; anxiety; fainting and spasms. It is doubtless intimately allied in its causation with malarial conditions, and is probably a form of general dropsy.

Berry. Bot. An inferior syncarpous fruit, many-celled, many-seeded, indehiscent, pulpy; the attachment of the seeds is lost at maturity, when they become scattered in the substance of the pulp.

Betulin'eous. Bot. Having an arrangement of parts as in the Betula or Birch tribe.

Bezoar (Pers. pazahar; from pa, against; zahar, poison). A calcareous concretion found in the alimentary canal and gall-bladder of animals.

Bi- (L. bis, twice). 1. In composition signifies *two*, *twice*, *doubly*, or *twofold*. 2. Chem. A numerical prefix denoting that a certain compound contains two equivalents of one of its constituents to one of another.

Bibasic (L. bis, double; basis, base). Chem. Applied to those acids which combine in their neutral salts with two equivalents of a base.

Bibito'rious (L. bibitor, drinker). Of, or belonging to, a drinker.

Biblio'graphy, Medical (βίβλιον, biblion, book; γράφω, graphō, I write). A history, description, or good knowledge of medical books.

Bib'ulous (L. bibo, I drink). Having the quality of imbibing fluids or moisture.

Bicallose. Bicallous (L. bis, double; callus, hardness). Bot. Having two small callosities or protuberances.

Bicap'sular (L. bis, double; capsula, a little chest). Bot. Having two capsules containing seeds, to each flower.

Bicau'dal. Bicau'date (L. bis, double; cauda, tail). Having two tails; double-tailed.

Bicephalium (L. bis, double; κεφαλή, kephalē, skull). Applied to a very large sarcomatous tumour of the scalp, giving the appearance of a double head.—Sauvages.

Bicephalous (L. bis, double; κεφαλή, kephale, head). Having two heads.

Biceps (L. bis, double; caput, head). That which has two heads or origins.

Bicip'ital. Bicipitous (same). Having two heads or origins; pertaining to the biceps muscle.

Bicolligate (L. bis, double; colligo, I bind together). Ornith. Applied to the anterior toes when they are all connected together by a basal web.

Bicon'jugate (L. bis, twice; conjugo, I join together). Bot. Yoked together in pairs.

Bicorn. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Bicornous.

Bicornate (L. bis, twice; cornu, horn). Bot. Having the likeness of two horns.

Bicornous (L. bis, double; cornu, horn). Having two horns.

Bicorporal (L. bis, double; corpus, body). Having two bodies.

Bicus'pid. Bicus'pidate (L. bis, twice; cuspis, point). Anat. Having two points; two-pointed. Bot. Ending in two points.

Biden'tal (L. bis, twice; dens, tooth). Bot. Divided by spaces more or less deep. Zoöl. Having only two teeth; two-teethed.

Biden'tate (same). Bot. Having two teeth.

Bidet (Fr. washing-stand). A chamber laving utensil for the genitals which has to be bestridden.

Bidi'gitate (L. bis, twice; digitus, finger). Bot. Having two fingers, or leaflets.

Bidigiti-pinnated. Bot. Applied to a pinnate leaf, having two leaflets at the extremity of the common petiole.

Biductulous (L. bis, double; dim. ductus, training). Bot. Having two nervures.

Bien'nial (L. bis, double; annus, year). Bot. Requiring two years to bear fruit, and then dying.

Biere'mate (L. bis, double; erēmus, desert). Bot. Composed of two eremi or carpels.—Mirbel.

Bifaribranchiate (L. bis, double; fero, I lead; βραγχία, bragchia, gills of a fish). Zoöl. Having the branchiæ situated on the two lower sides of the belly.

Bifa'rious (L. bis, double; fero, I lead). Bot. Placed in two opposite ways. Pointing two ways.

Biferous (L. bis, twice; fero, I bear). Bearing fruit twice a year.

Bi'fid (L. bis, twice; findo, I cleave). Bot., Pathol. Forked; cleft; divided into two.

Biflo'rate. Biflo'rous (L. bis, twice; flos, flower). Bot. Bearing two flowers; two-flowered.

Bi'forate. Bi'forous (L. bis, double; foro, I pierce). Bot. Having two perforations, pores, or apertures.

Biforine (same). Bot. A raphidian cell with an opening at each end.

Biforipal'lous (L. biforus, having two doors; pallium, covering). Zoöl. Having a mantle which has two openings, one for the passage of the feet, the other for dejections.—Latreille.

Bifurcation (L. bis, double; furca, fork). Anat., Bot. A division into two branches.

Bigas'ter (L. bis, double; γαστήρ, gastēr, belly). Syn. of Digastricus.

Bigeminal bodies. Four gangliform bodies on the upper surface of the mesocephale of the brain.

Bigem'inate (L. bis, twice; geminus, double). Bot. Having a forked petiole, each division bearing a pair of leaflets; twice paired; twin-forked.

Bigenerate (L. bis, double; genus, race). Bot. Applied to hybrids or mongrels born of individuals belonging to two different races.—Linnæus.

Bi'genous (L. bis, double; geno, I beget). Applied to trees that, at the end of summer, produce a second but feeble shoot of leaves.—Nees Von Esenbeck.

Bigibbose. Bigibbous (L. bis, double; gibbus, convex). Bot. Having two protuberances.

Bi'jugate. Bijugous (L. bis, double; jugum, yoke). Bot. Having two pairs of leaflets.

Bi'labe (L. bis, double; λαβεῖν, labein, to take hold of). Surg. An instrument for extracting foreign bodies of sufficiently moderate size from the bladder, through the urethra; having two branches capable of being expanded in the bladder after introduction, and then closed on the object to be withdrawn.

Bilab'iate (L. bis, double; labium, lip). Bot. Having two lips; two-lipped.

Bilaci'niate (L. bis, double; lacinia, lappet). Bot. Double fringed; having the margins cut into segments.

Bilamellar. Bilam'ellate (L. bis, double; lamella, thin plate). Bot. Having the form of a flatted sphere, longitudinally bifid; having two lamellæ or flat divisions.

Bilat'eral (L. bis, double; latus, side). Having two symmetrical sides.

Bi'lateral Symmetry. The resemblance between organs situated on each side of the mesial line.

Bile (L. bilis, choler). The hepatic secretion.

Bilia'tion (same). The excretion of bile.

Biliful'vine (L. bilis, bile; fulvus, tawny colour). The colouring matter of oxen's bile.

Bilin. Etym. as Bile. Syn. of Picromel.

Bilious (same). Pertaining to, containing, or affected by, bile.

Biliphæin (L. bilis, bile; φάο, phao, I make clear). The colouring matter of bile.

Biliverd'in (L. bilis, bile; viridis, green). The flocculent precipitate formed by adding an acid to the colouring matter of bile. Syn. of Cholechlorine.

Bi'lobous (L. bis, double; lobus, lobe). Bot. Having two lobes; two-lobed.

Bilobular (L. bis, double; lobulus, lobule). Having, or consisting of, two lobules or cells.

Bilo'cular (L. bis, double; loculus, small receptacle). Having two cells; double-celled.

Bi'manous (L. bis, double; manus, hand). Having two hands. Applied to man only.

Bi'marginate (L. bis, double; margo, margin). Conchol. Furnished with a double margin.

Bimuscular. Comp. Anat. Having two attaching muscles, and two muscular impressions.

Bin- (L. bis, double). Chem. A prefix sometimes employed in compound terms similarly with the prefix Bi-, the *n* being added for sake of euphony before a vowel.

Bi'nary (L. binus, two). Chem. Containing two units. Anat., Bot. Separating progressively into two, and again into two.

Bi'nate (L. binus, two). Bot. Growing in pairs; having two leaflets.

Binaxial (L. binus, two; axis, axis). Having two axes.

Binder, Obstetric. The abdominal bandage put on after parturition.

Biner'vate. Biner'vious (L. bis, double; nervus, nerve). Bot. Having two nerves, or longitudinal ribs; two-nerved.

Bi'nous (L. bis, twice). Bot. Two by two; by couples; double; in pairs.

Biocellate (L. bis, double; ocellus, eyelet). Entom. Marked with two eye-like spots.

Biochymia (βίος, bios, life; Arkimia, secret art). Vital Chemistry.

Biod (βίος, bios, life). The odylic force found in living bodies.—Reichenbach.

Biodynam'ics (βίος, bios, life; δύναμις, dunamis, power). The doctrine of the vital forces.

Biogamia (βίος, bios, life; γαμέω, gameō, I wed). Syn. of Magnetism, Animal.

Biogenesis (βίος, bios, life; γένεσις, genesis, origin). The evolution of life.—Huxley; Redi. The doctrine that all life springs from antecedent life.—Huxley.

Biognosis (βίος, bios, life; γνῶσις, gnōsis, knowledge). The investigation, or knowledge, of life.

Bio'logist (etym. as Biology). A practiser in, or believer of, electro-biology.

Bio'logy (βίος, bios, life; λόγος, logos, discourse). The science of life.

Biolyt'ic (βίος, bios, life; λύω, luō, I loose). Tending to the destruction of life.

Biomagnetism (βίος, bios, life; μάγνης, magnēs, magnet). Syn. of Magnetism, Animal.

Bio'metry (βίος, bios, life; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). The art of computing and reckoning life.

Bion'omy (βίος, bios, life; νόμος, nomos, law). Syn. of Physiology.

Bionta (βίος, bios, life). Physiological individuals.—Hæckel.

Bioplasm (βίος, bios, life; πλάσσω, plassō, I form). The living or germinal matter—a visible constituent of living bodies—by which the tissues and fluids of living beings are formed; and which is concerned in all the changes which the tissues and organs of the body undergo in health and disease; plasma; protoplasm.

Bio'scopy (βίος, bios, life; σκοπέω, skopeō, I behold). An exploration or examination of life.

Biosophia (βίος, bios, life; σοφός, sophos, skilled). Syn. of Biodynamics. —Troxler.

Biostatics (βίος, bios, life; ἵστημι, istēmi, I arrange). Syn. of Statistics, Medical.

Biotax'y (βίος, bios, life; τάξις, taxis, arranging). The classification of living beings according to their outward characters.

Biot'ic (βίος, bios, life). Syn. of Vital. Pl. subs. Syn of Physiology.

Biotina. Biotine (same). The anorthite found among the old lavas of Mount Vesuvius.—Monticelli.

Biotomia (βίος, bios, life; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). Syn. of Vivisection.

Biovulate (L. bis, double; ovum, egg). Bot. Containing two ova, or young seeds.

Biparasitic (L. bis, double; parasitus, parasite). Bot. Living parasitically on another parasitic plant.

Biparietal (L. bis, double; parietale (os), parietal bone). Applied to the diameter of the cranium between the two parietal protuberances; between the parietal bones.

Biparous (L. bis, double; pario, I bring forth). Bringing forth two at a birth. Bot. Giving origin to two, from each of which a second proceeds.

Bipar'tite (L. bis, double; pars, part). Divided into two parts.

Bipectinate (L. bis, double; pecten, comb). Nat. Hist. Having two margins toothed like a comb.

Biped (L. bis, twice; pes, foot). Zoöl. Having two feet; two-legged.

Bipel'tate (L. bis, double; pelta, buckler). Zoöl. Having a defence like a double shield.

Bipennate. Bipennated (L. bis, double; penna, feather). Having two wings. 2. Syn. of Bipinnate.

Bipetalous (L. bis, double; πέταλον, petalon, leaf). Bot. Having two petals.

Bipin'nate (L. bis, double; pinna, feather). Bot. Having double leaflets, or leaflets in pairs, or ranged in pairs.

Bipinnate-parted. Bot. Divided in a bipinnate manner, but not to the base.

ipinnati'fid. Bot. Doubly pinnatifid; applied to pinnatifid leaves, the segments of which are themselves pinnatifid.

Bipinnatipartite. Bot. Having the divisions of a pinnatifid leaf extending to near the midrib.

Bi-polar (L. bis, double; polus, point). Nat. Hist. Having two tail-like processes. Nat. Phil. Applied to bodies, imperfect conductors of electricity, which at the same time that they determine a circulation from one pole to the other, have their two moieties constituted in opposite electric states.

Biporous (L. bis, double; porus, pore). Bot. Having two rounded openings.

Bipupillate (L. bis, double; pupilla, pupil). Entom. Having two dots or pupils of a different colour within one eye-like spot.

Bire'mous (L. bis, double; remus, oar). Nat. Hist. Forking into two oar-like extremities.

Birostrate (L. bis, double; rostrum, beak). Chem., Nat. Hist. Having two beaks; two-beaked; double-beaked.

Bisadditive (L. bis, double; addo, I add). Miner. Applied to a crystal in the sign of which the stronger exposant surpasses, by two unities, the sum of the others.—Haüy.

Biserrate (L. bis, double; serra, saw). Bot. Having serratures themselves serrate.

Bise'tose. Bise'tous (L. bis, double; seta, bristle). Zoöl. Furnished with two bristle-like appendages.

Bisexual. Bisexuous (L. bis, double; sexus, sex). Of two sexes; hermaphrodite.

Biskra bouton or button. The Delhi boil, from its prevalence at or about Biskra. V. Bouton.

Bismuthal. Consisting of, or containing, Bismuth.

Bismuthic. Pertaining to Bismuth.

Bismuthi'ferous. Miner. Accidentally containing bismuth.—Haüy.

Bispenious (L. bis, double; penis, male organ). Zoöl. Having the penis double.

Bispinose (L. bis, double; spina, spine). Armed with two spines.

Bistoury (Fr. Pistoya, a city famous for their manufacture). A small, narrow-bladed, surgical instrument for making incisions.

Biter'nate (L. bis, twice; ternus, three). Bot. Twice ternate, or doubly threefold.

Bittos. A disease, the chief symptom of which is acute pain at the anus.

Bituberculate. Having two knobs or tubercles.

Bitumen (pitch). Mineral pitch, of which the tar-like substance which is often seen to ooze out of the Newcastle coal when on fire, and which makes it cake, is a good example.

Bituminated. Impregnated with bitumen.

Bituminiferous (L. bitumen; and fero, I bear). Producing bitumen.

Bituminization. The transformation of organic matters into bitumen.

Bituminous. Having the qualities of, compounded with, or containing, bitumen.

Bi'valve (L. bis, double; valva, valve). Nat. Hist. Having two valves; double-valved; opening into two parts.

Biventral (L. bis, double; venter, belly). Having two bellies.

Black Leg. A term adopted by the voyageurs on the Ottawa river and its tributaries to particularize a disease which is accompanied with a hard and considerable swelling of a more or less dark venous hue of the limbs. It is from all appearance an aggravated variety of Scurvy, resulting not alone from a sameness of diet, but also from the influence of nitrate of potash on the blood: this salt being largely used by the packers on the above river to preserve the pork in the summer season.

Bladder (Sax. blader, from blawan to blow, because it is distended by being blown into). Anat. 1. A membranous cyst or bag. 2. The receptacle of the urine. Nat. Hist. Applied to various objects and productions of similar appearance.

Bladder, Fasciculated. An hypertrophy of the muscular fibres of the urinary bladder which takes the form of columnæ interlacing in all directions.

Bladder, Sacculated. A pouched condition of the bladder, from the depressions between the columnæ of a fasciculated bladder becoming gradually deeper.

Bladed. Miner. Applied to crystals composed of long and narrow plates, like the blade of a knife; laminated, arranged in thin, slender laminæ.

Blain (Sax. blegene). A pustule; a blister; the mark or stain after a sore. In Farriery, a bladder growing on the root of the tongue.

Blaste'ma (βλαστάνω, blastanō, I bud). The matrix or rudimental element of tissues. The albuminous substance or presumed formative matter in animal tissues. Syn. of Plasma.

Blastocardia (βλάστη, blastē, bud; καρδία, kardia, heart). The germinal spot of the ovum.

Blastocarpous (βλάστη, blastē; bud; καρπός, karpos, fruit). Bot. Germinating inside the pericarp.—Richard.

Blastoderm (βλάστη, blastē, bud; δέρμα, derma, skin). The germinal membrane of the ovum.

Blastogenesis (βλάστη, blastē, bud; γένεσις, genesis, generation). Bot. The multiplication of plants by means of buds.—Dupetit-Thouars.

Blasto'graphy (βλάστη, blastē, bud; γράφω, graphō, I write). Bot. A description of the bud, its appearance, essence, and development.—Dupetit-Thouars.

Blasto'phorus (βλάστη, blastē, bud; φέρω, pherō, I bear). Bot. The part of the embryo with a large radicle, which bears the bud.—L. C. Richard.

Blear-eyedness. Common term for Lippitudo.

Bleb. Syn. of Bulla.

Blende (Germ. blenden, to dazzle). Miner. Applied to minerals having a peculiar lustre.

Blennadeni'tis (βλέννα, blenna, phlegm; ἄδην, adēn, gland; and itis). Inflammation of mucous follicles.

Blennelyt'ria (βλέννα, blenna, phlegm; ἔλυτρον, elutron, sheath). Syn. of Leucorrhœa.—Alibert.

Blennisth'mia (βλέννα, blenna, phlegm; ἴσθμια, isthmia, throat). Increased mucous discharge from the pharynx and larynx.

Blennoge'nic. Blennog'enous (βλέννα, blenna, phlegm; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). Producing, or secreting, mucus.

Blennoid (βλέννα, blenna, phlegm; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Syn. of Mucoid.

Blennoma (βλέννα, blenna, phlegm). A mucous tumour.

Blennometri'tis (βλέννα, blenna, phlegm; μήτρα, mētra, womb; and itis). Uterine leucorrhœa.

Blennophthalmia (βλέννα, blenna, phlegm; ὀφθαλμός, ophthalmos, eye). 1. Purulent ophthalmia. 2. Conjunctivitis.—Alibert.

Blennorrha'gia (βλέννα, blenna, phlegm; ῥαγάς, ragas, rupture). A discharge, consisting chiefly of mucus or of muco-pus, from, and depending on, inflammation of the mucous membranes, of the urethra, vagina, or conjunctiva, contracted directly or indirectly from sexual intercourse.

Blennorrhœ'a (βλέννα, blenna, phlegm; ῥέω, reō, I flow). Increased secretion and flow from a mucous surface.

Blenno'ses (βλέννα, blenna, phlegm; νόσος, nosos, disease). Diseases of mucous membranes.

Blepharadenitis (βλέφαρον, blepharon, eyelid; ἀδήν, adēn, gland; and itis). Syn. of Ophthalmia Tarsi.

Bleph'aral (βλέφαρον, blepharon, eyelid). Of, or pertaining to, the eyelids.

Blepharanthracosis (βλέφαρον, blepharon, eyelid; ἄνθραξ, anthrax, carbuncle). Gangrenous inflammation of the eyelids.

Blephar'itis (βλέφαρον, blepharon, eyelid; and itis). Inflammation of the eyelids.

Bleph'aro-conjunctivitis. Inflammation of conjunctiva and eyelids.

Blepharodyschrœa (βλέφαρον, blepharon, eyelid; δυς, dus, with difficulty; χρόα, chroa, colour). Discoloration, or nævus, of the eyelid.

Blepharonco'sis (βλέφαρον, blepharon, eyelid; ὄγκος, ogkos, bulk). A tumour of the eyelid.

Blepharophimo'sis (βλέφαρον, blepharon, eyelid; φιμός, phimos, muzzle). Congenital narrowing of the fissure of the eyelids.

Blepharophthal'my (βλέφαρον, blepharon, eyelid; ὀφθαλμία, ophthalmia, inflammation of the eye). Inflammation of the eye and eyelids coexisting.

Bleph'aroplasty (βλέφαρον, blepharon, eyelid; πλαστικός, plastikos, plastic). The formation of a new eyelid.

Blepharoplegia (βλέφαρον, blepharon, eyelid; πληγή, plēgē, stroke). Syn. of Ptosis.

Blepharopto'sis (βλέφαρον, blepharon, eyelid; πτῶσις, ptōsis, fall). Syn. of Ptosis.

Blepharopyorrhœa (βλέφαρον, blepharon, eyelid; πύον, puon, pus; ῥέω, reō, I flow). Discharge of pus from the eyelids.

Blepharorrhœa (βλέφαρον, blepharon, eyelid; ῥέω, I flow). Discharge of mucus from the eyelids.

Blepharospasm (βλέφαρον, blepharon, eyelid; σπασμός, spasmos, convulsion). A spasmodic twitching of the eyelid.

Blepharosteno'sis (βλέφαρον, blepharon, eyelid; στενός, stenos, narrow). Accidental narrowing of the palpebral fissure.

Bletting. Bot. A peculiar change in an austere fruit, by which, after being pulled, it becomes soft and edible.

Blight (Sax. blæctha, scurf). A disease incident to plants, occasioned by the attacks of insects, by meteorological influences, or by parasitical fungi.

Blister. 1. Any substance which, applied to the skin, irritates it, and raises the epidermis into a vesicle containing serum. 2. The vesicle so raised.

Blister, Magistral. A prompt means of blistering, by a paste made of cantharides, wheat-flour, and vinegar.—M. Valleix.

Blood Casein. Syn. of Globulin.

Blood-casts. Microscopic filaments often found in the urine in cases of renal hæmaturia, consisting of blood which has coagulated in the tubuli of the kidney.

Blood-cavities. Certain peculiar vesicles found in certain cells, and in the interior of which elements of a cellular nature are enclosed.—Virchow.

Blood-crystals. Syn. of Hæmatoidin.

Blood-heat. A temperature of 98° F., or more correct 99° 25′ F.

Blood-letting. The operation of opening a vessel for an artificial discharge of blood.

Blood-letting, Capillary. Syn. of Arterio-phlebotomy.

Blood-murmurs. The soft systolic murmurs, supposed by some to be owing to the condition of the blood, heard in certain portions of the arterial system in some cases of anæmia.

Blood-stroke. Sanguineous cerebral apoplexy.

Blood-vesicle. Syn. of Globule of the Blood.

Bloody Flux. Syn. of Dysentery, more especially in its advanced stage.

Blowing Sound. Syn. of Bellows' Sound.

Blowpipe. Chem. An instrument by which a blast or current of air is driven through the flame of a lamp or candle, and that flame directed upon a mineral substance to fuse or vitrify it. Anat. A simple, tapering, tube-like instrument of silver or brass, used for the purpose of inflation.

Bluffs. A term used in the United States of North America for high banks presenting a precipitous front to the sea or a river.

Boil (Sax. byle). V. Furunculus.

Boil, Blind. An indolent, imperfectly suppurating boil, which is located in a sebaceous follicle.

Boiling-point. Nat. Phil. The point or degree of the thermometer at which liquids boil.

Bole'toid. Bot. Resembling the Boletus, a species of fungus.

Bolus (βῶλος, bōlos, lump). A pharmaceutical preparation of the same shape as, but larger than, a pill.

Bomba'ceous. Bot. Having an arrangement of parts as in the genus Bombax or Cotton-tree.

Bomby'cinous (L. bombyx, silkworm). 1. Silken. 2. Of the colour of the silkworm.

Bonebinder. Syn. of Osteocolla.

Bone-nippers. Surg. An instrument for cutting off and dividing portions of bone during operations.

Bootikin. A glove with a division for the thumb, but no separate ones for the fingers, made of oil-silk.

Boragin'eous. Bot. Having an arrangement of parts as in the genus Borago or borage.

Borbor'ygmus (βορβορύζω, borboruzō, I make a grumbling noise). The noise made by flatus in the intestines.

Bo'real (L. Boreas, north wind). Of, or belonging to, the North. Geol. Cold.

Born Alive. Means, by the decision of our judges, the manifestation of life *after the whole body* has been extruded.

Borozail (Ethiop.). A disease endemic on the shores of the river Senegal, which affects the genital organs of both sexes, called Asab in males, and Assabatus in females. It arises from venereal excesses, and is supposed to be identical with Frambœsia or the yaws; also termed Zail.

Bosjesman (Du. man of the woods). A race of the Ethiopic variety of mankind: it is one of the Saab or yellow race of Africa.

Botano'logy (βοτάνη, botanē, herb; λόγος, logos, speech). The science of botany.

Botano'phagous (βοτάνη, botanē, herb; φαγεῖν, phagein, to eat). Zoöl. Living on vegetable matter.

Bot'any (βοτάνη, botanē, herb). The science of the structure and functions of plants, their places of growth, their classification, and their nomenclature.

Botany, Medical (same). The science of the properties, characters, &c. of the plants used in medicine.

Botelli'ferous (L. botellus, small sausage; fero, I bear). Nat. Hist. Applied to a sponge with straight branches, tuberculous and swelled out, compared to sausages.

Bothrenchyma (βοθρίον, bothrion, little pit; ἐγχέω, egcheō, I pour in). Bot. Dotted or pitted vessels, with depressions on the inside of their walls.

Bothrioceph'alus (βοθρίον, bothrion, little pit; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). Zoöl. A name for the Tænia solium or tape-worm, which has a depression on the head.

Botrylli (βότρυς, botrus, bunch of grapes). Nat. Hist. A little cluster of berry-shaped bodies.

Bot'ryoid. Botryoid'al (same; and εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Clustered together in a grape-like, or mulberry-like, mass.

Bottle-stoop. A pharmaceutical apparatus inclining a bottle, for convenience in dispensing.

Bougie (Fr. a wax candle). A long, slender, more or less flexible, instrument, varying in size, according as it is required to dilate the œsophagus, urethra, rectum, &c.

Bougie, Armed, Caustic, or Medicated. A bougie having the addition of caustic on its extremity.

Boulders. A provincial term for large rounded blocks of stone lying on the surface of the ground, or sometimes imbedded in loose soil, different in composition from the rocks in their vicinity, and which have been therefore transported from a distance.

Boulimia (βου-, bou, augmentative particle; λιμός, limos, hunger). A voracious appetite.

Boulopeithiæ (βούλομαι, boulomai, I wish; πείθομαι, peithomai, I believe). A term suggested for one form of the class of perversions of belief, or Parapeithiæ. It is that exaggerated belief which takes hopes for demonstrations, and magnifies exceptional facts into grand discoveries.

Bouquet (Fr. nosegay). The aroma of wine.

Bouton. An endemic disease of the skin, at Aleppo and Biskra, still enveloped in obscurity, but in all probability produced by the use of unwholesome drinking-water.

Bowman's Capsule. The little saccular dilatation (discovered by Mr. Bowman) of the renal uriniferous tubes, which embraces the Malpighian bodies.

Braccate (L. bracca, breeches). Ornith. Having the feet concealed by long feathers descending from the tibiæ.

Brachely'trous (βραχύς, brachus, short; ἔλυτρον, elutron, sheath of beetle's wing). Entom. Having short elytra.

Brachia (βραχία, brachia, arms). Anat. The two white tracts, which pass to the optic thalamus and commencement of the optic nerves, from each side of the corpora quadrigemina.

Brachial (βραχίων, brachiōn, arm). Of, or pertaining to, the arm.

Brachialgia (same; and ἄλγος, algos, woe). Pain, or neuralgia, of the arm.

Bra'chiate (βραχίων, brachiōn, arm). Bot. Having branches placed opposite to each other, nearly at right angles with the main stem, and crossing each other alternately.

Brachiluvium (βραχίων, brachiōn, arm; λύω, luō, I wash). Bath for the arm.

Brachio- (βραχίων, brachiōn, arm). Anat. A prefix in compound names of vessels, ligaments, &c. denoting a connexion with the arm.

Brachiocepha'lic (βραχίων, brachiōn, arm; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). Anat. Applied to the innominate artery and vein by reason of their ultimate distribution. Zoöl. Having a head which has four or five pairs of conical tentacular appendages.

Brachiocyllo'sis (βραχίων, brachiōn, arm; κυλλόω, kulloō, I crook). Curvature of the arm, and the loss of power therefrom.

Brachio'podous (βραχίων, brachiōn, arm; πούς, pous, foot). Zoöl. Having arms in the place of feet and legs.

Brachio'tomy (βραχίων, brachiōn, arm; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). Amputation of the arm.

Brachyacan'thous (βραχύς, short; ἄκανθα, akantha, thorn). Bot. Having short spines.

Brachyceph'alic (βραχύς, brachus, short; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). Applied by Retzius to those nations where the development of the skull is in the parietal diameter, which is from eight-tenths to more than nine-tenths of the longitudinal measurement.

Brachygna'thus (βραχύς, brachus, short: γνάθος, gnathos, jaw). A monster having too short an under-jaw.

Brachymet'ropia (βραχύς, brachus, short; μετρέω, metreō, I measure; ὤψ, ōps, eye). That condition of vision, when the principal focus of the eye at rest falls in front of the most external layer of the retina. Syn. of Myopia.—Donders.

Brachyp'terous (βραχύς, brachus, short; πτερόν, pteron, wing). Ornith. When the folded wings do not reach to the base of the tail.

Brachyrhy'ncus (βραχύς, brachus, short; ῥύγχος, rugchos, snout). A monster having too short a nose.

Brachy'scian (βραχύς, brachus, short; σκιά, skia, shadow). Geol. Applied to the inhabitants of regions where the sun never reaches the zenith, because their bodies cause a very short shadow.

Brach'ytypous (βραχύς, brachus, short: τύπος, tupos, form). Miner. Of a short form.

Brachyu'rous (βραχύς, brachus, short; οὐρά, oura, tail). Zoöl. Short-tailed.

Bract (L. bractea, thin leaf of metal). Bot. A modified leaf borne upon the peduncle; a floral leaf.

Bractei'ferous (L. bractea, bract; fero, I bear). Bot. Bearing bracts or bracteæ.

Bract'eiform (L. bractea, floral leaf; forma, form). Bot. Resembling a floral leaf.

Bracteole. Bractlet (L. dim. bractea, thin leaf of metal). Bot. A little bract situated on the pedicel.

Brady-fibrin (βραδύς, bradus, slow). A coagulative substance found under certain circumstances in blood, lymph, and fluid exudation, and said to be distinguished from ordinary fibrin by its requiring to be a longer or shorter time in contact with atmospheric air before it can become coagulable.—Polli.

Bradysper'matism (βραδύς, bradus, tardy; σπερματισμός, spermatismos, discharging seed). A slow emission of semen.

Braidism. Syn. of Hypnotism.—Dr. Philips.

Braidization. Syn. of Hypnotism.

Brain (Sax. brægen). The whole central mass of the nervous system contained within the cranium or skull.

Brain-pan. Syn. of Cranium.

Brain-sand. The gritty particles contained in the pineal gland.

Branch (βραχίων, brachiōn, arm). Anat. The principal division of an artery or nerve. Bot. A bough.

Bran'chiæ (pl. βράγχια, bragchia). The gills of a fish.

Branchiopods (pl. βράγχια, bragchia, gills of a fish; πούς, pous, foot). Crustacea in which the feet support the gills.

Branchios'tegal. Branchios'tegous (βράγχια, bragchia, gills of a fish; στέγω, stegō, I cover). Zoöl. Having gill-covers or covered gills; covering and protecting the gills.

Branchiosteous (βράγχια, bragchia, gills of a fish; ὀστέον, osteon, bone). Ich. Having bony gills, or gills with bony rays.

Branks. Vulgar name for the mumps.

Brash, Water. Syn. of Pyrosis.

Break-bone Fever. Syn. of Dengue.

Breast-bone. The sternum.

Breast-glass. A glass applied to the nipple for receiving an overflow of milk.

Breast-pump. An instrument for drawing the milk out of the breast.

Breathing Air. The quantity of air ordinarily inspired and expired.

Breathing-pores. Microscopic apertures in the cuticle of plants, through which the functions of respiration and evaporation are supposed to be carried on.

Brecciated (Ital. breccia, breach). Miner. Consisting of angular fragments cemented together.

Brecciform. Miner. Formed by a conglomeration of angulous fragments.

Breeding in-and-in. The art of breeding from animals of the same parentage.

Bregma (βρέχω, brechō, I moisten). The top of the head.

Bregmato-anterior. Obstet. Applied to the presentation of the fœtal head, in which the bregma is anterior.

Bregmato-cotyloid. Obstet. Applied to that position of the fœtal head, in which the bregma is directed to the cotyloid cavity of the pelvis.

Bregmatodymia (βρέγμα, bregma, top of the head δύω, duō, I mingle with). A double monstrosity, where the heads are united at the bregmata.

Bregmato-posterior. Obstet. Applied to that presentation of the fœtal head in which the bregma is posterior.

Brepho'trophy (βρέφος, brephos, babe; τρέφω, trephō, I nourish). The nurture of orphans.

Brevicaudate (L. brevis, short; cauda, tail). Nat. Hist. Having a short tail.

Breviped (L. brevis, short; pes, foot). Applied adj. and subs. to an animal having short legs.

Brevipen'nate (L. brevis, short; penna, wing). Ornith. Short-winged.

Bright's Disease. Includes several forms of acute and chronic disease of the kidneys, which are usually associated with an albuminous condition of the urine, and frequently with dropsy and various other secondary diseases, and, as a direct result of the structural changes, with retention of the elements of the urine in the blood.

Bristle (Dan. bryster, to strut). Bot. A species of pubescence on plants, in form of stiff roundish hair.

Bristled-toothed. Bot. Having teeth like bristles, or with the teeth ending each in a bristle.

Bromato'graphy (βρῶμα, brōma, food; γράφω, graphō, I write). A description of foods.

Bromat'ology (βρῶμα, brōma, food; λόγος, discourse). A treatise or discourse on food.

Bromelia'ceous. Bot. Having an arrangement of parts as in the genus Bromelia.

Bromidrosis (βρῶμος, brōmos, stink, especially of beasts at rut; ἱδρώς, idrōs, sweat). Fetid perspiration.

Bromine (βρῶμος, brōmos, stench). An elementary red thin liquid, of very offensive odour, found in sea-water and saline springs, and marine plants.

Bromism. The collective symptoms produced by the continued use, or exhibition, of large doses of bromine or of its preparations.

Bromoform (bromine; and formyle). A heavy volatile liquid, obtained by distilling alcohol and water with bromide of calcium.

Bronchadenitis (βρόγχος, brogchos, windpipe; ἄδην, adēn, gland; and itis). Inflammation of the bronchial glands.

Bronchi. Bron'chia (βρόγχος, brogchos, windpipe). The bifurcations of the trachea, and their ramifications in the lungs.

Bronchiectasis (βρόγχος, brogchos, windpipe; ἔκτασις, ectasis, extension). Dilatation of the bronchia.

Bron'chiole (dim. βρόγχος, brogchos, windpipe). A small bronchial tube.

Bronchi'tis (βρόγχος, brogchos, windpipe; and itis). Inflammation of the bronchial tubes.

Bronchlemmitis (βρόγχος, brogchos, windpipe; λέμμα, lemma, skin; and itis). A species of chronic inflammation of the pulmonary mucous membrane, characterized by the expectoration of concrete masses

evidently moulded in the smaller bronchi and in their ramifications. Syn. of Croup.—Good.

Broncho- (βρόγχος, brogchos, windpipe). Med. In compound terms indicates relation to, or in connexion with, the trachea or windpipe.

Bronchoce'le (βρόγχος, brogchos, windpipe; κήλη, kēlē, swelling). An enlargement of the thyroid gland.

Broncho'phonism, Broncoph'ony (βρόγχος, brogchos, windpipe; φωνή, phōnē, sound). A sound heard by the ear or stethoscope to the chest, as if the voice of the patient was speaking through a tube—the words being muffled and indistinct.

Bronchoplas'ty (βρόγχος, brogchos, windpipe; πλάσσω, plassō, I plaster). The operation for closing fistulæ of the trachea.

Broncho-pneumo'nia. Inflammation of the bronchia, and substance of the lungs.

Bronchorrhœ'a (βρόγχος, brogchos, windpipe; ῥέω, reō, I flow). An increased secretion of mucus from the bronchia; pituitous catarrh; chronic bronchitis.

Broncho'tomy (βρόγχος, brogchos, windpipe; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). A surgical operation of making an opening into the air-passages.

Broncho-typhus. Typhoid fever complicated with an inflammatory condition of the bronchial mucous membrane—the condition due, in many cases, to a localization of the typhous deposit on that mucous surface.—Rokitansky.

Brontolith (βροντή, brontē, thunder; λίθος, lithos, stone). Syn. of Aërolite.

Bronto'logy (βροντή, brontē, thunder; λόγος, logos, speech). A discourse or dissertation upon thunder.

Broussaist. A believer in, and professor of, the physiological and pathological doctrine of Broussais.

Brow-ague. A popular term for severe pain, often of an intermittent character, and frequently situated just above the eyebrow. V. Ague-brow.

Bruissement (Fr.) Syn. of Frémissement Cataire.—Corvisart.

Bruit (Fr. noise). The different conditions of the noise or sound perceived by means of auscultation, according as the thorax or its organs are affected by disease.

—— de Diable (a French toy, which produces a somewhat similar sound). A continuous humming, or cooing, or even whistling, sound, usually confined to the large veins at the side of the neck, and generally dependent upon a thin and impoverished condition of the blood.—Bouillaud.

—— de Frottement. The friction sound, or sound produced by the rubbing together of the dry, or inflamed and roughened surfaces, of an inflamed pleura.

—— de Rape. A bellows sound, loud and harsh, as if a piece of wood were subjected to the action of a rasp.

—— de Scie. A bellows sound even rougher than the foregoing, as the sound of a saw.

—— de Soufflet. A sound aptly compared to the blowing of a pair of bellows, heard over the region of the heart, and caused either by the presence of obstructions which impede or break the free current of blood through that organ and its great vessels; or by a change in the composition of the blood, or a clot in one of the heart's cavities.

Bucket Fever. Syn. of Dengue.

Bucne'mia (βου-, bou, intensive particle; κνήμη, knēmē, leg). One of the genera in Dr. Good's Nosology, characterized by a tense diffuse inflammatory swelling of a lower limb.

Bud (Fr. Bouton). Bot. A small protuberance on the stem or branches of a plant, containing the rudiments of future leaves or a flower.

Buffy Coat. The greyish crust observed on blood drawn in certain inflammations and other diseases.

Bulam Fever. Name given by the natives on the African coast to yellow fever.

Bulb (L. bulbus, round root). Anat. Applied to parts which resemble bulbous roots in shape. Bot. A globular, or pyriform, coated body, solid, or composed of fleshy scales, or layers

constituting the lower part of some plants, and sending off radicles from the flattened basis.

Bulbar. Applied to a progressive form of paralysis of articulation and deglutition,—the slow result of degeneration of the motor nuclei in the floor of the fourth ventricle, and of their ganglion cells — finally extending partly to other motor regions of the medulla oblongata, and partly to the spinal cord, producing spinal paralysis, progressive muscular atrophy, and death.—Duchenne.

Bulbi'ferous (L. bulbus, round root; fero, I bear). Bot. Bearing or producing bulbs.

Bulbil. Bot. Separable bulbs in the axil of leaves.

Bulbi'parous (L. bulbus, bulb; pario, I produce). Bot. Syn. of Gemmiparous.

Bulblet. Syn. of Bulbil.

Bulbous (L. bulbus, round root). 1. Containing, or growing from, bulbs; round; roundish. 2. Containing a knob or protuberant part.

Bulbous-based. Bot. Tumid at the base.

Bulimy. Etym. as, and syn. of, Boulimia.

Bulithos (βοῦς, bous, ox; λίθος, lithos, stone). A concretion found in the gall-bladder, kidneys, or urinary bladder of an ox.

Bulla (L. bubble). A large portion of cuticle raised by the extravasation of a transparent watery fluid.

Bullate. Bullose (same). Bot. Having elevations like blisters.

Bull-dog Forceps. Surg. A form of forceps, the blades of which are crossed, so that it opens by pressure, and closing on an artery, stops the hæmorrhage without further trouble.

Brunner's Glands. Small rounded compound glands, first discovered by Brunner, in the duodenum.

Brunonianism. The doctrine of John Brown.

Bryo'logy (βρύον, bruon, moss; λόγος, logos, speech). Bot. A treatise on mosses.

Bryo'philous (βρύον, bruon, moss; φιλέω, phileō, I love). Bot. Growing on, or amidst, moss.

Bryoplas'tic (βρύον, bruon, moss; πλάσσω, plassō, I form). Applied to germinating and parasitic diseases.—C. H. Schultz.

Bubo (βουβών, boubōn, tumour in the groin). A circumscribed swelling of a lymphatic gland or vessel, or of its surrounding areolar tissue.

Bubonalgia (βουβών, boubōn, groin; ἄλγος, algos, grief). Pain in the groin.

Bubonoce'le (βουβών, boubōn, groin; κήλη, kēlē, swelling). A hernia protruded no further than the groin.

Bubonulus (dim. bubo). A painful enlargement of the lymphatics on the dorsum of the penis.

Buccal (L. bucca, cheek). Pertaining to the cheek, or mouth.

Buccinator (L. buccino, I sound a trumpet). The name of a muscle situated in the substance of the cheek.

Buce'phalous (βοῦς, bous, ox; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). Zoöl. Like the head of an ox from its size or appearance.

Bulles'cence (L. bulla, bubble). Bot. The state of a plant in which from the parenchyma, interposed between the nervures of the leaves, acquiring a great development, the leaves seem inflated and covered with bladders.

Bulli'ferous (L. bulla, bubble; fero, I bear). Bot. Bearing blisters, or vesicles.

Bunioid (βουνιάς, bounias, turnip; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Syn. of Napiform.

Bunion (βουνός, bounos, eminence). A swelling produced by the projection of a bone, most frequently the first metatarsal of the foot, and the subsequent development of a bursa which, with the subjacent skin, is generally inflamed.

Bunogastra'te (βύω, buō, I stuff full of; γαστήρ, gastēr, belly). Zoöl. Having a central protuberance much elevated.

Bupleureneous. Bot. Having an arrangement of parts as in the Bupleuron, or hare's ear.

Bupthalmia (βοῦς, bous, ox; ὀφθαλμός, ophthalmos, eye). The first stage of hydrophthalmia; a turgescence of the vitreous humour, which, by forcing the iris forwards, forms a sort of border around the lens.

Bur (Sax. burre, burdock). Bot. A rough prickly covering of the seeds of certain plants. Anat. 1. The lobe or lap of the ear. 2. The round knob of a horn next a deer's head.

Burnisher. Dent. An instrument used after the file in plugging, to assist in the consolidation of the plug, and in the production of an even surface.

Burnt Holes. A variety of Rupia not uncommon amongst the poor, ill-fed children in Ireland.

Burry (etym. as Bur). Covered with hooked stiff hairs.

Bursa. Bursa Mucosa (βύρσα, bursa, skin). A small sac lined with a synovial membrane, and containing an oily liquid, interposed between two surfaces which move upon each other.

Bursa'logy (same; and λόγος, speech). The doctrine or consideration of the bursæ mucosæ.

Bur'sicule (dim. βύρσα, bursa, skin). Bot. The extreme part of the rostellum of the Orchideæ, excavated in form of a sack, in which are placed the simple or double retinacula.—Richard.

Bursi'tis. Inflammation of a bursa.

Butter-tooth. An incisive tooth.

Butyra'ceous. Bu'tyrous (L. butyrum, butter). Having the qualities of, or resembling, butter.

Bux'eous (L. buxus, box tree). Pertaining to the box tree.

Byssa'ceous (βύσσος, bussos, fine linen). Resembling, or consisting of, fine silky filaments.

Byssi'ferous (βύσσος, bussos, cotton; φέρω, pherō, I bear). Zoöl. Attaching themselves to marine bodies by filaments.

Bys'sine (etym. as Bussaceous). Made of silk.

Bys'soid (same; and εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Having the appearance of fine silky filaments.

Byssus (βύσσος, bussos, cotton). Zoöl. 1. The silky filaments which project from the bivalve called Pinna. 2. Analogous parts in other Mollusca.

C.

C. Chemical symbol for carbon.

Caballine (L. caballus, pack horse). Of, or belonging to, or fit only for, horses.

Cacæ'mia (κακός, kakos, bad; αἷμα, aima, blood). A faulty or bad condition of the blood.

Cacaero'meter (κακός, kakos, bad; and aërometer). Nat. Phil. An instrument for measuring noxious gases.

Cacæsthe'sis (κακός, kakos, bad; αἴσθησις, aisthēsis, sensation). Morbid sensation.

Cacation (χέζω, chezō, I go to stool). Syn. of Defæcation.

Cachaca. Syn. for Rum made from the sugar-cane in Brazil.

Cachexia. Cachexy (κακός, kakos, bad; ἕξις, exis, habit). A vitiated or bad condition or habit of the body, without febrile or nervous disease. A deep alteration of the system, consequent on morbid causes long inherent in the individual's constitution. It is accompanied with important modifications in the proportions of the elements of the blood.

Cachinna'tion (L. cachinno, I laugh immoderately). Immoderate laughter.

Cacochyl'ia (κακός, kakos, bad; χυλός, chulos, juice). Indigestion, or depraved chylification.

Cacochym'ia (κακός, kakos, bad; χυμός, chumos, juice). A depraved state of the humours from any cause.

Cacogalactia (κακός, kakos, bad; γάλα, gala, milk). A bad condition of the milk.

Cacogalactica (same). One affected with, or who suffers from, cacogalactia.

Cacoge'nesis (κακός, kakos, bad; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). False, or morbid, formation.

Cacoph'ony (κακός, kakos, bad; φωνή, phōnē, voice). A depraved or altered state of voice.

Cacop'lasia (κακός, kakos, bad; πλάσσω, plassō, I form). Structural disease which is of systemic origin, where the blood itself is depraved, and induces a resultant local disorganization, as in cancer and tubercle.

Cacoplas'tic (same). Susceptible of but an inferior degree of organization. Applied to that coagulable lymph of the plastic exudations from inflamed serous membranes, which, from its containing so great a quantity of corpuscles or leucocytes, has a more opaque appearance, and a lower capacity for organization in the inflammatory product.—Williams.

Cacorrachi'tis (κακός, kakos, bad; ῥάχις, rachis, spine; and itis). Deformity, or disease, of the spine.

Cacosomium (κακός, kakos, bad; σῶμα, sōma, body). An hospital for incurable diseases.

Cacospermasia (κακός, kakos, bad; σπέρμα, sperma, seed). A bad condition of semen.

Cacosplanch'nia (κακός, kakos, bad; σπλάγχνον, splagchnon, entrails). Indigestion, and its consequent emaciation.

Cacothanasia (κακός, kakos, bad; θάνατος, thanatos, death). A difficult death.

Cacothrich'ia (κακός, kakos, bad; θρίξ, thrix, hair). Disease of the hair.

Cac'otrophy (κακός, kakos, bad; τρέφω, trephō, I nourish). Bad nutrition; ill-nourishment.

Cacozyme (κακός, kakos, bad; ζύμη, zumē, leaven). A zymotic or debased form of molecular matter, capable of giving rise to certain diseased states, according to the effect produced upon it by certain imponderable and all but unknown agents.

Cada'veric or Cada'verous Hyperæmia. The livid discoloration produced by the gravitation of the blood after death.

Ca'dent (L. cado, I fall). Geol. Applied to the tenth of the fifteenth series into which Prof. Rogers subdivides the Palæozoic strata—the "Declining Day"— of the North American Appalachian Chain.

Cadmi'ferous. Miner. Accidentally containing Cadmium.

Caducibran'chiate (L. cadūcus, easily falling; βράγχια, bragchia, gills of a fish). Zoöl. Having branchiæ, which disappear when the animal arrives at adult age.

Caducifloral (L. cadūcus, easily falling; flos, flower. Bot. Applied to plants of which the corol falls at an early period.

Cadu'city (L. cado, I fall). The age preceding decrepitude.

Cadu'cous (same). Bot. Falling off soon.

Cæcal (L. cæcus, blind). Of, or pertaining to, the cæcum; blind or closed at one end.

Cæci'tis (cæcum; and itis). Inflammation of the cæcum.

Cæcum (L. cæcus, blind). 1. The commencing portion of the large intestine. 2. Nat. Hist. A blind tube; or (pl.) productions of a tube, which terminate in closed ends.

Cænozoic. V. Cainozoic.

Cærulosis Neonatorum. Syn. of Cyanopathy.

Cæsarian Operation or Section (L. [Julius] Cæsar, whose birth is said to have been so effected). The operation of extracting the fœtus, by an incision through the abdominal parietes uterus.

Cæsariotomy (Cæsar; and τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). Syn. of Cæsarian Operation.

Cæsious (L. cæsius, grey-eyed). Nat. Phil. Bot. Grey-coloured.

Cæsium. A metal discovered by MM. Bunsen and Kirchloff in the mineral waters of Kreuznach, by the presence of a peculiar ray or line produced in the spectrum by burning the products of their waters in alcohol.

Cæspitose (L. cæspes, sod). Bot. Growing in little tufts.

Caffre (Ar. unbeliever). A race of the Ethiopic variety of mankind.

Caino'zoic (καινός, kainos, recent; ζωή, zōē, life). Geol. Applied to the upper stratified systems holding recent forms of life.

Calabarized. Impregnated with a preparation of the Calabar Bean.

Cal'amar. Calama'rian (L. calamus, reed). Bot. Of, or belonging to, a reed; reed-like.

Calami'ferous (L. calamus, reed; fero, I bear). Bot. Producing plants having a long, hollow, knotted stem.

Calamiform (L. calamus, reed; forma, form). Formed like a reed or feather.

Calam'inar. Mat. Med. Of, or belonging to, Calamine.

Ca'lappite (Malay, Calappa). Vegetable bezoars, or calcareous concretions found inside certain cocoa nuts.

Ca'lathide (κάλαθος, kalathos, vase-shaped basket). Bot. 1. A kind of inflorescence composed of sessile flowers thickly placed upon a common involucre.—Mirbel and Cassini. 2. A compound flower which, before florescence or during the night, is enveloped totally by the common calyx.—Link.

Calathiform (κάλαθος, kalathos, basket; L. forma, form). Bot. Hemispherical or concave.

Calcaire Grossier (Fr. calcaire, calcareous; grossier, coarse). An extensive stratum, or rather series of strata, found in the Paris Basin, belonging to the Eocene tertiary period.

Calcaneum (L. calx, heel). The heel bone, or os calcis.

Calcarate (L. calcar, spur). Bot. Spurred, or having a spur.

Calcareo-argillaceous. Geol. Consisting of calcareous and argillaceous earth.

Calcareo-atheromatous. A term applied to an expression of countenance, which is supposed to indicate the extensive deposition of calcareous or earthy matter in the distal blood-vessels.—Dr. G. D. Gibb.

Calcareo-silicious. Geol. Consisting of calcareous and silicious earth.

Calcareo-sulphurous. Geol. Having lime and sulphur in combination, or partaking of both.

Calcareous (L. calx, lime). Containing, or partaking of the nature or qualities of, lime.

Calcari'ferous (L. calcar, spur; fero, I bear). Zoöl. Bearing spurs (L. calx, lime; fero, I bear). Geol. Lime-yielding; applied to springs charged with carbonate of lime, and which on issuing into the air deposit incrustations of calcareous tufa.

Calceiform (L. calceus, shoe; forma, form). Bot. Formed like a little shoe.

Calceolate (L. calceus, shoe). Bot. Slipper-like.

Calcescence. Nat. Phil. The emission of Newtonic (light) rays by renovation in consequence of the incidence of the invisible Herschelic (calorific) rays. It is the converse of Fluorescence.—Dr. Akin.

Calci'ferous (L. calx, lime; fero, I carry). Miner. Producing, or containing, lime.

Calcifica'tion (L. calx, lime; facio, I make). Syn. of Cretefaction.

Calciform (κάλυξ, kalux, flower-cup; L. forma, form). 1. Cup-shaped; formed like a cup. (L. calx, lime; forma, form). 2. In the form of calx.

Calci'genous (L. calx, lime; geno, I beget). Chem. Forming with oxygen a calx or earthy-looking substance.

Calci'gerous cells (L. calx, lime; gero, I carry). The corpuscles or osseous cells in the intertubular substance of the dentine of a tooth, which contain earthy salts.

Calcina'tion (L. calx, lime). The subjecting of minerals to a strong heat for the purpose of expelling their volatile particles, or of oxidizing certain metals.

Calcinatory (same). A vessel used in calcination.

Calc Sinter (Ger. kalk, lime; sinter, to drop). A German name for the deposits from springs holding carbonate of lime in solution. Petrifying springs.

Calculi'fragous (L. calculus, stone; frango, I break). Med. Surg. Having

power to break or reduce stone in the bladder.

Calculus (L. a stone). A concretion of a hard or stony nature, which may form in any part of the animal body.

Calefa'cient (L. calidus, warm; facio, I make). Applied adj. and subs. to substances which produce a sensation of warmth in the parts to which they are applied.

Calei'dophone (καλός, kalos, beautiful; εἶδος, eidos, appearance; φωνέω, phōneō, I sound). Nat. Phil. An optic and acoustic instrument for rendering visible the vibrations necessary to the production of sound.—Wheatstone.

Cal'enture (Sp. calentura, a fever with irregular pulse). A violent, ardent, or low remittent fever, analogous to the jungle fever, incident to persons in hot climates, especially natives of cooler climates. One of the symptoms of the delirium is to imagine the sea to be a green field.

Calf-knee. Syn. of Entogonyancon.

Calibra'tion (L. qua libra, of what weight). Nat. Phil. The process of estimating the calibre of a thermometer tube, or of a similar portion of certain other scientific instruments, in order to graduate it to a scale of degrees.—Nichol; Tyndall.

Caliciform (κάλυξ, kalux, flower-cup; L. forma, form). Syn. of Circumvallate.

Caliga'tion (L. caligo, I am dark). An opaqueness or cloudiness of the anterior surface of the crystalline lens.

Calig'inous (same). Dim; obscure.

Calisthen'ics (καλός, kalos, beautiful; σθένος, sthenos, strength). The art, science, and practice of appropriate exercises, to promote strength and grace of movement.

Calix (κάλυξ, kalux, flower-cup). The ultimate subdivisions of the pelvis of the kidney, which embrace the prominent portions of the pyramids or aggregations of the uriniferous tubes.

Callina. A reddish-grey fog seen in hot climates, adhering to the surface of the ground and not rising to the height of the mountains.

Callipers of Baudeloque. An instrument for taking the external measurement of the pelvis.

Callos'ity (L. callus, hardness). The hard, thickened, horny condition of the skin from intermittent pressure; the induration of cicatrices and old ulcers.

Callous (same). Hard; indurated.

Callus (L. hardness). 1. The new bony matter thrown out to unite the fractured ends of a bone. 2. Syn. of Callosity. 3. Bot. pl. Little hard protuberances.

Callus, Provisional. The cartilaginous capsule, resulting from the effused lymph around the broken part, which completely surrounds at first the fractured ends of a bone, and adheres firmly to the shaft above and below. It ossifies in about 4 or 6 weeks.

Calmative (χαλάω, chalaō, I loosen). Soothing.

Calomel Stools. The green, spinach-like stools produced by the continued internal use of calomel.

Calo'pterous (καλός, kalos, beautiful; πτερόν, pteron, wing). Entom. Having beautiful wings.

Calorescence. The property by virtue of which certain bodies or substances intercept or absorb the calorific rays of light.—Tyndall.

Calo'ric (L. calor, heat). An imaginary fluid substance, supposed to be diffused through all bodies, and the sensible effect of which is called heat.

Caloric, Absolute. The total amount of heat in bodies.

—— **Combined, Insensible, Latent, or of Composition.** The innate heat of bodies, enabling them to exist in their respective physical states, and which they only part with on their transition from one physical state to another. It is unappreciable by our instruments or our feelings.

—— **Free or Sensible.** That heat which quits the substance in which it existed, and combines with other substances.

Caloric, Radiant. That which is communicated by the sun or given off by heated bodies.

—— **Specific.** The comparative quantity of heat peculiar to each substance, which is required to produce a given elevation of temperature.

—— **Unit.** Nat. Phys. That quantity of heat, which is necessary to raise the temperature of one pound avoirdupois of water by one degree of Fahrenheit.

Caloricity (L. calor, heat). 1. The condition or state of heat; heat; caloric. 2. That faculty which organs possess of preparing a quantity of heat necessary to life, and of maintaining the temperature of the body in all situations, whether hot or cold.

Calorifa'cient (L. calor, heat; facio, I make). Capable of producing heat; pertaining to such capability.

Calor'ific (L. calor, heat; fio, I am made). Imparting the sensation, and other effects, of heat.

Calorifica'tion (L. calor, heat; fio, I am made). The function of generating animal heat.

Calori'meter (L. calor, heat; metior, I measure). An instrument for measuring relative quantities of heat or the specific caloric of bodies.

Calorim'otor (L. calor, heat; moveo, I move). A galvanic instrument in which great calorific influence or effects are attended by scarcely any electrical power.—R. Hare.

Calotte. A means of applying local treatment (still practised in France) in favus. The hair is cut as short as possible, the crust removed by means of cataplasms, and a plaster composed of rye flour, white vinegar, carbonate of copper, black pitch, Burgundy pitch, resin, and antimonial ethiops, is applied in strips, so as to fit the head accurately. It is left on for a few days, so that the hairs in growing become firmly adherent to the plaster. The end of each strip is then seized and suddenly and forcibly removed, dragging along with it a number of hairs. This operation is repeatedly performed and extends over a period of several months in many cases. The practice has sometimes proved successful, when, by it, the whole of the diseased hairs are removed, but unfortunately in too many cases the operation is too painful and cannot be borne, and instances of death from this cause have been recorded.

Ca'lotype (καλός, kalos, beautiful; τύπος, tupos, figure). The process invented by Mr. Talbot, of producing copies of natural objects and pictures, by the action of light upon a prepared paper.

Cal'pa (κάλπις, kalpis, cinerary urn). Bot. The urn of mosses.

Caly'bio (καλύβιον, kalubion, little hut). Bot. A fruit formed of one or several glands, contained wholly or partly in a cupule.

Calycan'drian (κάλυξ, kalux, flower-cup; ἀνήρ, anēr, man). Bot. Having more than ten stamens inserted into a calyx, the ovary being free or parietal.—L. C. Richard.

Calycan'themous (κάλυξ, kalux, flower-cup; ἄνθος, anthos, flower). Bot. Having the corol and stamens inserted into the calyx.

Calyciflo'rate (κάλυξ, kalux, flower-cup; L. flos, flower). Bot. Having the stamens inserted into the calyx.

Calyciform (κάλυξ, kalux, flower-cup; L. forma, form). Bot. Formed like a calyx.

Cal'ycine (κάλυξ, kalux, flower-cup). Bot. Of, or belonging to, a flower-cup or calyx.

Cal'ycle (L. calyculus, little bud). Bot. A row of small leaflets on the outside at the base of the calyx.

Ca'lycoid (κάλυξ, kalux, flower-cup; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Bot. Resembling a calyx.

Calyculate. Calyculated. (Etym. as Calycle). Bot. Having bracts so placed as to resemble an external or additional calyx.

Calyptra (καλύπτρα, kaluptra, covering). Bot. The extinguisher-shaped body which covers the theca in mosses.

Caly'ptriform (same; and L. forma, form). Resembling, or shaped like, an extinguisher.

Calyx (κάλυξ, kalux, flower-cup). Bot. The outer envelope of a flower.

Cam'bium (L. cambio, I change). Bot. A viscid glutinous fluid between the bark and the alburnum in the spring season, supposed to be the principal agent in forming new layers of wood and bark. Physiol. A supposed principle elaborated from the blood of animals for the repair and increase of the various organs.

Cam'erated (L. camera, chamber). Conchol. Having chambers.

Camisole (Fr. under waistcoat). Syn. of Waistcoat, Strait.

Cam'leted (καμηλωτή, kamēlotē, camel's skin). Coloured or veined.

Cam'oused (Fr. camus, pug-nose). Flat; depressed.

Campana'ceous. Campan'iform (L. campanum, bell; forma, form). Bot. In the shape or form of a bell; bell-shaped.

Campanulate (L. dim. campanum, bell). Bot. Shaped like, or having the form of, a little bell.

Camphora'ceous. Pertaining to, or containing, camphor.

Camph'orated. Impregnated with camphor.

Campho'ric. Pertaining to, or partaking of the qualities of, camphor.

Cam'phoride. A generic name for substances of vegetable origin that approach camphor in their properties. —Fechner.

Campi'colous (L. campus, field; colo, I inhabit). Living, or growing, in fields.

Campsis (κάμπτω, kamptō, I bend). Bone or cartilage bent from its proper shape, without fracturing.

Campuli'tropal. Campuli'tropous (καμπύλος, kampulos, bent; τρέπω, trepō, I turn). Bot. Applied to the embryo, when the ovule, in its progressive development, bends on itself, so as to bring its summit near to its base.—Mirbel.

Campylo'phyte (καμπύλος, kampulos, bent; φυτόν, phuton, plant). Bot. A plant, the superior part of the corol of which is obliquely inflected, and more frequently, turned spirally, before blowing.

Campylor'rachis. Campylorrhinus (καμπύλος, kampulos, bent; ράχις, rachis, spine; ῥίν, rin, nose). A fœtus with a distorted back, or with crooked nose.

Campylo'tropous (καμπύλος, kampulos, bent; τρέπω, trepō, I turn). Bot. Curved; applied to an ovule when the chalaza is still at the hilum, but the whole ovule is bent upon itself, so that the micropyle or apex approaches the hilum.

Canal (L. canalis, channel). A duct or passage in the body of an animal for the transmission of liquids or solids, or of certain organs.

Canaliculate. Canaliculated (L. dim. canalis, channel). Channelled; furrowed.

Canaliculus (L. dim. canalis, channel). Applied to various small channels in different organs of the body.

Cancellate. Cancellated (L. cancelli, lattices). 1. Formed of cancelli. 2. Bot. Geol. Latticed; resembling lattice-work.

Cancelli (same). The numerous communicating pores or cells of the inner structure of bones.

Cancer (L. a crab). A malignant morbid growth, which causes a reproduction of its own elements in the proximal lymphatic glands, and tends to vitiate the general fluids, and causes generically similar growths in other parts of the body. A tumour, the active elements of which are cells, referable to an epithelial type. Its structure is a meshwork of fibrous or sarcous substance rich in nuclei, composing an areolated or alveolar structure or stroma, whose interstices are filled with cells lying close together without any true intercellular substance; the cells generally vary in shape, and have large nuclei, with large and bright nucleoli. Its peculiar anatomical character is its infiltration of the neighbourhood; its beginning in one tissue, and passing over to an adjacent but totally different one.

Can'criform (L. cancer; and forma, form). 1. Syn. of Cancroid. 2. Having the form of a crab.

Can'crine (L. cancer, crab). Having the qualities of a crab.

Cancri'vorous (L. cancer, crab; voro, I devour). Zoöl. Devouring or eating crabs.

Can'croid (L. cancer; and εἶδος, eidos, appearance). 1. Assuming the appearance of cancer. 2. Epithelial cancer. —Virchow.

Cancro'phagous (L. cancer, crab; φαγεῖν, phagein, to eat). Syn. of Cancrivorous.

Canc'rum Oris. A sloughing or gangrenous ulcer of the mouth.

Candica'tion (L. candico, I am white). Chem. The act or process of becoming or making white; whitening; blanching.

Candisation (L. candeo, I glitter). The dissolving of sugar in water and crystallizing; candying.

Canescent (L. canus, white). Hoary; approaching to white.

Canica'ceous (L. canis, dog). Of, or belonging to, the dog; fit only for a dog.

Ca'nine (L. canis, dog). Resembling the qualities, or structure, of a dog; partaking of the nature of, or exhibiting the characteristics of, the Dog-tribe.

Ca'nine Madness. Syn. of Hydrophobia.

Ca'nine Teeth. Anat. The four cuspidati, because resembling those correspondingly situated in the dog.

Cannabina (κάνναβις, kannabis, hemp). Remedies composed of Cannabis Indica.

Canthectomy (κανθός, kanthos, corner of eye; ἐκτέμνω, ektemnō, I cut out). Surg. Excision of the Canthus.

Canthitis (κανθός, kanthos, corner of eye; and itis). Inflammation of the canthus of the eye.

Canthoplastice (κανθός, kanthos, corner of eye; πλάσσω, plassō, I plaster). Morioplas'ticē of the angle of the eye.

Canth'us (L.). Angle of the eye.

Can'ula (L. dim. canna, reed). A metallic or elastic tube used for various surgical purposes.

Cap. Dent. The substance used in capping.

Capilla'ceous (L. capillus, hair). Hairy; resembling a hair.

Capill'arity (L. capillus, hair). Nat. Phil. Syn. of Capillary Attraction.

Cap'illary (L. capillus, hair). Resembling a hair in size.

Cap'illary Attraction. The phenomenon of the rise of liquids in tubes of very small bore.

Cap'illary Vessels. A network of very small vessels interposed between the finest branches of the arteries and the commencing veins.

Capilla'tion (L. capillus, hair). Syn. of Capillary Vessel.

Capil'liform (L. capillus, hair; forma, form). In the shape or form of a hair, or of hairs.

Cap'itate (L. caput, head). Nat. Hist. Terminated by a knob like the head of a pin.

Capitel'late (L. dim. caput, head). Bot. Growing in small heads.

Capitel'lum (same). Bot. The head or seed-vessel of mosses.

Capitones (L. caput, head). Fœtuses which render labour difficult by reason of their large heads.

Capit'ular. Capit'ulate. Etym. as, and syn. of, Capitellate.

Capi'tuliform (L. dim. caput, head; forma, form). Bot. Having the appearance of a small head.

Capi'tulum (L. dim. caput, head). Bot. A species of inflorescence, where the flowers are sessile on an expanded primary axis. Anat. A protuberance of bone, received into the concavity of another bone.

Cap'padine. A sort of silk flock taken from the upper part of the silkworm cod, after the true silk has been wound off.

Capping. Dent. An operation for supplying an artificial substitute for the dentine so disintegrated by disease, or removed to such an extent in preparing for filling, as to open the pulp-cavity and expose the pulp.

Cap'reolate (L. capreolus, tendril of vine). Bot. Having tendrils, or filiform spiral claspers. Anat. Resembling the tendrils of a vine.

Ca'prid (L. caper, goat). Pertaining to the goat tribe of ruminant animals.

Caprifica'tion (L. caprificor, I am ripened as figs are). The supposed impregnation of the ovules of the fruit of the fig, by an insect, which penetrates it and carries in the pollen adhering to its own body.

Cap'riform (L. caper, goat; forma, form). Having the form of a goat.

Capri'genous (L. caper, goat; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). Produced by a goat.

Cap'rine (L. caper, goat). Like, or pertaining to, a goat.

Cap'riped (L. caper, goat; pes, foot). Having feet like those of a goat.

Capsi'tis (L. capsa, case; and itis). Inflammation of the capsule of the lens.

Capsular Ligament. Barrel-shaped expansions of white fibrous tissue, attached by their ends to the margins of the articular surfaces of bones, forming complete bags round the joints.

Cap'sulate. Cap'sulated (L. dim. capsa, case). Inclosed in a capsule, or as in a chest or box.

Capsule (same). Anat. A membranous expansion enclosing a part, more or less like a bag. Bot. A one- or many-celled, many-seeded, superior, dry, syncarpous fruit, dehiscent by valves, always proceeding from a compound ovarium. Chem. A small shallow cup.

Capsuli'tis (same; and itis). Syn. of Capsitis.

Capsulo-pupillary. Applied to a membrane said to exist in the eye of the embryo. It arises from the anterior surface of the iris, and, proceeding backwards, encloses the lens with its capsule in a delicate vascular envelope.

Capuloid (L. capula, small bowl; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling a cup.

Caramel (Fr. burnt sugar). Sugar partly decomposed by the action of heat.

Car'apace (κάραβος, karabos, crab). 1. The upper shell of the crab or tortoise. 2. A general term for the crustaceous and horny coverings of certain classes of animals.

Carate (Span. cara, face; Ind. ate, look). A cutaneous disease apparently allied to syphilis, or essentially a parasitic disorder affecting the colour-cells, and consisting of dark blue, white, or rose-coloured spots or stripes, attacking mostly Sambos, Mulattoes, and others of a dark complexion in New Granada, and the northern parts of South America.—Arcken.

Carbona'ceous (L. carbo, charcoal). Of, or pertaining to, charcoal. Geol. Containing abundant traces of fossil carbon, or vegetable débris.

Carbona'ted (same). 1. Impregnated, or combined with, carbonic acid. 2. Converted into carbon or charcoal.

Carbonif'erous (L. carbo, charcoal; fero, I bear). Producing carbon, or coal.

Carboniza'tion (L. carbo, charcoal). The act or process of converting into carbon by combustion.

Carbonohydrous (carbon; and ὕδωρ, udor, water). Composed of carbon and hydrogen.

Carbuncle. An unhealthy gangrenous inflammation of a circumscribed portion of areolar tissue and skin.

Carbuncled. Carbunculate. Spotted; set with carbuncles.

Carbuncula'tion. Bot. The blasting of the young buds of trees or plants by excessive heat or cold.

Carburet (L. carbon, charcoal). A combination of carbon with some other substance, the resulting compound not being an acid.

Carburetted (same). Combined with carbon.

Carcerule. Bot. A dry indehiscent fruit, containing few seeds and free.—Mirbel.

Car'cinoid (καρκίνος, karkinos, crab; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling a crab.

Carcinol'ogy (καρκίνος, karkinos, crab; λόγος, logos, speech). Zoöl. A treatise on crabs, or on the Crustaceæ.

Carcinoma (καρκίνωμα, karkinōma, cancer). V. Cancer.

Carcinoses (καρκίνος, karkinos, cancer; νόσος, nosos, disease). One

of Fuschs's families of diseases, embracing the varieties of cancer.

Cardia (καρδία, kardia, heart). 1. Nat. Hist. The opening which admits the food into the stomach. 2. The pit of the stomach.

Cardiac (same). 1. Pertaining to the heart. 2. Exciting the heart, or acting as a general stimulant, through the medium of the stomach. 3. A cordial.

Cardiac Aspect. The aspect towards the heart.

Cardiacal. Etym. as, and syn. of, Cardiac (1 and 2).

Cardi'agra (καρδία, kardia, heart; ἄγρα, agra, seizure). Gout of the heart. Syn. of Cardialgia.

Cardialgia (καρδία, kardia, heart; ἄλγος, algos, woe). Heartburn.

Car'dialogia (καρδία, kardia, heart; λόγος, logos, discourse). A treatise on the heart.

Cardiarius (καρδία, kardia, heart). A worm said to have been seen in the heart or pericardium.

Cardiocele (καρδία, heart; κήλη, kēlē, swelling). Hernia of the heart through a wound of the diaphragm.

Cardiodynia (καρδία, kardia, heart; ὀδύνη, odunē, pain). Pain in the heart. Syn. of Cardialgia.

Cardiograph (καρδία, kardia, heart; γράφω, graphō, I write). An instrument for autographically registering (1) the systole of the auricles, (2) that of the ventricles, and (3) the instant of the shock or pulsation of the heart. —Marey.

Cardio'meter (καρδία, kardia, heart; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). An instrument which may be adapted to some large artery for the purpose of measuring the pressure of the blood and the intensity of the heart's action. Syn. of Hæmadynamometer.

Cardio'metry (same). Measurement of the heart by percussion and auscultation.

Cardiopericarditis. Inflammation of the pericardium and substance of the heart.

Cardiope'talous. Cardiophyl'lous (καρδία, kardia, heart; πέταλον, petalon; or φύλλον, phullon, leaf). Bot. Having the limb of the petals centrally at the base; having leaves in the centre.

Cardio'pterous (καρδία, kardia, heart; πτερόν, pteron, wing). Zoöl. Having fins sloping towards the heart.

Cardio'tomy (καρδία, kardia, heart; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). Dissection of the heart.

Cardit'ic (καρδία, kardia, heart). Relating to Carditis. Syn. of Cardiac.

Cardi'tis (same; and itis). Inflammation of the substance of the heart.

Ca'riated. Etym. as, and syn. of Carious.

Carico'graphy (L. carex, sedge; γράφω, graphō, I write). Bot. A description of the sedges.

Caricology (L. carex, sedge; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on sedges.

Car'icous (L. carica, fig). Resembling a fig.

Caries. Ulceration of bone.

Caries gallica. A term used by the old writers to designate (according to M. Basseran) the Hunterian or indurated chancre.

Caries non-gallica. A term used by the old writers to designate (according to M. Basseran) the soft chancre.

Carina (L. keel of a ship). Bot. The keel-shaped part of a papilionaceous flower, consisting of the two anterior petals united and enclosing the essential organs.

Carious (L. caries). Affected with caries.

Carmin'ative (L. carmen, charm). Applied adj. and subs. to remedies which allay spasmodic pain of the bowels, and expel flatus.

Carna'rious (L. caro, flesh). Zoöl. Of, or belonging to, or living more or less on, flesh; flesh-eating.

Car'neous (L. caro, flesh). Consisting of, or resembling, flesh.

Car'neous Columns. The irregular, rounded muscular projections in the cavities of the heart.

Carnifica'tion (L. caro, flesh; fio, I am become). The acquiring of a fleshy or muscular consistence.

Carnifi'ed (same). In a state of carnification.

Car'niform (L. caro, flesh; forma, form). Resembling, or having the appearance or quality of, flesh.

Carni'vorous (L. caro, flesh; voro, I devour). Eating, or feeding on, flesh.

Carnos'e (L. caro, flesh). Nat. Hist. Fleshy; of a consistence resembling that of flesh. Syn. of Carnarious and Carneous.

Carnos'ity (L. caro, flesh). A little fleshy excrescence.

Carotic (κάρος, karos, stupor). Pertaining to stupor; or the carotid arteries.

Carotids (same). The large arteries of the neck which convey blood to the head.

Carpadelium (καρπός, karpos, fruit; ἄδηλος, adēlos, not seen). Bot. A hetero-carpine, dry fruit, bi- or plurilocular, enveloped in a calyx, with distinct monospermous opposing compartments.—Desvaux.

Carpal (καρπός, karpos, wrist). Of, or pertaining to, the wrist.

Carpel (καρπός, karpos, fruit). Bot. Each metamorphosed leaf, bearing ovules, whether forming a simple, or one portion of a compound, ovary.

Carphol'ogy (καρφολογέω, karphologeō, I pluck off feathers adhering to clothes). The symptom of picking of the bed-clothes, observed in some diseases.

Carpi'dium (καρπός, karpos, fruit). Bot. Each of the partial fruits which are soldered together in an aggregate fruit.

Car'polith (καρπός, karpos, fruit; λίθος, lithos, stone). Bot. A fruit-stone.

Carpology (καρπός, karpos, fruit; λόγος, logos, speech). The science which treats of the structure of fruits and seeds.

Carpo'phagous (καρπός, karpos, fruit; φαγειν, phagein, to eat). Zoöl. Eating, or living on, fruits.

Carpo'philous (καρπός, karpos, fruit; φιλέω, phileō, I love). Bot. Growing on fruits.

Carpophore (καρπός, karpos, fruit; φέρω, pherō, I bear). Bot. Syn. of Gynophore.—Link.

Carpot'ica (καρπός, karpos, offspring). Diseases of pregnancy.

Car'tilage (L. cartilago, gristle). A smooth elastic solid of the animal body, softer than bone.

Cartilagin'iform. Resembling cartilage.

Car'uncle (L. dim. caro, flesh). Anat. A small fleshy excrescence, natural or morbid. Bot. Small protuberances occasionally surrounding the hilum of a seed.

Carunculæ Myrtiformes. Small reddish tubercles near the vaginal orifice, supposed to be the remains of the ruptured hymen.

Carun'culate. Carunculated. (L. dim. caro, flesh). Having a fleshy excrescence, or soft fleshy protuberance.

Caryophylla'ceous. Caryophyl'leous (κάρυον, karuon, nut; φύλλον, phullon, leaf). Bot. Having five petals with long claws, in a tubular calyx; of, or belonging to the Clove tribe.

Caryophyl'loid. Bot. Resembling the Caryophyllos, or clove tree.

Caryop'sis (κάρυον, karuon, nut; ὀπτάω, optaō, I see). Bot. A syncarpous fruit, one-celled, one-seeded, superior, indehiscent, dry, with the integuments of the seed cohering inseparably with the endocarp, so that the two are indistinguishable; in the ovarian state evincing its compound nature by the presence of two or more stigmata, but nevertheless unilocular by abortion, and having but one ovule developed.

Casea'tion (L. caseus, cheese). A process of fatty degeneration or decay, the result of a lowered vitality; a form of necrosis.

Caseiform (L. caseus, cheese; forma, form). Formed or produced, as is cheese.

Ca'sein (L. caseus, cheese). The nitrogenized principle of milk.

Casein-fibrin'. The presumed definite combination between the solvent fluid in the stomach, and the casein received into the organ as an alimentary constituent.

Ca'seous (L. caseus, cheese). Resembling, or having the qualities of, cheese.

Cassi'deous (L. cassis, helmet). Bot. Dilated into a broad helmet-shaped leaf.

Castanocar'pous (κάστανα, kastana, chestnuts ; καρπός, karpos, fruit). Bot. Having fruit like that of the Chestnut.

Casuis'try (L. casus, case). The science of resolving cases of doubt, by principles drawn from natural reason.

Cata'bophyte (καταβυθίζω, katabuthizō, I make to sink ; φυτόν, phuton, plant). Bot. A plant that grows beneath the surface of water.

Catacau'sis (κατακαίω, katakaiō, I burn). Spontaneous or preternatural combustion.—Young and Good.

Catacau'stics (same). Opt. The caustic curves formed by the reflection of the rays of light.

Catacleisis (κατακλείω, katakleiō, I lock up). Morbid union of the eyelids.

Cataclesia. Cataclesium (κατα, kata, downwards ; κλείω, kleiō, I shut). Bot. A monospermous indehiscent fruit with coriaceous pericarp, not ligneous, covered by the pericarp, which never becomes fleshy.

Catacou'stics (κατακούω, katakouō, I hear and obey). That part of acoustics which treats of reflected sounds.

Ca'taclysm (κατακλύζω, katakluzō, I deluge). Geol. A deluge or inundation. Med. An affusion.

Cataclysmo'logy (cataclysm ; and λόγος, logos, speech). Nat. Hist. The history of deluges or revolutions of the surface of the earth.

Catadiop'tric. Catadiop'trical (κατα, kata, oposite ; δίοπτρα, dioptra, glass to see through). Reflecting and refracting light.

Catagmat'ic (κάταγμα, katagma, fracture). Having the quality of consolidating, or promoting the union of, broken parts.

Catalepsy (καταλαμβάνω, katalambanō, I seize upon). A sudden suppression of the action of the senses and of volition ; the limbs and trunk yielding to, and retaining, any given position.

Catalep'tic Method. The employment of external agents, when internal remedies are inapplicable.

Catalot'ic (καταλοάω, kataloaō, I tread down). Applied adj. and subs. to a remedy to remove unsightly cicatrices.

Catalysis (καταλύω, kataluō, I loosen). A decomposition and formation of new compounds, by virtue of the mere presence of a substance which itself undergoes no modification.—Berzelius.

Catame'nia (κατά, kata, at ; μήν, mēn, month). The monthly discharge of women.

Catanadormous (καταναίω, katanaiō, I inhabit ; ὄρμος, ormos, harbour). Ich. Passing once a year from salt water into fresh.

Cat'apasm (καταπάσσω, katapassō, I sprinkle). A dry powder for sprinkling the body.

Cataphon'ics (κατά, kata, opposite ; φωνή, phōnē, sound). Syn. of Catacoustics.

Cataphract'ed (καταφράσσω, kataphrassō, I fortify). Nat. Hist. Covered with a hard callous skin, or with horny or bony plates or scales closely joined together.

Cataplasm (καταπλάσσω, kataplassō, I besmear). A poultice.

Cataract (καταράσσω, katarassō, I tumble down). An opacity of the crystalline lens, or its capsule.

Catarhine. Nat. Hist. Applied to the Old-World monkeys, all of which are characterized by the peculiar structure of their nostrils, and by having four premolars in each jaw.

Catarrh (κατά, kata, down ; ῥέω, reō, I flow). An increased discharge of secretion from a mucous membrane. A cold affecting the mucous lining of the nose and throat.

Catastal'tic (καταστέλλω, katastellō, I let down). 1. Repressing evacuations. 2. Applied to the action of the vis nervosa from above downwards.—Marshall Hall.

Cata-vertebral (κατά, kata, under; vertebra, bone of spine). Applied to the two portions of the inferior spinous process of a vertebra.—Grant.

Catelectrotonic (κατά, kata, throughout; ἤλεκτρον, ēlektron, amber [electricity]; τόνος, tonos, direction). Nat. Phil. Applied to the condition of increased excitability which occurs near its negative pole, when a nerve is in the electrotonic state.—Pflüger.

Catelectrotonus (same). The condition of increased excitability of a nerve produced when traversed to a certain length by the continuous electric current. The condition of increased irritability and conductivity produced in that part of a nerve in the neighbourhood of the negative pole by the passage of a galvanic current.

Cateni'ferous (L. catena, chain; fero, I bear). Having the surface marked with coloured lines like chains.

Cathæret'ic (καθαιρέω, kathaireō, I demolish). Applied to substances which act as mild caustics.

Cathar'tic (καθαίρω, kathairō, I cleanse). Applied adj. and subs. to medicine which increases the alvine discharges.

Cathar'ticalness (same). The quality of promoting alvine discharges.

Cathartin (same). The active principle of senna and jalap.

Cath'eter (καθίημι, kathiēmi, I send against). A tubular surgical instrument for introducing into the bladder or nasal duct.

Catheterism. Catheterization (same). The act or operation of introducing a catheter.

Cathode (κάθοδος, kathodos, descent). The surface at which, in electrolysis, the electricity passes out of a body, supposing the current to move in the apparent direction of the sun. The negative pole in the galvanic current.

Cath'odic (same). Applied by Marshall Hall to a downward course of nervous action.

Cath'olic Humours. The fluids spread over the whole body.

Cation (κατά, kata, down; εἶμι, eimi, I go). Nat. Phil. A substance which, in electrolysis, passes to the cathode.

Catkin (cat; and kin, like a cat's [tail]). Bot. A species of inflorescence where the flowers are all of one sex, are closely aggregated along a thread-like stalk, and have large scale-like bracts, usually caducous in a single piece after flowering.

Catling. A straight, double-edged surgical knife.

Cato'logy (L. catus, cat; λόγος, logos, speech). Zoöl. A treatise on the cat.

Catop'sis (κατά, kata, opposite; ὄψις, opsis, sight). A morbid quickness of vision.

Catop'trics (κάτοπτρον, katoptron, mirror). That part of optics which explains the properties of reflected light.

Catoptric Test. The examining of the eye by a lighted taper, and diagnosing, by the presence or absence of the three reflected images, the presence or absence of incipient cataract.

Catop'troscope (κάτοπτρον, katoptron, mirror; σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). Nat. Phil. A specular apparatus for investigating.

Cato'taphyte (κατώτατος, katōtatos, lowest; φυτόν, phuton, plant). Bot. A plant, the stamens of which are inserted at the base of the calyx or at the disc.

Catotica (κάτω, katō, downwards). Diseases affecting internal surfaces; or a depraved state of the fluids or glands which open on to these surfaces.—Good.

Cat's Eye. Applied to an opalescent appearance of the pupil, or of the fundus of the eye.

Caucasian. That variety of mankind which occupies all Europe and Western Asia as far as the Ganges,

likewise Northern Africa. To it belong the more highly civilized nations.—Blumenbach.

Cauda Equina. 1. The brush of nerves terminating the spinal marrow in man. 2. The homologous part in the lower animals.

Cauda Seminis. Bot. The elongated and usually feathery appendage to a seed, formed of the persistent style; it is simple, hairy, or geniculate.

Caudal (L. cauda, tail). Pertaining to, or possessing, a tail or tail-like appendage.

Caudate. Caudated (same). Having a tail or tail-like appendage.

Cau'diciform (L. caudex, trunk of tree; forma, form). Bot. Applied to a stem that is not ramified.

Caud'icle (L. dim. caudex, trunk of a tree). Bot. A small membranous process, on which the pollen of orchideous plants is fixed.

Caudi'ferous. Caudi'gerous (L. cauda, tail; fero, or gero, I bear). Zoöl. Having, or bearing, a tail.

Caudi'manous (L. cauda, tail; manus, hand). Zoöl. Employing the tail like a hand, to seize objects.

Caul (L. caula, receptacle). English of Omentum. The membranes when they encompass the face and head of the child after it is born.

Caules'cent (L. caulis, stalk). Bot. Having, or acquiring, a stem.

Caulicinal (L. caulis, stalk). Bot. Growing on stems and dry branches.

Caulicule (L. dim. caulis, stalk). Bot. The little stem in the embryo which unites the cotyledons with the radicle.

Caulif'erous (L. caulis, stalk; fero, I bear). Syn. of Caulescent.

Cauliflorate (L. caulis, stalk; flos, flower). Bot. Having flowers on the stem.

Cau'liflower Excrescence. A morbid growth resembling in appearance the head of the cauliflower.

Caul'iform (L. caulis, stalk; forma, form). Having the form of a caulis, or herbaceous stem which bears leaves and fructification.

Caul'ine (L. caulis, stalk). Bot. Of, or pertaining to, or growing immediately upon, a stalk.

Caulocar'pous (L. caulis, stalk; καρπός, karpos, fruit). Bot. Annually producing flowers and fruits on the branches without perishing.

Cauma'tic (καῦμα, kauma, burning-heat). Of the nature of a burning, febrile heat.

Causal'ity (L. causa, cause). Phrenol. A faculty peculiar to man, giving perception of the dependence of phenomena, furnishing the idea of ultimate causation, and so leading, by successive steps, to the Great Cause of all.

Caustic (καῦσος, kausos, burning-heat). Applied adj. and subs. to bodies which, applied to living animals, corrode and disorganize the texture of the part.

Cauterant (καυτήρ, kautēr, burner). Having the quality of a cautery or caustic. Syn. of Caustic and Cautery.

Cauteriza'tion (καυτήρ, kautēr, burner). The act or effect of burning a morbid part by the application of fire, heated instruments, or caustics.

Cautery (same). A substance employed for firing and burning; or for corroding and disorganizing any part of the animal body. Used in the former way it is called *actual* cautery; in the shape of a caustic application, *potential* cautery.

Cau'tiousness (L. caveo, I take heed of). Phrenol. A faculty producing the emotion of fear and wariness in general, and prompting its possessor to take care.

Cavernarian (L. caverna, cave). Bot. Growing in caverns or other subterranean places.

Cavernous (L. caverna, cave). Full of small cavities or caverns; hollow.

Cavernous Respiration. The loud hollow sound, as if it took place in a cavern, heard by auscultation where there is a large empty vomica or cavity in a patient's lung.

Cavernous Rhonchus. Syn. of Gurgling.

Cavernous Sinus. Anat. A sinus on the base of the cranium, extending from the anterior clinoid process to the point of the petrous bone, along the side of the body of the sphenoid bone.

Cavern'ulous (L. dim. caverna, cave). Full of little cavities.

Cavity (L. cavus, hollow). Any natural or morbid hollow in any part of the body.

Ce'city (L. cæcus, blind). Blindness.

Cecu'tiency (same). Cloudiness of sight.

Cell. 1. A small closed microscopic vesicle or sac; syn. of Cellule. 2. A little cavity composed of various materials, in which a microscopic specimen may be placed, and afterwards covered with thin glass. 3. A compartment capable of receiving the exciting liquid used in the formation of an electric or galvanic battery.

Cell-nucleus. The cytoblast; also termed Areola.

Cell-territories. Certain districts in the cellular organization of animals, bounded by the development of intermediate or intercellular substance. Pathological processes afford evidence "that any given district of intercellular substance is ruled over by the cell, which lies in the middle of it and exercises influence upon the neighbouring parts."—Virchow.

Cell-theory. Physiol. The proposition that there exists one general principle for the formation of all organic productions, and that this principle is the formation of cells.

Cell-wall. The external layer of the cell.

Celli'colous (L. cella, cell; colo, I inhabit). Bot. Dwelling in caves.

Cellif'erous (L. cella, cell; fero, I bear). Bearing or producing cells.

Celloid (L. cella, cell; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling a cell or cellule.

Cel'lular (L. cella, cell). Consisting of, or containing cells or cellules. Syn. of Areolar.

Cel'lulated (L. dim. cella, cell). Formed with little cells.

Cellule (L. dim. cella, cell). A small cavity or interstice.

Celluli'ferous (L. dim. cella, cell; fero, I bear). Bot. Having cellules or cellulous hollows. Bearing, or producing, little cells.

Cellu'liform (L. dim. cella, cell; forma, form). Having the appearance of a cellule.

Cel'lulitis (L. dim. cella, cell; and itis). Inflammation of the areolar tissue.

Cel'lulose (etym. as Cellule). The tough, elastic, colourless fundamental material of the structure of plants. Its existence has been proved in the envelopes of the two grades of animal life, represented by the Ascidians and Salpinæ; and, according to Virchow (although doubted by others), in certain diseased conditions of the organs of higher animals.

Celolo'gia (κήλη, kēlē, swelling; λόγος, logos, discourse). The doctrine of, or a treatise on, hernia.

Celoso'mus (κήλη, kēlē, swelling; σῶμα, sōma, body). A monster with malformation of the trunk, and eventration or displacement of the viscera.

Celo'tomy (κήλη, kēlē, swelling; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). Surg. Operation for strangulated hernia.

Cement. Tooth-bone, or the crusta petrosa of teeth.

Cementa'tion (L. cæmentum, cement). Chem. The act of applying cements to substances; or the corroding and changing of them by cement.

Cementi'tious (same). Having the quality of cementing or conglutinating.

Cenæs'thesis (κοινός, koinos, common; αἴσθησις, aisthēsis, perception). The vague sentiment which we have of the state of our body, independently of the action of the mind, and which results from the obscure perception, which the internal mucous membranes receive.—Reid.

Cen'chroid (κέγχρος, kegchros, millet; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling the millet.

Ceno'bium (κοινόβιον, koinobion, life in community). Bot. A fruit

consisting of several pericarps without valves, sutures, styles, or stigmata, united at the base.

Cenotica (κενός, kenos, empty). 1. Diseases affecting the fluids.—Good. 2. Syn. of Drastics.

Centicipitous (L. centum, hundred; caput, head). Having a hundred heads.

Centif'idous (L. centum, hundred; findo, I cleave). Divided into a hundred parts.

Centifo'lious (L. centum, hundred; folium, leaf). Having a hundred leaves.

Cen'tigrade (L. centum, hundred; gradus, degree). Consisting of, or graduated into, a hundred divisions or equal parts.

Centipede (L. centum, hundred; pes, foot). Having a hundred, or many feet.

Cen'trad (κέντρον, kentron, centre). Towards the central aspect.—Barclay.

Centradiaph'anes (κέντρον, kentron, centre; α, a, neg.; διαφανής, diaphanēs, transparent). A cataract solely nuclear.

Cen'tral-angle. Bot. The column in the centre of fruits to which the seeds are sometimes attached, and sometimes the partitions.

Central-aspect. The aspect toward the centre of an organ, or the body.—Barclay.

Central-axis. Central-column. Syn. of Central-angle.

Cen'tral-placenta. Bot. The column in the centre of fruits to which the seeds are attached.

Centre. The middle point, or most important part, of a figure, body, organ, or system of organs.

Centre of Gravity. Nat. Phil. That point of a body in which its whole weight is, as it were, concentrated, and upon which, if it were freely supported, all its parts would be in equilibrio. That point, invariably situated with respect to a body, through which the resultant of the attracting forces between the earth and its several molecules always passes.—Ganot.

Centres of Creation. Nat. Hist. Those single points, more or less central, in the area of diffusion of the individual species, where the creative energy in the genesis of new beings has been more intensely exerted than in other parts of the province of the fauna or flora.—Ed. Forbes.

Centric. Acting on, or proceeding from, the centre.

Centrif'ugal (L. centrum, centre; fugio, I flee). 1. Tending to recede from the centre. 2. Bot. Expanding first at the summit and later at the base. 3. Physiol. Transmitting central impulses to the periphery. Syn. of Efferent.

Centrip'etal (L. centrum, centre; peto, I seek). 1. Tending toward the centre. 2. Bot. Expanding first at the base, and later at the summit. 3. Physiol. Conveying impressions from the periphery to the centre. Syn. of Afferent.

Centrodontate (κέντρον, kentron, any sharp point; ὀδούς, odous, tooth). Having sharp and subulated teeth.

Centrostal'tic (κέντρον, kentron, centre; στέλλω, stellō, I send). Applied by Marshall Hall to the action of the nervous force in the spinal centre.

Cen'trum (L. centre). That part of an ideal typical vertebra round which the remaining elements are arranged in a somewhat radiate manner.—Owen.

Cepaceous (L. cepa, onion). Having the odour of the onion or of garlic, or the form of the onion.

Cephalæmia (κεφαλή, kephalē, head; αἷμα, aima, blood). Congestion of the blood-vessels of the brain.

Ceph'alagra (κεφαλή, kephalē, head; ἄγρα, agra, seizure). Gout in the head.

Cephalagra'phia (κεφαλή, kephalē, head; γράφω, graphō, I write). An anatomical description of the head.

Cephalal'gia (κεφαλή, kephalē, head; ἄλγος, algos, pain.) Headache. Hyperæsthesia of the muscles of the head.

Cephalic (κεφαλή, kephalē, head). Pertaining to the head, or its affec-

tions. Subs. A medicine for head affections.

Cephali'tis (κεφαλή, kephalē, head; and itis). Inflammation of the brain and its membranes.

Cephalo- (κεφαλή, kephalē, head). A prefix of compound words denoting attachment to, or connexion with, the head.

Cephalodym'ia (κεφαλή, kephalē, head; δύω, duō, I sink into). A double monstrosity, in which the heads are united.

Cephalodynia (κεφαλή, kephalē, head; ὀδύνη, odunē, pain). Syn. of Cephalalgia.

Cephalo-extractor. An instrument to extract a fœtus by clasping the head.

Cephalograph (κεφαλή, kephalē, head; γράφω, graphō, I describe). An instrument for taking the measure of the human head.—Prof. Harting of Utrecht.

Cephalohæmato'ma (κεφαλή, kephalē, head; αἷμα, aima, blood). A sanguineous tumour, sometimes occurring beneath the pericranium of newborn children; or in other situations, at all ages. A caput succedaneum, accompanied by effusion of blood. Blood tumour of the cranial region.

Cephalohæmo'meter (κεφαλή, kephalē, head; αἷμα, aima, blood; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). An instrument designed for obtaining conclusions relative to the condition of the cerebral circulation in experiments on the lower animals.—Dr. W. A. Hammond.

Cephalo'logy (κεφαλή, kephalē, head; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on the head.

Cephaloma (κεφαλή, kephalē, head). Syn. of Encephalocele.

Cephalom'elus (κεφαλή, kephalē, head; μέλος, melos, limb). A monster with one or two additional limbs, attached to the head.

Cephalom'eter (κεφαλή, kephalē, head; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). An instrument for measuring the fœtal head during labour.

Cephalophore (κεφαλή, kephalē, head; φέρω, pherō, I bear). Bot. The base or pedicle of ventricose and filiform mushrooms.

Cephalop'odic. Cephalopo'dous (κεφαλή, kephalē, head; πούς, pous, foot). Nat. Hist. 1. Of, or pertaining to, those animals which have the head situated between the body and the feet. 2. Crawling by means of strong fleshy productions proceeding from the head.

Cephalo'pterous (κεφαλή, kephalē, head; πτερόν, pteron, wing). Having a winged or feathered head.

Cephalosomatodym'ia (κεφαλή, kephalē, head; σῶμα, sōma, body; δύω, duō, I sink into). A double monstrosity united at the heads and the bodies.

Cephalostat (κεφαλή, kephalē, head; στατός, statōs, placed). An apparatus for steadying the head in ophthalmic and other operations.—J. Z. Laurence.

Cephalothoracosterumenus (κεφαλή, kephalē, head; θώραξ, thōrax, trunk; στερέω, stereō, I deprive). A monster void of head or chest.

Cephalo-thorax (κεφαλή, kephalē, head; θώραξ, thōrax, trunk). The anterior division of the body in such animals as have the head and chest blended together.

Cephalotome (κεφαλή, kephalē, head; τέμνω, temnō, I cut.) An instrument for cutting or breaking down the head of the fœtus in the operation of embryotomy.

Cephalo'tomy (same). The dissection, or opening, of the head.

Ce'phalotribe (κεφαλή, kephalē, head; τρίβω, tribō, I wear out). An instrument for breaking up the fœtal head by crushing it together.

Cephalotrip'sy (same). The operation of using the cephalotribe.

Cera'ceous (L. cera, wax). Bot. Waxy; having the texture and colour of new wax.

Ceramidium. Bot. An ovate conceptacle having a terminal opening, and with a tuft of spores arising from the base.

Ceramuria (κέραμος, keramos, potter's earth). Syn. of Phosphuria.

Ceranoid (κέρας, keras, horn; εἶδος, eidos, shape). Bot. Having branches disposed like horns.

Cerate (L. cera, wax). A composition, the basis of which is wax.

Ceratec'tomy (κέρας, keras, horn; ἐκτέμνω, ektemnō, I cut out). A cutting of the cornea.

Ce'rated (L. cera, wax). Covered with wax.

Cerati'asis (κέρας, keras, horn). The growth of horny tumours.

Cerati'tis (κέρας, keras, horn; and itis). Inflammation of the cornea.

Ceratium. Bot. A fruit like the Siliqua, in which the lobes of the stigma are alternate with the placenta.

Cerato- (κέρας, keras, horn). In composition refers either to the cornua of the Hyoid bone, or to the Cornea.

Cerato-branchial (κέρας, keras, horn; βραγχία, bragchia, gills of a fish). One of the pieces of which each of the bony branchial arches in Fishes consists.—Owen.

Cerato'cele (κέρας, keras, horn; κήλη, kēlē, swelling). Staphyloma, or Hernia of the Cornea.

Ceratoge'nesis (κέρας, keras, horn; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). The formation of horn.

Cerato-hyal (κέρας, keras, horn; L. hyoïdes, hyoid bone). The lower division of the hæmapophysis of the hæmal or hyoidean arch of the parietal vertebra of the skull of the archetype vertebrate skeleton.—Owen.

Cerato-hyoids (same). Zoöl. Two osseous pieces belonging to the hyoid arch of Fishes, and homologous to the larger cornua of the hyoid bone in Man.—Owen.

Ceratoid (κέρας, keras, horn; εἶδος, eidos, shape). Resembling a horn; horn-like.

Ceratoma (κέρας, keras, horn). A horny growth or formation.

Ceratonyx'is (κέρας, keras, horn; νύσσω, nussō, I prick). The operation of introducing a needle through the cornea for any purpose.

Ceratophyllous (κέρας, keras, horn; φύλλον, phullon, leaf). Bot. Having simply linear, subulated leaves; horn-leaved.

Cera'tophyte (κέρας, keras, horn; φυτόν, phuton, plant). Zoöl. A polyp, the internal axis of which has the appearance of wood or horn.

Ceratoplas'tice (κέρας, keras, horn; πλάσσω, plassō, I form). The operation for making an artificial cornea.

Ceratose (κέρας, keras, horn). Horny; having the texture and consistence of horn.

Ceratosis (κερατόω, keratoō, I harden into horn). Syn. of Ceratogenesis.

Cerato'tomy (κέρας, keras, horn; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). A section of the cornea for any purpose.

Cera'tous (κέρας, keras, horn). Syn. of Ceratoid.

Cercæ (κέρκος, kerkos, tail). Entom. The feelers which project from the hind part of the body in some insects.

Cerca'riæ (κέρκος, kerkos, tail). A genus of infusory animalcules, whose body terminates by a tail-like appendage.

Cercariform (κέρκος, kerkos, tail; forma, form). Shaped like Cercariæ.

Cercomonas (κέρκος, kerkos, tail; μονάς, single point). This is a minute animalcule, which differs from the monas, in the circumstance of its possessing a caudal prolongation.

Cerea'lia (L. ceres, Goddess of Corn). The edible grains. The Corn tribe.

Cerealin (L. ceres, Goddess of Corn). The nitrogenized flesh-forming principle contained in flour.

Cerebellitis (L. cerebellum, the little brain; and itis). Inflammation of the Cerebellum.

Cerebellum (L.). The little brain, or the hinder and lower part of the brain.

Cerebral Spots or Markings. V. Tache Cérébrale.

Cerebral Surprise. That kind of stupor which follows on commotion: as the sudden and transient stupor, followed by hemiplegia, which occurs in cases of wounds of the brain, and in the experiment of introducing a foreign body between the dura mater and brain of an animal.—Trousseau.

Cerebral System. Physiol. Includes the cerebrum, the nerves of special sense, and those nerves which convey volition, together with the intra-spinal or intra-vertebral cord of cerebral nerves.

Cerebration (L. cerebrum, brain). The action of the brain during the performance of any mental or moral function.

Cerebration, Unconscious. A faculty of intellectual and emotional activity of the brain, which is held by some eminent physiologists to exist, and to produce results as such, without any consciousness of the mind of the operations so going on.

Cere'bria (L. cerebrum, brain). Mental derangement or disordered brain. Scip. Pinel.

Cerebriform (L. cerebrum, brain; forma, form). Syn. of Encephaloid.

Cerebrin (L. cerebrum, brain). The cerebral lamellous stearin obtained from the brain-mass.—Vauquelin.

Cerebritis (L. cerebrum, brain; and itis). Syn. of Phrenitis.

Cerebro- (L. cerebrum, brain). Anat. Physiol. A prefix to compound words denoting association, or connexion, with the cerebrum or brain.

Cerebropathy (L. cerebrum, brain; πάθος, pathos, affection). Hypochondriasis bordering on insanity.

Cerebrosis (L. cerebrum, brain). Syn. of Phrenitis.

Cerebrum (L.). The brain proper.

Cerectomy (κέρας, keras, horn; ἐκτέμνω, ektemnō, I cut out). Excision of a layer or portion of the cornea. Syn. of Ceratectomy.

Cere'iform (L. cereus, wax taper; forma, form). Bot. Slender; formed like a wax taper.

Ce'reous (L. cera, wax). Waxen; like wax.

Ceri'ferous (L, cera, wax; fero, I bear). Bot. Bearing, or producing, wax.

Cer'nuous (L. cernuo, I stoop downwards). Bot. Having the top curved downwards; pendulous; nodding.

Cerosis (κηρός, kēros, wax). A diseased condition of tunics, membranes, or epithelium, consisting in wax-like scales.

Cerulific (L. cærŭlus, blue; fio, I am made). Producing a blue or sky colour.

Cerumen (L. cera, wax). The unctuous secretion of the ear.

Cer'vical (L. cervix, neck). Pertaining to the neck.

Cervical Zone. The region of the inner surface of the womb, below the lower polar circle. It is the seat of dangerous placental attachment.—Barnes.

Cervico-brachial. Applied to the large swelling of the spinal cord, whence nerves for a portion of the neck, and for the upper extremities, emerge.

Cervico-orificial. Applied to a placenta which grows entirely over the inferior pole of the uterus, rising on all sides so as to occupy the cervical zone or region of the inner surface of that organ.—Barnes.

Cerv'ine (L. cervus, stag). Pertaining to the deer, or animals of that tribe.

Cespiti'tious (L. cespes, turf). Pertaining to, or made of, turf.

Ces'pitose (same). Bot. Growing in tufts. Producing many stems from one root, forming a surface of turf or sod; having, or full of, stems.

Ces'pitous (same). Pertaining to turf; turfy.

Cestoid (κεστός, kestos, girdle; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Zoöl. Having long and flat bodies like tape.

Ces'triform (κέστρον, kestron, pointed instrument; L. forma, form). Comp. Anat. Long, straight, and pointed.—Illiger.

Ceta'ceous (κῆτος, kētos, whale). Pertaining to the whale, or whale kind.

Ce'tic (same). Pertaining to, or obtained from, the whale.

Ceto'graphy (κῆτος, kētos, whale; γράφω, graphō, I write). The history of the whale.

Ceto'logy (κῆτος, kētos, whale; λόγος, logos, speech). The doctrine,

or natural history, of cetaceous animals.

Chaffy. Bot. Bearing processes resembling chaff.

Chalaza (χάλαζα, chalaza, hailstone). 1. Bot. The point of union at the base between the interior and exterior coats of the ovule, being the point where the vessels of the funiculus pass into the nucleus. 2. Pl. Two spirally twisted bands of the investing albumen, attached near to the poles of the yelk and to the extremities of the egg. 3. Syn. of Chalazion.

Chalazion (same). A fibrinous tumour, or little sebaceous cyst, of the average size of a small pea, and resembling a hailstone, situated generally in the cartilage of the eyelid.

Chalazonephritis (χαλαζόομαι, chalazoomai, I have blotches in the flesh; νεφρός, nephros, kidney; and itis). Bright's (granular) disease of the kidney.

Chalcedon'ic. Pertaining to the mineral chalcedony.

Chal'iced (κύλιξ, kulix, goblet). Bot. Having a cell or cup.

Chal'inoplasty (χαλινός, chalinos, bridle; πλάσσω, plassō, I mould). The operation for forming a new angle of the mouth.

Chalk-stones. The calcareous or chalk-like deposits about the joints and other external parts of the body in gouty patients.

Chalybeate (χάλυψ, chalups, steel). Pertaining to, or containing, iron. Subs. Any fluid into which iron enters.

Chalybea'tion (same). The operation by which steel is produced; the formation of steel.

Chalybokrenæ (χάλυψ, chalups, steel; κρήνη, krēnē, well). **Chalybopegæ** (χάλυψ, chalups, steel; πηγή, pēgē, spring). Chalybeate waters.

Chamber (καμάρα, kamara, vaulted room). A hollow or cavity. A compartment.

Chancre (Fr. sore). A syphilitic primary ulcer or sore.

Chancrella. Soft chancre.—Diday.

Chancroid. 1. Soft chancre. 2. An ulcer having a soft base, the occasional result of inoculation of the pus from an indurated chancre on an individual who has already presented unequivocal symptoms of constitutional syphilis.—M. Clerc.

Change of Life. The period of life when the menses are about to appear or cease, and the accompanying symptoms.

Channel-leaved. Bot. Folded together so as to resemble a channel for conducting water.

Chao'logy (χάος, chaos, chaos; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on chaos, or chaotic matter.

Chao'tic (χάος, chaos, chaos). Resembling chaos; confused.

Character. Path. Stamp or appearance. Ment. Phil. The distinctive mental qualities of a person. Nat. Hist. The discriminating qualities or properties of both organic and inorganic creatures. Chem. Syn. of Symbol.

Charbon. Malignant pustule.

Charpie (Fr. lint). Surg. A substance composed of a collection of filaments, separated from morsels of old linen rag, four or five inches square, used in lieu of lint in all cases where the use of the latter is indicated.

Charta'ceous (L. charta, paper). Of the stiffness of, or resembling, paper.

Chasma'tophyte (χάσμα, chasma, gulf; φυτόν, phuton, plant). A didynamious plant, the irregular flower of which presents a kind of gap.—Necker.

Chato'yant (Fr. sparkling). Miner. Changing in lustre like the cat's eye.

Cheilal'gia (χείλος, cheilos, lip; ἄλγος, algos, pain). Pain of the lip.

Cheilitis (χείλος, cheilos, lip; and itis). Inflammation of the lip.

Cheiloplas'ty (χείλος, cheilos, lip; πλάσσω, plassō, I mould). Morioplastice of the lip.

Cheiro'podous (χείρ, cheir, hand; πούς, pous, foot). Zoöl. 1. Applied to all mammals with opposable thumbs on either extremity.—Ogilby. 2. Finger-footed; proposed as a sub-

stitute for quadrumanous.—Dr. Halford.

Cheiro'pterous (χείρ, cheir, hand; πτερόν, pteron, wing). Zoöl. Having a fold of skin commencing at the sides of the neck, and extending between the fore feet and toes, giving the power to fly.

Che'læ (χηλή, chēlē, claw). Zoöl. The bifid claws of crustacea and scorpions.

Chelate (same). Nat. Hist., Surg. Having the form of a claw, or clasp knife.

Cheli'cera (χηλή, chēlē, claw; κεράς, keras, horn). The prehensile claws of the scorpion.

Cheli'chnis (χέλυς, chelus, tortoise; ἴχνιον, ichnion, footstep). Geol. The supposed footprints of tortoises occurring on the slabs of certain of the Permian Sandstones.—Sir W. Jardine.

Cheli'ferous (χηλή, chēlē, claw; φέρω, pherō, I bear). Furnished with claws.

Chel'iform (χηλή, chēlē, claw; L. forma, form). Syn. of Chelate.

Cheloid. Cheloma (χέλυς, chelus, tortoise; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). A (tubercular) disease of the skin, consisting of thickened reddish patches of integument, which are tumours resulting from hypertrophy of the white fibrous tissue of the deeper portion of the derma: the hypertrophy assuming a longitudinal growth, and producing ridges under the skin, sometimes by extension of growth and sometimes by union with other masses of a similar kind. The disease is the effect of a leprous taint; is the morphœa of the old writers, and this latter has been abundantly shown to be a stage or degree of the leprosy.

Chelonian (χέλυς, chelus, tortoise). Pertaining to, or designating, animals of the tortoise kind.

Chelono'graphy (χέλυς, chelus, tortoise; γράφω, graphō, I write). A description of, or treatise on, the tortoise.

Chemic (Ar. kimia, occult art). Resulting from the operations of chemistry.

Chemicohistology. The doctrine of the chemistry and minute anatomy of the tissues.

Chemism. 1. Abuse of organic chemistry. 2. The art of treating disease by chemical means. 3. An account of the chemical changes accompanying a function. 4. The liability, or the cause of the liability, of matter to undergo interchange, movement, or combination, and to transform into chemical movement such physical influences as those of sunlight.

Chemistry (Ar. kimia, occult art). The science which investigates the nature, the properties, and the constitution of bodies.

Chemistry, Pathological. The science of the deviation of atoms from their normal function.—Thudichum.

Chemo'graphy (Ar. kimia, occult art; γράφω, graphō, I write). A history or relation of the art of delineating, or rather representing, by chemical means.

Chemolytic (Ar. kimia, occult art; λύω, luō, I loose). Of, or pertaining to, the effects produced by chemical agency.

Chemosis (χύμος, chumos, fluidity). An elevated ring around and overlapping the cornea, produced by an infiltration beneath the inflamed conjunctiva.

Chest-goniometer (γωνία, gōnia, angle; μετρέω, I measure). An instrument invented by Dr. Scott Alison to discover and measure the deviations from the natural angles and curves of the chest.

Chevalonga. A name given by the natives of Chili to a fever of a malignant nature, which is apparently a species of putrid typhoid, and generally proves fatal.

Chias'ma (χιάζω, chiazō, I mark with two lines crossing like a χ). Anat. The decussation or crossing of the fibres of the optic nerve.

Chicken-pox. The popular name of Varicella.

Chigoe Disease. A painful irritating sore of the feet and hands in the West Indies, caused by the entrance into the skin of the Pulex or Sarcopsylla penetrans, or Chiggoe insect.

Chilblain (Sax. céle, cold; blain, pustule). An atonic inflammation of

the skin, produced by sudden changes of temperature.

Child-bed Fever. Popular Syn. of Puerperal Fever.

Child-crow'ing. Syn. of Laryngismus stridulus.

Chilogram'ma (χεῖλος, cheīlos, lip; γράμμα, gramma, drawing). Anat. The labial tract or course being from the angles of the mouth to the lower part of the face, said to be a characteristic sign of lung or heart disease in children.—Jadelot.

Chimicity. The mysterious force which conduces to chemical affinity.—Owen.

Chimney-sweeper's Cancer. Epithelial cancer of the scrotum, to which chimney-sweepers are particularly liable, from the irritating nature of the soot.

China-oscuro. The child of an Indian father and Mulatto woman.

Chincough (D. kind, child; kuch, cough). Syn. of Hooping Cough.

Chino. 1. The child of an Indian father and negro mother. 2. The child of a Mulatto father and Mestiza mother. It is of rather clear complexion. 3. The child of a Mulatto father and China mother. It is rather dark.

Chino-blanco. The child of a white father and China mother.

Chino-cholo. The child of an Indian father and China mother.

Chiragon (χείρ, cheir, hand; ἄγω, agō, I lead). An instrument for aiding the blind to write. — W. Stidolph.

Chiragra (χείρ, cheir, hand; ἄγρα, agra, seizure). Gout in the hand.

Chirarthri'tis (χείρ, cheir, hand; ἄρθρον, arthron, joint; and itis). Inflammation of the joints of the hand.

Chirism (χείρ, cheir, hand). Spasm of the wrist, the hands, or the fingers.

Chiropodist (χείρ, cheir, hand; πούς, pous, foot). One who professes to extract corns and remove bunions.

Chirurgia (χείρ, cheir, hand; ἔργον, ergon, deed). Ancient Syn. of Surgery, or that division of medicine which consists of manual operations.

Chitine (χιτών, chitōn, coat). The peculiar chemical principle which forms the integument of Crustacea, insects, and the like. It is allied to the amylaceous series.

Chloasma (χλοάζω, chloazō, I am pale green). 1. An affection of the skin of the body, consisting of broad, yellowish, irregular patches, scarcely or not at all raised, of a vegetable parasitic origin. 2. Pigmentary discoloration.—Hebra.

Chloracetiza'tion. A new process for producing local anæsthesia, by exposing the part to be acted on to the fumes of a mixture of acetic acid and chloroform.—Dr. Fournier.

Chloralism. Chloralization. A condition of system produced by the too prolonged use of Chloral Hydrate.

Chloran'thia (χλωρός, chlōros, greenish-yellow; ἄνθος, anthos, flower). Bot. A vegetable monstrosity or luxuriance, consisting in the transformation of floral organs into veritable flowers.—Dupetit-Thouars.

Chlorine (χλωρός, chlōros, greenish-yellow). An elementary greenish-yellow irritating gas.

Chloritic Sand (χλωρός, chlōros, green). Sand coloured green by an admixture of the simple mineral chlorite.

Chloro-anæmic. Syn. of Chlorotic.

Chlorocar'pous (χλωρός, chlōros, greenish-yellow; καρπός, karpos, fruit). Bot. Having yellow or greenish fruit.

Chloroform (chlorine, and formic acid). A colourless, oleaginous, ethereal liquid, composed of chlorine, carbon, and hydrogen. Used as an anæsthetic—chiefly in the way of inhalation.

Chloroformization (same). The anæsthetic condition produced by the inhalation of chloroform.

Chlorogastrate (χλωρός, chlōros, greenish-yellow; γαστήρ, gastēr, belly). Zoöl. Having a yellow belly.

Chlor'oid (chlorine; and εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Elect. Chem. Applied to the chlorous plate which is in con-

nexion with a zinc plate in a voltaic circle, and denoting the negative pole, from its exhibiting the attraction which is characteristic of chlorine.

Chloroleucous (χλωρός, chlōros, greenish-yellow; λευκός, leukos, white). Bot. Of a green and white colour.

Chloro'ma (χλωρός, chlōros, green). A tumour containing a yellow-green, or green pigment-like, substance, found sometimes in the place of muscles and periosteum.

Chloro'meter (χλωρός, chlōros, green; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). An instrument for testing the decolouring or bleaching powers of chloride of lime, or chlorine water.

Chloro'metry (same). The process for testing the decolouring power of any combination of chlorine.

Chloro'phanous (χλωρός, chlōros, greenish-yellow: φαίνω, phainō, I shine). Of a yellow, or yellowish appearance.

Chlorophyll (χλωρός, chlōros, green; φύλλον, phullon, leaf). The green colouring matter of leaves and vegetables.

Chlo'rophyte (χλωρός, chlōros, greenish-yellow; φυτόν, phuton, plant). Bot. Applied to all plants having a successive evolution, and green parts or expansions.

Chloropolar. Elect. Chem. Applied to the surface of the copper presented to the acid, which has chlorous affinity.

Chlorosis (χλωρός, chlōros, green). The green sickness; a disease chiefly affecting females, characterized, amongst other symptoms, by a pale lurid complexion, which is owing to a deficiency of red corpuscles in the blood.

Chlorotic (same). Pertaining to, or affected with, chlorosis.

Chlorous (chlorine). Elect. Chem. Applied to the negative element of a binary compound. Electro-negative. Chem. Of, or belonging to, or full of, chlorine.

Chloro'xylate (χλωρός, chlōros, greenish-yellow; ξύλον, xulon, wood). Bot. Having yellow wood.

Chœrado'logy (χοιράδες, choirades, scrofulous swellings; λόγος, logos, speech). The doctrine of scrofula.

Choke-Damp (Sax. aceocian, to stifle; Ger. dampff, vapour, or exhalation). 1. The deleterious gases resulting from the ignition or firing in mines of the coal-gas or fire-damp. 2. Applied by miners to all irrespirable gases or vapours.

Cholæmia (χολή, cholē, bile; αἷμα, aima, blood). That condition of the system where the blood is poisoned from the secretion of bile being suppressed. Increase of bile in the blood. Syn. of Jaundice.

Cholagogue (χολή, cholē, bile; ἄγω, agō, I conduct). A medicine which has the quality of increasing the flow of bile.

Cholecystitis (χολή, cholē, bile; κύστη, kustē, bladder; and itis). Inflammation of the gall bladder.

Choledochitis (choledochus; and itis). Inflammation of the Ductus Choledochus.

Chol'edochus (χολή, cholē, bile; δοχός, dochos, containing). 1. Receiving or containing bile. 2. The tube formed by the union of the hepatic and cystic ducts.

Choledo'graphy (χολή, cholē, bile; δοχός, dochos, containing; γράφω, graphō, I write). A description of bile, and the biliary organs.

Choledo'logy (χολή, cholē, bile; δοχός, dochos, containing; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on bile, and the biliary organs.

Chole'ic (χολή, cholē, bile). Chem. Of, or belonging to, bile; or any of its products.

Cholepoiesis (χολή, cholē, bile; ποιέω, poieō, I make). The generation or secretion of bile.—Ortlob.

Cholepyrrhin (χολή, cholē, bile; πυρρός, purros, yellowish-red). Syn. of Biliphæin.

Cholera (χολή, cholē, bile; ῥέω, reō, I flow). A disease attended with vomiting and purging. In the English or sporadic form the discharges are of a bilious character, and are followed by cramps and a state of collapse; in

the Asiatic epidemic or malignant form there is a suppression both of the bile and urine, the evacuations are like rice-water, the cramps, and collapse are more severe and early, its progress more rapid, and the proportion of fatal cases very much greater.

Cholerad (same). The zymotic or molecular agent always present, either as cause or effect, in an epidemic of cholera.—Farr.

Choleragenic (same; and γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). Producing or assisting to produce cholera.—Paccini.

Chol'eraic. Choleric (etym. as Cholera). Pertaining to bile, or the cholera.

Choleraization (etym. as Cholera). The artificial or experimental communication of cholera from man to the lower animals.—Dr. Lindsay.

Choleriform. Resembling cholera, or the condition produced by cholera. Syn. of Choleroid.

Cholerine (dim. cholera). 1. The supposed specific poison, or matter of cholera.—Farr. 2. The precursory symptoms, or first stage of cholera.

Choleroid (χολέρα, cholera, cholera; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling cholera.

Choleromania (χολέρα, cholera, cholera; μανία, mania, madness. **Cholerophobia** (χολέρα, cholera, cholera; φόβος, phobos, fear). The idea of actually having the cholera, generated by the dread of it.

Choleropho'ne (χολέρα, cholera, cholera; φωνή, phōnē, sound). The husky faint voice of one with epidemic cholera.

Cholesteato'ma (χολή, cholē, bile; and steatoma). An encysted tumour, containing several superimposed flakes of cholesterine.

Cholesteræmia (cholesterine; and αἷμα, aima, blood). A morbid condition of the blood dependent upon the accumulation of cholesterine in that fluid. It is said only to occur when there is structural change in the liver. It is characterized by symptoms of a grave character, referable to the brain, and dependent upon the poisonous effects of the retained cholesterine on this organ. It may occur with or without jaundice.—Flint.

Cholester'ine (χολή, cholē, bile; (στερεός, stereos, solid). A white, shining, insipid, inodorous substance found in the blood, brain, and bile. It is the basis of biliary calculi. It has been discovered by M. Beneke in various vegetable substances.

Cho'lic. Etym. as, and syn. of Choleic.

Cholice'le (χολή, cholē, bile; κήλη, kēlē, swelling). The gall-bladder unnaturally distended with bile.

Cholochrome (χολή, cholē, bile; χρῶμα, chrōma, colour). Syn. of Biliphæin.

Cholocysto'tomy (χολή, cholē, bile; κύστις, kustis, bladder; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). Dissection of the gall-bladder.

Cholo'graphy (χολή, cholē, bile; γράφω, graphō, I write). A treatise on the bile.

Cholo'logy (χολή, cholē, bile; λόγος, logos, speech). A history of the bile.

Cho'lorrhœa (χολή, cholē, bile; ῥέω, reō, I flow). An abnormal flow of bile.

Cholo'ses (χολή, cholē, bile). All morbid affections of the liver and spleen.

Chondral'gia (χόνδρος, chondros, cartilage; ἄλγος, algos, pain). Pain of the cartilages.

Chondrification. The formation or production of cartilage, or of chondrine. Syn. of Chondrogenesis.

Chondrine (χόνδρος, chondros, cartilage). A proximate principle obtained from cartilage, and the cornea.

Chondrinous (χόνδρος, chondros, cartilage). Consisting of cartilage.

Chondri'tis (χόνδρος, chondros, cartilage; and itis). Inflammation of cartilage.

Chondroge'nesis (χόνδρος, chondros, cartilage; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). The natural formation of, or morbid conversion into, cartilage.

Chondro'graphy (χόνδρος, chondros, cartilage; γράφω, graphō, I write). A description of cartilages.

Chondroid (χόνδρος, chondros, cartilage; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling cartilage.

Chondro'logy (χόνδρος, chondros, cartilage; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on cartilages.

Chondro'ma (χόνδρος, chondros, cartilage). A cartilaginous growth from bones. A cartilaginous tumour.

Chondropterygian (χόνδρος, chondros, cartilage; πτερύγιον, pterugion, fin). Applied to those Fishes characterized by the very small quantity of earthy matter which enters into the composition of their cartilaginous bones. Cartilage-finned.

Chondro'sis (etym. as Chondroma). A diseased formation or condition of cartilage. A simple cartilaginous outgrowth.

Chondrosternal (χόνδρος, chondros, cartilage; στέρνον, sternon, breast). Pertaining to the costal cartilages and breast bone.

Chondro'tomy (χόνδρος, chondros, cartilage, τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). Dissection of cartilages.

Chondro-Xiphoid. Pertaining to the Xiphoid cartilage.

Chorda (χορδέ, chordē, string of gut). Anat. A collection of fibres.

Chordee (same). A painful erection and curved condition of the penis, attending gonorrhœa and coming on generally at night.

Chorea (χορεία, choreia, dancing). St. Vitus's dance; a disease characterized by irregular and involuntary motions of the limbs, face, and body.

Chorea, Electrical. A form of chorea, in which the movements are very much like those excited by electricity.—Dubini of Milan.

Choreamania. V. St. Vitus's dance (2) and Tarantism.

Choreiform. Resembling the movements of chorea.

Chorion (χωρίον, chōrion, a space enclosed by lines). The outer envelope proper to the ovum.

Chorisis (χωρίζω, chōrizō, I separate). Bot. The separation of a lamina from one part of an organ, so as to form a scale or a doubling of the organ.

Choriso'phyte (χωρίζω, chōrizō, I separate; φυτόν, phuton, plant). Bot. A plant with distinct stamens.—Necker.

Chorization. Etm. as, and Syn. of Chorisis.

Choroid (chorion; and εἶδος, eidos, appearance). 1. Resembling the chorion in the multiplicity of its vessels. 2. The membrane of the eye immediately internal to the sclerotic.

Choroiditis (choroid; and itis). Inflammation of the choroid membrane of the eye.

Choroi'do-retinitis. Inflammation of the choroid and retina.

Choroma'nia (χορεία, chorea, dancing; μανία, mania, madness). The dancing madness or disease. V. Choreamania.

Chroico'lytes (χροιά, chroia, colour; λυτός, lutos, soluble). Miner. A class of simple bodies or substances that afford coloured solutions with acids, at least to a certain degree of oxidation.—Ampère and Beudant.

Chro'madote (χρῶμα, chrōma, colour; δίδωμι, didōmi, I give). Nat. Phil. An instrument for more easily observing the inflection of light.—Hoffmann.

Chro'mascope (χρῶμα, chrōma, colour; σκοπέω, skopēo, I scrutinize). Nat. Phil. An instrument for determining the relations of refraction of the different coloured rays.

Chromatelo'psis (χρῶμα, chrōma, colour; ἀτελής, atelēs, imperfect; ὄψις, opsis, sight). Imperfect sight as to colours.

Chromat'ic (χρῶμα, chrōma, colour). Of, or pertaining to, colour. Pl. Subs. The science of colours.

Chro'matism (same). Opt. The aberration of refrangibility, by which the rays of light are decomposed and the correctness of their transmission through convex lenses destroyed.

Chromato'genous (χρῶμα, chrōma, colour; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). 1. Producing colouring matter. 2. Accompanied with change of colour.

Chromato'graphy (χρῶμα, chrōma, colour; γράφω, graphō, I write). A treatise on colours.

Chromato'logy (χρῶμα, chrōma, colour; λόγος, logos, speech). The doctrine of colours.

Chromatopho'bia (χρῶμα, chrōma, colour; φόβος, phobos, fear). Morbid sensibility to some colours.

Chromato'phorous (χρῶμα, chrōma, colour; φέρω, phero, I bear). Nat. Hist. Bearing, containing, or secreting, pigment or colouring matter.

Chromatop'sy (χρῶμα, chrōma, colour; ὄψις, opsis, sight). A condition of vision in which an iridescent impression is made on the retina.

Chromatosis (χρῶμα, chrōma, colour). Constitutional discoloration. —Laycock.

Chro'maturgy (χρῶμα, chrōma, colour; ἔργον, ergon, work). Chem. That branch which treats of colouring matters, their preparation, and application to the requirements of trade.

Chromic. Pertaining to, or obtained from, chromium.

Chromidrose. Chromidro'sis (χρῶμα, chrōma, colour; ἱδρώς, idrōs, sweat). 1. A blackening of the skin by a secretion of black matter. 2. Abnormal coloration of the sweat, or sweat-glands.

Chromi'ferous. Miner. Accidentally containing chrome.

Chromocrinia. Chromocrinis (χρῶμα, chrōma, colour; κρίνω, krinō, I separate). Syn. of Chromidrosis.

Chro'mogen (χρῶμα, chrōma, colour; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). 1. Chem. A vegetable colouring matter which is acted upon by acids and alkalies in producing red, yellow, or green tints. 2. Bot. A variety of the Sphærobacteria, constituting the pigmentary micrococcus.—Cohn.

Chro'mule (χρῶμα, chrōma, colour; ὕλη, ulē, raw unwrought material). Chem. 1. The various coloured principles obtained from the leaves and flowers of plants. 2. Syn. of Chromogen (2).

Chronhyo'meter (χρόνος, chronos, time; ὑετός, uetos, rain; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). Nat. Phil. An instrument for measuring the time which rain lasts, and the period of its commencement.—Landrani.

Chron'ic (χρόνος, chronos, time). Continuing a long time.

Chronicity (same). The state of a chronic affection.

Chronograph (χρόνος, chronos, time; γράφω, graphō, I write). An instrument for measuring with exactitude, and registering graphically the precise duration of any phenomenon.

Chrono'metry of Life (χρόνος, chronos, time; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). A term used to express the law that the processes of organic life are regulated with regard to time. Such an observance of time is characteristic of life, depending essentially on properties inherent in the living bodies themselves, and not on conditions external to them.—Paget.

Chrono'ther'mal (χρόνος, chronos, time; θέρμη, thermē, heat). 1. Relating to time and temperature. 2. Having periodic intermissions, with alternate chills and heats. 3. Applied to a fanciful system of Dr. Samuel Dickson, which maintains that there can be no increase or diminution of temperature without motion; no motion without time; that motion consists in attraction and repulsion; that attraction and repulsion are peculiar to electric action; and hence that medicines must change the motions of the system, and be electrical in their operation.

Chrys'alid. Chrysalis (χρυσός, chrusos, gold). The stage of the butterfly, moth, and other insects, immediately prior to their period of flight, when they are passive, and shut up in a case, which sometimes glitters like gold.

Chrysocar'pous (χρυσός, chrusos, gold; καρπός, karpos, fruit). Bot. Having golden or yellow fruit.

Chryso'phorous (χρυσός, chrusos, gold; φέρω, pherō, I bear). Having or bearing a yellow colour.

Chthono'graphy (χθών, chthōn, earth; γράφω, graphō, I write). Geol. A history or description of soils.

Chthonopha'gia (χθών, chthōn, earth; φαγεῖν, phagein, to eat). A disorder amongst the blacks of the South and of the West Indies, in which

an irresistible desire for eating dirt is one of the symptoms.

Chthonoso'logy (χθών, chthōn, earth; νόσος, nosos, disease; λόγος, logos, speech). The geography of diseases.

Chyla'ceous (χυλός, chulos, juice). Pertaining to, or consisting of, chyle.

Chyle (same). The white or milky fluid into which the chyme is converted in the small intestines, and which is absorbed by the lacteals.

Chylidrosis (χυλός, chulos, juice; ἱδρώς, idrōs, sweat). Chylous sweat.

Chyli'facient (χυλός, chulos, juice; L. facio, I make). Forming, or converting into, chyle.

Chyli'ferous (χυλός, juice; φέρω, pherō, I bear). Transmitting, or bearing, chyle.

Chylification (χυλός, chulos, juice; L. facio, I make). The formation of chyle.

Chylo'graphy (χυλός, chulos, juice; γράφω, graphō, I write). A description of the chyliferous vessels.

Chylopoie'sis (χυλός, chulos, juice; ποιέω, poieō, I make). Chylification.

Chylosis (χυλός, chulos, juice). Syn. of Chylification.

Chylu'ria (χυλός, chulos, juice; οὖρον, ouron, urine). The discharge of white and milky urine—at one time considered a purely functional disorder, but now—believed by Dr. T. R. Lewis to be associated with and caused by the presence of a microscopic hæmatozoön—the Filaria sanguinis hominis. The disease is often accompanied with Elephantiasis.

Chyme (χυμός, chumos, juice). The pulpy mass into which the food is converted after it has undergone the action of the stomach.

Chymi'ferous (χυμός, chumos, juice; φέρω, pherō, I bear). Bearing, or containing, chyme.

Chymifica'tion (χυμός, chumos, juice; L. facio, I make). Formation of chyme.

Chymoplania (χυμός, chumos, juice; πλάνη, planē, wandering). A name, signifying a transposition of secretions, given by Fuchs to one of his families of diseases.

Chymosin (χυμός, chumos, juice). Syn. of Pepsin.

Cibarious (L. cibum, food). Esculent; pertaining to, or useful for, food.

Ciba'tion (same). The taking of food.

Cicatricula (L. dim. cicatrix). 1. The disc-shaped layer of granular substance which surrounds the germinal vesicle of the impregnated ovum. Bot. 2. The scar left after the falling of the leaf. 3. The hilum or base of the seed.

Cicatriform (L. cicatrix, scar; forma, form). Resembling, or having the form or appearance of, a cicatrix, or scar.

Cicatritial (L. cicatrix, scar). Pertaining to, or of the nature or character of, a cicatrix.

Cicatrix (L. scar). The seam or elevation remaining after a wound or ulcer has healed.

Cicatrization (L. cicatrix, scar). The process by which a cicatrix is formed; the state of being healed, or cicatrized.

Cichora'ceous (L. cichorium, chicory). Having the qualities of chicory, or wild endive.

Ci'dariform (κίδαρις, kidaris, tiara; L. forma, form). Bot. Formed like a bonnet.

Cilia (L.) The hairs on the edge of the eyelids; microscopic hair-like processes on certain moist surfaces of the body. Syn. of the Tarsi.

Ciliary (L. cilium, eyelash). Pertaining to the eyelashes or eyelids; or to microscopic cilia. Applied also to certain parts (as well as to their appendages) in the eye, which have some sort of a resemblance to the eyelashes.

Ciliate. Ciliated (same). Provided with cilia; fringed; bordered, fimbriated.

Cili'cious (L. cilium, hair). Made, or consisting of, hair.

Ciliobrachiate (L. cilium, hair; brachia, arms). Zoöl. Having arms provided with vibratile cilia.

Ciliograde (L. cilium, hair; gradior, I walk). Zoöl. Swimming by the action of cilia.

Cimicoid (L. cimex, bug; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling a wall-louse.

Cinaroce'phalous (κινάρα, kinara, artichoke; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). Bot. Artichoke-headed.

Cinchonism. Syn. of Quinism.

Cinenchyma (κινέω, kineō, I move; ἐγχέω, egcheō, I pour in). Bot. Laticiferous tissue, formed by anastomosing vessels.

Cineraceous. Cinereous. Cineritious (L. cinis, ashes). Of the colour, appearance, or consistence, of ashes; ash-like.

Cineth'mics (κινέω, kineō, I put in motion). The science of movements.

Cinet'ica (same). 1. Diseases affecting the muscles. 2. Agents affecting voluntary or involuntary motion.

Cingulum (L. girdle). Herpes Zoster, or Shingles.

Cionitis (κίων, kiōn, uvula; and itis). Inflammation of the uvula.

Ciono'tomy (κίων, kiōn, uvula; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). Abscission of the uvula.

Cir'cinal (L. circino, I turn round). Bot. Rolled in spirally downward, the tip occupying the centre.

Cir'cinate (same). 1. Bot. Curled round like a shepherd's crook. 2. Having a circular arrangement or form.

Circle, Lower Polar. An imaginary latitudinal line separating the meridional from the cervical zone or region of dangerous placental attachment in the womb.—Barnes.

Circle, Upper Polar. An imaginary latitudinal line separating the fundal from the meridional zone on the inner surface of the womb. Above this circle is the fundus of the uterus, and the seat of fundal placenta.—Barnes.

Circlet. Zoöl. Applied to the mouth of hydatids, with its apparatus of hooks and suckers.

Circuit (L. circum, around; eo, I go). Path. A period; a course.

Circulation (L. circulo, I encompass). 1. The course of the blood through the whole system; the motion of the blood through the different vessels of the body. 2. Chem. An operation by which the same vapour, caused by heat, returns, and is distilled several times. Bot. The motion of the sap.

Circumcision (L. circum, around; cædo, I cut). The operation of cutting off the prepuce or foreskin.

Circumclusion (L. circumcludo, I hem in). Surg. A mode of acupressure, which consists in first entering the pin behind the artery; and then passing a loop of inelastic wire over the point of the pin, compressing the artery by bringing over its track the wire, the ends of which are to be twisted over the stem of the pin.

Circumduction (L. circum, around; duco, I lead). Syn. of Perisphalsis. The continuous motion resulting from the performance by a joint, of flexion, abduction, extension, and adduction, with the intermediate movements, rapidly one after the other.

Circumflex (L. circum, around; flecto, I bend). Bent circularly; winding round.

Circum'fluent. Circum'fluous (L. circum, round; fluo, I flow). Encompassing as a fluid; flowing round.

Circumfu'sile (L. circum, round; fundo, I spread). That may be poured or spread round.

Circumgyra'tion (L. circum, around; gyrus, circuit). Motion in a circle, or about a centre.

Circumscis'sile (L. circum, round; scindo, I cut). Bot. Applied to a mode of dehiscence of certain fruits, consisting in a transverse circular separation of the sides of the ovary.

Circumscribed (L. circum, around; scribo, I describe). Pathol. Applied to tumours, &c. which are distinct at their base from circumjacent parts.

Circumscription (same). Bot. The periphery or margin of a leaf.

Circumvallate (L. circum, around; vallum, trench). Applied to certain papillæ of the tongue, which consist of a central part separated from a circumference by a narrow circular fissure.

Cir'rhoid (L. cirrus, curl; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling a curl, tendril, or clasper.

Cirrhon'osus (κιρρός, kirros, orange-tawny; νόσος, nosos, disease). A fatal disease, having a yellowness of the serous membranes as one of the post-mortem appearances.

Cirrho'se (L. cirrus, tuft). Bot. Tendrilled; having tendrils or claspers.

Cirrho'sis (κιρρός, kirros, orange-tawny). 1. A contracted, fissured, granulated condition of the liver. 2. A condition of the lungs, in which there is supposed to be a tendency to shrinking of the pulmonary tissue, with a dilatation of the bronchia. 3. A contracted, dense, fissured, or granulated condition of other organs of the body. 4. A yellow colouring matter, sometimes morbidly secreted by the tissues.

Cirrhous. Etym. as, and Syn. of Cirrhose.

Cirriform (L. cirrus, curl; forma, form). Bot. Changed into, resembling, or fulfilling the functions of, a cirrus.

Cirri'gerous (L. cirrus, curl; gero, I carry.) Zoöl. Supporting cirri.

Cirrigrade (L. cirrus, curl; gradior, I walk). Zoöl. Moving by cirri.

Cirri'pedous. V. Cirropodous.

Cir'ro-cumu'lus. A connected system of small roundish clouds in close order or contact.

Cirro'podous (L. cirrus, fringe; πούς, pous, foot). Zoöl. Fringe-footed; having filaments or cirri arranged in pairs on the abdomen, analogous to a sort of feet or fins.

Cir'rostra'tus. A horizontal or slightly inclined sheet of cloud, attenuated at its circumference, concave downward, and undulated.

Cirrus (L. curl). Nat. Hist. 1. A curled filamentary appendage. 2. A cloud resembling a lock of hair or a feather, consisting of parallel, flexuous, or diverging fibres, unlimited in their extent or direction.

Cirsocele (κιρσός, kirsos, dilated blood-vessel; κήλη, kēlē, swelling). Syn. of Varicocele.

Cirsoid (κιρσός, kirsos, dilated blood-vessel; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Applied to an aneurism which consists in a simultaneous elongation and dilatation of an artery; resembling a varix or varicose vein.

Cirsom'phalus (κιρσός, kirsos, dilated blood-vessel; ὀμφαλός, omphalos, navel). Varicose dilatation of the vessels surrounding the navel.

Cirsophthal'my (κιρσός, kirsos, dilated blood-vessel; ὀφθαλμός, ophthalmos, eye). A varicose condition of the blood-vessels of the eye.

Cirso'tomy (κιρσός, kirsos, dilated blood-vessel; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). The removing varices by incision or excision.

Cirsydroscheoce'le (κιρσός, kirsos, dilated blood-vessel; ὕδωρ, udōr, water; ὄσχη, oschē, scrotum; κήγη, kēlē, swelling). Varicocele, with fluid in the scrotum.

Cista (κίστη, kistē, box). Bot. 1. A triple envelope of seed, the external and middle of which are membranous, the internal fungous or fleshy. 2. A pericarp to the vault of which the seeds are attached.

Cistula (L. dim. cista). Bot. The conceptacle of certain lichens.

Ci'tric, Ci'trine. Belonging to lemons, limes, &c.

Cladenchyma (κλάδος, klados, branch; ἐγχέω, egcheō, I pour in). Bot. Tissue composed of branching cells.

Clairvoyance. (Fr. clair, clear; voir, to see). The extraordinary visual powers said to be communicated by mesmerism, not only to the proper organ of sight, but also to other parts of a patient's body.

Clamp (W. clymu, to tie). Surg. A metallic band-like instrument, for guarding, and aiding in tightening, sutures and ligatures.

Clarifica'tion (L. clarus, clear; facio, I make). The separating insoluble substances which interfere with the transparency of a liquid.

Clasper (Belg. claspe). Bot. A tendril.

Class. Med. and Nat. Hist. A set of beings or things having one or more common characters.

Clas'tic (κλάω, klaō, I break). Geol. Applied to certain groups of earths, which, in their position and parts, present all the characters of fracture.

Clathrate (L. clathrus, lattice). Bot. Latticed; divided like lattice-work.

Claud'ent (L. claudo, I shut). Shutting; confining; drawing together.

Claudica'tion (L. claudico, I limp). Unequal force of the muscles of the two legs; lameness.—Barnes.

Clausile (claudo, I close). Bot. Completely enclosing other parts.

Clausure (same). Anat. An imperforated canal.

Clav'ate. Clav'ated. (L. clava, club.) Club-shaped; linear at the base, becoming gradually thicker towards the end.

Clavatulate (L. clavus, nail). Formed somewhat like a nail.

Clav'ellated (L. dim. clava, club). Chem. Made from billets or little clubs. Bot. Syn. of Clavellose.

Clavellose (same). Bot. Having club-shaped processes.

Clavicle (L. clavis, key). The collar-bone, from its resemblance to an ancient key.

Clavifo'liate (L. clava, club; folium, leaf). Bot. Having claviform leaves.

Cla'viform (L. clava, club; forma, form). Bot. Formed like a club; club-shaped.

Clavus Hystericus. An acute pain of the head, described as if a nail was being driven into the part.

Claw. Bot. The narrow end of a petal.

Cleansings. Vulgar term for the Lochia.

Cleavage. (Ang.-Sax. cleofan, to split.) Miner. The natural line of separation shown by minerals when fractured. Anat. The separation of muscles into their natural striæ when subjected to violence.

Cleft. Bot. Divided to about the middle.

Cleido-costal (κλειδίον, kleidion, clavicle; L. costa, rib). Pertaining to, or in relation with, a rib, or the ribs and clavicle.

Cleido-mastoid (κλειδίον, kleidion, clavicle; and mastoid). Pertaining to the mastoid process and the clavicle.

Climac'teric (κλιμακτήρ, klimactēr, every seventh year in human life). A critical period in human life.

Cli'mactic. Cli'mactical. Cli'matal (κλίμα, klima, region). Pertaining to, dependent on, or limited by, climate.

Climato'logy (κλίμα, klima, region; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on, or history of, climate. Syn. of Meteorology.

Clim'atorial. Etym. as, and Syn. of Climactic.

Clinandrium (κλίνω, klinō, I lay down; ἀνήρ, anēr, man). Bot. That part of the column of orchideous plants in which the anther lies.

Clinanthium. Clinan'thus (κλίνη, klinē, bed; ἄνθος, anthos, flower). Bot. 1. The enlarged and flattened top of a common peduncle which supports several sessile flowers. 2. The part which supports the perichælium, vaginula, and pedices of mosses.

Clinic (κλίνη, klinē, bed). The teaching of diseases at the bedside of the patient; or from notes taken at the bedside of the patient.

Clin'ical (same). Applied to the tuition of disease at the bedside of the patient, or from notes taken at the bedside of the sick.

Clino-cepha'lia (κλίνω, klinō, I slant; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). A monstrosity in which, by union of the parietal and sphenoid bones, the head is unusually flattened.

Clinohe'drical (κλίνω, klinō, I lean; ἕδρα, edra, base). Crystall. Having co-ordinate planes which are not perpendicular among themselves.

Clinoid (κλίνη, klinē, bed; εἶδος eidos, appearance). Anat. Resembling a bed, or parts of a bed.

Clino'meter (κλίνω, klinō, I lean; μέτρον, metron, measure). Geol. An instrument for measuring the dip of mineral strata.

Clinorhom'boid. Clinorhomboi'dal (κλίνη, klinē, bed; ῥομβο-

ειδής, romboeidēs, rhombus-shaped). Miner. Applied to a particular system of crystallization.

Cliseo'meter (κλίσις, klisis, inflection; μέτρον, metron, measure). An instrument for measuring the relation between the axis of the pelvis and that of the body.

Clitel'lum (L. clitellæ, pack-saddles). Zoöl. Certain higher-coloured and prominent serrated rings which form a band towards the middle of the body of earth-worms, and enable the individual to fix itself to another during copulation.

Clit'oris (κλείω, kleiō, I shut up). The analogue of the penis, situated at the angle of the nymphæ in the female, and concealed by the labia pudendi.

Clit'orism (same). The abuse, or a morbid enlargement, of the clitoris.

Clitori'tis (clitoris; and itis). Inflammation of the clitoris.

Clitoro'tomy (clitoris; and τέμνω, temnō, I cut). Amputation or excision of the clitoris.

Cloa'ca (L. common sewer). Nat. Hist. The pouch into which, in certain animals, is poured the excretions of the intestinal canal and also of the generative and urinary organs.

Clonic (κλόνος, klonos, tumult). Applied to convulsion with alternate relaxation.

Clonism (same). A clonic spasm.

Clostrum (κλωστήρ, klōstēr, spindle). Bot. The spindle-shaped cellules that enter into the composition of wood, and cortical buds.

Club Feet. Syn. of Kyllosis.

Clypeal (L. clypeus, shield). Of, or belonging to, a shield.

Clypeate (L. clypeus, shield). Bot. Shaped like a Roman buckler.

Clypeiform (L. clypeus, shield; forma, form). Shield-shaped.

Clysmic (κλύζω, kluzō, I wash away). Geol. Washing off; carrying away by the rushing of waters.

Clys'ter (κλύζω, kluzō, I purge by a clyster). A liquid thrown into the lower intestines.

Cnidosis (κνίδη, knidē, nettle). Urticaria or Nettlerash.—Alibert.

Coadu'nate (L. con, together; ad, to; unus, one). Bot. United, or soldered together.

Coaduni'tion (same). The union of different substances in one mass.

Coagula'tion (L. coagulo, I curdle). The changing of a fluid into a more or less solid mass.

Coag'ulum (same). A more or less solid mass formed in a coagulable fluid.

Coal Formation. Geol. This term is generally understood to mean the same as the Coal Measures or Carboniferous group.

Coales'cence (L. coalesco, I grow together). The uniting or adhering of separated parts.

Coali'tion (same). Syn. of Coalescence; applied to the action of those parts of the body, which draw their nutrient supply from the same source.

Coapta'tion (L. con, together; apto, I fit). The act of setting a fracture; or of reducing a dislocated bone.

Coarc'tate. Coarc'tated (L. coarcto, I press together). Nat. Hist. 1. Enveloped in a case or covering which gives no indication of the parts it covers. 2. Pressed together.

Coarcta'tion (same). The contracting or lessening of the diameter of a canal; a contraction; a lessening.

Coarticula'tion (L. con, together; articulo, I articulate). Syn. of Abarticulation.

Coarc'ture (same). Bot. The neck of plants, or the part intermediate between the plumule and radicle.—Grew.

Coat. A layer, more or less thick, which covers the surface of certain organs.

Coated. Covered or overspread with a coat or fur.

Cobalt'ic. Pertaining to, consisting of, containing, or resembling, cobalt.

Cobalti'ferous. Miner. Accidentally containing the oxide of cobalt.

Cob-webbed. Bot. Covered with a thick interwoven pubescence.

Coc'ci (κόκκος, kokkos, kernel). Bot. The cells of a Regma.

Coccidium. Bot. A rounded conceptacle in the algæ without pores, and containing a tuft of spores.

Cocci'ferous (κόκκος, kokkos, kernel; φέρω, pherō, I bear). Bot. Bearing, or producing, berries.

Coc'cum (κόκκος, kokkos, kernel). Bot. A dry seed-vessel more or less aggregate, not solitary, the sides of which being elastic project the seeds with great force.

Cocculi'ferous (L. dim. coccus, cell, or capsule; fero, I bear). Bearing or producing coccula.

Cocculum (L. dim. coccus, cell, or capsule). Bot. A kind of cell which opens with elasticity.

Coccyce'phalus (κόκκυξ, kokkux, crupper-bone; κεφαλή, cephalē, head). A monster with a head shaped like the os coccygis.—Geoffroy St.-Hilaire.

Coccygodyn'ia. Coccyodyn'ia (κόκκυξ, kokkux, crupper-bone; ὀδύνη, odunē, pain). A disease more common with women than with men, consisting of pain in the region of the coccyx, experienced whenever any movement of the coccygeal joints is produced, as in sitting down, &c. The pre-existence of inflammation or other morbid change of, or about the fibrous tissues of, the coccyx induces to this supersensitiveness of the part. —Simpson.

Coc'cyx (κόκκυξ, kokkux, cuckoo['s bill]). A series of four or five small bones articulated to the apex of the sacrum.

Cochin Leg. A leg affected with elephantiasis, which disease is particularly frequent at Cochin.

Cochlea (L. snail's shell). The most anterior part of the osseous labyrinth of the ear, so called from its shape.

Coch'lear (same). Bot. An æstivation in which a helmet-shaped part covers all the others in the bud.

Cochleariform (L. cochleare, spoon; forma, form). Bot. Shaped somewhat like a spoon.

Coch'leary. Coch'leate. Coch'leated. Coch'leiform (L. cochlea, snail's shell). Bot. Shaped like a screw, or snail's shell; spiral; turbinated.

Cocoon' (Fr. cocon, silk cod). The silky envelope or tissue which the larvæ of many insects spin as a covering for themselves, while they are in a chrysalis state.

Coction (L. coquo, I cook). 1. Syn. of Digestion. 2. That alteration in the crude matter of a disease, which fits it for a discharge.

Codiophyl'lous (κώδιον, kōdion, fleece; φύλλον, phullon, leaf). Bot. Having hairy leaves.

Cœlelmintha (κοῖλος, koilos, hollow; ἕλμινς, elmins, worm). The intestinal worms.

Cœ'liac (κοιλία, koilia, belly). Pertaining to the cavity of the belly.

Cœ'liac Flux, or Passion. A diarrhœa in which the undigested food is passed from the bowels.

Cœliaca (κοιλία, koilia, belly). Diseases of, or medicines that act on, the digestive organs.

Cœliadelph'us (κοιλία, koilia, belly; ἀδελφός, adelphos, brother). A double monster in which the union of the bodies is at the belly.

Cœlialgia (κοιλία, koilia, belly; ἄλγος, algos, grief). Hyperæsthesia of the muscles of the belly.—Briquet.

Cœlitis (κοιλία, koilia, belly; and itis). Abdominal inflammation.

Cœloma (κοιλόω, koiloō, I hollow out). A large, round, and not very deep ulcer in the cornea of the eye.

Cœnadelphus (κοινός, koinos, common; ἀδελφός, adelphos, brother). A double monster in which one or more vital organs are common to both bodies.

Cœnæsthe'sis (κοινός, koinos, common; αἴσθησις, aisthēsis, sensation). Common feeling. The feeling of self-existence or individuality,—the sixth sense of the Germans.

Cœnœcium (κοινός, koinos, common; οἶκος, oikos, house). Geol. The plant-like structure or common dermal system of the Polyzoa.—Allman.

Cœno'gonous (κοινός, koinos, common; γονή, gonē, produce). Applied to an animal that at one period lays eggs, at another produces young.

Cœnosarc (κοινός, koinos, common; σάρξ, sarx, flesh). Syn. of Polypary (1).—Allman.

Cœnosteon (κοινόω, koinoō, I join in; ὀστέον, osteon, bone). A name given by some ichthyotomists to a bone in the skull of osseous fishes homologous with the clavicle, or coracoid.—Owen.

Cœno'tic (κοινός, koinos, common). Bot. Applied to mushrooms where a large number of fructiferous filaments, raised from the same point of the rhizopode, are joined together to form what is commonly called the mushroom.

Cog'nate (L. con, together; nascor, I am born). Allied; related; of kin.

Cohe'sion (L. con, together; hæreo, I stick). The force which connects the particles of the same kind of matter, without producing any change of properties.

Cohoba'tion (Port. cohorar). The repeated distillation of the same liquor, pouring it back again upon the substance in the vessel.

Coin'dicant (L. con, together; indico, I show). Applied to a symptom which concurs with other symptoms in showing the diagnosis of the disease, and the indication of treatment.

Cold. The sensation produced by the conduction of heat from our bodies; the disease or indisposition occasioned by cold.

Coleo'pterous (κολεός, koleos, sheath; πτέρον, pteron, wing). Entom. Having the inferior wings covered by others, which thus form sheaths or cases for them.

Coleo'ptilon (κολεός, koleos, sheath; πτίλον, ptilon, feather). Bot. The gemmule, or plumule in monocotyledonous seeds, being there enclosed within the cotyledon which forms a sheath for it.

Coleor'hiza (κολεός, koleos, sheath; ῥίζα, riza, root). Bot. The little sheath which forms the radicular extremity of the embryo of germinating monocotyledonous plants.—Mirbel.

Colic (κῶλον, kōlon, colon). 1. Pertaining to, or affecting, the colon. 2. A severe twisting pain about the region of the umbilicus, unattended with inflammatory action.

Colica Pictonum. Painter's Colic.

Co'liform (L. colo, I strain; forma, form). Anat. Resembling a strainer or sieve; cribriform.

Coliky (same). Of the nature, or character, of colic.

Coli'tis (κῶλον, kōlon, colon; and itis). Inflammation of the colon.

Collagen (κόλλα, kolla, flue; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). The intercellular, or gelatine-yielding substance of connective tissues.

Collapse (L. con; and labor, I faint away). A complete prostration of the vital powers. Syn. of Atelectasis.

Collapse Carnification. An inactive state of a portion of the lungs in children.—Henry Rees.

Collat'eral (L. con; and latus, side). Being by the side of another.

Collati'tious (L. confero, I bring together). Physiol. Contributed of many; collected; brought together.

Collenchyma (κόλλα, kolla, glue; ἐγχέω, egcheō, I pour in). Bot. The intercellular substance which unites cells.

Colle'tic (κόλλα, kolla, glue). Of the nature of glue; gluey.

Colli'ferous (L. collum, neck; fero, I bear). Bot. Provided with a neck.

Colliq'uament (L. con; and liqueo, I melt). 1. The fœtal part of an egg. 2. The first rudiments of an embryo in generation. 3. The substance formed by melting.

Colliqua'tion (same). The act or process of dissolving, flowing, or wasting.

Colliq'uative (L. con; and liqueo, I melt). Applied to discharges which induce rapid exhaustion.

Colliquefac'tion (L. colliquefacio, I melt down). Chem. The reduction of different bodies into one mass by fusion.

Collodion (κόλλα, kolla, glue). A fluid obtained by dissolving gun-cotton in alcohol and rectified ether.

Colloid (κόλλα, kolla, glue; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). 1. Applied to a morbid secretion which appears as small portions of glue or jelly, arranged in regular areolæ.—Laennec. 2 (collin or gelatine, the type of the class). Applied adj. and subs. to feebly diffusive substances which are not crystallizable, but have the peculiarity of becoming gelatinous when combined with water.—Graham. 3. All living parts. Colloidal matter is either active and aqueous—the water with which it is saturated, but for which it has no affinity, resisting the strong attraction of cohesion of its particles; or it is pectous and passive when this resistance is removed, and the strong power of affinity declares itself.—Richardson.

Colloid Degeneration. A species of degeneration consisting in the collection of a glue-like substance in the areolæ of certain cancers, or in the cystic growths of the thyroid and other organs.

Colloidal (etym. as Colloid). Applied to the insoluble condition of matter. —Graham. V. Colloid.

Collo'ma (κόλλα, kolla, glue). 1. Applied to the gelatiniform matter found in cysts. 2. A glue-like tumour or growth.

Collone'ma (same). A tumour composed of a peculiar soft gelatiniform tissue, or rather of œdematous connective tissue.—Johannes Müller.

Colly'rium (κολλύριον, kollurion, eye-salve). Wash or lotion for the eyes.

Colobo'ma (κολοβόω, koloboō, I curtail). A mutilation of, or deficiency in, any part of the body.

Colon (κοῖλος, koilos, hollow). The portion of the large intestine from the cæcum to the rectum.

Col'ophony (Colophon in Ionia). The black resinous residuum after the distillation, by means of an intense and long-continued fire, of common turpentine.

Colori'fic (L. color, colour; fio, I am made). Able to give colour or tint to other bodies.

Colori'grade (L. color, colour; gradus, degree). Nat. Phil. An instrument for determining the degree of coloration of bodies.—Biot.

Colorimetric (L. color, colour; metior, I measure). Applied to a method for ascertaining by the depth of tint, the quantity of colouring matter contained in any fluid.

Colostration. Disease in new-born infants produced by the colostrum.

Colos'trum (κόλον, kolon, food). The first milk secreted by the breasts after confinement.

Colo'tomy (κῶλον, kōlon, colon; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). The operation of opening the colon either anteriorly or posteriorly, in cases of imperforate anus, &c.

Colour-blindness. Vide Achromatopsy.

Colours, Accidental, Complementary, Harmonic, Opposite. Various terms applied to those colours which are required to constitute white light by mixture with any one of the primitive colours.

Colpatre'sia (κόλπος, kolpos, vagina; ἄτρητος, atrētos, not pierced through). Imperforation of the vagina.

Colpenchyma (κόλπος, kolpos, fold; ἐγχέω, egcheō, I pour in). Bot. Tissue composed of wavy or sinuous cells.

Colpeury'nter (κόλπος, kolpos, vagina; εὐρύνω, eurunō, I dilate). A caoutchouc bladder-plug which, introduced empty into the vagina, and filled with air, water, or ice, may be used to induce labour in certain cases of ante-partum uterine hæmorrhage. The double action of cold and pressure controls the bleeding, and the mere presence in the vagina is almost sure to induce efficient labour pains.—Beaun.

Colpi'tis (κόλπος, kolpos, vagina; and itis). Inflammation of the vagina.—Barnes.

Col'pocele (κόλπος, kolpos, vagina; κήλη, kēlē, tumour). A tumour or hernia in the vagina.

Colpoptosis (κόλπος, kolpos, vagina; πίπτω, piptō, I fall down). A falling down, or prolapsus, of the vagina.

Colpo'tomy (κόλπος, kolpos, vagina; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). An incision of the vagina during labour.

Colubrine (L. coluber, serpent). Having the appearance of a serpent.

Columbarian (L. columba, pigeon). Geol. Having grains of the size of a pigeon's egg.

Col'umel. Columel'la (L. little pillar). Anat. The irregular conical axis of the cochlea of the internal ear. Conchol. The central pillar, around which the spiral shell is wound. Bot. The central column in the capsule of mosses. The axis of fruit.

Col'umn. Bot. The aggregate stamens of a plant when the filaments are united into a tube around the styles.

Colum'nar (L. columna, column). In the form of short upright columns; arranged in columns.

Columni'ferous (L. columna, pillar; fero, I bear). Bot. Having the stamens and pistils like a column in the middle of a flower.

Colytic (κωλύω, kōluō, I hinder). Syn. of Antiseptic.—Dr. Angus Smith.

Coma (κῶμα, kōma, lethargy). 1. A profound stupor. 2. (L. coma, hair). Bot. A species of bract, terminating the stem of a plant, in a tuft or bush.

Coma'te (L. coma, bush of hair). Bot. Hairy; encompassed with a coma.

Comatose (κῶμα, kōma, lethargy). Pertaining to, disposed to, or affected with, coma.

Coma-vigil. That condition, in febrile disease, in which the patient lies with his eyes wide open, evidently awake, but indifferent or insensible to all going on around him. It almost invariably terminates in death.—Sir Wm. Jenner.

Com'bativeness (Fr. combattre, to fight). Phrenol. A faculty common to man and the lower animals producing active courage, the disposition to oppose, and, when energetic, the disposition to attack.

Combina'tion (L. combīno, I unite). Chem. A true chemical union of two or more substances, producing a third substance different from either; synthesis. Miner. Applied to a compound form, or one composed of simple forms, each face in which belongs to a particular, or simple form, in as far as it is not homologous with others.

Combustion (L. comburo, I burn). Chem., Phil. The union of an inflammable substance with oxygen, attended with light, and in most instances with heat.

——— **Spontaneous.** Combustion ensuing from the chemical action of inorganic bodies on each other, without the direct intervention of fire; the rapid combustion of the fat bodies of hard spirit-drinkers, when set on fire, requiring no other fuel but their clothes.

Comedo'nes (L. comedo, I eat up). The little worm-like mass of inspissated secretion which can be squeezed out of an obstructed sebaceous follicle.

Comi'ferous (L. coma, hair; fero, I bear). Bot. Producing only a rosette or tuft.—Agardh.

Comi'zophyte (κομίζω, komizō, I provide for; φυτόν, phuton, plant). Bot. A plant, the corol of which bears the stamens.—Necker.

Commem'orative (L. con; and memor, mindful). Applied to those symptoms which indicate the previous condition of a patient.

Comminuted (L. con; and minuo, I make less). Applied to a fracture in which the bone is broken into numerous pieces. Reduced to small fragments.

Commissure (L. con, together; mitto; I send). The place where two parts unite.

Communicable. Contagious.

Commu'nipede (L. communis, common; pes, foot). Zoöl. Having ordinary feet in relation to length; having feet presenting nothing unusual in their conformation.

Com'oid (κόμη, komē, hair; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Nat. Hist. Resembling a lock of hair, or bunch of combed wool.

Como'phorous (κόμη, komē, hair; φέρω, pherō, I bear). Having, or bearing, hair.

Co'mose (L. coma, bush of hair). Bot. Applied to seeds having hairs at one

or both ends; and to inflorescences when terminated by coloured empty bracts.

Compact (L. con, together; pango, I fix). Solid; dense; hard. Bot. Of a close, firm texture.

Comparison (L. comparo, I match). Phrenol. A faculty peculiar to man, giving the power of perceiving resemblances, similitudes, and analogies.

Compens'atory (L. compenso, I make amends). Making good a deficiency elsewhere.

Com'planate (L. complano, I make level). Bot. Flattened.

Com'plemental (L. compleo, I supply the place of). Connected more or less with the formation of another function.

Complement'al Air. Vide Complementary Air.

Complement'ary (etym. as Complemental). Chem., Phil. Applied to that which is capable of filling up, so as to make the entire measure of a quantity.

Complement'ary Air. That amount of air which can be inhaled by a forced effort after an ordinary inspiration.

Complexive (L. complector, I embrace). Bot. Applied to prefoliation, when the discs of the leaves, in embracing each other, are covered by the sides and summit.

Com'plicate. Com'plicated (L. con, together; plico, I fold). Bot. Folded together.

Complica'tion (same). The coexistence of two or more diseases; the presence of many accidental circumstances extraneous to the primary disease or injury.

Com'pound (L. con, together; pono, I place). Surg. Used adjectively to designate a fracture attended with an integumental wound which communicates with the bone. Bot. Used adjectively to express the union of several parts in one. Pharm. To mix medicines; applied adj. and subs. to such mixture of two or more ingredients, or substances. Miner. Applied to a form which is contained under planes not homologous, or such as are not equal, similar, and equally disposed to each other.

Compound Radical. Chem. A body which, although containing two or more elements, plays the part of a simple radical, combining as an ultimate indivisible group, atom to atom, with simple bodies.

Compress (L. con, together; premo, I press). A piece of lint, linen, or rag, folded in several folds to make a soft pad.

Compress'ed (same). Bot. Flatted; having the two opposite sides plane or flat.

Compressibility (same). Nat. Phil. The property in virtue of which the volume of a body may be diminished by pressure.

Compression (same). Pressure employed surgically.

Compression of the Brain. May be produced by the presence of any foreign substance pressing upon the brain. The effects or symptoms induced by such pressure.

Compress'or (L. con, together; premo, I press). 1. Anat. A muscle which compresses the parts on which it acts. 2. Surg. An instrument for facilitating the extraction of cataract in those cases in which the lens does not come forward, though the corneal and capsular incisions have been properly executed.

Compress'or of Dupuytren. A sort of tourniquet for compressing the femoral artery.

Concauses. Several causes acting together.—Sir Wm. Hamilton.

Concave-cucullate. Bot. Hollowed out in the form of a hood.

Concavifo'liate (L. concavus, hollow; folium, leaf). Bot. Having concave leaves.

Conca'vo-con'cave. Concave or hollow on both surfaces.

Con'cavo-con'vex. Concave on one side, and convex on the other.

Concentration (L. con; and centrum, a centre). An afflux of fluids, sensibility, or vital force towards any organ; almost imperceptibleness of the pulse. Chem. The act of aug-

menting the strength of fluids by evaporating part of their water.

Concentric (same). Having a common centre.

Concep'tacle (L. concipio, I gather). 1. That in which anything is contained. 2. Bot. A follicle; a pericarp of one valve, opening longitudinally on one side and having the seeds loose in it.

Conception (L. con; and capio, I take). The impregnation of the ovum by the contact of the semen; the apprehension of anything by the mind.

Conception, False. The destruction of the vitality of the fœtus, and the subsequent change of the ovum in size, form, and structure.

Concha (κόγχη, kogchē, shell). The largest and deepest hollow of the external ear. Applied, by reason of their shape, to various other objects in Anat. and Nat. Hist.

Conchi'ferous (κόγχη, kogchē, shell; φέρω, pherō, I bear). Producing, or having, shells.

Conchi'lious (κόγχη, kogchē, shell). Pertaining to, or of the nature or species of, shells.

Conchi'tic (same). Composed of shells; containing shells in abundance.

Concho-Helix. The smaller muscle of the helix.

Conchoid. Conchoid'al (κόγχη, kogchē, shell; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Miner. Resembling a shell; having convex elevations and concave depressions like a shell.

Concho'logy (κόγχη, kogchē, shell; λόγος, logos, speech). The doctrine or science of shells and shell-fish.

Concho'meter (κόγχη, kogchē, shell; μέτρον, metron, measure). An instrument for measuring shells.

Conchyla'ceous (κόγχη, kogchē, shell). Pertaining to, or resembling, shells.

Conchy'liolith (κογχύλιον, kogchulion, mussel; λίθος, lithos, stone). Geol. A fossil mussel.

Conchylio'logy (κογχύλιον, kogchulion, shell-fish; λόγος, logos, speech). Syn. of Concholo gy.

Concoagula'tion. A coagulating together of different substances of bodies into one mass. A crystallization of different salts in the same menstruum.

Concoction (L. con; and coquo, I cook). 1. Digestion or solution in the stomach. 2. A decoction of one substance with another.

Concolorate. Concolorated (L. con, together; color, colour). Zoöl. Applied to a body, the upper and lower parts of which are of the same colour.

Concom'itant (L. con; and comes, companion). Applied to a symptom which accompanies others.

Concre'tion (L. con; and cresco, grow). A solid mass formed by a growing together, a condensation, a coagulation, or an induration of any parts of, or of substances natural or foreign to, the body.

Concus'sion (L. con; and quatio, I shake). The shock to the brain in particular, or the agitation to the system in general, from the receipt of severe injuries, hæmorrhages, or mental emotions.

Condensabi'lity (L. con; and denso, I thicken). The power of contracting upon itself so as to occupy less space.

Condensa'tion (L. con; and denso, I thicken). The act of making the parts which compose a body to approach or unite more closely; the state of being condensed.

Conden'ser (same). A pneumatic engine in which air may be condensed; a vessel in which vapours are reduced to a liquid form; an instrument for rendering sensible the weakest quantities of electricity by accumulating them.

Conditement (L. condio, I preserve). A composition of conserves, powders, and spices in the form of an electuary.

Condom (Dr. Condom, its proposer). The prepared and dried cæcum of a sheep, which is drawn over the penis prior to coition to preclude pregnancy, and prevent venereal infection.

Conducting Tissue. Bot. The loose cellular tissue in the interior of the canal of the style.

Conduc'tion (L. con, together; duco, I lead). Nat. Phil. The power of transmitting caloric without change in the relative position of the particles of the conducting body.

Conduction, Vibrations of. The mode of propagation of sound through liquids and solids.

Conductor (L. con; and duco, I lead). Surg. Syn. of Director. Chem. Phil. A body that receives and communicates electricity; a body which, heated in one part, communicates the effects to the other parts; a body which transmits sound.

Condu'plicate (L. conduplico, I double). Bot. Doubled, or folded over or together.

Condylarthro'sis (κόνδυλος, kondulos, knuckle; ἄρθρον, arthron, joint). Articulation by condyles.

Con'dyle (κόνδυλος, kondulos, knuckle). An articular protuberance, convex in one direction and flat in the other.

Con'dyloid (κόνδυλος, knuckle; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Shaped like, or pertaining to, a condyle.

Condylo'ma (κόνδυλος, kondulos). A more or less circular, fleshy, moist tumour, one of the secondary manifestations of syphilis, choosing the vicinity of mucous membranes, and parts of skin coming into apposition, as its favourite site.

Condylopod (κόνδυλος, kondulos, joint; πούς, pous, foot). Zoöl. Having jointed legs.

Cone (W. con, that which shoots to a point). Bot. Syn. of Strobile.

Conenchma (L. con; and ἐγχέω, egcheō, I pour in). Bot. Tissue composed of conical cells.

Confec'tion (L. con; and facio, I make). Anything made up, or preserved, with sugar.

Conferru'minate. Conferru'minated (L. con, together; ferrumino, I solder). Bot. United together, so as to be undistinguishable.

Confer'ted (L. confercio, I press close together). Bot. Crowded together; clustered.

Confervoid (L. confervæ, species of Algæ; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Pertaining to, appearing as, or of the nature of, a Conferva.

Con'fluent (L. con; and fluo, I flow). Med. Running together. Bot. United at the base; growing in tufts; running into each other at the base or apex.

Confluxibil'ity (same). The tendency of fluids to run together.

Conformable (L. con; and formo, I form). Geol. When the planes of one set of strata are generally parallel to those of another set which are in contact, they are said to be conformable.

Conforma'tion (same). The particular make or construction of the body.

Congela'tion (L. con; and gelo, I freeze). The process, or act, of converting a liquid into a solid by the abstraction of heat; the benumbing a part of the body by the influence of ice, or freezing mixtures.

Conge'ner. Conge'nerous (L. congener, of the same sort). Of the same kind or nature; allied in origin or cause. Anat. Concurring in the same action. Nat. Hist. Belonging to the same genus.

Congenital (L. con; and geno, I beget). Pertaining to an individual from his birth.

Conges'tion (L. con; and gero, I carry). A preternatural accumulation of blood, or other fluids, in an organ.

Conglacia'tion (L. conglacio, I turn to ice). The act or process of changing into ice, or of being freezed.

Conglobate (L. con; and globus, ball). In the shape of a ball, globe, or sphere.

Conglom'erate (L. con; and glomero, I gather in a heap). Anat. Applied to glands whose lobules are united under the same membrane. Bot. Applied to flowers closely compacted together without order on a single footstalk. Miner. Applied to a species of sandstone consisting of pebbles, &c. united by a cement.

Conglu'tinate. Conglu'tinated (L. conglutino, I cement). United together by a tenacious substance, or by the intervention of a callus.

Conico-cylindrical. Bot. Having the form of a cylinder, but tapering to a point.

Conico-subulate. Bot. Awl-shaped and conical, tapering to a point.

Conidia. Bot. 1. The buds, being rounded or oval bodies, commonly found at the ends and along the edges of mycelium threads of Fungi. 2. The farinous dust believed to be produced in lichens, by the agglomeration of extremely fine gemmules.

Conidii'ferous. Bot. Producing, or bearing, Conidia.

Coni'ferous (L. conus, cone; fero, I bear). Bot. Producing, or bearing, cones.

Co'niform (L. conus, cone; forma, form). In the form of a cone.

Coniocyst (κονία, konia, dust; κύστις, kustis, bag). The reproductive bodies or tubercles of ferns.—Agardh.

Con'jugate (L. con, together; jugo, I yoke). Bot. Joined by pairs.

Conjunctiva (L. con; and jungo, I join). The mucous membrane which lines the eyelids, and is continued over the anterior surface of the eye.

Conjunctivi'tis (conjunctiva; and itis). Inflammation of the conjunctiva.

Connate (L. con; and nascor, I am born). Syn. of Congenital. Bot. United in origin, or into one body; growing from one base; united at the base.

Connecticle (L. con; and necto, I tie). Bot. The elastic ring of the ferns.

Connective (L. con; and necto, I tie). Bot. The fleshy part that unites the two lobes of an anther. Anat. Connecting parts.

Connivent. Conniving (L. conniveo, I wink). Anat., Bot. Converging; lying close together.

Conocarpous (κῶνος, kōnos, cone; καρπός, karpos, fruit). Bot. Having conical fruit.

Co'nodonts (κῶνος, kōnos, cone; ὀδούς, odous, tooth). Geol. Certain minute, glistening, slender, conical bodies, hollow at the base, pointed at the end, more or less bent, with sharp opposite margins, and occurring in thousands in the lower Silurian schists of Russia.

Conoid (κῶνος, kōnos, cone; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling, or shaped like, a cone.

Conscien'tiousness (L. conscientia, self-consciousness). Phrenol. A faculty peculiar to man, producing the sentiment of obligation, duty, incumbency, justice and injustice.

Con'sciousness (L. conscio, I know well). Phrenol. The knowledge which the mind has of its own existence and operation.

Con'sciousness, Double. A somnulistic state in which the person has at different times separate mental conditions, remembering in each the occurrences only of the previous one of the same character.

Consec'utive (L. con; and sequor, I follow). Applied to such symptoms as occur after, or during, the decline of a disease, without being directly connected with it.

Consensual (L. con; and sensus, sense). Applied to those instinctive reflex actions of animals, the result of impressions made on the sensory ganglia.

Consent. Syn. of Sympathy.

Conservation of Force. A general law which embraces and rules all the various branches of physics and chemistry. It is best expressed by saying that every force of nature, when it effects any alteration, loses and exhausts its faculty to effect the same alteration a second time. But while, by every alteration in nature, that force which has been the cause of this alteration is exhausted, there is always another force which gains as much power of producing new alterations in nature as the first has lost. Although, therefore, it is the nature of all inorganic forces to become exhausted by their own working, the power of the whole system in which these alterations take place, is neither exhausted nor increased in quantity, but only changed in form.

Conserv'ative (L. con; and servo, I keep). Surg. Reparative and restora-

tive, rather than mutilating and removing.

Conserve (L. con; and servo, I keep). Syn. of Confection.

Consist'ent (L. consisto, I stand fast). Fixed; firm; not fluid.

Con'sonance (L. consono, I echo). Acous. A principle whereby a sound from one column of air is conveyed to, and reciprocated by, an adjoining column, and strengthened and increased in intensity.

Consona'ting (same). Acting according to the principle of consonance.

Constipa'tion (L. con; and stipo, I fill up close). Infrequent action of the bowels, or the difficult expulsion of hardened fæces.

Consti'tuent (L. constituo, I set together). Med. Setting in order; arranging; disposing.

Constitu'tion (L. con, together; and sto, I stand). The particular frame or temperament of the human body; a condition or peculiar state of a thing.

Constitu'tional (same). Bred or inherent in the constitution of an individual.

Constitution-water. A quack remedy containing carbonate of potash, celebrated in the treatment of certain kinds of calculus vesicæ.

Constrictive (L. con; and stringo, I bind). Capable of binding together; styptic; astringent.

Constric'tor (L. con; and stringo, I bind). Applied to those muscles which draw together, or contract, an opening of the body.

Constringent (same). Binding together; styptic.

Construc'tiveness (L. construo, I build). Phrenol. A faculty of the mind, with functions supposed to produce a tendency to construct in general, but it takes its particular direction from the other faculties.

Consump'tion (L. consumo, I lay waste). Popular syn. of Phthisis; a gradual and progressive wasting of the body.

Consump'tion, Galloping. Popular syn. of Acute Phthisis.

Contact (L. con; and tango, I touch). 1. Direct or immediate. The actual touching of a patient suffering from contagious disease. 2. Indirect or mediate. The touching of objects that have touched or emanated from such patient.

Contagion (same). The communication of disease by immediate (or mediate) contact; the miasma, or virus, emanating from a contagious disease.

Contagionist (same). A believer in the contagiousness of a particular disease.

Contigu'ity (L. con; and tango, I touch). The actual contact of bodies without uniting.

Con'tinent (L. contineo, I hold together). Keeping together; continual.

Contin'ued Fever. A fever which abates but never entirely intermits.

Continuity (L. con; and tineo, I hold). Uninterrupted connection or union of parts.

Continuity, Law of. A doctrine starting from the assumption that the continuity of tissues must be regarded as a decisive proof of their intimate relationship;—that, as soon as one part can be made out to be continuously (by union, not mere juxtaposition) connected with another, both must be regarded as parts of a common whole.—Reichert.

Contort'ed (L. contorqueo, I twist). Bot. Applied to a corol, which has the edge of one petal lying over the next, in an oblique direction. Geol. Exhibiting frequent irregular bendings and flexures, as if they had been crumpled and twisted while in a soft and yielding condition.

Contortion (same). A twisting of a part of the body out of its natural situation.

Contortuplicate (L. contorqueo, I twist; plico, I fold). Bot. Twisted in plaits.

Contractility (L. con, together; traho, I draw). That inherent property by which certain vital parts contract.

Contrac'tion (same). The act, or action, by which the parts of a body

approach nearer to each other; the state of being contracted.

Contraindica'tion (L. contra, against; indico, I intimate). An indication, from some peculiar symptom or fact, that forbids the method of cure which the main symptoms or nature of the disease require.

Contrani'tency (L. contra, against; nitor, I strive). Reaction; resistance to force.

Contrecoup (Fr. contre, against; coup, blow). An injury, or the effect of an injury, in one part the result of a blow given to a distant part.

Contro-stim'ulant (L. contra, against; and stimulus). A substance that is capable of counteracting the effects of a stimulant, and of diminishing excitability.

Contusion (L. con; and tundo, I beat). An injury produced by a blunt instrument or a fall, and in which there is no apparent wound; a bruise.

Convales'cence (L. con; and valesco, I become strong). The period of complete, or of progressing, recovery to health.

Convec'tion (L. con, together; veho, I carry). Nat. Phil. The power in fluids of transmitting heat or electricity by currents.

Converg'ent (L. con, together; vergo, I tend). Tending to one point from various parts.

Converginer'viate. Bot. Having nervures which describe a curve in their course.

Convex'o-con'cave. Convex on one side, and concave on the other.

Convex'o-con'vex. Convex on both sides.

Con'volute (L. con, together; volvo, I roll). Rolled together, or over each other.

Convolution (same). That which winds, turns, or folds upon itself.

Convo'lutive (same). Syn. of Convolute.

Convulsion (L. con; and vello, I tug). A violent and involuntary contraction of muscles.

Convulsivant (same). Producing convulsions.

Cop'ragogue (κόπρος, kopros, dung; ἄγω, agō, I carry off). Purgative; carrying away the fæces or excrements.

Coproc'tic (κόπρος, kopros, dung). Pertaining to the fæces.

Cop'rolite (κόπρος, kopros, dung; λίθος, lithos, stone). The petrified fæcal matter of carnivorous reptiles.

Copro'logy (κόπρος, kopros, dung; λόγος, logos, speech). That branch of knowledge which treats of solid animal refuse, and the means of disposing of it.

Copro'phagous (κόπρος, kopros, dung; φαγειν, phagein, to eat). Feeding on excrements.

Copro'stasis (κόπρος, kopros, dung; ἵστημι, istēmi, I stop). Constipation from paralysis of intestines. Stagnation of fæces, or arrest of their movement in the intestinal canal.

Coracoid (κόραξ, korax, beak; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Shaped like a crow's beak. Anat. Applied to a process of the scapula from its shape.

Corall'aceous (κοράλλιον, korallion, red coral). Like, or partaking of the qualities of, coral.

Coralli'ferous (κοράλλιον, korallion, red coral; φέρω, pherō, I bear). Coral-bearing.

Cor'alliform (κοράλλιον, korallion, red coral; L. forma, form). Syn. of Coralloid.

Coralli'genous. Coralli'gerous (κοράλλιον, korallion, red coral; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget; L. gero, I bear). Producing coral.

Cor'alline (κοράλλιον, korallion, red coral). Consisting of, like, or containing, coral.

Corallio'graphy (κοράλλιον, korallion, red coral; γράφω, graphō, I write). The description and history of coral.

Cor'alloid. Coralloid'al (κοράλλιον, korallion, red coral; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Having the form or structure of, or shaped like, coral.

Corallorhi'zous (κοράλλιον, korallion, red coral; ῥίζα, riza, root). Bot. Having ramous roots in form of a branch of coral.

Corc'le. Corc'ule (L. dim. cor, heart). Bot. The heart of the seed, or rudiment of a future plant, attached to and involved in the cotyledons.

Cord'ate. Cord'ated (cor, heart). Bot. Syn. of Cordiform; and when it is joined by a hyphen to another word, it signifies a figure between the two.

Cordial (L. cor, heat). Applied adj- and subs. to a medicine which suddenly warms the system, excites the heart, and raises the spirits.

Cordifo'liate (L. cor, heart; folium, leaf). Bot. Having leaves or folioles of a heart-shape.

Cordiform (L. cor, heart; forma, form). Heart-shaped.

Core (L. cor, heart or centre). The portion of sloughy cellular substance found in boils.

Corec'tasis (κόρη, korē, pupil; ἔκτασις, ektasis, extension). Dilatation of the pupil.

Corec'lisis (κόρη, korē, pupil; κλείω, kleiō, I shut up). Obliteration of the pupil.

Corectomedialysis (κόρη, korē, pupil; ἐκ, ek, out of; τέμνω, temnō, I cut; διαλύω, dialuō, I break in pieces). The operation of coredialysis combined with incision of the iris.

Corectomy (κόρη, korē, pupil; ἐκ ek, out of; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). Excision of a little piece of the iris in making an artificial pupil.

Corectopia (κόρη, korē, pupil; ἐκ ek, out of; τόπος, topos, place). Displacement of the pupil, owing to one segment of the iris being larger than the other.

Coredialysis (κόρη, korē, pupil; διαλύω, dialuō, I break in pieces). The detaching or detachment of the iris from the ciliary ligament in the operation for artificial pupil, or by accident.

Corelysis (κόρη, korē, pupil; λύω, luō, I loose). The operation of tearing of posterior synechiæ.

Coremorpho'sis (κόρη, korē, pupil; μόρφωσις, morphōsis, formation). Operation for artificial pupil.

Corencleisis (κόρη, korē, pupil; ἐγκλείω, egkleiō, I shut up). The drawing out through the corneal incision, a piece of the iris, and excising it, in the operation for artificial pupil.

Coreoncion (κόρη, korē, pupil; ὄγκινος, ogkinos, small hook). Langenbeck's hook, and a double-hooked forceps used by Von Gräfe, for forming an artificial pupil, are so named.

Coreplasticy (κόρη, korē, pupil; πλάσσω, plassō, I form). Syn. of Coremorpho'sis.

Coretom'ia (κόρη, korē, pupil; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). The simple incision of the iris for the formation of an artificial pupil.

Coria'ceous (L. corium, skin). Having the texture of tough skin, or leather.

Corio'phorous (κόρις, koris, bug; φέρω, pherō, I bear). Bot. Having a strong odour of the bug.

Corium (L. skin). 1. The true skin. 2. The part of a mucous membrane, which remains after the removal of the epithelium.

Cormo'genous (κορμός, kormos, piece cut from a trunk; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). Bot. Having a cormus or stem.

Cor'moid (κορμός, kormos, piece cut from a trunk; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Bot. Resembling a cormus.

Cormus (κορμός, kormos, piece cut from a trunk). Bot. The dilated underground base of the stems of monocotyledonous plants, intervening between the roots and the first buds. It has the form of a flattened disk.

Corn (L. cornu, horn). A growth of thick cuticle, produced by the irritation of the skin over a projection of bone, by intermittent pressure.

Cornea (same). The transparent coat in the anterior part of the eye.

Corneitis (cornea; and itis). Syn. of Ceratitis.

Cor'neous (L. cornu, horn). Consisting of, or resembling, horn.

Corneule (dim. cornea). Entom. The minute transparent segments which defend the compound eyes.

Corniculate. Corniculated (L. dim. cornu, horn). Bot. Having processes like small horns; like horns.

Cornific (L. cornu, horn; fio, I am made). Producing horns.

Cornification (same). A physical property, produced in animal textures by heat and strong acids, consisting of a sort of wrinkling and curling of the substance.

Corniform (L. cornu, horn; forma, form). Horn-shaped.

Corni'gerous (L. cornu, horn; gero, I bear). Horned; having horns, or tubercles like horns.

Corolla (L. dim. corona, crown). Bot. The inner envelope of a flower, when two whorls or circles are present.

Corol'lary (same). Bot. A tendril formed by a petal or segment of a corolla.

Corolli'ferous (L. corolla; and fero, I bear). Bot. Bearing, or producing, a corolla.

Corollifloral (L. corolla; and flos, flower). Bot. Having a monopetalous corol inserted on the receptacle.—De Candolle.

Corolliform (L. corolla, the whorl of floral petals; forma, form). Resembling a flower about to blow.

Corol'lule (L. dim. corolla, corol). Bot. The partial floret of a compound flower.

Corona (L. crown). Anat. The portion of a tooth which projects above the gums. Other objects or parts supposed to bear resemblance to a crown. Bot. 1. The circumference or margin of a radiated compound flower. 2. A sort of ring formed at the throat of certain monopetalous corollæ, by the union of certain appendages, proceeding from the junction of the claw with the limb of each petal. 3. An appendage to the top of certain seeds.

Coro'nad (L. corona, crown). Towards the coronal aspect.—Barclay.

Coro'nal (same). Pertaining to the crown of the head.

Coro'nal Aspect. The aspect towards the crown of the head.—Barclay.

Cor'onary (L. corona, crown). Encircling like a crown.

Cor'onate (same). Bot. Having little crown-like eminences.

Coroniform (L. corona, crown; forma, form). Having the form of a crown.

Cor'onoid (κορώνη, korōnē, beak of a crow; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling the beak of a crow. Applied to the piece of subdivision in the mandible of reptiles, into which the crotaphite muscle is always more or less inserted.—Owen.

Coronula (L. dim. corona, crown). Bot. The border surrounding the seeds of certain flowers like a crown.

Corpozoa (L. corpus, body; ζῷον, zōon, animal). Zoöl. Applied to animals that have a sanguineous system and a simple nervous system, and possess, essentially, the organs of nutrition of the human body.

Corpuscle (L. dim. corpus, body). A minute particle or physical atom.

Corpuscles, Pacinian (Pacini, their discoverer). More or less oval minute bodies appended to the nerves by a stalk of fibrous tissue, and traversed from end to end by a single nervous fibre.

Corpuscula tactus. Certain minute indurated bodies, of condensed fibrous tissue, found in the papillæ of parts possessing great tactile sensibility.

Corpus'cular. 1. Relating to, or containing, corpuscles. 2. Syn. of Cacoplastic.—Paget.

Corpusculated. Applied to tactile papillæ, in which are found the corpuscula tactûs.

Corradia'tion (L. con, together; radius, ray). A conjunction of rays in one point.

Corrective (L. corrigo, I correct). That substance which has the quality of mitigating the operation, and of preventing the unpleasant effects, of a medicine.

Correla'tion (L. con; and refero, I resemble). Reciprocal or corresponding relation; a relation of mutual dependence, each being capable of producing any one of the rest, either directly or through the medium of some other.

Correlation of Physical Forces. Nat. Phil. The inter-relationship of the various forces in constant operation around us—none being annihilated and none created, but each and all mutually convertible into each other.—Groves.

Cor'rigent (L. corrigo, I correct). Syn. of Corrective.

Corrob'orant. Corroborative (L. con; and robur, strength). Applied adj. and subs. to a remedy which strengthens the body.

Corro'sive (L. con; and rodo, I gnaw). Applied adj. and subs. to a substance which gradually disorganizes whatever part of the body it is applied to.

Cor'rugate. Cor'rugated (L. con; and ruga, wrinkle). Zoöl. Applied when the surface of an animal rises and falls in parallel angles more or less acute. Bot., Geol. Wrinkled; shrivelled; covered with irregular folds; having a crumpled and uneven surface.

Corru'gation (same). Wrinkling; inequality and ruggedness of surface.

Corrugator (same). Anat. A muscle whose office is to contract a part into wrinkles.

Cortical (L. cortex, bark). Belonging to bark; or to the external covering.

Corticate. Corticated (same). Resembling, or like, bark.

Cortici'ferous (L. cortex, bark; fero, I bear). Producing bark, or that which resembles it.

Cortic'iform (L. cortex, bark; forma, form). Resembling bark.

Cort'icose. Cort'icous (L. cortex, bark). Barky; full of bark.

Cortina. Bot. The remains of the veil which continue attached to the edges of the pileus in agarics.

Corusca'tion (L. corusco, I shine). A flash; or quick vibration of light.

Co'rymb (κόρυμβος, korumbos, cluster of flowers). Bot. A species of inflorescence, where the lowermost secondary axes proceed to a considerable length, becoming on the same plane as the upper ones which are very short; and the several divisions of the flower spring from different points.

Corymbi'ferous (κόρυμβος, korumbos, cluster of flowers; φέρω, pherō, I bear). Bot. Producing or bearing a corymb; producing or bearing flowers or fruit in clusters.

Corymbiform (κόρυμβος, korumbos, cluster of flowers; L. forma, form). Bot. Having flowers disposed in corymbs. Syn. of Corymboid.

Corym'boid (κόρυμβος, korumbos, cluster of flowers; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Bot. Resembling a corymb.

Corym'bose. Corym'bous (κόρυμβος, korumbos, cluster of flowers). Bot. Consisting of corymbs; formed or arranged in the manner of a corymb.

Corym'bulose. Corymbulous (L. dim. corymbus, corymb). Formed or consisting of, or having, many small corymbs.

Cory'phophyte (κορυφή, koruphē, highest point; φυτόν, phuton, plant). Bot. A plant, the stamens of which, few in number, are inserted at the summit of the calyx.—Necker.

Cory'tophyte (κόρυς, korus, helmet; φυτόν, phuton, plant). Bot. A plant the upper part of the corol of which is like a helmet.—Necker.

Cory'za (κόρυς, korus, head; ζέω, zeō, I boil). Inflammation of the pituitary membrane of the nose, with increased discharge therefrom.

Cosmeto'logy (κοσμέω, kosmeō, I adorn; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on the dress and cleanness of the body.

Cos'mic. Cos'mical (κόσμος, kosmos, universe). Pertaining to the world or universe.

Cosmo'gony (κόσμος, kosmos, universe; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). Phys. The science of the origin or formation of the universe.

Cosmo'graphy (κόσμος, kosmos, universe; γράφω, graphō, I write). A description of the world or universe.

Cosmo'logy (κόσμος, kosmos, universe; λόγος, logos, speech). The science of the world or universe.

Costal (L. costa, rib). Of, or pertaining to, the ribs.

Cos'tate (same). Bot. Ribbed; having longitudinal elevations.

Costiveness (L. con; and stipo, I cram). Syn. of Constipation.

Costo-xiphoid. Applied to the ligament which connects the cartilage of the seventh rib (and sometimes also the sixth) with the xiphoid cartilage.

Cottoid (κόττος, kottos, chub; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Ich. Resembling, or like, the chub.

Cotunnius, Liquor of (the first describer). The perilymph, or limpid fluid, which surrounds the membranous labyrinth of the ear.

Cotyle'don (κοτύλη, kotulē, hollow). Anat. A little mass on the chorion of certain animals, consisting of aggregated vascular villi. A projecting cup-like body, pierced with innumerable tubular cavities, on the inner surface of the uterus of such animals, to receive the fœtal cotyledon. Bot. The more or less globular portion of the seed of a plant, which encloses and nourishes the embryo. The seed-leaf, or first leaf from seed.

Cotyli'form (κοτύλη, kotulē, hollow; L. forma, form). Bot. Having a rotate figure with an erect limb.

Co'tyloid (κοτύλη, kotulē, cup; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Applied to the cavity in the os innominatum, which articulates with the head of the femur; also to the fibro-cartilaginous ligament surrounding that cavity.

Couch. Geol. A mineral mass, more or less thick, the two faces of which are sensibly parallel, and which are placed one upon the other without crossing or cutting from other masses.

Couching (Fr. coucher, to put to bed). The operation of depression, or thrusting of a cataractous lens directly downwards.

Cough, Bronchial or Tubal. When the sound of the cough experienced by auscultation is as of air rushing very noisily and strongly through tubes with solid walls.

Counter-extension (L. contra, opposite; extendo, I stretch out). The holding firmly and fixedly the upper part of a limb, whilst the lower is gradually extended.

Counter-fissure. Syn. of Contre-coup.

Counter-indication. Etym. as, and syn. of, Contra-indication.

Counter-irritant. A remedy used for the purpose of counter-irritation.

Counter-irritation. An irritation excited in one part to relieve irritation existing in another part of the body.

Counter-opening. Surg. An opening made in an abscess, opposite to one already existing in it.

Counter-poison. Syn. of Antidote.

Counter-stroke. V. Contre-coup.

Courses. Vulgar syn. of Catamenia. Geol. Thin regular strata.

Cowper's Glands (from their discoverer). Two small glands situated behind the bulb, and below the fore-part of the membranous portion, of the male urethra; and at each side of the female vagina.

Cow-pox. Popular syn. of Vaccinia.

Coxal'gia (L. coxa, hip; ἄλγος, algos, grief). Pain in the hip.

Coxankylometer (L. coxa, hip; ἀγκύλωσις, agkulōsis, stiffening of joint; μέτρον, metron, measure). Surg. An instrument designed for the examination and diagnosis of early cases of hip disease, and by means of which the amount of shortening, or of abduction, or adduction of the limb can be accurately ascertained.—Heine.

Coxarian (L. coxa, hip). Of, or belonging to, the hip-joint.

Coxi'tis (L. coxa, hip; and itis). Inflammation of the hip-joint.

Coxo-femoral. Pertaining to the ilium and the femur.

Cracked-pot Sound. A sound heard on percussion over a superficial pulmonary cavity filled with air.

Crackling-of-leather Sound. A sound heard by auscultation when the pericardium is roughened with lymph.

Cradle. V. Arculus.

Crag. A provincial name in Norfolk and Suffolk for certain tertiary deposits usually composed of sand with shells, belonging to the older Pliocene period.

Cramp (Ger. krampfen, to contract). A painful, sudden, and involuntary contraction of a muscle, or muscles.

Crampons. Bot. Adventitious roots which serve as fulcra or supports.

Cranial (κρανίον, kranion, skull). Relating, or pertaining, to the cranium or skull.

Cranioclasm (κρανίον, kranion, skull; κλάω, klaō, I break). A variety of craniotomy, the peculiarity of which is the reducing and comminuting of the base of the fœtal skull behind the foramen magnum, and at other points, by a proper pair of forceps.—Sir J. Y. Simpson.

Cranioclast (same). A kind of forceps employed in cranioclasm.

Cranio-di'dymus (κρανίον, kranion, skull; δίδυμος, didumos, double). A monster twin-fœtus, the heads of which are grown together.

Craniog'nomy (κρανίον, kranion, skull; γιγνώσκω, gignōskō, I know). The doctrine or science of determining the properties or characters of the mind by the conformation of the skull.

Cranio'graphy (κρανίον, kranion, skull; γράφω, graphō, I write). An anatomical description of the skull.

Crani'olar (κρανίον, kranion, skull). Like the cranium.

Cranio'logy (κρανίον, kranion, skull; λόγος, logos, speech). A discourse or treatise on the skull. Syn. of Phrenology.

Craniomala'cia (κρανίον, kranion, skull; μαλακία, malakia, softness). Syn. of Cranio-tabes.—Gœdechens of Hamburg.

Craniomancy (κρανίον, kranion, skull; μαντεία, manteia, prophecy). Syn. of Phrenology.

Cranio'meter (κρανίον, kranion, skull; μέτρον, metron, measure). An instrument for measuring the skull.

Cranio'metry (same). The art of measuring the skull.

Cranio'pathy (κρανίον, kranion, skull; πάθος, pathos, disease). An affection of the cranium.

Cranioplas'ty (κρανίον, kranion, skull; πλάσσω, plassō, I form). Morioplastice of the scalp.

Cranioscopacy. Cranio'scopy (κρανίον, kranion, skull; σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). The observation of the configuration, shape, and volume, into which the development of the cerebrum moulds and fashions the skull. The science of investigating the shape and prominences of the skull.

Craniotabes (L. cranium, skull; tabes, wasting). A thin, soft, and yielding condition of the cranial bones, observable in some young children. Rachitical softening of the cranial bones.

Craniotome (κρανίον, kranion, skull; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). An instrument, consisting of a steel ring, with a curved bar passing over its long diameter. It is recommended to be fixed on the denuded skull by means of four screws, for the purpose of holding the head firmly, and of acting as a guide or rest for the saw in post-mortem sections of the cranium.

Craniotomist (same). One who performs or advocates craniotomy.

Craniotomy (same). The operation of opening the skull, and extracting the mutilated fœtus, in parturition.

Crasio'logy (κρᾶσις, krasis, mixing; λόγος, logos, speech). The doctrine of blending or mingling of bodies.

Crassamentum (L. crassus, thick). The thick red part, or clot, of blood; the deposit of other fluids.

Crater (L. goblet). The circular cavity at the summit of a volcano, from which the volcanic matter is ejected.

Crate'riform (L. cratera, goblet; forma, form). Bot. Having the form of, or shaped like, a goblet. Bowl-shaped.

Crate'roid (κρατήρ, kratēr, large bowl; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Bot. Syn. of Crateriform.

Cre'atine (κρέας, kreas, flesh). A nitrogenized crystallizable neutral

substance found in the fluid surrounding muscular fibre, in the urine, and in blood.

Cre'atinine (same). A crystallizable alkaline substance found in the juice of muscles, and in the urine; and obtainable by the action of strong acids upon creatine and blood.

Crema'ster (κρεμάω, kremaō, I suspend). The thin muscular fascia which serves to draw up the testicle.

Cremation (L. cremo, I burn). The disposal of the dead by burning, or consuming the body in an appropriate furnace, instead of by earth-burial; and the conservation of the resultant ashes.

Cremocarp (κρεμάω, kremaō, I suspend; καρπός, karpos, fruit). Bot. A species of fructification occurring throughout the umbelliferæ, in which the simple fruit is united with the calyx, and divided into two indehiscent monospermatous cocca.

Cremosper'mous (κρεμάω, kremaō, I hang up; σπέρμα, sperma, seed). Bot. Having seeds which are attached by the summit or middle part.

Cre'nate. Cre'nated (L. crena, notch). Nat. Hist. Having the margin slightly cut or notched, the projections or teeth being rounded.

Cren'ature (same). Bot. A notch or notching.

Crenel'led. Etym. as, and syn. of, Crenate.

Cren'ulate. Cren'ulated (L. dim. crena, notch). Nat. Hist. Having the edge cut into very small notches or scallops.

Cre'ole. A native of America or the West Indies born of European parents. The child of a white father and Mestiza mother. It is only distinguished from the white by a pale brownish complexion.

Crepitaculum (L. crepito, I crackle). Syn. of Regma.—Desvaux.

Crep'itant (L. crepo, I make a noise). Crackling.

Crepita'tion (same). 1. The noise made when the rough ends of a fractured bone are moved against each other. 2. The sound or sensation communicated by pressure of the fingers on the part when the areolar tissue is filled with air; or when there is serum in any of the sheaths of the tendons. 3. A sound heard, almost exclusively during inspiration, in pulmonary diseases, as of the formation and bursting of numerous little air-bubbles in a liquid. 4. Chem. The noise made by certain salts during burning.

Crepitus (same). Syn. of Crepitation (1 and 2).

Crest (L. crista, a crest). Applied to various bony, and other, eminences, in the body. Bot. An elevated appendage terminating a particular organ.

Creta'ceous (L. creta, chalk). Containing, relating to, or having the qualities of, chalk.

Cretaceously-pruinose (L. creta, chalk; pruina, frost). Bot. Covered with white glittering spots or pustules.

Cretefaction (L. creta, chalk; facio, I make). Formation of, or conversion into, calcareous or cretaceous concretions.

Cre'tin. One affected with cretinism.

Cret'inism. A state of idiocy or imbecility, more or less complete, accompanied with goître, and in which there is, moreover, characteristic arrest of development, malformation, and deformity of the whole organism, endemic in Switzerland, and other mountainous countries.

Cretomania (L. cretĭnus, cretin; mania, madness). Mania with lust and satyriasis.

Cribra'tion (L. cribrum, sieve). Pharm. The act or process of sifting or riddling.

Crib'riform (L. cribrum, sieve; forma, form). Like a sieve; perforated.

Cribrose (L. cribrum, sieve). Syn. of Cribriform.

Cri'coid (κρίκος, krikos, ring; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling, or shaped like, a ring.

Crimnoid (κρίμνον, krimnon, bran; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Branny; furfuraceous; having, or full of, bran; depositing a sediment like bran.

Cri'nal (L. crinis, hair). Pertaining to hair.

Crin'ated (same). Having the appearance of a tuft of hair.

Crinicul'tural (L. crinis, hair ; colo, I trim). Relating to the growth of hair.

Crini'gerous (L. crinis, hair; gero, I bear). Hair-producing; overgrown with hair.

Cri'nite. Etym. as, and syn. of, Crinated.

Cri'noid (κρίνον, krinon, white lily; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling, or having the shape of, lilies.

Cri'nose (L. crinis, hair). Hairy.

Crisis (κρίνω, krinō, I separate). The change in a disease which indicates its event, or determination.

Crisp. Bot. Having an undulated margin.

Crispa'tion (L. crispo, I curl). A slight contraction, morbid or natural, of any part.

Crispative (same). Bot. Applied to prefoliation when the disc of the leaf is folded very irregularly and in some degree curled.

Crispisul'cant (L. crispo, I curl; sulcus, furrow). Wavy; undulating.

Cris'tate. Crista'ted (L. crista, crest). Bot. Crested; tufted; having an appendage like a crest or tuft.

Crit'ical. Pertaining to a crisis.

Crit'ical age or period. Syn. of Change of life.

Cross Out. A miner's or mineral surveyor's term, to express the rising up or exposure at the surface of a stratum or series of strata.

Cross-birth. Obs. The popular name for any presentation which requires the operation of turning or version.

Crossing. The union of an animal with a different variety of the species in order to improve the breed.

Crot'chet (Fr. crochet, hook). An obstetrical instrument for extracting the fœtus in craniotomy.

Croup (Sax. hreopan, to call out). An affection of the larynx and trachea accompanied with a harsh voice, ringing cough, and difficult respiration. It may be inflammatory, spasmodic, or hysterical.

Croupine. Syn. of Laryngismus Stridulus.—Hufeland.

Croupous. 1. Relating to, or pertaining to, or resembling, croup. 2. Syn. of Cacoplastic.—Rokitansky.

Crown. The circular summit of any part of the body; any portion of the body resembling a crown. Bot. (of the root.) The short stem which is at the upper part of the root of perennial herbs.

Crown of the Trephine. The saw of the trephine.

Crucial. Cruciate (L. crux, a cross). Having the form of a cross.

Cru'cible (L. crucio, I torture). A chemical vessel for melting substances.

Cruci'ferous (L. crux, cross; fero, I bear). Bot. Bearing cruciate flowers.

Cruciform (L. crux, cross; forma, form). Syn. of Crucial.

Cruci'gerous (L. crux, cross; gero, I carry). Bot. Syn. of Cruciferous; bearing a cross.

Cru'dity (L. crudus, crude). Undigested matter in the stomach.

Cruorin (L. cruor, blood). Syn. of Hæmatin.

Crura (L. crus, leg). Anat. Applied to those parts of the body which resemble legs; the legs.

Crural (same). Pertaining to the thigh or lower limb.

Crust of the Earth. V. Earth's crust.

Crustaceo'logy. Etym. as, and syn. of, Crustalogy.

Crusta'ceous (L. crusta, shell). Nat. Hist. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, crust or shell. Having a hard brittle crust or shell.

Crusta'logy (L. crusta, shell; λόγος, logos, speech). That part of zoology which treats of crustaceous animals.

Crusta Petrosa. A permanent thin layer of osseous tissue on the roots of the teeth. Tooth-bone or cement.

Crus'tated (L. crusta, crust). Covered with a crust.

Cryo'phorus (κρύος, kruos, frost; φέρω, pherō, I produce). An instrument for showing the relation between evaporation at low temperatures and the production of cold.

Crypta (κρύπτω, kruptō, I hide). 1. A small, hollow, secreting gland situate in the substance of the skin or mucous membrane. 2. Pl. syn. of Malpighian Bodies. 3. Bot. A round receptacle for secretion present in the leaves of some plants.

Cryptan'drian (κρύπτω, kruptō, I hide; ἀνήρ, anēr, man). Bot. Having organs to a certain point analogous to the sexual organs of phanerogamous plants.—Fries.

Cryptobio'tic (κρύπτω, kruptō, I hide; βίος, bios, life). Nat. Hist. Applied to bodies in which life is hidden or in a latent state.

Cryptobranchiate (κρύπτω, kruptō, I hide; βράγχια, bragchia, gills of a fish). Zoöl. Having no conspicuous gills.

Cryptocar'pous (κρύπτω, kruptō, I hide; καρπός, karpos, fruit). Bot. Having the fruit hidden.

Cryptoceph'alus (κρύπτω, kruptō, I hide; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). A monster with a very small head which does not appear externally.

Cryptococcus. The yeast fungus of the vinous fermentation. Sprout-yeast.—Hallier.

Cryptodid'ymus (κρύπτω, kruptō, I hide; δίδυμος, didumos, double). A monstrosity in which one fœtus is contained in another.

Cryptogamic. Etym. as, and syn. of, Cryptogamous.

Crypto'gamist (κρύπτω, kruptō, I hide; γάμος, gamos, marriage). One who is skilled in cryptogamic botany.

Crypto'gamous (same). Nat. Hist. Applied to creatures whose organs of fructification or generation are obscure or concealed.

Crypto'gamy (same). Bot. Concealed or obscure fructification.

Crypto'genous (κρύπτω, kruptō, I hide; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). Zoöl. Living within the bodies of different animals.

Crypto'logy (κρύπτω, kruptō, I hide; λόγος, logos, speech). The doctrine of occult or hidden things.

Cryptoneu'rous (κρύπτω, kruptō, I hide; νεῦρον, neuron, nerve). Zoöl. Having the nervous system mingled and confounded with the whole mass of the body.—Rudolphi.

Cry'ptophyte (κρύπτω, kruptō, I hide; φυτόν, phuton, plant). Bot. A plant of the lowest order, of which the organization and mode of reproduction are little known.—Link.

Cryptopy'ic (κρύπτω, kruptō, I hide; πύον, puon, pus). Applied to a disease kept up by a hidden abscess.

Cryptorchidian. Etym. as, and syn. of, Cryptorchis.

Cryptor'chis (κρύπτω, kruptō, I hide; ὄρχις, orchis, testicle). One whose testicles have not passed into the scrotum.

Crys'tal (κρύος, kruos, frost; στέλλω, stellō, I set). An inorganic body, which, by the operation of affinity, has assumed the form of a regular solid, terminated by a certain number of plane and smooth surfaces.

Crystal'liferous (κρύσταλλος, krustallos, crystal; φέρω, pherō, I bear). Miner. Garnished with crystals.

Cry'stalline (κρύσταλλος, krustallos, crystal). 1. Resembling crystal. 2. The lentiform, transparent, doubly convex body situate immediately behind the pupil of the eye.

Crystallitis (κρύσταλλος, krustallos, crystal; and itis). Syn. of Phacitis.

Crystalliza'tion (κρύσταλλος, krustallos, crystal). The formation of crystals during the passage of certain bodies from a fluid to a solid form.

Crystallization, Water of. Chem. That portion of water combining with, and becoming a component part of, salts, when in the act of crystallizing.

Crystallod. The odylic force found in crystals.—Reichenbach.

Crystallo'geny (κρύσταλλος, krustallos, crystal; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). Nat. Phil. The science

which treats of the formation of crystals, or the manner of their production.

Crystallo'graphy (κρύσταλλος, krustallos, crystal; γράφω, graphō, I write). The science which treats of crystals.

Crystalloid (κρύσταλλος, krustallos, crystal; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). 1. Resembling crystal, or the crystalline. 2. Syn. of Crystalline (2); and of the capsule of the crystalline. 3. Applied adj. and subs. to substances which, when in a state of solution, have the property of great diffusibility, or of freely passing through membrane, and which affect the crystalline condition. They are, in their other characteristics, the reverse of colloids. —Graham.

Crystallo'logy. Crystallo'metry. Crystallo'nomy (κρύσταλλος, krustallos, crystal; λόγος, logos, speech; μετρέω, metreō, I measure; νόμος, nomos, law). Nat. Phil. The respective science which treats of all that relates to a knowledge of crystals —their mathematical properties—the laws on which their various geometrical properties depend.

Crystallotechny (κρύσταλλος, krustallos, crystal; τέχνη, technē, art). The art of obtaining complete crystals, and the different modifications of which each is susceptible.

Crystallo'tomy (κρύσταλλος, krustallos, crystal; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). The art of cutting, or rather splitting, a crystal.

Ctenoid (κτείς, kteis, comb; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Zoöl. Applied to an Order of Fishes having scales formed of laminæ of horn, or of unenamelled bone, with the posterior margin pectinated like a comb.

Cuateron. The child of a white father and mulatto mother.

Cubiform (κύβος, kubos, cube; L. forma, form). Syn. of Cuboid.

Cubilose (L. cubile, bed). The peculiar variety of mucus which the birds of the swallow tribe (in the islands of Oceanica, Java, the Celebes, the Molaccas, and along the Chinese coasts) have the property of secreting in their beaks, at the period of reproduction, in such quantity that they are able to construct their nests entirely of it, forming the edible nests of the Chinese.—Payen.

Cubit (L. cubitus, elbow). Syn. of Ulna.

Cuboid (κύβος, cube; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Having more or less the form of a cube.

Cu'cullary. Cu'cullate. Cu'cullated (L. cucullus, hood). Anat., Bot. Having the shape or resemblance of a hood or hollow cone.

Cu'curbit (L. cucurbita, gourd). Chem. A vessel of the shape of a gourd used in distillation.

Cucurbita'ceous (same). Bot. Resembling a gourd.

Cucur'bitive (same). Zoöl. Shaped like the seeds of a gourd.

Cuirass Cancer. A cancer spreading so as to embrace the whole chest anteriorly.

Cu'liciform (L. culex, gnat; forma, form). Of the form or shape of a flea; resembling a flea or gnat.

Culm (L. culmus, stalk of grasses). Bot. The stem or stalk of corn and grasses.

Culmi'ferous (L. culmus, stalk of grasses; fero, I bear). Bot. Bearing, or producing, culms.

Culmi'genous (L. culmus, stalk of grasses; gigno, I produce). Bot. Produced, or growing, on straw.

Culmination (L. culmen, top). Syn. of Acme.

Cul'trate. Cul'trated (L. culter, knife). Nat. Hist. Shaped like a pruning knife.

Cultriform (L. culter, knife; forma, form). Syn. of Cultrate.

Cultri'vorous (L. culter, knife; voro, I devour). Applied to persons who have swallowed knives.

Cu'mbrian (ancient Cumbria). Geol. Applied to the lowest slaty and partially-fossiliferous beds of Westmoreland and Cumberland.—Sedgwick.

Cumulo-stratus. A cloud in which the structure of the cumulus is mixed with that of the cirro-stratus or cirro-cumulus. The cumulus flattened at top and overhanging its base.

Cu'mulus (L. a heap). A cloud which increases from above in dense convex or conical heaps.

Cumulus, Germinal. The granular mass beneath the germinal disk in the hen's egg.

Cuneal. Cuneate. Cuneated (L. cuneus, wedge). Having the form of a wedge; tapering like a wedge.

Cuneiform (L. cuneus, wedge; forma, form). Wedge-shaped.

Cuneo-cuboid. Pertaining to the cuneiform bones, and the cuboid.

Cuneo-scaphoid. Pertaining to the cuneiform bones, and the scaphoid.

Cup. A glass vessel used for drawing blood in scarification. Bot. Anything in the shape of a cup.

Cu'pel (L. cupella, little cup). A small cup or vessel used in refining metals.

Cupella'tion (L. cupella, little cup). The refining of metals by a cupel or by scorification.

Cup'ped. Applied to drawn blood, when its buffy coat assumes on its upper surface a concave appearance.

Cup'ping (Fr. couper, to cut). A mode of blood-letting, performed with a scarificator and cupping-glass.

Cu'preous (L. cuprum, copper). Consisting of, resembling, or partaking of the qualities of, copper.

Cupressi'tes. Geol. Applied to all coniferous remains that are nearly allied to, or identical with, the existing Cypress.—Brongniart.

Cupri'ferous (L. cuprum, copper; fero, I bear). Producing, or affording, copper.

Cupulate (L. cupula, little tub). Bot. Shaped like a cup or reversed bell.

Cu'pule (same). Bot. An accidental part of a fruit or seed surrounding its lower part like a cup.

Cupuli'ferous (L. cupula, little tub; fero, I bear). Bot. Having, or bearing, cupules.

Cupuliform (L. cupula, little tub; forma, form). Syn. of Cupulate.

Curare. Curari. A most deadly and instantaneous poison when introduced into the blood; it is a watery extract from a plant belonging to the family of the Strychniæ.

Cu'rative (L. cura, cure). Relating to the cure of a disease.

Curette (Fr. curer, to cleanse). Surg. A small instrument like a scoop used in certain ophthalmic operations.

Cur'vate (L. curvo, I bend). Bot. Bent; bowed; arched.

Curve of Carus. The imaginary curved line which marks the direction of the canal of the pelvis.

Curved Lines. Certain rough, semicircular ridges on the exterior surface of the occipital bone.

Curvembryonic. Bot. Having the embryo curved.

Cusp (L. cuspis, point of a spear). Anat. The points or projecting portions on the summit of the crown of a tooth.

Cu'spid. Cu'spidate (L. cuspis, point of a spear). Anat., Bot. Having, or terminating in, a sharp end or bristly point; spear-shaped.

Cuta'neal. Cuta'neous (L. cutis, skin). Belonging to, or affecting, the skin.

Cuticle (L. dim. cutis, skin). The horny, insensible, external or cellular layer of the skin. Bot. The thin layer that covers the epidermis.

Cutification (L. cutis, skin; facio, I make). Surg. A process of inducing cicatrization of ulcers by the method of skin-grafting, or transplanting small portions of skin from a distance to the granulating surface.

Cutis (L. skin). The true skin, consisting of condensed areolar tissue.

Cutis Anserina. That condition of the skin, produced by cold and other causes, in which the papillæ become rigid and erect, resembling the skin of a plucked goose; goose-skin.

Cutter. Dent. A form of instrument for preparing cavities for the reception of a plug.

Cutting on the Gripe. A mode of lithotomy described by Celsus, consisting of cutting directly upon the stone, which was made to project in perinæo by pressure of the fingers in ano.

Cut-toothed. Bot. Cut and toothed at the same time.

Cyamoid (κύαμος, kuamos, bean; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling a small bean.

Cya'nic (κύανος, kuanos, blue). Applied to the blue appearance which certain diseases give a patient. Bot. Applied to those flowers of which blue is the type, and which are capable of passing into red or white, but never into yellow.

Cyanic'terous (κυάνεος, kuaneos, dark-blue; ἴκτερος, icteros, jaundice). Of a blue and yellow colour.

Cyanoderma (κύανος, kuanos, blue; δέρμα, derma, skin). A blue discoloration of the skin.

Cya'nogen (κύανος, kuanos, blue; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). A colourless gas, composed of carbon and nitrogen: is an ingredient of Prussian blue.

Cyano'meter (κύανος, kuanos, blue; μέτρον, metron, measure). An instrument for comparing the different shades of blue which the sky assumes in different climates and at different elevations.

Cyano'pathy (κύανος, kuanos, blue; πάθος, pathos, affection). A morbid blueness of the surface of the body, depending on a direct communication between the right and left sides of the heart.

Cyano'pathy, Cutaneous. A cutaneous blue disease, or a blue discoloration of the skin from abnormal pigment excretion in the epidermic cells.—M. Billard of Angers.

Cyanosis (κύανος, kuanos, blue; νῦσος, nosos, disease). 1. Syn. of Cyanopathy. 2. The general venous congestion which is consequent upon affections of the lungs and heart.—Virchow.

Cyanurin (κύανος, kuanos, blue; οὖρον, ouron, urine). A blue or purple pigment, occasionally met with in the urine.

Cya'thiform (L. cyathus, drinking-cup; forma, form). Bot. Cup-shaped; concave; resembling a cup.

Cy'athoid (κύαθος, kuathos, cup; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Syn. of Cyathiform.

Cyclico'tomy (κυκλικός, kuklikos, circular; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). The operation of division of the ciliary muscle.

Cycli'tis (κύκλος, kuklos, circle; and itis). Inflammation of the ciliary body of the eye. Syn. of Irido-Choroiditis.

Cyclobran'chiate. Cyclobran'chious (κύκλος, kuklos, circle; βράγχια, bragchia, gills of a fish). Zoöl. Having the gills disposed in a circle.

Cycloce'phalus (κύκλος, kuklos, circle; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). A monster with the eyes either in contact or united in one.

Cyclo'genous (κύκλος, kuklos, circle; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). Bot. Having concentric woody circles.

Cy'cloid. Cycloidean (κύκλος, kuklos, circle; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Zoöl. Applied to an Order of Fishes having their scales composed of laminæ of horn or unenamelled bone, of a rounded form, with smooth and simple margins.

Cyclo'ne (κύκλος, kuklos, circle). A rotatory hurricane which occurs most frequently between the equator and the tropics, and near the equatorial limit of the trade winds.

Cyclopean (etym. as Cyclopia). Having the characters of a Cyclops; having the viscera and other parts of a double fœtus existing in a single body. Syn. of Monoculous.

Cyclo'pia (κύκλος, kuklos, circle; ὤψ, ōps, eye). The state of a Cyclops; a monstrosity like a Cyclops.

Cyclops (same). A monster with one eye only, in the middle of the forehead.

Cyclosis (κύκλος, kuklos, circle). The circulation of the fluids of plants.

Cyclo'stomous (κύκλος, kuklos, circle; στόμα, stoma, mouth). Zoöl. Having a circular mouth or aperture.

Cyclo-vertebral (κύκλος, kuklos, circle; and vertebra). Applied to the round body forming the centre of a vertebra.—Grant.

Cyesiology (κύησις, kuēsis, pregnancy; λόγος, logos, speech). A dis-

course on, or the doctrine of, pregnancy.

Cylindra'ceous. Cylindrical (κύλινδρος, kulindros, roller). Bot. Having the form of a cylinder.

Cylindrenchyma (same; and ἐγχέω, egcheō, I pour in). Bot. Tissue composed of cylindrical cells.

Cylin'driform (κύλινδρος, kulindros, roller; L. forma, form). Syn. of Cylindroid.

Cyl'indroid (κύλινδρος, kulindros, roller; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Having the figure of a cylinder.

Cylindroma (κύλινδρος, kulindros, roller). A kind of tumour or growth of a peculiar gland-like structure: consisting of vesicles like variously-sized gland-follicles of club-, spindle-, star-, or pointed-shaped pouches and cells, all filled with fluid, in a stroma of areolar tissue.

Cylloso'mus (κύλλος, kullos, bent; σῶμα, sōma, body). A malformation of the body in which the fissure and consequent tumour are lateral, and the lower extremity of the fissured side absent, or but little developed.

Cyma'tium (dim. κῦμα, kuma, wave). Bot. The apothecium of lichens.—Wallroth.

Cymato'phorous (cymatium; and φέρω, I bear). Bot. Bearing, or having, cymatia.

Cym'baloid (κύμβαλον, kumbalon, cymbal; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling a cymbal.

Cym'biform (L. cymba, boat; forma, form). Having the shape of a boat or skiff; boat-shaped; navicular.

Cyme (L. cyma, sprout). A generic term for centrifugal inflorescence, where the terminal flower is developed first; and the new growth takes place in the axils of the leaves below.

Cymi'ferous (L. cyma, sprout; fero, I bear). Bot. Bearing, or producing, cymes.

Cym'oid (L. cyma, sprout; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Bot. Having the form of a cyme.

Cy'mose. Cy'mous (L. cyma, sprout). Bot. Flowering in cymes.

Cynan'che (κύων, kuōn, dog; ἄγχω, agchō, I choke). Inflammation of those parts of the throat subservient to insalivation, deglutition, respiration, or speech.

Cynan'thropy (κύων, kuōn, dog; ἄνθρωπος, anthrōpos, man). A kind of madness in which men have, or fancy they have, the qualities of dogs.

Cynarrho'dium (κυνάρα, kunara, dog-briar; ῥόδον, rodon, rose). Bot. A fleshy fruit formed of a great number of ovaries with a solid pericarp, contained in a fleshy, almost closed calyx, but not adhering to the walls of the calyx.

Cynic. Cynical (κύων, kuōn, dog). Pertaining to, or resembling, a dog or its motions.

Cynoce'phalous (κύων, kuōn, dog; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). Zoöl. Having a head like a dog's.

Cyno'graphy (κύων, kuōn, dog; γράφω, graphō, I write). Zoöl. The history of the dog.

Cynophobia (κύων, kuōn, dog; φόβος, phobos, fear). A term suggested for the affection the result of pure fright, which in some persons follows the bite of a dog which was not mad. The symptoms of the disease, which nevertheless is in many instances fatal, are not those of pure hydrophobia.

Cyo'trophy (κύος, kuos, fœtus; τρέφω, trephō, I nourish). Nutrition of the fœtus.

Cy'phoid (κῦφος, kuphos, hump; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling a hump.

Cypho'sis (κυφόομαι, kuphoomai, to have a humped back). Curvature of the spine in a posterior direction with the convexity projecting backwards. It occurs chiefly in the dorsal region, as an increase of the natural curvature from several causes. Round shoulders.

Cyprinoid (κυπρῖνος, kuprinos, carp; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Ich. Resembling, or like, the carp.

Cypsela. Bot. Monospermal fruit of Compositæ.

Cy'rtoid (κυρτός, kurtos, curved; εἶδος, appearance). Resembling a hump or swelling on the back.

Cyrto'meter (κυρτός, kurtos, curved; μέτρον, metron, measure). An instru-

ment for ascertaining and measuring the alteration in shape of one or both sides of the chest. Syn. of Stethometer.—Dr. Gee.

Cyrto'siphyte (κυρτός, kurtos, curved; φυτόν, phuton, plant). Bot. A plant, the fruit of which is formed of many compartments making a bunch.

Cyst (κύστη, kustē, bladder). A pouch or sac abnormally developed in any part of the body.

Cystal'gia (κύστη, kustē, bladder; ἄλγος, algos, grief). Pain in the bladder.

Cystanencepha'lia (κύστη, kustē, bladder; ἀν, an, neg.; ἐγκέφαλος, egkephalos, brain). A monstrosity, in which a cyst, filled with fluid, occupies the place of a brain.

Cystec'tasy (κύστη, kustē, bladder; ἐκτείνω, ekteinō, I stretch out). The operation of lithotomy.

Cystic (κύστη, kustē, bladder). Pertaining to the gall-bladder; containing, or consisting of, cysts.

Cysticercus (κύστις, kustis, bladder; κέρκος, kerkos, tail). A genus of the cestoid entozoa, remarkable for the caudal vesicle which the worms in this genus possess.

Cystic Oxide. A rare species of urinary calculus containing sulphur.

Cystic Sarcoma. A tumour composed of aggregated cysts found in certain glands of the body.

Cysti'dium (dim. κύστη, kustē, bladder). Bot. A monospermous fruit, not adhering to the calyx, and the pericarp of which is slightly apparent though the umbilical cord be distinct.

Cystifelleo'tomy (κύστη, kustē, bladder; L. fel, gall or bile; τέμνω, temnō, I cut out). The operation by which a gall-stone is extracted by excision from the gall-bladder.

Cystine (κύστη, kustē, bladder). Syn. of Cystic Oxide.

Cystinuria. Urine containing cystine or cystic oxide.

Cystirrhagia (κύστη, kustē, bladder; ῥήγνυμι, rēgnumi, I burst forth). Hæmorrhage from the bladder.

Cystirrhœa (κύστη, kustē, bladder; ῥέω, reō, I flow). A discharge of mucus from the bladder.

Cysti'tis (κύστη, kustē, bladder; and itis). Inflammation of the bladder.

Cys'titome (κύστη, kustē, bladder; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). An instrument used in ophthalmic surgery for incising the capsule of the lens.

Cysto-bubonoce'le (κύστη, kustē, bladder; βουβών, boubōn, groin; κήλη, kēlē, swelling). Hernia of the bladder through the inguinal ring.

Cysto-carcinomatous. Consisting of a cyst filled with a soft, pultaceous, carcinomatous-like, mass.

Cystoce'le (κύστη, kustē, bladder; κήλη, kēlē, swelling). Hernia of the bladder.

Cystody'nia (κύστη, kustē, bladder; ὀδύνη, odunē, pain). Pain in the bladder.

Cysto'geny (κύστη, kustē, bladder; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). Formation of the bladder.

Cystoid (κύστη, kustē, bladder; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling a cyst.

Cystolith (κύστη, kustē, bladder; λίθος, lithos, stone). Bot. Peculiar cavities, or cells, containing crystals or raphides.

Cysto-lithiasis (same). The aggregate of symptoms produced by calculus vesicæ.

Cysto-lithic (same). Pertaining to calculus vesicæ.

Cystoma (κύστη, kustē, bladder). A cystic growth. A tumour consisting of a single cyst or several cysts.

Cystome'rocele (κύστη, kustē, bladder; μηρός, mēros, thigh; κήλη, kēlē, swelling). Hernia in which the bladder protrudes through the femoral ring.

Cysto-phlegma'tic (κύστη, kustē, bladder; φλέγμα, phlegma, phlegm). Pertaining to the vesical mucus.

Cys'toplasty (κύστη, kustē, bladder; πλάσσω, plassō, I form). An operation for closing fistulous openings into the bladder.

Cys'toplexy (κύστη, kustē, bladder; πλήσσω, plēssō, I strike). Paralysis of the bladder.

Cystopy'ic (κύστη, kustē, bladder; πύον, puon, pus). Relating to purulent affections of the bladder.

Cystosarcoma (κύστη, kustē, bladder; and sarcoma). A tumour composed of a more or less firm, fibrous, or vascular mass, but invariably containing solitary cysts in its substance.

Cystoscope (κύστη, kustē, bladder; σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). An instrument for effecting an ocular inspection of the interior of the bladder.

Cystospastic (κύστη, kustē, bladder; σπάω, spaō, I convulse). Relating to spasm of the bladder.

Cystothrom'boid (κύστη, kustē, bladder; θρόμβος, thrombos, clot; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Relating to the existence of clots in the bladder.

Cystotome (κύστη, kustē, bladder; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). An instrument for incising the bladder.

Cysto'tomy (κύστη, kustē, bladder; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). 1. Incision of the bladder. 2. The act or practice of opening encysted tumours.

Cystous. Etym. as, and syn. of, Cystic.

Cyteophyte (κύτος, kutos, cavity; φυτόν, phuton, plant). Bot. A plant that has a carina, or is papilionaceous. —Necker.

Cyti'tis (L. cutis, skin; and itis). Inflammation of the skin.

Cy'toblast (κύτος, kutos, cavity; βλαστός, blastos, bud). A cell-germ, or nucleus.

Cytoblaste'ma (κύτος, kutos, cavity; βλάστημος, blastēmos, growth). The soft or liquid organizable matter in which cytoblasts and cells are developed. Syn. of Protoplasm.

Cytogenesis. Etym. as, and syn. of, Cytogeny.

Cytogenetic (κύτος, kutos, cavity; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). Pertaining to cell-formation.

Cytogenic. Cytogenous (same). Cell-bearing.—Kölliker and His.

Cyto'geny (same). Cell formation. An excess or deficiency of cells, or cell-growth.

Cytoid (κυτίς, kutis, small box; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Cyst-like; resembling a cyst.

D.

Dacryadenal'gia (δάκρυ, dakru, tear; ἄδην, adēn, gland; ἄλγος, algos, grief). Disease or pain in the lachrymal gland.

Dacryadeni'tis (δάκρυ, dakru, tear; ἄδην, adēn, gland; and itis). Inflammation of the lachrymal gland.

Dacryaltœo'sis (δάκρυ, dakru, tear; ἀλλοίωσις, alloiōsis, change). A morbid state of the tears.

Dacrygelo'sis (δάκρυ, dakru, tear; γελάω, gelaō, I laugh). A species of insanity in which the patient cries and laughs at the same time.

Dacryoblennorrhœ'a (δάκρυ, dakru, tear; βλέννα, blenna, phlegm; ῥέω, reō, I flow). A mucous discharge accompanying the tears.

Dac'ryocyst (δάκρυ, dakru, tear; κύστη, kustē, bladder). The lachrymal sac.

Dacryocystal'gia (same; and ἄλγος, algos, grief). Disease or pain in the lachrymal sac.

Dacryocystitis (δάκρυ, dakru, tear; κύστη, kustē, bladder; and itis). Inflammation of the lachrymal sac.

Da'cryoid (δάκρυ, dakru, tear; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling a tear.

Da'cryolite (δάκρυ, dakru, tear; λίθος, lithos, stone). A lachrymal concretion.

Dacryolithiasis (same). The formation of lachrymal concretions.

Dacryops (δάκρυ, dakru, tear; ὤψ, ōps, eye). A cystic swelling connected with the lachrymal apparatus.—Schmidt.

Dacryopyorrhœa (δάκρυ, dakru, tear; πύον, puon, pus; ῥέω, reō, I

flow). A purulent discharge accompanying the tears.

Dacryosoleni'tis (δάκρυ, dakru, tear; σωλήν, sōlēn, canal; and itis). Inflammation of the lachrymal ducts.

Dactyli'ferous (δάκτυλος, daktulos, date; φέρω, pherō, I bear). Bot. Producing dates.

Dactylitis (δάκτυλος, daktulos, finger; and itis). Inflammation of the deeper structures of the fingers and toes.

Dactyloid (δάκτυλος, daktulos, finger; εἶδος, appearance). Bot. Resembling fingers.

Dactylosym'physis (δάκτυλος, daktulos, finger; συμφύω, sumphuō, I grow together). A growing together of the fingers.

Dædalenchyma (δαιδάλλω, daidallō, I work cunningly; ἐγχέω, egcheō, I pour in). Bot. Tissue composed of entangled cells.

Daguer'reotype. A system or process of drawing introduced first into France by M. Daguerre. It consisted in receiving and fixing an image of the desired object on a prepared glass by the agency of the chemical rays of light. The result was a reverse picture of the object; and hence called the negative. It was clearly visible only in certain directions of the light. It has been superseded by the more perfect art of photography.

Dalto'nian. One who, like Dalton (the celebrated author of the Atomic theory) and his brother, cannot distinguish colours.

Daltonism. Syn. of Achromatopsia; colour blindness.

Dan'driff. Dan'druff (Sax. tan, scab; drof, sordid). Popular syn. of Pityriasis of the scalp.

Dandy Fever. Syn. of Dengue.

Dansomania. V. St. Vitus's dance (2); and Tarantism.

Dapsi'lophyte (δαψιλής, dapsilēs, abundant; φυτόν, phuton, plant). Bot. A plant having numerous stamens.—Necker.

Dariny'phyte (διαρρήγνυμι, diarrēgnumi, to break through; φυτόν, phuton, plant). Bot. A plant, the fruit of which opens of itself.

Dartoid (δαρτός, dartos, skin of the scrotum; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling, or having the characters of, the dartos.

Dartos (δέρω, derō, I flay). The loose reddish areolar tissue of the scrotum, which contains unstriped muscular fibre.

Dartre (Fr. tetter). Applied by French authors to a kind of cutaneous disease of no definite character.

Dasy'meter (δασύς, dasus, thick; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). Nat. Phil. An instrument for measuring the variations of the density of the air.—Defouchy.

Davy-lamp. A form of lamp invented by Sir Humphry Davy, and now extensively used in coal mines subject to explosions of fire-damp.

Day-blindness. V. Nyctalopia.

Day-sight or -vision. V. Hemeralopia.

De- (L.) In composition signifies devoid or deprived of, separating, arresting, or antagonizing.

Deaf-Dumbness. Aphonia arising from deafness, congenital, or happening during infancy.

Debacle (Fr. débacler, to unbar, to break up as a river does at the cessation of a long-continued frost). Geol. A great rush of waters, which, breaking down all opposing barriers, carries forward the broken fragments of rocks, and spreads them in its course.

Debi'litants (L. debilis, weak). Remedies given to allay excitement.

Debridement (Fr. débrider, to unbridle). Surg. The enlargement of gun-shot wounds, by cutting the skin, aponeuroses, or muscles, that is, one or all the parts implicated, according to the peculiar practice of the operator; an unbridling.

Debris (Fr. wreck or waste). 1. Drifted accumulations of vegetable or animal matter. 2. Any accumulation of loose material arising from the waste of rocks.

Decagy'nious (δέκα, deka, ten; γυνή, gunē, woman). Bot. Having ten pistils.

Decalcified (L. de, from; calx, lime). Devoid of, or not yet impregnated with, calcareous matter.

Decan'drious. Decan'drous (δέκα, deka, ten; ἀνήρ, anēr, male). Bot. Having ten stamens.

Decaphyl'lous (δέκα, deka, ten; φύλλον, phullon, leaf). Bot. Having ten leaves.

Decapitation (L. de; and caput, head). Syn. of Decollation.

Decapitator (same). The name of a cutting hook for performing decapitation.

Deca'podal. Deca'podous (δέκα, deka, ten; πούς, pous, foot). Zoöl. Having ten feet. Belonging to the Order of Decapods.

De'cemfid (L. decem, ten; findo, I cleave). Bot. Divided into, or having, ten parts or divisions.

Decemlo'cular (L. decem, ten; loculus, little place). Bot. Having ten little compartments; ten-celled.

Deci'dua Membrana (L. de; and cado, I fall). The altered and modified mucous membrane of the uterus, which so changes after impregnation, and becomes one of the fœtal coverings.

Deci'duous (L. de, from; cado, I fall). 1. Nat. Hist. Shed during, or not lasting, the life-time of the creature. 2. Applied to those skin diseases where the epidermis is frequently cast off.—De Méric.

Decli'nal (L. declino, I bend). Geol. Bending downwards; declining; sloping.

Dec'linate. Declining (L. declino, I bend). Bot. Bending or bent downward in a curve; declining.

Declinous. Etm. as, and syn. of, Declinate.

Deco'ction (L. de; and coquo, I boil). 1. The operation of boiling substances in a liquid. 2. The fluid in which any substance has been boiled.

De'collated (L. de, from; collum, neck). Zoöl., Conchol. Having the apex or head worn off in the process of growth.

Decolla'tion (same). The separating of the head from the trunk in certain cases of transverse presentations.

Decolora'tion (L. de; and color, colour). Any pharmaceutical process for wholly or partially depriving substances of their colour.

Decompos'ite. Etym. as, and syn. of, Decomposition.

Decomposi'tion (L. de; and compono, I set in order). The act or process of separating the constituent parts of a substance, which are chemically combined. The resolution of a compound body into its component parts, or the alteration of its chemical constitution in such a manner that new products are formed.

Decompound (same). Bot. Twice or thrice pinnate. Formed of compound flowers, or containing within a common calyx, smaller calyces common to several flowers.

Decortica'tion (L. de, from; cortex, bark). The operation of stripping off bark or husks.

De'crement (L. decresco, I decrease). 1. The quantity by which anything decreases or becomes less. 2. Crystall. A successive diminution of the laminæ of molecules, applied to the faces of the primitive form, by which the secondary forms are supposed to be produced.

Decrepita'tion (L. de; and crepo, I crackle). The act of making a crackling noise and suddenly bursting when exposed to heat.

Decu'bitus (L. decumbo, I lie down). A lying down, or reclining in the horizontal position.

Decum'bent (L. decumbo, I lie down). Bot. Declined or bending down; lying down on the ground.

Decur'rent (L. decurro, I run down). Bot. Extending or running downward.

Decur'sive (L. de, from; curro, I run). Bot. Applied (1) to leaves or leaflets that run down the stem, but are attached by their midrib, or middle nerve only; (2) to a style, when its base descends on one side of the ovary.

Decurtate (L. decurtatus, shortened). Becoming progressively smaller and smaller; diminishing.

Decus'sate. Decus'sated (L. decussis, the figure of the letter X). Bot. Growing in pairs which alternately cross each other at right angles, or in a regular manner. Anat. Applied to nervous or muscular fibres that cross each other.

Decussa'tion (same). The intersecting or crossing, of lines, rays, leaves, or nerves.

Ded'alous (L. dedolo, I fashion). Bot. Having a margin with various windings and turnings; of a beautiful and delicate texture.

Dedentition. The second dentition.

Dedola'tion (L. dedolo, I cut with an axe). The cutting off any part of the body obliquely.

Deduplication. Bot. Syn. of Chorisis.

Defecation (L. de; and fæx, dregs). 1. The act by which the fæces are discharged from the body. 2. The act of separating the dregs from a liquid.

De'ferent (L. de; and fero, I bear). Applied to the duct which conveys the semen from the testicle.

Defervescence (L. defervesco, I cool down). Syn. of Crisis; or Critical Period.

Defiguration. Syn. of Deformation.

Definite. Bot. Applied to inflorescence when it ends in a single flower, and the expansion of the flowers is centrifugal; also when the number of the parts of an organ is limited.

Defixed (L. defigo, I arrest). Impotent; incapable of performing the generative act.

Deflagra'tion (L. de; and flagro, I burn). The rapid combustion of a substance with much evolution of flame and vapour, and with more or less noise. The sudden combustion of any substance for the purpose of producing some change in its composition by the joint action of heat and oxygen.

Deflagra'tor (same). A galvanic instrument for producing combustion.

Deflect'ed. Deflex'ed (L. deflecto, I bend down). Nat. Hist. Bent downwards.

Deflo'rate (L. defloreo, I shed blossoms). Bot. Applied to the anthers of flowers that have shed their pollen; and to plants that have shed their flowers.

Deflora'tion (L. defloreo, I shed flowers). The act of taking away a female's virginity.

Deflu'xion (L. de; and fluo, I flow). A falling of humours from a superior to an inferior part of the body; a discharge of humours; an inflammation attended with increased secretion.

Defolia'tion (L. de, from; folium, leaf). The time or season of shedding leaves in autumn.

Deformation (L. de; and forma, form). A deformity of any part of the body.

Degenera'tion (L. degener, unlike one's ancestors). Nat. Hist., Physiol. A gradual deterioration in any class of animals, or of any organ of a living body, from natural causes. Path. A morbid alteration in the structure of an organ.

Degluti'tion (L. de; and glutio, I swallow). The act of swallowing.

Degrada'tion (L. de, down; gradus, step). Geol. Removing, or wasting down, step by step.

Degree (L. gradus, step). 1. A part or division marked on a thermometric scale. 2. The charter, or writing, granted by the Senatus Academicus, or by the medical faculty of a university, which confers a title on the successful candidate. 3. The rank or title itself so conferred.

Degusta'tion (L. de; and gusto, I taste). The act of tasting.

Dehis'cence (L. dehisco, I gape). The opening of a shut organ, generally along a determinate line.

Dejec'tion (L. dejicio, I cast down). The act of voiding the fæces; the matter voided; depression; exhaustion; prostration.

Dejec'tory (same). Applied adj. and subs. to remedies capable of promoting evacuation of the bowels.

Delhi Boil. A species of furuncular disease, modified by climatic influences, endemic in India.

Deliga'tion (L. deligo, I bind up). A binding up, or bandaging.

Deliques'cence (L. deliquesco, I melt down). A gradual melting, caused by absorption of water from the atmosphere.

Deli'rium (L. deliro, I make balks in ploughing; i.e., to err, wander, miss). The confusion of ideas and wandering of the mind consequent on the disturbed function of the brain, in certain diseases.

Delirium Tremens. Delirium, accompanied with sleeplessness and tremors, occasioned most frequently by the abuse, or by a cessation from the excessive use, of stimulants.

Delites'cence (L. delitesco, I abscond). The sudden subsidence of a tumour, or other disease.

Deli'very (Fr. délivrer, to free). Obs. The completion of labour.

Delta. When a great river, before it enters the sea, divides into separate streams, they often diverge and form two sides of a triangle, the sea being the base. The land included by the three lines, and which is invariably alluvial, was first called, in the case of the Nile, a delta, from its resemblance to the letter of the Greek alphabet which goes by that name, Δ. Geologists apply the term to alluvial land formed by a river at its mouth, without reference to its precise shape.

Del'tiform (the letter delta, Δ; L. forma, form). Syn. of Deltoid.

Deltoid (the Gr. letter Δ, delta; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Shaped somewhat like a delta; the triangular muscle of the shoulder.

Delusion (L. deludo, I beguile). 1. Syn. of Hallucination. 2. A false belief; the acceptance of a false perception as a fact.

Demen'tia (L. de, from; mens, mind). Diminished activity of the mental powers, through disease or injury, occurring subsequently to the development of the faculties.

Demephitization. The act or process of purifying from mephitic or foul air.

Demersed (L. demergo, I dip under). Bot. Placed, or growing beneath, the surface of water.

Demodex (δημός, dēmos, fat; δήξ, dēx, worm that eats wood). The worm-like parasite of the human sebaceous follicles.—Owen.

Demonoma'nia (δαίμων, daimōn, demon; μανία, mania, madness). A species of insanity, in which the patient imagines himself possessed of devils. Religious monomania.

Demonophobia (δαίμων, daimōn, demon; φόβος, phobos, fear). A peculiar and very intractable form of melancholia, in which there is a dread of unseen evil agencies.

Demonstra'tor (L. demonstro, I show). Anat. One who exhibits dissected parts, or teaches practical anatomy.

Demul'cent (L. demulceo, I coax). Applied adj. and subs. to medicines which soften or mollify; or which diminish the effects of irritation.

Dendriform (same; and L. forma, form). Syn. of Dendroid.

Den'drite (δένδρον, dendron, tree). Geol., Miner. Any figure of a vegetable substance observed in fossils and minerals.

Dendri'tic (δένδρον, dendron, tree). Syn. of Arborescent.

Dendro'graphy (δένδρον, dendron, tree; γράφω, graphō, I write). Bot. A history, or treatise, on trees.

Den'droid. Dendroi'dal (δένδρον, dendron, tree; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling a small tree, or shrub.

Den'drolite (δένδρον, dendron, tree; λίθος, lithos, stone). Geol. A petrified shrub.

Dendro'logy (δένδρον, dendron, tree; λόγος, logos, speech). A discourse or treatise on, or the Natural History of, trees.

Dendro'meter (δένδρον, dendron, tree; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). An instrument to measure the height and diameter of trees.

Den'gue. A very violent and singular form of epidemic specific fever, attended with rheumatism, and having an initial and terminal rash.

Denigra'tion (L. denigro, I blacken). The act of becoming black.

Dens'ity (L. densus, thick). Nat. Phil. The quantity of matter contained in a body under a given bulk. That property of bodies which relates to the comparative compactness or closeness of their component particles or molecules—bulk for bulk.

Dens Prolifer. A supernumerary tooth growing apparently on a parent tooth.

Dental (L. dens, tooth). Pertaining to the teeth.

Dentary (same). Applied adj. and subs. to that piece of the ramus of the lower jaw in fishes, which has the dentinal plate ankylosed to it.—Owen.

Dentate. Dentated. Dentelated (same). Toothed; having tooth-like processes.

Dent'icle (L. dim. dens, tooth). A small tooth, or projecting point.

Denticola (L. dens, tooth; colo, I inhabit). An infusorial parasite, which lies in the matter which collects about the teeth.

Denti'culate. Denti'culated (L. dim. dens, tooth). Bot. Having the margins finely and slightly toothed.

Denticula'tions (L. dim. dens, tooth). Nat. Hist. Very small teeth.

Dentiform (L. dens, tooth; forma, form). Having the form of a tooth.

Dentifrice (L. dens, tooth; frico, I rub). A tooth powder.

Denti'gerous (L. dens, tooth; gero, I carry). Carrying, or containing, teeth.

Dent'ile. Etym. as, and syn. of, Denticle.

Dentinal (L. dens, tooth). Producing, or supporting, the teeth.

Dentinal Membrane (same). The aggregated cells with very beautiful vesicular nuclei, and distinct single or multiple nucleoli, arranged close together over the whole surface of the dental pulp; and from which the dentine is produced.—Kölliker.

Dentine (same). The ivory or tooth-substance which forms the great bulk of a tooth.

Dentiros'tral. Dentiros'trate (L. dens, tooth; rostrum, beak). Ornith. Having the beak like a tooth.

Dentiscalp (L. dens, tooth; scalpo, I scrape). Surg. An instrument for scaling teeth.

Dent'ist (L. dens, tooth). One who confines himself to operating upon teeth, and to the manufacture of false ones.

Den'tistry (same). The art of a dentist.

Denti'tion (same). The period of, or symptoms attendant on, the cutting of the teeth.

Dent'oid (L. dens, tooth; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling, or shaped like, a tooth.

Denuda'tion (L. denudo, I make bare). The state of parts deprived of their proper coverings. Geol. The carrying away, by the action of running water, of a portion of the solid materials of the land, by which inferior rocks are laid bare.

Deob'struent (L. de; and obstruo, I stop up). Applied adj. and subs. to a medicine which removes any obstruction in the body.

De'odand (L. Deo, to God; dandum, to be given). The fine or mulct which used to be imposed by the Coroner on any inanimate object which, or an irrational creature who, might have caused the death, sudden or violent, of a person.

Deodoriza'tion (L. de, from; odor, scent). Chem. The art or process of correcting any foul or unwholesome effluvia, through the operation of chemical agencies.

Deonto'logy (δέον, deon, what is right; λόγος, logos, speech). The science of duty; ethics.

Deop'pilant. Deop'pilative (L. de; and oppilo, I stop). Syn. of Deobstruent and Aperient.

Deoxyda'tion. Chem. The act or process of driving off oxygen from any solid or liquid substance.

Dephlegma'tion (L, de, from; φλέγμα, phlegma, flame). The operation of separating water from spirits and acids by evaporation or repeated distillation.

Depila'tion (L. de; and pilus, hair). Deprivation of the hair.

Depilatory (same). Applied adj. and subs. to a remedy which causes the hair to fall off.

De'pilous (same). Without hair.

Deple'tion (L. depleo, I empty). The act of emptying or unloading; bloodletting; excessive evacuation.

Depolariza'tion. Nat. Phil. A phenomenon which takes place when a polarized fasciculus of light, analysed by the prism, gives in every sense two images, colourless and of equal intensity.

Depo'sit (L. depono, I lay aside). Phys., Path. Structureless matter separated from the blood or other fluids. Geol. That which, having been suspended or carried along in a lighter medium, at length subsides.

Depo'sitive (same). Applied to that state of skin, in which plastic lymph is poured out into the dermal tissue, giving rise to papulæ.

Deprava'tion (L. depravo, I corrupt). The state in which good qualities are lost, or impaired; a deterioration, or change for the worse.

Depres'sed (L. deprimo, I press down). Bot. Having the appearance of being pressed down. Zoöl. Having the vertical section shorter than the transverse.

Depres'sion (L. deprimo, I press down). A low state of body or mind. Anat. A hollow; an excavation. Surg. 1. A falling in, or forcing inwards, of a portion of a fractured cranial bone. 2. Syn. of Couching.

Depres'sor (same). 1. Applied to muscles which draw down the parts on which they act. 2. An instrument for depressing the tongue.

Depura'tion (L. de; and purus, pure). 1. The process by which Nature purifies the animal economy. 2. The process of freeing fluids from extraneous matters.

Depurative (same). Depending upon the removal of pus.—Dr. W. H. Dickinson.

Depu'ratory (same). Having power to cleanse or purify.

Deradelph'us (δέρη, derē, neck; ἀδελφός, adelphos, brother). A double monocephalous monster, whose two bodies are united above, and separated below, the navel.

Deradeni'tis (δέρη, derē, neck; ἄδην, adēn, gland; and itis). Inflammation of the cervical glands.

Deranencepha'lia (δέρη, derē, neck; ἀν, an, neg.; ἐγκέφαλος, egkephalos, brain). A monstrosity having only a small portion of brain resting on the vertebræ of the neck. A monstrosity without brain, or the cervical portion of the spinal cord.

Derbyshire Neck. Popular name for Goitre, or Bronchocele, being common in that county.

Deriva'tion (L. de; and rivus, river). 1. The drawing of humours, or of excited vital manifestations, from one part of the body, by suitable applications, to another part. 2. The suction power of the heart.

Dermad (δέρμα, derma, skin). Towards the dermal aspect.—Barclay.

Dermal (same). Pertaining to, or consisting of, skin.

Dermal Aspect. An aspect towards the skin.—Barclay.

Dermal'gia (δέρμα, derma, skin; ἄλγος, algos, pain). Pain in the nerves of the skin.

Dermatagra (δέρμα, derma, skin; ἄγρα, agra, seizure). Syn. of Pellagra.

Derma'tic. Derm'atine (δέρμα, derma, skin). Pertaining to the skin.

Dermatitis (δέρμα, derma, skin; and itis). Inflammation of the skin.

Dermato'graphy (δέρμα, derma, skin; γράφω, graphō, I describe). The anatomical description of the skin.

De'rmatoid (δέρμα, derma, skin; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling the skin; skin-like.

Dermato'logy (δέρμα, derma, skin; λόγος, logos, speech). A discourse, or treatise, on the skin.

Dermato'lysis (δέρμα, derma, skin; λύω, luō, I loose). Syn. of Pachydermatocele.

Dermatomycosis (δέρμα, derma, skin; μύκης, mukēs, fungus). A generic

term for vegetable parasitic diseases of the skin. Dermatophytæ.—Harley.

Dermato'pathy (δέρμα, derma, skin; πάθος, pathos, affection). Disease of the skin in general.

Dermatophy'tæ (δέρμα, derma, skin; φυτόν, phuton, plant). Cutaneous diseases characterized by the presence of parasitic plants.

Dermato-sclerosis (δέρμα, derma, skin; σκληρός, sklēros, hard). A form of cutaneous affection consisting of a hardening of the skin, and a remarkable state of contraction of the affected integuments.

Dermato'ses (δέρμα, derma, skin). Cutaneous diseases as a whole.

Dermatospasm (δέρμα, derma, skin; σπασμός, spasmos, spasm). Spasm of the skin.

Dermatozoa (δέρμα, derma, skin; ζῳον, zōon, animal). 1. Parasitic animalcules which infest the healthy or diseased skin. 2. Cutaneous diseases characterized by the presence of parasitic animalcules.

Dermic (δέρμα, skin). Syn. of Dermal.

Dermmycosis. Abbreviation of Dermatomycosis.—Harley.

Dermo'graphy. Etym. as, and syn. of, Dermatography.

Dermohæmal (δέρμα, derma, skin; αἷμα, aima, blood). Zoöl. Applied to the ventral fin-rays of fishes.—Owen.

Dermoid. Etym. as, and syn. of, Dermatoid.

Dermoneural (δέρμα, derma, skin; νεῦρον, neuron, nerve). Zoöl. Applied to the dorsal fin-rays of fishes.—Owen.

De'rmophyte (δέρμα, derma, skin; φυτόν, phuton, plant). A parasitic plant-growth of the skin.

Dermoske'leton (δέρμα, derma, skin; σκελετόν, skeleton, skeleton). 1. The coriaceous, crustaceous, testaceous, or osseous integument which covers certain animals. 2. The superficial or skin-bones.

Dermo'tomy (δέρμα, derma, skin; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). The anatomy, or dissection, of the skin.

Descemet, Membrane of. The supposititious membrane of the aqueous humour.

Descemeti'tis (Descemet; and itis). Inflammation of Descemet's membrane.

Desicca'tion (L. desicco, I dry up). The act of reducing to perfect dryness; drying.

Desic'cative (same). Applied adj. and subs. to external remedies which dry up the moisture from a wound.

Desmiogna'thus (δεσμός, desmos, bond; γνάθος, gnathos, jaw). A double parasitic monster, in which a supernumerary imperfect head is attached, under the neck, by muscle and skin only.

Desmi'tis (δεσμός, desmos, bond; and itis). Inflammation of ligaments.

Desmobacteria (δεσμός, desmos, bond; and bacteria). A group of bacteria (linked rods), distinguished by being occasionally united together in chains.—Cohn.

Desmody'nia (δεσμός, desmos, bond; ὀδύνη, odunē, pain). Pain in the ligaments.

Desmo'graphy (δεσμός, desmos, bond; γράφω, graphō, I write). The anatomical description of the ligaments.

Desmoid (δεσμός, desmos, bond; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling, or having the character of, a ligament.

Desmoid Tissue. White fibrous tissue.

Desmo'logy (δεσμός, desmos, bond; λόγος, logos, speech). That part of anatomy which treats of the ligaments.

Desmo'pathy (δεσμός, desmos, bond; πάθος, pathos, affection). Disease of the ligaments.

Desmo'tomy (δεσμός, desmos, bond; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). Section, or dissection, of ligaments.

Despuma'tion (L. de; and spuma, froth). The throwing off of the impurities from, and the forming a scum or froth on the surface of, any fluid; scumming.

Desquama'tion (L. de; and squama, scale). The separation of the cuticle in the form of variedly-sized scales.

Destruc'tiveness (L. destruo, I destroy). Phrenol. A faculty common to man and the lower animals, producing the impulse, attended with desire, to destroy in general, and placing us in harmony with the destructive arrangements of nature.

Desuda'tion (L. desudo, I sweat much). A profuse and inordinate sweating. Syn. of Sudamina.

Deter'gent (L. detergeo, I cleanse). Applied adj. and subs. to medicines which have the power of cleansing wounds, ulcers, &c.

Deter'minate (L. de; and terminus, limit). Bot. Applied to branches and stems that commence or end abruptly.

Determina'tion (L. de; and terminus, limit). A strong, copious, or rapid flow of fluid to any part.

Detona'tion (L. detono, I thunder down). Chem. Instantaneous combustion with loud explosion.

Detract'or. Detrahent (L. de, from; traho, I draw). Anat. Applied to a muscle the office of which is to draw the part, to which it is attached, away from some other part.

Detri'tal (L. de; and tero, I rub). Geol. Worn out; wasting by the rubbing off of particles.

Detri'tus (L. de; and tero, I rub). The residue of organic textures which have become disorganized. Geol. A mass of substances worn off or detached from solid bodies by attrition.

Detrunca'tion (L. de; and truncus, trunk). The separation, and leaving in utero, of the fœtal head, from violent and ill-directed efforts in extracting the rest of the body.

Detru'sion (L. detrudo, I thrust down). The act of thrusting down or away; displacement.

Detrusor (same). A muscle which forces away or expels.

Deutero'logy (δεύτερος, deuteros, second; λόγος, logos, speech). Obs. Treatise on the nature, uses, and connexions of the secundines.

Deutero'pathy (δεύτερος, deuteros, second; πάθος, pathos, calamity). A secondary or sympathetic disease.

Deutero'pathy of the Plasma. A distemperature of the fluid of the blood, or a disturbance of the qualities of the fluid of the blood from two points at the same time—e.g., from unwholesomeness of food, and also from absorption of morbid matter.—Addison.

Deuteroplastosphæ'ria (δεύτερος, deuteros, second; πλάσσω, plassō, I form; σφαῖρα, sphaira, sphere). Physiol. Secondary formative globules.—Baumgartner.

Deutero'scopy (δεύτερος, deuteros, second; σκοπέω, skopeō, I spy). The imaginary power of seeing future things or occurrences.

Deuteryle (δεύτερος, deuteros, second; ὕλη, ulē, matter). Chem. Secondary matter.

Deuto- (δεύτερος, deuteros, second). Chem. A prefix denoting the combinations of two equivalents of oxygen, &c., with a metal; it distinguishes also the salts of such compounds.

Devalgate (L. de, from; valgus, bow-legged). Having bowed legs; bandy-legged.

Devapora'tion (L. de, from; vapor, vapour). The change of vapour into water.

Devel'opment (Fr. développer, to unfold). The organic changes which take place in living beings until they arrive at maturity. Pathol. Growth; increase.

Devia'tion (L. de; and viâ, way). A faulty direction of any of the solids or fluids of the body.

Dew (Sax. deaw). Nat. Phil. The steam or vapour exhaled from the earth by the sun's rays, and suspended during his elevation, but again falling on the earth on his declension.

Dexiocardia (δεξιός, dexios, on the right side; καρδία, kardia, heart). A displacement of the heart, in which it is found occupying a very similar position on the right side of the chest to that which it should occupy on the left.

De'xtrad (L. dexter, right). Towards the dextral aspect.—Barclay.

De'xtral Aspect. The aspect towards the right of the mesial line of the body.—Barclay.

Dextra'lity (L. dexter, right). The state of being right-handed.

De'xtrine (L. dexter, right). The soluble gummy substance produced by the action of diastase, or by the continued action of certain acids, combined with heat, upon starch. It remarkably turns the plane of polarization to the right hand.

De'xtrorse (same). Bot. Directed towards the right.

Dextroversion of the Uterus. The tilting of the fundus to the right, whilst the cervix is projected towards the left, side of the pelvis.

Dextrovoluble (L. dexter, right; volvo, I turn). Bot. Turning from left to right.

Di- (δίς, dis, twice). 1. Chem. A prefix denoting that a salt contains two equivalents of base to one of acid; also a compound containing two equivalents of a metal and one of oxygen, &c. 2. Syn. of Bi- (1).

Diabe'tes (διά, dia, through; βαίνω, bainō, I go). A disease, the chief characteristic of which is an immoderate augmentation of urine, which most generally contains more or less sugar.

Diabro'tic (διαβιβρώσκω, diabibrōskō, I eat up). Erodent; eating through.

Diacaustic (διά, dia, through; καίω, kaiō, I burn). Acting as a caustic by refraction, e.g., the burning powers of a double convex lens.

Diache'nium (διά, dia, through; χαίνω, chainō, I separate). Bot. A simple fruit formed by an ovary adherent to the calyx, which at maturity separates into two compartments, or achenia.

Dia'chylon (διά, dia, by means of; χυλός, chulos, juice). Popular syn. of Emplastrum Plumbi or Resinæ spread on linen, calico, or leather.

Diachyma (διά, dia, through; χυμός, chumos, juice). Bot. The parenchyma of the leaves; the cellular tissue disseminated among the divisions of the petiole.

Diaclasia. Diaclastic Method (διά, dia, through; κλάω, klaō, I break). A method, by means of a special form of apparatus, for breaking up anchylosed joints without producing splintering or any injury to the soft parts.—Maisonneuve.

Diacou'stics (διά, dia, through; ἀκούω, akouō, I hear). Nat. Phil. That branch which treats of the properties of refracted sound in its passage through media of different density.

Diacrisio'graphy (διάκρισις, diacrisis, a separating; γράφω, graphō, I write). A description of the secretory organs.

Diacrisis (διά, dia, through; κρίνω, krinō, I separate). 1. A disease characterized by altered secretions. 2. The distinguishing of diseases from each other by a consideration of their symptoms. Syn. of Diagnosis.

Diadel'phian. Diadel'phious. Diadel'phous (δίς, dis, twice; ἀδελφός, adelphos, brother). Bot. Having the stamens united in two bodies by their filaments.

Diadœ'us (δίς, dis, twice; αἰδοῖα, aidoia, privy parts). A monster having double genital organs, and bladder.

Diads (δίς, dis, twice). Chem. A division of artiads (q. v.) according to the actual combining capacity which they exhibit.

Diagno'sis (διά, dia, through; γιγνώσκω, gignōskō, I discern). 1. The discerning the nature of a disease; the distinguishing one disease from another. 2. The scientific distinction of one animal or part from another, or the definition of its essential characters.

Diagno'sis, Differential. That by which the truly distinguishing features of a malady are determined, when the same train of symptoms belongs to two different classes of disease. The accurate discrimination of one disease from another.

Diagnostica'tion. Etym. as, and syn. of, Diagnosis.

Diago'meter (διάγω, diagō, I go through; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). Nat. Phil. An instrument for comparing the electrical conductibility of different substances.—Rousseau.

Dia'gonous (διά, dia, through; γωνία, gōnia, angle). Bot. Having four corners.

Diahy'dric (διά, dia, through; ὕδωρ, udōr, water). Applied to express the characteristic sign in using percussion of striking through liquid, as when in examination of the liver, a liquid effusion happens to separate it from the abdominal walls.—Dr. C. J. B. Williams.

Dialycarpous (διαλύω, dialuō, I part asunder; καρπός, karpos, fruit). Bot. Composed of distinct (separate) carpels.

Dialypetalous (διαλύω, dialuō, I part asunder; πέταλον, petalon, leaf). Bot. Composed of separate petals.

Dialysepalous (διαλύω, dialuō, I part asunder; and sepal). Bot. Composed of separate sepals.

Dia'lyser (διαλύω, dialuō, I part asunder). The membranous septum, secured by a bit of string around a light hoop of sheet gutta percha, so as to form a vessel like a tambourine, used in the process of dialysis.

Dia'lyses (same). Med. Solutions of continuity, or disunion of parts.—Cullen.

Dia'lysis (same). Analysis effected by liquid diffusion,—in other words, the separating of liquid substances from each other by taking advantage of their different rates of diffusibility under particular circumstances. The diffusive separation of crystalloid from colloid bodies through a septum of gelatinous matter, the septum allowing the passage of one, not of the other. It depends on the different rates of diffusibility of fluids.—Graham.

Diamagnetism (διά, dia, through; μάγνης, magnēs, magnet). Nat. Phil. A force or influence in magnetic bodies.—Faraday.

Diametrical Pupil. A large vertical form of artificial pupil obtained in a certain operation for cataract. It is produced by superadding an upward iridectomy, mostly just before the act of extraction, to the iridectomy downwards performed some weeks previously.—Von Graefe.

Dian'drian. Dian'drious. Dian'drous (δίς, dis, twice; ἀνήρ, anēr, male). Bot. Having two stamens; double-stamened.

Dianœo'logy (διάνοια, dianoia, thought; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on the faculty of thought.

Diapede'sis (διαπηδάω, diapēdaō, I ooze through). The phenomenon of the passage of blood-corpuscles through the walls of vessels.—Arnold.

Diapha'neity (διά, dia, through; φαίνω, phainō, I display). The power of transmitting light.

Diaph'anic. Diaph'anous (same). Having power to transmit rays of light; transparent; pellucid.

Dia'phanocyano'meter (διά, dia, through; φαίνω, phainō, I display; κύανος, kuanos, blue; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). Nat. Phil. An instrument for ascertaining the transparency of the free atmosphere, and the blue of the heavens.

Diaphano'meter (διά, dia, through; φαίνω, I display; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). Nat. Phil. An instrument for examining and appreciating the differences of the diaphaneity of the atmosphere at different periods.—Saussure.

Diaph'nophyte (διαφωνέω, diaphōneō, I disagree; φυτόν, phuton, plant). Bot. A group of plants which differ the one from the other in relation to their fructification.—Necker.

Dipho'nics (διά, dia, through; φωνή, phōnē, sound). The science or doctrine of refracted sounds.

Diaphore'sis (διά, dia, through; φορέω, phoreō, I convey). Increased perspiration or sweat.

Dia'phragm (διά, dia, by means of; φράσσω, phrassō, I shut up). The large muscle which separates the cavities of the thorax and abdomen.

Diaphragmal'gia (διάφραγμα, diaphragma, diaphragm; ἄλγος, algos, grief). Pain in the diaphragm.

Diaphragmatocele (διάφραγμα, diaphragma, diaphragm; κήλη, kēlē, rupture). A hernia passing through the diaphragm.

Diaphragmi'tis (διάφραγμα, diaphragma, diaphragm; and itis). Inflammation of the diaphragm.

Diaphyo'meter (διαφυή, diaphuē, cleft; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). Geol. A measurer of the extent of layers or strata.

Dia'physis (διαφύω, diaphuō, I grow between). The central point of ossification which forms the shaft of long bones.

Diapno'genous (διάπνοη, diapnoē, exhalation; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). Applied to the glandular apparatus which secretes the sweat.

Diapno'ic (διαπνέω, diapneō, I evaporate). Applied adj. and subs. to a medicine which promotes a moderate perspiration.

Diapophyses (διά, dia, through; ἀπόφυσις, apophusis, process of bone). A pair of bones which sometimes diverge from the upper part of the centrum of an ideal typical vertebra, being the homologues of the upper transverse processes of the neural arch.—Owen.

Diapye'tic (διά, dia, by means of; πυόν, puon, pus). Encouraging, or promoting, suppuration.

Diaræ'mia (διά, dia, through; ῥέω, reō, I flow; αἷμα, aima, blood). A condition of the blood in which the quantity of the corpuscles is diminished, and, from the fluid being thinner, it transudes into the cavities of the body.

Diarrhœ'a (διά, dia, through; ῥέω, reō, I flow). Frequent liquid evacuations from the bowel.

Diarrhœ'tic (same). Producing diarrhœa; lax.

Diarthro'sis (διά, dia, through; ἀρθρόω, arthroō, I join). A class of joints in which mobility is the distinguishing character.

Diasos'tics (διασώζω, diasōzō, I preserve). Med. Syn. of Hygiene, or that branch which relates to the preservation of health.—I. A. van der Linden.

Diastal'tic (διά, dia, through; στέλλω, stellō, I send). Applied by Marshall Hall to the reflex system of nerves, because the impression passes through the spinal centre.

Diastasæ'mia (διάστασις, diastasis, separation; αἷμα, aima, blood). A morbid condition in which there is a separation of the constituents of the blood, the fibrine becoming attached to the cardiac valves.

Diastase (διά, dia, by means of; ἵστημι, istēmi, I cause). A peculiar vegetable glutenoid principle which appears in the germination of certain seeds and buds, and effects the conversion of the starch into dextrine and grape sugar.

Diastemately'tria (διάστημα, diastēma, interval; ἔλυτρον, elutron, sheath). A congenital longitudinal fissure of the vagina.

Diastematencepha'lia (διάστημα, diastēma, interval; ἐγκέφαλος, egkephalos, brain). A congenital longitudinal division of the brain.

Diastema'tia (διάστημα, diastēma, interval). A congenital fissure in the mesial line of the body.

Diastematocau'lia (διάστημα, diastēma, interval; καυλός, kaulos, stem). A congenital longitudinal division of the trunk.

Diastematochei'lia (διάστημα, diastēma, interval; χεῖλος, cheilos, lip). A congenital longitudinal fissure of the lip.

Diastematocra'nia (διάστημα, diastēma, interval; κρανίον, kranion, skull). A congenital longitudinal division of the skull.

Diastematocy'stia (διάστημα, diastēma, interval; κύστις, kustis, bladder). A congenital longitudinal division of the bladder.

Diastematogas'tria (διάστημα, diastēma, interval; γαστήρ, gastēr, stomach). A congenital longitudinal division of the stomach.

Diastematoglos'sia (διάστημα, diastēma, inverval; γλῶσσα, tongue). A congenital longitudinal fissure of the tongue.

Diastematogna'thia (διάστημα, diastēma, interval; γναθός, gnathos, jaw). A congenital longitudinal division of the jaw.

Diastematome'tria (διάστημα, diastēma, interval; μήτρα, metra, womb). A congenital longitudinal fissure of the womb.

Diastematopye'lia (διάστημα, diastēma, interval; πύελος, puelos, laver).

A congenital longitudinal fissure of the pelvis.

Dia'stole (διαστέλλω, diastellō, I expand). The dilatation of the cavities of the heart, and of the arteries, on the entrance of blood.

Diathe'rmal (διά, dia, through; θερμός, thermos, hot). Pervious to the passage of heat.

Diathe'rmancy (same). Nat. Phil. The power which some bodies possess of transmitting radiant heat.—Melloni.

Diathe'rmanous. Etym. as, and syn. of, Diathermal.

Dia'thesis (διατίθημι, diatithēmi, I induce). The particular disposition or constitution of the system; a more or less permanent predisposition to disease of some particular form.

Dia'tomous (διά, dia, through; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). Miner. Having crystals with one distinct diagonal cleavage.

Dibranchiate (δίς, dis, double; βράγχια, bragchia, gills of a fish). Zoöl. Having two gills.

Dice'phalous (δίς, dis, double; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). Having two heads on one body.

Dicheteroce'phalus (δίχα, dicha, in two parts; ἕτερος, eteros, other; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). A monster fœtus with two unequal heads.

Dichlamy'deous (δίς, dis, double; χλαμύς, chlamus, mantle). Bot. Having both calyx and corolla; having flowers of which there are two whorls.

Dicho'gamous (δίχα, dicha, in two part; γαμέω, gameō, I marry). Bot. Applied to certain hermaphrodite plants which, in consequence of their male and female organs not being ready at the same time, cannot be self-fertilized.—Sprengel.

Dicho'tomous (δίχα, dicha, in two parts; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). Bot. Regularly dividing by pairs from top to bottom.

Dicho'tomous-corymbed. Bot. Composed of corymbs in which the pedicles divide and subdivide by pairs.

Dicho'tomy (δίχα, dicha, in two parts; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). Bot. A mode of branching by constant forking.

Di'chroism (δίς, double; χρόα, chroa, colour). Opt. A property possessed by several crystallized bodies of appearing under two distinct colours according to the direction in which light is transmitted through them.

Di'chronous (δίς, dis, twice; χρόνος, chronos, time). Bot. Having vegetation suspended one part of the year, and active another.

Diclerium (δίς, dis, twice; κλείω, kleiō, I shut). Bot. A simple fruit having the seed soldered with the base of the hardened and persistent corol.

Diclinism (δίς, dis, twice; κλίνη, klinē, bed). Bot. The separation of the two sexes, each of which appears as a distinct individual.

Diclonous (δίς, dis, double; κλῶν, klōn, young shoot). Syn. of Bipolar.

Dicoc'cous (δίς, dis, double; κόκκος, kokkos, kernel). Bot. Consisting of two cohering grains or cells with one seed in each.

Dicœlous (δίς, dis, twice; κοῖλος, koilos, hollow). Having two cavities.

Dico'ryphus (δίς, dis, twice; κορυφή, koruphē, crown of the head). A monster with a double vertex.

Dicotyledo'neous. Dicotyle'donous (δίς, dis, double; κοτυληδών, kotulēdōn, hollow). Bot. Having two lobes, seed leaves, or cotyledons.

Dicre'ous (δίς, dis, double; κάρα, kara, head). Having two heads; double-headed; bifid; cloven.

Dicro'tic (δίς, dis, twice; κροτέω, kroteō, I strike). Striking double, or rebounding.

Dictyitis (δίκτυον, diktuon, net; and itis). Syn. of Retinitis.

Dictyo'genous (δίκτυον, diktuon, net; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). Bot. Having netted veins.

Dida'ctyle (δίς, dis, twice; δάκτυλος, daktulos, finger). A limb terminated by two fingers or toes. An animal having two toes only.

Di'dymous (δίδυμος, didumos, double). Bot. Two united. United double.

Didyna'mian. Didyna'mic. Didyna'mious. Didyna'mous (δίς, dis, twice; δύναμις, dunamis, power). Bot. Containing four stamens, disposed in pairs, one shorter than the other.

Dielectric (διά, dia, through; ἤλεκτρον, ēlektron, amber). Applied to a substance through which electricity may be transmitted.

Diepa'tias (δίς, dis, twice; ἡπατίας, ēpatias, of the liver). A monster fœtus with two livers.

Diere'rilis (διαιρέω, diaireō, I divide). Bot. A capsular, dry, and regular fruit formed of many divisions around an axis.

Diere'tic (διαιρέω, diaireō, I dissolve). Having power to divide, dissolve, or corrode; escharotic; corrosive.

Dietary. Diete'tic (δίαιτα, diaita, mode of life). Pertaining to, or the rules of, diet.

Diete'tics (same). That branch of medicine which relates to the regulation of diet.

Dietetists (same). Those who use only dietetics in the treatment of disease.

Differe'ntial Thermometer. An instrument for measuring very small differences of temperature.

Differentiation. Increase of size owing to the formation of new tissues. Zoöl. When instead of several functions being performed by the same organ, each function is performed by an organ specially devoted to it. It is a mark of higher organization.

Dif'form. Dif'formed (L. dis-, neg.; forma, form). Bot. Irregular in form; not uniform; anomalous.

Diffra'ction (L. diffringo, I break to pieces). The deviation of rays of light from their straight course, when made to pass by the boundaries of an opaque body.

Diffusate (L. diffundo, I spread abroad). A term applied to the water in which the dialyser floats in the operation of dialysis.

Diffuse (same). Pathol., Physiol. Scattered over; spread widely; having no distinctively defined limits. Bot. Lax and spreading.

Diffu'sible (same). Capable of rapid dispersion; temporary.

Diffusio'meter. Nat. Phil. An instrument devised to investigate the rate at which air, hydrogen, and other gases flow through the stucco-plug of a diffusion-tube into a vacuum under the influence of mechanical pressure.—Graham.

Diffusion (etym. as Diffusate). Chem. The property possessed by the molecules of gases and vapours in general, of becoming uniformly mixed through the pores of a dividing substance. The gradual passage of a dissolved substance from its original solution, into pure water very cautiously poured upon it in such a manner that the two layers of liquid remain unmoved.

Diga'stric (δίς, dis, twice; γαστήρ, gastēr, belly). Double-bellied; having two fleshy extremities—like certain muscles.

Dige'neous (δίς, dis, twice; γένος, genos, sex). Of two sexes; bisexual.

Dige'nesis. Di'geny (δίς; dis, twice; γένεσις, genesis, origin). 1. The transition through two distinct stages of development. 2. (γένος, genos, sex). Reproduction which requires the union of the sexes.

Dige'ster (L. dīgĕro, I dissolve). Chem. A strong iron or copper kettle, with a safety valve, for subjecting bodies to vapour at an elevated pressure.

Dige'stion (same). The function by means of which the food undergoes the different changes in the alimentary canal; the process of conversion which the food thus undergoes. Chem. The exposing solids in a liquid to a gentle heat; the slow action of a solvent.

Digestive (same). Pertaining to, aiding, or capable of causing, digestion. Surg. Pl. Applications which promote suppuration.

Di'gital (L. digitus, finger). Pertaining to, or resembling, a finger, or the fingers.

Digital Cavity. Syn. of Discus Proligerus.

Di'gitate. Di'gitated (L. digitus, finger). Branched into several divisions, or lobes, like fingers.

Digita'tion (same). Processes having more or less the form of fingers.

Digitato-pinnated. Bot. Applied to a digitated leaf, having pinnated leaflets.

Digitifo'liate (L. digitus, finger; folium, leaf). Bot. Having digitated leaves.

Di'gitiform (L. digitus, finger; forma, form). Bot. Formed like fingers.

Di'gitigrade (L. digitus, digit; gradior, I walk). Applied adj. or subs. to an animal that walks on its toes.

Digitine'rvate (L. digitus, finger; nervus, nerve). Bot. Having nervures proceeding from the base, and directed to the summit, of the leaf without division.

Diglos'sia (δίς, dis, twice; γλῶσσα, glōssa, tongue). The state of having a double tongue.

Digna'thus (δίς, dis, twice; γνάθος, gnathos, jaw). A monster having two inferior maxillæ.

Digo'nous (δίς, dis, double; γωνία, gōnia, angle). Bot. Having two angles.

Digymnospe'rmous (δίς, dis, twice; γυμνός, gumnos, naked; σπερμά, sperma, seed). Bot. Having two naked seeds.

Digy'nian. Digy'nious. Digy'nous (δίς, dis, twice; γυνή, gunē, woman). Bot. Having two pistils; having two styles; double-styled.

Dihypoga'strius (δίς, dis, twice; ὑπογάστριον, upogastrion, belly under the navel). A monster having a double hypogastrium and pelvis.

Dikes. Geol. When a mass of the unstratified or igneous rocks, such as granite, trap, and lava, appears as if injected into a rent in the stratified rocks, cutting across the strata, it forms a dike. They are sometimes seen running along the ground, and projecting, like a wall, from the softer strata on both sides of them having wasted away; whence they were first called in the north of England and in Scotland dikes, a provincial name for wall. It is not easy to draw the line between dikes and veins. The former are generally of larger dimensions, and have their sides parallel for considerable distances, while veins have generally many ramifications, and these often thin away into slender threads.

Dilaceration (L. dilacero, I tear asunder). Dent. Surg. A peculiarity of conformation, in which the exposed portion of the crown of a tooth is twisted and directed towards the palate, while the root of the tooth is in the usual position, the crown and the fang being joined at an angle. It results from a displacement of the calcified portion of a tooth from the tissues which were instrumental in its production, the development being continued after the normal position of the calcified part had been lost.

Dilamination. Syn. of Chorisis.

Dilatation (L. dilato, I make wide). The act of expanding in all directions. Surg. The accidental, preternatural, or intentional augmentation of a canal or opening.

Dilator. Dilatator (same). Anat. A muscle that dilates certain parts. Surg. An instrument for dilating any wound, or natural opening of the body. An instrument for opening or enlarging the entrances to cavities or passages.

Dilection (L. dilĭgo, I love). The habit of unnatural friction of the erectile sexual organ; "peripheral irritation or excitation of the pudic nerve."—I. Baker-Brown.

Di'luent (L. diluo, I wash away). Applied adj. and subs. to a medicine which increases the fluidity of the blood, and of other liquids of the body.

Dilu'vialists (L. dis, asunder; luo, I wash). Geol. Theorists who regard the boulder-clay, abraded and polished rock-surfaces, ossiferous gravels, and similar superficial phenomena, as the result of the Noachian deluge.

Dilu'vium (L. deluge). Geol. A deposit of superficial loam, sand, gravel, &c., caused by the deluge or ancient currents of water.

Dime'rous (δίς, dis, twice; μέρος, meros, part). Bot. Composed of two pieces.

Dime'tria (δίς, dis, twice; μήτρα, mētra, womb). The state of having a double womb.

Dimi'diate (L. dimidium, half). Divided into two halves, or equal parts.

Dimorphic. Etym. as, and syn. of, Dimorphous.

Dimo'rphism (δίς, dis, twice; μορφή, morphē, form). Bot. The occurrence of the same plant in two or three different states. Geol. The property by which particular substances can crystallize in two forms.

Dimo'rphous (same). Having two forms or varieties incompatible with each other.

Dimyary (δίς, dis, twice; μῦς, mus, muscle). Closed by two muscles.

Diodonce'phalus (δίς, dis, twice; ὀδούς, odous, tooth; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). A monster with a double row of teeth.

Dicœ'cian. Dicœ'cious (δίς, dis, twice; οἶκος, oikos, house). Nat. Hist. Consisting of both male and female individuals in a single species.

Dicœciously - hermaphrodite. Bot. Having hermaphrodite flowers, but only one of the essential organs perfect in a flower.

Dio'ptrics (διά, dia, through; ὀπτάω, optaō, I see). That part of optics which treats of the refractions of light passing through different media.

Dip. Geol. When a stratum does not lie horizontally, but is inclined, it is said to dip towards some point of the compass, and the angle it makes with the horizon is called the angle of dip or inclination.

Dipe'talous (δίς, dis, double; πέταλον, petalon, petal). Bot. Two-petalled; having two petals.

Diphal'lia (δίς, dis, twice; φαλλός, phallos, penis). The state of a monster fœtus with double penis.

Diphtheria (διφθέρα, diphthera, parchment). An asthenic inflammation of the fauces, upper part of the pharynx, nares, and larynx (extending sometimes into the trachea and bronchi), characterized by the exudation of a whitish or ash-coloured pellicular membrane, which can be readily peeled off in strips from the subjacent congested, but smooth, mucous membrane.

Diphtherine (same). The alleged materies morbi of Diphtheria.

Diphtherite. Diphtheri'tis. Syn. of Diphtheria.

Diphtheroid (diphtheria; and εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling, or allied to, diphtheria.

Diphyl'lous (δίς, dis, double; φύλλον, phullon, leaf). Bot. Having two leaves; two leaved.

Diphyodont (διφυής, diphuēs, of double nature; ὀδούς, odous, tooth). Nat. Hist. Applied to one broad division (the majority) of mammals having two sets of teeth.—Owen.

Diphyta'nthous (δίς, dis, twice; φυτόν, phuton, plant; ἄνθος, anthos, flower). Bot. Bearing different flowers on different pedicles.

Diplocepha'lia (διπλόος, diploos, double; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). A monstrosity in which there are two heads on one body.

Di'ploe (διπλόος, diploos, double). Anat. The cancellated structure which intervenes between the two tables of the cranial bones.

Diploge'nesis (διπλόος, diploos, double; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). Monstrosity consisting of a duplication of parts.

Diploic (same). Of, or pertaining to, the Diploe.—T. J. Austin.

Diplo'ma (διπλόος, diploos, double). A document conferring some authority, privilege, power or honour. Formerly written on waxed tables and folded.

Diplomye'lia (διπλόος, diploos, double; μυελός, muelos, marrow). Congenital longitudinal division of the spinal cord.

Diploperi'stomous (διπλόος, diploos, double; and peristome). Bot. Having a double peristome.

Diplo'pia (διπλόος, diploos, double; ὤψ, ōps, sight). An affection of the sight in which a single object appears double.

Diplosoma'tia (διπλόος, diploos, double; σῶμα, sōma, body). A monstrosity consisting of two complete bodies united at one or more points.

Diplostemonous (διπλόος, diploos, double; and stamen). Bot. Having the stamens double the number of the petals or sepals.

Diplote'gia (διπλόος, diploos, double; τέγος, tegos, covering). Bot. A dry indehiscent fruit contained in the calyx.

Dipping-needle. Nat. Phil. An instrument which shows the magnetic inclination at the different points of the earth's surface.

Diprisma'tic (δίς, dis, double; πρίσμα, prisma, prism). Miner. Applied to cleavage, denoting it to be parallel at the same time to the faces of a vertical, and to those of a horizontal, obliquangular, four-sided prism.

Diproso'pus (δίς, dis, twice; πρόσωπον, prosōpon, face). A monster with a double face.

Dipse'tic (δίψα, dipsa, thirst). Causing, or productive of, thirst.

Dipsoma'nia (δίψα, dipsa, thirst; μανία, mania, madness). An irresistible longing for intoxicating drinks. —Hufeland.

Dipso'pathy (δίψα, dipsa, thirst; πάθος, pathos, affection). A mode of treatment consisting in the interdiction of drinks.

Di'pterous (δίς, dis, double; πτέρον, pteron, wing). Nat. Hist. Having two wings, or two appendages like wings.

Di'pygus (δίς, dis, double; πυγή, pugē, buttocks). A monster having a double coccygeal region.

Diradia'tion. The rays of light emitted and diffused from a luminous body.

Dire'ctor (L. dirigo, I direct). Surg. A grooved instrument for guiding a surgical knife.

Disaggrega'tion (Fr. dès, priv.; L. aggrego, I join to). Miner. The separation of parts by the action of a force which reduces to grains or dust.

Disalbumenization. The depriving, or the draining off, of the albumen.

Disappearing. Applied to a form of palsy or paresis, in which the patient can by effort overcome that palsy or paresis for a time.

Disarticulation. The excision of a joint.

Disc. V. Disk.

Discha'rger. Chem. Phil. An instrument for discharging a Leyden-phial, jar, &c., by opening a communication between the two surfaces.

Di'sciform (L. discus, quoit; forma, form). Bot. Having the form of a disk or quoit.

Di'scoid. Discoi'dal (δίσκος, diskos, quoit; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Disk- or quoit-shaped.

Di'scous (δίσκος, diskos, quoit). Syn. of Discoid.

Discrete (L. dis; and cerno, I separate). Separated from each other; distinct; disjunct.

Discus Proligerus (L. discus, quoit; proles, offspring; gero, I bear). A disc-shaped layer of granular substance in which is imbedded the germinal vesicle of the ovum.

Discu'tient (L. discutio, I drive away). Applied subs. and adj. to agents capable of dispersing tumours or any coagulated fluids, in the body.

Disdia'clasis (δίς, dis, twice; διάκλασις, diaklasis, feebleness). Miner. A double breakage.

Disease (Fr. dès, from; aise, ease). 1. Whatever state or condition causes suffering, inconvenience, or danger. To the general and strict application of this definition there are two exceptions:—1stly. Parturition, which is not a disease. 2ndly. Such lesions as adhesions which, though found after death, have never during life given any intimation of their formation. 2. An uneasy, difficult, or disturbed condition of all or any of the functions. —John Brown. 3. That course of Nature in a living thing which is not health: in the latter the balance of function is even; in the former it inclines to either side.—Sir Wm. Gull.

Disease of Wine. A condition in which the wine has become so changed and unfit for use as to have lost its distinctive character.

Dise'palous (δίς, dis, twice; and sepal). Bot. Applied to a calyx when composed of two distinct pieces.

Disgorgement (Fr. dégorger, to clear). The discharge of a certain quantity of collected fluid.

Disinfe'ctant (L. dis; and inficio, I infect). Applied adj. and subs. to an agent which destroys morbific miasmata.

Disinfection (same). The act of destroying, or purifying from, morbific miasmata. A process by which noxious agents are either destroyed, suspended in action, or fixed.—Dr. Thos. H. Barker.

Disintegration (L. dis, asunder; integer, whole). The breaking asunder of any whole or solid matter.

Disjunctiflorate (L. disjunctus, separate; flos, flower). Bot. Having solitary flowers.

Disk (L. discus, quoit). Anat. Applied to structures shaped as an ancient quoit or disk. Bot. The appendicular organs which are found between the stamens and pistils; the whole surface of a leaf; the central part of a radiate compound flower.

Disloca'tion (L. dis; and locus, place). Syn. of Luxation. Geol. Any displacement of the stratified rocks from their original horizontal or sedimentary position.

Dislocation of Memory. The curious and various effects which accident, disease, or decay produce upon the faculty of memory.—Holland.

Diso'matous (δίς, dis, double; σῶμα, sōma, body). Having two bodies.

Diso'mus (same). A monster having two bodies.

Disorder. Syn. of Disease. A slight disease; functional derangement.

Disorganization. A total change, produced by disease, in, or even entire destruction of, the structure of an organ.

Dispe'nsary (L. dis; and pendo, I weigh). An institution whence gratuitous advice and medicines are supplied to patients either at their own homes or not. A place in which medicines are prepared for patients.

Dispe'nsatory (same). A book containing the physical and medical history of drugs, and directions for the composition of medicines.

Dispenser (same). One who dispenses medicines.

Dispe'rmatous. Dispe'rmous (δίς, dis, double; σπέρμα, sperma, seed). Bot. Containing two seeds only.

Displacement. 1. Syn. of Percolation. 2. Change in the situation or direction of a part.

Displacer. Syn. of Percolator.

Disposi'tion (L. dispono, I set in order). A natural tendency of the body to health, disease, recovery, or change for the worse; the natural constitution of the mind.

Disrupting (L. dis, asunder; rumpo, I break). Geol. Forcing its way through the stratified rocks, and filling up the rents and fissures so made.

Dissected (L. disseco, I cut in pieces). Bot. Cut into a number of narrow divisions.

Disse'ction (same). The operation of exposing the different parts of a dead animal body, or a vegetable, for the purpose of examining their arrangement and structure.

Disse'ctor (same). One who performs dissection; a book treating of dissection.

Disse'piment (L. dissepio, I separate). Bot. The partitions by which a seed-vessel is divided internally.

Dissi'lient (L. dissilio, I burst asunder). Bursting suddenly asunder.

Disso'lvent (L. dissolvo, I unloose). Chem. Syn. of Menstruum. Med. Applied adj. and subs. to agents which dissolve morbid concretions.

Distad (L. disto, I am distant). Towards the distal aspect.—Barclay.

Distal (same). Furthest from the heart or trunk.—Barclay.

Distal Aspect. The aspect of a bone or of the extremities from the trunk.—Barclay.

Di'stich (δίς, dis, twice; στίχος, stichos, line). Bot. Having, or disposed in, two opposite rows.

Distichi'asis (same). A double row of eyelashes.

Di'stichous. Etym. as, and syn. of, Distich.

Distilla'tion (L. destillo, I drop). The vaporization and subsequent condensation of a liquid by suitable apparatus.

Distillation, Destructive. Chem. The decomposition of bodies by a strong heat in one vessel, and the collection of the products in another.

Disto'cia (δίς, dis, twice; τόκος, tokos, childbirth). Delivery of twins.

Distomum (δίς, dis, twice; στόμα, stoma, mouth). A genus of Entozoa which possesses two mouths or suckers.

Disto'rtion (L. distorqueo, I set awry). An unnatural direction of any part of the body.

Distractile (L. distraho, I pull asunder). Bot. Separating two parts to a distance from each other.

Distrain of the Heart. A sudden dilatation of the heart without previous disease.

Districhiasis (δίς, dis, twice; τριχίασις, trichiasis, irregular growth of hair of the eyelashes). A double row of eyelashes, one of which grows inwards.

Di'stylous (δίς, dis, twice; στῦλος, stulos, style). Bot. Having two styles.

Dita'xium (δίς, dis, twice; τάξις, taxis, arrangement). Bot. A capsular fruit with two series of compartments.

Dithecal (δίς, dis, double; θήκη, thēkē, care). Bot. Having two loculaments.

Ditricho'tomous (δίς, dis, twice; τρίχα, tricha, in three parts; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). Bot. Dividing into twos or threes.

Diure'sis (διά, dia, through; οὐρέω, oureō, I pass urine). An increased excretion of urine.

Diure'tic (same). Applied adj. and subs. to a medicine capable of producing diuresis.

Diva'ricate. Diva'ricated. Diva'ricating (L. divarico, I spread one from another). Bot. Growing in a straggling manner. Dividing into two branches. Spreading widely and decidedly from each other. Turning off from anything irregularly, and almost at a right angle, or forming an obtuse angle above, and an acute angle below.

Divel'lent (L. divello, I pull asunder). Drawing asunder; separating; causing separation.

Dive'rgent. Diver'ging (L. divergium, turning in different directions). Bot. Spreading out from the stem.

Diversiflo'rate (L. diversus, different; flos, flower). Bot. Having different flowers; having regular and irregular flowers on the same plant.

Diverti'culum (L. diverto, I turn aside). A blind tube branching from a longer one. Any organ capable of acting as a reservoir for an excess of, or during an obstruction to the course of the, blood. A by-passage; an opening.

Divisibi'lity (L. divido, I divide). Nat. Phys. The property in virtue of which a body may be divided into distinct parts.

Djerrah. The Turkish appellation for a surgeon, or, in reality, a sort of barber-surgeon.

Do'cimacy (δοκιμάζω, dokimazō, I assay). The art or practice of assaying metals; metallurgy. Geol. The art of examining fossils to ascertain the quality of their composition.

Dodecagy'nious (δώδεκα, dōdeka, twelve; γυνή, gunē, woman). Bot. Having twelve pistils; twelve-pistilled.

Dodeca'ndrian. Dodeca'ndrious. Dodeca'ndrous (δώδεκα, dōdeka, twelve; ἀνήρ, anēr, male). Bot. Having twelve, or from twelve to nineteen, stamens.

Dodging-time. Physiol. A popular term for the period at which the menstrual secretion finally disappears.

Dogma'tic (δόγμα, dogma, that which seems true). Resulting from reason added to experience.

Dola'briform (L. dolabra, chip-axe; forma, form). Bot. Having the form of an axe or hatchet.

Dolichocephali (δολιχός, dolichos, long; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). Races

of men whose cerebrum completely overlaps their cerebellum; long-headed, or long-skulled, tribes of the human family. Nations where the development of the skull is in the occipito-frontal diameter: so that the transverse is not more than from six-tenths to seven-tenths of the longitudinal measurement.—Retzius.

Dolichocepha'lia (same). Monstrosity in which the head is unnaturally long.

Doli'oloid (L. doliŏlum, small cask; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Nat. Hist. Resembling a cask.

Dolomi'tic. Of the nature of, or containing, dolomite or magnesian limestone.

Dolori'ferous (L. dolor, pain; fero, I bear). Producing pain.

Dolori'fic (L. dolor, pain; facio, I make). Causing, or expressing, pain or grief.

Do'rsad (L. dorsum, back). Towards the back, or dorsal aspect.—Barclay.

Do'rsal (same). Pertaining to the back of the body, or to the back of any part of the body. Bot. Applied to the suture of the carpel, which is farthest from the axis.

Do'rsal Aspect. The aspect towards the spinal region.—Barclay.

Dorsibra'nchiate (L. dorsum, back; βράγχια, bragchia, gills of a fish). Zoöl. Having gills attached to the back.

Dorsi'ferous (L. dorsum, back; fero, I bear). Bot. Bearing, or producing, seeds on the back of their leaves.

Dorso-anterior. Applied to that position of the fœtus, where the back is directed anteriorly.

Dorso-intestinal. Situate on the dorsal aspect of the intestine.

Dorso-posterior. Applied to that position of the fœtus, where the back is directed posteriorly.

Dose (δόσις, dosis, donation). The quantity of any substance to be taken at one time, either singly or in conjunction with other ingredients; anything given to be swallowed.

Dossil. A pledget or portion of lint rolled into a cylindric form, or into a small mass of the shape of an olive.

Dothinenteri'tis (δοθιήν, dothiēn, boil; ἔντερον, enteron, intestine; and itis). Inflammation and ulceration of the glands of Peyer and Brunner, supposed to be the characteristic of typhoid fever.—Bretonneau.

Double Flower. Bot. When the organs of reproduction are converted into petals.

Double Hearing. Where the hearing of one ear does not accord with that of the other.

Double Monsters. Monsters consisting of a duplication of parts.

Double Touch. Surg. A mode of exploration where vaginal and rectal digital examination is combined.

Douche (Fr.). A jet or current of fluid, directed upon some part of the body.

Down (Sw. dyna, feather-bed). Bot. Soft short hairs like down.

Drachm (δραχμή, drachmē). The eighth part of the apothecaries' ounce, being three scruples or sixty grains.

Dracunculus. The guinea-worm or Filaria Medinensis.

Drainage. A plan of treating deep-seated and extensive collections of matter. It consists in passing through the abscess a fine india-rubber tube, perforated at small intervals. The opposite ends of the tube are then tied together, and the matter drains away through the perforations.

Drapetoma'nia (δραπέτης, drapetēs, runaway; μανία, mania, madness). Insanity manifesting itself by an irrestrainable propensity to run away; wander-madness.—Cartwright.

Drastic (δράω, draō, I act). Acting strongly or powerfully.

Draught. A certain quantity of liquid medicine which can be swallowed at once; the sudden rush of milk into the mammæ.

Drawing. Vulgar Syn. of Digestive.

Drench (Sax. drencean, to soak). To administer liquid medicine by force. A dose of physic given by force.

Dresser (Fr. dresser, to dress). One, generally a student, whose office it is to take notes of the surgical cases at an hospital, and to dress the wounds, ulcers, &c. of the patients.

Dressership. An appointment as dresser.

Dressing. The duty of a dresser. Whatever is used as an application to a wound or sore.

Drift. Geol. That which is driven and accumulated by the wind; or driven by tides and currents to distant shores.

Drift-currents. Oceanic currents which mainly depend on the winds.

Drill. Dent. An instrument used in the preparation of cavities for the reception of plugs, and which cuts by a rotatory motion.

Dri'velling (Teut. trieffen, to let the spittle fall over the chin). Syn. of Slavering.

Dropsy. V. Hydrops.

Droso'meter (δρόσος, drosos, dew; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). Nat. Phil. An instrument proposed for measuring or determining the amount of dew deposited during a single night.

Drug (Sax. drigan, to dry). The general name of substances used in the cure of disease. To dose to excess with medicines.

Druggist (same). One who deals in drugs.

Drug-grinders. Those who make a special business of reducing drugs to powder.

Drum of the Ear. V. Tympanum.

Drupa'ceous (L. drupæ, ripe olives). Bot. Pertaining to, consisting of, producing, or having the form of, drupes. Fleshy.

Drupe (δρῦς, drus, tree; πίπτω, piptō, I fall). Bot. A syncarpous fruit, one-celled, one- or two-seeded, superior, indehiscent, endocarp hard and stony, sarco- and epi-carp soft and fleshy.

Drupi'ferous (L. drupæ, ripe olives; fero, I bear). Bot. Bearing drupes.

Druse (Ger. gland). Miner. Any hollow space in veins of ore, or vesicular cavity in igneous rocks that is lined or studded with crystals.

Drusiform (Ger. druse, gland; L. forma, form). Miner. Formed like a kidney.

Dru'sy (Ger. druse, gland). Miner. Abounding with, coated with, or composed of, very minute crystals.

Dry Colic. A name given in warm latitudes to a disease having the same causation as Painter's Colic.

Dry Cupping. The application of the cupping-glass without previous scarification.

Dry Distillation. The distillation of substances without the addition of water.

Dryo'philous (δρῦς, drus, tree; φιλέω, phileō, I love). Bot. Living in forests.

Du'alism (L. duo, two). Physiol. A system in which is explained all the phenomena of nature by means of two principles which are the origin and cause of all.

Duality (L. duo, two). State or quality of being two. Applied to a theory that the two hemispheres of the brain are distinct organs capable of acting independently of each other.

Duct (L. duco, I lead). Any tube or canal for the conduction or conveyance of fluid or other substance.

Ducti'lity (L. duco, I draw). The property of solid bodies, which renders them capable of being extended by drawing, without any actual fraction or separation of their parts.

Du'lcified (L. dulcis, sweet). Sweetened; purified from salts.

Du'mose (L. dumus, bush). Bot. Having, or full of, bushes; bushy.

Dunes. Geol. Low hills of blown sand that skirt the shores of Holland, England, Spain, and other countries.

Duodeni'tis (duodenum; and itis). Inflammation of the duodenum.

Duode'num (L. duodeni, twelve). The first part of the small intestines, which is about twelve fingers' breadth in length.

Duo-sternal. Applied to the second bone, or gladiolus of the sternum.

Duplica'tion (L. duo, two; plico, I fold). A two-fold increase of parts; a folding over of anything.

Du'plicature (same). The fold, or reflection, of a membrane or vessel.

Dura Mater. The white, fibrous, semi-transparent membrane, forming the protective investment of the brain and spinal marrow.

Dura'men (L. durus, hard). Bot. The inner heart-wood of dicotyledonous plants.

Dusting Bag. A bag of lawn or some similar material, which, suspended in a wide-mouthed stoppered bottle, is used for separating the finer particles of any powdered substance, which, upon shaking the apparatus, pass through the bag into the bottle.

Dyad (δυάς, duas, the number two). Chem. A body characterized by the power of uniting with twice its volume, or two atoms, of hydrogen.

Dykes. V. Dikes.

Dyna'meter (δύναμις, dunamis, power; μέτρον, metron, measure). An instrument for determining the magnifying power of telescopes.

Dyna'mic. Dyna'mical (δύναμις, dunamis, power). Pertaining to strength, power, or force; relating to Dynamics. Applied to the influences of agents on the organism, not explicable by mechanical or chemical causes.

Dynami'city (same). Chem. The varying quantity of the combining power of a body under varying conditions.

Dyna'mics (same). Biol. The science which treats of the vital forces. Geol. That branch which treats of those physical agents which at any time, and in any manner, have affected the surface and interior of the globe. Mech. That branch which treats of matter in motion.

Dynamiza'tion (same). 1. A homœopathic term for certain processes employed to set free and develop (as is imagined) the dynamic powers of medicine. 2. The acquisition and application of force to the continued existence in time and space of the individual and of the species.—Laycock.

Dynamograph (δύναμις, dunamis, power; γράφω, graphō, I write). An instrument designed for the purpose of writing down the muscular power and tone of the individual, and likewise for indicating the perfection of what is sometimes called the muscular sense.

Dynamo'meter (δύναμις, dunamis, power; μέτρον, metron, measure). An instrument acting upon the principle of the spring steel-yard for measuring the relative strength of man and animals.

Dynamo'pathy (δύναμις, dunamis, power; πάθος, pathos, affection). Syn. of Homœopathy.

Dyno'meter, Medicinal. An instrument for showing the quantity of active matter existing in a given weight or measure of any officinal compound, and also the dose of any preparation which will be of equal strength to a given quantity of any other of the same class.

Dysæ'mia (δυς, dus, bad; αἷμα, aima, blood). A morbid condition of the blood.

Dysæsthe'sia (δυς, dus, with difficulty; αἴσθησις, aisthēsis, perception). A painfulness of those sensations which are habitually unfelt when produced by ordinary impressions. Pl. Diseases of the senses; diseases associated with dulness of any of the senses, particularly touch.

Dyscine'siæ (δυς, dus, with difficulty; κινέω, kineō, I move). Depraved motions; diseases associated with a diminution or deprivation of motion.

Dyschroma. Dyschromatoderma (δυς, dus, with difficulty; χροιά, chroia, colour; δέρμα, derma, skin). Discoloration of the skin.—E. Wilson.

Dyscra'sia. Dyscra'sy (δυς, dus, with difficulty; κρᾶσις, krasis, temperature). 1. An ill habit of body. 2. The presence in the blood of a substance exercising an irritative effect upon parts of the body.—Virchow. 3. A faulty state of the fluids of the blood.

Dysdyna'mia (δυς, dus, bad; δύναμις, dunamis, power). An abnormal quality of animal power.

Dy'sentery (δυς, dus, with difficulty; ἔντερον, enteron, intestine). An affection of the mucous membrane of the large intestine characterized by fre-

quent bloody or mucous stools, violent tormina, and tenesmus.

Dysidrosis (δυς, dus, with difficulty; ἱδρως, idrōs, sweat). A form of vesicular, cutaneous disease, occurring especially in the subjects of nervous debility, and in persons who perspire freely. In its early stage it is unaccompanied by inflammation: the vesicles form as the result of the distension of the ducts of the sudoriparous glands with sweat, and look like boiled sago-grains imbedded in the skin.—McCall Anderson; Tilbury Fox.

Dysmenorrhœa (δυς, dus, with difficulty; μήνες, menes, menstrual discharge; ῥέω, reō, I flow). Painful menstruation.

Dysootocia (δυς, dus, with difficulty; ὠοτοκία, ōotokia, laying of eggs). Difficulty in the performance of the proper ovarian function; malovulation.—Barnes.

Dyso'psy (δυς, dus, with difficulty; ὀπτάω, optaō, I see). Dimness of sight; painful vision.

Dy'sorexy (δυς, dus, with difficulty; ὀρέγω, oregō, I covet). A bad, or depraved, appetite.

Dysosphre'sia (δυς, dus, with difficulty; ὄσφρησις, osphrēsis, sense of smell). An impaired condition of the sense of smell.

Dyspareunia (δυσπάρευνος, dusparеunos, ill-mated). The condition of difficult, or painful performance of, the sexual function.—Barnes.

Dyspe'psia (δυς, dus, with difficulty; πέπτω, peptō, I cook). Indigestion; difficult, or depraved, digestion.

Dysperma'sia. Dyspe'rmatism (δυς, dus, with difficulty; σπέρμα, sperma, seed). A difficult or imperfect discharge of semen.

Dyspha'gia (δυς, dus, with difficulty; φαγεῖν, phagein, to eat). Difficulty of swallowing.

Dyspho'ny (δυς, dus, with difficulty; φωνή, phōnē, voice). A defective condition of the vocal organs; imperfect voice; difficulty of speaking.

Dyspla'stic (δυς, dus, bad; πλάσσω, plassō. I form). Of bad formation. Syn. of Cacoplastic.

Dyspnœ'a (δυς, dus, with difficulty; πνέω, pneō, I breathe). Difficulty of breathing.

Dysthe'tic (δυς, dus, with difficulty; τίθημι, tithēmi, place). Relating to a diseased state of the blood, or blood-vessels, with or without a morbid condition of other fluids.

Dysto'cia (δυς, dus, with difficulty; τόκος, tokos, labour). Difficult parturition; abnormal labour.

Dystoco'logy (same; and λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on difficult labour.

Dystœchi'asis (δυς, dus, with difficulty; στοῖχος, stoichos, row). An irregular distribution of the hairs in the eyelids.

Dy'stome (δυς, dus, with difficulty; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). Miner. Cleaving with difficulty.

Dysu'ria (δυς, dus, with difficulty; οὖρον, ouron, urine). Difficulty and pain in discharging the urine.

E.

Ear-bones. V. Otolite.

Ear-cough. A cough caused by irritation of the auditory canal.—Dr. C. B. Fox.

Eared. Bot. Having ears or appendages; having spikes formed.

Ear-stones. V. Otolite.

Earth's Crust. Such superficial parts of our planet as are accessible to human observation.

Ear-trumpet. An instrument somewhat like a marine speaking-trumpet, used by those who are hard of hearing, to collect the sound.

Ear-wax. V. Cerumen.

Ebou'lement (Fr. ébouler, to tumble down). Geol. Sudden rock-falls or earth-slips in mountainous regions.

Ebra'cteate (L. e; and bractea, thin plate of metal). Bot. Without a bract; without a floral leaf.

Ebra'cteolate (L. e; and dim. bractea, thin plate of metal). Bot. Deprived of bracteoles.

Ebullioscope (L. ebullio, I boil; σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). A species of thermometer, which, when dipped into wine, and the liquid made to boil quickly, indicates, by its scale, the contained amount of alcohol.

Ebulli'tion (L. ebullio, I boil). The act of boiling; the agitation occasioned in a liquid by the escape of that portion of it which has been converted by the heat into a vapour.

Eburnation (L. ebur, ivory). **Eburnification** (L. ebur, ivory; facio, I make). The white and hard appearance of ivory given to the articular cartilages by an incrustation with phosphate of lime.

Ecastaphyl'lous (ἕκαστος, ekastos, each; φυλλον, phullon, leaf). Bot. Having simple leaves.

Ecau'date (L. e; and cauda, tail). Bot. Without a tail or spur.

Ecbolic (ἐκ, ek, from; βάλλω, ballō, I cast). Syn. of Abortive.

Ecce'ntric (L. ex, without; centrum, centre). Not in, or near, the centre; proceeding from the periphery.

Ecchymo'sis (ἐκ, ek, from; χυμός, chumos, juice). A livid or black spot on the skin from the extravasation of blood into the areolar tissue.

Eccopro'tic (ἐκ, ek, from; κόπρος, kopros, dung). Syn. of Laxative.

Eccrino'logy (ἐκκρίνω, ekkrinō, I secrete; λόγος, logos, speech). The doctrine of the secretions.

Eccrisiono'si (ἔκκρισις, eccrisis, secretion; νόσος, nosos, disease). Diseases of excretion.

Eccri'tica (ἔκκρισις, eccrisis, secretion). Diseases of, or medicines which act upon, the excretory functions.

Ecdemioma'nia (ἐκδημέω, ekdēmeō, I travel; μανία, mania, madness). A morbid desire for travelling.

Ecdysis (ἐκδύνω, ekdunō, I divest). Desquamation, or moulting, of the skin.

Echi'nate. Echi'nated (ἐχινος, echinos, hedgehog). Bot. Covered with prickles or sharp points like a hedgehog.

Echinococ'cus (ἐχινος, echinos, hedgehog; κόκκος, kokkos, berry). A species of hydatid, from its fancied resemblance to both those objects.

Echinode'rmatous (ἐχινος, echinos, sea-urchin; δέρμα, derma, skin). Zoöl. Having a thick skin, or external covering, like the Echinus or sea-urchin; and also radiated.

Echinodermi (ἐχινος, echinos, hedgehog; δέρμα, derma, skin). Porcupine men.

Echondroma. Etym. as, and syn. of, Chondroma.

Echo'scopy (ἦχος, ēchos, sound; σκοπέω, scopeō, I scrutinize). Syn. of Auscultation.

Ecla'mpsia (ἐκλαμβάνω, eklambanō, I encounter). Tonic spasms with loss of consciousness.

Ecla'mpsia Nutans. A peculiar bowing forward and downward of the head, in some cases even so as to touch the knees, while in others it is rather a quick nodding repeated as often as 150 times a day.

Ecle'ctic (ἐκλέγω, eklegō, I select). Selecting; applied adj. and subs. to one who selects from the various systems, opinions, and principles, the one which appears to him the most sound and rational.

Eco'nomy (οἶκος, oikos, house; νόμος, nomos, rule). The aggregate operations of Nature which affect organization; the aggregate of parts which constitute man or animals.

Ecphlysis (ἐκφλύζω, ekphluzō, I boil up). Syn. of Vesicula.

Ecphra'ctic (ἐκ, ek, from; φράσσω, phrassō, I preserve). Applied adj. and subs. to a medicine which dissolves or attenuates viscid matter, and removes obstructions. Syn. of Deobstruent.

Ec'phyma (ἐκφύω, ekphuō, I grow up). An integumental excrescence.—Good.

Ecpy'ctic (ἐκ, ek, from; πυκάζω, pukazō, I make close). Rendering fluids more solid.—Hooper.

Ecpye'sis (ἐκ, ek, from; πυόν, puon, pus). Pustular disease.

Ecraseur (Fr. écraser, to crush). A surgical instrument consisting chiefly

of a steel chain, which by a certain mechanism is made to separate parts by a process of slow bruising.

Ecstaltic (ἐκ, ek, from; στέλλω, stellō, I send). A term used synonymously with centric by Dr. Marshall Hall, to designate those nervous actions induced *from*, in opposition to those performed *through*, the spinal centre, or diastaltic.

Ec'stasy (ἐξίστημι, existēmi, I forget). A suspension of the external sensations, with arrest of the voluntary movements and retardation of the vital actions, by reason of the mind being completely absorbed in certain ideas.

Ectasimo'meter (ἔκτασις, ektasis, extension; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). Nat. Phil. An instrument for ascertaining the ductility of metals.

Ecthy'ma (ἐκθύω, ekthuō, I break out). A cutaneous pustular disease, occurring chiefly in impaired or weak constitutions.

Ectillo'tic (ἐκτίλλω, ektillō, I pluck out). Surg. Having power to pull out, eradicate, or destroy.

Ectocardia (ἐκτός, ektos, outside; καρδία, kardia, heart). Displacement of the heart.

Ectoderm (ἐκτός, ektos, outside; δέρμα, derma, skin). The cellular layer in certain animalcules corresponding with the epidermis of higher animals.

Ectopa'gia (ἐκτός, ektos, outwardly; πηγή, pēgē, origin). A genus of double monsters having but one umbilicus.

Ectoparasites (ἐκτός, ektos, outwardly; παράσιτος, parasitos, parasite). Syn. of Epizoa.

Ectophyte (ἐκτός, ektos, outwardly; φυτόν, phuton, plant). A vegetable parasite, which grows on the skin of the body.

Ecto'pia (ἐκ, ek, out of; τόπος, topos, place). Displacement of parts.

Ectopœso'phagus (ἐκ, ek, out of; τόπος, topos, place; and œsophagus). An instrument for displacing some portion of the œsophagus in œsophagotomy.—Vaccà-Berlinghieri.

Ectopte'rygoid (ἐκτός, ektos, outside; and pterygoid). Comp. Anat. The transverse bone in reptiles.—Owen.

Ectorganism (ἐκτός, ektos, without; ὄργανον, organon, instrument). The extraneous organism of parasitic animals.

Ectostosis (ἐκτός, ektos, outside; ὀστέον, osteon, bone). That mode of ossification in the accessory skeleton, which takes place in the inner layer of the perichondrium, in immediate contact with the outermost cartilage-cells.

Ectozo'a (ἐκτός, ektos, outwardly; ζῷον, zōon, animal). 1. Parasitic animals which attach themselves to the skin of the body. 2. Parasitic worms or larvæ of insects which are accidentally swallowed.

Ectozooid (same; and εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling or like the Ectozoa.

Ectrodacty'lia (ἔκτρωμα, ektrōma, abortion; δάκτυλος, daktulos, finger). A congenital deficiency of one or more fingers or toes.

Ectro'geny (ἔκτρωμα, ektrōma, abortion; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). Monstrosity by defect.

Ectro'meles (ἔκτρωμα, ektrōma, abortion; μέλος, melos, limb). A genus of monsters, in which there is a partial or total deficiency of the limbs.

Ectro'pion (ἐκτρέπω, ektrepō, I turn away). Morbid eversion of the eyelids.

Ectro'tic (ἔκτρωμα, ektrōma, abortion). Applied to those means which prevent or arrest the development of any disease.

Ec'zema (ἐκζέω, ekzeō, I boil over). An eruption of very minute aggregated vesicles on an inflamed base.

Eczematoid (eczema; and εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling Eczema.

Eczemato'ses (ἐκζέω, ekzeō, I bubble up). A class of diseases including morbid states of the secretory apparatus of the skin.

Ede'ntate. Ede'ntated. Ede'ntulous (L. e; and dens, tooth). Destitute, or deprived of, teeth.

Edges of Combination. Miner. The edges in which the faces of dif-

ferent forms meet or intersect each other.

Edriophthalmous (ἑδραῖος, edraios, sitting; ὀφθαλμός, ophthalmos, eye). Zoöl. Having immovable sessile eyes.

Educabi'lity (L. e, out; duco, I draw). The capacity for being educated.

Educt (L. e, out of; duco, I draw). Any matter separated from another, with which it previously existed in combination.

Edulcora'tion (L. e; and dulcis, sweet). The act of freeing a substance of its acid or saline taste; or of disguising the same. The act of sweetening a medicine to modify its taste agreeably.

Ef'ferent (L. e; and fero, I bear). Conveying from the centre to the periphery.

Efferve'scence (L. effervesco, I boil over). The sort of ebullition which is produced by the escape of gas through a liquid, in consequence of chemical action and decomposition.

Effete (L. ex; and fœtus). Worn out; decayed; barren.

Efflore'scence (L. efflöresco, to bloom as a flower). Bot. The evolution of the flower. Chem. The conversion of a solid into a pulverulent state owing to the abstraction of its water by the atmosphere. Pathol. Syn. of Exanthem. Miner. Applied to those saline excrescences which cover certain minerals, when exposed to the action of the atmosphere—the air decomposing the saline crystals, and abstracting their water of crystallization.

Efflu'vium (L. effluo, I flow out). The exhalation from most if not all terrestrial bodies, whether healthy, diseased, or putrifying.

Effolia'tion (L. e, from; folium, leaf). Bot. The action by which a plant is stripped of its leaves.

Effuse (L. effundo, I pour out). Bot. Having a very loose, one-sided arrangement. Conchol. Having the lips of the aperture separated posteriorly by a gap.

Effu'sion (same). 1. The pouring out of any fluid into the areolar tissue, or into the cavities of the body. 2. Chem. The passage of masses of a gas or gases through a minute aperture in a thin plate of metal or other substance into a vacuum.

Effusive (same). Attended with an effusion of a colourless and limpid, or ichorous fluid.

Ege'sta (L. egero, I cast out). The excretions; or matters thrown off from, or out of, the body of an animal.

Ege'stion (same). The act of voiding digested matter at the natural vent.

Egla'ndulous (L. e; and glandula, gland). Destitute of glands.

Eiloid (εἰλέω, eileō, I roll up; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Applied to a cutaneous tumour which is coiled up or folded.

Eisanthe'ma (εἰς, eis, in; ἀνθέω, antheō, I blossom). An eruption on a mucous membrane.

Eiso'dic (εἰς, eis, to; ὁδός, odos, way). A term applied by Dr. Marshall Hall to certain nerves proceeding to the spinal centre.

Ejacula'tion (L. e; and jacio, I throw). The emission of semen; a casting or squirting out; the power to cast out.

Ejection (same). The casting out of the excretions.

E'julant (L. ējŭlo, I wail). Wailing; crying out; shrieking.

Elabora'tion (L. elaboro, I cause). The changes which assimilable substances undergo in the organism, prior to becoming serviceable for nutrition.

Elæence'phalum (ἔλαιον, elaion, olive oil; ἐν, en, in; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). A peculiar reddish-yellow oil found in the human brain mass.

Elæ'oid (ἔλαιον, elaion, olive oil; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling oil.

Elæo'lea (ἔλαιον, elaion, olive oil). Fat-oil solutions or medicated fatty oils, by mixing, dissolving, digesting, boiling, &c.—Béral.

Elæo'lica (same). Combinations of fat-oils generally.—Béral.

Elæolotiva (same). Solutions of fat-oil for rubbing, oil-baths, &c.—Béral.

Elæo'meter (ἔλαιον, elaion, olive oil; μέτρον, metron, measure). A delicate hydrometer for testing the purity of olive and almond oils, by their specific gravity.

Elapho'graphy (ἐλέφας, elephas, elephant; γράφω, graphō, I write). A treatise on stags.

Elasti'city (ἐλαύνω, elaunō, I drive). Nat. Phil. The property in virtue of which bodies resume their original form or volume when the force which altered that form or volume ceases to act. Physiol. Buoyancy of spirits; the perfectly healthy condition of living parts.

Elatero'meter (ἐλατήρ, elatēr, driver; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). Nat. Phil. An instrument for measuring the elasticity of atmospheric air.

Elaters. Bot. Spiral threads in the spore-cases of certain plants.

Electrical Chorea. A rare form of chorea, in which the movements are very much like those excited by electricity.

Electri'city (ἤλεκτρον, ēlektron, amber). A subtle property which can be excited in all bodies by friction or otherwise, enabling them to attract and afterwards to repel light objects, and to present various other phenomena.

Ele'ctro-bio'logy (ἤλεκτρον, ēlektron, amber; βίος, bios, life; λόγος, logos, speech). The pretentious doctrine of the influence of electricity on life; syn. of Animal Magnetism.

Electro-bioscopy. A proceeding to show that death has occurred by the absence of the usual faradomuscular contractions.

Electro-chemistry. The science which treats of the agency of electricity and galvanism in effecting chemical changes.

Ele'ctrode (ἤλεκτρον, ēlektron, amber; ὁδός, odos, way). The point at which an electric current enters or quits the body through which it passes.

Electro-dentistry. The employment of a continued galvanic current to destroy the sensibility of the nerve, during the extraction of a tooth.

Ele'ctrodyna'mics (ἤλεκτρον, ēlectron, amber; δύναμις, dunamis, power). The science which treats of electricity in motion, and of the laws of the mutual action of electrical currents.

Electrody'namism (same). The effects of the pile closed by a metallic thread communicating with the two ends.—Ampère.

Electro-galvanic. Of, or pertaining to, the electricity produced by the Voltaic pile.

Electroge'nesis (ἤλεκτρον, ēlectron, amber; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). The producing or generating electricity; the produce or effect of the passage of electricity.

Ele'ctro-lithotrity. The breaking up of calculi in the bladder by the discharge from a suitable electrical apparatus.

Electro'logy (ἤλεκτρον, ēlektron, amber; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on amber, or electricity.

Electro'lysis (ἤλεκτρον, ēlektron, amber; λύω, luō, I loose). The process of resolving a compound body into its elements or proximate principles, by the voltaic current.

Ele'ctrolytes (same). Substances capable of undergoing electrolysis, or decomposition, directly by electricity.

Ele'ctro-ma'gnetism. The phenomena arising from, or the science which treats of the mutual action of, electricity and magnetism.

Ele'ctro-meta'llurgy. The art of depositing metals from solutions of their salts, upon metallic surfaces, by the action of voltaic electricity.

Electro'meter (ἤλεκτρον, ēlectron, amber; μέτρον, metron, measure). Nat. Phil. An instrument for ascertaining the quality and quantity of electricity in electrified bodies.

Electromotor. Moving or exciting electricity.

Electro-muscular. Relating, or pertaining, to the contractility of muscle produced by electricity.

Ele'ctro-ne'gative. Repelled by bodies negatively electrified, and attracted by those positively electrified.

Electronus. The change produced in the physiological properties of a nerve, when a galvanic current is passed through it.

Electro'phorus (ἤλεκτρον, ēlektron, amber; φέρω, pherō, I produce). An instrument for producing electricity; an electricity-bearer.

Ele'ctro-po'lar. Applied to conductors, one end or surface of which is positive, and the other negative.

Ele'ctro-po'sitive. Attracted by bodies negatively electrified, or by the negative poles of the galvanic arrangement.

Electropu'ncture. The operation of inserting two or more needles into a part of the body, and then connecting them with a galvanic apparatus.

Electroscope (ἤλεκτρον, ēlektron, amber; σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). An instrument for exhibiting the attractive and repulsive agencies of electricity.

Electro'scopy (same). Nat. Phil. That branch which inquires by what species of electricity different bodies are incited.

Electrosta'tic. Applied to the effects of the ordinary voltaic pile, and of the electrical machine.—Ampère.

Electro-therapeutics. Electro-therapy. The application of electricity to the treatment of disease.

Electrotonic (ἤλεκτρον, ēlektron, amber; τόνος, tonos, tone). Applied to the state of diminution and augmentation in the intensity of its natural electricity, which results when a motor nerve is included in a galvanic current. The diminution occurs on the side of the negative, and the augmentation on the side of the positive pole.—Du Bois-Reymond.

Electuary (L. eligo, I choose). A pharmaceutical compound of various ingredients incorporated with conserve, honey, or syrup.

E'lement (W. el or elv, moving principle). 1. The first, or constituent principle, or minutest part, of any animal or vegetable tissue. 2. Chem. That which has hitherto resisted all attempts at further subdivision or decomposition.

Elementary Cells, or Organs. The microscopic membranous sacs, out of which all visible organs are constructed, and each of which has different endowments.

Elementary Particles. Those into which a body is resolved by decomposition.

Elementary Substance. A substance which has not been split up or decomposed, or out of which no two or more bodies differing in their properties have been obtained. Syn. of Element (2).

Elemento'logy (W. el or elv, moving principle; λόγος, logos, speech). The doctrine of first principles or elements.

Ele'phantiasis (ἐλέφας, elephas, elephant). 1. A blood disease (Græcorum) in which the skin becomes thick, livid, rugous, tuberculate, and insensible as respects feeling; true leprosy. 2. A disease (Arabum, or, of the Antilles), pretty frequent in hot climates, in which the skin becomes thick, livid, rugous, and often scaly, giving the parts, more especially the leg, a very tumid and misshapen appearance; elephant-leg. V. Chyluria.

Elephantoi'd. Elephantoi'dal (ἐλέφας, elephas, elephant; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Having the form of an elephant.

Elepha'ntopus (ἐλέφας, elephas, elephant; πούς, pous, foot). One afflicted with Elephantiasis of the Antilles. Zoöl. Having feet like those of an elephant.

Elevating Causes. Geol. Under this head are comprehended those agencies which refer to the operation of volcanoes, earthquakes, and gradually elevating forces.

Eleva'tor (L. elĕvo, I lift up). Surg. 1. An instrument for raising depressed portions of bone. 2. One for removing stumps of teeth. 3. Anat. A muscle which serves to raise a part of the body.

Elimina'tion (L. e, out of; limen, threshold). The act of expelling, or

of throwing off; or of discharging, or of excreting, by the pores.

Eli'minatives (L. e; and limen, threshold). Syn. of Eccritica.

Eli'nguid (L. e; and lingua, tongue). Tongue-tied; not having the power of speech.

Eliqua'tion (L. eliquo, I melt down). Chem. The operation by which a more fusible substance is separated from one that is less so.

Eli'xation (L. elixus, boiled). Syn. of Decoction.

Elix'ir (Ar. alecsir, chemistry). A tincture with more than one base; an essence; a pure liquid without dregs.

Ellipa'nthous (ἐλλιπής, ellipēs, wanting; ἄνθος, anthos, flower). Bot. Having incomplete flowers.

Elocular (L. e, priv.; loculus, little place). Bot. Without loculi. Syn. of Unilocular.

Elonga'nthous (L. elongo, I lengthen out; ἄνθος, anthos, flower). Bot. Having spikes slightly elongated.

Elonga'tion (L. e; and longus, long). An imperfect dislocation owing to the stretching or lengthening of the ligaments of a joint; extension of a limb for surgical purposes.

Elutria'tion (L. e; and luo, I wash away). A pharmaceutical process for separating the finer particles of a powder, from the coarser by washing.

Ely'tra (ἔλυτρον, elutron, sheath). Entom. The wing sheaths of beetles.

Ely'triform (ἔλυτρον, elutron, sheath; L. forma, form). In the form of a wing sheath.

Ely'trine (ἔλυτρον, elutron, sheath). The substance of which the horny covering of crustaceous insects is composed.

Elytri'tis (ἔλυτρον, elutron, sheath; and itis). Inflammation of the vagina.

Elytropla'sty (ἔλυτρον, elutron, sheath; πλάσσω, plassō, I form). The operation for restoring the vagina; or of closing a vesico-vaginal fistula by borrowing a flap from the labia or nates.

Elytror'raphy (ἔλυτρον, elutron, sheath; ῥαφή, raphē, seam). The operation of closing the vagina with sutures.

Elytro'tomy (ἔλυτρον, elutron, sheath; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). The operation of removing an ovarian cyst, or other tumour, through the wall of the vagina.

Elytrymochlion (ἔλυτρον, elutron, sheath; μοχλός, mochlos, lever). An instrument for indirectly supporting the womb, by elevating the vagina, in cases of prolapsus uteri. It has been abandoned by the profession owing to the fact that very few women can bear the pressure it necessarily exerted.—Prof. Kilian.

Emacia'tion (L. emacio, I make lean). That condition of the body, or of a part of the body, in which it grows, or is, lean.

Emana'tion (L. emano, I flow out). That which proceeds or draws its origin from other bodies; the miasm which arises from putrifying animal and vegetable substances.

Emansio Mensium (L. e; and maneo, I stay). Absent menstruation.

Ema'rginate. Ema'rginated (L. e, out of; margo, margin). Bot. Having the edge or margin notched, or, as it were, bitten out. Miner. Having all the edges of the primitive form truncated, each by one face.

Emascula'tion (L. e; and masculus, male). The act of depriving a male of his sexual organs.

Emba'lming (ἐν, en, in; βάλσαμον, balsamon, balsam). The process by which a dead body is rendered not only capable of resisting putridity, but capable also of retaining its form and consistence for an indefinite period of time.

Embole (ἐμβάλλω, emballō, I put in). 1. The secondary occlusion, or plugged condition, resulting from the detachment of larger or smaller fragments from the end of a softening intra-vascular or intra-cardiac thrombus, which are carried along by the current of blood and driven into remote vessels.—Virchow. 2. The impulsion of such fragments detached either from the walls or valves of the heart into various parts of the ar-

terial system; or (Virchow) from some far off nidus amongst diseased tissues, whence the said substances travel along the veins to the heart.

Emboli (same). The contained or extravasated matters which cause, or have caused, Embolia. The coagula, which, having formed in a more or less distant part of the vascular system, have been conveyed by the blood, and given rise to embolism.

Embolia. Embolism. Syn. of Embole.

Embos'sed (Fr. en, in; boîte, box). Bot. Projecting in the centre like the boss or umbo of a round shield or target.

Embracing (Fr. en, in; bras, arm). Bot. Clasping round with the base.

Embroca'tion (ἐμβρέχω, embrechō, I soak in). 1. A liquid application to be rubbed on any part of the body. 2. The act of moistening and rubbing a diseased part with a cloth or sponge, dipped in some liquid substance.

E'mbryo (ἐν, en, in; βρύω, bruō, I spring up). The fecundated germ in utero, before the several members are distinctly formed. The young seed in the plant. Pertaining to anything in its rudimentary or incomplete state.

Embryo-buds. Bot. Nodules in the bark of certain trees.

Embryo'ctomy (ἔμβρυον, embruon, embryo; κτόνος, ktonos, slaughter). The act of destroying a fœtus in utero.

Embryo'geny (ἔμβρυον, embruon, embryo; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). Bot. The development of the embryo in the ovule.

Embryo'graphy (ἔμβρυον, embruon, embryo; γράφω, graphō, I write). The anatomical description of the embryo.

Embryo'logy (ἔμβρυον, embruon, embryo; λόγος, speech). The doctrine of the development of the embryo. That kind of anatomy which traces the development of species from the impregnated ovum.

E'mbryonary Sac. Bot. The cellular bag in which the embryo is formed.

E'mbryonate (ἔμβρυον, embruon, embryo). Bot. Having an embryo or germ.

Embryonellum (dim. ἔμβρυον, embruon, embryo). Bot. A spore of a cryptogamous plant.—Agardh.

Embryo Sac. V. Embryonary Sac.

Embryospastic (ἔμβρυον, embruon, embryo; σπάω, spaō, I extract). Applied to obstetric instruments which serve to extract the fœtus, without necessarily injuring either it or the mother.

Embryotega. Bot. A process raised from the spermoderm by the embryo of some seeds during germination.

Embryotomic (ἔμβρυον, embruon, embryo; τέμνω, temnō, I cut into). Applied to obstetric instruments which reduce the bulk of the fœtus.

Embryo'tomy (same). The dismembering of the fœtus in utero, and bringing it away piecemeal.

Embryo'trophy (ἔμβρυον, embruon, embryo; τρέφω, trephō, I nourish). Nutrition of the fœtus.

Embryu'lcia (ἔμβρυον, embruon, embryo; ἕλκω, elkō, I draw out). Instrumental delivery.

Emerged. Emersed (L. emergo, I pop up). Bot. Situated above the water.

Eme'rgent (L. emergo, I come forth). Nat. Phil. Applied to a ray of light which issues from the medium into which it has penetrated. Geol. Rising out of that by which it was covered.

Eme'tic (ἐμέω, emeō, I vomit). Applied adj. and subs. to a substance capable of provoking vomiting.

Emetico'logy (ἐμετικός, emetikos, emetic; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on, or the doctrine of, emetics.

Emetise (Fr. émétiser, to cause vomiting by emetics). To add emetine, or tartar emetic, to a medicinal or other preparation.

Emeto'logy (ἐμέω, emeō, I vomit; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on, or the doctrine of, vomiting.

Emi'ction (L. e; and mingo, I make water). The discharging of urine; what is voided by the urinary passages.

Emis'sary (L. e; and mitto, I send). Anat. Sending or conducting away.

Emis'sion (same). The act of sending, or throwing, out of anything.

Emme'nagogue (ἔμμηνα, emmēna, the menses; ἄγω, agō, I bring). Applied subs. and adj. to medicines which have, or are believed to have, the power of promoting the menstrual discharge.

Emmenago'logy (ἔμμηνα, emmēna, the menses; ἄγω, agō, I bring; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on emmenagogues.

Emmeno'logy (ἔμμηνα, emmēna, the menses; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on menstruation.

Emmetropia (ἔμμετρος, emmetros, proportional; ὤψ, ōps, eye). The normal condition of vision, and of the eye, which unites parallel rays upon the retina without almost any (if any) effort of accommodation; it also possesses the power of accommodating itself without difficulty or annoyance for divergent rays. The focal point of the dioptric system lies in the normal eye exactly on the anterior surface of the most external layer of the retina.—Donders.

Emmorpho'sis (ἔμμορφος, emmorphos, in bodily form). Entom. A metamorphosis in which the insect remains nearly the same—i.e., in which the larvæ differ from the nymphæ only by the dimensions of parts, or by the absence, rudiments, or complete development of the wings—the same manners, and kind of nourishment being preserved through all.

Emol'lient (L. emollio, I make soft). Applied subs. and adj. to agents which soften and relax living tissues.

Emo'tion (L. e; and moveo, I move). An internal motion or agitation of the mind which passes away without desire.

Empasm (ἐμπάσσω, empassō, I sprinkle). A powder used to prevent the bad scent of the body.

E'mphlysis (ἐν, en, in; φλύζω, phluzō, I bubble up). A vesicular eruption, or tumour.

E'mphractic (ἐμφράσσω, emphrassō, I stop up). Applied adj. and subs. to any external application which is presumed to close up the pores of the skin.

E'mphraxis (same). An obstruction or repletion of canals or cavities by reason of increased secretion, or by morbid material.

Emphy'ma (ἐμφύω, emphuō, I implant). Any tumour originating below the integument, and unaccompanied with inflammation at least at its commencement.

Emphyse'ma (ἐμφυσάω, emphusaō, I blow into). A crepitant condition of the integuments from the introduction of air into the subcutaneous areolar tissue.

Emphyse'ma of the Lungs. 1. Interlobular. Infiltration of air into the pulmonic areolar tissue by reason of the laceration of some of the air-cells. 2. Vesicular. Excessive dilatation of the air-cells.

Empi'ricism (ἐν, en, in; πεῖρα, peira, experience). Medicine founded on experience; quackery. Syn. of Positivism.

Emplastro-endermic (ἐμπλάσσω, emplassō, I spread over; ἐν, en, in; δέρμα, derma, skin). Syn. of Endermic.

Empla'strum (ἐμπλάσσω, emplassō, I plaster). A solid compound so tenacious as readily to adhere by the ordinary warmth of the human body.

Empre'sma (ἐμπρήθω, emprēthō, I burn). Visceral inflammation.—Mason Good.

Emproophyte (ἐμπυρόω, empuroō, I set on fire; φυτόν, phuton, plant). Bot. A plant, the acrid juice of which exerts a caustic action on animal tissues.—Necker.

Emprostho'tonos (ἔμπροσθεν, emprosthen, in front; τείνω, teinō, I bend). Applied to a species of tetanus in which the body is bent forwards.

Empye'ma (ἐν, en, in; πύον, puon, pus). A collection of purulent matter in the cavity of the pleura.

Empye'ma, Pulsating, of necessity. That form of Empyema, in which the effused liquid shows a tendency to make its own way outwards, by bulging in the form of a soft

elastic tumour between certain two of the ribs.

Empye'sis (etym. as Empyema). A pustular exanthem.—Good.

Empy'ism (ἐμπυίσκω, empuiskō, I cause an abscess). A causing, or progressing, of internal suppuration.

Empyoce'le (ἐν, en, in; πύον, puon, pus; κήλη, kēlē, swelling). A collection of pus within the scrotum.

Empyreu'ma (ἐν, en, in; πῦρ, pur, fire). The peculiar burnt smell resulting from the decomposition of organic substances by a strong heat.

Emu'lgent (L. emulgeo, I milk out). Applied to the renal arteries and veins, which the ancients supposed milked the serum through the kidneys.

Emulsify (L. emulsus, milked out; fio, I make). To make, or form, an emulsion.

Emulsin' (L. emulgeo, I milk out). The substance which forms the larger proportion of the white pulp of almonds.

Emu'lsion (L. same). 1. A pharmaceutical preparation resembling milk, composed of an oily or resinous substance held in suspension of water by the aid of mucilage, alcohol, sugar, or yelk of egg. 2. Syn. of Emulsify.

Emu'nctory (L. emungo, I wipe). Any organ of the body which serves to carry off excrementitious matter.

Emu'ndant (L. emundo, I cleanse). Cleansing; purifying.

Emusca'tion (L. emusco, I am cleared of moss). Bot. A freeing from moss.

Enadelphia (ἐν, en, in; ἀδελφός, adelphos, brother). That theory of generation in which the individual germs are supposed to be encased one within the other in the ovary, and to be successively developed after impregnation.

Enaliosaur (ἐνάλιος, enalios, maritime; σαύρα, saura, lizard). An extinct order of marine gigantic reptiles allied to crocodiles and in fishes.

Ena'mel (ἐν, en, in; Fr. émail, enamel). The hard substance which covers the crown of a tooth.

Ena'mel-cutter. Dent. A sort of cutter for removing the diseased and other parts of a tooth in caries, and in the operation of filling.

Ena'nthema (ἐν, en, in; ἀνθέω, antheō, I shoot up). An eruption on a mucous membrane.

Enantiopathic (ἐναντίος enantios, in opposition to; πάθος, pathos, affection). Syn. of Palliative.

Enantio'pathy (same). 1. An opposite passion or affection. 2. Syn. of Allopathy.

Enarthro'sis (ἐν, en, in; ἄρθρον, arthron, joint). A ball and socket joint, where the head of one bone is received into the cup-like concavity of another: it is capable of motion of all kinds.

Enca'nthis (ἐν, en, in; κανθός, kanthos, corner of the eye). An enlargement of the caruncle, and semilunar fold of the eye.

Encau'stic (ἐν, en, in; καίω, kaiō, I burn). Applied adj. and subs. to the art or method of enamelling, and of painting in burnt wax.

Encephali'tis (ἐγκέφαλος, egkephalos, brain; and itis). Inflammation of the brain.

Encephali'tis ab insolatione. Syn. of Erethismus Tropicus.

Ence'phalocele (ἐγκέφαλος, egkephalos, brain; κήλη, kēlē, swelling). 1. A congenital tumour of the head, composed of a prolongation of the cranial coverings, and containing generally serum and a projecting portion of the brain, escaped through some faulty conformation of the skull. 2. Hernia of the brain.

Ence'phaloid (ἐγκέφαλος, egkephalos, brain; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling the medullary substance of the brain.

Encephalolo'gia (ἐγκέφαλος, egkephalos, brain; λόγος, logos, speech). The description of the brain.

Encephaloma (ἐγκέφαλος, egkephalos, brain). An encephaloid or brain-like tumour or growth.

Encephalo-meningitis (ἐγκέφαλος, egkephalos, brain; μῆνιγξ, mēnigx, membrane; and itis). Syn. of Meningo-cephalitis.

Ence'phalon (ἐν, en, in; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). The whole contents of the cranium; the brain proper. Zoöl. Pl. Having a distinct head.

Encephalosis (ἐγκέφαλος, egkephalos, brain). A disease characterized by a tumour of a brain-like substance perceptible on examination, or by its effect upon adjacent organs.

Ence'phalous (same). Zoöl. Applied to certain molluscs, which have a distinct head.

Encephalozous (ἐγκέφαλος, egkephalos, brain; ζῷον, zōon, animal). Zoöl. Applied to a Branch, provided with two nervous systems, the one ganglionic, the other cerebro-spinal.

Enchondroma (ἐν, en, in; χόνδρος, chondros, cartilage). V. Chondroma. A growth in which cartilage preponderates.

Enchondrosis. V. Chondrosis.

Enchondrous (ἐν, in; χόνδρος, chondros, grain or cartilage). Of the nature of cartilage; cartilaginous; having grains; granular.

Encho'rial. Encho'ric (ἐν, en, in; χώρα, chōra, territory). Pertaining to the country; native; indigenous; popular; common. Syn. of Endemic.

Encœlitis (ἐν, en, in; κοιλία, koilia, belly; and itis). Inflammation of any of the viscera of the belly.

Encolpi'tis (ἐν, en, in; κόλπος, kolpos, hollow; and itis). Inflammation of the vaginal mucous membrane.

Encrinal. Encri'nic. Encrinital (ἐν, en, in; κρίνον, krinon, white lily). Zoöl. Relating to the Encrini, or pedunculated Echinoderms. Geol. Composed of the internal calcareous skeletons of the Encrinites.

E'ncrinite (same). A fossil zoophyte, formed of many joints and resembling a lily.

Encrini'tic. Etym. as, and syn. of, Encrinic.

Ency'sted (ἐν, en, in; κύστις, kustis, bladder). Applied to tumours which consist of fluid or solid matters enclosed in a sac or cyst. Enclosed in a cyst or pouch.

Endai. Syn., in Limousin, of Anders.

Endangium (ἔνδον, endon, within; ἀγγεῖον, aggeion, blood-vessel). The living membrane of vessels.

Endecagy'nian (ἑνδεκα, endeca, eleven; γυνή, gunē, woman). Bot. Having eleven pistils.

Endeca'ndrian (ἑνδεκα, endeca, eleven; ἀνήρ, anēr, man). Bot. Having eleven stamens.

Endeixio'logy (ἔνδειξις, endeixis, indication; λόγος, logos, speech). The doctrine of indications.

Ende'mial. Ende'mic. Ende'mical (ἐν, en, in; δημός, dēmos, people). Peculiar to a people, place, season, or nation.

Endemio'logy (ἐν, en, in; δημός, people; λόγος, logos, speech). The doctrine of endemics.

Endemi-physical. Applied to physical causes which are endemic.

Enderma'tic. Endermic (ἐν, en, in; δέρμα, derma, skin). Applied to that method of using medicines in which they are rubbed into the skin; or in which they are placed in contact with the skin, after the removal of the cuticle.

Endermism (same). The method of treating diseases by placing the medicine in contact with the skin.

Endexote'ric (ἔνδον, endon, within; ἐξωτερικός, exōtericos, external). Physiol. Resulting from a combination of esoteric and exoteric agencies or causes.

Endo-aorti'tis (ἔνδον, endon, within; ἀορτή, aortē, aorta; and itis). Inflammation of the inner coat of the aorta.

Endo-arteri'tis (ἔνδον, endon, within; ἀρτηρία, artēria, artery; and itis). Inflammation of the inner coat of an artery.

Endoblast (ἔνδον, endon, within; βλαστός, blastos, bud). Syn. of Cytoblast.

Endocardi'tis (ἔνδον, endon, within; καρδία, kardia, heart; and itis). Inflammation of the endocardium.

Endoca'rdium (ἔνδον, endon, within; καρδία, kardia, heart). The lining membrane of the heart.

E'ndocarp (ἔνδον, endon, within; κάρπος, karpos, fruit). Bot. The

inmost layer of the pericarp, or coat of the fruit.

Endocervici'tis. Inflammation of the lining membrane of the cervix uteri.

Endochorion (ἔνδον, endon, within; χόριον, chorion, chorion). The inner layer of the chorion.—Burdach.

E'ndochrome (ἔνδον, endon, within; χρῶμα, chrōma, colour). Bot. The mass of coloured molecules, which forms the contents of the cells of the Protophyta.

Endoderm (ἔνδον, endon, within; δέρμα, derma, skin). Comp. Anat. The cellular layer in certain animalcules corresponding with the mucous membrane of higher animals.

Endodonti'tis (ἔνδον, endon, within; ὀδούς, odous, tooth and itis). Inflammation of the dentinal pulp.

Endo-enteri'tis (ἔνδον, endon, within; ἔντερον, enteron, intestine; and itis). Inflammation of the mucous coat of the intestines.

Endo'gamy (ἔνδον, endon, within; γαμέω, gameō, I marry). Nat. Hist. A tribal law which forbids marriage except with kindred. — John F. McLennan.

Endogastri'tis (ἔνδον, endon, within; γαστήρ, gastēr, stomach; and itis). Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach.

Endo'genous (ἔνδον, endon, within; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). Pertaining to endogens; applied to plants which are endogens; formed within cells; originating from a lesion of the inner coat of a vessel.

Endogens (same). Plants in which the new woody matter is developed internal to the old, and towards the centre of the trunk.

Endolymph (ἔνδον, endon, within; L. lympha, fluid). The limpid fluid within the membranous labyrinth of the ear.

Endometri'tis (ἔνδον, endon, within; μήτρα, mētra, womb; and itis). Inflammation of the uterine mucous membrane.

Endophlebi'tis (ἔνδον, endon, within; and phlebitis). Inflammation of the lining membrane of a vein.

Endophlœum (ἔνδον, endon, within; φλοιός, phloios, inner bark of trees). Bot. The inner bark, or liber.

Endophyl'lous (ἔνδον, endon, within; φύλλον, phullon, leaf). Bot. Applied to the young leaves of monocotyledons from their being evolved within a sheath.

E'ndoplast (ἔνδον, endon, within; πλάσσω, plassō, I form). Syn. of Nucleus (1).—Huxley.

Endopleura (ἔνδον, endon, within; πλευρά, pleura, side). Bot. The inner coat of ripe seeds.

Endo'ptile (ἔνδον, endon, within; πτίλον, ptilon, down). Bot. The embryo of monocotyledonous plants, because its gemmule is contained entirely in the cotyledonarian cavity.—Lesteboudois.

Endorhiz. Endorhiza (ἔνδον, endon, within; ῥίζα, riza, root). Bot. The embryo of monocotyledons, in which, from the radicle having to rupture the integument at the base of a seed prior to entering the earth, it appears as if it came from within the mother root.

Endoscope (ἔνδον, endon, within; σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). The generic name of any instrument which lays bare to the eye any of the canals of the body opening externally.

Endo-ske'leton (ἔνδον, endon, within; σκελετόν, skeleton, skeleton). An internal skeleton.

Endosmo'meter (endosmosis; and μετρέω, metreō, I measure). Nat. Phil. An instrument for showing the phenomena of endosmosis.

Endo'smose. Endosmo'sis (ἔνδον, endon, within; ὠσμός, ōsmos, impulsion). The passage or transudation of a fluid from outside to the inside of a membrane, or other porous solid acted upon. Bot. That property by which mucilaginous fluids ascend in small tubes with a force capable of overcoming the pressure of the atmosphere, when in contact with the membrane, or other organized tissue, closing the bottom of the tube.

Endosperm (ἔνδον, endon, within; σπερμά, sperma, seed). Bot. Syn. of Albumen (2).

Endo'sporous (ἔνδον, within; σπορά, spora, seed). Bot. Having spores which are situated in the interior.

Endostei'tis (ἔνδον, endon, within; ὀστέον, osteon, bone; and itis). Inflammation of the medullary membrane of a bone.

E'ndosteum (ἔνδον, endon, within; ὀστέον, osteon, bone). The internal or medullary membrane of a bone.

E'ndostome (ἔνδον, endon, within; στόμα, stoma, mouth). Bot. The orifice in the inner coat of the ovule, opposite to the apex of the nucleus.—Mirbel.

Endosto'sis (same). That form of ossification in the accessory skeleton, which commences in the intercellular substance of hyaline cartilage.

Endothecium (ἔνδον, endon, within; θήκη, thēkē, case). Bot. The inner coat of the anther.

Endothelium (ἔνδον, endon, within; and [epi]thelium). A layer of cells—generally flat, and united with each other by means of a very delicate cementing substance—found beneath the epithelium on the surface of mucous and serous membranes.

Endotoscope (ἔνδον, endon, within; οὖς, ous, ear; σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). An instrument contrived for the study of the movements of the membranum tympani.

Endo-uteri'tis (ἔνδον, endon, within; and uteritis). Inflammation of the lining membrane of the womb.

Eneile'ma (ἐν, en, in; εἰλέω, eileō, I roll up). Bot. The internal membrane of the seed.

Enema (ἐνίημι, eniēmi, I inject). A liquid, or gaseous, form of medicine injected up the rectum.

Enepidermic (ἐν, en, in; ἐπί, epi, upon; δέρμα, derma, skin). Applied to that method of using medicines by placing them in simple contact with the cuticle.

Energy (ἐν, en, in; ἔργον, ergon, work). Power exerted; vigour; the power of producing work.

Enerva'tion (L. e; and nervus, nerve). The act of reducing strength; the state of being weakened.

Enga'strimyth (ἐν, en, in; γαστήρ, gastēr, belly; μυθέομαι, mutheomai, to speak). A ventriloquist.

Engompho'sis (ἐν, en, in; γόμφος, gomphos, nail). Syn. of Gomphosis.

Engo'rgement (Fr. engorger, to choke up). An obstruction taking place in the vessels, and causing an increased size, of a part.

Enhy'drous (ἐν, en, in; ὕδωρ, udōr, water). Miner. Containing some drops of water.

Enneagy'nian (ἐννέα, ennea, nine; γυνή, gunē, woman). Bot. Having nine pistils.

Ennea'ndrian. Ennea'ndrious. Ennea'ndrous (ἐννέα, ennea, nine; ἀνήρ, anēr, male). Bot. Having nine stamens.

Enneape'talous (ἐννέα, ennea, nine; πέταλον, petalon, leaf). Bot. Having nine petals.

Enostosis (ἐν, en, in; ὀστέον, osteon, bone). An osseous tumour in the medullary canal of a bone.

E'nsate (L. ensis, sword). Syn. of Ensiform. Bot. Having sword-shaped leaves.

E'nsiform (L. ensis, sword; forma, form). Sword-shaped.

Ensi-sternal. 1. Pertaining to the ensiform process of the sternum. 2. Syn. of Ultimi-sternal.—Béclard.

E'nstrophe (ἐνστρέφω, enstrephō, turn in). Inversion of a part.

Entasia (ἔντασις, entasis, stretching out). The generic name of tonic spasm.—Good.

Enta'stic (ἐν, en, in; τείνω, teinō, I stretch). Relating to all diseases characterized by tonic spasms.

Entelechy (ἐντός, entos, within; λέχος, lechos, nest). An active idea: the supposed cause of vital action.—Dr. Stirling.

Enteradeno'graphy (ἔντερον, enteron, intestine; ἄδην, adēn, gland; γράφω, graphō, I write). A description of the intestinal glands.

Enteradeno'logy (ἔντερον, enteron, intestine; ἄδην, adēn, gland; λόγος, logos, speech). The anatomy of the intestinal glands.

Entera'lgy (ἔντερον, enteron, intestine; ἄλγος, algos, pain). Pain in the bowels of a nervous character; nervous colic.

Enterepiplomphace'le (ἔντερον, enteron, intestine; ἐπίπλοον, epiploon, caul; ὀμφαλός, omphalos, navel; κήλη, kēlē, rupture). Umbilical hernia containing omentum and intestine.

Ente'ric (ἔντερον, enteron, intestine). Syn. of Intestinal.

Ente'ric Fever. Syn. of Typhoid Fever or Typhia. A continued fever, characterized by the presence of rose-coloured spots, chiefly on the abdomen, and a tendency to diarrhœa, with specific lesion of the bowels.—Tweedie.

Ente'rica (etym. as enteric). Diseases, or medicines, which affect the intestinal canal.

Enterine (same). The specific matter of dysentery.—Dr. Farr.

Enteri'tis (ἔντερον, enteron, intestine; and itis). Inflammation of the intestines.

E'ntero- (ἔντερον, enteron, intestine). A prefix in compound terms meaning relation to, or connexion with, the intestines.

E'nterocele (ἔντερον, enteron, intestine; κήλη, kēlē, rupture). Abdominal hernia containing intestine only.

E'ntero-coli'tis (ἔντερον, enteron, intestine; κῶλον, kōlon, colon; and itis). Inflammation of the small intestine and colon.

Enterocystoce'le (ἔντερον, enteron, intestine; κύστις, kustis, bladder; κήλη, kēlē, rupture). Hernia containing the bladder and a portion of intestine.

Entero-epiploce'le (ἔντερον, enteron, intestine; ἐπίπλοον, epiploon, caul; κήλη, kēlē, rupture). Hernia containing both intestine and omentum.

E'ntero-epiplo'mphalus (ἔντερον, enteron, intestine; ἐπίπλοον, epiploon, caul; ὀμφαλός, omphalos, navel). Umbilical hernia, containing both intestine and omentum.

Enteroga'sterocele (ἔντερον, enteron, intestine; γαστήρ, gastēr, belly; κήλη, kēlē, rupture). Abdominal hernia.

Entero'graphy (ἔντερον, enteron, intestine; γράφω, graphō, I write). The anatomical description of the intestines.

E'ntero-hydroce'le (ἔντερον, enteron, intestine; ὕδωρ, udōr, water; κήλη, kēlē, swelling). Hydrocele complicated with hernia; or vice versâ.

E'ntero-hydro'mphalus (ἔντερον, enteron, intestine; ὕδωρ, udōr, water; ὀμφαλός, omphalos, navel). Umbilical hernia containing intestine, and a quantity of serum.

E'ntero-ischioce'le (ἔντερον, enteron, intestine; ἰσχίον, ischion, hip; κήλη, kēlē, rupture). Ischiatic hernia containing intestine.

E'nterolith (ἔντερον, enteron, intestine; λίθος, lithos, stone). Intestinal concretion or calculus.

Entero'logy (ἔντερον, intestine; λόγος, speech). A treatise, or discourse, on the viscera.

E'ntero-mesenteric. Pertaining to the intestine and mesentery.

Enteromphaloce'le. Enteromphalos (ἔντερον, enteron, intestine; ὀμφαλός, omphalos, navel; κήλη, kēlē, rupture). Umbilical hernia containing intestine.

Enteromycodermi'tis. Enteromycodori'tis (ἔντερον, enteron, intestine; μύξα, muxa, mucus; δέρμα, derma; or δορά, dora, skin; and itis). Inflammation of the mucous coat of the intestine.

E'nteroplasty (ἔντερον, enteron, intestine; πλάσσω, plassō, I form). A plastic operation for restoring an intestine.

Entero'raphy (ἔντερον, enteron, intestine; ῥαφή, raphē, seam). The stitching or sewing together of the divided edges of the intestine.

Enteror'rhagy (ἔντερον, enteron, intestine; ῥήγνυμι, rēgnumi, I burst forth). A bursting forth of blood, mucus, fæces, or flatus from the intestines.

Enterorrhœ'a (ἔντερον, enteron, intestine; ῥέω, reō, I flow). An undue increase of the secretion of the mucous glands of the intestines.

Entero'scheocele (ἔντερον, enteron, intestine; ὄσχεον, oscheon, scrotum; κήλη, kēlē, rupture). Scrotal hernia.

Enteroses (ἔντερον, enteron, intestine). A generic name for intestinal diseases.

Entero'tomy (ἔντερον, intestine; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). Anat. Dissection of the intestines. Surg. Any operation which consists in opening, or incising any part of, the intestines.

Enterozoa (ἔντερον, enteron, intestine; ζῷον, zōon, animal).

Enthe'lmins (ἐντός, entos, within; ἕλμινς, elmins, worm). Zoöl. An intestinal worm.

Entheoma'nia (ἔνθεος, entheos, inspired; μανία, mania, madness). Religious or fanatical madness.

Entire. Bot. Without marginal divisions.

Entoce'le (ἐντός, entos, within; κήλη, kēlē, rupture). Internal hernia; invagination of the intestine.

Ento'discal (ἐντός, entos, within; δίσκος, discos, disc). Bot. Inserted within the disc.

Entogonya'ncon (ἐντός, entos, inward; γόνυ, gonu, knee; ἀγκών, agkōn, bending). The state of being knock-kneed.

Ento-hyaloid (ἐντός, entos, within; and hyaloid). Situate, or supposed to be situate, within the vitreous humour.

Entomato'graphy (ἔντομα, entoma, insects; γράφω, graphō, I write). A discourse, or treatise, on the structure and habits of insects.

Entomi'asis (ἔντομα, entoma, insects). Disease caused by insects infesting the body.

Ento'mic (ἔντομα, entoma, insects). Pertaining to insects.

Entomo'graphy (ἔντομα, entoma, insects; γράφω, graphō, I write). The history of insects.

E'ntomoid (ἔντομα, entoma, insects; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Like an insect.

E'ntomolite (ἔντομα, entoma, insects; λίθος, lithos, stone). A petrified insect.

Entomo'logy (ἔντομα, entoma, insects; λόγος, logos, speech). The branch of Natural History which treats of insects.

Entomo'meter (ἔντομα, entoma, insects; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). Entom. An instrument for measuring the parts of insects.

Entomo'phagous (ἔντομα, entoma, insects; φαγεῖν, phagein, to eat). Zoöl. Insect-eating; chiefly subsisting on insects.

Entomostracous (ἔντομα, entoma, insects; ὄστρακον, ostrakon, shell). Zoöl. Enclosed in an integument.

Entomo'tomy (ἔντομα, entoma, insects; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). The dissection, or anatomy, of insects.

Entonic (ἐντείνω, enteinō, I stretch). Relating to inflammatory diathesis; having increased vital power, or action.

E'ntophyte (ἐντός, entos, within; φυτόν, phuton, plant). Bot. A vegetable parasite, growing on, or more especially within, the body of other plants.

Entopte'rygoid (ἐντός, entos, inward; and pterygoid). The internal ala of the pterygoid processes of the sphenoid bone.—Owen.

Ento'ptic (ἐντός, entos, within; ὀπτάω, optaō, I see). Nat. Phil. Applied to colours formed in prisms, when a ray of light, obliquely reflected, penetrates there and is refracted.—Goethe. Subs. Pl. The science or explanation of the vision of the inner parts of the eye; or of ocular spectra.—Jago.

Entorganism (ἐντός, entos, within; ὄργανον, organon, organ). Zoöl. Internal parasitic organism.

Entorrha'gia (ἐντός, entos, inward; ῥήγνυμι, rēgnumi, I burst forth). Internal hæmorrhage.

Entozoa (ἐντός, entos, within; ζῷον, zōon, animal). Parasitical animals which infest the bodies of other animals.

Entozooge'nesis (Entozoa; and γένεσις, genesis, origin). Zoöl. The generation of Entozoa.

Entozoo'logy (ἐντός, entos, within; ζῷον, zōon, animal; λόγος, logos, speech). The science of, discourse or treatise on, internal parasites.

E'ntrochal (ἐν, en, in; τροχός, trochos, wheel). Pertaining to Entrochites, or the petrified arms of the sea-star.

Entro'pion (ἐν, en, in; τρέπω, trepō, I turn). Inversion of the eyelids.

Enuclea'tion (L. e; and nucleus, kernel). The removal of tumours, &c. without cutting into them, by separating them from the vessels and tissues by which they are surrounded. Pharm. The shelling the kernels of any nuts.

Enure'sis (ἐν, en, in; οὐρέω, oureō, I pass urine). Incontinence of urine.

Envelope (Fr. envelopper, to roll or wrap up). Nat. Hist. A wrapper; a cover; any investing integument. Geol. Applied to superficial soils, clays, and gravels that mask or cover up the subjacent rocky strata.

Enzoo'tic (ἐν, en, in; ζῳον, zōon, animal). Applied adj. and subs. to an endemic disease attacking the lower animals.

E'ocene (ἠως, eōs, dawn; καινός, kainos, new). Geol. The tertiary period, in which is indicated the dawn or first commencement of the present state of animate creation.—Lyell.

Eo'lian (L. Eolus, god of wind). Geol. Applied to loose material (sand and the like) drifted and arranged by the wind.—Nelson.

Eozo'ic (ἠως, eōs, dawn; ζωή, zōē, life). Geol. Applied to the oldest fossiliferous rocks, from their containing the first or earliest traces of life in the stratified system.

Epacma'stic (ἐπακμάζω, epakmazō, I come to bloom). Becoming vigorous; increasing in severity.

Eparape'talous (L. e, priv.; παρά, para, near; πέταλον, petalon, leaf). Bot. Without nectaries.

Epencephalon (ἐπί, epi, upon; ἐγκέφαλος, egkephalos, brain). The medulla oblongata, with the superimposed cerebellum, constituting one of the four primary divisions of the brain of Fishes.

Ependyma (ἐπί, epi, in; ἔνδυμα, enduma, garment). The epithelial membrane lining the central canal of the spinal cord and cerebral ventricles.

Ephe'lis (ἐπί, epi, upon; ἥλιος, ēlios, sun). Sunburn; freckles. Syn. of Chloasma.

Ephe'mera (ἐπί, epi, on; ἡμέρα, ēmera, day. Applied to a fever of one day's continuance.

Ephidro'sis (ἐπί, epi, over and above; ἱδρόω, idroō, I sweat). A preternatural evacuation, or other disease, of the sweat.

Epibra'nchial (ἐπί, epi, above; βραγχία, bragchia, gills of a fish). One of the pieces of which each of the bony branchial arches in fishes consists.—Owen.

Epicalyx. Bot. The outer calyx formed either of sepals or bracts.

Epica'nthis (ἐπί, epi, upon; κανθός, kanthos, corner of the eye). A disease in which a fold of skin passes from the root of the nose over the inner angle of the eye.

E'picarp (ἐπί, epi, upon; καρπός, karpos, fruit). Bot. The outermost layer of the coat of a fruit.

Epichilium (ἐπί, epi, upon; χεῖλος, cheilos, lip). Bot. The label or terminal portion of the strangulated or articulated lip (labellum) of orchids.

Epichorion (ἐπί, epi, upon; χωρίον, chōrion, chorion). The tunica decidua of the womb.—Chaussier.

Epichro'sis (ἐπί, epi, upon; χρῶσις, chrōsis, colouring). Simple discoloration of the skin.—Good.

E'picline (ἐπί, epi, upon; κλίνη, klinē, bed). Bot. Applied to the nectary when it is placed on the receptacle of the flower.

Epico'lic (ἐπί, epi, upon; κῶλον, kōlon, colon). Situate over the colon.

Epico'ndyle (ἐπί, epi, upon; κόνδυλος, kondulos, elbow joint). The external condyle of the humerus.—Chaussier.

Epico'racoid (ἐπί, epi, upon; and coracoid). Comp. Anat. That inconstant bone, or pair of bones, posterior to the coracoid bone of fishes.—Owen.

Epicorol'leous Epicorolline (ἐπί, epi, upon; and corol). Bot.

Having the stamens epigynous, or inserted above the ovary. Inserted upon the corolla.

Epicranium (ἐπί, epi, upon; κρανίον, kranion, skull). Syn. of the Scalp.

Epicrisis (ἐπί, epi, upon; κρίσις, krisis, judgment). Critical remarks.

Epide'mic (ἐπί, epi, upon; δῆμος, dēmos, people). Applied adj. and subs. to any disease which attacks many people at the same period, and in the same place.

Epidemi'city (same). An epidemic constitution of the air.

Epidemio'graphy (ἐπί, epi, upon; δῆμος, dēmos, people; γράφω, graphō, I write). A history, or description, of Epidemics.

Epidemio'logy (ἐπί, epi, upon; δῆμος, dēmos, people; λόγος, logos, speech). The doctrine of Epidemics.

Epide'my. Syn. (subs.) of Epidemic.

Epide'ndrous (ἐπί, epi, upon; δένδρον, dendron, tree). Bot. Growing on trees.

Epidermatomycosis. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Epidermmycosis.

Epide'rmidoid. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Epidermoid.—Mayne.

Epidermio'lysis (epidermis; and λύω, luō, I loose). A separating, or shredding of, the epidermis.

Epide'rmis (ἐπί, epi, upon; δέρμα, derma, skin). Anat. The cuticle or scarf skin. Bot. The exterior cellular coating of the bark, or leaf, or stem of a plant.

Epidermmycosis (ἐπί, epi, upon; δέρμα, derma, skin; μύκης, mukēs, fungus). A generic term for vegetable parasitic diseases of the epidermis.—Harley.

Epidermoid (ἐπιδερμίς, epidermis, cuticle; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Like the epidermis.

Epidermophyte (epidermis; and φυτόν, phutou, plant). A fungus attacking the epidermic cells.

Epidermose (ἐπί, epi, upon; δέρμα, derma skin). A constituent (with gelatine) of the network which, according to M. Bouchardat, encloses the albuminose of the buffy coat of the blood, and possesses all the properties of the epidermic formation.

Epidi'dymis (ἐπί, epi, upon; δίδυμοι, didumoi, testicle). A long narrow appendage along the outer edge of the posterior border of the testis, consisting principally of the convolutions of the efferent duct of that gland.

Epididymi'tis (epididymis; and itis). Inflammation of the epididymis.

Epidiscal (ἐπί, epi, upon; δίσκος, discos, disc). Bot. Inserted at the circumference of the disc.

Epigæ'al. Epigæ'an. Epigæ'ous (ἐπί, epi, upon; γῆ, gē, earth). Bot. Growing close to the earth. Above ground.

Epigastra'lgia (ἐπιγάστριον, epigastrion, epigastrium; ἄλγος, algos, grief). Pain at the epigastrium. Hyperæsthesia of the muscles of the epigastric region.

Epiga'stric Region. Syn. of Epigastrium.

Epigas'triocele (ἐπιγάστριον, epigastrion, epigastrium; κήλη, kēlē, rupture). Hernia occurring in the epigastric region.

Epigastrium (ἐπί, epi, upon; γαστήρ, gastēr, stomach). The central region of the zone comprised between a horizontal line drawn round the body at the level of the tip of the ensiform cartilage, and another on a level with the lower edge of the false ribs.

Epigeal (etym. as, and syn. of, Epigæal).

Epige'nesis (ἐπί, epi, upon; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). 1. The theory which regards the germ as created entirely anew, by the conjoined procreative powers of each parent. 2. The formative or constructive power of Nature in organic beings. 3. Embryol. A gradual addition of new parts to those already formed.

Epige'nia (same). Miner. The phenomenon which takes place when a crystallized mineral has undergone, after its crystallization and without alteration of its form, chemical changes consisting either in the loss of one of the principles, with admis-

sion of another, or in the latter only.

Epiglot'tis (ἐπί, epi, upon; γλωσσίς, glōssis, aperture of windpipe). The fibro-cartilage at the root of the tongue, which acts as a cover to the glottis during deglutition.

Epiglotti'tis (ἐπιγλωσσίς, epiglōssis, epiglottis; and itis). Inflammation of the epiglottis.

Epiglottiza'tion. The examination of the position of the epiglottis.—Dr. G. D. Gibb.

Epigna'thus (ἐπί, epi, upon; γνάθος, gnathos, jaw). A double monster consisting of an incomplete fœtus vascularly rooted in the palate of a more complete one.

Epigone (ἐπί, epi, upon; γονή, gonē, seed). Bot. The cellular layer covering the young sporangium in certain plants.

Epigyno'phoric (ἐπί, epi, upon; γυνή, gunē, woman; φέρω, pherō, I bear). Bot. Applied to the nectary when placed under the ovary at the top of a gynophore.—Mirbel.

Epi'gynous (ἐπί, epi, upon; γυνή, gunē, woman). Bot. Growing, or seeming to grow, upon the style or ovary.

Epihy'al (ἐπί, epi, above; L. hyoïdes, hyoid bone). The upper division of the hæmapophysis of the hæmal or hyoidean arch of the parietal vertebra of the skull of the archetype vertebrate skeleton.—Owen.

Epila'tion (L. e, from; pilo, I pull off the hair). The act, or process, of plucking out hairs.

E'pilepsy (ἐπί, epi, upon; λαμβάνω, lambanō, I seize). A disease, characterized by more or less clonic convulsion, and unconsciousness, occurring more or less suddenly, and followed generally by stupor.

E'pilepsy, Cerebral. That form of epilepsy in which the fit is very slight, and all over in less than a minute; the petit mal of the French. —Dr. Marshall Hall.

E'pilepsy, Spinal. The severe form of epilepsy, in which there is a full development of all the symptoms of the disease; the grand or haut mal of the French.—Dr. Marshall Hall.

Epileptiform (L. epilepsia, epilepsy; forma, form). Of the character of epilepsy. Syn. of Epileptoid.

Epilepto'genous (L. epilepsia, epilepsy; geno, I beget). Applied to a zone of certain external parts, which, when even gently irritated, determine reflex convulsive movements.—Brown-Séquard.

Epile'ptoid (L. epilepsia, epilepsy; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling epilepsy.

Epili'mnic (ἐπί, epi, upon; λίμνη, limnē, salt-marsh). Geol. Applied to superior marshy soils.—Brongniart.

Epimeral (ἐπί, epi, upon; μηρός, mēros, thigh). Zoöl. Applied to that part of the segment of an articulate animal, which is above the joint of the limb.

Epinyctis (ἐπί, epi, upon; νύξ, nux, night). Syn. of Ecthyma, because painful at night.

Epioli'thic (ἐπί, epi, upon; ᾠόν, ōon, egg; λίθος, lithos, stone). Geol. Applied to a group of earths which are superior to the oölithic.—Brongniart.

Epio'tic (ἐπί, epi, upon; οὖς, ous, ear). Above the organ of hearing.

Epipa'stic (ἐπιπάσσω, epipassō, I sprinkle upon). Sprinkled, or spread over; moistened.

Epipeta'leous. Epipe'talous (ἐπί, epi, upon; πέταλον, petalon, leaf). Bot. Inserted, or growing, upon the petals.

Epipe'tiolaneous (ἐπί, epi, upon; dim. πέταλον, petalon, leaf). Bot. Adherent to the upper part of the petiole.

Epipheno'menon (ἐπί, epi, upon; φάινω, phainō, I appear). Med. A superadded symptom.

Epiphlosis (ἐπί, epi, upon; φλόος, phloos, outside or shell). Bot. The epidermis of vegetables.—Dupetit-Thouars. Conchol. The epidermis, in form of hairs or scales, which covers the external surface of certain shells. —Lamarck.

Epi'phora (ἐπιφέρω, epipherō, I bring to). An involuntary and constant trickling of the tears over the cheek.

Epiphyllospe'rmous (ἐπί, epi, upon; φύλλον, phullon, leaf; σπέρμα, sperma, seed). Bot. Bearing seeds on the back of the leaves.

Epiphyl'lous (ἐπί, epi, upon; φύλλον, phullon, leaf). Bot. Inserted, or growing, upon the leaf.

Epi'physis (ἐπιφύω, epiphuō, I grow to). Any process of a bone before it is finally ossified to the main part.

E'piphyte (ἐπί, epi, upon; φυτόν, phuton, plant). A vegetable parasite attached to, or growing in, the human body. Bot. A plant which grows upon other vegetables without deriving any nourishment from them.

Epi'plocele (ἐπίπλοον, epiploon, caul; κήλη, kēlē, rupture). Omental hernia.

Epiplo-enteroce'le. Syn. of, and etym. as, Entero-epiplocele.

Epiplo'ic (ἐπίπλοον, epiploon, caul). Pertaining to the omentum.

Epiplo-ischioce'le (ἐπίπλοον, epiploon, caul; ἰσχίον, ischion, hip; κήλη, kēlē, rupture). Omental hernia through the sciatic notch.

Epiploi'tis (ἐπίπλοον, epiploon, caul; and itis). Inflammation of the omentum.

Epiplomeroce'le (ἐπίπλοον, epiploon, caul; μηρός, mēros, thigh; κήλη, kēlē, rupture). Femoral hernia containing omentum only.

Epiplo'mphalocele (ἐπίπλοον, epiploon, caul; ὀμφαλός, omphalos, navel; κήλη, kēlē, rupture). Umbilical hernia containing omentum only.

Epi'ploon (ἐπί, epi, upon; πλέω, pleō, I swim). Anat. 1. The omentum, or caul. 2. Applied to certain other duplicatures of the peritoneum, proceeding from one viscus to another.

Epiplo'scheocele (ἐπίπλοον, epiploon, caul; ὄσχη, oschē, scrotum; κήλη, kēlē, rupture). Scrotal hernia containing omentum only.

Epipo'dium (ἐπί, epi, upon; πούς, pous, foot). Bot. A disk formed of several knobs or glands.—L. C. Richard.

Epirhi'zous (ἐπί, epi, upon; ῥίζα, riza, root). Bot. Growing on the roots of living vegetables.

Epirreo'logy (ἐπιρρέω, epirreō, I float a-top; λόγος, logos, speech). Nat. Hist. That branch which treats of the influence of external agents, or media, on organized beings.—Piccoli.

Epise'palous (ἐπί, epi, upon; and sepal). Bot. growing upon the sepals of the calyx.

Episioi'tis (ἐπίσειον, episeion, labium pudendi; and itis). Inflammation of the labia pudendi.

Episior'raphy (ἐπίσειον, episeion, labium pudendi; ῥαφή, raphē, seam). An operation which consists in paring the opposite surfaces of the labia, and uniting them by sutures.

Epispa'dia (ἐπί, epi, above; σπάω, spaō, I draw). The state of an epispadias.

Epispa'dias (same). One whose urethral orifice is on the upper part of the penis.

Epispa'stic (same). Applied adj. and subs. to substances which excite the action of the skin, producing inflammation, and subsequent effusion of serum beneath the cuticle.

E'pisperm (ἐπί, epi, upon; σπέρμα, sperma, seed). Syn. of Albumen (2).

Epispleni'tis (ἐπί, epi, upon; σπλήν, splēn, spleen; and itis). Inflammation of the membranous investments of the spleen.

Epispore (ἐπί, epi, upon; σπορά, spora, seed). Bot. The outer covering of some spores.

Epista'minal (ἐπί, epi, upon; and stamen). Bot. Growing upon the stamens; resting or lying on the stamen.

Epistami'neous (ἐπί, epi, upon; and stamen). Bot. Applied to dicotyledonous, apetalous plants, in which the stamens are epigynous, or inserted above the ovary.

Epista'xis (ἐπιστάζω, epistazō, I drop on). Hæmorrhage from the nose.

Epistemo'nic (ἐπί, epi, upon; στήμων, stēmōn, stamen). Bot. Syn. of Epistaminal.

Episte'rnal (ἐπί, epi, upon; στέρνον, sternon, breast bone). Applied to two small bones or granules occasionally situate on the upper border of the sternum. The piece of a segment of an articulate animal which is directly above the sternum.

Epistho'tonos (etym. as, and syn. of, Emprosthotonos.

Epithelial Casts. Microscopic filaments found in the urine, in the dropsy after scarlatina, consisting of a mass of renal epithelium moulded in the tubules of the organ.

Epithelioma (epithelium). A cancroid tumour characterized by an unusual development of epithelial cells. An epithelial growth.—Hannover.

Epithe'lium (ἐπί, epi, upon; θηλή, thēlē, teat). The thin layer, of the same nature as the epidermis, on the free surface of the nipple, lips, mucous, synovial, and serous membranes, blood-vessels and lymphatics.

E'pithem (ἐπί, epi, upon; τίθημι, tithēmi, to place). Any kind of moist, or soft external application.

Epitri'chium (ἐπί, epi, upon; τριχῶς, trichōs, in threefold manner). Comp. Anat. A sort of special envelope which covers the fœtus of the three-toed sloth.—Welcker.

Epitro'chlea (ἐπί, epi, above; τροχιλία, trochilia, pulley). The inner condyle of the humerus.—Chaussier.

Epitympa'nic (ἐπί, epi, upon; τύμπανον, tumpanon, drum). The upper part of the pleurapophysis of the hæmal, or tympano-mandibular arch of the prosencephalic vertebra of the archetype vertebrate skeleton.—Owen.

Epivertebral (ἐπί, epi, upon; and vertebra). Applied to the portions of the superior spinous process of a vertebra.—Grant.

E'pizoa (ἐπί, epi, upon; ζῷον, zōon, animal). Parasitic animals which infest the surface of the body.

Epizoo'tia. Epizoo'tic (same). A disease which attacks a number of animals at the same time.

Epizootio'logy (same; and λόγος, logos, speech). The doctrine of contagious or infectious diseases of cattle.

Epizooty. Etym. as, and syn. of, Epizoötia.

Epo'ptic (ἐπί, epi, upon; ὀπτάω, optaō, I see). Nat. Phil. Applied to colours produced between two hard transparent bodies applied the one against the other by their faces.

Epo'stome (ἐπί, epi, upon; ὀστέον, osteon, bone). Excrescence of a bone.

E'pulis (ἐπί, epi, upon; οὖλον, oulon, gum). A tumour, whatever may be its structural character, springing up from the margin of the gums. A tumour formed by hypertrophy of the gum.

Epulo'tic (ἐπί, epi, upon; οὔλω, oulō, I heal). Applied adj. and subs. to any substance which tends to cicatrize and heal wounds and ulcers.

Equi'nia (equus, horse). The glanders: a severe contagious, pustular disorder, produced by inoculation with the diseased fluids from equine animals.

Equise'tiform (L. equisetum, horsetail; forma, form). Having the shape of, or resembling, the plant Equisetum or horsetail.

E'quitant (L. equito, I ride). Bot. Laminated; riding, or folded, one upon another.

Equivalence (L. equi-valeo, I have equal power). Chem. The capacity possessed by an atom of any substance for entering into chemical combination with other substances.

Equivalent (same). Chem. Applied pl. to the system of definite ratios in which the corpuscular objects of the science reciprocally combine; referred to a common standard reckoned unity. Geol. Applied to strata, or series of strata, that have been formed contemporaneously in distant regions, or which are characterized by similar suites of fossils.

E'quivalve. E'quivalved (L. æquus, equal; valvæ, folding doors). Bot. Having equal valves, or valves of nearly the same size.

Equi'vocal (L. æquus, equal; vox, voice). 1. Applied to symptoms which belong to several diseases. 2. Applied to that generation both of animals and plants which seems, or is supposed, to be spontaneous.

Equi'vorous (L. equus, horse; voro, I devour). Eating, or living on, horseflesh.

Eradication (L. e; and radix, root). The act of rooting out, or entirely removing, a disease.

Ere'ctile Tissue (L. erigo, I erect). A tissue consisting of dilated veins communicating one with another, into which arteries pour their blood, and which occupy the areolæ of a spongy network, containing unstriped muscular bands. Its chief character is susceptibility of turgescence.

Ere'ction (same). The stiff, hard, and swollen condition of a part from the accumulation of blood in its erectile tissue.

Erecto-patent. Bot. Between erect and spreading.

Erector (L. erigo, I erect). 1. A muscle which causes a part to erect. 2. A set of lenses inserted in the tube of a compound microscope, for correcting the inverted image produced by the object-glass.

Eremacau'sis (ἠρεμάζω, ēremazō, I am still; καῦσις, kausis, burning). The slow combustion, gradual oxidation, or decay, of organic matters in the air.—Liebig. Waste of the system.

Erethi'cal (ἐρεθίζω, erethizō, I provoke). Of a vexing or irritating character.

Ere'thism (ἐρεθίζω, erethizō, I provoke). Increased sensibility and irritability; a morbid augmentation of any of the vital functions.

Erethismus Tropicus. A peculiar, sudden, and short disease, or morbid state of system, produced on the unseasoned European in India, by the continued high tropical heat, and occurring in an epidemic form. It comes on with feelings of great lassitude, the skin soon becomes excessively hot, there is a feeling of intense inward heat, quickly followed by convulsions, coma, and death. The increased external and internal heat are perceptible to thermometer for some hours after death.

Ericetine. Ericophilous (L. erica, heath; φιλέω, phileō, I love). Bot. Growing on heath, or on the stems of heath.

Erio'meter (ἔριον, erion, wool; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). An instrument for measuring the diameter of minute particles and fibres.—Young.

Ero'ded. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Erose.

Ero'dent (L. erodo, I eat into). Irritating; gnawing off; dissolving; causing erosion.

Ero'dophyte (ἐρείδω, ereidō, I prop; φυτόν, phuton, plant). Bot. A plant, the stamens and pistil of which are raised and sustained by a proper disc.

Erose (L. erodo, I eat into). Bot. Irregularly toothed, as if gnawed and bitten.

Ero'sion (same). The gradual destruction of a part by a corrosive substance. Geol. The act of gradually wearing away; the state of being gradually worn away.

Ero'tic (ἔρως, erōs, love). Produced by love.

Erotoma'nia (ἔρως, erōs, love; μανία, mania, madness). Amorous madness; madness produced by love.

Erpeto'logy (ἑρπετόν, erpeton, reptile; λόγος, logos, speech). That part of Natural History which treats of reptiles.

Erra'tic (L. erro, I wander). Pathol. Having, or showing, a tendency to spread.

Er'rhine (ἐν, en, in; ῥίν, rin, nose). Applied adj. and subs. to substances affecting the Schneiderian membrane, and producing a discharge therefrom; sternutatory.

Eru'ciform (L. ērūca, caterpillar; forma, form). Entom. Resembling the caterpillar.

Eructa'tion (L. eructo, I belch). Belching; a sonorous ejection through the mouth, of wind from the stomach. Geol. A violent bursting forth.

Erumpent (L. erumpo, I break out). Bot. Prominent, as if bursting through the epidermis.

Eru'ption (same). 1. The breaking out of a disease on the skin. 2. The cutaneous disease itself. 3. Geol. A violent and forcible breaking out of enclosed matters.

Erysipela'cea (ἐρύω, eruō, I draw; πέλας, pelas, near). A class of diseases, comprising erysipelas, small-pox, measles, and scarlet-fever.

Erysi'pelas (same). A peculiar unhealthy form of contagious inflammation, which may attack different tissues, and which generally extends gradually to the neighbouring parts.

Erysi'pelatoid. Erysi'peloid (Erysipelas; and εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Similar or allied to, or of the character of, erysipelas.

Erysipeline. The specific matter of erysipelas.—Dr. Farr.

Erythe'ma (ἐρεύθω, ereuthō, I redden). A superficial redness of some portion of the skin of varying extent and form.

Erythræ'mia (ἐρυθρός, eruthros, red; αἷμα, aima, blood). The full preparing of arterial blood in the lungs.

Erythrine (ἐρυθρός, eruthros, red). Wholly or in great part red.

Erythrism (ἐρυθρός, eruthros, red). The red coloration of the skin produced by a modification of the pigmentary secretion observed in certain animals.

Ery'throid (ἐρυθρός, eruthros, red; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Having a red appearance.

Ery'throid Vesicle. Physiol. An enlargement of the (future) umbilical cord in the embryo of most of the Ruminantia, and of the pig, from the colour communicated to it by the omphalo-mesenteric vessels.

Escarpment. (L. e, out of; σκαίρω, skairo, I skip). Geol. The elevated and abrupt terminations which subjacent strata of the earth present in the neighbourhood of mountains to the nearest range of which they generally look. The abrupt face of a ridge of high land.

Eschar (ἐσχάρα, eschara, scab). The dry slough produced by burns and caustic applications.

Escharo'tic (same). Applied adj. and subs. to an application which produces an eschar; having the power of destroying the flesh; caustic.

Eschome'lia (ἔσχατος, eschatos, extreme; μέλεος, meleos, useless). A monstrosity, in which there is so great a deformity of some member as to render it unfit for its functions.—Malacarne.

Escula'pian (L. Æsculapius, Father of Medicine). Medical; pertaining to the healing art.

E'sculent (L. esca, food). Applied adj. and subs. to that which may be used by man for food.

Esode'rma (ἔσω, esō, within; δέρμα, derma, skin). Entom. A species of fibrous cuticle within the external envelope of the body.

Eso'dic (ἐς, es, unto; ὁδός, odos, way). V. Eisodic.

Esote'ric (ἐσωτερικός, esōterikos, internal). Interior; internal; resulting from causes internal and proper to the organism.

E'soterism, Medical. The mystery or secret which a medical man, by reason of the prejudices and ignorance of his patients, is compelled to adopt in his calling.—M. Simon.

Es'sence (L. esse, to be). 1. A volatile oil, or other vegetable principle, diluted with spirit, &c. 2. Volatile vegetable oil obtained by distillation.

Esse'ntial (same). Mat. Med. The immediate or active principles of vegetables; existing ready formed in vegetables, and obtained thence by expression, distillation, incineration, &c. Nat. Hist. Applied to the distinguishing character of a genus. Pathol. Applied to a disease independent of any local affection. Applied to a form of paralysis unaccompanied with structural lesion.

Etærio. Bot. A fruit composed of an aggregation of drupes.

Ete'sian (ἐτήσιος, etēsios, annual). Applied to a northerly, or rather north-easterly wind, that prevails in early spring all over the Continent of Europe.

Etesticula'tion (L. e, from; testes, testicles). Syn. of Castration.

Ethe'real. Ethe'reous. Of the nature of, or belonging to, Ether.

E'theriform (L. ether; and forma, form). Having the form of Ether.

E'therism. The aggregate of phenomena produced by inhaling ether.

Etheriza'tion. The administration of ether by inhalation; the state of insensibility so produced.

Etherolata. Distillations of ether with barks, flowers, &c.—Béral.

Etherolatura. Tinctures of ether from leaves, roots, &c.—Béral.

Etherolea. 1. Solutions by maceration in ether.—Béral. 2. Volatile oils.

Etherolica. Combinations of ether.—Béral.

Ethiopian. Ethiopic. A black variety of mankind confined to Africa, south of Mount Atlas, and seemingly composed of several distinct races of men.

E'thmoid (ἠθμός, ēthmos, sieve; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). 1. The light cubical bone, situated at the anterior part of the base of the skull. 2. That part only of this bone which is directly concerned in the support of the membranes and cells of the olfactory organs.—Owen. 3. Shaped entirely, or in parts, as a sieve; perforated like a sieve.

Ethmyphi'tis (ἠθμός, ēthmos, sieve; ὑφή, uphē, weaving web; and itis). Inflammation of the areolar tissue.

Ethno'graphy (ἔθνος, ethnos, nation; γράφω, graphō, I write). A history, or description, of the different varieties of man.

Ethno'logy (ἔθνος, ethnos, nation; λόγος, logos, speech). The doctrine or science of the races or varieties of man.

Etiola'tion (Fr. étiolé, grown long, thin, and blanched by the privation of light). Bot. The white condition of plants produced by the exclusion of the light of the sun. Pathol. The paleness of those persons kept long without light; the paleness of certain chronic diseases.

Eu'chlore. Euchlo'ric (εὖ, eu, well; χλωρός, chlōros, green). Miner. Of a distinct green colour.

Euchy'my (εὖ, eu, well; χῦμος, chumos, juice). A healthy state of the humours.

Eu'crasy (εὖ, eu, well; κρᾶσις, krasis, temper). A good temperament.

Eudio'meter (εὐδία, eudia, serene weather; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). An instrument for determining the amount of oxygen in the air; or the analysis of gaseous bodies by explosion.

Eudio'metry (same). The art or practice of ascertaining the purity of the air by the eudiometer, and the quantity of oxygen in gaseous mixtures.

Eugene'tic (εὖ, eu, well; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). Perfectly and indefinitely fruitful between themselves.

Euo'tomous (εὖ, en, well; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). Miner. Having distinct cleavages.

Eupe'ptic (εὖ, eu, well; πέπτω, peptō, I digest). Pertaining to, or one possessed of, a good digestion.

Eupho'nia (εὖ, eu, well; φωνή, phōnē, voice). A good clear voice.

Eupho'ria (εὖ, eu, well; φέρω, pherō, I carry). The feeling of bodily well-being.

Eu'pion (εὖ, eu, well; πῖον, pion, rich milk). A carbo-hydrogen, described as having all the physical characters belonging to amylene (being most probably the same substance), though obtained in a different way.—Reichenbach.

Eupla'stic (εὖ, well; πλάσσω, plassō, I form). Organizable in a high degree; applicable to the renewing of the tissues of the body.

Euri'tic. Geol. Containing, composed of, or resembling Eurite, a species of granite.

Eusta'chian Tube (Eustachius, its discoverer). A partly bony and partly cartilaginous tube extending from the cavity of the tympanum to the superior and lateral part of the pharynx.

Eusta'chian Valve (same). A thin crescentic membranous fold at the line of union between the anterior margin of the vena cava inferior, and the right cardiac auricle.

Euthana'sia (εὖ, eu, well; θάνατος, thanatos, death). An easy death, or that occurring without the severer symptoms.

Euthe'tic (εὖ, eu, well; τίθημι, tithēmi, to place). Miner. Applied to a variety, the faces of which present

an arrangement, from which result remarkable characters of symmetry.

Euthe'rapeia (εὖ, eu, rightly; θεραπεύω, therapeuō, I cure). An examination of the principles of medical science.—Garner.

Euto'cia (εὖ, eu, well; τόκος, tokos, childbirth). Natural labour; an easy labour.

Eu'tomous. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Euotomous.

Eu'tony (εὖ, eu, well; τόνος, tonos, tone). Firmness; tone; vigour.

Eutro'phic (εὖ, eu, well; τρέφω, trephō, I nourish). Applied to substances whose action is exerted on the system of nutrition without producing sensible increase of any secretion.—Dunglison.

Eva'cuant (L. evacuo, I empty). Applied adj. and subs. to medicines which promote or produce an evacuation from some emunctory.

Evacuation (same). The discharge of any matters by the natural passages, or by an artificial opening. The discharge itself.

Evanidine'rvate (L. evanĭdus, vanishing; nervus, nerve). Bot. Having the nervures of the leaves almost effaced.

Evapora'tion (L. e; and vapor, vapour). The conversion of a liquid into vapour or steam. Pharm. The conversion of a portion of a liquid into steam, in order to concentrate, or render of greater consistence, the remainder.

Evaporo'meter (L. e, from; vapor, vapour; metior, I measure). An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of a fluid evaporated in a given time.

Eventra'tion (L. e; and venter, belly). 1. A tumour formed by a generally relaxed condition of the abdominal parietes, and containing a great portion of the viscera of the belly. 2. Syn. of Ventral Hernia. 3. A large abdominal wound with escape of a large portion of the intestines.

Eventua'lity (L. evenio, I come out). Phrenol. A faculty common to man and the lower animals, taking cognizance of occurrences designated by active verbs; prompting to investigation by experiments, and greatly aiding in producing a talent for all practical business, involving details.

Eviscera'tion (L. e; and viscus, bowel). Syn. of Exenterismus.

Evolution (L. evolvo, I unroll). 1. Development. 2. The theory of generation in which the germ is supposed to pre-exist in the parent, and its parts to be only developed, not actually formed, by the procreative act. 3. Nat. Hist. The procession from the simple to the complex, from the general and undifferentiated to the special—observed in the development of the structure of even the most complex living things.

Evolution, Spontaneous. A spontaneous turning, or rather double expulsion, of the fœtus, in cases of arm presentation, where the pelvis is larger than ordinary, the fœtus preternaturally small or premature, and the expulsive pains long continued and powerful.

Evulsion (L. evello, I pluck out). Forcible plucking or pulling out.

Exacerbation (L. exacerbo, I provoke). A periodical increase in the symptoms of a disease.

Exalbuminous (L. ex, out of; and albumen). Bot. Void, or destitute, of albumen.

Exaltation of the Vital Forces. A morbid increase in the action of organs.

E'xangia (ἐξαγίζω, exagizō, I expel as impure). A generic name for diseases consisting either of enlarged, or of ruptured, blood-vessels.—Good.

Exanima'tion (L. ex; and anima, breath). Real or apparent death.

Exannulate (L. ex, without; annulus, ring). Bot. Without a ring.

Exa'nthem (ἐξανθέω, exantheō, I break out into blotches). A superficial red rash on the skin, variously figured, of all sizes, and irregularly diffused; a febrile disorder attended by a rash; the rash which attends a specific febrile disorder; specific eruptive fever.

Exanthe'mata. Exanthema'tica (same). Generic names for the eruptive fevers.

Exanthemato'logy (ἐξάνθημα, exanthēma, eruption; λόγος, logos, speech). The doctrine, or science, of cutaneous eruptions.

Exa'nthemoid (ἐξάνθημα, exanthēma, eruption; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling the exanthemata.

Exanthe'sis (ἐξανθέω, exantheō, I break out into blotches). The act of cutaneous efflorescing, or breaking out in pustules; eruption unconnected with internal affection.

Exaril'late (L. ex, out of; arillus, aril). Bot. Void, or destitute, of aril.

Exarteri'tis (ἔξω, exō, outside; ἀρτηρία, artēria, artery; and itis). Inflammation of the external coat of an artery.

Exarthro'mato'logy (ἐξάρθρημα, exarthrēma, dislocation; λόγος, logos, speech). The doctrine of dislocations.

Exarticulation (L. ex, out of; articulus, joint). Amputation at, or dislocation of, a joint. The condition of having no visible articulations.

Exatmoscope (ἐξ, ex, of; ἀτμός, atmos, vapour; σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). Syn. of Atmometer.

Ex-bilious. Void, or destitute, of bile.

Excarna'tion (L. ex; and caro, flesh). The separation of injected vessels from the contiguous parts, for an anatomical preparation.

Excava'tor (L. ex; and cavus, hollow). Dent. An instrument for removing the decayed part of a tooth.

Excentral. Excentric (L. ex, out of; centrum, centre). Bot. Physiol. Out of the centre. Removed from the centre or axis. Peripheral.

Excernent (L. excerno, I void). Excreting.

Exci'pient (L. excipio, I take up). That substance in a prescription intended to give form and consistence, and to serve as a vehicle for the more active ingredients.

Excipulus. Bot. A receptacle containing fructification in Lichens.

Exci'sion (L. excido, I cut out). Surg. The cutting out any part of, or from, the body.

Excitabi'lity (L. excito, I stir up). 1. The sensibility of living beings to the action of excitants. 2. The property of conducting impressions on the application of a stimulus.

E'xcitant (same). Syn. of Stimulant.

Excita'tion (same). The act of exciting; the state of being excited.

Exci'ting Cause. That which excites, or is the immediate cause of, a disease.

E'xcito-mo'tory. Applied to that function of the nervous system, by which impressions, transmitted to the centre, are reflected and produce muscular action without either sensation or volition.

E'xcito-nutrient. Applied to that reflex function of the nervous system, which operates more especially on the blood-vessels, and thereby regulates the circulation in the capillaries.

E'xcito-secretory. Applied to that function of the nervous system by which impressions transmitted to the centre, have a reflex influence either on the blood-vessels concerned in secretion and nutrition; or upon the tissues themselves direct, producing an alteration of the interchanges between them and the blood.

E'xcito-sensory. Applied to combined involuntary sensations or ideas which are excited secondarily from without.—Laycock.

Excoria'tion (L. ex; and corium, skin). A slight wound which only abrades the skin.

Excortica'tion (L. ex, from; cortex, bark). Bot. The act of stripping off bark.

Excrea'tion (L. ex; and screo, I hawk). Syn. of Exspuition.

E'xcrement (L. excerno, I void by stool). 1. The matter evacuated from the body by the various emunctories as superfluous, and incapable of administering to nutrition. 2. Fæcal evacuations.

Excrementi'tial. Excrementi'tious (same). Proper to be eva-

cuated from the body, and by reason of an incapability of administering to its functions.

Excreme'nto - excrementi'tial. Applied to animal secretions, part of which is absorbed, and the other part evacuated from the body.

Excre'scence (L. excresco, I grow out). A preternatural protuberance growing on any part of the body.

Excre'ta (L. excerno, I void by stool). Matters thrown off from the body, as useless, or likely to be injurious if retained.

Excre'tion (same). The throwing off, or discharging, from the body of the excreta. The act of separating or voiding excrementitious matter from the blood and food. The substance excreted.

Excur'rent (L. ex, from; curro, I run). Bot. Projecting, or running, beyond the edge or point of anything.

E'xedent (L. exĕdo, I eat up). Eating; consuming, wasting, ulcerating.

Exe'mbryonate (L. ex, without; and embryo). Bot. Having no embryo; produced by sporules or simple bodies without radicle, gemmule, or cotyledon.

Exente'ric (ἐξ, ex, out; ἔντερον, enteron, intestine). Anat. Situated without the intestine.

Exenter'ismus (ἐξ, ex, out; ἔντερον, enteron, intestine). Obstet. The operation of perforating the fœtal thorax, and extracting therefrom the viscera of the body.

Exfœtation (L. ex, out of; fœtus, young of any creature). Extra-uterine pregnancy, or that occurrence in which the fœtus does not reach the uterus, but is developed in some organ exterior to it.

Exfolia'tion (L. ex, out of; folium, leaf). The separation of a dead portion of bone from the living. Geol. The separation or falling off in laminæ or scales.

Exhala'tion (L. exhalo, I breathe out). That which is emitted or rises in the form of vapour from any body whatever.

Exinani'tion (L. exinanio, I evacuate). Extreme exhaustion; complete evacuation.

Exintine. Bot. One of the inner coverings of the pollen-grain.

Exi'tial. Exi'tious (L. exitium, death). Destructive to life.

Exoca'rdiac. Exoca'rdial (ἔξω, exō, outside; καρδία, kardia, heart). Pertaining to the exterior of the heart; originating outside the heart.

Exocci'pitals. The neurapophyses of the neural arch of the hindmost segment of the skull of the archetype vertebrate skeleton. The homologues of the condyloid processes of the human occipital bone.—Owen.

Exocho'rion (ἔξω, exō, outside; χόριον, chorion, chorion). The outer layer of the chorion.—Burdach.

Exocoli'tis (ἔξω, exō, outside; κῶλον, kōlon, colon; and itis). Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the colon.

Exode'rma (ἔξω, exō, without; δέρμα, derma, skin). Entom. The external crust of the body.

Exo'dic (ἐκ, ek, from; ὁδός, odos, way). A term applied by Dr. Marshall Hall to certain nerves proceeding *from* the spinal centre. Syn. of Efferent.

Exœ'mum (ἔξω, exō, out; οἰμάω, oimaō, I start). Bot. The two small bundles of hair which seem sometimes to form a verticil.

Exo'gamy (ἔξω, exō, without; γαμέω, gameō, I marry). A tribal law which, in early times, when every tribe was the enemy of every other, would leave to those who were bound by it no way of getting a wife except by capture.—John F. McLennan.

Exo'genous (ἔξω, exō, outward; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). Bot. Applied to plants, the wood of which grows by external increase. Anat. Applied to processes which shoot or grow out from any part. Physiol. Extruded from the cell, and formed outside it. Zoöl. Applied to those parts which grow out from previously ossified parts.—Owen. Surg. Syn. of Traumatic or Diffused.

E'xogens (same). Bot. Plants which increase by seasonal additions to the outside of their wood.

Exolution (L. exsolvo, I unbind). Syn. of Syncope.

Exo'mphalos. Exo'mphalus (ἔξω, exō, outside; ὀμφαλός, omphalos, navel). A navel hernia.

Exophtha'lmia. Exophtha'lmos (ἔξω, exō, outwards; ὀφθαλμός, ophthalmos, eye). A protrusion of the eye from its orbit.

Exophthalmic Goitre. A rare disease, characterized by a singular concatenation of more or less extensive changes, partly functional and partly organic, in the eyes, the thyroid gland, and the heart. The eyes become prominent, strikingly so in some cases, and myopia, or short-sightedness, sometimes of an aggravated character, ensues, necessitating for the purposes of correct vision the use of powerful biconvex glasses. The thyroid gland enlarges as in ordinary goître, the increase of size being accompanied by a sense of pulsation and throbbing, not unfrequently so violent as to simulate aneurism. The heart symptoms are for the most part those of nervous perturbation, as evinced by violent palpitation; but the not uncommon occurrence in these cases of a bellows' sound, points to the derangement of the valvular apparatus. Besides these morbid evidences, an exaggeration, either in *plus* or *minus* of the function of nutrition, is generally present.

Exophyl'lous (ἔξω, exō, without; φύλλον, phullon, leaf). Bot. Naked; without sheaths.

Exo'ptile (ἔξω, exō, out; πτίλον, ptilon, feather). Bot. Having the gemmule free—i.e., not contained in the cotyledonarian cavity. — Lestiboudois.

Exorbi'tis. Syn. of Exophthalmos.

Exormia (ἐξορμάω, exormaō, I break out). 1. A generic name for papular eruptions. 2. Syn. of Ecthyma.

E'xorrhiz. Exorrhi'za (ἔξω, outward; ῥίζα, riza, root). Bot. A plant whose radicle elongates downward, directly from the base of the embryo.

Exoske'leton (ἔξω, exō, outside; σκελετόν, skeleton, the skeleton). 1. A skeleton or analogous part wholly or partly external. 2. Those hard parts which are developed either in the superficial, or in the deep, layers of the integument.—Huxley.

Exosmo'meter (ἔξω, exō, outward; ὠσμός, ōsmos, impulse; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). Nat. Phil. An instrument for measuring the quantity of exhalation.

Exo'smose (ἔξω, exō, outward; ὠσμός, ōsmos, impulse). The passage or transudation of a fluid from the inside to the outside of a membrane, or other porous solid, acted upon. The passage in larger proportion of one liquid into another through a membrane or porous solid.

Exosporous. Bot. Having naked spores.

E'xosseous (L. ex, out of; os, bone). Without, or destitute of, bones.

E'xostome (ἔξω, exō, outward; στόμα, stoma, mouth). Bot. The orifice in the outer coat of the ovule.

Exosto'sis (ἐξ, ex, out of; ὀστέον, osteon, bone). A morbid protuberance, or hard tumour, on the surface of a bone.

Exote'ric. Exote'rical (ἐξωτερικός, exōterikos, outer). Exterior; public; external to, and independent of, the organism.

Exothecium (ἔξω, exō, outwards; θήκη, thēkē, case). Bot. The outer coat of the anther.

Exo'tic. Exo'tical (ἔξω, exō, abroad). Foreign; procured from, produced in, or belonging to, a foreign country.

Expansibi'lity (L. expando, I spread out). The capacity of extension in surface or bulk.

Expa'nsion (same). A prolongation, or spreading out; enlargement of surface or bulk.

Expecta'tion (L. expecto, I wait for). That method which consists in leaving the disease almost solely to the efforts of Nature, removing merely deranging influences, but giving as a rule no active medicine.

Expe'ctorant (L. ex, out of; pectus, chest). Applied adj. and subs. to a remedy capable of promoting expectoration.

Expectora'tion (same). The act of expelling matters or secretions from the larynx, trachea, or lungs. The matter expectorated.

Expe'ctorative (same). Syn. of Expectorant.

Expel'lent (L. expello, I drive out). Applied adj. and subs. to medicines having power to drive out or expel pestilential virus from the system.

Expert (L. experior, I prove). Dexterous; of good experience; having familiar knowledge of.

Expira'tion (L. expiro, I exhale). The act of expelling the inspired air from the lungs.

Explora'tion (L. exploro, I scrutinize). The act of strictly or carefully examining; the physical examination of the cavities of the body.

Explora'tor (same). A needle, either contained in the smallest sized canula, or grooved on its upper surface, for passing into the cavities of the body, or into certain morbid growths or tumours, to obtain a few drops, and thus ascertain the nature, of their contained fluid.

Explorer. A long elastic tube one end of which has a flat mouthpiece of ivory, while the other end has a small portion of steel tubing attached to it, which fits accurately into the further end of an Eustachian catheter. It is used for blowing air into the Eustachian tube. With one end in his mouth and the other in the catheter *in situ*, the medical man proceeds to blow air gently through the tube; and, with the combined use of the otoscope, can ascertain whether the air enters the ear. Syn. of Explorator.

Exploring Needle. V. Explorator.

Explo'sion (L. explodo, I drive out). Nat. Phil. An impetuous movement, accompanied by noise, which takes place when a body suddenly inflamed produces a considerable disengagement of gas, and displaces all gaseous bodies, surrounding liquids, and solids.

Expres'sion (L. exprimo, I press out). Pharm. The act of forcing out by pressure. Physiol. The indication of the feelings presented in the countenance, attitude, and gesture.

Expu'lsion (L. expello, I thrust forth). The act of voiding the bowels, or bladder; the delivery of the placenta, and the aborting or extrusion of a fœtus.

Expu'lsive (same). Surg., Obstet. Having the power, or intention, of driving out, or towards.

Exsangui'neousness. Exsanguinity (L. ex, without; sanguis, blood). Syn. of Anæmia; bloodlessness.

E'xsert. Exse'rted (L. exsero, I thrust out). Nat. Hist. Projecting much beyond something else; proceeding from a common base; separate.

Exsicca'tion (L. exsicco, I dry up). The act or operation of depriving plants, chemical preparations, &c. of their humidity.

Exspui'tion (L. expuo, I spit out). The act of discharging matters from the mouth or pharynx by spitting.

Exsti'pulate (L. ex, from; stipula, straw). Bot. Having no, or without, stipules.

E'xstrophy of the Bladder. A congenital malformation, in which the bladder opens, as a red mucous surface, in the hypogastric region.

Exsuc'cous (L. ex, from; succus, juice). Destitute of juice; dry.

Exsu'ction (L. exsugo, I suck out). The act of sucking.

Extensibi'lity (L. extendo, I stretch out). The capacity of being extended or elongated.

Exte'nsion (same). Surg. The operation of pulling strongly a fractured or dislocated limb, in order to reduce it.

Extensor (same). Applied to a muscle whose function is to extend any part.

Exte'rnal Senses. Those senses by means of which man and the lower animals are brought into communication with the external world.

Exterra'neous (L. ex, out of; terra, land). Syn. of Exotic.

Extilla'tion (L. ex, from; stillo, I drop). The act of distilling from; or falling from in drops.

Exti'nction (L. extinguo, I extinguish). Pharm. The trituration of

metallic mercury with other substances till the globules disappear.

Extine. Bot. The outer covering of the pollen grain.

Extirpa'tion (L. extirpo, I eradicate). The complete removal or destruction of any part of, or attached to, the body.

Extra-axil'lary (L. extra, on the outside; axilla, armpit). Bot. Growing from above or below the axils of the leaves or branches.

Extra-cranial. Situated external to, or out of, the cranial cavity.

E'xtract (L. extraho, I draw out). A prepared or natural solution of vegetable or animal principles, inspissated by evaporation to a tenacious mass.

Extra'ction (same). The act of drawing out certain natural parts, whether healthy or diseased, or any foreign substance, from the body.

Extra'ctive (same). A peculiar vegetable product which is the supposed basis of all vegetable extracts. Capable of being extracted, or drawn from, a substance.

Extrafolia'ceous (L. extra, on the outside; folium, leaf). Bot. Away from the leaves, or inserted in a different place from them.

Extrage'neous (L. extra; and genus, kind). Belonging to another kind.

Extralobular (L. extra, externally; lobulus, little lobe). Situated without, or external to, a lobule.

Extra'neous (L. extra, externally). Proceeding from without, or formed in, the body, yet constituting no part of the body; foreign.

Extraperitoneal. Situated in the areolar tissue external to the peritoneum.

Extravasa'tion (L. extra, externally; vasa, vessels). The escape of the contents of a vessel, and their infiltration into the surrounding textures.

Extre'mity (L. extremus, outermost). The utmost parts or limbs of an animal. The last moments of life.

Extri'nsic (L. extrinsecus, from without). Coming from without; not contained in, or belonging to, a body; on the outside of, or surrounding, not entering into the intimate composition of, organs.

Extrodu'ction (L. extra, without; duco, I lead). A drawing out, or extraction.

Extro'rsal. E'xtrorse (L. extrorsum, towards the outward parts). Bot. Directed outwards, or turned away from the axis.

Extroversion (L. extra, externally; verto, I turn). Syn. of Exstrophy.

Extu'berance. Extu'berancy (L. ex; and tuber, knob). A protuberance or swelling.

Extume'scence (L. ex; and tumeo, I swell). A swelling or rising.

Exuda'tion (L. exudo, I sweat out). The discharge of fluids through the coats of a vessel or other membrane, or from the surface of the skin, or from an ulcer, &c. A passage, through tissues or the interstices of the walls of a vessel, of a plasma having characters and properties altogether different from those of health.—Goodfellow. Bot. The discharge of the juices of a plant.

Exuda'tion Corpuscles. Certain organizable corpuscles contained in fibrinous exudations.

Exulcera'tion (L. ex; and ulcus, ulcer). The act of causing ulcers; the process of ulceration.

Exundate (L. ex, out of; unda, wave). Geol. Raised above the surface of the waters.

Exu'ngulate (L. ex, from; unguis, nail). To pare off superfluous parts or nails.

Exu'tive (L. exuo, I shake off). Bot. Wanting the usual integumentary covering.—Miers.

Exuviabi'lity (L. exuo, I shake off). Zoöl. The faculty enjoyed by certain animals of changing the skin without changing the form.

Exu'viæ (L. exuo, I shake off). 1. The shed, or cast off parts, of animals and plants. 2. Geol. The fossil shells, and other remains which animals have left in the strata of the earth.

Exuvia'tion (same). The shedding, or casting off, of parts of animals and plants.

Eye-glass. 1. A glass for applying collyria to the eye. 2. That one of the two glasses of the eye-piece of a compound microscope nearest the eye of the observer.

Eye-piece. That portion of the compound microscope, which magnifies to the eye the image of the object already magnified and brought to a focus within the tube by the object-glass.

Eye-probe. Surg. A probe having an eye, or small hole, at one end.

Eye-stone. The shelly gill-cover of small Turbinideæ, used in Guernsey for getting substances from beneath the eyelids.

Eye-teeth. Syn. of Canine Teeth, from the direction of their fangs.

F.

F. or **Ft.** The initial, or a contraction, of the words fiat and fiant used in prescriptions, and signifying *let it*, or *let them be, made.*

Faba'ceous (L. faba, bean). Having the nature of, or like, a bean.

Face Ague. Facial Neuralgia.

Fa'cet (dim. Face). A small circumscribed articular surface on a bone. Geol. The small terminal faces of crystals and cut gems.

Fa'cial (L. facies, face). Pertaining to, or connected with, the face.

Facti'tious (L. facio, I make). Made or fashioned by art; feigned; artificial.

Fa'culæ (L. dim. fax, torch). Astron. The brilliant spots scattered over the surface of the sun, which are touched here and there with points of intense luminosity.

Fa'culty (L. facio, I make). A power belonging to a living animal. The collective body of the medical profession. Phrenol. A special power or susceptibility which the mind, and feelings also, possess through means of particular organs.

Fæces (L. pl. dregs). Alvine evacuations; excrement.

Fahrenheit. Applied to that arrangement of the thermometrical scale in which the space between the freezing and the boiling points of water under a medium pressure of the atmosphere, is divided into 180°, the freezing point being marked 32°, and the boiling 212°.

Fa'lcate. Fa'lcated (L. falx, scythe). Syn. of Falciform.

Falci'ferous. Fa'lciform (L. falx, scythe; fero, I bear; forma, appearance). Shaped like a scythe, or sickle, or reaping-hook.

Falling Sickness. Popular syn. of Epilepsy.

Fallo'pian Tubes (Fallopius, their discoverer). Two tubes, or canals, arising from each side of the fundus uteri, and terminating in an expanded fimbriated extremity which opens into the peritoneum.

Fallo'pius, Aqueduct of. Anat. A canal in the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

False Conception. That condition of utero-gestation in which the vitality of the fœtus having been destroyed, the whole ovum becomes a good deal changed in size, form, and structure.

False Joint. Syn. of Artificial Joint.

Falsely-valved. Bot. Having certain valves which are not of the same nature as the other valves.

False Membrane. Vide Pseudo-Membrane.

False Passage. Surg. A passage formed by the laceration or ulceration of the mucous membrane of the urethra, from the forcible introduction of instruments in a wrong direction.

False Ribs. Anat. The five inferior ribs.

Falsetto. A species of male voice, higher in compass than the natural

voice. It is probably produced by a vibration of the inner portion of the border of the vocal chords solely.

False Waters. A colourless transparent and bland fluid occasionally discharged from the vagina during pregnancy. It originates either from the vaginal mucous membrane, or from the space between the amnion and chorion, or between the chorion and decidua.

Falsifica'tion (L. falsus, false; facio, I make). Syn. of Adulteration.

Falx (L. scythe). Anat. Applied to various membranes from their shape.

Family. Nat. Hist. Syn. of Order, or the group next in value and comprehensiveness above the genus.

Famine Fever. Syn. of Relapsing Fever.

Fang (Sax. fengan, to catch). 1. A tusk, or pointed tooth, of an animal. 2. The part of a tooth imbedded in the jaw.

Faradaic. Syn. of Faradic.—J. N. Radcliffe.

Faradic Electricity. Faradism. Syn. of Faradization.—Duchenne.

Faradism. Faradiza'tion (Faraday, the renowned physicist). 1. Induced electricity, or the method of application of the electro-magnetic currents. Electro-magnetism; the currents of momentary duration discovered by Faraday to be generated or induced in a coil of copper wire by the action upon it, under certain circumstances, of a permanent magnet, or of a voltaic current.—Duchenne. 2. The excitation of the peripheral nerves of sensation by the electro-magnetic current. 3. The localization of the galvanic current.—J. Netten Radcliffe.

Farci'men (L. sausage). The equine species of farcy.—Sauvages.

Farcy-glanders. A species of glanders attacking only the surface of the body, and unaccompanied with systemic symptoms.

Farina'ceous (L. farina, meal). Consisting of, containing, pertaining to, resembling, or of the nature of, farina.

Fa'rinose (same). Nat. Hist. Mealy. Having the surface covered with dust resembling flour.

Far-point. The most remote point of distinct vision.—Donders.

Far-sightedness. V. Presbyopia.

Fa'sciæ (L. fascis, bundle). The fibrous membranes which invest and support the various soft parts of the body.

Fa'sciated (same). Bot. Faced, having white blotches or stripes. Flattened and apparently formed by the union of several stems.

Fascia'tion (same). The act or manner of binding up diseased parts; a bandage.

Fa'scicle. Fa'scicule (L. dim. fascis, bundle). Anat., Bot. A small bundle of any fibres. Pharm. A handful.

Fa'scicled. Fasci'cular. Fasci'culate. Fasci'culated. Fa'sciculed (same). Anat., Bot., Geol. United or growing together in bundles, tufts, or bunches from the same point.

Fasti'giate. Fasti'giated (L. fastigium, point). Bot. Tapering to a narrow point like a pyramid.

Fata Morgagna (Breton. mor, sea; gana, fine lady—the fairy mermaid of our popular legends). Nat. Hist. The phenomenon of the mirage at sea. It arises from two currents of air of different density or temperature coming suddenly in contact; and as at sea the upper is generally the warmer and the lower the colder, the former becomes condensed at the place of contact, and forms, as it were, a mirror for the objects which are in the lower current, so that their images are inversely reflected. As the surface of refraction is not level throughout, various refractions and distortions result, which often impart to the whole a singular and fantastic appearance. On land, where the warmer current of air is on the surface of the ground, the aërial mirror is formed beneath the eye of the observer, by which the same phenomenon is produced that results from the reflection of objects on the surface of the water.—Page.

Fatty. Pertaining to, resembling, or containing, fat.

Fatty Casts. Microscopic filaments in the urine, composed of fatty cells, which have become moulded in the

tubuli uriniferi, in certain forms of chronic renal disease.

Fatty Degeneration. A species of degeneration consisting in the deposition or formation of fatty molecules in the fluids and tissues of the body.

Fatu'ity. (L. fatuus, foolish). Mental imbecility.

Fauces. The opening from the mouth into the pharynx. Bot. The gaping part of a monopetalous flower. Conchol. That portion of the cavity of the first chamber of a shell which may be seen by looking in at the aperture.

Faucette Voice. V. Falsetto.

Fault. Geol. The sudden interruption of the continuity of strata in the same plane, accompanied by a crack or fissure, varying in width from a mere line to several feet, which is generally filled with broken stones, clay, &c.

Fauna. (L. Fauni, gods of the fields). A word signifying all the animals peculiar to a region or country, and also a description of them.

Favella. Bot. A kind of conceptacle in Algæ.

Favellidia. Bot. Spherical masses of spores usually contained in sacs.

Fa'viform (L. favus, honeycomb; forma, form). Like a honeycomb; honeycombed.

Favose (L. favus, honeycomb). Belonging to, or resembling, a honeycomb.

Fa'vulus (L. dim. favus, honeycomb). The honeycomb-like depressions, or stomach cells, in the mucous membrane of the stomach.

Favus (L. honeycomb). Syn. of Porrigo, from the appearance of its scabs; tinea favosa.

Febri'city (L. febris, fever). The state, or condition, of fever. Feverishness.

Febri'cula (L. dim. febris, fever). A variety of fever, characterized by its short duration and the mildness of the symptoms. Simple continued fever, a non-contagious disease, independent of any specific poison, and arising from exposure to the sun, fatigue, surfeit, inebriety, &c.

Febriculo'sity (L. febricula, slight fever). Feverishness.

Febrifa'cient (L. febris, fever; facio, I make). Fever-producing.

Febri'ferous (L. febris, fever; fero, I bear). Fever-bearing.

Febri'fic (L. febris, fever; facio, I make). Syn. of Febrifacient.

Febri'fugal. Fe'brifuge (L. febris, fever; fugo, I drive away). Having the property of mitigating, or driving away, fever.

Fe'brile (L. febris, fever). Pertaining to, indicating, or derived from, fever.

Fecula (L. dim. fæx, dregs). That pulverulent matter which subsides from the washing with water of the bruised textures of plants. Syn. of Chlorophyll.

Fe'culence (same). Pharm. Any substances depositing from turbid fluids.

Fe'culent (same). Foul with extraneous substances; dreggy; abounding with sediment, or excrement.

Fecunda'tion (L. fecundo, I make fruitful). The vivifying of the ovum or ovule in the female, by the contact of the seminal fluid, or pollen, of the male. The act of making fruitful. The state or condition of being impregnated.

Fecu'ndity (same). The power of producing young, possessed by organized beings.

Federkymographion. An instrument which records the complicated succession of variations of arterial pressure which constitute an act of pulsation, precisely as they occur, as regards order, duration, and degree. —Prof. Fick.

Feeling. 1. The sense of touch. 2. The faculty or power of perception. 3. Phrenol. Pl. The propensities and sentiments.

Feigned Diseases. Diseases simulated by impostors; diseases which, though real, have been voluntarily induced or aggravated.

Felli'fluous (L. fel, gall; fluo, I flow). Flowing with gall.

Felo de se. Med. Jur. A suicide, or one who commits felony by laying violent hands on himself, whilst in a perfect state of mental sanity.

Felspathic. Geol. Of, or belonging to, or containing, Felspar.

Felting. Inextricable interlacement of the hair.

Female-flower. Bot. A flower which is furnished with pistils.

Female-plant. Bot. A plant which produces female flowers.

Femine'scence (L. fœmina, female). The possession or assumption by the female of certain characteristics of the male.—Mehliss.

Femi'neous. (same) Bot. Having pistils and no stamens.

Fe'moral (L. femur, thigh). Of, or belonging to, the thigh.

Femur (L. thigh). The thigh bone.

Fene'stra (L. window). Anat. Applied to two foramina in the cavity of the tympanum of the ear.

Fene'stral. Fene'strate (L. fenestra, window). Nat. Hist. Having small perforations, openings, or transparent spots.

Fe'ral (L. fera, wild beast). Of, or pertaining to, wild beasts; savage; wild; brutal.

Ferine (same). Noxious; malignant; obstinate. Syn. of Feral.

Fermenta'tion (L. fermento, I ferment). That chemical change taking place in an organic body, which is capable of being transferred to another organic substance from which, by a new combination of the constituent principles, various products arise.

Ferrated (L. ferrum, iron). Chem. Surrounded by, or imbued with, iron.

Ferrein, Canal of. 1. The triangular channel towards the eyeball, resulting from the approximation of the free margins of the eyelids. 2. Pl. The tortuous uriniferous ducts in the cortical substance of the kidney.

Ferrein, Pyramids of. The little indistinct conical masses, formed by the tortuous tubuli given off from the separate fasciculi of the aggregated straight uriniferous tubes, towards the base of the pyramids of the kidney.

Ferri'ferous (L. ferrum, iron; fero, I bear). Producing, yielding, or containing, iron.

Ferru'ginated (L. ferrugo, rust of iron). Having the colour, or properties, of the rust of iron.

Ferru'ginous (same). Syn. of Chalybeate. Syn. of Ferruginated.

Ferrumina'tion (L. ferrum, iron). The soldering, or uniting, of metals.

Ferti'lity. The power of producing fruit in abundance.

Fertiliza'tion. Bot. The application of the pollen to the stigma of a plant, by means of which a perfect seed containing an embryo is produced.

Fester (etym. unknown). To discharge a thin humour after irritation; to suppurate.

Fe'stucine (L. festuca, stalk of a tree). Of a straw colour.

Fe'stucous (same). Formed of straw.

Fetid (L. fœteo, I stink). Having an offensive smell.

Fet'tered. Zoöl. Applied to the feet of animals when they are stretched backwards, and appear unfit for the purpose of walking; or when they are concealed within the integuments of the abdomen.

Fever (L. ferveo, I am hot). A disease characterized by preceding rigors, followed by increased heat of skin, accelerated pulse, preternatural thirst, diminished strength, and impaired functions. Any condition of the system in which the temperature of the blood is elevated above the normal standard.

Fever, Enteric or Intestinal. Syn. of Typhoid (1).—Tweedie.

Fever, Marrannic (Span. marranes, pigs—a word of reproach bestowed on the Jews and Moors, who were driven from Spain upon refusing to adopt Christianity). The fever which decimated the Jews and Moors, driven from Spain, in their encampment near Rome.—Sanchez.

Fe'verishness (L. ferveo, I am hot). The state of being feverish. A slight febrile disorder.

Fe'verous (same). Affected with, of the nature of, or having a tendency to produce, fever.

Fibre (L. fibra, the spongioles of roots). A fine, slender, solid, more or less extensible body which constitutes a part of organized textures. A solid microscopical filament, characterized optically, when round, by two broad opaque lines with a transparent line between them. Anything which appears as a mere line or solid and threadlike, with a double outline.

Fibril (L. dim. fibra). A minute or ultimate fibre.

Fibril'late. To form, or branch off into, fibres, or fibrils.

Fibril'lose (L. dim. fibra, fibre). Bot. Covered with little strings or fibres.

Fi'brin (L. fibra, filament). The proximate principle which forms the basis of the muscles. It exists, though not as such, according to recent physiological views, also in the serum of the blood, in the lymph, in the chyle, and in the exudation of inflammation.

Fibrina'tion (same). The act of adding fibrin to the blood.

Fibrinogen (fibrin; and γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). One of the substances found in the blood-corpuscles and plasma, by whose combination the fibrin of the blood is produced. An early condition of fibrin, supposing it to be a result of change of cellular tissue, and excrementitious.

Fibrinoge'nic. Fibrinoge'nous (same). Producing fibrin.—Virchow.

Fibrino-plastic. A substance obtained from blood, lymph, chyle, the crystalline lens, connective tissue, &c., supposed to be one of the agents in the formation of fibrin, and to be probably identical with globulin (1). —Schmidt.

Fibrinosis. A disease of growth, characterized by an excess of fibrin; inflammation.

Fibrinous Casts. Microscopic filaments found in the urine of acute renal disease, consisting of fibrin, escaped from the Malpighian vessels, moulded to the walls of the tubuli uriniferi.

Fibrin-peptone. The presumed definite combination between the solvent fluid in the stomach, and the fibrin received into the organ, as an alimentary constituent.

Fibro-bronchitis. Bronchitis accompanied with the formation and expectoration of solid fibrinous, or tubular membranous, casts of the bronchial tubes.

Fibro-cartilage. An organic texture composed of white fibrous tissue and cartilage in varying proportions.

Fibro-cellular. V. Fibrous-cellular.

Fibrogen. Etym. as, and syn. of, Fibrinogen.

Fi'broid (L. fibra, filament; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling simple fibre in structure. Syn. of Fibrous (1).

Fi'broid Degeneration. A species of degeneration produced by exuded albuminous fluids undergoing fibrillation, or by fibrinous exudations undergoing a peculiar transformation, the whole becoming white in colour, and dense to the feel.—Dr. Handfield Jones.

Fi'broid Infiltration of Stomach. Syn. of Linitis.

Fibroma (L. fibra, filament). A tumour, or growth, consisting of perfectly or partially developed fibrous tissue. A tumour having for its basis-substance connective tissue. A disease, in which tubercle formed by hypertrophy of the white fibrous tissue of the skin occurs.

Fibro-nucleated. Applied to a species of tumour which occupies an intermediate position between innocent and malignant growths.

Fibro-plas'tic (L. fibra, filament; πλάσσω, plassō, I form). Constituted of the elements of areolar tissue transformed partly into fibre; having power to form or make fibres; fibre-making.

Fibrosis. Syn. of Fibrinosis.

Fibrosis, Arterio-capillary. A general morbid condition which consists in the deposit of a hyalin-fibroid substance chiefly outside the muscular

layer (which is often variably atrophied), but also in the tunica intima of the arterioles. It is alleged that these changes are, or may be, independent of renal disease, and that the renal alteration, in chronic Bright's disease, with contracted kidney, when present, is but part of this general fibrosis. The cardiac hypertrophy of chronic Bright's disease is explained as the result of the diminished elasticity of the walls of such arterioles necessitating greater cardiac force.—Gull and Sutton.

Fi'brous (L. fibra, filament). 1. Composed, or consisting of, or containing, fibres. 2. Miner. Presenting fine threads or slender lines, either straight or curved, parallel, diverging or stellated.

Fi'brous-cellular. Bot. Applied to a kind of cellular tissue, composed either of membrane and fibre combined, or of fibre alone.

Fibro-vascular. Bot. Applied to tissue composed of vessels containing spiral and other fibres.

Fi'bula (L. clasp). The small, or outer, bone of the leg.

Fi'bulad. Towards the fibular aspect. —Dr. Barclay.

Fi'bular Aspect. The aspect towards the outer side of the leg.—Barclay.

Fica'tion (L. ficus, fig). The growing or development of fig-like condylomata.

Fi'ciform (L. ficus, fig; forma, form). Syn. of Ficoid.

Fi'coid (L. ficus, fig; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling a fig in form or nature; fig-like.

Ficoi'dean (same). Bot. Belonging to, resembling, or having an arrangement of parts as in, the fig plant.

Fidgets. A popular term for what is really a modified form of Chorea, differing only from the more severe form in being more under the control of the will.

Field-glass. That one of the two glasses of the eye-piece of a compound microscope, at the greater distance from the observer.

Fiery Spots. Popular syn. of Chronic Erythema of the face.

Figurate (L. figura, figure). Applied to an order of skin diseases, in which the cause of disease multiplies locally in the cutaneous tissues, and spreads symmetrically so as to assume a determinate outline or figure.—Laycock.

Fila'ceous (L. filum, thread). Filamentous. Thread-like.

Fi'lament (same). Syn. of Fibril; any small thread-like substance adhering to any part.

Filaria (same). Comp. Anat. A genus of the nematoid Entozoa.

Filaria Medinensis. The guinea-worm.

Fi'licoid (L. filix, fern; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Bot. Fern-like; having the form, or nature, of ferns.

Fi'liform (L. filum, thread; forma, appearance). Having the form of a thread; thread-shaped.

Filling. Dent. Syn. of Stopping.

Filter (Fr. feutre, felt). Any porous material through which liquids are passed for the separation of impurities, &c.

Filtra'tion (same). The operation of passing a liquid through a filter or strainer, for the purpose of separating the impurities, or other matters contained in it.

Fi'mbria (L. fringe). Anat. Applied to any fringe-like body. Bot. The tooth-like processes, which border the rim of the theca of mosses.

Fimbriate. Fimbriated (L. fimbria, fringe). Fringed.

Fimbril (L. dim. fimbria, fringe). Bot. An appendix formed like a membranous, laminated, linear, or subulated filament.—De Candolle.

Fimbrilli'ferous. Bot. Charged with fimbrils.

Finger-directer. Surg. A metallic cylinder tapering from the rounded point to the base, open in front, and fitting like the finger of a glove to the index finger, while the handle attached to the back part of it lies flat on the back of the hand. It is used by Dr. A. Buchanan in his rectangular operation for lithotomy, when necessary to make the upward incision; and also in cutting for anal fistula.

Finger-parted. Bot. Divided into lobes, having a certain resemblance to the five fingers of the human hand.

Fire-damp. The carburetted hydrogen gas evolved in coal mines.

Firing. The operation of immediate cauterization.

Fi'rmness (L. firmo, I make firm). Phrenol. A faculty peculiar to man, producing determination, constancy, and perseverance.

First Intention. Surg. Cicatrization without suppuration.

Fish-skin. Fish-skin Disease. Syn. of Ichthyosis.

Fish-tongue. Dent. An instrument of such a shape, for extracting the wisdom teeth.

Fis'sile (L. findo, I cleave). That may be split, cleft, or divided in the direction of the grain, or of natural joints, or cleavage.

Fissi'parous (L. findo, I divide; pario, I beget). Separating into several fragments, each of which forms a new individual similar to its parental original.

Fissipa'tion (L findo, I cleave). Physiol. A kind of reproduction consisting in the spontaneous, or accidental, division of an organ into two or more parts, each of which is a perfect being exactly resembling that from which it was derived before division.

Fis'siped (L. findo, I cleave; pes, foot). Zoöl. Applied adj. and subs. to an animal having separate toes.

Fis'sure (L. findo, I split). Surg. A crack or slit, or a solution of continuity of more or less depth, in any organ or part. Anat. A long and narrow cleft or opening; a narrow sulcus or depression of more or less depth. Bot. A straight slit in an organ for the discharge of its contents. Geol. A crack, rent, or open crevice in rocks.

Fi'stula (L. a pipe). A narrow channel, of more or less length, depth, and sinuosity, lined by a pale pseudo-mucous membrane.

Fistular. Fistulous (same). Miner. Applied to a concreted body that is traversed in its length by a cavity like a tube. Surg. Of, or belonging to, a fistula. Bot. Hollow.

Fixa'tion (L. figo, I fix). Chem. The reduction of a fluid body into a fixed one; the rendering of volatile bodies fixed so as not to be affected by exposure to heat.

Fixed (same). Chem. Incapable of being volatilized by fire, or requiring a very high temperature to be raised to a state of vapour.

Fixed Air. Carbonic acid gas.

Fi'xity (etym. as Fixation). Chem. The property by which bodies withstand the action of heat.

Flabel'late. Flabel'liform (L. flabellum, fan; forma, form). Fan-shaped.

Flagel'liform (L. flagellum, whip; forma, form). Nat. Hist. Long and pliant, like a whip.

Flagel'lum (L. whip). An appendage to the legs of Crustacea resembling a whip. Bot. 1. A trailing shoot of the vine. 2. A lateral shoot or runner.

Fla'grum (Zoöl). A kind of long palpus like a whip, armed with its leathern string, observed at the exterior base of each of the six external jaws of crabs.—Savigny.

Flame (L. flamma). Chem. Phil. The combustion of explosive mixtures of inflammable gases or vapours with common air, in different proportions.

Flam'meous (L. flamma, flame). Consisting of flame; scarlet. Bot. Representing flames by their undulating arrangement.

Flammi'ferous (L. flamma, flame; fero, I bear). Producing flame.

Flammi'vomous (L. flamma, flame; vomo, I vomit). Vomiting flames.

Flap (L. ălăpa, a slap). A portion of the soft parts of the body, separated from the subjacent structures, but still attached at its base.

Fla'tulence. Fla'tulency. Flatus (L. flatus, puff). Air generated in, accumulated in, or emitted from, the digestive canal.

Flave'scent (L. flavesco, I become yellow). Nat. Phil. Yellowish, or growing yellow; of a pale whitish yellow.

Flavi'comous (L. flavus, yellow; coma, hair). Having yellow hair.

Fla'vous (L. flavus, yellow). Yellow.

Fleam (Arm. flemm, sting of a bee). A sharp instrument used for the operation of phlebotomy.

Flesh, Proud. A popular term for too luxuriant granulations of a wound or ulcer.

Flexibi'lity (L. flecto, I bend). That property of bodies in virtue of which they are capable of being bent.

Fle'xion (same). The state of being bent. The action of flexor muscles.

Fle'xor (same). A muscle whose office is to bend the part on which it acts.

Fle'xuose. Fle'xuous (same). Nat. Hist. Bending or bent; changing its direction in a curve.

Flex'ure (same). A bending; a curvature.

Fliskari. The choicest quality of mastic, which is reserved for the seraglio of the Sultan, and for the ladies of the harem.

Floating Ribs. Anat. The last two of the false ribs.

Floccilla'tion. Floccita'tion (L. floccus, lock of wool). A delirious picking of the bed-clothes, which occurs in certain acute diseases. Syn. of Carphology.

Floc'cose. Floc'cous (same). Bot. Covered with little irregular tufts like wool.

Floc'culence (L. dim. floccus, lock of wool). The state of being in flocks or locks; adhesion in small flakes.

Floc'culus (same). Anat. A long and slender lobule which projects behind and below the crus cerebelli.

Flo'cky. Etym. as, and syn. of, Floccose.

Flooding (Sax. flod, flowing of the sea or river). Preternatural uterine hæmorrhage.

Flora (L. goddess of flowers). 1. A catalogue, or account of flowers or plants. 2. A collection of plants, or the botany of a particular country.

Flo'ral (L. flos, flower). Of or pertaining to, containing, or immediately attending to, the flower.

Flo'ral Envelopes. The whorls which envelope the inner parts or essential organs of a flower.

Flore'scence (L. flos. flower). Bot. The season when plants expand their flowers. The act of flowering.

Flo'ret (Fr. fleurette, little flower). A little flower, as occurs in compound flowers, and in the spike of grasses.

Flo'rid (L. flos, flower). Bot. Garnished with flowers. Covered with numerous flowers.

Flori'ferous (L. flos, flower; fero, I bear). Bearing or producing flowers.

Florifica'tion (L. flos, flower; facio, I make). The act, process, or time, of flowering.

Flo'riform (L. flos, flower; forma, form). In the form of a flower.

Flo'rulent (L. flos, flower). Flowering; blossoming.

Flo'scular (L. flosculus, little flower). Bot. Consisting of many tubular monopetalous florets.

Flo'scule (L. dim. flos, flower). Bot. A partial or lesser floret of an aggregate flower.

Flo'sculous. Etym. as, and syn. of, Floscular.

Floss (L. flos, flower). A downy or silky substance in the husks of certain plants.

Flossifica'tion (L. flos, flower; facio, I make). A flowering; expansion of flowers.

Floss-silk. 1. Syn. of Floss. 2. Slag of a puddling furnace.

Flower (L. floreo, I blossom). Bot. That part of a plant which is especially subservient to the production of seeds.

Fluctu'sonous (L. fluctus, wave; sono, I sound). Sounding as waves.

Fluctua'tion (L. fluctuo, I rise in waves). The undulation of a fluid contained in any natural or morbid cavity of the body, as felt by proper manipulation.

Fluidifiant (L. fluidus, fluid; fio, I am made). Syn. of Resolvent (1).

Flui'dity (L. fluo, I flow). That quality of bodies which renders them impressible to the slightest

force, and by which the parts easily move or change their relative position, without a separation of the mass.

Fluore'scence (fluor-spar). The property by virtue of which certain bodies or substances intercept and absorb the chemical rays of light.—Stokes.

Fluori'tic. Geol. Applied to rocks into which Fluor enters as a constituent principle.—Omalius.

Flu'vial. Fluvia'tic. Flu'viatile (L. fluvius, river). Pertaining to rivers; growing or living in freshwater rivers, streams, or ponds. Produced by river action.

Flux (L. fluo, I flow). An extraordinary discharge of a fluid from the bowels or other part. Metal. Any substance or mixture employed to forward the fusion of metals or minerals.

Flu'xion (same). A determination, or increased flow, of fluid towards any organ of the body. Chem. Syn. of Fusion.

Focal Distance. Opt. The distance between a particular point (the centre) of the lens and the focus.

Focal Illumination. An operation for examining the several portions of the eye. It is best practised by concentrating the light of a lamp in a dark room, by a strong lens, on the parts we wish to examine, over which we successively bring the focus of the light.

Fo'cus (L. hearth). Opt. A point in which any number of rays of light meet, after being reflected, or refracted.

Fœtal Expression. A method of expelling the fœtus by a regular and systematic pressure on the uterus during labour. It consists in seizing the gravid uterus with both hands, placing it in the proper direction, and pressing it downwards by degrees. After a few seconds the patient is allowed two or three minutes' rest; then the manipulation is renewed. If twenty or thirty expressions have produced no result, the plan must be abandoned; if, on the contrary, it appears to assist the progress of the fœtus, forty or more applications may be performed without any danger.—Dr. Kristeller, Berlin.

Fœta'tion (L. fœtus, young of any animal). Syn. of Pregnancy. Development of the embryo within the ovum or uterus.

Fœticide (L. fœtus, the young of any animal; cædo, I kill). Criminal abortion; the murder of the fœtus in utero.

Fœti'ferous (L. fœtus, young; fero, I bear). Producing young.

Fœti'parous (L. fœtus, young; pario, I bring forth). Zoöl. Bring forth fœtuses, and not mature young ones.

Fœtor (L. fœteo, I stink). A strong offensive smell.

Fœtus (L. young of any animal). The young animal in utero, from the period of quickening (or about the third or fourth month of gestation) till its birth.

Folia'ceous (L. folium, leaf). 1. Leafy. 2. Shaped or arranged like leaves.

Fo'liar (same). Bot. Pertaining to, or growing on, leaves.

Fo'liate (same). Bot. Divided into leaflets. Leafy; furnished with leaves.

Fo'liated (same). Miner. Consisting of, resembling, or in the form of, plates; lamellar; resembling a leaf. Conchol. In laminæ or leaves.

Folia'tion (same). 1. Bot. The disposition of the nascent leaves within the bud. 2. The act of beating a metal into a thin plate, leaf, or foil. 3. Geol. The laminæ or plates into which certain crystalline rocks are divided.

Foli'ferous (L. folium, leaf; fero, I bear). Producing leaves.

Fo'liole (L. dim. folium, leaf). Bot. A leaflet.

Foliole'l (same). Bot. The foliole of a bipinnate leaf.

Foliolel'lule (same). Bot. The foliole of a tripinnate leaf.

Folioli'ferous (same; and fero, I bear). Bot. Bearing folioles.

Fo'lious (L. folium, leaf). Bot. Having leaves intermixed with the flowers.

Fol'licle (L. dim. follis, bag). 1. Syn. of Crypta. 2. Bot. An apocarpous fruit, one-celled, one- or many-seeded, one valved, superior, dehiscent by suture along its face, hard, and bearing its seeds at the base, or on each margin of the suture.

Folli'culated (same). Bot. Having follicles.

Folliculi'tis (L. folliculus, little bag; and itis). Follicular inflammation.

Folliculo'dium. Bot. A fruit composed of many follicles.—Agardh.

Folliculus aeris. A space at the large end of the bird's egg formed by the separation of the two laminæ of the lining membrane of the shell.

Fomenta'tion (L. foveo, I keep warm). The act of applying warm liquids, or cloths or flannels dipped in warm liquids, to a part; the application itself.

Fo'mites (L. pl. fomes, fuel). Substances which are supposed to retain contagious effluvia.

Fontana, Canal of. A small circular canal situated between the ciliary ligament, the cornea, and the sclerotic.

Fontanel' (L. dim. fons, fountain). A space, occupied by a cartilaginous membrane, in the fœtal and infantile cranium at the union of the angles of the several bones.

Fonti'culus (same). A small ulcer produced artificially, and kept discharging by various means for therapeutical purposes; an issue.

Food-yolk. That portion of the primary yolk of the egg which in some animals is not assimilated by the germ-cells, but remains to be absorbed by the future embryo. Syn. of Vitellicle.

Footling-case. A foot or feet presentation in parturition.

Foot-pound. Syn. of Work-unit.

Foot-stalk. Bot. Syn. of Petiole.

Fora'men (L. foro, I bore). Anat. A hole or opening in any organ or part. Bot. The small orifice in the cellular coat or envelope of the ovule.

Fora'minated (same). Having little holes.

Foramini'ferous (L. foramen, hole; fero, I bear). Having pores or foramina.

Forami'nulate (L. dim. foramen, hole). Zoöl. Pierced with very small holes.

Force (L. fortis, strong). That which is capable of producing motion in matter, or of arresting or discharging its direction when produced. The power of producing energy.

Fo'rceps (L. fortiter, strongly; capio, I take). An instrument for extracting anything from a wound, or from any cavity, of the body; or for taking hold of parts in surgical operations.

Forceps-scie. An obstetric instrument, by means of which the child's head is embraced by strong forceps, whilst a chain-saw, working from side to side, cuts through it from vertex to base.—Baron van Huevel.

Fo'rcipated (same). Formed like a pair of pincers to open and enclose.

Forcipressure. Surg. A mode of permanently arresting hæmorrhage by seizing the vessel with a forceps, and having fixed their blades with a cord, leaving them in the wound for several hours, or even some days.—Verneuil.

Forearm. The part of the upper extremity between the bend of the arm and the wrist.

Fo'reign. Extraneous; not natural; adventitious.

Fore'nsic Medicine. The application of medical knowledge to the elucidation of judicial questions.

Foreskin. Syn. of Prepuce.

Foretooth. One of the teeth in the fore part of the mouth.

Formation, Geol. A group, whether of alluvial deposits, sedimentary strata, or igneous rocks, referred to a common origin, composition, or period.—Lyell.

Formative (L. formo, I mould). Syn. of Plastic.

Formica'tion (L. formica, ant). A sensation as of ants creeping on a part.

Formici'vorous (L. formica, ant; voro, I devour). Living on ants.

Formifaction (L. forma, form; facio, I make). The supposed deposition of cells and elementary parts from organic solutions.—Owen.

Fo'rmula (L. dim. forma, form). Syn. of Prescription. Pl. Chem. Abbreviations representing the relative number of equivalents.

Fo'rmulary (same). A book containing medical formulæ or receipts.

Fornical (L. fornix, arch). Of, or pertaining to, the fornix. — T. J. Austin.

Fo'rnicate. Fo'rnicated (same). Nat. Hist. Arched.

Forni'ciform (L. fornix, arch; forma, form). Bot. Resembling an arch, or vault; vaulted.

Fo'rnix (L. arch). A white longitudinal commissure of the brain, extending along the lower edge of the septum lucidum, and attached behind to the under surface of the corpus callosum.

Fos'sa (L. fodio, I dig). Anat. A cavity of more or less depth, whose aperture is larger than its base.

Fos'sil (same). Applied adj. and subs. to those organic substances which have become penetrated by earthy or metallic particles, and are found in rocks or in the earth.

Fossili'ferous (L. fossilis, that which is dug out of the earth; fero, I bear). Geol. Containing the remains of fossil animals and plants.

Fossiliza'tion (fossilis, that which is dug out of the earth). The act or process of converting animal or vegetable substances into fossils or petrifactions.

Fossilo'logy (L. fossilis, that which is dug out of the earth; λόγος, logos, speech). A discourse, or treatise on, or the science of, fossils.

Fosso'rial (L. fodio, I dig). Pertaining to animals which dig their retreats, and seek their food in the earth.

Fos'sulate (L. fossa, trench). Nat. Hist. Presenting one or more somewhat long and narrow depressions.

Foul Disease. Popular Syn. of Syphilis.

Fourchette (Fr. fork). A slight transverse fold immediately within the posterior commissure of the vulva.

Fo'vea (L. fodio, I dig). Anat. A slight depression.

Fo'veate. Etym. as, and Syn. of, Foveolate.

Foveola (L. dim. fovea, deep hole). Nat. Hist. A little pit or depression.

Foveolar. Foveolate (same). Having little pits or depressions.

Fovil'la (L. foveo, I nourish). Bot. The minute powder contained in the interior of the pollen grain.

Foyer (Fr. fire). The focus or seat of any disease.

Fra'cture (L. frango, I break). Surg. A solution of continuity in a bone. Geol. The irregular appearance of the fresh surface of a rock or mineral when broken under a blow of the hammer.

Fræ'nulum (L. dim. frænum, bridle). **Frænum** (L. bridle). Anat. A small membranous fold, which keeps an organ in place, or bridles it.

Fragi'ferous (L. fragum, strawberry-plant; fero, I bear). Bot. Bearing the strawberry.

Fra'giform (L. fragum, strawberry-plant; forma, form). Like the strawberry.

Fragi'lity (L. frango, I break). Facility to be broken; morbid brittleness.

Fragment (same). The fractured portion of a bone.

Frambœ'sia (Fr. framboise, raspberry). The yaws: a disease, attended with raspberry-like cutaneous excrescences, endemic in the Antilles, Africa, and other hot climates.

Franklinism. Franklinic Electricity (Franklin). Friction or static electricity.—J. N. Radcliffe.

Frankliniza'tion. The therapeutical use of static or Franklinic electricity. — J. N. Radcliffe. Syn. of Franklinism.

Freckle (W. brycu, to freckle). A yellowish cutaneous spot. Popular syn. of Ephelides.

Free Torsion. Surg. The simple seizure and twisting of the open mouth of a vessel without the aid of another pair of forceps holding the artery higher up.

Freezing Mixture. Chem. A mixture of certain substances, by which artificial cold is produced.

Freezing Point. That point or degree of the thermometer at which water freezes.

Fre'missement Cataire (Fr. purring thrill). The peculiar thrill or vibration, like that produced by the purring of a cat, communicated to the hand placed over the situation of the heart in certain conditions of cardiac and pericardiac disease.—Laennec.

Fremitus (L. fremo, I roar). The vibration of certain chest, or muscular sounds, which is perceptible to the hand placed on the surface.

Friabi'lity (L. frio, I break). The quality of being reducible into small pieces.

Fri'ction (L. frico, I rub). The rubbing a part of the surface of the body with the hand, or with a brush, flannel, &c., alone, or with the intervention of certain medicaments.

Friction Sound. The auscultatory sound heard when the pleuræ or pericardium are roughened by inflammation and effused lymph.

Frigefa'ction (L. frigus, cold; facio, I make). The act of making cold.

Frigori'fic (L. frigus, cold; facio, I make). Producing, or generating, cold.

Frond (L. frons, leaf). Bot. 1. The peculiar leafing of palms and ferns, being a kind of stem which has the branch united with the leaf and frequently with the fructification. 2. The lowest form of leaf, consisting wholly of parenchyma.

Fronda'tion (same). A lopping of trees.

Fronde'scence (same). Bot. The precise time of the year and month in which each species of plant unfolds its leaves. Syn. of Vernation.

Frondi'ferous (L. frons, leaf; fero, I bear). Producing fronds.

Fro'ndose. Fro'ndous (L. frons, leaf). Bot. Producing branches charged with both leaves and flowers.

Fro'ntal (L. frons, forehead). Pertaining to the forehead.

Fro'ntlet (L. dim. frons, forehead). Ornith. The margin of the head behind the bill of birds, generally clothed with rigid bristles.

Fronto-anterior. Applied to the presentation of the fœtal head, in which the forehead is anterior.

Fronto-cotyloid. Applied to that position of the fœtal head, in which the forehead is directed to the cotyloid cavity of the pelvis.

Frontody'mia (L. frons, forehead; δύω, duō, I sink into). A double monstrosity, in which the heads are united by the ossa frontis.

Fronto-posterior. Applied to that presentation of the fœtal head, in which the forehead is posterior.

Frost-bearer. Syn. of Cryophorus.

Frost-bite. A state of torpidity of any exposed part of the body, produced by very severe cold.

Fructi'ferous (L. fructus, fruit; fero, I bear). Producing or bearing fruit.

Fructifica'tion (L. fructus, fruit; facio, I make). The act of rendering productive of fruit. Bot. The temporary part of a plant appropriated to generation.

Fructua'tion (L. fructus, fruit). Produce; fruit.

Fru'ctuous (same). Fruitful; fertile; impregnating with fertility.

Frugi'ferous (L. fruges, fruit; fero, I bear). Producing fruit or corn.

Frugi'vorous (L. fruges, fruit; voro, I devour). Feeding on, or eating, fruits.

Fruit (L. fruor, I enjoy). Bot. A perfectly mature ovary containing the seed.

Fruit-sugar. Syn. of Glucose.

Frumenta'ceous (L. frumentum, corn). Made of, or resembling, wheat.

Frumenta'rious (same). Pertaining to wheat or grain.

Frustule. Bot. The parts or fragments into which Diatomaceæ separate.

Frute'scent. Fru'ticose. Fru'ticous (L. frutex, shrub). Bot. Becoming shrubby; shrubby, or having a woody durable stem, but less than a tree.

Fruti'culose (L. dim. frutex, shrub). Bot. Becoming slightly shrubby; slightly shrubby.

Fuci'vorous (L. fucus, sea-weed; voro, I devour). Subsisting on sea-weed.

Fuga'cious (L. fugo, I drive away). Lasting but a short time.

Fu'lcrate (L. fulcrum, prop). Bot. Having branches descending to the earth. Having fulcres.

Fu'lcre. Fu'lcrum (same). Bot. The part of a plant which serves to support or defend it, or to facilitate some necessary secretion. Nat. Phil. A certain determinate point on which the lever rests.

Fulgura'tion (L. fulgur, lightning). Chem. The sudden brightening of the melted gold and silver, in the cupel of the assayer, when the last film of vitreous lead and copper leaves their surface. The electrical phenomenon of light which occurs in the atmosphere unaccompanied by thunder, and easily distinguishable from lightning.

Fulguro'meter (L. fulgur, lightning; metior, I measure). Nat. Phil. An instrument for verifying the existence and measuring the intensity of atmospheric electricity during storms.

Fuli'ginous (L. fuligo, soot). Having the colour of soot; full of soot; sooty.

Fulmina'tion (L. fulmen, thunder). Chem. The explosion or detonation of certain preparations by heat or friction.

Fulness. A sensation of weight or distension of the stomach.

Fu'lvous (L. fulvus, of a deep yellow). Tawny yellow; fox-coloured.

Fumiga'tion (L. fumus, smoke). The operation of filling a circumscribed space with a gas, a vapour, or smoke, for any purpose.

Fu'nction (L. fungor, I discharge an office). The office, or peculiar or appropriate action, of an organ, or system of organs.

Fundal (L. fundus, bottom). Pertaining, or attached, to the fundus.

Fundal Zone. The region of the inner surface of the womb above the upper polar circle. It is the seat of safe placental attachment.—Barnes.

Fu'ndament (L. fundo, I pour out). The anus, the lower part of the rectum.

Fundus (L. bottom). The base of any organ which has a neck, or an external aperture.

Fu'ngiform (L. fungus, mushroom; forma, form). **Fu'ngoid** (L. fungus, mushroom; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Having the shape more or less of a mushroom or fungus.

Fungo'logy (L. fungus, mushroom; λόγος, logos, speech). Bot. A discourse on, or the doctrine of, mushrooms or fungi.

Fungo'sity (L. fungus, mushroom). A soft excrescence.

Fu'ngous (same). Having the characters of fungosity. Bot. Having the consistence of fungi.

Fungular (L. fungus, mushroom). Of, or pertaining to, the Fungi.

Fungus (L. mushroom). 1. Syn. of Fungosity. 2. A form of microscopic vegetable parasite.

Fungus Hæmatodes. Hæmatoid Cancer. A soft medullary or other cancer, the substance of which has become more or less infiltrated with blood, forming, when it protrudes through the skin, a large vascular mass, somewhat resembling a clot of blood.

Funicle (L. dim. funis, cord). Anat. An aggregation of fibres into a little round cord. Bot. The little stalk, slender filament, or peduncle, by which the seed is sometimes attached to the placenta.

Funiform (L. funis, cord; forma, form). Geol. Cord-like; rope-like;

resembling a cord or cable in appearance.

Fu'nis (L. cord). The connecting cord between the fœtus and the placenta.

Fur (Fr. fourrer, to put on). A layer of morbid matter, of greater or less thickness, on the surface of certain organs during disease.

Fu'rcate. Fu'rcated (L. furca, fork). Branching like the prongs of a fork.

Furfura'ceous (L. furfur, bran). Bran-like; scaly.

Furfura'tion (same). The state of being afflicted with Pityriasis, or a scurf or scaliness of the skin.

Furnace, Eva'poratory. Chem. A furnace employed to reduce substances into vapour by means of heat, in order to separate the fixed principles from the volatile.

Furu'nculoid (L. furunculus, boil; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling Furunculus.

Furu'nculus (L. furo, I am mad). A small superficial tumour, depending on an unhealthy inflammation and sloughing of a very circumscribed portion of the areolar tissue. A boil.

Fu'scous (L. fuscus, brown). Blackish-brown.

Fu'sel Oil (Ger. fusel, poor brandy). An acrid, volatile oil, formed in the manufacture of potato brandy.

Fusibi'lity (L. fundo, I pour out). The quality of being melted or liquefied by heat.

Fu'siform (L. fusus, spindle; forma, form). Spindle-shaped.

Fusion (L. fundo, I pour out). The operation, or state, of being melted or liquefied by the aid of heat.

Fusion, Dry. Chem. The liquefaction produced by heat, after the water has been expelled from a crystallized salt.

Fusion, Watery. Chem. The melting of certain crystals by heat in their own water of crystallization.

G.

Gafeira. The popular name in Portugal, applied to the anæsthetic form of Elephantiasis.

Galactæ'mia (γάλα, gala, milk; αἷμα, aima, blood). A state of the blood in which it contains milk.

Galactagentia (γάλα, gala, milk; ἄγω, agō, I bring). Inducers of milk. —Dr. Gardner, New York.

Gala'ctagogue (γάλα, gala, milk; ἄγω, agō, I bring). Applied adj. and subs. to medicines which promote the secretion of milk in the breast. Expeller of milk, or an article which tends to promote the flow of milk when secreted, relieving its retention.

Gala'ctia (γάλα, gala, milk). A generic name for a morbid flow or deficiency of milk.

Galactic (γάλα, gala, milk). Applied adj. and subs. to promoters of lactation.—Dr. Gardner.

Galactin (same). The principal ingredient in the sap of the Cow-tree plant (Galactodendron utile) of South America, employed as a substitute for cream. Chem. The coagulating principle of milk.

Gala'ctine (same). Of, or belonging to, milk; prepared with milk.

Galactirrhœ'a (γάλα, gala, milk; ῥέω, reō, I flow). A redundant flow of milk.

Gala'ctocele (γάλα, gala, milk; κήλη, kēlē, swelling). 1. A tumour of the mamma, depending on distension of one or more of the galactophorous sacs. 2. Syn. of Liparocele (2).—Vidal de Cassis.

Galacto'meter (γάλα, gala, milk; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). An instrument for ascertaining the quality of milk.

Galacto'phagous (γάλα, gala, milk; φαγεῖν, phagein, to devour). Feeding entirely or chiefly on milk.

Galactophoritis (γάλα, gala, milk; φέρω, pherō, I carry; and itis). In-

flammation of the galactophorous ducts.

Galacto'phorous (γάλα, gala, milk; φέρω, pherō, I carry). Syn. of Lactiferous.

Galacto'phorus (same). An instrument used to facilitate lactation.

Galactopoie'tic (γάλα, gala, milk; ποιέω, poieō, I make). Syn. of Galactagogue; milk-making.

Galactopo'sia (γάλα, gala, milk; πίνω, pinō, I drink). The treatment of diseases by milk diet.

Galacto'sis (γάλα, gala, milk). The secretion of milk.

Galactoze'mia (γάλα, gala, milk; ζημία, zēmia, loss). Excessive excretion of milk.

Galactozyme. Galazymæ (γάλα, gala, milk; ζύμη, zumē, leaven). Milk in a state of fermentation.

Galbulus. Bot. The polygynæcial succulent fruit of Juniper.

Ga'lea (L. helmet). Bot. Applied to the parts of the calyx or corolla, when of the shape of a helmet. Zoöl. A large vaulted membrane, moveable, and covering the jaws of certain insects. Surg. A bandage for the head, somewhat like the form of a helmet.

Galea'nthropy (γαλῆ, galē, cat; ἄνθρωπος, anthrōpos, man). A species of insanity in which the patient imagines himself to be a cat.

Ga'leate. Ga'leated (L. galea, helmet). Bot. Having a flower like a helmet.

Gale'nic. Gale'nical (Galen, the physician). Relating to the doctrine of Galen; to his principles and mode of treating; or to the remedies used or recommended by him in disease.

Galeri'culate (L. galerus, hat). Covered as with a hat.

Gall (χολή, cholē, bile). Syn. of Bile.

Gall-bladder. A pear-shaped membranous sac, on the under surface of the right hepatic lobe, which acts as a reservoir for the bile.

Gall-ducts. The ducts which convey the bile, or gall.

Gall-fever. The popular name in Zealand for intermittent fever, by reason of the biliary functions suffering there so much during the complaint.

Gall-stone. A stone or concretion found in the gall-bladder.

Galvanic Electricity. Galvanism (Galvani, the discoverer). Current electricity; or electricity arising from the chemical action of certain metals with different fluids, on the establishment of a communication between the metals. Voltaic electricity.—Duchenne.

Galvaniza'tion. The act of affecting with galvanism. The therapeutical use of galvanism.—Duchenne.

Galvano-cauterization. The operation of employing a wire heated by means of the galvanic current, as an actual cautery.

Galvano'logy (galvanism; and λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on, or a description of, the phenomena of galvanism.

Galvano-magnetism. Syn. of Electro-magnetism.

Galvano'meter. An instrument for measuring galvanism, and for ascertaining the nature and degree of excitement produced in bodies under galvanic action.

Galvano-puncture. Syn. of Electropuncture.

Galva'noscope. Nat. Phil. An instrument or creature capable of exhibiting electric phenomena.

Gamope'talous (γάμος, gamos, wedding; πέταλον, petalon, leaf). Bot. Having united petals; monopetalous.

Gamophyllous (γάμος, gamos, wedding; φύλλον, phullon, leaf). Syn. of Monophyllous.

Gamose'palous (γάμος, gamos, wedding; and sepal). Bot. Having all the sepals united, or joined together, at the base.

Ga'ngliform (L. ganglion, swelling on the neck; forma, form). Having the form of a ganglion.

Gangli'olum (L. dim. ganglion, swelling on the neck). A little ganglion.

Ganglio'ma (L. ganglion, swelling on the neck). A glandular or ganglionic tumour.

Ga'nglion (L. ganglion, swelling on the neck). Anat. 1. A knot-like enlargement in the course of a nerve, consisting of a plexus of nerve-fibres with nerve-vesicles in its meshes, and which is invested externally with a sheath of dense areolar tissue; a mass of aggregated nervous matter having a more or less glandiform shape. 2. A small solid body or gland, in the course of the lymphatics and lacteals. Surg. A globular, hard, encysted tumour situate in the course of a tendon, and which originally communicated with, and was a hernia-like protrusion from, some part of a synovial sac, or sheath.

Ganglioneurous (same; νεῦρον, neuron, nerve). Zoöl. Characterized by a ganglionic type of the nervous system.—Rudolphi.

Ganglionics (L. ganglion, swelling on the neck). Agents affecting the ganglionic, or sympathetic nervous system.

Ganglioni'tis (L. ganglion, swelling on the neck; and itis). Inflammation of a nervous or lymphatic ganglion.

Ganglio'pathy (L. ganglion, swelling on the neck; πάθος, pathos, affection). A condition in which more or less debility is associated with paralysis, hyperæsthesia, or dysæsthesia of the solar plexus and the central ganglia of the sympathetic system.—Tilt.

Ga'ngrene (γράω, graō, I gnaw). The incipient stage of mortification. Syn. of Mortification.

Ganoce'phalous (γάνος, ganos, splendour; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). Zoöl. Characterized by the sculptured and externally polished or ganoid bony plates with which the entire head is defended.—Owen.

Ga'noid. Ganoidean (γάνος, ganos, splendour; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Zoöl. Having angular scales, composed of horny or bony plates, covered with a thick plate of enamel.—Agassiz.

Gaptoothed. Having interstices between the teeth.

Gargarism (γαργαρίζω, gargarizō, I gargle). A gargle.

Gargle (same). Any liquid preparation for rinsing the mouth and throat. To rinse the mouth and throat with any liquid preparation, which is prevented descending into the stomach by a gentle expiration of air, whilst the head is thrown back.

Gas (Ger. geist, spirit). Any aëriform body.

Gasifica'tion (gas; and L. facio, I make). The art or process of converting into gas.

Ga'siform (gas; and L. forma, form). Gas-like; aëriform.

Gaso'meter (gas; and μετρέω, metreō, I measure). Chem. An instrument or apparatus intended to measure, collect, preserve, or mix, different gases.

Gaso'metry (same). The science, art, or practice, of measuring gases. The science of the nature and properties of gases.

Gasp (Dan. gisper, to gape). A short catch in the breath. To open the mouth wide in catching the breath, or in dyspnœa.

Gasse'rian Ganglion (Gasser, the discoverer). Anat. A ganglion of the fifth pair of nerves.

Gasterasthe'nia (γαστήρ, gastēr, stomach; ἀσθένεια, astheneia, weakness). Debility of the stomach.

Ga'sterataxy (γαστήρ, gastēr, belly; α, a, neg.; τάξις, taxis, arranging). Disorder of the stomach; irregularity of its functions.

Gasterhystero'tomy (γαστήρ, gastēr, belly; ὑστέρα, ustera, womb; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). Syn. of Cæsarian Section.

Gastra'lgia (γαστήρ, gastēr, stomach; ἄλγος, algos, woe). Syn. of Cardialgia.

Gastrepati'tis (γαστήρ, gastēr, stomach; ἧπαρ, ēpar, liver; and itis). Inflammation of the stomach and liver.

Ga'stric (γαστήρ, gastēr, stomach). Pertaining to, or secreted by, the stomach. Possessing a stomach.

Ga'stricism (same). The medical theory that refers all, or nearly all, diseases to the retention of vitiated matters in the alimentary canal.

Gastri'loquist (γαστήρ, gastēr, belly; L. loquor, I speak). Syn. of Engastrimyth.

Gastri'tis (γαστήρ, gastēr, stomach; and itis). Inflammation of the stomach.

Gastro- (γαστήρ, gastēr, stomach). A prefix of certain compound words, signifying relation to, or connexion with, the stomach. Some of the more important and most used are subjoined.

Gastroce'le (γαστήρ, gastēr, stomach; κήλη, kēlē, rupture). Hernia of the stomach through the upper part of the mesial line.

Gastro-cephali'tis (γαστήρ, gastēr, stomach; κεφαλή, kephalē, head; and itis). Inflammation of the stomach and head.

Gastrocne'mius (γαστήρ, gastēr, belly; κνήμη, knēmē, calf of the leg). The large superficial muscle which forms, in part, the calf of the leg.

Gastrocoli'tis (γαστήρ, gastēr, stomach; κῶλον, kōlon, colon; and itis). Inflammation of the stomach and colon.

Gastrodi'dymus (γαστήρ, gastēr, belly; δίδυμος, didumos, double). A double monstrosity in which the bodies are united by the abdomen.

Gastroduodeni'tis (γαστήρ, gastēr, stomach; duodenum; and itis). Inflammation of the stomach and duodenum.

Gastrody'nia (γαστήρ, gastēr, stomach; ὀδύνη, odunē, pain). Spasmodic or neuralgic pain in the stomach.

Gastro-entera'lgia (γαστήρ, gastēr, stomach; ἔντερον, enteron, intestine; ἄλγος, algos, woe). Pain in the stomach and intestines.

Gastro-enteri'tis (γαστήρ, gastēr, stomach; ἔντερον, enteron, intestine; and itis). Inflammation of the stomach and small intestines.

Ga'strolith (γαστήρ, gastēr, stomach; λίθος, lithos, stone). A concretion formed in the stomach.

Gastrolithiasis (same). The formation of gastroliths.

Gastromala'xia (γαστήρ, gastēr, stomach; μάλαξις, malaxis, softening). Softening of the stomach.

Gastro'meles (γαστήρ, gastēr, belly; μέλος, melos, limb). A monster having one or more supernumerary limbs on the belly.

Gastromycoderi'tis (γαστήρ, gastēr, stomach; μύξα, muxa, mucus; δορά, dora, skin; and itis). Syn. of Endogastritis.

Gastro'pathy (γαστήρ, gastēr, stomach; πάθος, pathos, calamity). Disease of the stomach.

Gastroperiody'nia (γαστήρ, gastēr, stomach; περί, peri, round about; ὀδύνη, odunē, pain). A severe periodical neuralgic pain at the epigastrium.

Gastro-pneumo'nia. Inflammation of the stomach and lungs.

Gastro'podous (γαστήρ, gastēr, belly; πούς, pous, foot). Zoöl. Having the belly and foot joined.

Gastro'raphy (γαστήρ, gastēr, belly; ῥαφή, raphē, seam). The operation of sewing up wounds of the belly.

Ga'stroscope (γαστήρ, gastēr, stomach; σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). An instrument said to have been invented for the examination of the interior of the stomach. It mainly consists of a tube, which passes down into the stomach through the œsophagus, and is so delicately arranged that by a series of reflecting surfaces the state of particular parts of the mucous membrane is shown in a mirror at the back of the mouth.

Gastroses (γαστήρ, gastēr, stomach). A generic name for diseases of the stomach.

Gastrosple'nic (γαστήρ, gastēr, stomach; σπλήν, splēn, spleen). Pertaining to the stomach and spleen.

Gastrotome (γαστήρ, gastēr, stomach; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). An instrument for slitting open the intestines in a post-mortem examination.

Gastro'tomy (same). 1. The operation of cutting into, or opening, the belly. 2. The operation of opening the stomach.

Gathering. Popular syn. of Abscess, and Suppuration.

Gault. Geol. A provincial name in the east of England, for a series of beds of clay and marl, the geological position of which is between the Upper and Lower Greensand.

Gazo-hyste'ric (Fr. gaz, gas; ὑστέρα, ustera, womb). Caused by

the development of air or gas in the cavity of the womb.—Boivin.

Gela'tial (L. gelo, I freeze). Produced by freezing.

Gelatifica'tion (gelatin; and L. facio, I make). The production of, or conversion into, gelatin or jelly.

Gelati'ginous (gelatin; and γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). Forming gelatinous tissue; yielding gelatin.

Ge'latin (L. gelu, ice). One of the proximate principles of animals.

Gelatin, Whartonian. The gelatinous substance in which are imbedded the vessels of the umbilical cord.

Gelatina'tion (gelatin). The act, or process, of converting, or being turned, into gelatin, or into a substance like jelly.

Gelati'niform (gelatin; and L. forma, form). Having the form or consistence of gelatin or jelly.

Gela'tinous (gelatin). Pertaining to, resembling, having the character or nature of, or yielding, gelatin or jelly.

Gela'tion (L. gelo, I freeze). 1. The rigid state of the body in catalepsy, as if it were frozen. 2. Frost-bite.

Gemelliflo'rate. Gemelliflo'rous (L. gemellus, twins; flos, flower). Bot. Having flowers disposed in pairs, or two and two.

Gemelli'parous (L. gemellus, twins; pario, I bring forth). Producing twins.

Ge'minate. Gemina'ted. Ge'minous (L. geminus, double). Nat. Hist. Twin; in pairs; two united into one.

Gemma'ceous (L. gemma, bud). Bot. Belonging to, resembling, or having buds.

Gemma'tion (L. gemma, young bud). 1. Nat. Hist. The simplest kind of reproduction, consisting in the formation of buds, sporules, or germs on some part of the body, which eventually drop off and form separate individuals. 2. Bot. Origin of a bud; the state or process of budding; a budding out.

Ge'mmeous (L. gemma, gem). Pertaining to, of the nature of, or resembling, gems.

Gemmi'ferous (L. gemma, young bud; fero, I bear). Bot. Bearing buds. Physiol. Given off as a small process or bud from the cell-wall, and which may separate and be developed into a new cell.

Gemmifica'tion (L. gemma, bud; facio, I make). Bot. The manner in which the bud or gem is developed. Syn. of Ramification.

Gem'miform (L. gemma, bud; forma, form). Bud- or gem-like; surrounded by leaves.—Willdenow.

Gemmi'parous (L. gemma, young bud; pario, I produce). Physiol. Applied to generation by gemmation, or the reproducing by buds on the body, which mature and fall off, and then become independent animals; producing buds.

Gemmula'tion (L. gemmula, little bud). Syn. of Gemmation (1).

Gem'mule (L. dim. gemma, young bud). Bot. A little bud. Zoöl. The embryo of the radiated animals at that stage when they resemble ciliated monads, and are not confined within an envelope or egg.

Genage'nesis (γενεά, genea, offspring; γένεσις, genesis, generation). That process of reproduction in some of the lowest animals which is effected by the development of sprouts or gemmæ. Syn. of Gemmation.—M. Quatrefages.

Genea'nthropy (γεννάω, gennaō, I beget; ἄνθρωπος, anthrōpos, man). Syn. of Anthropogenia.

General Practitioner. One who undertakes the treatment of both medical and surgical diseases, as well as obstetrics.

Genera'tion (γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). The aggregate of functions which result in the reproduction of organized beings.

Genera'tion, Equivocal. A mode of generation in which matter in certain circumstances is believed to become organized, and new living beings to be thus spontaneously produced.

Ge'neric (L. genus, kind). Nat. Hist. Of, or belonging to, the same genus.

Ge'nerous (L. generosus, born of a noble race). Applied to wine which contains much alcohol.

Gene'sial. Genesic (γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). Syn. of Genital (1).

Genesio'logy (γένεσις, genesis, generation; λόγος, logos, speech). The doctrine of generation.

Gene'tic. Etym. as, and syn. of, Genital (1).

Gene'tica (γένεσις, genesis, generation). 1. The generic name for diseases of the sexual functions. 2. Agents acting on the sexual organs.

Ge'nian (γένειον, geneion, chin). Pertaining, or attached, to the chin.

Geni'culate. Genicula'ted (L. genu, knee). 1. Bent in the form of a knee. 2. Divided into, or having, joints.

Genio-hyo-glossus (γένειον, geneion, chin; L. hyoides, hyoid bone; γλῶσσα, glōssa, tongue). A triangular muscle attached to the inside of the symphysis of the lower jaw, the tongue, and the hyoid bone.

Genio-hyoid (γένειον, geneion, chin; L. hyoides, hyoid bone). A muscle attached to the symphysis of the lower jaw and the hyoid bone.

Ge'nioplasty (γένειον, geneion, chin; πλάσσω, plassō, I form). The operation for restoring the chin.

Ge'nital (γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). 1. Pertaining to generation. 2. Pl. The parts of an animal which are the immediate instruments of generation. Bot. The styles and stamina.

Gentili'tious (L. gens, race). 1. Peculiar to a people or nation. 2. Hereditary.

Genus (L. stock or family). 1. An assemblage of Species analogous to each other, and possessing certain common characteristics. 2. A species possessing certain peculiar characters which belong to no other species.

Genyantri'tis (γένυς, genus, cheek; ἄντρον, antron, cavity; and itis). Inflammation of the antrum of the upper jaw-bone.

Genyoplasty (γένυς, genus, cheek; πλάσσω, plassō, I form). The operation for restoring the cheek).

Geoce'ntric (γῆ, gē, earth; κεντρικός, kentrikos, of or from the centre). Nat. Hist. Applied to the notion that the earth was the centre of the universe, and that sun, moon, and stars were made to dance attendance upon it.

Geodes (γῆ, gē, earth). Geol. Applied to all rounded nodules having internal cavities, whether empty, nucleated, or lined with crystals.

Geo'desy (γῆ, gē, earth; δαίω, daiō, I divide). Geol. That branch which determines the figure and extent of large portions of the earth's surface, the general form of the earth, &c., by means of direct observation and measurement.

Geo'gnosy (γῆ, gē, earth; γιγνώσκω, gignōskō, I know). That part of Natural History which treats of the structure of the earth. Absolute knowledge of the earth.

Geo'gony (γῆ, gē, earth; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). The doctrine of the formation of the earth.

Geo'logy (γῆ, gē, earth; λόγος, logos, speech). The doctrine or science of the structure of the earth, and of the substances which compose it.

Geo'nomy (γῆ, gē, earth; νόμος, nomos, law). Nat. Hist. That branch of General Physics which treats of the laws which effect those changes observed on the surface of the earth and in the atmosphere.

Geo'phagism. Geo'phagy (γῆ, gē, earth; φαγεῖν, phagein, to eat). The act, habit, or practice of dirt- or earth-eating.

Geophyl'lous (γῆ, gē, earth; φύλλον, phullon, leaf). Bot. Having leaves or leaflets of an earthy colour.

Geopo'nics (γῆ, gē, earth; πόνος, ponos, labour). The art or science of cultivating the earth.

Geo'scopy (γῆ, gē, earth; σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). Knowledge of the earth, ground, or soil, obtained by inspection.

Germ (L. germen, sprout). The rudiment of an undeveloped new being still attached to the mother.

Germ-cell. The first nucleated cell that appears in the impregnated ovum after the reception of the spermatozoon, and the disappearance of the germinal vesicle.

Germen (L.). Bot. Syn. of Ovary.—Linnæus.

Germen-inferior. Bot. Fruit below the flower.

Germen - superior. Bot. Fruit above the flower.

Germ Force. Syn. of Plastic Force.

Ge'rminal (L. germen, sprout). Pertaining to a germ or seed-bud.

Ge'rminal Matter. The albuminous substance found in all living things, from the belief that it alone of all matters has to do with generation and nutrition.—Lionel Beale.

Ge'rminal Membrane. Physiol. A minute, thin membrane, situated on that surface of the yelk or yolk, which, whatever be the position of the egg, is, by a peculiar arrangement, always uppermost. Syn. of Blastoderm.

Ge'rminal Vesicle. The nucleated cell which is the first formed and most essential part of the ovum. Bot. A cell contained in the embryo-sac, from which the embryo is developed.

Germina'tion (L. germen, sprout). 1. Zoöl. The development of the germ or ovum susceptible of impregnation. 2. Bot. The first act of vegetation in a seed or plant.

Germ-mass. The material prepared for the formation of the embryo, consisting of the germ-cells, and the yolk they have assimilated.

Germ-vesicle. V. Germinal Vesicle.

Germ - yolk. That portion of the primary yolk of the egg which is assimilated by the germ-cells in the formation of the germ-mass.

Gero'comy (γέρων, gerōn, old man; κομέω, komeō, I maintain). That part of medicine which treats of the proper regimen for old people.

Geronto'xon (γέρων, gerōn, old man; τόξον, toxon, bow). The opacity which, in most elderly persons, is seen close to the margin of the cornea.

Gesta'tion (L. gero, I carry). 1. The act of carrying, or the time during which a female carries, the embryo in her womb. 2. The act or process of carrying invalids in various ways.

Gib'biform (L. gibbus, convex; forma, form). Resembling a hump or swelling on the back.

Gibbo'sity (L. gibbus, convex). A protuberance; a prominence; a convexity.

Gibbousness. Etym. as, and syn. of, Gibbosity.

Gi'mbernat's Ligament. The small triangular portion of the femoral arch which is attached to the pectineal line of the pubic bone.

Gin Drinker's Liver. V. Liver, Nutmeg.

Gingival (L. gingiva, gum). Pertaining to the gums.

Gingivi'tis (L. gingiva, gum; and itis). Inflammation of the gums.

Gingivi'tis, Expulsive. An affection, consisting in an inflammation of the gum and of the tooth-socket or its lining, mostly commencing by an abscess, with a subsequent slow inflammatory process. The tooth begins to emerge from its position in the jaw, deviating from the natural direction; the gum recedes, and if the malady be unchecked, the former is completely ejected from its legitimate lodging.

Gi'nglymoid (γίγγλυμος, gigglumos, hinge; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling a ginglymus or hinge.

Gi'nglymus (γίγγλυμος, gigglumos, hinge). A variety of diarthrodial joint, which admits only of flexion and extension.

Giz'zard (Fr. gésier). The strong muscular stomach of a gallinaceous bird.

Glabel'lad (L. glabella, space betwixt the eyebrows). Towards the glabellar aspect.—Barclay.

Glabel'lar (same). Applied to the aspect towards the glabella.—Barclay.

Gla'brous (L. glaber, smooth). Nat. Hist. Smooth; destitute of hairs.

Gla'cial (L. glacies, ice). 1. Icy; consisting of ice; frozen. Resembling ice in appearance. 2. Applied to that physical condition of organic matter, when it is in a state of solidification from cold. It is the phenomenon of apparent death.—Richardson.

Glacia'tion (same). The act of turning to ice or freezing; ice.

Gla'cier (same). A river of ice filling a valley, and pouring down its masses to valleys yet lower.

Glacifica'tion (L. glacies, ice; facio, I make). The production of, or conversion into, ice.

Gla'cious (L. glacies, ice). Like ice; icy.

Glacis. Geol. A term borrowed from the language of fortification, where it means an easy insensible slope or declivity, less steep than a *talus* (quod vide).

Gla'diate (L. gladius, sword). Bot. Shaped like a short straight sword.

Glairi'n (Fr. glaire, white of egg). 1. A gelatinous vegetable matter. 2. A pseudo-organic substance which forms on thermal waters.

Glance (Ger. glanza, ray). Miner. A name given to some minerals which possess a metallic or pseudo-metallic lustre.

Gland (L. glans, acorn). Applied, 1. To various organs of the body varying in size, shape, and structure, devoted to the function of secretion; 2. To certain distinct soft bodies which constitute a part of the lymphatic and lacteal system; 3. To various other organs, whose intimate structure and functions are not positively determined. Bot. 1. Syn. of Glandule. 2. A nut enclosed in bracts.

Glanders. V. Equinia.

Gla'ndiform (L. glans, acorn; forma, form). Of the shape of, or resembling, a gland, or nut.

Glandula'tion (L. glans, acorn). Bot. The situation and structure of the secretory vessels in plants.

Glandule (L. glandula, kernel in the flesh). Anat. A small gland, or secreting vessel. Bot. A small body, varying in form and structure, whose function is to separate from the general mass of the sap some particular fluid or substance.

Glanduli'ferous (L. glandula, gland; fero, I bear). Bot. Bearing glands.

Glandulo'sity (L. glandula, kernel in the flesh). A collection of glands.

Glandulo'so-carneus. Applied to glandiform fleshy excrescences.

Glans (L. acorn). Anat. The nut-like extremity of the penis, and clitoris. Bot. A syncarpous fruit: one-celled, one- or few-seeded, inferior, indehiscent, hard, dry; proceeding from an ovarium containing several cells and several seeds, all of which are abortive but one or two; seated —sometimes solitary and quite naked above, sometimes more than one and completely enclosed—in that kind of persistent involucre called a cupule.

Glauce'scent (L. glaucus, blue). Bot. Having something of a bluish-green, hoary, or sea-green appearance.

Glauci'na (γλαυκός, glaukos, azure). The natural form of Cow-pox, from the bluish or azure tint of the vesicles.—Hebenstreit.

Glaucoma. Glaucosis (γλαυκός, glaukos, sea-green). A term used to express a form of blindness, which formerly was erroneously imagined to be always associated with a greenish tint of the lens or deeper structures. Its main characteristic is the existence of an augmented intraocular pressure, from a superabundance of serous fluid. Thereupon arises a state of hardness and tension of the globe, paralysis of the retina, congestions and inflammatory attacks, and ultimately a spoiling, of all the tissues, of the eyeball. It is in fact merely a secondary affection, essentially dependent upon an atrophied condition of the optic nerve at its point of passing through the sclerotic coat, and this itself simply arises from a mechanical cause in the pressure it is subjected to by the increased secretion of vitreous humour, this again being a mere effect of inflammation or congestion of the choroid coat.—Von Graefe.

Glau'cous (γλαυκός, glaukos, azure). Bot. Having a decided hoary-grey surface; of a sea-green colour; covered with a pale-green bloom.

Gleet (Sax. glidan, to glide). A slight, serous, mucous, or muco-purulent discharge from the urethra, unaccompanied with scalding or ardor urinæ.

Gle'noid (γλήνη, glēnē, socket of a joint; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Any shallow articular cavity of a bone; pertaining to such a cavity.

Gleucono'meter (γλεῦκος, gleukos, unfermented wine; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). An instrument for ascertaining the strength of the newly-expressed juice of the grape.

Gli'adin (γλία, glia, glue). A peculiar azotized matter to which the adhesive properties of gluten are due.

Glio'ma (γλία, glia, glue). A soft vascular tumour, of doubtful malignancy, originating in, or found in connexion with, the neuroglia, or delicate interstitial connective tissue of nerve.—Virchow. Syn. of Fungus Hæmatodes.

Gli'schroid (γλίσχρος, glischros, gluey; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling, or of the nature of, glue, or of that which is viscous or glutinous.

Gli'schrose. Glischro'tic. Gli'schrous (γλίσχρος, glischros, gluey). Having or full of gluten, or viscosity; viscous; glutinous; of or pertaining to gluten.

Glis'son's Capsule. The fibro-cellular sheath which surrounds the vessels in the interior of the hepatic mass.

Glo'bate. Globa'ted. Glo'bose (L. globus, ball). Globe-shaped.

Glo'bule (L. dim. globus, ball). A microscopic particle of matter of a spherical, oval, or irregular form, and of varying size and composition, having a clear centre, with a well-defined dark outline.—Beale. Bot. Male organ of Chara.

Glo'bulin. 1. A peculiar albuminous principle which forms the principal part of the blood-corpuscles. 2. The white corpuscles of the chyle.—Donné. 3. The minute vesicular granules found in the tissue of plants.—Turpin.

Globulism (L. dim. globus, ball). Syn. of Homœopathy.

Glo'bulose. Glo'bulous (same). Having the form of a small sphere.

Glo'bus Hyste'ricus. The sensation of a ball ascending in the throat, which occurs in hysterical, nervous, and hypochondriacal complaints.

Glochi'diate (γλωχίς, glōchis, any projecting point). Bot. Having hairs, the ends of which are split and hooked back.

Glome (L. glomus, ball of thread). Bot. A roundish head of flowers.

Glo'merate. Glomera'ted (L. glomus, ball of thread). Bot. Gathered into round heaps or heads. Anat. Composed of a congeries of sanguineous vessels, having no cavity, but furnished with an excretory duct.

Glo'merule (L. glomus, ball of thread). A ball or tuft formed by a convolution of vessels.

Glonoin. A liquid compound, being the nitrate of oxide of glycyl, procured by the addition of nitric and sulphuric acids to glycerin, the whole being kept at a freezing temperature. According to some it has powerful anti-neuralgic properties.

Glos'sal (γλῶσσα, glōssa, tongue). Pertaining to the tongue.

Glossa'lgia (γλῶσσα, glōssa, tongue; ἄλγος, algos, grief). Pain in the tongue.

Glos'sitic. Etym. as, and syn. of, Glossal.

Glossi'tis (γλῶσσα, glōssa, tongue; and itis). Inflammation of the tongue.

Glos'so- (γλῶσσα, glōssa, tongue). A prefix to compound words denoting attachment to, or in connexion with, the tongue.

Glosso'graphy (γλῶσσα, glossa, tongue; γράφω, graphō, I write). An anatomical description of the tongue.

Glossohyal (γλῶσσα, glōssa, tongue; L. hyoïdes, hyoid bone). 1. A bone extending forwards from the basihyal symphysis into the substance of the tongue, in most fishes.—Owen. 2. The posterior cornua of the os hyoïdes.—Geoffroy St. Hilaire.

Glos'soid (γλῶσσα, glōssa, tongue; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling the tongue.

Glosso'logy (γλῶσσα, glōssa, tongue; λόγος, logos, speech). 1. A treatise,

or dissertation, on the tongue. 2. The science of scientific language.

Glosso'lysis (γλῶσσα, glōssa, tongue; λύω, luō, I loose). Palsy of the tongue.

Glossoplegia (γλῶσσα, glōssa, tongue; πληγή, plēgē, stroke). Paralysis of, or inability to put out, the tongue.

Glosso'tomy (γλῶσσα, glōssa, tongue; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). Dissection, or amputation, of the tongue.

Glottis (γλωσσίς, glossis, mouthpiece of a musical instrument). The long narrow fissure in the larynx bounded laterally by the vocal cords.

Glottiscope (glottis; and σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). An instrument invented by Dr. Babington in 1829, and agreeing in all essential particulars with the laryngoscope now in use.

Glotti'tis (glottis; and itis). Inflammation of the glottis.

Glu'cogen. Glucogenic Matter (γλυκύς, glukus, sweet; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). 1. A term applied by M. Bernard to the amyloid substance of the liver, which he opined to be the sugar-forming principle of the organ. From what Dr. Pavy has shown to be fallacious data, Bernard supposed that sugar was formed in the liver during life, and was subsequently destroyed in its passage through the lungs: after death, and under certain unnatural conditions during life, it is true there is a large escape of sugar from the liver. 2. A substance resembling dextrine, always existing in the liver in larger amount during digestion than during fasting: a portion of it is transformed into sugar to be burnt in the lungs as a part-cause of maintaining animal heat; a portion probably assists in cell-growth, as it can be found wherever cell-growth is actively carried out; and a portion is capable of transformation into fat.

Glucogenesis (γλυκύς, glukus, sweet; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). V. Glycogenesis.

Glucohæmia (γλυκύς, glukus, sweet; αἷμα, aima, blood). Alteration of the blood depending on the excessive presence of sugar. Increase of sugar in the blood.

Gluco'meter (γλυκύς, glukus, sweet; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). An instrument for determining the amount of sugar in diabetic urine.

Glucose (γλυκύς, glukus, sweet). Grape-sugar, or the sugar of fruits. An analogous substance is found also in the animal economy.

Gluco'sis. Glucosuria (γλυκύς, glukus, sweet; οὖρον, ouron, urine). Syn. of Diabetes. The condition of saccharine urine.

Gluma'ceous (L. gluma, husk of corn). Bot. Having, consisting of, or resembling, glumes.

Glume (same). Bot. The valve-like floral envelopes of corn and grapes.

Glumelle. Glumellule (dim. same). Bot. The palea or pale of grasses.

Glutæ'us (γλουτός, gloutos, buttock). Anat. A name given to each of three respective muscles situated at the back of the pelvis, and which give the form to the buttocks.

Glute'al (γλουτός, gloutos, buttock). Pertaining to the buttocks or nates.

Gluten (L. glue). A vegetable proximate principle—the analogue of animal fibrin.

Glutenoid (gluten; and εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling, or allied to, gluten.

Gluten-pepton. The presumed definite compound between the solvent fluid in the stomach, and the gluten received into the organ.

Glutin (L. gluten, glue). Syn. of Gelatin.

Glu'tinous (same). Endowed with unusual viscidity. Bot. Besmeared with a slippery moisture.

Gluti'tis (γλουτός, gloutos, buttock; and itis). Inflammation of the nates.

Glycecolloid. Pharm. An anhydrous compound of glycerin and isinglass, possessing powerful solvent and antiseptic properties admirably adapted for the preservation and administration of medicinal substances. —Kirby.

Glycecols. Medicinal lozenges or troches prepared by the aid and admixture of a glycelloid with the drug required.—Kirby.

Glycerin′ (γλυκύς, glukus, sweet). The peculiar sweet principle of oils and fats.

Glycin′ (same). Syn. of Gelatin.

Gly′cocoll (γλυκύς, glukus, sweet; κόλλα, kolla, glue). Sugar of gelatin.

Glycoge′nesis. Glyco′geny (γλυκύς, glukus, sweet; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). The generation or formation of sugar.

Glycorrhœa. Glycyrrhœa (γλυκύς, glukus, sweet; ῥέω, reō, I flow). The discharge of saccharine fluid from the body.

Glycosuria (γλυκύς, glukus, sweet; οὖρον, ouron, urine). V. Glucosis.

Glypho′graphy (γλύφω, gluphō, I hollow out; γράφω, graphō, I write). A method of etching by galvanism, in which the paint or composition is so laid as to cause a series of hollows in the electrotype deposit sufficiently deep to prevent being inked by the inking roller.

Gnatha′lgia (γνάθος, gnathos, jaw; ἄλγος, algos, grief). Facial neuralgia setting out from the mental foramen.

Gna′thic (γνάθος, gnathos, jaw). Of, or belonging to, the cheek or superior maxilla.

Gnathi′tis (γνάθος, gnathos, jaw; and itis). Inflammation of the jaw.

Gnatho-ce′phalus (γνάθος, gnathos, jaw; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). A monster without head, but with immense jaws.

Gna′thoplasty (γνάθος, gnathos, jaw; πλάσσω, plassō, I form). Morioplastice of the cheek.

Goitre (Fr. wen). Syn. of Bronchocele.

Goitre Sticks. The stems of a seaweed, chewed in South America as a remedy for goître.

Gold-leaf Electro′meter. An instrument for ascertaining the existence and nature of any electrical excitement, by the divergence or convergence of two slips of gold-leaf.

Gomphia′sis (γόμφος, gomphos, nail). Syn. of Agomphiasis, and of Odontalgia.

Gompho′sis (same). An immovable articulation in which one bone is inserted into a cavity in another.

Go′nagra (γόνυ, gonu, knee; ἄγρα, agra, seizure). Gout or rheumatism in the knee.

Go′nalgia (γόνυ, gonu, knee; ἄλγος, algos, grief). Pain in the knee.

Gonarthri′tis (γόνυ, gonu, knee; ἄρθρον, arthron, joint; and itis). Inflammation of the knee-joint.

Gonecy′stic (γονή, gonē, semen; κύστις, kustis, bladder). Of, or pertaining to, the Vesiculæ Seminales.

Go′nic (γονή, gonē, semen). Of, or pertaining to, the semen; and to the genital organs.

Gonidia (same). Bot. Green germinating cells in the thallus of Lichens.

Go′nimous (same). Having, or full of, semen; capable of generating; generative.

Gonio′genous (γωνία, gōnia, angle; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). Miner. Producing or forming angles.

Gonio′meter (γωνία, gōnia, angle; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). An instrument for measuring angles—particularly those of crystals.

Go′niophyte (γωνία, gōnia, angle; φύτον, phuton, plant). Bot. A plant which has angular fruit.—Necker.

Goni′tis (γόνυ, gonu, knee; and itis). Inflammation of the knee-joint.

Go′nophore (γονή, gonē, seed; φέρω, I bear). Bot. A columnar receptacle elevating the stamens.—Candolle.

Gonorrhœ′a (γονή, gonē, semen; ῥέω, reō, I flow). A discharge (more or less contagious) of mucus or mucopus from the inflamed mucous membranes of the generative organs; blennorrhagia of the male urethra.

Gonorrho-prostati′tis. Inflammation of the prostate, accompanying gonorrhœa.

Gono′se (γονή, gonē, semen). Having, or full of, semen.

Go′nostroma (γονή, gonē, offspring; στρῶμα, strōma, bed). Syn. of Discus Proligerus.

Gonostro'matosore (same; and σωρός, sōros, heap). Physiol. The elevation or prominence of the Discus Proligerus.

Go'nous. Etym. as, and syn. of, Gonose.

Gonoze'my (γονή, gonē, semen; ζημία, zēmia, loss). Excessive loss, or discharge, of semen.

Goose-skin. An appearance of papillary projections on the skin, consisting in an erection of the hairs, produced by the effect of cold or fear on the contractile fibrous tissue of the cutis, more especially that around the hair-bulbs.

Go'rget (Fr. gorge, throat). Surg. A broad-bladed grooved instrument, used by some in the operations of lithotomy, and for fistula in ano.

Gouge (Fr.) Surg. 1. An instrument for scooping out the diseased matter of carious bones. 2. To scoop out with a gouge.

Gout (Fr. goutte, drop). An exceedingly painful disease, closely allied to acute rheumatism, depending on some morbific matter (urate of soda—invariably—Garrod) in the blood, and consisting chiefly of inflammation of the fibrous and ligamentous parts of the joints, more especially the smaller ones.

Gout, Rheumatic. A term applied to cases of true gout, when it has frequently recurred and affected the larger joints of the lower and upper extremities. Sometimes it is applied to cases of chronic or subacute rheumatism, more especially when not commencing with rheumatic fever; but more frequently to that distressing and intractable disease designated "Chronic Rheumatic Arthritis" by Dr. Adams, of Dublin; and "Rheumatoid Arthritis" by Dr. Garrod. The latter denies that a disease, consisting of a combination of gout and rheumatism, is ever seen in nature.

Gout-stones. V. Chalk-stones.

Gown-red. Popular syn. of Toothrash, or Strophulus.

Graa'fian Follicle or Vesicle. Small spherical vesicles in the stroma of the mammalian ovary, which contain the ovules.

Gra'cilis (L. slender). A flat, thin, and long muscle situated along the inner side of the thigh.

Gra'duate (L. gradus, rank). One who has received a degree in a college or university, or from some professional incorporated society. To obtain such a degree.

Gra'duated Compress. Surg. A compress formed of a number of pieces, each progressively decreasing in size, and the whole forming a sort of pyramid, the apex of which can be applied on the precise point wished.

Grain (L. granum, grain of corn). The 60th part of the apothecaries' drachm. Bot. Fruit of Cerealia.

Gramina'ceous. Grami'neal. Grami'neous (L. gramen, grass). Grassy; like, or pertaining to, grass.

Graminifo'liate. Graminifo'lious (L. gramen, grass; folium, leaf). Bearing leaves like grass.

Grami'niform (L. gramen, grass; forma, form). Resembling grass; grass-like.

Gramini'vorous (L. gramen, grass; voro, I devour). Feeding, or subsisting, on grass.

Gramme (γραμμή, grammē, stroke of a pen). A French weight = to 15·438 grains Troy.

Gra'ndinose (L. grando, hail). Having, or full of, hail.

Grani'ferous (L. granum, grain of corn; fero, I bear). Bot. Bearing grain, or seeds like grain.

Graniform (L. granum, grain; forma, form). Formed like grains of corn.

Granitifica'tion (granite; and L. facio, I make). The act of being formed into granite.

Grani'tiform (granite; and L. forma, form). Resembling granite in structure or shape.

Gra'nitoid (granite; and εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Syn. of Granitiform.

Grani'vorous (L. granum, grain of corn; voro, I devour). Feeding, or subsisting, on grain or seeds.

Granular Casts. Microscopic filaments, consisting of moulds of the

tubuli uriniferi, composed of granular matter, generally found in the urine of chronic renal disease.

Granula'ted (L. dim. granum, grain). Formed into, consisting of, or resembling granules or small particles. Surg. Formed into granulations. Bot. Composed of granules.

Granula'tion (same). The small red vascular eminences on the surface of a wound or ulcer, formed by the organization of effused lymph. Pharm. The process of reducing a metal to fine grains, by melting it, and causing it to be agitated in various ways whilst liquid. Pathol. Syn. of Granule.

Gra'nule (same). 1. A minute particle of inorganic or organic matter, exhibiting no distinct structure under the highest microscopic powers.—Lionel Beale. 2. A cytoblast. 3. Syn. of Molecule. 4. A larger-sized molecule, exhibiting under a microscope a dark or light centre, surrounded by a distinctly shadowed ring.

Granulia. Acute tuberculosis, because marked by the dissemination through the organs of the grey granulation.—M. Empis.

Granuli'ferous (L. dim. granum, grain; fero, I bear). Bot., Conchol. Bearing little grains or granules.

Gra'nuliform (L. dim. granum, grain; forma, form). Geol., Miner. Resembling little grains.

Granuli'tis (granulia, q.v.; and itis). Acute phthisis.—M. Empis.

Granulo'sity (L. dim. granum, grain). A mass or heap of small tubercles, like little grains or granules.

Grapes. Vet. Surg. 1. Applied to the eczematous disease or grease of the heels of horses, when it has become chronic and the whole thickness of the skin has become hypertrophied with chronic œdema, and the sprouting granulations from the fissured heel become firmer and as large as marbles. 2. A growth of grape-like appearance in the chests of oxen.

Gra'phioid (γραφίς, graphis, style; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Anat. Resembling a style; styloid.

Graphio'logy (γραφή, graphē, writing; λόγος, logos, speech). A modern form of quackery which assumes, without seeing the individual, to deduce the character from the style of the handwriting.

Graphospasmus (γράφω, graphō, I write; σπασμός, spasmos, convulsion). A contracted state of one or more fingers of the hand; writers' cramp.

Gra'photype (γραφή, graphē, drawing; τύπος, tupos, type: a type made immediately from a drawing). A new method of producing from drawings blocks for surface printing without the aid of the engraver. The process consists in the artist drawing a picture on chalk. In the course of a short time, by a process of induration, the drawing made upon the chalk surface becomes converted into a marble picture in relief. The original drawing is then duplicated by means of stereotyping or electrotyping, for the purpose of being printed from.

Gra'vel (L. gravis, heavy). A disease consisting in the formation of very small calculous concretions in the kidney, and their expulsion with the urine; the concretions themselves.

Grave'olent (L. gravis, heavy; oleo, I smell). Bot. Having a heavy or strong odour.

Grave-wax. Syn. of Adipocere.

Gra'vid (L. gravis, heavy). Obstet. Pregnant; heavy, big, or great with child.

Gra'vidin (same). A sediment found during certain conditions in the urine of females, by the decomposition of which kiestein is formed.

Gravi'meter (L. gravis, heavy; metior, I measure). An instrument for determining the specific gravity of either liquid or solid bodies.

Gravita'tion (L. gravis, heavy). The abstract power which draws bodies towards each other's centres.

Gra'vity (L. gravis, heavy). The natural tendency of bodies to fall towards a centre.

Gra'vity, Centre of. Nat. Phil. A point upon which if a body were suspended, all its parts would be in æquilibrio.

Gra'vity, Specific. The weight peculiar to an equal bulk of every different kind of matter. The ratio of the weight of a body to the weight

of an equal volume of some other body, assumed as a conventional standard.

Grease (Fr. graisse, fat). 1. A specific (? vesicular) inflammation of the heels of a horse, terminating in dryness and scurfiness of the skin, followed by fissures, ulcers, and fungous excrescences. 2. A disease of wines, consisting in the conversion, by a kind of fermentation, of the sugar into a ropy, oily mass, composed of lactic acid, mannite, and vegetable mucus.

Green Sickness. Popular Syn. of Chlorosis, from the pale and lurid cast of the skin.

Green Waters. Obstet. A popular term for the Lochia, when of a dark, dirty, greenish aspect.

Gre'gal (L. grex, flock). Pertaining to a flock.

Grega'rinous. Affected with, or of or pertaining to, the parasite Gregarine.—M. Lindemann.

Grega'rious (L. grex, flock). Having the habit of assembling, or living, in a flock or herd.

Grena'tiform. Being in the form of the mineral Grenatite.

Griff. Griffo. Griffon. The offspring of a Negro father and Mulatto mother, or vice versâ, consisting of one-fourth white, and of three-fourths black blood.

Grinders. Syn. of Molar Teeth.

Grinding Pains. Obstet. The pains of the first stage of labour.

Gripes. Popular Syn. of Tormina, and Colic.

Gripes, Watery. A popular name for a severe form of serous Diarrhœa in infants.

Grippe. The French name for the Influenza.

Grocer's Itch. A species of Eczema produced on the hands of grocers, from the irritation of sugar. Syn. of Lichen agrius from the same cause.

Gros'sular (L. grossula, gooseberry). Pertaining to, or resembling, a gooseberry.

Gros'suline (same). A peculiar principle procured from gooseberries and other acid fruits, forming the basis of jelly.—Guibourt.

Group. Nat. Hist. An assemblage of objects having some resemblance or character in common.

Growth. 1. The increase of animal and vegetable bodies. 2. Any adventitious tissue.

Gruff (Teut. ge, prefix; ruh, rough). Pharm. The coarse portion of a powder, which will not pass through the sieve.

Gru'mose. Gru'mous (L. grumus, lump). 1. Bot. Clubbed; knotted; contracted at intervals into knots. 2. Physiol. Thick; concreted; clotted.

Grypo'sis (γρύπωσις, grupōsis, a crooking). A disease of the nails, in which they are bent inwards, and produce irritation of the soft parts below.

Guarapo. A fermented liquor, prepared in Peru, from the pulp of the sugar-cane and water.

Guard. A thickly-folded cloth, or other article, placed upon a bed so as to guard it from the discharges of parturition, or of any disease.

Guberna'culum (L. rudder). Anat. Applied to certain cords supposed to be instrumental in directing some few newly-developed organs into their destined situation.

Guinea-worm. The Dracunculus or Filaria medinensis, a worm which in Africa, India, and other hot climates, penetrates the skin and effects a lodgment in the cellular tissue, gradually increasing in size till it can be felt as a little tumour, or perhaps a cord-like ridge under the skin. It is followed by inflammation, painful boil, and ulcer.

Gum. The concrete mucilage of vegetables; a concrete juice which exudes through the bark of trees, and thickens on the surface.

Gum-boil. Syn. of Parulis.

Gumma (L. gum). A peculiar and specific nodosity found in various organs of the body, as the result of constitutional Syphilis. It is a true heteroplastic tissue, of a gelatinous consistence, proliferating with a certain rapidity, and possessing extreme frailty or a rapid destruction of its

cells by a process of fatty metamorphosis, or conversion into caseous material.—Virchow.

Gummo'se. Gu'mmous. Having, or full of, gum.

Gum-rash. Popular name of some species of Strophulus and Lichen.

Gum, Red. The popular name of the papular eruption—Strophulus intertinctus—peculiar to early infancy.

Gum-resin'. An inspissated juice of plants, consisting of resin and various other gummy substances.

Gum, White. The popular name of the papular eruption—Strophulus albidus—peculiar to early infancy.

Gun-cotton. Cotton-wool steeped in nitric or nitro-sulphuric acid, and dried.

Gurgling (L. gurges, whirlpool). The sound heard on auscultation when there is a cavity in the lungs, containing liquid of any kind, and communicating freely with a bronchial tube. A sound produced by a mixture of fluid and air, from the breaking of the bubbles of air in the liquid.

Gustation (L. gusto, I taste). V. Degustation.

Gu'stative. Gu'statory (same). Pertaining, or distributed, to the organ or organs of taste. Pertaining to taste.

Gutta Percha. The concrete juice of the Isonandra gutta, which is indigenous in and around Singapore.

Gutta Rosacea. Another name for Acne rosacea.

Gutta Serena. Syn. of Amaurosis, because the cornea remains bright and transparent under its attack.

Gutti'ferous (L. gutta, drop; fero, I bear). Yielding gum or resinous substances.

Gut'tulous (L. dim. gutta, drop). In the form of a small drop, or small drops.

Gut'tural (L. guttur, throat). Pertaining to, or found in, the throat.

Guttu'rniform (L. gutturnium, vessel from which water is poured on the hands; forma, form). Resembling a water-pitcher.

Gymna'nthous (γυμνός, gumnos, naked; ἄνθος, anthos, flower). Bot. Having naked flowers; naked-flowered.

Gymna'sium (γυμνός, gumnos, naked). A school for gymnastic exercises.

Gymnastics (same). Bodily exercises systematically adapted to develop the physical powers, and preserve them in perfection.

Gymnogens (γυμνός, gumnos, naked; γένεσις, genesis, increase). Bot. A class of flowering plants, in which the ovules are not enclosed in an ovary. They are also called **Gymnosperms,** the seeds in like manner not being enclosed in a pericarp.

Gymnospe'rmious. Gymnosper'mous (γυμνός, gumnos, naked; σπέρμα, sperma, seed). Bot. Having naked seeds, or seeds not enclosed in a capsule, pericarp, or other vessel.

Gymnospore (γυμνός, gumnos, naked; σπορά, spora, spore). Bot. A naked spore.

Gymno'stomous (γυμνός, gumnos, naked; στόμα, stoma, mouth). Bot. Naked-mouthed; without a peristome.

Gynæ'cium (γυνή, gunē, female; οἶκος, oikos, house). Bot. The pistillary apparatus.

Gynæco'logy (γυνή, gunē, woman; λόγος, logos, speech). The doctrine of the nature, diseases, &c. of women.

Gynæcomania (γυνή, gunē, woman; μανία, mania, madness). Syn. of Satyriasis.

Gynæcomazia (γυνή, gunē, woman; μαζός, mazos, breast). 1. An unnatural development of fat underlying the breast.—Galen. 2. Unnatural development of the mammary gland in the male.—McClintock.

Gynæcomo'rphous (γυνή, gunē, woman; μορφή, morphē, form). Having the form of a woman.

Gynæco'phonous (γυνή, gunē, woman; φωνή, phōnē, voice). Having the voice of a woman.

Gynæco'phorus (γυνή, gunē, woman; φέρω, pherō, I bear). Comp. Anat. Applied to the canal, within

which the female of the Distomum Hæmatobium is contained.

Gyna'ndrian. Gyna'ndrous (γυνή, gunē, female; ἀνήρ, anēr, male). Bot. Having stamens inserted in the pistils. Having the stamens and styles combined in one body.

Gyne'choscope (γυνή, gunē, woman; ἦχος, ēchos, sound; σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). A stethoscope when used for the examination of women.

Gy'nobase (γυνή, gunē, female); βάσις, basis, base). Bot. A receptacle from which a basilar style apparently arises, owing to the ovary being sessile, or slightly sunk in the surface of the receptacle.

Gy'nophore (γυνή, gunē, female; φέρω, pherō, I bear). Bot. An elongated, stalk-like receptacle, on which in certain plants the ovaries are arranged.—Mirbel.

Gynopla'stic (γυνή, gunē, woman; πλάσσω, plassō, I form). Applied to the operation for opening or dilating an imperforate or contracted vagina, or os uteri.

Gynostemium (γυνή, gunē, female; στήμων, stēmōn, thread). Bot. A column in Orchids bearing the organs of reproduction.

-gynous (γυνή, gunē, female). Bot. With a figure, or word expressing a number, prefixed, indicates the number of styles a flower contains.

Gy'pseous (γύψος, gupsos, gypsum). Of the nature of, or resembling, Gypsum.

Gypsi'ferous (γύψος, gupsos, gypsum; φέρω, pherō, I bear). Containing, or producing, Gypsum.

Gy'rate. Gy'rated (L. gyrus, circuit). Bot. Curved in from apex to base.

Gyra'tion (same). The sensation of dizziness. Geol. The act of revolving; a revolution.

Gyrencephala (γῦρος, guros, circle; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). The name of Professor Owen's third sub-class of the Mammalia, in which the superficies of the brain is folded into more or less numerous gyri, or convolutions. Among the higher of this sub-class are the quadrumana and carnivora.

Gyrogonites (γῦρος, guros, curved; γόνος, gonos, seed). Geol. Bodies found in fresh-water deposits, originally supposed to be microscopic shells, but subsequently discovered to be the seed-vessels of fresh-water plants of the genus Chara.

Gy'rose. Gy'rous (L. gyrus, circuit). Bot. Turned round like a crook.

Gyrus (L. circuit). Anat. Applied to the convolutions of the brain, or of other organs.

H.

H. Chem. Symbol for Hydrogen.

Ha'bit (L. habeo, I have). An acquired disposition or condition, either of mind or body, from the frequent repetition of the same act. Bot. The general form or appearance of plants; the conformity of plants of the same kind in structure and growth.

Ha'bit of Body. Temperament, or a particular state of body.

Ha'bitat (L. habeo, I have). Nat. Hist. The natural abode or locality of a creature. The country, district, situation, or locality in which a plant or animal is indigenous, or to which it seems limited by external conditions of soil, climate, &c.

Ha'bitude (same). Physiol. The being accustomed to the same act or custom by frequent repetition. Syn. of Habit.

Habroma'nia (ἁβρός, abros, pleasant; μανία, mania, madness). Delirium in which the patient is cheerful or merry.

Hackly. Geol., Miner. Having the surface rough with irregular protruding points.

Hæmacelino'sis (αἷμα, aima, blood'; κηλίς, kēlis, stain; νόσος, nosos, disease). Syn. of Purpura.—Rayer.

Hæmachroin (αἷμα, aima, blood; χρόα, chroa, colour). Syn. of Hæmatin.

Hæmachro'ses (αἷμα, aima, blood; χρῶσις, chrōsis, colouring). A generic name for diseases in which the blood is of an unusual colour.

Hæmacy'anin (αἷμα, aima, blood; κύανος, kuanos, dark blue). A blue colouring matter which has been detected in the blood, and in the bile.

Hæmadraulic (αἷμα, aima, blood; αὐλός, aulos, pipe). Applied by Mr. Maclise to the principle of action of a force which he regards as one of the causes of the motion of the blood. He considers that "the heart, as prime mover of circulation, is developed in diastole," this being its physical set or state *ab initio*, and as this "diastole cannot be effected without threatening vacuum in its cavities, the venous blood must of necessity rise and enter the heart" by ingestive force.

Hæmadro'meter (αἷμα, aima, blood; δρόμος, dromos, course; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). Syn. of Hæmatachometer.—Volkmann.

Hæmadyna'mics (αἷμα, aima, blood; δύναμις, dunamis, power). The mechanical theory of the circulation of the blood.

Hæmadynamo'meter (αἷμα, aima, blood; δύναμις, dunamis, power; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). An instrument for measuring the force of the circulation of the blood, or in other words for estimating the statical pressure exercised by the blood upon the walls of the arteries.

Hæmagastric (αἷμα, aima, blood; γαστήρ, gastēr, stomach). Characterized by the escape of blood from the stomach.

Hæ'magogue (αἷμα, aima, blood; ἄγω, agō, I drive). Applied adj. and subs. to medicines which promote the menstrual and hæmorrhoidal discharges.

Hæ'mal (αἷμα, aima, blood). 1. Pertaining to the blood or blood-vessels. 2. Applied to the cavity or canal which contains the digestive, respiratory, and genito-urinary organs, and the great centres of circulation in the vertebrata.—Owen.

Hæ'mal Arch. The bony hoop formed by the projections anteriorly of the hæmapophyses and hæmal spine (the ribs and breast-bone) from the centrum of an ideal typical vertebra.—Owen.

Hæ'mal Axis. Syn. of Aorta.—Owen.

Hæ'mal Spine. Syn. of the Sternum; or the bone sometimes cleft or bifid, which, with the hæmapophyses, completes the hæmal arch of an ideal typical vertebra.—Owen.

Hæmalo'pia (αἷμα, aima, blood; ὄψομαι, opsomai, I shall see). A disease of the eyes, in which every object appears of a red, or blood colour.

Hæmantlion (αἷμα, aima, blood; ἀντλέω, antleō, I draw). An instrument for extracting a few drops of blood from any portion of the surface of the body, when required for physiological and pathological investigations.—Dr. Horace Dobell.

Hæmaphæ'in (αἷμα, aima, blood; φαιός, phaios, of a dusky colour). 1. The brown colouring matter of the blood. 2. The substance which gives the pale amber colour to healthy urine.

Hæmapoe'sis (αἷμα, aima, blood; ποιέω, poieō, I make). The production or formation of blood. Sanguification.

Hæmapo'physes (αἷμα, aima, blood; ἀπόφυσις, apophusis, process). The Costal Cartilages; a bone (the lamina) occurring between the pleurapophysis and the hæmal spine in the ideal typical vertebra.—Owen.

Hæmasta'tics (αἷμα, aima, blood; στατικός, statikos, statical). The statics of the blood and blood-vessels.

Hæmatacho'meter (αἷμα, aima, blood; τάχος, tachos, speed; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). An instrument for measuring the velocity of the arterial current.—Vierordt.

Hæmatal'loscopy (αἷμα, aima, blood; ἄλλος, allos, different; σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). The mode of distinguishing different kinds of blood.

Hæmatelæum (αἷμα, aima, blood; ἔλαιον, elaion, grease). The fatty matter of the blood.—Babington.

Hæmate'mesis (αἷμα, aima, blood; ἐμέω, emeō, I vomit). Vomiting of blood.

Hæmate'rous (αἷμα, aima, blood). Belonging to, or of the nature and appearance of, blood; sanguinolent; bloody.

Hæmathe'rmous (αἷμα, aima, blood; θέρμη, thermē, heat). Zoöl. Having warm blood; warm-blooded. —Latreille.

Hæma'tic (αἷμα, aima, blood). Syn. of Sanguine; containing blood.

Hæma'tica. Hæma'tics (same). 1. A generic name for blood-diseases. 2. Medicines that act on, or restore the normal constitution of, the blood.

Hæmatin' (same). 1. The red colouring matter of the blood. 2. A product of the decomposition of the same. 3. The colouring matter of Logwood.

Hæmati'nic. Hæmati'nous (same). 1. Applied to an agent that increases the quantity of the red blood corpuscles. 2. Consisting of, or pertaining to, Hæmatin.

Hæmatinuria (hæmatin; and οὖρον, ouron, urine). A condition in which the urine contains Hæmatin. (1).—Gull.

Hæmati'tis (αἷμα, aima, blood; and itis). Inflammation of the blood.—Piorry.

Hæmato'bium (αἷμα, aima, blood; βίος, bios, life). An animalcule of the blood.—Reichenbach.

Hæmatoce'le (αἷμα, aima, blood; κήλη, kēlē, swelling). 1. A tumour consisting of extravasated blood in the tunica vaginalis. 2. Any encysted similar tumour. 3. Syn. of Hæmatoma.

Hæmatoce'phalus (αἷμα, aima, blood; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). A monster who has certain singular deformities which have arisen from extravasation of blood on the brain.—G. St. Hilaire.

Hæmato-cerebriform. Syn. of Encephaloid.

Hæmatoche'zia (αἷμα, aima, blood; χέζω, chezō, I go to stool). Discharge of blood by stool.

Hæmatocryal (αἷμα, aima, blood; κρύος, kruos, icy-cold). Nat. Hist. Cold-blooded. Having less perfect breathing organs, less complex heart, with cold blood.—Owen.

Hæmatocryan. Etym. as, and syn. of, Hæmatocryal.

Hæmato-crystalline. A third kind of (very easily destructible) blood-crystals. They are found in the blood of all organs, though obtained with greater readiness in certain morbid conditions. They vary in different classes of animals. Like organic substances they become larger through the action of certain agencies, and smaller through that of others, without any change of form.

Hæmato'des (αἷμα, aima, blood; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Containing, discharging, or having the character of, blood.

Hæmato-dyscrasia (αἷμα, aima, blood; δυσκρασία, duskrasia, bad temperament). An unwholesome condition of blood.

Hæmatoge'nesis (αἷμα, aima, blood; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). The formation of blood.

Hæmato-globulin. The combined hæmatin and globulin of which consists the colouring matter of the red blood-corpuscles.

Hæmato'graphy (αἷμα, aima, blood; γράφω, graphō, I write). A description of the blood.

Hæmato-hysteric (αἷμα, aima, blood; ὑστέρα, ustera, womb). Caused by accumulation of blood in the womb.—Boivin.

Hæ'matoid. Etym. as, and syn. of, Hæmatodes.

Hæ'matoidin (αἷμα, aima, blood; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). The crystalline masses found in, or near, extravasated blood; blood-crystals.—Virchow.

Hæmatokopræsis (αἷμα, aima, blood; κόπρος, kopros, dung). Passage of blood into the intestine, and its exit *per anum*.—Brinton. Syn. of Melæna.

Hæmato'logy (αἷμα, aima, blood; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise, or dissertation, on the blood; observation of the blood.

Hæmato'lyses (αἷμα, aima, blood; λύσις, lusis, solution). A class of diseases characterized by diminished coagulability of the blood.

Hæmatoly'tic (same). 1. Accompanied with the escape of blood from distended capillaries. 2. Applied adj. and subs. to medicines, said to, by long continued use, impoverish the blood.

Hæmato'ma (αἷμα, aima, blood). A blood or blood-like tumour or effusion in the areolar tissue. A sanguineous cyst.

Hæmatoma'ncy (αἷμα, aima, blood; μαντεία, manteia, prophecy). Diagnosis formed by examining the condition of the blood.

Hæmato'meter (αἷμα, aima, blood; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). An instrument for measuring the force of blood.

Hæmatome'tra (αἷμα, aima, blood; μήτρα, mētra, womb). Hæmorrhage from the womb. Retention of blood in the womb.

Hæmato'metry. Etym. as Hæmatometer. The measuring of blood.

Hæmato'ncus (αἷμα, aima, blood; ὄγκος, ogkos, mass). Syn. of Nævus; and Fungus Hæmatodes.

Hæmatoperica'rdium (αἷμα, aima, blood; and pericardium). Effusion of blood into the pericardium.

Hæmato'phthores (αἷμα, aima, blood; φθείρω, phtheirō, I corrupt). A class of diseases in which the blood is materially changed in composition.

Hæmatophyl'lous (αἷμα, aima, blood; φύλλον, phullon, leaf). Bot. Bloody-leaved; tinged with a blood colour.

Hæmatophyta (αἷμα, aima, blood; φυτόν, phuton, plant). Microscopic blood-parasites.—Lebert.

Hæmato'pisis (αἷμα, aima, blood; πίσσα, pissa, pitch). A collection of the menstrual fluid in the uterus, on account of flux therefrom being prevented.

Hæmato'scopy (αἷμα, aima, blood; σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). An examination of the blood.

Hæmatosin. Etym. as, and syn. of, Hæmatin.

Hæmato'sis (αἷμα, aima, blood). The transformation of venous into arterial blood. The formation of the blood.

Hæmatosta'tics (αἷμα, aima, blood; στατικός, statikos, statical). The doctrine of the circulation of the blood.

Hæmatothermal (αἷμα, aima, blood; θερμή, thermē, heat). Zoöl. Hot-blooded; having the four-chambered heart, spongy lungs, and hot blood.—Owen.

Hæmatothorax (αἷμα, aima, blood; θώραξ, thōrax, trunk of the body). Extravasation of blood into the chest.

Hæmato'xic (αἷμα, aima, blood; τοξικόν, toxikon, poison). Having, or belonging to, a vitiated or poisoned state of the blood.

Hæmatozo'a (αἷμα, aima, blood; ζῷον, zōon, animal). Entozoa in the blood.

Hæmatozymo'sis (αἷμα, aima, blood; ζύμη, zumē, ferment). Fermentation of the blood.

Hæmatu'ria (αἷμα, aima, blood; οὖρον, ouron, urine). Voiding of blood by urine. The out-flow of urine containing blood in admixture.

Hæ'mic (αἷμα, aima, blood). Pertaining to, or affecting, the blood.

Hæmidro'sis (αἷμα, aima, blood; ἱδρόω, idroō, I sweat). Sweating of blood; blood perspiration.

Hæmin' (αἷμα, aima, blood). 1. Pertaining to, or contained in, blood. 2. A second kind of crystals obtained from the colouring matter of the blood, differing from Hæmatoidin in that they do not occur as a spontaneous product in the body, but must be artificially produced.—Teichmann.

Hæmi'tis (αἷμα, aima, blood; and itis). The change in the blood that occurs in inflammation.

Hæmodromograph (αἷμα, aima, blood; δρόμος, dromos, course; γράφω, graphō, I write). An instrument for graphically registering and measuring the variations in the swiftness of the current, and of the pressure, of the blood in the blood-vessels.

Hæmodromo'meter (αἷμα, aima, blood; δρόμος, dromos, running; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). An instrument for measuring the rate of motion of the blood.

Hæ'moglobin. Etym. as, and syn. of, Hæmatoglobulin.

Hæ'moglobinuria. The escape of blood-colouring matter without blood-cells in the urine. Syn. of Hæmatinuria.

Hæmo'meter (αἷμα, aima, blood; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). An instrument designed to measure the quantity of blood that flows through a blood-vessel in a given time.—Ludwig and Dogiel.

Hæmope'xiæ (αἷμα, aima, blood; πῆξις, pēxis, coagulation). A class of diseases in which there is augmented coagulability of the blood.

Hæmophi'lia (αἷμα, aima, blood; φιλέω, phileo, I am accustomed to). That peculiar tendency to hæmorrhage which characterizes some individuals and families.

Hæmophtha'lmia (αἷμα, aima, blood; ὀφθαλμός, ophthalmos, eye). Extravasation or effusion of blood into the eye.

Hæmop'tysis (αἷμα, aima, blood; πτύω, ptuō, I spit). Spitting, or expectoration, of blood.

Hæ'morrhage (αἷμα, aima, blood; ῥήγνυμι, rēgnumi, I burst forth). A discharge of blood from a blood-vessel or -vessels, with or without visible rupture of its, or their, coats.

Hæmorrhagi'ferous (αἱμορραγία, aimorragia, hæmorrhage; φέρω, pherō, I bear). Accompanied with effusion of blood.—Rochoux.

Hæmorrhagi'parous (L. hæmorrhagia, hæmorrhage; pario, I bring forth). Giving occasion to hæmorrhage.

Hæmorrhœa (αἷμα, aima, blood; ῥέω, reō, I flow). Passive hæmorrhage.

Hæmorrhoidro'sis (αἱμορροέω, aimorroeō, I have a discharge of blood; ἱδρόω, idroō, I sweat). Sweating of blood from hæmorrhoids.

Hæ'morrhoids (αἱμορροέω, aimorroeō, I have a discharge of blood). Small livid and painful tumours, commencing as varicose dilatations of some of the hæmorrhoidal veins, situated near, or at, the anus.

Hæmospa'sia (αἷμα, aima, blood; σπάω, spaō, I draw). The operation of drawing, or attracting, blood to a part.

Hæmospa'sic System (same). Syn. of Hæmospasia.—Dr. Junod, of Paris.

Hæmospa'stic (same). Applied adj. and subs. to an agent which draws, or attracts, blood to a part.

Hæmosta'tic (αἷμα, aima, blood; ἵστημι, istēmi, I cause to stop). 1. Applied adj. and subs. to an agent which arrests hæmorrhage. Capable of arresting hæmorrhage. 2. In relation with, or produced by, obstruction of vessels, or an interruption both of circulation, and oxygenization, of the blood.—Erasmus Wilson.

Hæ'mostatics. V. Hæmatostatics.

Hæmothorax. Etym. as, and syn. of, Hæmatothorax.

Hæ'motrophy (αἷμα, aima, blood; τρέφω, trephō, I nourish). Excess of sanguineous nourishment.

Hahnemannism. Syn. of Homœopathy.

Hair Follicle. The involution of the basement membrane of the skin, in which a hair is lodged.

Hair-lichen. A variety of lichen in which the papulæ are limited to the roots of the hair.

Hair-salt. Native sulphate of magnesia, which not unfrequently occurs as a fine capillary incrustation upon the damp walls of cellars and new buildings.

Hakeem. A term applied in India to a native doctor.

Half-caste. The offspring of mixed races. In India the offspring of a Hindoo and European.

Halieu'tic (αλιεύς, alieus, one who has to do with the sea). Of or belonging to, or obtained from, the sea.

Hali'graphy (ἅλς, als, salt; γράφω, graphō, I write). A treatise or dissertation on the nature and quality of salts.

Ha'limous (ἁλς, als, sea or salt). Of or belonging to the sea; marine; maritime; of or belonging to salt; saline.

Ha'lism (same). Chem. The formation of salt.

Hali'tuous (L. halitus, vapour). Covered with, or like, vapour; vaporous.

Hallucina'tion (L. hallucinor, I blunder and mistake). The imagination of objects, which do not exist, or are not presented to the mind through the exercise of the senses.

Hal'lux (ἅλλομαι, allomai, I spring). Comp. Anat. The great toe.

Ha'lmyrous. Etym. as, and syn. of, Halimous.

Halo (ἅλως, alōs, area). Syn. of Areola.

Halochy'my (ἁλς, als, salt; Ar. kimia, occult art). Chem. That branch which treats of the history, nature, and quality of salts.

Halogen (ἁλς, als, salt; γεννάω, gennaō, I produce). A body which forms salts with metals. Chem. Pl. The natural elementary group, which forms with the metals saline compounds resembling common salt.—Berzelius.

Halo'genous (ἁλς, als, salt; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). Chem. Generating haloid salts, or saline compounds.

Ha'loid (ἁλς, als, salt; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Chem. Applied to certain compounds which in constitution are similar to sea-salt.

Halo'logy (ἁλς, als, salt; λόγος, logos, speech). Chem. A treatise upon, or the consideration of, the salts.

Halo'meter (ἁλς, als, salt; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). Chem. An instrument for measuring the external form, angles, &c. of salts.

Halope'gæ (ἁλς, als, salt; πηγή, pēgē, spring). Mineral waters, which contain chiefly common salt.

Ha'lophytes (ἁλς, als, salt; φύτον, phuton, plant). Plants which inhabit salt-marshes, and by burning yield barilla.

Halo Signatus. The circle of plaitings, similar to those of the ciliary processes, on the anterior surface of the vitreous humour.—Sir C. Bell.

Halo'sis (ἁλώσιμος, alōsimos, easy to catch). Syn. of Rickets.

Ha'lycous (ἁλς, als, salt). Chem. Having, or full of, salt; saline.

Halyme'tric (ἁλς, als, salt; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). Applied to that method which determines the amount of alcohol in wine, by ascertaining the proportionate quantity of salt which can be dissolved in it.

Ham (Sax. hamm). Anat. That part of the leg behind the knee-joint.

Ha'mate (L. hamus, hook). Bot. Having, or provided with, a hook or hook-like part.

Ha'miform (L. hamus, hook; forma, form). Bot. Resembling a hook.

Hammer-palsy. A form of cerebral palsy—generally accompanied with aphasia, agraphia, ptosis, facial palsy, and deafness—occasionally seen in artificers who, with great rapidity and accuracy, are daily giving numerous and successive hammer-blows in their work.—Wm. Frank Smith.

Ha'mose (L. hamus, hook). Bot. Having a hooked, or hook-like, appearance; hooked.

Hamstring. 1. The tendons of the ham. 2. To cut the tendons of the ham.

Ha'mular (L. hamulus, small hook). Of the nature, or shape, of a small hook. Comp. Anat. Having small hooks.

Ha'mulous (same). Having, or full of, little hooks.

Ha'mus (L. hook). Bot. Certain species of pubescence formed of bristles bent at their point into a hook.

Hangnail. A small, partially detached portion of the epidermis in the vicinity of the finger-nails.

Hapanti'smus (ἀπαντάω, apantaō, I go to meet). The growing together of organic parts.

Haphono'si (ἁφή, aphē touch; νόσος, nosos, disease). Diseases of the sense of touch.

Haptogen. Haptoge'nic. Hapto'genous (ἅπτω, aptō, I touch;

γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). Applied to the coherent film or membrane which surrounds globules of oil when brought into contact with liquid albumen.—Ascherson of Berlin.

Hapto'tis (ἅπτω, aptō, I touch). The doctrine of the phenomena of touch, or sensation.

Hare-lip. A fissure or longitudinal division of the lip.

Hare'ngiform (Fr. hareng, herring; forme, form). Shaped like a herring.

Harmat'tan. A periodical, arid, salubrious wind blowing from the interior parts of Africa towards the Atlantic Ocean.

Ha'rmonia (ἁρμόζω, armozō, I fit together). A variety of articular suture, consisting in simple apposition of the two bones.

Harmony, Law of Organic. The doctrine that between every part of an organic being there reigns the strictest mutual dependence, so that from an examination of one organ, say a bone, may be deduced the whole structure of an animal.

Harmo'phanous (ἁρμός, armos, joint; φαίνω, phainō, I show). Miner. Exhibiting marks of natural joints.—Haüy.

Ha'schisch. An intoxicating preparation of hemp, used by the Arabs, and generally throughout Syria.

Ha'state. Ha'stated (L. hasta, spear). Bot. Spear-shaped; formed like the head of a halberd.

Ha'stiform (L. hasta, spear; forma, form). Bot. Resembling a spear.

Haulm. Haum (L. culmus, stalk of straw). Bot. 1. The stem or stalk of grain of all kinds. 2. The dead or dry stems of herbs.

Haunch (Fr. hanche). Anat. That part of the body between the ribs and thigh; the hip; the buttock.

Haust. An abbreviation of haustus, a draught.

Haustel'late (L. haurio, I sup up). Provided with, or possessing, a Haustellum or sucker.

Haustorium (same). Nat. Hist. A sucker.

Haut Mal (Fr.). A French term for the severer form, or fully-developed fit, of Epilepsy.

Haversian Canals, or Tubes (Clopton Havers, their discoverer). The vascular canals of bones.

Haversian Glands (same). Certain glands about the synovial membrane of joints.

Hay-asthma. Hay-fever. A catarrh to which some persons are subject during the hay season, owing to the irritation of their Schneiderian membrane by the hay-pollen floating in the air.

Head-ache. A popular term for any pain in the head.

Head, Water in the. Popular syn. of Hydrocephalus.

Heady (Sax. heafan, to heave). Apt to affect the head, or intoxicate.

Health. Such a physiological state as does not seriously interfere with comfort.

Healthy Pus. Surg. Pus, the product of healthy inflammation in healthy parts.

Heartburn. A sensation of heat and uneasiness felt at the cardia, as one of the symptoms of indigestion.

Heart-wood. Bot. Syn. of Duramen.

Heat (Sax. gehatan, to grow warm). The hidden cause of the sensation, or the sensation itself, produced by a body of high temperature on our organs. Syn. of Œstruation (2).

Heat, Absolute. The whole quantity of caloric existing in a body.

Heat, Animal. The caloric generated in the body of a living animal by the several vital processes.

Heat-apoplexy. Heat-asphyxia. Syn. of Heliencephalitis.

Heat, Dry. When the skin is hot, and void of its ordinary softness.

Heat, Free. V. Caloric, Free.

Heat, Internal. The sensation of heat sensible to the patient, but not to others.

Heat, Latent. V. Caloric, Combined.

Heat, Moist. When the heat of skin is accompanied with moisture.

Heat, Prickly. A species of Lichen produced by excessive heat.

Heat, Sensible. V. Caloric, Free.

Heat-spots. Freckles; sun-burnings.

Heat-stroke. V. Sun-stroke. Excessive bodily temperature — hyperpyrexia—from exposure to heat.

Heat, Vital. Syn. of Animal Heat.

Heautopho'nics (ἑαυτοῦ, eautou, of himself; φωνή, phōnē, voice). The science of Autophony.

Heavy (Sax. heafan, to heave). Applied to any pain consisting in, or accompanied by, a sensation of weight or heaviness.

Hebe'tic (ἥβη, ēbē, puberty). Of, or pertaining to, puberty; juvenile.

He'betude (L. hebĕto, I make dull). Dulness; insensibility.

He'ctic Fever (ἐκτήκω, ektēkō, I pine away). A slow, long continued or remittent fever which usually accompanies the termination of organic diseases.

Hecti'sis (same). The condition of those who have hectic fever.

Hedera'ceous (L. hedera, ivy). Pertaining to, or producing, ivy.

He'deral (same). Pertaining to, or composed of, ivy.

Hederi'ferous (L. hedera, ivy; fero, I bear). Producing ivy.

He'donism (ἡδονή, ēdonē, gratification). The gratification derivable from satisfying some craving obtained from heredity of ganglionic system, or acquired property of the cerebro-spinal system. Eccentricity.—Metcalfe Johnson.

Helco'logy (ἕλκος, elkos, ulcer; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on, or the doctrine of, ulcers.

He'lcoplasty (ἕλκος, elkos, ulcer; πλάσσω, plassō, I form). An operation consisting in the grafting on an ulcer a piece of skin from some part of the patient's, or even of another person's, body; skin-grafting.

He'lcose (ἕλκος, elkos, ulcer). Having, or full of, ulcers.

He'lctic (ἕλκω, elkō, I draw). Drawing to; attractive.

He'liac (ἥλιος, ēlios, sun). Of, or pertaining to, the sun.

He'liacal (same). Emerging from, or passing into, the light of the sun.

He'licine (ἕλιξ, elix, tendril of vine or ivy). Resembling in form the tendrils of the vine; winding; spiral.

He'licoid. Helicoi'dal (ἕλιξ, ēlix, anything twisted; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling that which is spiral. Bot. Having a coiled appearance like the shell of a snail.

Helicotre'ma (ἕλιξ, elix, anything twisted; τρῆμα, trēma, orifice). The opening or deficiency left by the concave free border of the hamular termination of the osseous zone of the cochlea.—Breschet.

Heliencephali'tis (ἥλιος, ēlios, sun; ἐγκέφαλος, egkephalos, brain; and itis). Inflammation of the brain or membranes produced by exposure of the naked head to the sun.

Helio'centric (ἥλιος, ēlios, sun; κέντρον, kentron, centre). Applied to the present doctrine which considers the sun as the centre of our solar system.

Helio'graphy (ἥλιος, ēlios, sun; γράφω, graphō, I write). The art of fixing images by the action of the solar light.

He'lioid (ἥλιος, ēlios, sun; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling the sun.

Helio'meter (ἥλιος, ēlios, sun; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). Nat. Phil. An instrument for measuring the apparent diameter of the sun.

Helioprothesis (ἥλιος, ēlios, sun; πρόθεσις, prothesis, placing before). An operation devised for the restoration of sight to the blind, where the sensitiveness of the retina has not been completely destroyed. The operation consists in puncturing the eye in the direction of the antero-posterior axis with a narrow bistoury, and introducing a piece of apparatus called a "phosphore," which is really a sort of artificial eye, subserving the functions of the various refrangent humours, and throwing a perfect optical picture upon the retina.—M. Blanchat.

He'lioscope (ἥλιος, ēlios, sun; σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). Nat. Phil. An instrument for observing the sun.—Schneiner.

He'liostate (ἥλιος, ēlios, sun; ἵστημι, istēmi, I stop). An instrument by which a sunbeam may be steadily fixed, as it were, in one spot, across a dark chamber all the time of observation.

Helio'tropism (ἥλιος, ēlios, sun; τρέπω, trepō, I turn). Bot. That faculty by which certain plants constantly turn their flowers to the sun.

He'lix (ἕλιξ, ēlix, anything twisted). The prominent rim of the auricle of the ear.

Hel'leborism. The purging produced by Hellebore.

Helmet. Bot. The upper lip of a ringent corolla.

He'lminthagogue (ἕλμινς, elmins, worm; ἄγω, agō, I bring). Syn. of Anthelmintic.

Helminthi'asis (ἕλμινς, elmins, worm). The condition which gives rise to the presence of intestinal worms.

Helminthic (same). Syn. of Anthelmintic.

Helminthoge'nesis (ἕλμινς, elmins, worm; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). Syn. of Helminthiasis.

Helmi'nthoid (ἕλμινς, elmins, worm; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Zoöl. 1. Worm-shaped. 2. Resembling worms in manner of respiration and of generation.—Eichwald.

Helmintho'logy (ἕλμινς, elmins, worm; λόγος, logos, speech). The science of, discourse or treatise on, worms.

He'loid (ἕλος, elos, marsh; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). 1. Resembling a swamp. 2. (ἧλος, ēlos, nail). Resembling a nail; unguiform.

Helo'tic (ἧλος, ēlos, wart). Of, or belonging to, corns.

Hemelytra (ἡμι, ēmi, half; ἔλυτρον, elutron, sheath). Nat. Hist. A wing, or wing cover, of which one-half is opaque and firm like an elytrum—i.e., coriaceous at the base and membranous at the extremity.

Hemeralo'pia (ἡμέρα, ēmera, day; ὄψομαι, opsomai, I see). A form of intermittent blindness, in which the patient is able to see only in broad daylight; an inability to see properly as soon as dusk sets in; a gradual diminution of the eccentric field of vision, whilst that of the central field may remain comparatively unimpaired.

Hemeralops (same). One suffering from Hemeralopia.

Hemeraphonia (ἡμέρα, ēmera, day; α, a, neg.; φωνή, phōnē, voice). Loss of voice during the day.

He'merine (ἡμέρα, ēmera, day). Of, or belonging to, a day; daily.

Hemero'dromal (ἡμέρα, ēmera, day; δρόμος, dromos, course). Running, or extending, through one day.

He'meropathy (ἡμέρα, ēmera, day; πάθος, pathos, affection). A malady that appears only during the day, or exists for one day.

Hemi- (ἡμι, ēmi, half). A prefix signifying *one-half*. Certain instances are subjoined, others may be found under their respective terminals.

Hemiace'phalus (ἡμι, ēmi, half; α, a, priv.; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). A monster whose head consists only of a shapeless tumour with some appendages or folds of skin anteriorly, the thoracic extremities being present.

Hemi-anæsthesia (ἡμι, ēmi, half; ἀν, an, neg.; αἴσθησις, aisthēsis, sensation). A loss of sensation in one-half of the body.

He'micarp (ἡμι, ēmi, half; and καρπός, karpos, fruit). Bot. Each of the two portions of a fruit that is naturally divided into two halves.

Hemice'phalus (ἡμι, ēmi, half; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). A monster which has half a head.

Hemichorea. Chorea localized to one side during the whole course of the disease. Unilateral chorea.

Hemicra'nia (ἡμι, ēmi, half; κρανίον, kranion, skull). Pain confined to one side of the head.

Hemie'dric. Etym. as, and syn. of, Hemihedral.

Hemience'phalus (ἡμι, ēmi, half; ἐγκέφαλος, egkephalos, brain). A

monster which, although having a nearly natural brain, has no organs of the senses.

Hemiga'mious. Hemi'gamous (ἡμι, ēmi, half; γάμος, gamos, marriage). Bot. Having a neutral, and an unisexual floret in the same spikelet.

Hemigonia'rious (ἡμι, ēmi, half; γονή, gonē, seed). Bot. Applied to double flowers, in which parts of the organs of both sexes are changed into petals.—Candolle.

Hemihe'dral (ἡμι, ēmi, half; ἕδρα, edra, seat). Miner. Applied to a crystal having only half the number of faces belonging to any particular modification which the law of symmetry requires.

Hemilo'gamous (ἡμι, ēmi, half; ὅλος, olos, entire; γάμος, gamos, marriage). Bot. Having a neutral, and a hermaphrodite floret in the same spikelet.

Hemily'sian (ἡμι, ēmi, half; λύω, luō, I loose). Chem. Formed partly from sediment, and partly by chemical solution.

Hemi'meles (ἡμι, ēmi, half; μέλος, melos, limb). A genus of monsters, in which the legs and arms are mere stumps, and the fingers and toes either wanting or very imperfect.

Hemiopa'lgy (ἡμι, ēmi, half; ὤψ, ops, eye; ἄλγος, algos, pain). Neuralgic pain affecting one half of the eye.

Hemio'pia. Hemio'psia (ἡμι, ēmi, half; ὄψομαι, opsomai, I see). Depraved vision, in which the patient sees only one half of an object.

Hemipages (ἡμι, ēmi, half; πήγνυμι, pēgnumi, I fix). A double monstrosity, in which the union exists from the navel to the vertex.

Hemiphonia (ἡμι, ēmi, half; φωνή, phōnē, voice). Great weakness of voice.

Hemiple'gia (ἡμι, ēmi, half; πλήσσω, plēssō, I strike). Paralysis of the lateral half of the body.

Hemi'pteral. Hemi'pterous (ἡμι, ēmi, half; πτέρον, pteron, wing). Zoöl. Having the upper wing half crustaceous and half membranous.

Hemiptero'logy (same; and λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on the Hemipteræ.

Hemispasm. Spasm affecting one half of the body.

Hemi'tropous (ἡμι, ēmi, half; τρέπω, trepō, I turn). Miner. Formed of two halves regularly united together, but contrary to the natural position, as if the superior had undergone a half revolution upon the inferior.

Hen-blindness. Popular syn. of Hemeralopia, because it is said to be a natural defect in hens.

Henophyl'lous (ἑνάς, enas, unit; φύλλον, phullon, leaf). Bot. Having one leaf.

Hepatalgia (ἧπαρ, ēpar, liver; ἄλγος, algos, grief). Pain in, or neuralgia of, the liver.

Hepa'tic (ἧπαρ, ēpar, liver). Pertaining to the liver. Resembling liver in structure or colour.

Hepa'tic Air. Sulphuretted Hydrogen Gas.

He'patin (ἧπαρ, ēpar, liver). At first suggested, and since withdrawn, as a name for the amyloid substance of the liver.—Pavy.

Hepatirrhœ'a (ἧπαρ, ēpar, liver; ῥέω, reō, I flow). A diarrhœa in which the excreted matters are much mixed with bile. Bilious diarrhœa.

Hepati'tis (ἧπαρ, ēpar, liver; and itis). Inflammation of the liver.

Hepatiza'tion (ἧπαρ, ēpar, liver). Conversion into a texture resembling that of liver.

Hepatized (same). Chem. Impregnated with, or combined with, sulphuretted hydrogen gas.

Hepa'tocele (ἧπαρ, ēpar, liver; κήλη, kēlē, rupture). Hernia of the liver.

Hepatocy'stic (ἧπαρ, ēpar, liver; κύστις, kustis, bladder). Pertaining to the liver and gall-bladder.

Hepa'todyme (ἧπαρ, ēpar, liver; δίδυμος, didumos, twin). 1. A monster joined at the liver, and double above. 2. A monster fœtus with double liver. —Geoffroy St. Hilaire.

Hepato'graphy (ἧπαρ, ēpar, liver; γράφω, graphō, I write). The anatomical description of the liver.

Hepatoli'thi (ἧπαρ, ēpar, liver; λίθος, lithos, stone). Hepatic concretions.

Hepatolithi'asis (same). The formation of concretions in the liver.

Hepato'logy (ἧπαρ, ēpar, liver; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise, or discourse, on the liver.

Hepato'mphalus (ἧπαρ, ēpar, liver; ὀμφαλός, omphalos, navel). Hernia of the liver at the navel.

Hepatophyma (ἧπαρ, ēpar, liver; φῦμα, phuma, sore bump). A suppurative swelling of the liver.

Hepato'scopy (ἧπαρ, ēpar, liver; σκοπέω, skopēo, I scrutinize). Inspection, or examination, of the liver.

Hepato'tomy (ἧπαρ, ēpar, liver; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). Dissection of the liver.

Hepatule (ἧπαρ, ēpar, liver). The hydrosulphuret of ammonia.—Kirwan.

Hephæstic (ἥφαιστος, ēphaistos, Vulcan). Resulting from the exhausted nerve-force produced by the constant and continuous use of heavy manual iron implements. V. Hammer-palsy.—W. Frank Smith.

Heptagy'nian. Heptagy'nious. Hepta'gynous (ἑπτά, epta, seven; γυνή, gunē, female). Bot. Having seven styles.

Heptal (ἑπτά, epta, seven). Consisting of seven days or years.

Hepta'ndrian. Hepta'ndrious. Hepta'ndrous (ἑπτά, epta, seven; ἀνήρ, anēr, man). Bot. Having seven stamens.

Heptape'talous (ἑπτά, epta, seven; πέταλον, petalon, leaf). Bot. Having seven petals.

Heptaphyl'lous (ἑπτά, epta, seven; φύλλον, phullon, leaf). Bot. Having seven leaves.

Heptapleu'rous (ἑπτά, epta, seven; πλευρόν, pleuron, rib). Bot. Having seven ribs.

Heptase'palous (ἑπτά, epta, seven; and sepal). Bot. Having seven sepals.

Heptaspe'rmous (ἑπτά, epta, seven; σπέρμα, sperma, seed). Bot. Having seven seeds.

Herapathite. Crystallized iodoquinine, first prepared by Dr. Herapath for polarizing light.

Herba'ceous (L. herba, herb). Bot. Of, or pertaining to, herbs. Applied to a plant the stem of which perishes annually.

He'rbalist (same). One skilled in the use of, or who makes collections of, or deals in, herbs.

Herba'rium (same). A collection of dried plants.

Herb-doctor. One who treats diseases entirely by herbs.

Herbe'scent (same). Growing into herbs.

Herbi'ferous (L. herba, herb; fero, I bear). Bearing, or producing, herbs.

Herbifica'tion (L. herba, herb; facio, I make). All that relates to the organs of conservation of vegetables.—L. C. Richard.

He'rbiform (L. herba, herb; forma, form). Bot. Resembling an herb.

Herbi'vorous (L. herba, herb; voro, I devour). Eating, or subsisting on, herbs or vegetables.

He'rborist. Etym. and signification as Herbalist.

Herboriza'tion (L. herba, herb). A botanical excursion.

Hereditary (L. hæres, heir). That is, or may be, transmitted from progenitors.

Heredito-syphilitic. Pertaining to, or of the nature or character of, hereditary syphilis.

Hermaphro-de'ity. Herma'phrodism (Ἑρμῆς, Ermēs, Mercury; Ἀφροδίτη, Aphroditē, Venus). Union of the two sexes in the same individual.

Herma'phrodite (same). An animal or a plant having both male and female organs of generation.

Herme'tic (Ἑρμῆς, Ermēs, Mercury, the fabled inventor of chemistry). Designating chemistry; chemical.

Herme'tic Seal. Is formed by heating the neck of a glass vessel or tube

to the melting point, and then twisting with pincers until it be airtight. Surg. A mode of treating penetrating wounds of the chest and abdomen. It consists in removing all accessible foreign bodies, converting the wound into a simple incised one, which, when closed with silver sutures and well dried, is freely pencilled with collodion and covered with shreds of charpie.—Longmore.

Herme'tical. Etym. as, and syn. of, Hermetic. V. Hermetic Seal.

He'rnia (ἔρνος, ernos, sprout). The displacement and protrusion of any viscus, or portion of a viscus, from its natural cavity.

H. *Aneurismal.* Syn. of Cirsomphalus.

H. *Humoralis.* Syn. of Epididymitis; and Orchitis.

Hernio'tomy (hernia; and τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). Operation for hernia.

Hero'ic (ἥρως, ērōs, hero). Applied to treatment or remedies of a violent character.

Herophili, Torcular (first described by Herophilus). The confluence of the cranial sinuses, corresponding with the internal occipital protuberance.

Herpes (ἕρπω, erpō, I creep). A cutaneous disease, consisting of distinct vesicles aggregated in irregular clusters on an inflamed base, and generally terminating in about fourteen days.

Herpe'tiform (herpes; and forma, form). Having the appearance, or of the nature of, Herpes.

Herpe'tism (same). A tendency to herpetic eruptions.

Herpeto'graphy (herpes; and γράφω, graphō, I write). A description of the different species of Herpes.

Herpeto'logy (herpes; and λόγος, logos, speech). 1. A treatise on Herpes. 2. (ἑρπετόν, erpeton, reptile; λόγος, logos, speech). The natural history of reptiles.

Hesperi'dium (L. hesperis, of the west; because the lemon and orange are brought from thence). Bot. A pulpy, indehiscent pericarp.

Heterade'lphia (ἕτερος, eteros, different; ἀδελφός, adelphos, brother). A double monstrosity, in which the components of the two bodies are very unequal.

Heterade'nia (ἕτερος, eteros, opposite; ἀδήν, adēn, gland). An abnormal tissue, having a glandular structure, though occurring in parts devoid of glands. A heterologous formation of glandular substance.—Robin.

Hetero- (ἕτερος, eteros, opposite). A prefix in compound words, denoting difference or dissimilarity.

He'terobaphy (ἕτερος, eteros, opposite; βαφή, baphē, dyeing). Nat. Phil. The state of a body, the surface of which is of two or more colours.

Heteroca'rpous (ἕτερος, eteros, opposite; καρπός, karpos, fruit). Bot. Bearing different fruits.

Heteroce'phalous (ἕτερος, eteros, opposite; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). Bot. Having some flower-heads male and others female in the same individual. Physiol. Applied to a monstrosity with two unequal heads.

Hetero-cercal (ἕτερος, eteros, another; κέρκος, kerkos, tail). Zoöl. Applied to those fishes in which, from the peculiar development of the lower lobe of the caudal fin, the vertebræ seem to be prolonged into the upper lobe.—Agassiz.

Heterochro'mous (ἕτερος, eteros, opposite; χρῶμα, chrōma, colour). Bot. Having the florets of the centre or disc different in colour from those of the circumference or ray.

Heterochronia (ἕτερος, eteros, different; χρόνος, chronos, time). An abnormality of morbid structures, which consists in the production of a structure at a time when it ought not to be produced.—Virchow.

Heterochro'nic. Heterochro'nous (ἕτερος, eteros, different; χρόνος, chronos, time). Relating to difference of time; intermittent.

Heterochymeu'sis (ἕτερος, eteros, other; χύμευσις, chumeusis, mixture). A condition of the blood in which it contains other ingredients than in health.

He'teroclite (ἕτερος, eteros, another; κλίτος, klitos, side). Syn. of Heterologous. Bot. That which does not follow the ordinary rule.

Heterocra'sy (ἕτερος, eteros, opposite; κρᾶσις, krasis, mixing). A heterogeneous mixture, especially of the humours.

Heterocri'nia (ἕτερος, eteros, different; κρίνω, krinō, I separate). Modification in the situation of secretions.—Andral.

Heterodromous (ἕτερος, eteros, different; δρόμος, dromos, running). Bot. Applied when the spires of the arrangement of the leaves on the stems and branches run in different directions.

Heteroga'mious. Hetero'gamous (ἕτερος, eteros, opposite; γάμος, gamos, marriage). Bot. Having a different arrangement of the sexes in different spikelets from the same root. Having florets of different sexes in the same flower-head.

Heteroga'ngliate (ἕτερος, eteros, different; γάγγλιον, gagglion, ganglion). Comp. Anat. Having the ganglionic nervous system and the ganglions scattered, and often unsymmetrically.

Heteroge'neous (ἕτερος, eteros, different; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). Different or dissimilar in nature, kind, and properties.

Heteroge'nesis. Heteroge'nia (same). 1. Any anomaly in organic formation.—Breschet. 2. Spontaneous generation.—Burdach. The doctrine that living things proceed from lifeless matter. The theory that the remains of a life which is about being extinguished may go to form the life of other new beings lower down in the scale. That process by which the matter of already existing living things gives birth to other living units wholly different from themselves, and having no tendency to assume, or revert to, the parental type.

Heterogene'tic (same). 1. Applied to those causes or agencies which, taking their rise in conditions foreign to the patient, have to be brought to him whilst he is in a state of susceptibility to their influence, in order that disease may be produced. 2. Originating from causes external to the system; or from some zymotic virus producing a general infection of the blood.—Barnes.

Hetero'logous (ἕτερος, eteros, another; λόγος, logos, appearance). 1. Not analogous to any natural tissue or fluid, being always the result of a morbid process. Deviating more or less widely from normal development. 2. Syn. of Heteroplastic (2).

Hetero'logy (same). 1. A deviation, a degeneration — from the typical conformation of a tissue: the structure existing where it has no business, or at a wrong time, or to an abnormal extent. — Virchow. This definition differs entirely from the usually accepted one: vide Heterologous (1). 2. A treatise on the differences presented by objects, from each other.

Hetero'merous (ἕτερος, eteros, different; μέρος, meros, portion). Entom. Applied to those Coleopterous insects, in which the two first pairs of legs have five-jointed tarsi, and the posterior pair only four joints.

Heterome'tria (ἕτερος, eteros, different; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). An abnormality of morbid structures, which consists in the production of a structure to an extent which is at variance with the typical formation of the body.—Virchow.

Heteromo'rphic (ἕτερος, eteros, another; μορφή, morphē, shape). Bot. Applied to plants having different forms of flowers as regards stamens and pistil, and these forms being necessary for fertilization.

Heteromo'rphism (same). A deviation from the natural shape, or structure. Syn. of Heterology (1).

Heteromo'rphous (same). Syn. of Heterologous. Entom. Applied to the larvæ of certain insects which differ in form from the perfect imago of the same.

Hetero'nomy (ἕτερος, eteros, different; νόμος, nomos, law. Nat. Hist. The state of being regulated by different laws.

Heteroou'sian. Heteroou'sious (ἕτερος, eteros, different; οὐσία, ousia, property). Having a different nature.

Heteropa'gia (ἕτερος, eteros, different; πήγνυμι, pēgnumi, I fix

upon). A double monstrosity, in which the small imperfect accessory subject is implanted by its body on the anterior surface of the principal body.

Hetero'pathy (ἕτερος, eteros, another ; πάθος, pathos, affection). Syn. of Allopathy.

Heterophyes (ἕτερος, eteros, different; φύω, phuō, I produce). Comp. Anat. Differing in appearance from another species.

Heterophyl'lous (ἕτερος, eteros, opposite; φύλλον, phullon, leaf). Bot. Having two different kinds of leaf on the same stem.

Heteroplasia. V. Heteroplasty.

Heteropla'stic (ἕτερος, eteros, another; πλάσσω, plassō, I form). 1. Syn. of Heterologous (1).—Lobstein. 2. Differing in structure more or less from the containing matrix. 3. Applied to formations which correspond in their forms to natural elements, but arising in consequence of a change in the type of the parent tissue.—Virchow.

Heteropla'sty. Hetero'plasy (same). Plastic or formative actions or operations not admitting of exact or regular classification. Abnormal organic formation. Surg. The transplantation of large pieces of skin, taken after recent amputations, upon large ulcers and extensive losses of substance after burns.—M. B. Anger. Pathol. Structural disease by which products in themselves natural, are developed in incongruous situations.

Heteroproso'pus (ἕτερος, eteros, opposite ; πρόσωπον, prosōpon, face). A monster with two faces.

Heteropsi'deous (ἕτερος, eteros, different; ὄψις, opsis, aspect). Miner. Presented by nature in a state in which they are deprived of their special properties, particularly of their lustre.—Haüy.

Hetero'pterous (ἕτερος, eteros, different ; πτέρον, pteron, wing). Entom. Having the elytra membranous only at the extremity.

Hetero'rganous (ἕτερος, eteros, different ; ὄργανον, organon, instrument). Bot. Having an unequal organization, or differing system of organs.

Heterorhizal (ἕτερος, eteros, different ; ῥίζα, riza, root). Bot. Having rootlets proceeding from various points of a spore during germination.

Heterosarco'ses (ἕτερος, eteros, another ; σάρξ, sarx, flesh). A class of diseases which consists in the formation of adventitious tissues.—Gendrin.

Hetero'stichous (ἕτερος, eteros, different ; στίχος, stichos, row). Miner. Having the number of rows of facets which succeed each other on one part, exceeding that of the rows situated upon the other.—Haüy.

Hetero'strophe (ἕτερος, eteros, opposite ; στρέφω, strephō, I turn). Conchol. Applied to reversed shells, or shells whose spires turn in a contrary direction to the usual way.

Heterota'xia (ἕτερος, eteros, another ; τάξις, taxis, arranging). A malformation consisting in the general transposition of internal organs ; a change in the relative position of internal organs.—Geoffroy St. Hilaire.

Hetero'tomous (ἕτερος, eteros, different; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). Miner. Having a different cleavage from Feldspar.

Heteroto'pia (ἕτερος, eteros, different ; τόπος, topos, place). An abnormality of morbid structures, which consists in the production of a structure at a point where it has no business.—Virchow.

Heteroto'pia Cerebri (ἕτερος, eteros, different ; τόπος, topos, place). A remarkable condition, in which abnormal ganglionic collections of nerve-elements are found in the brain.

Hetero'tropal. Hetero'tropous (ἕτερος, eteros, different ; τρέπω, trepō, I turn). Bot. Applied to the embryo of a seed when the former lies across the latter.

Hexacanthous (ἓξ, ex, six ; ἄκανθα, akantha, prickle). Comp. Anat. Having six hooks.

Hexada'ctylous (ἓξ, ex, six ; δάκτυλος, daktulos, finger). Having six fingers or toes.

Hexads. Chem. A division of artiads which exhibits the actual combining capacity, or even degree of quantivalence, of six.

Hexagy'nian. Hexa'gynious (ἓξ, ex, six; γυνή, gunē, female). Bot. Having six styles.

Hexa'ndrian. Hexa'ndrious. Hexa'ndrous (ἓξ, ex, six; ἀνήρ, anēr, male). Bot. Having six stamens.

Hexape'taloid (ἓξ, ex, six; πέταλον, petalon, leaf; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Bot. Consisting of six coloured parts, like petals.

Hexape'talous (ἓξ, ex, six; πέταλον, petalon, leaf). Bot. Having six petals.

Hexaphyl'lous (ἓξ, ex, six; φύλλον, phullon, leaf). Bot. Having six leaves.

Hexapodous (ἓξ, ex, six; πούς, pous, foot). Zoöl. Having six legs.

Hexaste'monous (ἓξ, ex, six; στήμων, stēmōn, stamen). Bot. Having six stamens; six-stamened.

Hg. Chem. Symbol for (Hydrargyrum) Mercury.

Hi'bernacle (L. hibernacula, winter quarters). 1. Bot. Anything which serves as a protection to the young buds of a plant during winter. 2. Nat. Hist. The winter quarters of a plant, or wild animal.

Hibe'rnal (L. hiberna, winter quarters). Nat. Phil. Of, or belonging to, winter.

Hiberna'tion (L. hiberna, winter quarters). The phenomenon of winter sleep which occurs in certain animals.

Hiccough. Hiccup. A noise made by the sudden and involuntary contraction of the diaphragm, with a partial simultaneous closure of the glottis, causing an arrestment of air in the trachea.

Hid'den Seizures. Obscure encephalic and spinal attacks, of an epileptoid character, possibly directly due to trachelismus.—Marshall Hall.

Hide-bound. Induration of the areolar tissue.

Hidroa. V. Hydroa.

Hidrocri'tical (ἱδρώς, idrōs, sweat; κριτικός, kritikos, critical). Having, or belonging to, a critical sweating.

Hi'droplany (ἱδρώς, idrōs, sweat; πλάνος, planos, leading astray). Sweating on an unusual part. — Swediauer. A supposed transposition of sweat.

Hi'drose (ἱδρώς, idrōs, sweat). Having, or full of, sweat.

Hidrosis (ἱδρώς, idrōs, sweat). A disease characterized by excessive sweating.—Dr. Hever. The formation of sweat; the condition of sweating. Syn. of Idrosis.

Highmore, Antrum of. A large cavity in the body of the superior maxillary bone.

Hili'ferous (L. hilum; and fero, I bear). Bot. Having hila.

Hi'lofer (same). Bot. The endosperm or internal tunic of a seed.—Mirbel.

Hilum (L. the little black spot at the end of a bean). Bot. The point where the peduncle is inserted on the ovule, or by which the sessile ovule adheres to the placenta.

Hilus. Anat. The fissure of several organs.

Hima'ntoid (ἱμάς, imas, leathern thong; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling a whip or thong of leather.

Hip-gout. Gout in the hip or haunch.

Hip-joint Disease. A chronic disease of the hip-joint usually accompanied in adults with ulceration of cartilage, and in children with scrofulous caries of the head of the femur.

Hippanthropia (ἵππος, ippos, horse; ἄνθρωπος, anthrōpos, man). A species of melancholy in which the patient believes that he is changed to a horse.

Hippocampus (L. sea-horse). Anat. A name given to two convolutions of the brain, from the resemblance of their shape to that of the genus of Pipe-fishes, called the Sea-horse.

Hippocra'tic Countenance or **F'ace.** Pale, sunken, and contracted features.

Hippo'cratism. The doctrine of Hippocrates.

Hip'polith (ἵππος, ippos, horse; λίθος, lithos, stone). A stone found

in the stomach or intestines of a horse.

Hippo'logy (ἵππος, ippos, horse; λόγος, logos, speech). A dissertation on the horse.

Hippopatho'logy (ἵππος, ippos, horse; πάθος, pathos, affection; λόγος, logos, speech). The pathology or doctrine of the diseases of the horse; the science of veterinary medicine.

Hippo'phagy (ἵππος, ippos, horse; φαγεῖν, phagein, to eat). The act or practice of living on, or eating, horse-flesh.

Hipposteo'logy (ἵππος, ippos, horse; ὀστέον, osteon, bone; λόγος, logos, speech). Osteology of the horse.

Hippo'tomy (ἵππος, ippos, horse; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). Anatomy of the horse.

Hippu'ria (ἵππος, ippos, horse; οὖρον, ouron, urine). An excess of hippuric acid in the urine.

Hippuris (ἵππος, ippos, horse; οὐρά, oura, tail). The lash of nervous cords, named the Cauda Equina, which occupies the lower third of the spinal canal.

Hip'pus (ἵππος, ippos, winking of the eyes). An alternating contraction and dilatation of the pupil, depending on clonic spasms of the iris.

Hips. Bot. The fruit of the dog-rose.

Hi'rsute (L. hirsutus, rough). 1. Bot. Having more, but less stiff, hairs or bristles than when hispid. 2. Hairy; shaggy; set with bristles.

Hi'spid (L. hispidus, rough). Bot. Having, covered, or beset with, stiff hairs or bristles.

Histi'n (ἱστός, istos, web). Syn. of Fibrin.

Histioid (ἱστός, istos, web; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Tissue-like.—Virchow.

Histo-chemia. Histo-chemistry. Histo-chymy (ἱστός, istos, web; Ar. kimia, occult art). Chemistry of the tissues.

Histo'geny (ἱστός, istos, web; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). The formation and development of the organic textures.

Histo'graphy (ἱστός, istos, web; γράφω, graphō, I write). A description, or consideration, of the organic tissues.

Histoid. Etym. as, and syn. of, Histioid.

Histolo'gical (ἱστός, istos, web; λόγος, logos, speech). 1. Pertaining to Histology. 2. Applied sometimes to the natural transformations occurring in the embryonic tissues.

Histo'logy (same). The minute or microscopic anatomy of the tissues. Syn. of Anatomy, General.

Histo'lysis (ἱστός, istos, web; λύσις, lusis, solution). The decay and disintegration of the organic tissues, and of the blood.

Histo'nomy (ἱστός, istos, web; νόμος, nomos, law). The laws presiding over the formation and arrangement of the organic textures.

Histo'tomy (ἱστός, istos, web; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). Dissection of the tissues.

Histrio'nic (L. histrio, actor). Applied to the affections of the muscles of expression, inducing spasm and paralysis. Applied to an aggravated form of clonic spasm, which attacks the whole of the muscles supplied by the facial nerve.

Hives. 1. Variously applied in different localities to cutaneous eruptions. 2. Popular syn. of Chicken-pox.

Hoary (Sax. har, covered with hoar frost). Bot. Covered with grey or white down.

Hob-nail Liver. Cirrhosis of the Liver.

Hodo'meter (ὁδός, odos, way; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). Geol. An instrument for measuring the length of a road or way.

Hodopla'nia (ὁδός, odos, way; πλάνος, planos, leading astray). A departure from what is normal; an aberration.

Ho'lagogue (ὅλος, olos, whole; ἄγω, agō, I lead). Carrying out, or expelling, the whole.

Holoca'rpous (ὅλος, olos, whole; καρπός, karpos, fruit). Having entire fruit capsules.

Holoce'phalous (ὅλος, olos, whole; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). Ich. Having a single external gill aperture.

Holohe'dral. Holohe'dric (ὅλος, olos, whole; ἕδρα, edra, base). Miner. Applied to crystalline forms having all their faces united, which arrange themselves about a system of determinate cones, in a certain relation equally determinate.—Naumann.

Hololepi'dotous (ὅλος, olos, whole; λεπίς, lepis, scale). Zoöl. Being entirely covered with scales.

Holo'pathy (ὅλος, olos, entire; πάθος, pathos, affection). A doctrine that diseases, as they come before the medical practitioner, are only phases or episodes of a general affection of the organism, which affection or diathesis produces the episodes when circumstances favour their appearance.—M. Marshal de Calvi.

Holope'talous (ὅλος, olos, whole; πέταλον, petalon, leaf). Bot. Having entire petals.

Holosericeous (ὅλος, olos, whole; σηρικός, sēricos, silken). Bot. Covered all over with silky down.

Holostomum (ὅλος, olos, whole; στόμα, stoma, mouth). Comp. Anat. A genus of the nematoid Entozoa.

Homalode'rmatous. Homalode'rmous (ὁμαλός, omalos, level; δέρμα, derma, skin). Having a smooth skin.

Home'dric (ὁμός, omos, one and the same; ἕδρα, edra, base). Crystall. Having likeness to a base; of a smooth or flattened appearance.

Home'drous (same). Applied to diseases that are simple in their character.

Home-sickness. V. Nostalgia.

Homo- (ὁμός, omos, one and the same). A prefix to compound words denoting similarity or sameness.

Homocentric (ὁμός, omos, one; κέντρον, kentron, centre). Opt. Applied to rays of light which, sufficiently prolonged, all meet at one side in the same point.

Homocercal (ὁμός, omos, equal; κέρκος, kerkos, tail). Zoöl. Applied to those fishes in which the lobes of the caudal fin are equal or symmetrical.—Agassiz.

Homochro'mous (ὁμός, omos, like; χρῶμα, chrōma, colour). Of the same colour.

Homodro'mal. Homodro'mous (ὁμός, omos, like; δρόμος, dromos, race-course). Bot. Applied when the spires of the arrangement of the leaves on the stem and branches run in the same direction.

Homœmorphous (same). Syn. of Homologous.

Homœobio'tic (ὅμοιος, omoios, like; βίος, bios, life). Of, or belonging to, the mode of life, or means by which life is maintained.

Homœo-empiric (ὅμοιος, omoios, like; ἐμπειρία, empeiria, experience). One who practises the quackery of Homœopathy.

Homœoge'nesis (ὅμοιος, omoios, like; γένεσις, genesis, generation). Allied generation. The condition of being of similar or same species.

Homœomo'rphia (ὅμοιος, omoios, like; μορφή, morphē, form. Similar conformation.

Homœomorphism (same). Chem. Miner. The capability of bodies to crystallize in forms which, though not identical, yet approximate very closely.

Homœo'pathy (ὅμοιος, omoios, like; πάθος, pathos, affection). An erroneous doctrine which maintains that diseases are to be cured by medicines which are capable of exciting closely similar symptoms in healthy persons; and that such medicines are to be exhibited in absurdly infinitesimal doses.

Homœopla'stic (ὅμοιος, omoios, like; πλάσσω, plassō, I form). Syn. of Homologous (2).—Virchow.

Homœose'mous (ὅμοιος, omoios, like; σῆμα, sēma, sign). Having signs of a like kind, or similar.

Homœoto'xic (ὁμοίωσις, omoiōsis, assimilation; τοξικόν, toxikon, poison). Applied to diseases arising from disordered assimilation.

Homœo'zygy (ὅμοιος, omoios, like; ζυγόω, zugoō, I yoke). The law of, association of organs, by which like parts adhere to like parts.—Serres.

Homo'gamous (ὁμός, omos, equal; γάμος, gamos, wedding). Bot. Ap-

plied when all the florets of a spikelet, or flower-head, are hermaphrodite.

Homoga'ngliate (ὁμός, omos, equal; γάγγλιον, gagglion, ganglion). Comp. Anat. Having a symmetrical disposition of the ganglionic nervous centres.

Homoge'neous (ὁμός, omos, like; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). Alike in nature and properties. Consisting of similar parts, or of elements of the like nature.

Homoge'nesis (ὁμός, equal; γένεσις, genesis, generation). Regular generation, requiring the union of the procreative elements of the two sexes. The reproduction of offspring like the parents—offspring which pass through the same cycle of changes as the parents.

Homoge'nesis of Natural History. The similar origin or convertibility of forces one into another.

Homogens (etym. as homogenesis). Bot. Certain exogenous plants, the structure of whose wood approaches to that of some endogens, in having merely one zone of woody matter to whatever age they may have arrived.

Homoio'sis (ὁμοιόω, omoioō, I assimilate). An elaboration of the ingesta by which they become assimilable.

Ho'moiozoic-belts (ὅμοιος, omoios, like; ζῷον, zōon, animal). Tracts of our globe bounded by climatal lines which mark the distribution of certain forms of animal life.

Homo'logous (ὁμός, omos, one and the same; λόγος, logos, condition). 1. Resembling, or proportional to, others. 2. Applied to formations which are of the same structure as the tissue in which they are located. —Virchow. 3. Composed of elements or growths which have a physiological autotype in the tissues of the body, but whose development is carried out in the wrong place, and under abnormal conditions.

Ho'mologue (same). Applied to (1) the same part or organ, however varying in form and function, in different animals; 2. To a corresponding bone in different species.—Owen. 3. A part strictly representing another in a different animal.

Homo'logy (same). The doctrine or study of the relations of the parts of animal bodies. The doctrine of similarity of structure, or unity of plan; structural or anatomical identity.

Homo'logy, General. Relates to the correspondence of parts viewed with reference to the ideal archetype of the vertebrate skeleton.

Homo'logy, Serial. Relates to the correspondence of parts in the same animal.

Homo'logy, Special. Relates to the correspondence of parts in different animals.

Homomo'rphic (ὁμός, omos, one and the same; μορφή, morphē, form). Bot. Applied to plants in which the pistil is fertilized by the pollen from its own flowers.

Homomo'rphous (same). Applied to some neuropterous insects, which in their larval state, are similar in form to the perfect insect, though destitute of wings. Having the same form.

Homone'meous (ὁμός, omos, equal; νῆμα, nēma, thread). Bot. Applied to vegetables produced by filaments, which in germination are each separated from its adherence to a homogeneous body.—Fries.

Homo'nomous (ὁμός, omos, equal; νόμος, nomos, law). Miner. Having all the diminutions appearing upon the angles, or borders.—Haüy.

Ho'monym (ὁμός, omos, like; ὄνομα, onoma, name). Anat. A corresponding, or correlative part. Syn. of Homologue.

Homope'talous (ὁμός, omos, like; πέταλον, petalon, leaf). Bot. Having all the corols or all the petals alike.

Homo'phagous (ὁμός, omos, like; φαγεῖν, phagein, to eat). Zoöl. Eating, or living upon, raw flesh.

Homophyl'lous (ὁμός, omos, like; φύλλον, phullon, leaf). Bot. Having leaves or leaflets all alike.

Homopla'sty (ὁμός, omos, like; πλάσσω, plassō, I form). The formation of homologous tissues.

Homo'pterous (ὁμός, omos, like; πτέρον, pteron, wing). Entom. Of, or pertaining to, insects whose wing-

covers are of the same consistence throughout.

Homorga'nic. Homo'rganous (ὁμός, omos, like; ὄργανον, organon, organ). Bot. Having the same organization.

Homospherohe'dric (ὁμός, omos, like; σφαῖρα, sphaira, sphere; ἕδρα, edra, base). Crystall. Presenting all the facets that determine a group of three unequal axes among them.—Weiss.

Homo'tonous (ὁμός, omos, like; τόνος, tonos, tone). Having an uniform tenor of rise, state, and declension.

Homo'tropal. Homo'tropous (ὁμός, omos, like; τρέπω, trepō, I turn). Bot. Having the same direction as the body to which it belongs, but not being straight.

Ho'motype (ὁμός, omos, like; τύπος, tupos, model). 1. Syn. of Homonym. 2. Bone serially related in the same skeleton.—Owen.

Homova'lvous (ὁμός, omos, like; L. valva, valve). Bot. Having valves that are alike.—Peyre.

Homo'zygous (ὁμός, omos, like; ζυγόν, zugon, yoke). Bot. Yoked together; under the same yoke; conjugate.

Honey-dew. A sweet saccharine substance, found on the leaves of trees and other plants in small drops like dew. It is either secreted from the plants, or deposited by very small insects, called aphides.

Honey-pore. The pore in flowers which secretes honey.

Honey-scale. The scale in flowers which secretes honey.

Hooping-cough (Fr. houpper, to tuft). Popular syn. of Pertussis.

Hora'tic (ὁράω, oraō, I see). Of, or pertaining to, seeing or observing.

Horde'iform (L. hordeum, barley; forma, form). Bot. Formed like, or resembling, barley.

Horde'olum (L. dim. hordeum, barley). A small, tense, inflamed tumour, of the nature of a boil, at the very edge of the eyelid.

Ho'rmoid (ὅρμος, ormos, necklace; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling a necklace.

Horn. Entom. The feeler or antenna of an insect. Bot. Any awl-shaped stiff process.

Horn-pox. 1. A papular variety of Varicella. 2. A modified form of Small-pox, in which the vari abort and dry up into hardish papulations.

Horolo'gical (L. horologia, clock). Bot. Opening and closing at certain hours.

Horripila'tion (L. horreo, I bristle up; pilus, hair). General chilliness accompanied with a sensation of motion or creeping of the hair over the body.

Horti'colous (L. hortus, garden; colo, I inhabit). Bot. Inhabiting, or growing in, the garden.

Hortus Siccus (L. dry garden). Bot. A herbarium, or collection of dried plants.

Hospital Gangrene. Sloughing phagedæna, occurring in military and naval practice.

Hospitalism. That condition pertaining to large hospitals, alleged to be productive of an increased rate of mortality after surgical operations in exact proportion to the magnitude of such institutions.—Sir J. Y. Simpson. The influence of hospitals on the patients therein. A general morbid condition of the atmosphere productive of disease that, for obvious reasons, is more rife in hospitals than elsewhere. The results of hospital overcrowding or defective hygiene.

Hour-glass Contraction. A form of irregular contraction of the uterus.

Housemaid's Knee. Acute inflammation of the bursa between the patella and skin—common in housemaids from kneeling on hard, damp stones.

House-Physician. A senior student, or one recently qualified as a graduate in Medicine, or as an Apothecary, who resides in an hospital, and attends to the Medical cases in the absence of the Visiting-Physician.

House-Surgeon. A senior student, or one recently qualified as a Surgeon,

who resides in an hospital, and attends to the Surgical cases during the absence of the Visiting-Surgeon.

H.S. Initial letters of horâ somni—at the hour of sleep or bed-time—used in prescriptions.

Humecta'tion (L. humecto, I moisten). 1. Pharm. The preparation of a medicine by steeping it for a time in water. 2. The application of moistening remedies.

Hu'meral (L. humerus, shoulder). Pertaining to, or connected with, the shoulder or arm.

Hu'merus (L. shoulder). The large bone of the arm.

Hu'mic (L. humus, ground). Geol. Of, or pertaining to, the ground.

Hu'mifuse (L. humus, ground; fundo, I pour out). Bot. Spread over the surface of the ground.

Humin'. Etym. as, and syn. of, Humus.

Hu'moral Pathology. Syn. of Humorism.

Hu'moralism (L. humor, humour). Vide Humorism.

Humo'ric (same). Applied to the sound elicited by percussion over the stomach, when it contains much air and liquid.—Piorry.

Hu'morism (same). A doctrine attributing all diseases to the disordered condition of the fluids or humours.

Humour (same). The moisture or fluids of organized bodies.

Humour, Aqueous. The colourless, transparent, watery fluid, which occupies the interval between the cornea, and the crystalline lens and folded ends of the ciliary processes.

Humour, Vitreous. The clear thin fluid, which forms the bulk of the semi-solid gelatinous, vitreous body of the eye.

Hump (L. umbo, boss of a shield). A protuberance formed by a deviation of the bones of the trunk.

Hu'mus (L. soil). The product of the decay of vegetables. Decaying or vegetable mould.

Hunger-traces. Certain transverse depressions on the nails, resulting from a temporary starvation or arrest of nutrition of the tissues during a bygone acute disease.

Hu'rlbone. A bone near the middle of the buttock of a horse.

Hy'aline (ὑαλος, ualos, glass.) 1. Glassy; having the lustre and transparency of, or resembling, glass. 2. The pellucid substance which determines the spontaneous fission of cells.

Hyali'tis (hyaloid; and itis). Inflammation of the hyaloid membrane of the eye. Inflammation of the vitreous humour.

Hy'aloid (ὑαλος, ualos, glass; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Vitriform; resembling glass.

Hy'alurgy (ὑαλος, ualos, glass; ἔργον, ergon, work). Chem. The fabrication of glass; glass-making.

Hybrid (ὕβρις, ubris, wantonness). The produce resulting from the mixture of two different, but nearly allied, species, either of plants or animals.

Hyda'tid (ὕδωρ, udōr, water). Entozoa-like. Transparent vesicles, containing a thin colourless fluid, developed occasionally in various parts of the body.

Hydati'diform. Hyda'tiform (hydatid; and L. forma, form). Resembling an hydatid.

Hydati'genous (hydatid; and γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). Proceeding from, producing, or tending to the production of, hydatids, or hydatiform formations.

Hyda'toid (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Watery; resembling water.

Hy'derous (ὕδωρ, udōr, water). Having, or full of, water; dropsical.

Hydr-. Hydro- (ὕδωρ, udōr, water). A prefix to compound words, denoting the presence, action, or quality of water.

Hydra'cid. Chem. An acid which contains hydrogen, or is formed from the combination of a simple or compound body with hydrogen.

Hydradeni'tis (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; ἀδήν, adēn, gland; and itis). Inflammation of a lymphatic or sweat gland.

Hydræ'mia. Etym. as, and syn. of, Hydroæmia.

Hydrago'gue (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; ἄγω, agō, I drive). Applied adj. and subs. to a medicine that causes an increased discharge of watery excretions.

Hydral'las (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; ἀλλᾶς, allas, sausage). A morbid excess of the fluid of the allantois.—Boivin.

Hydrargy'ria (ὑδράργυρος, udrarguros, quicksilver). A variety of Eczema or Ecthyma, one of the ill effects of mercury applied locally.

Hydrargyri'asis (same). A disease produced by the use of mercury; poisoning by a preparation of mercury; the phenomena produced by mercury on the system. Syn. of Hydrargyria.

Hydrargyric (same). Of, or belonging to, mercury, or quicksilver.

Hydrargyroma'nia (ὑδράργυρος, udrarguros, mercury; μανία, mania, madness). A species of mental derangement supposed to be brought on by the excessive use of mercury.

Hydrargyro'meter (ὑδράργυρος, udrarguros, mercury; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). Applied to a chancre, as showing, by the persistence of induration or not, the action or non-action of mercury on the system.—Ricord.

Hydrargyro-stomatitis. The stomatitis accompanying mercurial salivation.

Hydrarthro'sis. Hydra'rthrus (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; ἄρθρον, arthron, joint). White swelling; a colourless tumefaction of a joint, the result of disease commencing in the synovial membrane, cartilages, or bones.

Hydrate (ὕδωρ, udōr, water). Chem. A compound containing water in definite proportion, as one of its proximate elements. A class of compounds to which all the alkalies, and most of the acids, belong. It is a compound of hydroxyl, and is monatomic, diatomic, triatomic, &c., according as it contains one, two, three, or more hydroxyl groups.

Hy'drated (same). Chem. Combined with water in definite proportions.

Hydra'tion (same). Impregnation, or moistening, with water.

Hydrau'lic (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; αὐλός, aulos, pipe). Nat. Phil. Of or belonging to the conveyance of water through pipes. Geol. Setting or becoming hard under water. Subs. Pl. **Hydrau'lics.** The practical application of the science of Hydrodynamics to water and other non-elastic fluids.

Hydrelectri'city (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; ἤλεκτρον, ēlektron, amber). Syn. of Galvanism.

Hydrencephali'tis (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; ἐγκέφαλος, egkephalos, brain; and itis). Syn. of Hydrocephalus, Acute.

Hydrencephalocele (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; ἐγκέφαλος, egkephalos, brain; κήλη, kēlē, rupture). 1. A monstrosity, in which there is a hernia of the whole brain through a fissure of the cranium—the hernial sac, which also contains a large quantity of serum, being formed by the scalp. Syn. of Hydrocephalus, Chronic. 2. A protrusion of brain substance complicated by the existence of fluid in the sac. 3. A protrusion of brain substance, involving a portion of one of the ventricles, filled with fluid.—Prescott Hewett.

Hydrence'phaloid (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; ἐγκέφαλος, egkephalos, brain; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling Acute Hydrocephalus.

Hydrence'phalus (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; ἐγκέφαλος, egkephalos, brain). Syn. of Hydrocephalus, Acute.

Hydrenterocele (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; ἔντερον, enteron, intestine; κήλη, kēlē, rupture). Intestinal hernia, with fluid in the sac.

Hydria'tic (ὕδωρ, udōr, water). Of, or belonging to, the system of Hydropathy.

Hydride. Chem. A chemical compound in which the element hydrogen is combined with a radical.

Hy'driform (ὕδρα, udra, water-serpent; L. forma, form). Zoöl. Having the form of the Hydræ, or fresh-water Polyps.

Hydro- (ὕδωρ, udōr, water). A prefix to distinguish acids in which oxygen is wanting. V. Hydracid. A prefix denoting that hydrogen or water enters into the composition.

Hydro'a (ἱδρώς, idrōs, sweat). 1. Syn. of Miliaria. 2. A disease consisting in the accumulation of serum beneath the epidermis, producing miliary vesicles. It is always associated with excessive heat of skin, and often with profuse sweats.—Bazin.

Hydro-adeni'tis (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; ἀδήν, adēn, gland; and itis). A disease of the cutaneous perspiratory follicles, characterized by inflammation and suppuration.—Verneuil.

Hydroæ'mia (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; αἷμα, aima, blood). The condition of the blood in which there is an excess of the watery constituents. Syn. of Anæmia.

Hydro-carbon. Hydro-carburet. Chem. A compound of Hydrogen and Carbon.

Hydrocele (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; κήλη, kēlē, swelling). A tumour formed by a collection of serum in the tunica vaginalis testis, in the areolar tissue of the spermatic cord, or in a cyst developed on or near the testis.

Hydrocele, Congenital, of the Neck. A multilocular or unilocular bladder-like cyst, whose general seat is the posterior inferior triangle of the neck. Its contents are various kinds of fluid, of a yellow or chocolate colour, and serous character, but chiefly resembling rock-water. It is a very rare affection.

Hydrocele-photoscope (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; κήλη, kēlē, swelling; φῶς, phōs, light; σκοπέω, skopeō, I look at). A darkened tube, tapering towards one end, which is furnished with an eye-piece. Used in the diagnosis of Hydrocele.

Hydroce'phalus (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). A collection of water within the head.

H. *Acute.* A name erroneously given to the tubercular inflammation of the brain, as it frequently occurs in scrofulous children.

H. *Chronic.* A true dropsy of the skull occurring at the earlier periods of life.

H. *Spurious.* Anæmia of the brain and exhaustion of the nervous power, producing symptoms very much resembling Acute Hydrocephalus.

Hydrochlo'ric. Chem. Of, or belonging to, any combination of Hydrogen and Chlorine.

Hydrochloro-pepsic. Applied to the view propounded by Schmidt, that the action of the gastric juice consists in the combination of a complex acid with protein compounds.

Hydrochyses (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; χύσις, chusis, effusion). The generic name for diseases characterized by a sudden effusion of serous fluid.—Fuchs.

Hydrocirsocele (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; κιρσός, kirsos, varicocele; κήλη, kēlē, swelling). Hydrocele complicated with a varicose state of the veins of the spermatic cord.

Hydroco'nion (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; κονία, konia, dust). 1. A shower bath.—Gillet de Grammont. 2. An instrument for producing and ejecting pulverized water.

Hy'drocorm (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; κορμός, kormos, trunk of a tree). Bot. The stem or stalk of a plant, that is horizontal and floats on the surface of the water.

Hydrocyanated. Hydrocyanized. Containing, or impregnated with, Hydrocyanic Acid.

Hydrodyna'mics (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; δύναμις, dunamis, power). That branch of Natural Philosophy which treats of the phenomena of water and other fluids, whether in motion or at rest.

Hy'drofere (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; L. fero, I carry). An ingenious instrument used in treatment by baths. By its means water is minutely divided and projected, forming a kind of mist directed with some force upon the patients.—M. Mathieu.

Hydrogen (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; γεννάω, gennaō, I produce). A colourless, tasteless, inodorous, inflammable gas: the lightest substance known.

Hydrogena'tion (same). The action of combining with Hydrogen.

Hydrogeni'ferous (hydrogen; and L. fero, I carry). Chem. Containing Hydrogen.—Tondi.

Hydroge'nium (same). An assumed highly-volatile metal of which Hydro-

gen gas is regarded as the vapour.—Graham.

Hydrogeo'logy (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; γῆ, gē, earth; λόγος, logos, speech). Nat. Phil. That branch which treats of the waters spread upon the surface of the earth.

Hydro'gerous (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; L. gero, I carry). Bot. Full of, or carrying, juice.—Hedwig.

Hydrogno'sy (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; γνῶσις, gnōsis, knowledge). Nat. Phil. The history of the waters of the terrestrial globe.

Hydro'graphy (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; γράφω, graphō, I write). Syn. of Hydrogeology.

Hydrohæ'mia (ὕδωρ, udor, water; αἷμα, aima, blood). Watery condition of the blood; poverty of the blood.

Hydro-haloid. Chem. Applied to a combination of a simple haloid salt and the hydracid of its radicle.—Berzelius.

Hydrohymeni'tis (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; ὑμήν, umēn, membrane; and itis). Inflammation of a serous membrane.

Hydro-hysteric (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; ὑστέρα, ustera, womb). Caused by the secretion and accumulation of serous fluid in the uterus.

Hy'droid (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling water.

Hydrolata (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; L. latus, made). Medicated or distilled waters.—Béral.

Hydrolatura (same). Aqueous decoctions, infusions, or extracts.—Béral.

Hydro'lea (ὕδωρ, udōr, water). Aqueous solutions.—Béral.

Hydro'lica (same). Aqueous solutions of the active principles of drugs.—Béral.

Hydro'logy (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; λόγος, logos, speech). The science of, or a treatise on, water in all its properties, manifestations, and relations in the economy of nature.

Hydrolotiva (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; L. lavo, I wash). Medicated baths, clysters, gargles, eye-baths, douches, made with water.—Béral.

Hydro'ma (ὕδωρ, udōr, water). A tumour consisting of a cyst containing water; a spurious hydatid.

Hy'dromel (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; μέλι, meli, honey). A liquor consisting of honey diluted with water.

Hydromeningi'tis (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; μῆνιγξ, mēnigx, membrane; and itis). Syn. of Aqua-capsulitis.

Hydromeningocele (ὕδωρ, udor, water; μῆνιγξ, mēnigx, membrane; κήλη, kēlē, swelling). Syn. of Hydrencephalocele.

Hydro'meter (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). Syn. of Areometer.

Hydrome'tra (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; μήτρα, mētra, womb). An excessive secretion and accumulation of fluid in the uterus.

Hydro'metry (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). The art of measuring, or the mensuration of the gravity, density, velocity, force, &c., of fluids, and the strength of rectified spirits.

Hydromy'elus (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; μυελός, muelos, marrow). Distension of the ventricle of the cord, and accumulation of fluid in it.

Hydronephro'sis (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; νεφρός, nephros, kidney). An accumulation of water in the kidney from obstructed tubuli uriniferi.—Rayer.

Hydro-oligo-cythæmia (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; ὀλίγος oligos, small; κυτίς, kutis, small box; αἷμα, aima, blood). Syn. of Anæmia. A deficiency of the red-corpuscles of the blood.

Hydropathy (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; πάθος, pathos, affection). A mode of treating diseases by cold water internally and externally; the water-cure.

Hydroperica'rdium (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; περί, peri, round about; καρδία, kardia, heart). Dropsy of the pericardium.

Hydro'phanous (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; φαίνω, phainō, I show). Miner. Made transparent by immersion in water.

Hydropho'bia (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; φόβος, phobos, fear). A convulsive disease, which, though susceptible of

spontaneous development in some of the lower animals, can only supervene in man after an inoculation of the poison, through the agency of the saliva or bronchial mucus, of a rabid animal.

Hy'drophone (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; φωνή, phōnē, sound). An instrument consisting of a very thin india-rubber bag filled with water, and large enough to receive the extremity of an ordinary stethoscope. It may be employed either in aid of the stethoscope, or as a distinct acoustic instrument by itself.—Dr. S. Scott Alison.

Hy'drophore (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; φέρω, pherō, I bear). An instrument for obtaining specimens of the water of a river, a lake, or the ocean, at any particular depth.

Hydrophtha'lmia (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; ὀφθαλμός, ophthalmos, eye). A swelling of the globe from a morbid increase of the humours of the eye.

Hydrophysometra (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; φυσάω, phusaō, I inflate; μήτρα, mētra, womb). A disease of the womb, in which the organ contains fluid and air.

Hy'drophyte (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; φυτόν, phuton, plant). A plant which lives and grows, or has lived, in water.

Hydrophyto'graphy (hydrophyte; and γράφω, graphō, I write). Bot. A description of water-plants.

Hydro'pic (L. hydrops, dropsy). Labouring under, or pertaining to, dropsy; dropsical. Pl. Medicines which relieve, or cure, dropsy.

Hydropical. Etym. as, and syn. of, Hydropic.

Hydropiesmo'meter (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; πιεσμός, piesmos, pressing; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). Nat. Phil. An instrument for ascertaining the pressure of water.

Hydropleu'ria (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; πλευρά, pleura, rib). Dropsy of the pleura.—Piorry.

Hydropneuma'tic (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; πνεῦμα, pneuma, air). Chem. Applied to a vessel of water, with other apparatus for experiments.

Hydropneumato'sis (same). The condition of containing fluid or air.

Hydropneumotho'rax (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; πνεῦμα, pneuma, air; θώραξ, thōrax, trunk of the body). Effusion of air and liquid in the chest.

Hydropyre'tic (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; πυρετός, puretos, burning fever). Pertaining to sweating-fevers.

Hydrorra'chis (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; ῥάχις, rachis, spine). An increased effusion of fluid in the spinal membranes, which, owing also to congenital deficiency of the spinous processes and laminæ of the vertebræ, causes a bulging out of a fluctuating tumour in the mesial line of the back. Spina bifida.

Hydrorrhœ'a (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; ῥέω, reō, I flow). A discharge of watery or serous fluid.

Hy'drosalts. Chem. Salts, the acid or base of which is a compound containing hydrogen as one of its elements.

Hydrosis. V. Hidrosis and Idrosis.

Hydrosta'tic Bed. The water bed, as invented by Dr. Arnott.

Hydrosta'tic Test (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; στατικός, statikos, of weighing). The test of placing the lungs of a new-born infant in water, for the purpose of seeing whether they are specifically heavier or lighter than that fluid, and thus of ascertaining whether or not the child has respired after birth.

Hydrosta'tics (same). That branch of Natural Philosophy which treats of the pressure and equilibrium of non-elastic fluids, and also of the weight, pressure, &c. of solids immersed in them.

Hydrosyno'meter (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; σύνωσις, sunōsis, compression; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). Nat. Phil. An instrument for ascertaining the density or gravity of water.

Hydrotachy'meter (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; ταχύς, tachus, quick; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). Nat. Phil. An instrument for ascertaining the quickness of water in motion.

Hydrotherapeutics (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; θεραπεύω, therapeuō, I cure the sick). The application or employment of water in the treatment of disease. Syn. of Hydropathy.

Hydrothe'rmal (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; θέρμη, thermē, heat). Geol. Of, or pertaining to, hot water; applied to the action of heated waters in dissolving, redepositing, and otherwise producing mineral changes within the crust of the globe.

Hydrothorax (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; θώραξ, thōrax, trunk of the body). Effusion of serum into the cavity of the pleura.

Hydro'tic (ὕδωρ, udōr, water). Syn. of Hydragogue.

Hydro'tis (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; οὖς, ous, ear). A collection of mucus, or of muco-pus, in the tympanum.

Hydroxyl. Chem. A binary group of atoms, or radicals, consisting of one molecule of hydrogen and oxygen.

Hy'druret (ὕδωρ, udōr, water). Chem. A compound of hydrogen with metals.

Hydru'ria (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; οὖρον, ouron, urine). A great increase in the watery constituent of the urine; a discharge of very watery urine.

Hyema'tion (L. hyems, winter). The passing or spending of a winter in a particular place.

Hyeto'graphy (ὑετός, uetos, rain; γράφω, graphō, I write). The science of rain; a knowledge of the quantities and localities in which rain has fallen in a given time.

Hyeto'meter (ὑετός, uetos, rain; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). Meteor. An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of rain that falls in a given period.

Hygiea'stics (ὑγίεια, ugieia, goddess of health). The science of health: its conditions and relations.

Hygiene. Hygie'nics (same). That department of medicine which treats of the preservation of health.

Hygieo'logy (hygiene; and λόγος, logos, speech). Syn. of Hygiene.

Hygreche'ma (ὑγρός, ugros, fluid; ἠχέω, ēcheō, I sound). The sound of fluid in any part of the body.

Hygro'logy (ὑγρός, ugros, fluid; λόγος, logos, speech). The doctrine of the humours or fluids of the body.

Hygro'ma (ὑγρός, ugros, fluid). A bursal tumour from excessive secretion of the synovia. Applied to other formations projecting as large cysts or bladder-like cavities, or containing a water-like fluid.

Hygro'meter (ὑγρός, ugros, fluid; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). An instrument for measuring the degree of moisture of the air.

Hygrome'tric. Hygrome'trical (same). Pertaining to Hygrometry; readily affected by moist and dry atmospheric changes.

Hygro'metry (same). The part of physics which relates to measuring the moisture of the air.

Hy'groscope (ὑγρός, ugros, fluid; σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). An instrument for exhibiting approximatively the moisture of the atmosphere. Syn. of Hygrometer.

Hygroscopi'city (same). Nat. Phil. The property enjoyed by a great number of inorganic bodies, and all organic substances, living or dead, of attracting, or giving off, moisture according to circumstances.

Hygro'scopy (same). Syn. of Hygrometry.

Hygrosta'tics (ὑγρός, ugros, fluid; ἵστημι, istēmi, I arrange). The science of comparing degrees of moisture.

Hylo'logy (ὕλη, ulē, matter; λόγος, logos, speech). The doctrine, or consideration, of matter.

Hylopa'thism (ὕλη, ulē, matter; πάθος, pathos, affection). The doctrine that the life of matter is sentient.

Hylo'phagous (ὕλη, ulē, wood; φαγεῖν, phagein, to eat). One who feeds upon young shoots, roots, &c.

Hylozo'ism (ὕλε, ulē, matter; ζωή, zōē, life). The doctrine that matter possesses a species of life.—Kant.

Hy'men (ὑμήν, Umēn, god of marriage). A more or less semilunar fold of the mucous membrane, at the

lateral and inferior parts of the entrance of the virgin vagina.

Hymeni'tis (ὑμήν, umēn, membrane; and itis). Inflammation of the Hymen. Inflammation of any internal membrane.

Hyme'nium (ὑμήν, umēn, membrane). Bot. A membranous expansion, on which, in certain genera of Fungi, the organs of reproduction are borne.

Hymenocho'ndrous (ὑμήν, umēn, membrane; χόνδρος, chondros, cartilage). Having, or full of, membrane and cartilage; membrano-cartilaginous.—Hensinger.

Hymeno'geny (ὑμήν, umēn, membrane; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). The formation of membranes by the effect of the simple contact of two fluids.—Ascherson.

Hymeno'graphy (ὑμήν, umēn, membrane; γράφω, graphō, I describe). The anatomical description of the membranes of the body.

Hymeno'logy (ὑμήν, umēn, membrane; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on the membranes of the body.

Hymeno'pteral. Hymeno'pterous (ὑμήν, umēn, membrane; πτέρον, pteron, wing). Entom. Having four membranous wings.

Hymenor'rhaphy (ὑμήν, umēn, membrane; ῥαφή, raphē, seam). The operation of closing the vagina by suture at the situation of the hymen.

Hymeno'tomy (ὑμήν, umēn, membrane; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). Dissection of the membranes. The operation of incising the hymen for imperforate vagina.

Hyo-. A prefix, being an abridgment of Hyoïdes, the hyoid bone.

Hyoglos'sus (hyo, abridgment of Hyoid; γλῶσσα, glōssa, tongue). A thin square muscle attached to the tongue and the hyoid bone.

Hyoid Bone (the Greek letter ūpsīlon; and εἶδος, eidos, appearance). The U-shaped bone situated between the tongue, and the larynx.

Hyp-. V. Hypo.

Hypæ'mia (ὑπό, upo, under; αἷμα, aima, blood). Deficiency, or extravasation, of blood. Hæmorrhage from error in place.

Hypæsthe'sia (ὑπό, upo, under; αἴσθησις, aisthēsis, sensation). Diminished sensation. A decrease in the power of feeling.

Hypa'nthium (ὑπό, upo, under; ἄνθος, anthos, flower). Bot. The inferior part of the calyx.—Link.

Hypantho'dium (same). Bot. The fleshy extremity of a peduncle which is detached from the plant, at the same time with the fruit.—Link.

Hypapo'physis (ὑπό, upo, under; ἀπόφυσις, apophusis, a process in anatomy). A process usually exogenous, which descends from the lower part of the "centrum" or body of an ideal typical vertebra.—Owen.

Hyper- (ὑπερ, uper, over). In composition denotes "excess," or something "over," or "beyond;" or "above" or "upon," in reference to place or position. Certain examples are subjoined. Chem. This prefix denotes the superlative degree of combination.

Hyperacu'sis (ὑπερ, uper, over; ἀκοή, akoē, hearing). Morbid exaltation of the sense of hearing.—M. Itard.

Hyperæ'mia (ὑπερ, uper, over; αἷμα, aima, blood). A preternatural superabundance of blood in the capillaries of a part.—Andral. Congestion of an active kind.

Hyperæsthe'sia (ὑπερ, uper, over; αἴσθησις, aisthēsis, sensation). Excessive or exalted sensibility. An increase in the power of feeling.

Hyperæsthe'tica (same). Agents supposed to increase general sensibility.

Hyperbo'rean (ὑπερ, uper, over; βορέας, boreas, north). Inhabiting regions very far north.

Hypercatha'rsis (ὑπερ, uper, over; κάθαρσις, katharsis, purification). Excessive purgation.

Hypercrinia (ὑπερ, uper, over and above; κρίνω, krinō, I separate). Excessive secretory power.

Hyperdyna'mic (ὑπερ, uper, over; δύναμις, dunamis, power). Pertaining to, or characterized by, exalted strength, or excessive vital power.

Hyperence'phalus (ὑπερ, uper, over; ἐγκέφαλος, egkephalos, brain). A monster with an excessive brain.

Hyperexcitability. An undue readiness in the tissue-elements to assume the active state on very slight provocation.

Hyperge'nesis (ὑπερ, uper, over; γένεσις, genesis, generation). A congenital excess or redundancy of parts.

Hyperidro'sis (ὑπερ, uper, over and above; ἵδρως, idrōs, sweat). Excessive sweating.

Hyperino'sis (ὑπερ, uper, over; ἶς, is, muscular fibre). 1. The state of the blood, when it contains an increased proportion of fibrin. 2. A morbid exaltation of muscular activity.

Hyperkine'sia. Hyperkine'sis (ὑπερ, uper, over; κίνησις, kinēsis, movement). 1. Excessive mobility of parts; extreme nervous susceptibility. 2. That neuralgic condition of the ovary, with tumefaction or not, frequently noticed in Hysteria, and considered as causative of an Aura Hysterica.—Vividiaur.

Hypermega'lia (ὑπερ, uper, contrary to; μέγας, megas, strong). Progressive muscular atrophy. Syn. of Myo-sclerosic Paralysis of Duchenne.—Prof. Orsi.

Hypermetro'pia (ὑπερ, uper, beyond; μετρέω, metreō, I measure; ὄψις, opsis, vision). A congenital affection of vision, in which the refractive power of the eye is too low, or its antero-posterior (optic) axis too short, so that when the eye is in a state of rest, parallel rays, emanating from distant objects, are not focused upon the retina, but behind its most external layer,—only convergent rays being united upon it.—Donders.

Hypermetro'pia, Facultative. That condition of normal eyes, which not only see perfectly near at hand and at a distance, but also are capable of relaxing their power of accommodation to such an extent that they can unite convergent rays upon the retina, being able to see at a distance with slightly convex glasses. —Donders.

Hypernida'tion. The periodical shedding of the nidal decidua of the uterus, increased in thickness and toughness by hyperæmia of the organ, in some forms of membranous Dysmenorrhœa.—Aveling.

Hypernoi'a (ὑπερ, uper, over; νοῦς, nous, mind). The excessive and causeless cerebral vigour, which almost invariably accompanies, or assists in constituting, most forms of acute insanity.—Leupoldt.

Hyperoi'tis (ὑπερῴη, uperōē, palate; and itis). Inflammation of the soft palate.

Hyperopia (ὑπερ, uper, over; ὄψις, opsis, vision). Syn. of Hypermetropia. —Helmholtz.

Hypero'psia (same). Extremely acute vision, owing to some anomalous state of refraction.—A. Von Graefe.

Hyperosto'sis (ὑπερ, uper, over; ὀστέον, osteon, bone). An hypertrophic increase of bone, produced by an enlargement on the surface—being an unnatural progressive transformation of periosteum into bone.

Hyperphy'sics (ὑπερ, uper, beyond; φύσις, phusis, nature). Nat. Phil. The science of preternatural things.

Hyperplasia (ὑπερ, uper, over; πλάσσω, plassō, I form). Excessive formation of cells or parts, or derivatives of cells. Increase of formative activity.—Virchow. Numerical hypertrophy.

Hyperpnœa (ὑπερ, uper, in excess; πνοή, pnoē, breath). Excessive respiration—*e.g.*, panting.

Hyperpresbyopia. A term applied in general to those eyes in which the focus lies behind the retina.—Stellwag von Carion.

Hypersthe'nia (ὑπερ, uper, in excess; σθένος, sthenos, strength). Morbidly excessive energy of the organic powers.

Hyperthy'mia (ὑπερ, uper, in excess; θυμός, thumos, mind). Mental disease, with cruel, rash, or foolhardy dispositions.

Hype'rtrophy (ὑπερ, uper, over; τρέφω, trephō, I nourish). 1. Enlargement of a part from increased activity of nutrition. 2. Enlargement of a part in consequence of the simultaneous enlargement of its individual elements, which have themselves become larger from having taken up a

considerable amount of matter.—Virchow. Excessive growth.

Hyperveno'sity (ὑπερ, uper, over; and venosity). A condition in which there is an excess in the development of the veins in any of the venous systems of the body.

Hyphæmato'sis (ὑπό, upo, under; αἷμα, aima, blood). Morbidly diminished Hæmatosis.

Hyphæ'mia (same). Syn. of Anæmia; deficiency of blood.

Hypino'sis (ὑπό, upo, under; ἴς, is, muscular fibre). The state of the blood in which the quantity of the fibrin is actually or proportionately diminished.—Simon.

Hypnæsthe'sis (ὕπνος, upnos, sleep; αἴσθησις, aisthēsis, sensation). Dulled sensibility; drowsiness.

Hypnago'gic (ὕπνος, upnos, sleep; ἄγω, agō, I bring). Conducing to, or occurring during, sleep.

Hy'pniater (ὕπνος, upnos, sleep). ἰατρός, iatros, physician). One who avers to be capable, during "the magnetic sleep," of diagnosing a disease and its proper treatment.

Hy'pnic (ὕπνος, upnos, sleep). Applied, adj. and subs., to an agent affecting sleep.—Pereira.

Hypno'ic. Etym. as, and syn. of, Hypopnoic.

Hypnologist (ὕπνος, upnos, sleep; λόγος, logos, speech). A name taken by the late Mr. Gardner, indicative of his method of obtaining sound and refreshing sleep at will, by bringing his mind to the contemplation of a single sensation.

Hypnology (same). A treatise on, or the doctrine of, sleep.

Hypno'pathy (ὕπνος, upnos, sleep; πάθος, pathos, affection). Diseased sleep; morbid drowsiness.

Hypno'tic (ὕπνος, upnos, sleep). Soporific.

Hy'pnotism (same). The magnetic sleep into which highly impressible people are thrown by Mesmerism. The sleep or trance produced by the act of the individual himself made to concentrate his vision fixedly, for a certain time, upon some one object.—Braid.

Hypo- (ὑπό, upo, under). A prefix signifying deficiency; decrease; defect; slighter degree. Chem. A prefix signifying an inferior degree of combination. Nat. Hist. Signifying "under" or "below," in reference to place or position.

Hypobranchial (ὑπό, upo, under; βράγχια, bragchia, gills of a fish). Zoöl. One of the pieces which go to form certain of the bony branchial arches in fishes.—Owen.

Hy'pocarp (ὑπό, upo, under; καρπός, karpos, fruit). Bot. The part on which the fruit rests.—Bernhardi.

Hypocarpogean (same; and γῆ, gē, earth). Bot. Producing their fruit below ground.

Hypocatha'rsis (ὑπό, under; καθαίρω, kathairō, I purge). A slight purging.

Hypocho'ndriac (ὑπό, upo, under; χόνδρος, chondros, cartilage). 1. Pertaining to, or affected with, Hypochondriasis. One labouring under Hypochondriasis. 2. Pertaining to the Hypochondrium.

Hypochondri'asis (same). A disease characterized by being a species of mental alienation, accompanied with symptoms of more or less disordered digestion.

Hypochon'drium (same). The right and left region of the belly, situated on each side of the epigastrium, and immediately below the cartilaginous margin of the false ribs.

Hypocrate'riform (ὑπό, upo, under; κρατήρ, kratēr, salver; L. forma, form). Bot. Salver-shaped.

Hypocysteo'tomy (ὑπό, upo, under; κύστις, kustis, bladder; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). Surg. The operation of cutting into the bladder from below.

Hypoderma'tomy (ὑπό, upo, under; δέρμα, derma, skin; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). Subcutaneous section.

Hypodermic (ὑπό, upo, under; δέρμα, derma, skin). Existing, or applied, under the skin.

Hypody'nia (ὑπό, upo, under; ὀδύνη, odunē, pain). A slight pain.

Hypogæ'ous (ὑπό, upo, under; γῆ, gē, earth). Bot. Growing beneath the surface of the earth.

Hypoga'strium (ὑπό, upo, under; γαστήρ, gastēr, belly). The lower anterior part of the belly from the pubes to within three fingers' breadth of the umbilicus.

Hypogastrocele (ὑπογάστριον, upogastrion, belly under the navel; κήλη, kēlē, rupture). Hernia in the hypogastric region.

Hypogastrodi'dymus (ὑπογάστριον, upogastrion, belly under the navel; δίδυμος, didumos, twin). A double monstrosity united at the hypogastrium.—Gurlt.

Hypoge'al. Hypoge'an. Hypoge'ous. Etym. as, and syn. of Hypogæous.

Hypogene Rocks (ὑπό, upo, under; γίγνομαι, gignomai, to be formed or produce). Geol. Those rocks which are *nether-formed*, or which have not assumed their present form and structure at the surface, such as granite, gneiss, &c. The term, which includes both the plutonic and metamorphic rocks, is substituted for *primary*, because some members of both these classes, such as granite, and gneiss, are posterior to many secondary or fossiliferous rocks.—Lyell.

Hypogeoca'rpous (ὑπό, upo, under; γῆ, gē, earth; καρπός, karpos, fruit). Bot. Having fruit under the surface of the earth.

Hypoglos'sal. Hypoglos'sus (ὑπό, upo, under; γλῶσσα, glōssa, tongue). Applied to the ninth pair of nerves which supplies the muscles attached to the under surface of the tongue.

Hypoglottis (ὑπό, upo, under; γλῶττα, glotta, tongue). The inferior surface of, or anything under, the tongue.

Hypogo'nium (ὑπό, upo, under; γονή, gonē, seed). Bot. The membranous parts situated under the genital organs in plants.—Bernhardi.

Hypo'gynous (ὑπό, upo, under; γυνή, gunē, female). Bot. Situated, or inserted, under the pistils or the ovaries.

Hypohæ'mia (ὑπό, upo, under; αἷμα, aima, blood). 1. Extravasation of blood into the chambers of the globe of the eye. 2. Deficiency or loss of blood. Syn. of Anæmia.

Hypo'nomous (ὑπό, upo, under; νέμω, nemō, I spread over). Corroding under the surface; undermining; suppurating beneath.

Hypophyl'lous (ὑπό, upo, under; φύλλον, phullon, leaf). Bot. Situated or placed under a leaf.

Hypo'physis Cerebri (ὑποφύω, upophuō, I grow from below). The pituitary sac or vesicle in the brains of fishes.

Hypoplastæ'mia (ὑπό, upo, under; πλαστός, plastos, formed; αἷμα aima, blood). Diminished formative power of the blood.

Hypopno'ic (ὑπό, upo, under; πνοή, pnoē, blowing). Causing, or producing, an imperceptible, or gradual and gentle, evaporation or expiration.

Hypoprosta'tic. Applied to the cellular space beneath the prostate, or rather between the bladder, prostate, and urethra on the one side, and the rectum on the other.—Dr. A. Buchanan.

Hypo'pyon. Hypo'pyum (ὑπό, upo, under; πύον, puon, pus). The crescentic accumulation of pus, which has slowly oozed into the anterior chamber of the eye after the giving way of the posterior lamina of the cornea, in abscess of the latter membrane.

Hypospa'dia (ὑπό, upo, under; σπάω, spaō, I draw). The congenital malformation of the urethra, opening on the under surface of the penis.

Hypospadias (same). One afflicted with Hypospadia.

Hypo'stasis (ὑπόστασις, upostasis, placing under). Passive congestion. A sediment.

Hypo'stata (same). Bot. The parenchymatous and often transparent bodies which are situated under the embryo, where it begins to develop itself after fecundation.—Dutrochet.

Hyposta'tic (ὑπό, upo, under; στάζω, stazō, I drop). Relating to sediments, deposits, or stagnations.

Hyposthe'nia (ὑπό, upo, under; σθένος, sthenos, strength). A state of weakness; a reduction of strength.

Hyposthe'nizant (same). Applied adj. and subs. to certain neurotic poisons, which produce death by syncope.

Hyposty'ptic (ὑπό, upo, under; στύφω, stuphō, I contract). A mild astringent.

Hypota'xic State (ὑπόταξις, upotaxis, subjection). A term applied by Dr. Philips to what he considered the first of the two stages into which he deems Braidism divisible. In the first stage the object is to "develop a preparatory modification of vitality, a modification which is often latent, and of which the effect is to fit the organization to undergo the determining and specific action which constitutes the second stage."

Hypothallus. Bot. The mycelium of certain Entophytic Fungi.

Hypo'thesis (ὑπό, upo, under; τίθημι, tithēmi, I place). A principle supposed, or taken for granted, in order to prove a point in question.

Hypo'trophy (ὑπό, upo, under; τρέφω, trephō, I nourish). Slight or deficient nourishment or growth.

Hypotympa'nic (ὑπό, upo, under; τύμπανον, tumpanon, drum). The lower piece of the pleurapophysis of the prosencephalic vertebra in the skull of the archetype vertebrate skeleton.—Owen.

Hypoveno'sity. A condition in which there is a deficiency in the number and size of the veins of any of the venous systems of the body.

Hypozo'ic (ὑπό, upo, under; ζῷον, zōon, animal). Geol. Situated below all those rocks which contain traces of animal life.—Phillips.

Hypso'metry (ὕψος, upsos, height; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). The art of measuring the relative or absolute heights of places upon the surface of the earth.

Hyra'ceum. A substance resembling Castor in smell and properties, obtained from the thick glutinous urine of the Cape Hyrax, or rock-badger.—Pappe.

Hystera'lgia (ὑστέρα, ustera, womb; ἄλγος, algos, grief). Pain in the womb.

Hystera'nthous (ὕστερος, usteros, coming after; ἄνθος, anthos, flower). Bot. Appearing after the flowers.

Hyste'ria (ὑστέρα, ustera, womb). A disease occurring in paroxysms, attended with more or less clonic convulsions and incomplete loss of consciousness; or it assumes the form, and mimics the symptoms, of other diseases.

Hyste'ricism (same). The group of perfectly special physical or mental dispositions shown by Hysteria in the absence of its great manifestations of convulsive seizures.

Hyste'riform. Of the character of, or resembling, Hysteria.

Hysteri'tis (ὑστέρα, ustera, womb; and itis). Syn. of Metritis.

Hysterocele (ὑστέρα, ustera, womb; κήλη, kēlē, rupture). Hernia of the womb through either of the orifices, or through the parietes, of the belly.

Hysterocy'stic (ὑστέρα, ustera, womb; κύστις, kustis, bladder). Pertaining to the womb and bladder.

Hy'steroid (hysteria; and εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Syn. of Hysteriform.

Hystero'logy (ὑστέρα, ustera, womb; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on the womb.

Hysteroma'nia (hysteria, or ὑστέρα, ustera, womb; μανία, mania, madness). 1. True madness developed upon a state of Hysteria. 2. Syn. of Nymphomania.

Hystero'meter (ὑστέρα, ustera, womb; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). A sound for appreciating the size of the uterine cavity.

Hyste'rophor (ὑστέρα, ustera, womb; φέρω, pherō, I bear). An instrument first devised by Dr. Zwank, of Hamburg, for the treatment of prolapsus uteri. It acts by gently expanding the lateral portions, and sustaining the superior wall, of the vagina, thus preventing its inversion, and, consequently, the falling of the womb. An uterine pessary.

Hystero'scope (ὑστέρα, ustera, womb; σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize).

A metallic mirror for throwing the rays of a candle through a speculum on to the os uteri.—Colombat de l'Isère.

Hysterosto'matome (ὑστέρα, ustera, womb ; στόμα, stoma, entrance ; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). An instrument for dividing the os uteri.—Coutouly.

Hy'sterotome (ὑστέρα, ustera, womb ; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). An instrument for dividing the os and cervix uteri.

Hystero'tomy (same). 1. Cæsarian section. 2. Dissection of the womb.

Hystrici'asis (ὕστριξ, ustrix, porcupine). A rare disease of the hairs, in which they stand erect like the prickles of the hedgehog.

I.

I. Chem. Symbol for Iodine.

Iatrale'ptic (ἰατρός, iatros, physician ; ἀλείφω, aleiphō, I anoint). Applied to the method of treating diseases by friction of medicinal substances into the skin.

Iatreusio'logy (ἰατρεύω, iatreuō, I cure ; λόγος, logos, speech). The doctrine of the practice of Medicine.

Iatro-chemists. Those who account for the phenomena of life upon principles deduced from the analogies of inert matter.

Iatrognomo'nics (ἰατρός, iatros, physician ; γνώμων, gnōmōn, index). The branch of Medicine which treats of the symptoms or indications of disease.

Iatro'logy (ἰατρός, iatros, physician ; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on Medicine.

Iatro-mathematics. The system of those who explain the functions of the body, and the action of remedies, on mechanical principles.

Iatro-physics. Physics directly applied to Medicine.

-ic. Chem. A termination denoting acids containing the highest known quantity of oxygen, or the acidifying principle. Physiol. A termination employed in certain terms to express the condition of being excited, as distinguished from that of excitability.

Ice-cap. A bladder, half filled with pounded ice, for the head.

Ice-cataplasm. A bladder containing pounded ice.

Ice-cold. A sensation of very extreme cold.

Ice-poultice. Syn. of Ice-cataplasm.

Ichneumoni'dian (ἰχνεύω, ichneuō, I seek out). Of, or pertaining to, the Ichneumonidæ, a family of predacious insects.

Ichni'tes (ἴχνος, ichnos, footprint). Geol. A term applied to all fossil footprints.

Ichno'graphy (ἴχνιον, ichnion, trace ; γράφω, graphō, I write). A plan, sketch, or delineation.

I'chnolite (ἴχνος, ichnos, footstep ; λίθος, lithos, stone). Any fossil footmark, or stone retaining the impression of the feet of extinct animals.

Ichnolitho'logy. Ichno'logy (ἴχνος, ichnos, footstep ; λίθος, lithos, stone ; λόγος, logos, speech). Geol. A treatise relating to the footsteps or footmarks impressed by animals on the surface of strata.

I'chor (ἰχώρ, ichōr, watery part of the blood). A sanguineous, thin, acrid discharge from an ulcer or wound.

Ichoræ'mia. Icorrhæmia (ἰχώρ, ichor, corrupted matter ; αἷμα, aima, blood). 1. A poisoned condition of blood, depending on the absorption of ichorous juices into that fluid.—Virchow. 2. Syn. of Pyæmia and Septicæmia.

Ichthydorulite (ἰχθύς, ichthus, fish ; δόρυ, doru, spear ; λίθος, lithos, stone). The fossil dorsal spine of certain fishes.

Ichthyi'asis. Etym. as, and syn. of, Ichthyosis.—Good.

Ichthyic (ἰχθύς, ichthus, fish). Of, or pertaining to, Fishes.

Ichthyo'graphy (ἰχθύς, ichthus, fish; γράφω, graphō, I write). A treatise on Fishes.

I'chthyoid (ἰχθύς, ichthus, fish; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Fish-like; having many of the characters of a fish; partaking of the fish-type.

I'chthyolite (ἰχθύς, ichthus, fish; λίθος, lithos, stone). Fossil fish; the figure or impression of a fish in rock.

Ichthyo'logy (ἰχθύς, ichthus, fish; λόγος, logos, speech). The science of Fishes.

Ichthyopa'tolites (ἰχθύς, ichthus, fish; πάτος, patos, footpath; λίθος, lithos, stone). Geol. Fish-tracks, or the imprints of the pectoral fin-rays of certain fishes, which can move on solid surfaces by means of these organs.—Buckland.

Ichthyo'phagy (ἰχθύς, ichthus, fish; φαγεῖν, phagein, to eat). The practice of eating, or subsisting on, Fish.

Ichthyo'sis (ἰχθύς, ichthus, fish). A cutaneous disease, consisting of a hard, dry, and scaly, and sometimes corneous texture of the cuticle.

Ichthyo'tomy (ἰχθύς, ichthus, fish; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). The anatomy of Fishes.

Icmado'philous (ἰκμάς, ikmas, moisture; φιλέω, phileō, I love). Bot. Growing, or found, in moist places.

Icma'stic (ἰκμάς, ikmas, moisture). Of, or belonging to, moisture.

Icono'graphy (εἰκών, eikōn, figure; γράφω, graphō, I write). A description by means of images or figures.

Icosa'ndrian. Icosa'ndrious. Icosa'ndrous (εἴκοσι, eikosi, twenty; ἀνήρ, anêr, male). Bot. Having twenty or more stamens.

Icosigo'nous (εἴκοσι, eikosi, twenty; γωνία, gōnia, angle). Bot. Having twenty angles.

Icte'ric. Icte'rical (ἴκτερος, ikteros, jaundice). Affected with, accompanied with, resembling, or good for, the jaundice.

Icteri'tious (ἴκτερος, ikteros, jaundice). Having the colour of a jaundiced skin.

I'cteroid (ἴκτερος, ikteros, jaundice; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling the colour, or complexion, of Jaundice. Resembling Jaundice.

-ide. Chem. A terminal denoting the combination of certain of the non-metallic elements one with another, or with simple combustibles or metals in proportions not forming an acid.

Ideage'nic. Idea'genous (ἰδέα, idea, abstract notion; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). Begetting or producing ideas.

Ide'alism (ἰδέα, idea, abstract notion). A system in which no real existence is accorded except to thought.

Idea'lity (ἰδέα, idea, abstract notion). Phrenol. The organ, whose function is to produce the feeling of beauty and perfectibility;—to elevate and imbue every idea conceived by the mind with a feeling of exquisiteness and enthusiasm.

Idea'tion (same). The fixation of a distinct idea or fancy.

Idielectri'city (ἴδιος, idios, proper; and electricity). Nat. Phil. The property or susceptibility of electricity. The condition of containing electricity in its natural state.

Ideo-dyna'mic. Syn. of Ideo-motor. —Noble.

Ideo'graphy (ἰδέα, idea, abstract notion; γράφω, graphō, I write). A description or definition of ideas.

Ideo'logy (ἰδέα, idea, abstract notion; λόγος, logos, speech). The science of ideas, or of mind. Intellectual Philosophy.

I'deo-motor. Applied to muscular movements, the result of complete ideation.—Carpenter.

Ideopla'stic (ἰδέα, idea, abstract notion; πλάσσω, plassō, I form). A term applied by Dr. Phillips to the second of the two stages into which he deems Braidism divisible: because a *mental impression*, that is to say a *suggested idea*, is the determining agent of the functional modifications to be provoked.

Idio'crasy (ἴδιος, idios, peculiar; κρᾶσις, krasis, temper). Peculiarity of constitution or temperament.

Idiocy (ἰδιώτης, idiōtēs, unskilled). A congenitally defective develop-

ment of the intellectual and moral faculties. An absence or arrest of development of the intellectual and moral faculties, either congenital, or occurring in new-born children.

Idio'gynous (ἴδιος, idios, peculiar; γυνή, gunē, woman). Bot. Applied to stamens when they are not situated on the same flower as the pistil.

Idiometal'lic (ἴδιος, idios, peculiar; μέταλλον, metallon, metal). Chem. Applied to galvanism, because manifested by the contact of two metals.—Salvator del Negro.

Idio-miasmata (ἴδιος, idios, peculiar; μίασμα, miasma, infection). The deleterious emanations arising from the decomposition of human excretions.

Idiopas'salous (ἴδιος, idios, peculiar; πάσσαλος, passalos, peg). Bot. Having distinct passali.—G. Allman.

Idio'pathy (ἴδιος, idios, peculiar; πάθος, pathos, affection). A morbid state or condition not depending on, preceded, or occasioned by any other preceding disease.

Idiophrenic (ἴδιος, idios, one's own; φρήν, phrēn, mind). Applied to insanity resulting primarily from disease of the brain itself.—Tuke.

Idioptcy (ἴδιος, idios, peculiar; ὄψις, opsis, sight). Syn. of Achromatopsya.

Idio-repulsive (ἴδιος, idios, own; L. repello, I drive back). Repulsive by itself.

I'diospasm (ἴδιος, idios, peculiar; σπασμός, spasmos, spasm). Cramp or spasm occurring only in one part.

Idiosy'ncrasy (ἴδιος, idios, peculiar; σύν, sun, with; κρᾶσις, krasis, temper). A peculiarity of constitution occasioning in a person a different effect by certain agents, to what would be produced in the generality of persons.

Id'iot (ἰδιώτης, idiōtēs, unskilled). One with defective intellectual and moral faculties from his birth.

Idiotism (same). Syn. of Idiocy.

Idio'trophous (ἴδιος, idios, peculiar; τρέφω, trephō, I nourish). Using or employing peculiar and proper nutriment.

Idrosis (ἱδρόω, idroō, I sweat). An excited action of the sudoriparous glands, attended with symptoms which indicate inflammatory determination.

I'gneous (L. ignis, fire). Consisting of, containing, of the nature of, resembling, or produced by the action of, fire. Known or supposed to be melted by volcanic heat.

Igne'scent. (same). Emitting sparks of fire when struck with steel.

I'gnic (L. iginis, fire). Miner. Influenced by fire; having the characters of fire repeated by lustre, fusibility and great heaviness.—Oken.

Igni'ferous (L. ignis, fire; fero, I bear). Producing fire.

Igni'fluous (L. ignis, fire; fluo, I flow). Flowing with fire.

I'gnify (L. ignis, fire; fio, I am made). To form into fire.

Igni'genous (L. ignis, fire; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). Produced by fire; fire-formed.

I'gnis Fatuus. A meteor of light that appears in the night, and flits about in the air, a little above the surface of the earth. It is generally supposed to be produced by the evolution of phosphuretted hydrogen gas (generated by the decomposition of animal and vegetable substances), which spontaneously inflames in the atmosphere.

Igni'tion (L. ignis, fire). The act or operation of communicating fire or heat, till the substance becomes red or luminous.

I. *spontaneous.* The taking fire of substances, without previous application of heat.

Igni'vomous (L. ignis, fire; vomo, I vomit). Vomiting fire.

Igni'vorous (L. ignis, fire; voro, I devour). Swallowing bodies in a state of ignition.

Ileade'lphus (L. ilium, bone of pelvis; ἀδελφός, adelphos, brother). A double monster joined at the pelvis and from it downwards.

Ilei'tis (L. ileum, small intestine; and itis). Inflammation of the ileum.

I'leo-. Anat. A prefix denoting connection with, or relation to, the Ileum.

I'leo-colitis. Syn. of Enteritis.

I'leo-Typhus. Syn. of Typhoid Fever.

I'leum (εἰλέω, eileō, I roll up). The lower three-fifths of the small intestine, so called from its numerous coils and convolutions.

I'leus (εἰλεός, eileos, twisting of the bowels). 1. Intussusception of the bowels. 2. Applied to the symptoms of colic, of strangulated hernia, and of other affections of the bowels.

I'liac (L. ilia, flanks). Anat. Pertaining to, or connected with, the flanks or Ilium.

I'liac Passion. Syn. of Ileus; and Colic.

I'lial. Etym. as, and syn. of, Iliac.

Ilio-pectine'al. Pertaining both to the Ilium, and os pubis or Pecten.

Ilio-psoi'tis (L. ilia, flanks; ψόα, psoa, loins; and itis). Inflammation of the muscles of the iliac region—*Iliacus* and *Psoæ*.

I'lium (L. ilia, flanks). The largest of the three bones into which the os innominatum is divided in early life.

Illacryma'tion (L. illacrimo, I bewail). Excessive weeping.

Illiqua'tion (L. in, in; liquo, I melt). The melting of one thing into another.

Illo'culated (L. in, neg.; loculus, little place). Bot. Having no loculæ. —Bonnemaison.

Illumina'tion (L. illumino, I make light). Nat. Phil. Light produced by a luminous body; the brightness which it communicates to surrounding objects.

Illu'sion (L. illudo, I play upon). An erroneous mental conception of, or wrong deduction from, some real objects, or sensation present to the mind.

Ima'go (L. image). Entom. The third stage of insects, when they appear in their proper shape and colours, and undergo no further transformation. Nat. Phil. The representation of an object; the uniting of the luminous lines emanating from, reflected, or refracted by, a body.

Imbeci'lity (L. imbecilis, weak). A deficiency of certain of the mental faculties occurring in early childhood, unfitting the subjects of it from attaining the degree of knowledge or practical skill due to their station in life. A milder form of Idiocy, not necessarily congenital, but supervening in infancy.

Imbe'rbate (L. in, neg.; barba, beard). Bot. Having no beard; without a beard; beardless.

Imbibi'tion (L. in, in; bibo, I drink). The action by which a fluid penetrates the pores of a solid.

Imbowelling. Syn. of Exenterismus.

I'mbricate. I'mbricated. I'mbricating. Imbrica'tive (L. imbrex, roof-tile). Nat. Hist. Overlapping; lying over each other like tiles on a roof.—Mirbel and Candolle.

Imita'tion (L. imito, I imitate). Phrenol. A faculty, found also in the lower animals, giving the power and love of imitation in general, and when joined with secretiveness, giving expression in the fine arts.

I'mitative (same). Miner. Applied to a variety in which a new law of decrease determines a form like that of another variety more simple.

Imma'rginate (L. in, neg.; margo, margin). Bot. Without a margin.

Imma'rment (L. in, in; mare, sea). Sea-burial.

Immediate. Bot. Attached directly upon a part; sessile. Chem. Obtained by different manipulations without exercising any decomposing action. Med. Applied to auscultation by means of the ear applied to the naked or thinly covered surface of the body. Geol. Applied to those rocky formations which resemble the primordial by the nature, rather than the structure, of the rocks which compose them, but contain the remains or imprint of organized bodies.

Imme'dicable (L. in, neg.; medico, I heal). Not to be healed; incurable.

Im'mersed (L. immergo, I sink deep into). Bot. 1. Growing under water. 2. Sunk deeply in a part.

Immobiliza'tion (L. in, neg.; moveo, I move). Surg. The process of obtaining complete immobility of

the limb in the treatment of fractures, by starched applications or otherwise.

Immo'tive (same). Bot. Applied to germination, when it occurs without the episperm being displaced.—L. C. Richard.

Impacted (L. in, in; pango, I drive). Wedged, or fixed in.

Impaction (same). 1. A fracture of any of the flat bones, with depression of some of the fragments, and external projection of others. 2. The wedging in of the fœtal head, which sometimes occurs during its attempted transit through a contracted, or otherwise diminished, pelvis.

Impa'lpable (L. in, neg.; palpo, I touch softly). Geol. Reduced to the minutest particles or ultimate stage of subdivision.

Imparine'rvate (L. impar, unequal; nervus, nerve). Bot. Possessing a middle nervure with or without lateral nervures.—Raspail.

Impari-pin'nate. Bot. Pinnate, with a terminal or odd leaflet.

Impenetrabi'lity (L. in, neg.; penetro, I penetrate). Nat. Phil. That quality of matter which prevents two bodies, or, strictly speaking, atoms, from occupying the same space at the same time.

Impen'nous (L. in, neg.; penna, wing). Wanting wings.

Imperfo'liate. Imperfo'liated (L. in, neg.; per, through; folium, leaf). Bot. Having leaves which are not perfoliated.

Impe'rforate. Imperforated (L. in, priv.; perforo, I bore through). Surg. Having no orifice or opening. Nat. Hist. Having no opening or passage of communication; not pierced.

Imperial. A nice cooling drink, composed of cream of tartar, lemon, white sugar, and water.

Impe'rmeable (L. in, neg.; per, through; meo, I pass). Geol. Not admitting the passage of water; obstructing the natural passage or percolation of subterranean waters.

Impeti'ginoid (L. impetigo; and εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling, or partaking of the characters of, Impetigo.

Impeti'go (L. impeto, I invade). A cutaneous disease, consisting of pustules, rarely larger than a split pea, developed on a ground of inflamed skin, and terminating in a hard more or less yellow or brown crust.

Impeti'olar (L. in, neg.; and petiole). Bot. Having leaves which are sessile, or united to the stem without the intervention of a petiole.

Implace'ntal (L. in, priv.; and placenta). Having no placenta.

Implanta'tion (L. in, in; planto, I am planted). That condition of a monstrosity in which two bodies are united, but only one is perfectly developed, while the other remains in a rudimentary state. Miner. The attachment of crystals by one of their ends to the walls of an excavation hollowed in a rock.

Implica'ted (L. in, in; plico, I fold). Applied to fevers when two, either of the same kind, or of different kinds, affect a person at the same time.—Bellini.

Impo'nderable (L. in, neg.; pondus, weight). Physics. Void or destitute of perceptible weight.

Imposthuma'tion (ἀπόστημα, apostēma, abscess). The act of forming an abscess. Syn. of Imposthume.

Impo'sthume (same). Syn. of Abscess. A collection of pus or purulent matter in any part of the body.

I'mpotence. I'mpotency (L. in, priv.; potens, capable). An accidental or permanent inaptitude of the genital organs for the act of coition.

Impregna'tion (Fr. imprégner, to impregnate). The act of fecundating and rendering fruitful.

Impressibi'lity (L. in, in; premo, I press). The faculty of receiving impressions.

Impulse of the Heart (L. impello, I thrust forward). The stroke of the heart against the parietes of the chest.

Impu'stulate (L. in, neg.; pustula, pimple). Bot. Having no red spots or pustules.

Imputre'scible (L. in, neg.; putresco, I putrify). Not subject to putrefaction or corruption.

Inæqualifo'lious (L. inæqualis, unequal; folium, leaf). Bot. Having unequal or dissimilar leaves.

Inæquila'terous. Inæqui'lobate (L. in, neg.; æquus, equal; latus, side; or lobus, lobe). Bot. Applied to a leaf, the median nervure of which does not divide it into equal halves.

Inalbuminate (L. in, neg.; and albumen). Bot. Deprived or void of albumen.

Inalime'ntal (L. in, neg.; alimentum, nourishment). Affording no nourishment.

Ina'ngulate (L. in, neg.; angulus, angle). Having no angles.

Inanitiation (L. inanio, I empty). The act of being exhausted for want of nourishment.

Inani'tion (same). Exhaustion for want of nourishment; starvation.

Inantheri'ferous (L. in, neg.; anther; fero, I carry). Bot. Bearing no anthers.

Inappendi'culate (L. in, neg.; appendix, appendage). Bot. Having no appendices.

Inap'petency (L. in, neg.; appeto, I seek after). Want or loss of appetite.

Inarching. Bot. A mode of grafting by bending two growing plants towards each other, and causing a branch of the one to unite to the other.

Inarti'culate. Inarti'culated (L. in, neg.; articulus, joint). Nat. Hist. Without joints, or interruption to continuity.

Inaura'tion (L. in, upon; aurum, gold). The act or process of gilding, or covering with gold.

Incande'scence (L. incandesco, I grow very hot). The glowing or luminous appearance which bodies assume when heat is accumulated within them in great quantity.

Incande'scent (same). White hot; having a more intense degree of heat than red heat.

Incarcerated (L. in, in; carcer, prison). Surg. Applied to old irreducible herniæ, in which strangulation is produced by distension of the protruded bowel with flatus or fæces.

Incarna'tion (L. in, in; caro, flesh). Surg. The process of filling up with granulations.

Incera'tion (L. in, in; cera, wax). The act of incorporating or covering with wax; or of communicating the consistence of wax.

I'ncidence (L. in, upon; cado, I fall). Nat. Phil. The direction in which one body falls on, or strikes, another.

I'ncidence, Angle of. Nat. Phil. The angle which the moving body makes with the plane of the body struck.

In'cident (etym. as Incidence). Physiol. Conveying impressions to the true spinal marrow.

Incinera'tion (L. in, in; cinis, ashes). Pharm. The act or process of reducing substances to ashes.

Inci'sed (L. in, in; cædo, I cut). Bot. Cut down deeply.

Inci'sion (L. in, in; cædo, I cut). The division of soft parts made by a sharp instrument.

Incisive (same). Relating to, or situated near, the incisor teeth.

Inciso-repand. Bot. Cut, and repand.

Incisor Teeth. Incisors (L. in, in; cædo, I cut). The four front teeth, shaped for cutting, or coarsely dividing, the food, in the upper and lower jaws.

Incitabi'lity (L. incito, I stir up). Syn. of Irritability.

Inci'to-motor. Applied to those actions of the body produced by the transmission of force direct from the nervous centres.

Inclavea'tion (L. in, in; clavus, nail). The condition of a tooth in its socket.

Included (L. in, in; claudo, I shut). Bot. Inclosed within the corolla, and not pushed out beyond its tube.

Inclusion, Monstrosity by (L. in, in; claudo, I shut). Monstrosity, the supposed result of Enadelphia.

Incohe'rence (L. in, neg.; con, with; hæreo, I stick). 1. Want of

agreement of one part with another. 2. Physiol. The utterance of words without proper relation to each other; language not in accordance with ideas.

Incompa'tible (L. in, neg.; competo, I agree). That which cannot be prescribed with another substance, by reason of the one producing a change in the chemical composition, or medicinal activity, of the other.

Incoe'rcible (L. in, neg.; coerceo, I restrain). Nat. Phil. Applied to the imponderable fluids or matters, or the physical agents, to express the impossibility of confining them in, or excluding them from, any closed vessel as we do air and other gases.

Incolora'tion (L. in, neg.; color, colour). Defect of colour; decoloration.

Incompressibi'lity (L. in, neg.; comprimo, I press together). Nat. Phil. The quality of resisting compression, or of being incapable of reduction by force into a smaller compass.

Inconco'ction (L. in, neg.; concoquo, I digest). The state of being undigested; unripeness; immaturity.

Inco'ntinence (L. in, neg.; contineo, I keep within bounds). Inability to retain the natural evacuations. Abuse of venery.

Incorpora'tion (L. in, in; corpus, body). The operation of mixing medicines with soft or liquid substances, to give them a certain consistence. The thorough union of different substances in one mass.

Incrassa'tion (L. in, neg.; crassus, gross). Pharm. The act of thickening, or state of becoming thick or thicker.

Incre'mable (L. in, neg.; cremo, I burn). That cannot be burnt.

I'ncrement (L. increscо, I increase). The quantity by which anything increases, or becomes greater.

Incrucia'tion (L. in, in; crux, cross). Anat. The decussation, or crossing, of the fibres of the optic nerves in the skull.

Incrusta'tion (L. in, in; crusta, crust). The act of forming a crust on the surface of a body; a calcareous deposit, or cartilaginous plate; a crust.

Incrusting (same). Miner. Applied to a concreted body of which the molecules are disposed on the surface, allowing its form to be perceived through this foreign covering.

Incuba'tion (L. incŭbo, I sit brooding). The period which intervenes between the reception into the system of a morbific principle, and the supervention of distinct symptoms.

I'ncubus (L. incŭbo, I lie upon). The nightmare: a sensation of external pressure, as of something lying on the chest, accompanied with a feeling of impossibility of motion, speech, or respiration, occurring most generally during sleep.

Incu'mbent (L. incumbo, I lean upon). Bot. Leaning on, or resting against.

Incunea'tion (L. in, in; cuneus, wedge). 1. Anat. Syn. of Inclaveation. 2. Obstet. Syn. of Impaction (2).

Incu'rved (L. incurvo, I bend). Nat. Hist. Bent inwards.

I'ncus (L. smith's anvil). One of the small bones of the ear, from its fancied shape.

Inde'finite. Bot. Applied: 1. To inflorescence with centripetal expansion; 2. To stamens above twenty; 3. And to ovules and seeds when they are numerous.

Indehi'scent (L. in, neg.; dehisco, I gape). Bot. Not opening when ripe.

Indeterminate. Bot. Syn. of Indefinite (1).

I'ndex (L. indico, I show). The forefinger.

Indian. The child of an Indian father and China-Chola mother. It has rather short frizzly hair.

I'ndicant (etym. as Index). Pointing out what is to be done for the cure of a disease.

Indica'tion (same). Med. Any symptom or occurrence which serves to direct what ought to be done.

Indica'tor (same). Anat. The extensor muscle of the index finger.

Indif'ferent (L. in, neg.; differo, I disperse). Nat. Phil. Applied to compound bodies which do not exercise

electro-chemical reactions, and which do not combine with other bodies.

Indi'genous (L. indigena, native). Native; produced naturally in a particular country or climate.

Indige'stion (L. in, neg.; digero, I digest). An incapability of the stomach, or, in some cases, the duodenum, to perform its natural healthy functions, producing various morbid symptoms.

Indigita'tion (L. in, in; digitus, finger). Pathol. Syn. of Intussusception.

Indigo'meter. An instrument for ascertaining the strength of Indigo.

Indigo'metry. The method of determining the colouring power of Indigo.

Indigo'tic. Of or belonging to Indigo.

Indisposi'tion (L. in, neg.; dispono, I set in order). A slight functional disturbance, or feeling of sickness, enough to keep any one from his occupation.

Individua'lity (L. in, neg.; divido, I divide). Phrenol. One of the perceptive faculties, whose function is to produce the desire to know objects merely as such, without any reference to their uses or qualities.

I'ndolent (L. in, neg.; doleo, I am in pain). Almost, or entirely, free from pain.

Indu'ced (L. in, to; duco, I lead). Nat. Phil. That which is produced, or made apparent, by the employment of certain means.

Indu'ced Contraction. Nat. Phil. The phenomenon of induction of that unknown force which circulates in the nerves, and produces muscular contraction.

Indu'ction (L. in, to; duco, I lead). 1. The power an insulated electrified body has of inducing an opposite electric state in neighbouring bodies. 2. The process of reasoning, by which we are led from particular to general truths.

Inducto'meter (L. inductio, induction; metior, I measure). An instrument for measuring differences of electrical induction.—Faraday.

Indume'ntum (L. induo, I cover with). Bot. The epidermis of vegetables, and that of their seeds.—Bernhardi.

Indu'plicate. Indu'plicative (L. in, in; duplico, I double). Bot. Doubled or folded inwards.

Indura'tion (L. induro, I make hard). An increase in the natural consistence of parts; hardness. Geol. A hardening by the action of heat.

Indu'sia (L. induo, I cover over). The case or cover of certain larvæ.

Indu'sial (same). Geol. Composed of, or containing, the incrusted indusiæ of Caddis-worms (the larvæ of Phryganea).

Indu'sium (same). Bot. 1. A membranous process continuous with the epidermis, which covers the fructification in certain plants. 2. A cup-like collection of hairs upon the style of certain flowers, enclosing the stigma.

Indutive (same). Bot. Having the usual integumentary covering.—Miers.

Induviæ (same). Bot. The withered remains of leaves, which, not being articulated with the stem, fall off.—Mirbel.

Ine'briant (L. inebrio, I make drunk). Intoxicating; anything that intoxicates.

Ine'mbryonate (L. in, neg.; and embryo). Bot. Having neither embryo nor germ.

Ine'quivalve. Inequiva'lvular (L. in, neg.; equus, equal; valvæ, folding doors). Conchol. Having unequal valves.

Ine'rtia (L. iners, slothful). Inactivity; passiveness. Phys. The absolute passiveness, and perfect indifference to rest or motion, which is the property of all bodies.

Inextensili'ngual (L. in, neg.; extendo, I extend; lingua, tongue). Comp. Anat. Incapable of extending the tongue beyond the mouth.

Inexuviable (L. in, neg.; exuo, I put off). Zoöl. Not subject to moulting, or to cast off the exuviæ or slough.

Infa'nticide (L. infans, little child; cædo, I kill). The intentional killing of a new-born child.

Infa'rction (L. in, in; farcio, I stuff). Syn. of Emphraxis.

Infe'ction (L. inficio, I corrupt). The communication of disease through the medium of the atmosphere, or by means of fomites. Syn. of Contagion.

Infection by Vicinity. A mode of extension of certain tumours, whereby their existence is prolonged, not by the persistence of their elements, but by the production of new elements in the neighbouring parts. —Virchow.

Infecu'ndity (L. in, neg.; fœcundus, fruitful). Syn. of Sterility.

Infe'rior (L. inferus, low). Bot. Applied (1) to the ovary or fruit when the calyx adheres to its whole surface; 2. To that organ of a whorl which is next the bract or leaf in the axil of which the pedicel is produced. Conchol. To that valve of an adherent bivalve by which it is united to other substances.

Infe'rity (L. inferus, low). Bot. The state of ovaries that are inferior.—Ruland.

Infibula'tion (L. in, in; fibula, clasp). The act, or operation, of contracting natural orifices, or of joining the edges of wounds, &c., by *fibulæ*, or clasps.

Infiltra'tion (Fr. filtrer, to filtrate). The effusion, or escape, of a fluid into the areolæ of any tissue.

Infinite'simal (L. in, neg.; finis, limit). Indefinitely small; endlessly subdivided.

Infi'rmary (L. infirmus, invalid). An institution where the sick are medically treated, and, if their cases require it, lodged, and nursed, at the expense of public charity.

Infirmity (same). Habitual disease.

Infla'mmable (L. in, in; flamma, flame). Chem. Easily set on fire; capable of burning; readily ignited.

Inflamma'tion (same). A local disease, characterized by a state of irritation or morbid excitement of the sensory nerves, by a diminished functional activity of the vasi-motor nerves and of the walls of the blood-vessels, by the supervention of exudation and the emigration of white corpuscles, and sometimes by the formation of new organized products, derived by processes of evolution from the pre-existing anatomical elements. A diseased process, a perversion of growth and nutrition, with hyperæmia and exudation.—Druitt.

Inflammatiu'ncula. A very slight superficial inflammation.

Infla'mmatory (L. in, in; flamma, flame). Tending to excite heat or inflammation; accompanied with preternatural heat and vascular excitement; attending, pertaining to, of the nature, or the result, of inflammation.

Infle'cted (L. inflecto, I bend in). Bent, or turned from a direct line or course. Syn. of Inflexed.

Infle'ction (same). Syn. of Diffraction.

Infle'xed (same). Bot. Curved or bent upwards and inwards at the apex.

Infle'xion of the Uterus. Obstet. A folding in two of the womb in the direction of its surfaces.

Infle'xioscope (L. inflexio, bending; σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). Nat. Phil. An instrument which shows the phenomena of the inflection of light.—Hoffmann.

Inflore'scence (L. in, in; flos, flower). Bot. 1. The portion of the stem especially devoted to the production of flowers. 2. The mode of flowering, or the manner in which flowers are supported on their footstalks.

Influe'nza (Ital., influence of the stars). A severe form of epidemic Catarrh, characterized by the sudden occurrence of febrile disturbance, and by a rapid and remarkable prostation of strength.

Influe'nzoid (Influenza; and εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling influenza.

Info'rmal (L. in, neg.; forma, form). Nat. Hist. Having no determinate form.

Infra- (L. beneath). A prefix signifying under or beneath, *e.g.*:—

Infra-costales (L. infra, underneath; costa, rib). Several small bundles of fleshy and tendinous fibres extending over two, and sometimes over three, intercostal spaces, on the inner surface of the ribs.—Verheyen.

Infra-spina'tus (L. infra, underneath; spina, spina). A muscle situate beneath the spine of the scapula.

Infri'ction (L. in, in; frico, I rub). The action of rubbing in of oily substances.

Infrigida'tion (L. in, in; frigus, cold). The act of making cold.

Infrugi'ferous (L. in, neg.; fruges, fruit; fero, I bear). Not bearing fruit.

Infundi'buliform (L. infundibulum, funnel; forma, form). Having the form of a funnel; infundibular.

Infundi'bulum (L. funnel). Anat. A name given to certain parts of the body, more or less resembling a funnel.

Infusca'tion (L. infusco, I make dark). The act of darkening or blackening.

Infusibi'lity (L. in, neg.; fusus, melted). The incapacity of being fused or dissolved.

Infu'sion (L. in, in; fundo, I pour). Pharm. 1. The operation of steeping a substance in a hot or cold fluid, to extract its medicinal virtues. 2. The liquor so impregnated with the qualities of the substance. 3. The act of introducing into the veins medicinal substances by a kind of syringe.

Infuso'rial (L. in, in; fundo, I pour). Of the nature, or character, of Infusoria.

Infu'sory (same). Of, or pertaining to, minute and usually microscopic animals inhabiting water and various other liquids.

Ingesta (L in, in; gero, I carry). Articles introduced into the body by the alimentary canal.

Inge'stion (L. in, in; gero, I carry). The act of introducing into the stomach.

Inglo'bate (L. in, in; globus, ball). In the form of a globe or sphere.

Ingraft (ἐν, en, in; γράφω, graphō, I grave). Bot. To insert a scion of one tree into another for propagation.

Ingras'sias, Wings of. The small wings of the Sphenoid bone.

Ingravida'tion (L. in, in; gravidus, heavy). The state of being pregnant.

Ingre'dient (L. ingredior, I enter in). Pharm. Any simple substance which enters into the formation of a compound body.

I'nguinal (L. inguen, groin). Pertaining to, or situate at or near, the groin.

I'nguino-cutaneous. A name given to the ilio-inguinal nerve, or lower of the two upper branches from the lumbar plexus.—Chaussier.

Ingula'tion (L. in, in; gula, throat). The introducing, or putting, anything into the throat.

Inha'bitiveness (L. in, in; habito, I dwell). Phrenol. That sentiment in man and the lower animals, which is indicative of a propensity to inhabit particular regions and countries, producing love of home, and determining in each species the dwelling and mode of life best adapted to it.

Inhala'tion (L. in, in; halo, I breathe). The act of drawing fumes, or vapour, into the lungs.

Inha'ler (same). An apparatus for inhalation.

Inhi'bitory (L. inhibeo, I curb). Physiol. Restraining, or diminishing, action.

Inhuma'tion (L. in, in; humus, ground). 1. The placing of a patient in an earth bath.—Ruland. 2. Chem. A method of digesting substances by burying the containing vessel in dung or warm earth.

I'niad (ἰνίον, inion, nape of the neck). Towards the inial aspect.—Barclay.

I'nial (same). Applied to the aspect towards the plane of the occipital ridge.—Barclay.

Inience'phalous (ἰνίον, inion, nape of the neck; ἐγκέφαλος, egkephalos, brain). A monster, the greater part of whose brain is in the cranium, whilst a portion of it protrudes through an occipital fissure to behind, and a little beneath, the skull.

I'niodymus (ἰνίον, inion, nape of the neck; δύο, duo, two). Syn. of Diprosopus.

I'niops (ἰνίον, inion, nape of the neck; ὤψ, ōps, eye). A monster, double above the navel, having two ears very near each other; or only one central ear, and above it, more or less near, a more or less imperfect central orbit and eye.

Ini'tis (ἴς, is, muscular fibre; and itis). Fibrous inflammation.

Injacula'tion (L. in, in; jaculum, dart). A disorder, consisting of a violent spasmodic pain in the stomach; and immobility of the body.

Inje'cted (L. in, in; jacio, I throw). Applied to a part reddened by an accumulation of blood in the capillaries. Anat. Applied to a dead body, or part of a dead body, when its vessels have been filled with some composition.

Inje'ction (same). 1. The act of throwing a liquid, by means of a proper instrument, into a natural or preternatural part of the body. 2. The liquid so injected. 3. Anat. A liquid varying in colour and composition, thrown into the vessels of a subject, or part of a subject. 4. Pathol. The presence of an increased quantity of blood in the vessels of a part.

In-kneed. Syn. of Knock-kneed.

Inla'pidate (L. in, into; lapis, stone). To convert into a stony substance; to petrify.

Inlier. Geol. A space occupied by one formation which is completely surrounded by another that rests upon it.—Drew.

In'nate (L. in, in; nascor, I am born). In-born; native; natural. Bot. Growing upon anything by one end.

Innerva'tion (L. in, in; nervus, nerve). The functions of the nervous system.

In'nocent (L. in, neg.; noceo, I hurt). Syn. of Benignant.

Innomina'ta (L. in, neg.; nomen, name). The largest of the arteries which proceed from the arch of the aorta.

Innomina'tum (same). Anat. The bone of the pelvis, formed by the growing together of the ischium, ilium, and pubis.

Innutri'tion (L. in, neg.; nutrio, I nourish). Want of nourishment.

Inoca'rpous (ἴς, is, fibre; καρπός, karpos, fruit). Bot. Having fibrous fruit.

Inochondri'tis (ἴς, is, muscular fibres; χόνδρος, chondros, cartilage; and itis). Inflammation of the tendons and cartilages.

Ino'culable (L. inoculo, I engraft). Communicable by inoculation; capable of inoculation.

Inocula'tion (same). 1. The operation of communicating a disease, by inserting its contagious virus into the system, by means of a puncture or scratch. 2. The communication of the Small-pox in this way. 3. Bot. The act or practice of inserting buds of one plant under the bark of another for propagation.

Ino'culator (same). One who performs inoculation.

Inoge'nesis (ἴς, is, fibre; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). Formation of fibre.

Inohymeni'tis (ἴς, is, muscular fibre; ὑμήν, umēn, membrane; and itis). Inflammation of fibrous tissue.

Ino'ma (ἴς, is, muscular fibre). Fibrous tumour, or growth.

Inope'rcular (L. in, neg.; operculum, cover). Having no operculum or lid.

Inope'xia. Inopexy (ἴς, is, muscular fibre; πῆξις, pēxis, coagulation). That peculiar tendency of the fibrin to separate spontaneously and to coagulate in the veins, without any absolute increase of its amount in the entire mass of the blood.—Vogel. A special predisposition in certain blood to the coagulation of its fibrin.—Vogel.

Inopo'lypus (ἴς, is, muscular fibre; and polypus). Fibrous polypus.

Inorga'nic. Inorga'nical (L. in, neg.; organum, organ). Devoid of organs, or the instruments of life. Not produced by vital action.

Inoscula'tion (L. in, in; os, mouth). Syn. of Anastomosis.

Ino'sis (ἴς, is, muscular fibre). Syn. of Inogenesis.

I'nosite (ἴς, is, muscular fibre). An unfermentable sugar, found only in the juice of the muscular tissue of the heart.—Lehmann.

Inosteato'ma (ἴς, is, muscular fibre; στέαρ, stear, suet). A tumour partly fibrous and partly steatomatous.

Ino'vulate (L. in, neg.; dim. ovum, egg). Bot. Not containing ovules.

Insacca'tion (L. in, neg.; saccus, sack). Anat. The covering or surrounding of organs with membranes.

Insalifi'able (L. in, neg.; sal, salt; fio, I am made). Chem. Not capable of neutralizing acids, or forming salts.

Insaliva'tion (L. in, in; saliva, spittle). The intimate mingling, during mastication, of the whole mouthful of food with the saliva.

Insalu'brious (L. in, neg.; saluber, healthy). Unhealthy; injurious to health.

Insane (L. in, neg.; sanus, sound in mind). 1. Unsound in mind. 2. One of unsound mind. 3. Used by, or appropriated to, insane persons.

Insani'ferous (L. insania, insanity; fero, I produce). Produced by insanity.—T. J. Austin.

Insaniola (L. dim. insania, insanity). A perversity of will, almost amounting to, in fact on the borderland of, insanity; an exaggerated eccentricity of behaviour; partial insanity.

Insa'nitary (L. in, neg.; sanitas health). Adverse to the preservation of health.

Insa'nity (L. in, neg.; sanus, sound in mind). 1. A deviation from the natural and healthy condition of the mind, consisting in excessive and disproportioned activity of all, or of some only, of its faculties. 2. Any departure from the more usual state of the mind. 3. A manifestation of the brain, characterized by a general or partial derangement of one or more faculties of the mind, and in which, while consciousness is not abolished, mental freedom is perverted, weakened, or destroyed.—Dr. W. A. Hammond.

Inse'cable (L. in, neg.; seco, I cut). That cannot be divided by a cutting instrument.

Inse'cted. Inse'ctive (L. in, neg.; seco, I cut). Having the nature of an Insect.

Insecti'ferous (L. insecta, insects; fero, I bear). Nat. Hist. Containing insects embedded in its substance.

Insecti'vorous (L. insecta, insects; voro, I devour). Feeding, or subsisting, on insects.

Insecto'loger (L. insecta, insects; λόγος, logos, speech). One who studies Insects.

Insecto'logy (same). Syn. of Entomology.

Insemina'tion (L. in, in; semen, seed). The emission of semen during coition.

Insensibi'lity (L. in, neg.; sentio, I perceive). Want of sensibility.

Inse'nsible (same). 1. Destitute of sensibility. 2. Inappreciable to the senses.

Inse'rtion (L. in, in; sero, I join). 1. Anat. The attachment of one part to another. 2. Bot. Employed to denote the manner in which one part grows out of another. 3. Pathol. The act of inoculating or introducing a virus into the body.

Insesso'rial (L. in, in; sideo, I sit). Ornith. Of, or pertaining to, the Insessores, or perching birds.

Insola'tion (L. in, in; sol, sun). 1. Exposure to the rays of the sun. Syn. of Sunstroke. 2. Pharm. The drying, or bleaching, of chemical and pharmaceutical substances in the sun. 3. Bot. An excessively rapid drying up, terminating in the death, of a part of a plant, from exposure to too bright a light.

Inso'mnia (L. in, neg.; somnus, sleep). Want of sleep; restlessness in sleep; wakefulness; sleeplessness.

Inso'mnious (L. in, neg.; somnus, sleep). Troubled with dreams; restless in sleep.

Inspira'tion (L. in, in; spiro, I fetch breath). The action by which air is drawn into the lungs.

Inspis'sant (L. in, in; spisso, I make thick). Any remedial agent

that in any way renders the blood thicker.

Inspissa'tion (same). The act or operation of rendering a fluid thicker by evaporation.

Instilla'tion (L. in, in; stilla, drop). The act of pouring a fluid drop by drop.

Insta'minate (L. in, neg.; and stamen). Bot. Not accompanied by perfect male organs.

I'nstinct (L. instinctus, inwardly moved). That cerebral power by which animals, without previous instruction, experience, or deliberation, are unerringly directed to perform spontaneously certain preservative acts.

Insti'pulate (L. in, neg.; stipula, stalk). Bot. Having no stipules.

Institutes of Medicine. That branch of the science which endeavours to philosophically explain the various phenomena occurring during health as well as during disease.

Instra'tified. Geol. Stratified within something else.

Insucca'tion (L. in, in; succus, juice). Pharm. The dilution of certain drugs with bland juices.

Insuffla'tion (L. in, in; sufflo, I blow up). The act of blowing air, gas, or vapour into a cavity of the body.

Insula'tion (L. insula, island). Chem. Phil. That state of a body, containing a quantity of free heat, or of electricity, when surrounded by non-conductors. Chem. Freedom from all combination.

I'nsulator (same). The substance or body that interrupts the communication of free heat, or of electricity, to surrounding objects.

I'ntegral (L. integer, whole). Untouched; entire. Bot. Uncloven; undivided.

I'ntegrant (L. integer, whole). Miner. Applied to parts of a body, which are of a similar nature with the whole —Haüy. Chem. Applied to the atoms of simple bodies.

I'ntegrant Pa'rticle. Chem. The smallest particle of an element or compound.

Integrifo'liate. Integrifo'lious (L. integer, whole; folium, leaf). Bot. Having leaves with entire or undivided margins.

Inte'griform (L. integer, whole; forma, form). Miner. Joined without any penetration, so that the primitive form appears in all its integrity.—Haüy.

Inte'grity (L. integer, whole). A perfectly healthy condition of the body, or of its organic tissues.

Integument (L. in, in; tego, I cover). Anat. The covering skin, shell, &c., which invests the body; a membrane that invests a particular part. Bot. The skin of seeds.

Integumenta'tion (same). That part of Physiology which treats of the integuments of animals and plants.

I'ntellect (L. inter, between; lego, I choose). That faculty of the human mind which receives or comprehends the ideas communicated to it by the senses, or by perception, or by other means.

Intellectualist (same). One who holds that human knowledge is derived from pure reason.

Intensifica'tion (L. intensio, stretching; facio, I make). The process or act of rendering more intense.

Inte'nsity (L. intendo, I stretch). The state of being raised to a great degree. A high degree of force, power, and activity.

Intention, To heal by the first. Surg. When the divided edges of a wound are united by adhesive inflammation.

Intention, To heal by the second. Surg. When wounds heal by granulation followed by cicatrization.

Inter- (L.) A prefix signifying *between*, or denoting *intervals*, *e.g.*:—

Interambula'cra (L. inter, between; ambulacrum, private way to walk in). Zoöl. The imperforate plates which occupy the intervals of the perforated ones, or ambulacra, in the shells of the Echinoderms.

Intera'mnian (L. inter, between; amnis, river). Situated between rivers.

Interca'dence (L. inter, between; cado, I fall). The occurrence every now and then of a supernumerary beat in the arterial pulsations.

Interca'lary (L. intercalo, I put between). Applied both to the days occurring between those that are critical; and to the days of the intermission in intermittent fevers. Anat. Inserted, or placed, between other parts.—Owen.

Intercala'tion (same). Geol. The act of interposing, or of placing between.

Intercol'line (L. inter, between; collis, hill). Geol. Applied to those valley-like spaces or hollows that occur in volcanic regions between the *cols* of crateriform hillocks of accumulation, and which are not formed by aqueous erosion, nor by subsidence, nor by anticlinal or synclinal flexures, but simply by the building up on two or more sides of erupted materials.—Lyell.

Intercosto-humeral. Pertaining to the shoulder, arm, and the intercostal spaces.

Intercur'rent (L. inter, between; curro, I run). Applied (1) to a pulse in which an intercadence occurs; 2. To diseases which occur sporadically during an epidemic.

Intercuta'neous (L. inter, within; cutis, skin). Syn. of Subcutaneous.

Interfolia'ceous. Interfoliar (L. inter, between; folium, leaf). Bot. Being between opposite leaves, but placed alternately with them.

Interganglio'nic (L. inter, between; ganglion, swelling). Applied to the nerve-cords which pass from one nerve-ganglion to another.

Intergra'nular (L. inter, between; dim. granum, grain of corn). Situated between granules.

Inter-hæmal Spines. Applied to the dagger-like dermal bones which support the rays of the fins on the lower or hæmal part of the fish.—Owen.

Interhemispheric. Between the hemispheres (of the brain).

Interlo'bar (L. inter, between; lobus, lobe). Situated between the lobes of organs.

Interlo'bular (L. inter, between; lobulus, little lobe). Situated between the lobules of organs.

Intermediary (L. inter, between; medius, middle). Applied to hæmorrhage, occurring between twenty-four hours and ten days after a gunshot wound—from sloughing resulting directly from the injury.—Macleod.

Interme'diate (same). 1. Chem. A substance which is the intermedium, or means of chemical affinity. 2. Syn. of Intermediary.

Interme'diate Vascular System. The system of Capillary vessels.

Intermis'sion. Intermittency (L. inter, between; mitto, I put in). 1. The space of time between the paroxysms of a disease. 2. The occurrence of a pause in the pulse, so that one or more beats may be wanting, or so feeble as to be imperceptible.

Intermittent (same). Having intermissions; ceasing at intervals. Geol. Ceasing for a time, and then returning; ceasing and acting by turns.

Intern (L. internus, internal). 1. In-patients of an hospital. 2. Resident dressers, or clinical clerks, of an hospital.

Inter-neural Spines. Applied to those dagger-like dermal bones which support the rays of the fins on the upper or neural part of the fish.—Owen.

I'nternode (L. inter, between; nodus, knot). Bot. That part of the stalk of a plant, which is between two joints or knots; the space upon a branch between the leaves or flowers. Anat. Space between two joints.

Internu'ncial (L. inter, between; nuncius, messenger). Applied to that office of the nervous system, by which the connexions and mutual sympathies among different and diverse parts of the body are maintained.—Hunter.

Inter-opercular (L. inter, between; operculum, cover). Zoöl. One of the four bones, of which the operculum in fishes consist.—Owen.

Interos'seous. Anat. Situated between bones.

Interpari'etal Bone. A bone situated between the two parietal bones of ruminants and carnivora, and found also in the skulls of the children of the Peruvian races.

Interpassa'tion (L. inter, between; pando, I bend). Anat. A stretching between.

Interpedu'ncular. Situated between the peduncles, or crura, of the brain.

Interpetiolar. Bot. Between the petioles of opposite leaves.

Interpleurico'stal (L. inter, between; pleura; and costa, rib). Anat. Applied to the internal intercostal muscles.—Dumas.

Interpo'sitive (L. inter, between; pono, I put). Bot. Situated, or growing, between.

Interru'pted (L. inter, between; rumpo, I break). Bot. Not continuous, but separated by gaps or vacancies.

Interruptedly-pinnate. Bot. Having a pinnate leaf in which pairs of small pinnæ occur between the larger pairs.

Interspi'nal (L. inter, between; spina, spine). Situated between the spinous processes of the vertebræ.

Interstaminal. Bot. Placed between two stamens.

Inte'rstices (L. interstitium, interval). The unoccupied spaces between the molecules of bodies.

Intersti'tial (L. inter, between; sto, I stand). Occurring in the interstices of an organ; pertaining to, or containing, interstices.

Intersti'tial Absorption. Surg. The absorption in cases of abscesses, of the textures between the cyst and the skin.

Interstra'tified. Geol. Occurring in the midst of, or along with, other strata.

Intertrigo (L. inter, between; tero, I rub). The excoriated surface produced by the friction of two adjacent portions of the skin.

Intertro'pical. Nat. Hist. Having their habitats between the tropics, or in the torrid zone.

I'nterval (inter, between; vallum, trench). The remission and cessation of a paroxysm of any periodic disease. The pause perceptible in the pulse, which happens between the diastole and systole of the heart. Nat. Phil. The relation between the vibrations of one sound to those of another.

I'ntervalve (L. inter, between; valva, valve). Bot. The space and its contents between the borders of the valves of a pericarp.—Mirbel.

Interve'rtebral (L. inter, between; vertebra, bone of the spine). Situated between the vertebræ.

Inte'stine (L. intus, within). The convoluted musculo-membranous canal or tube which extends from the stomach to the anus.

Inte'xtine (L. intus, within; and extine). Bot. A membrane of the pollen-grain which is situated next to the *extine*, or outermost membrane.

I'ntine (L. intus, within). Bot. The inner coat of the shell of the pollen-grain.

Into'lerance (L. in, neg.; tolero, I bear). That condition in which a remedy cannot be borne.

Intona'tion (L. in, in; tono, I thunder). The gurgling noise produced by the movement of flatus in the bowels.

Into'rsion (L. intorqueo, I turn in). Bot. The bending or twining of any part of a plant toward one side or the other, or in any direction from the vertical.—Linnæus.

Intra- (L.) In composition signifies *within*, or *within* the *substance* of, *e.g.*:—

Intracapsular (L. intra, within; capsula, little coffer). Situated within a capsule.

Intracisor (L. intra, within; scindo, I cut asunder). An instrument designed for stopping the current of blood through the blood-vessels. By a sudden firm and momentary grip, it completely cuts through the inner coats throughout the whole circumference of an artery, leaving the outer coat quite entire.—Webber.

Intrafolia'ceous (L. intra, within; folium, leaf). Bot. Growing on the inside of a leaf.

Intralo'bular (L. intra, within; lobulus, little lobe). Situated within the substance of a lobule.

Intrama'rginal (L. intra, within; margo, margin). Bot. Situated within the margin or border.

Intransca'lent (L. in, neg.; trans, beyond; caleo, I grow warm). Impervious to heat.

Intransmu'table (L. in, neg.; trans, beyond; muto, I change). Zoöl. Not undergoing metamorphosis.—Willoughby and Ray.

Intrape'tiolar. Bot. Applied when the pair of stipules at the base of a petiole unite by those margins which are next the petiole; and thus seem to form a single stipule between the petiole and the stem or branch.

Intra'rious (L. intra, within). Bot. Applied to the embryo when it is contained in the albumen.—L. C. Richard.

Intrauterine (L. intra, within; uterus, womb). That which is, or takes place, within the womb.

Intravasa'tion (L. intra, within; vas, vessel). The passage or introduction of pus or other diseased products from the exterior into venous and lymphatic vessels opened by abscesses and ulcers.—Virchow.

Intravenous (L. intra, within; vena, blood-vessel). Within the cavity of a vein.

Intrave'rtebrated (L. intra, within; vertebra, bone of the spine). Zoöl. Having their osseous covering within the body.—Geoffroy St. Hilaire.

Intri'nsic (L. intra, within; secus, nigh to). Internal; inward.

Introces'sion (L. intra, within; cedo, I go). A depression, or sinking of parts inwards.

Intromis'sion (L. intra, within; mitto, I send). The introduction of one body into another.

Intro'rse (L. introrsum, towards the inside). Bot. Turned inwards, or towards the axis.

Introsusce'ption (L. intra, within; suscipio, I receive). Syn. of Intussusception.

Intrusive. Geol. Applied to those igneous rocks which seem to have thrust themselves, when in a state of fusion, between the beds of the stratified formation.

Intume'scence (L. intumesco, I swell up). Increase of size; a tumid condition. Geol. A swelling or bubbling up.

Intussusce'ption (L. intus, within; suscipio, I receive). Pathol. A partial displacement of the bowel in which one portion of it slips into the portion either below or above it. Physiol. 1. The interstitial mode of nutrition peculiar to organized bodies. 2. The act of taking foreign matter into a living being.

Inu'nction (L. in, in; ungo, I smear). The action of rubbing in an ointment or embrocation.

Inunctuo'sity (same). Destitution of greasiness or oiliness which is perceptible to the touch.

Inu'ndated (L. in, in; unda, wave). Bot. Living covered by water, or by the sea.

Inu'stion (L. in, in; uro, I burn). Surg. The burning, or operation, of the actual cautery.

Invagina'tion (L. in, in; vagina, sheath). 1. Syn. of Intussusception. 2. The operation of inserting one end of a divided intestine into the other, to attempt a restoration of the continuity of the canal. 3. The operation of pushing, either a tent of various substances, or a fold of the fascia or integument itself, up as far as possible into the neck of a hernial sac, and securing it there, to attempt a radical cure of the rupture.

Invali'ding (L. in, neg.; validus, strong). The removing an infirm and unserviceable soldier from the army.

Inva'sion (L. invado, I enter upon). The access, or first development of the phenomena, of a disease.

Invermina'tion (L. in, in; vermes, worm). 1. Syn. of Helminthiasis. 2. The morbid states occasioned by the presence of intestinal worms.

Inve'rsion (L. in, in; verto, I turn). The turning inside outwards of an organ.

Inve'rtebral. Inve'rtebrate. Inve'rtebrated (L. in, neg.; vertebra, bone of the back). Zoöl. Having no vertebræ or back bones.

Inve'stiture (L. in, in; vestis, garment). Anat. A sheath or covering.

Investment Theory. A doctrine in the history of cell-development, which maintains that originally a number of elementary globules existed scattered through a fluid, but that under certain circumstances, they gathered together, not in the form of vesicular membranes, but so as to constitute a compact heap, a globe, and that this globe was the starting point of all further development, a membrane being formed outside and a nucleus inside, by the differentiation of the mass by apposition, or intussusception.

Inve'terate (L. invetero, I render old). Long-lasting; enduring.

Invisca'tion (L. in, in; viscus, thick). Pharm. A thickening, and making viscid or sticky.

Invo'lucel (L. involvo, I entwine). Bot. The secondary involucre surrounding one of the umbellules of an umbelliferous flower, or the florets of a capitulum.

Involu'cre (same). Bot. A collection of bracts into one or more circles surrounding the inflorescence.

Involu'criform. Bot. Resembling an involucre.—H. Cassini.

I'nvolute. I'nvoluted (L. involvo, I entwine). Bot. Rolled spirally inwards. Conchol. Turned inwards at the margin.

Involu'tion (same). Obstet. That process of absorption by which after parturition the uterus rapidly diminishes in size almost to its pristine dimensions. It is effected by a fatty degeneration of the muscular fibres commencing on the inner layers of the walls of the organ, and passing from them to the outer layers, followed by a consequent absorption of the degenerated structures.

Involutive. Etym. as, and syn. of, Involute.

Iodica (ἰώδης, iōdēs, violet-coloured). Remedies consisting of Iodine, or of its compounds.

Iodide (same). A non-acid compound of Iodine with a metal, or other substance.

Iodine (same). A crystallizable bluish-black non-metallic element, found in many marine plants, in seawater, and in certain mineral springs.

Iodism (same). The collective symptoms produced by the continued use of Iodine, or of its preparations.

Io'doform. A compound of carbon, hydrogen, and iodine in the form of a solid, yellow crystallizable substance.

Iodo'gnosis (iodine; and γιγνώσκω, gignōskō, I know). A knowledge of Iodine, its properties, action, &c.—Dorvault.

Iodo'methe (iodine; and μέθη, methē, drunkenness). The nervous irritability sometimes produced by the continued use of Iodine, or of its preparations.—Lugol.

Iodope'gæ (iodine; and πήγη, pēgē, spring). Mineral springs containing Iodine.

Iodo'phthisis. Wasting caused by the abuse, or excessive use, of Iodine, or of its preparations.

Iodo-tannic. Containing tannic and hydriodic acid.

Iodotherapeutics (iodine; θεραπεύω, therapeuō, I wait on the sick). An explanation of the modus operandi and of the medicinal application of Iodine.

Ioduret'ted. Impregnated with, or containing, Iodine, or some one of its preparations.

-ion. Chem. A termination designating a salt radicle.

Ions (εἶμι, eimi, to go). The elements of a body set free by electrolysis.—Faraday.

Iote'rium (ἰός, ios, poison). The organ which secretes the poison in venomous insects.—Kirby.

Ira'lgia. Ira'lgy (ἶρις, iris, iris; ἄλγος, algos, pain). Pain of the iris.

Iriancistron (ἶρις, iris, iris; ἄγκιστρον, agkistron, hook). A small hook used in the operation for artificial pupil.—Schlagintweit.

Iridæ'mia (ἶρις, iris, iris; αἷμα, aima, blood). Hæmorrhage from the iris.

Iridal. Etym. as, and syn. of, Irisated.

Irida'tion (ἶρις, iris, rainbow) Miner. The property which certain minerals possess of producing upon the organs of sight the impression of the series of colours of the rainbow, either by means of a light and colourless substance applied to their surface, or because of an alteration in their structure produced by fissures, or removal of their laminæ.

Iriddes'sis (ἶρις, iris, iris; δέσις, desis, fastening). A method of forming artificial pupil, in which a small nodule of iris is drawn out through the corneal wound and strangulated by a small loop of moistened silk.—Critchett.

Iridectomedia'lysis (ἶρις, iris, iris; ἐκτομή, ektomē, cutting out; διαλύω, dialuō, I loose). The formation of an artificial pupil by separating the iris from the ciliary ligament, and excising a piece of the iris so detached.

Iride'ctomy (ἶρις, iris, iris; ἐκτομή, ektomē, cutting out). An operation for artificial pupil, and for the relief (in many cases permanent) of glaucoma. The operation consists in excising a segment of the iris, either in its whole breadth, from the pupillary margin outwards to its insertion, or of such a portion of it as circumstances indicate, or modify.

Iride'ctropy (ἶρις, iris, iris; ἐκ, ek, out; τρέπω, trepō, I turn). Eversion of a portion of the iris.

Iridencleisis. Iridencleismus (ἶρις, iris, iris; ἐν, en, in; κλείω, kleiō, I shut up). The leaving a portion of the iris in the corneal wound in the operation for artificial pupil.

Iride'ntropy (ἶρις, iris, iris; ἐν, en, in; τρέπω, trepō, I turn). Inversion of a portion of the iris.

Iridere'mia (ἶρις, iris, iris; ἐρημόω, erēmoō, I deprive). Apparent, or real, absence of the iris.

Iride'scent (ἶρις, iris, rainbow). Marked with the colours of the rainbow. Producing a play of colours resembling those of the rainbow.

Iridocele (ἶρις, iris, iris; κήλη, kēlē, rupture). Hernia of the iris through a corneal wound.

Irido-choroiditis. Inflammation of the iris and choroid.

Irido-coloboma (ἶρις, iris, iris; κολοβόω, koloboō, I maim). Coloboma, or mutilation, of the iris.

Irido-cycli'tis (ἶρις, iris, iris; κύκλος, kuklos, circumference; and itis). Inflammation of the circumference of the iris. Inflammation implicating the ciliary region of the iris.

Irido-dia'lysis (ἶρις, iris, iris; διαλύω, dialuō, I loose). Syn. of Coredialysis.

Irido-donesis (ἶρις, iris, iris; δονέω, doneō, I quiver). A trembling, or backward and forward motion, of the iris.

Irido-plegia (ἶρις, iris, iris; πληγή, plēgē, stroke). Paralysis of the iris, from pressure upon the ciliary nerves.

Iridorhexis (ἶρις, iris, iris; ῥῆξις, rēxis, breaking). Rupture of the iris.

Iridoscope (ἶρις, iris, iris; σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). An instrument by means of which any one may examine the condition of the humours of his own eye.—Houdin.

Iridoto'mia (ἶρις, iris, iris; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). Syn. of Coretomia.

I'rine (ἶρις, iris, rainbow). Nat. Phil. Of, or belonging to, the phenomenon of Iridation.

Iris (ἶρις, iris, rainbow). The thin, flat, perforated curtain stretched before the lens of the eye.

I'risated. I'rised (ἶρις, iris, rainbow). Exhibiting the prismatic colours; resembling the rainbow. Containing colours like those of the rainbow.

Irisa'tion. Etym. as, and syn. of, Iridation.

Iri'tis (ἶρις, iris; and itis). Inflammation of the Iris.

Irradia'tion (L. irradio, I shine upon). Nat. Phil. Shooting, or emanating, from a centre.

Irredu'cible (L. in, neg.; reduco, I bring back). Not to be reduced, or brought back to a former state.

Irregular (L. in, neg.; regula, rule). Not conformable to Nature or the

usual operation of her laws; unequal; differing in size.

Irregularity (same). Loss of rhythm.

Irriga'tion (L. irrigo, I water). The methodical moistening of a part with water continuously.

Irritabi'lity (L. irrito, I stir). That power peculiar to organization, by which living parts move or contract in obedience to stimulation.

Irritament (same). The change, mechanical or chemical, palpable (anatomical) or molecular, which takes place in a tissue in consequence of the action of an irritant—a change, therefore, which is of a *purely passive* nature (lesion), and which, subsequently, provokes changes in the neighbouring parts not *directly* altered by the irritant—the consequence of which is their *action* or *reaction*. This condition, which is an *active* one, based upon the physiological powers of the parts, represents *irritation* in the proper sense of the word, and is the starting-point in every form of inflammation.

Ir'ritant (same). That which excites irritation or pain, heat and tension.

Irrita'tion (same). The condition of a part in which there is excess of vital action, excited by a stimulus.

Irrita'tive Fever. A combination of inflammatory fever, transient excitement of the nervous and vascular systems, and great depression of the vital powers.

Isade'lphia (ἴσος, isos, equal; ἀδελφός, adelphos, brother). A double monstrosity in which the two bodies are but slightly connected, are perfect and of equal size, and in which each body has its own independent vital organs.—Gurlt.

Isanthe'rous (ἴσος, isos, equal; ἀνθηρός, anthēros, flowery). Bot. Having anthers equal or alike.

Isa'nthous (ἴσος, isos, equal; ἄνθος, anthos, flower). Bot. Having the perigones or teguments of all the flowers alike.

Ischæ'mia (ἴσχω, ischō, I restrain; αἷμα, aima, blood). 1. Diminished supply of blood.—Virchow. 2. The restraining or stopping of hæmorrhage. 3. (pupillæ.) That swollen condition of the optic disc in which the retinal arteries are imperfectly filled in consequence of some derangement of the forces by which the balance of the intraocular circulation is normally maintained. 4. The swollen condition of a mechanically congested, strangled, or "choked" optic disc—the effect of some pressure acting upon the cavernous sinus and necessarily retarding the return of venous blood from the retina; the resulting passive congestion being intensified by the additional constriction of the unyielding opening in the sclerotic.—Dr. Clifford Allbutt.

Ischiade'lphous (ἰσχίον, ischion, hip-joint; ἀδελφός, adelphos, brother). Applied to a kind of double monster of which the bodies opposed to each other are united by the pelves.

Ischia'dic. Etym. as, and syn. of, Ischiatic.

Ischia'gra (ἰσχίον, ischion, hip; ἄγρα, agra, seizure). Ischiatic gout.

I'schial. Etym. as, and syn. of, Ischiatic.

Ischia'lgia (ἰσχίον, ischion, hip; ἄλγος, algos, grief). Pain in, or about, the Ischium.

Ischia'tic (ἰσχίον, ischion, hip). Connected with the Ischium; of, or belonging to, the Ischium.

Ischiati'tis (ἰσχίον, ischion, hip-joint; and itis). Inflammation of the Sciatic nerve.

I'schio- (ἰσχίον, ischion, hip-joint). Anat. A prefix denoting attachment to, or connexion with, the Ischium, *e.g.*:—

Ischio-caverno'sus. Pertaining to the Ischium and Corpus Cavernosum.

Ischiocе'le (ἰσχίον, ischion, hip; κήλη, kēlē, rupture). Ischiatic hernia.

Ischio-clitorian. Connected with the Ischium and Clitoris.

Ischiody'mia (ἰσχίον, ischion, hip; δύω, duō, I mingle with). A double monstrosity in which the bodies are united at the Ossa ischii.—Cruveilhier.

Ischioneura'lgy (ἰσχίον, ischion, hip; νεῦρον, neuron, nerve; ἄλγος, algos, pain). Syn. of Sciatica.

Ischiopages (ἰσχίον, ischion, hip; πήγνυμι, pēgnumi, I fix). Syn. of Ischiodymia.—Geoffroy St. Hilaire.

Ischio-trochanterian. Connected with the Ischium and Trochanter of the Femur.

Ischium (ἰσχίον, ischion, hip). The lowermost of the three bones into which the Os Innominatum is divided in early life.

Ischogalactics (ἴσχω, ischō, I restrain; γάλα, gala, milk). Arresters, or suppressers, of milk.

Ischure'tic (ἴσχω, ischō, I withhold; οὖρον, ouron, urine). A medicine to relieve Ischuria.

Ischu'ria (same). Suppression of urine. Retention of urine.

Iso- (ἴσος, isos, equal). A prefix denoting "equality" or "similarity."

Isobaphia (ἴσος, isos, equal; βαφή, baphē, dyeing). Nat. Phil. The state of a body which reflects only one colour.

Isobarome'tric Lines (ἴσος, isos, equal; βάρος, baros, weight; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). Lines connecting together those places on the earth's surface, which present the same mean difference between the monthly extremes of the barometer.

Iso-barysm (ἴσος, isos, equal; βάρος, baros, weight). Similarity of weight.

Iso'briate (ἴσος, isos, equal; βριάω, briaō, I make strong). Bot. Possessing powers of increase equal on both sides.—H. Cassini.

Isochei'mal. Isochei'minal. Isochime'nal (ἴσος, isos, equal; χεῖμα, cheima, winter). Of, or having, the same winter temperature.

Isochi'rous (ἴσος, isos, equal; χείρ, cheir, hand). Bot. Having hands, or appendices in the form of arms, altogether alike.

Isochroma'tic (ἴσος, isos, equal; χρῶμα, chrōma, colour). Having the same tint or colour.

Iso'chronal. Iso'chronous (ἴσος, isos, equal; χρόνος, chronos, time). Performed, or occurring, in the same, or in equal, time.

Iso'chroous (ἴσος, isos, equal; χροιά, chroia, colour). Syn. of Isochromatic.

Isocli'nic Lines (ἴσος, isos, equal; κλίνω, klinō, I incline). Lines connecting those places in the hemispheres of our globe where the dip of the magnetic needle is equal.

Isocry'mal (ἴσος, isos, equal; κρυμός, krumos, cold). Having equal extreme cold.

Isocyclous (ἴσος, isos, equal; κύκλος, kuklos, circle). Composed of a succession of equal rings.

Isodyna'mic (ἴσος, isos, equal; δύναμις, dunamis, power). Having equal power or force. Equal in power, and capable of producing the same results.

Isodyna'mic Lines. Lines connecting those places where the intensity of the terrestrial magnetism is equal.

Isogeothe'rmal. Isogeothe'rmous (ἴσος, isos, equal; γῆ, gē, earth; θέρμη, thermē, heat). Syn. of Isothermal when applied to places, and the upper strata of the globe.—Kupffer.

Isogo'nic Lines (ἴσος, isos, equal; γωνία, gōnia, angle). Lines connecting those places having an equal declination of the magnetic needle.

Isogo'nous (same). Miner. Having on parts differently situated, facets which form between them equal or nearly equal angles.—Haüy.

Isohyeto'ses (ἴσος, isos, equal; ὑετός, uetos, rain). Lines connecting those places on the surface of the globe where the quantity of rain which falls annually is the same.

Isola'tor (Fr. isoler, to isolate). Nat. Phil. An apparatus which prevents bodies from freely transmitting the electricity which it is wished to communicate to, and accumulate within, them.

Isome'ric (ἴσος, isos, equal; μέρος, meros, part). Chem. Applied to compounds, consisting of the same elements in the same proportions, but differing in physical and chemical properties.

Isome'rous (same). Bot. Composed each of an equal number of parts.

Isome'tric (ἴσος, isos, equal; μέτρον, metron, measure). Miner. Of equal measure, or extent.

Isomo'rphism (ἴσος, isos, equal; μορφή, morphē, form). The system of arrangement of bodies that are of the same crystalline form, but differing in elementary composition.

Iso'pathy (ἴσος, isos, equal; πάθος, pathos, affection). 1. The cure of disease by taking homœopathic doses of the products of the same disease! 2. The cure of diseased organs by taking doses of the same organ from another animal!! 3. Syn. of Parallelism of Disease.—Harden.

Isope'talous (ἴσος, isos, equal; πέταλον, petalon, leaf). Bot. Having equal petals.

Iso'podous (ἴσος, isos, equal; πούς, pous, foot). Of, or pertaining to, an order of Crustaceans, thus named from the formation of their feet, which are alike and equal.

Isoste'monous (ἴσος, isos, equal; στήμων, stēmōn, warp). Bot. Having the stamens equal in number to the petals.

Isothe'ral (ἴσος, isos, equal; θέρος, theros, summer). Of, or having, the same summer temperature.

Isothe'rmal. Isothe'rmous (ἴσος, isos, equal; θέρμη, thermē, heat). Having uniform temperature or equal heat.

Isothe'rmal or Isothe'rmous Lines. Nat. Hist. Curved lines on the map running through certain points on the surface of the earth, at which the mean annual temperature is the same.—Humboldt.

Isothero'mbrose (ἴσος, isos, equal; θέρος, theros, summer; ὄμβρος, ombros, shower of rain). Applied to lines connecting places on the surface of the globe where the same quantity of rain falls during the summer.

Issue. Syn. of Fonticulus.

Issue-peas. Various round bodies, generally vegetable fruits or seeds, employed for the purpose of keeping open, and maintaining irritation in, an Issue or Fonticulus.

I'sthmic (ἰσθμός, isthmos, neck). Of, or belonging to, the Isthmus faucium.

Isthmi'tis (ἰσθμός, isthmos, throat; and itis). Inflammation of the Isthmus faucium, and of the Fauces.

Isthmus (ἰσθμός, isthmos, narrow neck of land). Anat. Applied to certain narrow intervening, or uniting, portions of organs.

Itch. Popular syn. of Scabies.

Itch-insect. A species of Acarus found at the end of a short, small, superficial furrow which runs from certain of the vesicles of Scabies.

-ite. Chem. A terminal in the nomenclature of salts formed from acids ending in -ous.

Ithyphal'lic (ἰθύς, ithus, straight; φαλλός, phallos, penis). Of, or belonging to, a penis in erection.

-itis (ῖτης, itēs, bold; from εἶμι, eimi, I penetrate, I rush, I dart). A suffix denoting Inflammation.

Iulo'phorous (L. iulus, catkin; fero, I bear). Bot. Having, or bearing, Catkins.

I'xous (ἰξός, ixos, birdlime). Bot. Having, or full of, Birdlime; viscous.

Ize'mian (ἴζημα, izēma, settling down). Geol. Applied to earths that are formed by way of sediments.—Brongniart.

J.

Jacob's Membrane (its discoverer). The external layer of the retina, forming the connecting medium between it and the choroidal epithelium.

Jacobson's Nerve (its discoverer). The tympanic branch of the Glossopharyngeal Nerve, derived from the petrous ganglion.

Jacta'tion. Jactita'tion (L. jacto, I move to and fro). Extreme restlessness.

Jaculi'ferous (L. jaculum, dart; fero, I bear). Zoöl. Having prickles, or spine-like darts.

Jagged (Ger. zacken, tooth). Bot. Having notches or teeth; cleft, or

divided in a coarse manner. Syn. of Laciniate. Geol. Irregularly cut or notched; denticulated, or toothed like a saw.

Jaggery. Jagre. A coarse kind of sugar obtained from Tarai or Tari in the East Indies by boiling from the juice of the spadix of the Gomuto palm, or Saguërus saccharifera.

Ja'niceps (L. Janus, deity with two faces; caput, head). A double monster, whose two bodies are closely united above the one navel; and the two faces of whose double head look in opposite directions.—Geoffroy St. Hilaire.

Jasperated. Mixed with, or containing, particles of Jasper.

Jaspery. Having the qualities of Jasper.

Jaspi'dean. Jaspi'deous. Like, containing, consisting, or of the nature, of Jasper.

Ja'spoid (Fr. jaspe, jasper; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling Jasper.

Jau'ndice (Fr. jaune, yellow). A disease characterized by yellowness of the skin and of the eyes; whitish fæces; and urine of a deep yellow tint.

Jazam. An Arabic term for Leprosy.

Jecoral (L. jecur, liver). Syn. of Hepatic.

Jejuni'itis (jejunum; and itis). Inflammation of the Jejunum.

Jeju'num (L. jejunus, empty). The second portion of the small intestine, generally found empty in the dead body.

Jerking Respiration. The inspiratory murmur interrupted by starts, instead of being continuous.

Joint (Fr. joindre, to unite). Anat. Syn. of Articulation. Bot. The places at which the pieces of a stem are articulated with each other. Pl. Geol. Fissures or lines of parting in rocks, often at right angles to the planes of stratification. The partings which divide columnar basalt into prisms are joints.

Joint-evil. A species of Elephantiasis, in which the joints are rendered conspicuous by their prominence.

Jo'vian. Nat. Hist. Applied to the period comprehended under all the geological phenomena cotemporary with historical times; post-diluvian. —Brongniart.

Judgment. The faculty of the Mind by which ideas are compared, and the relations of terms and propositions ascertained.

Jugal (L. jugum, yoke). Syn. of Zygomatic. Bot. With the prefix uni-, bi-, &c., applied to pinnate leaves having one, two, &c. pair of opposite leaflets on the petiole.

Jugomaxil'lary (L. jugum, yoke; maxilla, jaw). Anat. Applied to the Masseter muscle from its connexions.

Ju'gular (etym. as Jugal). Of, or pertaining to, the throat.

Jugum (L. yoke). Bot. 1. A pair of opposite leaflets. 2. Pl. The elevated portions or ridges which traverse the carpel of an umbelliferous plant.

Juice-canals. Anat. The very fine channels supposed to indicate the course of the finest lymphatics.—M. Recklinghausen.

Jula'ceous (L. iūlus, catkin). Bot. Belonging to, or having the form of, a Catkin.

Ju'lep (Ar. julábon). Syn. of Mixture. An extemporaneous compound of syrup and some other liquor, serving as a vehicle to other more important medicines.

Jume'ntous Urine (L. jumentum, beast of burden). Ammoniacal turbid urine—from its resembling the urine of herbivorous animals.

Ju'nciform (L. juncus, rush; forma, form). Bot. Formed like a rush; long and slender.

Ju'ncous (L. juncus, rush). Full of Bulrushes.

Jungle Fever. A variety of remittent fever noticed in the jungle districts of India.

Juras'sic. Geol. Of, or belonging to, the formation of the Jura mountains, or Jura limestone, or Oolite formation.

Juxtaposi'tion (L. juxta, near to; pono, I place). The superimposition, or external aggregation, of new matter upon the primitive nucleus, as in the increase of minerals.

Juzam. V. Jazam.

K.

K. Symbol for Kalium or Potassium.

Kalei'dophone (καλός, kalos, beautiful; εἶδος, eidos, appearance; φωνή, phōnē, sound). An instrument invented by Mr. Wheatstone for exhibiting the vibrations of an elastic rod.

Kaliform (L. kali; and forma, form). Formed like the plant Salsola kali.

Kali'genous (Ar. kali, glasswort; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). Producing the true alkalies.

Kalium (Ar. kali, glasswort). The German syn. of Potassium, the metal of Potash.

Katheto'meter (κάθετος, kathetos, perpendicular; μέτρον, metron, measure). Phys. An instrument for measuring small differences of *vertical* heights.

Keel (Sax. ceól). Bot. 1. The midrib of a leaf or petal when sharp and elevated externally. 2. The lower petal of a papilionaceous flower, enclosing the essential organs.

Keeled. Having a sharp prominent line running along the centre.

Keeper. Chem. Phil. A piece of soft iron which is placed in contact with the poles of a magnet when not in use.

Keesh. Metall. The flakes of carburet of iron which sometimes cover the surface of the bars of pig iron.

Kelis (κηλίς, kēlis, stain). Syn. of Cheloid, from its presenting a "singularly cicatrix-like appearance." — E. Wilson.

Keloid. Vide Cheloid.

Kelo'tomy (κήλη, kēlē, tumour; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). Syn. of Herniotomy. The cutting of a tumour.

Kelp. The impure mineral alkali produced by burning certain seaweeds.

Kera'sine (κέρας, keras, horn). Miner. Horny; corneous.

Kerate'ctomy (κέρας, horn; ἐκ, ek, out; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). An operation, the object of which is to establish a fistulous opening in the Cornea, to allow of the free escape of the morbid products of inflammation, after severe injuries of the eyeball.

Keratin' (κέρας, keras, horn). The substance of the horny tissues.—Simon.

Keratoconus. Conical cornea.

Keratodeitis (κέρας, keras, horn; εἶδος, eidos, appearance; and itis). Syn. of Ceratitis.

Kerato-iritis (κέρας, keras, horn; ἶρις, iris, iris; and itis). Syn. of Aquomembranitis.

Ke'ratome (κέρας, keras, horn; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). 1. An instrument for dividing the Cornea. 2. A horn-like tumour or swelling.

Keratosis. Syn. of Tylosis.—Tilbury Fox.

Ke'ratotome. Etym. as, and syn. of, Keratome.

Kerion. A parasitic disease of the scalp, allied to Tinea tonsurans. The follicles are inflamed, and pour out a viscid secretion.

Kettle-boiling, or Kettle-singing Sound. One of the thoracic sounds heard at the commencement of Phthisis, and probably owing to slight pressure on the veins of the lung producing oscillations of the blood and vessels.—Dr. Scott Alison.

Key (Sax. cœg). An instrument used in drawing teeth.

Khamseen (Ar. fifty). A hot wind which is most prevalent during the fifty days preceding the usual period of Whitsuntide at Cairo. It generally blows from between the south and south-east for two or three or more days; the air is rendered hazy from the sand and dust suspended in it; while the thermometer, in a sheltered spot, will often reach 110°.

Kidinga Pepo. An exanthematous disease resembling Dengue, observed at Zanzibar.—Christie.

Kidney (Ang.-Sax. cynne, genitals; and neah; or Sw.-Goth. quid, belly; and nigh). Two abdominal organs.

shaped like a kidney bean, which secrete the urine.

Kidney, Bright's Disease of (First described by Dr. Bright). A granular disease of the cortical portion of the kidney.

Kidney, Gouty. A condition of the kidney which frequently occurs in cases of inveterate chronic gout. The organ is generally much contracted, the decrease of size being chiefly at the expense of the cortical portion, with a shrivelled appearance, the capsule thickened and opaque, and the surface granular. In the pyramidal portions there are often seen white lines of chalk-like material (urate of soda) taking the direction of the straight tubes.—Dr. R. B. Todd.

Kie'stein (κύω, kuō, I am pregnant; ἐσθής, esthēs, pellicle). A white, flaky, pulverulent, grumous, organic deposit, ultimately collecting into a pedicle, observed under certain conditions, more especially those of pregnancy, in the urine.

Kilogramme (χίλιοι, chilioi, thousand; Fr. gramme). A French weight which equals 1000 grammes, and is therefore the weight of one cubic decimetre or litre of water at 4° Centigrade (the point of maximum density). It is also equal to 2·6803 lbs. Troy, or 2·2055 lbs. avoirdupois.

Kilo-litre (χίλιοι, chilioi, thousand; Fr. litre). A French measure = to 220·09668 gallons.

Kinema'tics. Etym. as, and syn. of, Kinetics.

Kine'siæ (κινέω, kineō, I move). Motor-nervous diseases.—Laycock.

Kinesi'pathy (κίνησις, kinēsis, motion; πάθος, pathos, affection). A mode of treating disease by appropriate gymnastics, or movements.—Ling.

Kine'sis (etym. as Kinesiæ). A generic term to indicate morbid affections of movement.

Kine'tic (κινέω, kineō, I put in motion). 1. Syn. of Motory. 2. Subs. Pl. That part of the science of Mechanics which treats of motion without reference to the forces producing it. The science which investigates the motions of atoms and molecules, with special reference to the atomic theories of Chemical Affinity.

Kingdom (king; and dom, jurisdiction). Nat. Hist. A principal division of Nature.

King's Evil. Popular syn. of Scrofula.

Kino'meter (κινέω, kineō, I put in motion; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). An instrument by means of which, when introduced into the vagina, the downward respiratory movement can be measured in its action upon the uterus, so as to determine the mobility or fixity of that organ.—Dr. Routh.

Ki'otome (κίων, kiōn, pillar; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). An instrument for dividing any accidental filaments, or adhesions, in the rectum or bladder, and for excising the tonsils.—Desault.

Kirschwasser (Ger. cherry-water). A spirit distilled from the Malacheb cherry, in Switzerland.

Kish. Miner. The brilliant scales of graphite or carbon, which sometimes separate from melted cast-iron on cooling.

Kleptoma'nia (κλέπτω, kleptō, I steal; μανία, mania, madness). Insanity, with an irresistible propensity to theft.

Kneading. A process consisting in pressing alternately upon a part of the body, to stimulate the muscles to more energetic action.

Kneed. Knee-jointed. Bot. Syn. of Geniculate (1).

Knee-pan. Popular syn. of Patella.

Knifesman. One addicted to operate in almost all cases.—Dunglison.

Knock-kneed. Affected with bending of the knees inwards, or Entogonyancon.

Knotted. Geol. Characterized by having small detached points, which form knots in relief on the surface.

Koino-mia'smata (κοινός, koinos, common; μίασμα, miasma, pollution). Syn. of Miasma.—E. Miller.

Kolpor'raphy (κόλπος, kolpos, womb; ῥαφή, raphē, seam). Syn. of Elytrorraphy.

Koprolo'gical (κόπρος, kopros, dung; λόγος, logos, speech). Pertaining to the doctrine of the malefic effects of human dejections, vegetable and animal garbage, and offal of all kinds.—Lyons.

Kopro'logitics (κόπρος, kopros, dung; λέγω, legō, I collect). Applied to the large, covered, double-bottomed iron barges, into which the sewage of a large town would flow, and be carried away, according to the scheme which Mr. David Napier, of Worcester, suggests for removing the filth of rivers.

Kormozoon (κορμός, kormos, trunk; ζῷον, zōon, animal). Zoöl. An animal that infests the trunk of a body.

Koumis. Vide Kumiss.

Krasocoma (κρᾶσις, krasis, mixing; κόμμα, komma, chaff). A poultice of Mastic used by the Greeks, and applied over the lower belly: it is made with red wine and bread.

Krea'tic (κρέας, kreas, flesh). Pertaining to, or excited by, flesh.

Kreato'phagous (κρέας, kreas, flesh; φαγεῖν, phagein, to eat). Syn. of Carnivorous.

Kumiss. A sour liquor made by allowing mare's milk to ferment; milk spirit prepared by the Burats and the Kirghez.

Kurulikjy. The Turkish appellation for a bone-setter.

Kyanized. Preserved from the dry-rot by the process invented by Mr. Kyan; steeped in a solution of corrosive sublimate.

Kyklitis. Etym. as, and syn. of, Cyclitis.

Kyllo'sis (κυλλός, kullos, distorted). Congenital distortion of the feet; club-foot.—Chaussier.

Ky'mia. Chem. A cucurbit with which distillation is performed.

Kymograph. Kymogra'phion (κῦμα, kuma, wave; γράφω, graphō, I describe). An instrument which shows, by a register, the relation between the waves of the pulse and the respiratory movements. — Ludwig.

Kypho-scoliosis (κυφός, kuphos, bent; σκολιός, skolios, crooked). Combined posterior (angular) and lateral curvature of the spine.

Ky'stotome (κύστις, kustis, bag; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). Surg. An instrument consisting of a concealed knife for dividing the cyst in the operation of Lithotomy, where the calculus is found to be embedded, encysted, or sacculated in the bladder.

L.

L. Chem. Symbol for Lithium.

Label'lum (L. dim. labrum, lip). Bot. The front segment of the corolla of an Orchideous, or other flower.

Labial (L. labium, lip). Pertaining to, or formed by, the lips.

Labiate. Labiated (L. labium, lip). Bot. Having a lip or lips.

Labia'tion (same). Bot. The whole considerations relative to the division of calyces and corols parted in the manner of lips.—L. C. Richard.

Labido'meter. Labi'meter (λαβίς, labis, pincers; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). Obstet. A scale fitted to the handles of the obstetric forceps, to show the distance between the blades when applied.

Labio-de'ntal (L. labium, lip; dens, tooth). Formed, or pronounced, by the co-operation of the lips and teeth.

Labiotenaculum (L. labium, lip; teneo, I hold). An instrument for drawing the lip forward from its natural position.

La'bium (L. lip). Entom. The lower lip of Insects. Conchol. The inner lip of the shell. Anat. Pl. Certain folds of integument and of mucous membrane, which form part of the Vulva. Bot. Syn. of Corolla.

La'boratory (L. labor, labour). A place properly fitted up for preparing

Chemical or Pharmaceutical products.

Labo'rious (same). Obstet. Applied to labours attended with difficulty or danger, and requiring instrumental aid.

Labour (same). Syn. of Parturition.

Labour Chair. A chair in which the woman, in some countries, is placed during the process of labour.

La'brose (L. labium, lip). Having thick lips.

La'brum (L. lip). Entom. The usually movable part, which represents the upper lip. Conchol. The outer lip of the shell.

La'byrinth (λαβύρινθος, laburinthos, body coiled). Anat. The internal ear, or potential part of the organ of hearing.

Labyri'nthiform (λαβύρινθος, laburinthos, body coiled; L. forma, form). Nat. Hist. Presenting tortuous furrows on the surface.

Labyri'nthodon (λαβύρινθος, laburinthos, body coiled; ὀδούς, odous, tooth). A family of gigantic extinct Batrachians, characterized by remarkable complexity of the dental tissues.

La'cerate. La'cerated (L. lacero, I tear). Bot. Having the edge variously cut into irregular segments. Anat. Having a lacerated appearance.

Lacera'tion (same). The breach made by tearing or rending; the act of tearing or rending.

Lace'rtian (L. lacerta, lizard). Pertaining to the family of Lizards.

Lace'rtine (same). Like a Lizard.

Lace'rtoid (L. lacerta, lizard; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Syn. of Lacertine.

Lace'rtous (L. lacertus, muscular part of the arm). Anat. Having, or full of, muscle.

La'chrymal (L. lachryma, tear). Pertaining to the tears, or to the secretory gland of the tears.

Lachryma'tion (same). The act of shedding tears; a profuse secretion of tears. Syn. of Epiphora.

La'chrymine (same). A special organic matter found in tears.

La'chrymose (same). Generating or shedding tears.

Laci'niate. Laci'niated (L. lacinia, fringe). Bot. Cut, or divided, into unequal segments.

Laci'nula. Bot. The abruptly inflexed acumen of each of the petals of an Umbelliferous flower.—Hoffmann.

La'cmus. Syn. of Litmus.

Lactagogue (L. lac, milk; ago, I bring). Inducing the secretion of milk.

Lactalbumen. Syn. of Casein.

La'ctant (L. lac, milk). Suckling; giving suck.

Lacta'rious (same). Bot. Yielding milky juice.

La'ctary (same). Milky; full of white juice like milk.

Lactatic (same). Applied adj. and subs. to the means capable of influencing the secretion of milk.—Dr. Gardner, New York.

Lacta'tion (same). The act, or period, of suckling.

La'cteal (same). 1. Pertaining to milk. 2. Conveying chyle. Pl. The slender vessels which convey the chyle from the intestines to the receptaculum chyli.

La'ctean. Etym. as, and syn. of, Lacteal (1 and 2).

Lactein' (L. lac, milk). Milk evaporated to dryness.

La'cteous (same). Syn. of Lacteal (1 and 2). Milky; resembling milk.

Lacte'scence (same). 1. Tendency to milk; milkiness or milky colour. 2. Bot. The liquor, commonly white, but sometimes yellow or red, which flows abundantly from a plant when wounded.

La'ctic (same). Pertaining to, resembling, or obtained from, milk.

Lacti'ferous (L. lac, milk; fero, I carry). 1. Conveying milk or white juice. 2. Producing a white-coloured juice.

Lactiflo'rous (L. lac, milk; flos, flower). Bot. Having flowers white like milk.

La'ctifuge (L. lac, milk; fugo, I drive away). A medicine which dispels milk; milk-dispelling.

Lactin' (L. lac, milk). Sugar of milk.

Lacti'phagous (L. lac, milk; φαγεῖν, phagein, to eat). Living upon milk.

Lacti'vorous (L. lac, milk; voro, I devour). Syn. of Lactiphagous; milk-devouring.

La'ctocele (L. lac, milk; κήλη, kēlē, swelling). Syn. of Galactocele.

La'ctolin (etym. as, and syn. of, Lactin.

Lacto'meter (L. lac, milk; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). Syn. of Galactometer.

La'ctoscope (L. lac, milk; σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). An instrument for ascertaining the quantity and value of milk.

Lactucarium (L. lactuca, lettuce). The inspissated juice of the Lettuce.

Lacu'na (L. furrow). 1. Anat. Syn. of Crypta; the external orifice of a crypt. A small cavity in the structure of bone containing air. 2. Bot. A small hollow or pit on the superior surface of the thallus of a lichen; a small organ, or air-cell, lying in the midst of the cellular tissue of plants. Pl. Little pits, depressions, or hollow cavities.

Lacu'nose. Lacu'nous (L. lacuna, a furrow). Bot. Covered with little pits or depressions.

Lacu'stral. Lacu'strine (L. lacus, lake). Nat. Hist. Of, or belonging to, a lake; living in, or upon the borders of, lakes.

Lage'niform (L. lagena, flagon; forma, form). Bot. Having the form of a bottle; bottle-shaped.

Lagnesis (Gr. λάγνος, lagnos, very lecherous). Lust; inordinate desire of sexual intercourse.

Lagophtha'lmia (Gr. λαγώς, lagōs, hare; ὀφθαλμία, ophthalmia, sore eyes). An affection in which the eyelids cannot be closed.

Lalla'tion. A vicious pronunciation of the letter R, which is made to sound like L.—Sauvages.

La'mbative (L. lambo, I lick). Applied adj. and subs. to a medicine taken by licking with the tongue.

Lambdoid. Lambdoidal (Λ, lambda, the letter L; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Having somewhat of the shape of the Greek letter lambda.

La'mbent (L. lambo, I lick). Playing about; touching lightly; gliding over.

Lamdacism (Λ, the Greek letter lambda or L). Syn. of Lallation.

Lamel'la (L. dim. lamina, plate or thin piece). Syn. of Lamina.

Lamel'late. Lamel'lated (same). Formed in, divided by, or covered with, or composed of, thin or little plates or scales; foliated.

Lamellibranchiate (L. lamella; and βραγχία, bragchia, gills of a fish). Having gills in the form of membranous plates.—Blainville.

Lamelli'ferous (L. lamella; and fero, I bear). Producing thin leaves, or plates.

Lamel'liform (L. lamella; and forma, form). Shaped like a thin leaf, or plate.

Lamelloschi'stous (L. lamella, thin plate; σχιστός, schistos, divided). Miner. Separated by plates or leaves.

Lamel'lose (L. lamella). Having little, or thin, plates or scales.

Lamellu'liform (L. dim. lamella; and forma, form). Formed like a very small lamina.

La'mina (L. plate or thin piece). Anat. A thin plate, table, layer, or scale, of bone; any thin layer, band, partition, &c. Bot. The border, or the upper, broad, or spreading part of the petal in a polypetalous flower; the blade, or broad part, of the leaf. Pl. Geol. The smaller layers of which a stratum is frequently composed.

Laminabi'lity (L. lamina, thin plate). Capability of being formed, or extended, into thin plates.

La'minate. La'minated (same). Composed of, splitting up into, or disposed in, thin laminæ, plates, or scales.

Lamina'tion (same). Geol. Arrangement in thin layers.

Lamini'ferous (L. lamina, thin plate; fero, I bear). Having a structure, or consisting, of laminæ or layers.

Lami'niform (L. laminia, thin plate; forma, form). Miner. Flattened in the form of a thin plate or leaf, of which the margins are irregular.

La'mna (L. thin plate). Zoöl. A thin flat nail.—Illiger.

Lampocar'pous (λάμπω, lampō, I give light; καρπός, karpos, fruit). Bot. Having shining fruit.

Lampropho'ny (λαμπρός, lampros, clear; φωνή, phōnē, voice). A clear and sonorous state of the voice.

La'nate. La'nated (L. lana, wool). Bot. Covered with a substance like curled hairs. Zoöl. Covered with fine, very long, flexible, and rather curly hair.

La'nceolar (L. lancea, lance). Bot. Tapering toward each end.

La'nceolate. La'nceolated (L. dim. lancea, lance). Nat. Hist. Lance- or spear-shaped; oblong and gradually tapering toward the outer extremity. When joined by a hyphen to another word, it signifies a figure between the two words.

La'ncet (L. lancea, lance). A sharp-pointed, two-edged, surgical instrument.

Lancifo'lious (L. lancea, lance; folium, leaf). Bot. Having lanceolated leaves.

La'nciform (L. lancea, lance; forma, form). Syn. of Lanceolate.

Lancina'ting (L. lancea, lance). Of a piercing character; as if produced by the introduction of a sharp instrument.

Lancing (same). Opening, piercing, or cutting, with a lancet.

Lancisi, Nerves of. Two white tracts, placed close to each other, which bound laterally the middle line of the upper surface of the Corpus Callosum.

Landing-net. An instrument devised by Dr. A. Buchanan, of Glasgow, for extracting calculi from the bladder in the lateral operation of lithotomy. It resembles a pair of dressing forceps, to the somewhat modified blades of which a small net is attached.

Land-Scurvy. Popular syn. of Purpura Hæmorrhagica.

Languor (L. langueo, I grow languid). A state of depression or debility, induced by exhaustion.

Laniariform (L. lanio, I tear; forma, form). Shaped liked the Laniaries, or canine teeth of the Carnivora.

La'niary (L. lanio, I tear). Lacerating, or tearing.

Lani'ferous (L. lana, wool; fero, I bear). Bearing, or producing, wool.

Laniflo'rous (L. lana, wool; flos, flower). Bot. Having woolly flowers.

Lani'gerous (L. lana, wool; gero, I bear). Syn. of Laniferous.

Lanu'ginose. Lanu'ginous (L. lanugo, soft wool). Downy; covered with down, or fine soft hair.

Lanugo (L. soft wool). The fine wool-like hair with which the human fœtus during the sixth month is thickly covered.

La'nulous (L. lana, wool). Bot. Having, or full, of wool.

Lapa'ctic (λαπάζω, lapazō, I empty out). Syn. of Purgative.

Laparo-entero'tomy (λαπάρα, lapara, flank; ἔντερον, enteron, intestine; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). The operation of opening the abdominal parietes and intestinal canal.

Laparomyitis (λαπάρα, lapara, flank; μῦς, mus, muscle; and itis). Inflammation of the muscles of the belly.

Lapa'roscope (λαπάρα, lapara, flank; σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). An instrument for ascertaining the condition of the abdomen under disease.

Laparo'scopy (same). The examination of the loins by means of the stethoscope, plessimeter, &c.

Laparo'tomy (λαπάρα, lapara, loins; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). The operation of opening the cavity of the belly in the lumbar region. Syn. of Gastrotomy.

Lapici'dous (L. lapis, stone; cædo, I hew). Zoöl. Digging into stone; embedded in rocks.

Lapida'rious (L. lapis, stone). Stony; consisting of stones.

Lapi'deous (same). Stony; of the nature of stone.

Lapide'scence (same). 1. The process of becoming stone, or hardening into a stony substance. 2. A stony concretion.

Lapidi'fic (L. lapis, stone; fio, I am made). Geol. Applied to those waters charged with slightly soluble salts, which easily abandon them for the surface of bodies that are immersed therein, so as to cover them with a stony crust.

Lapidifica'tion (L. lapis, stone; facio, I make). The operation of forming or converting into a stony substance.

Lapilli (L. lapillus, little stone). Geol. Small volcanic cinders.

Lapil'liform (L. lapillus, little stone; forma, form). Having the form of small stones; that which is in small grains.

Lapil'lous (L. lapillus, little stone). Bot. Having, or full, of small stones.

Lappa'ceous (L. lappar, a bur). Bot. Curved at the extremity like the point of a fish-hook; furnished with fish-hook-like points.

Larda'ceous (L. lardum, fat of bacon). 1. Resembling lard, or bacon-rind, in aspect and consistence. 2. Consisting of, or of the nature of, lard.

Larda'ceous Degeneration. Syn. of Amyloid Degeneration.

La'rdiform (L. lardum, fat of bacon; forma, form). Syn. of Lardaceous.

La'rinoid (λαρινός, larinos, fattened; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Syn. of Lardaceous (1).

La'rva (L. disguise). The first stage after leaving the ovum in the metamorphoses of Insects; a grub.

La'rval (L. larva, mask). Masked; latent.—Dr. W. O. Sankey.

Larviform (L. larva; and forma, form). Shaped liked a Larva.

Larvi'parous (L. larva; and pario, I produce). Producing young in the condition of Larvæ.

Larynge'al. Larynge'an. (λάρυγξ, larugx, orifice of the windpipe). Pertaining to the larynx.

Laryngi'smus (λαρυγγίζω, larugizō, I croak). Spasm of the glottis, occasioning contraction or closure of the orifice.

Laryngi'smus Stridulus. A constriction of the glottis in infants, the result either of muscular spasm excited by excentric irritation, or of paralysis of the muscles, which open the orifice, from pressure of enlarged glands on the supplying nerves.—Ley.

Laryngi'tis (λάρυγξ, larugx, opening of the windpipe; and itis). Inflammation of the Larynx.

Laryngi'tis, Mock. Hysterical inflammation of the Larynx.

Laryngo'graphy (λάρυγξ, larugx, orifice of the windpipe; γράφω, graphō, I write). An anatomical description of the Larynx.

Laryngo'logy (λάρυγξ, larugx, orifice of the windpipe; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on the Larynx.

Lary'ngo'phony (λάρυγξ, larugx orifice of the windpipe; φωνή, phōnē, sound). The sound heard through the stethoscope placed over the larynx or trachea during speaking.

Lary'ngoscope (λάρυγξ, larugx, orifice of windpipe; σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). A little mirror fixed to a long, thin, and somewhat slanting stem, which, placed between the pillars of the palate, brings into view all the parts of the larynx situated in the course of the rays of a small lamp, reflected into the fauces from a concave mirror.

Laryngoscopy (same). The operation or process of using the Laryngoscope.

Laryngo'tomy (λάρυγξ, larugx, orifice of windpipe; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). The operation of opening or cutting into the Larynx.

Laryngo-tracheotomy. The operation of opening the larynx, and enlarging the orifice by cutting downwards through the upper rings of the trachea.

Laryngo-typhus. Typhoid fever complicated with inflammatory congestion, exudation, or even ulceration of the mucous membrane of the Larynx.—Rokitansky.

La'rynx (λάρυγξ, larugx, orifice of windpipe). The upper part of the air-passage modified in its structure to form the organ of voice.

La'tent (L. lateo, I lie hid). Not yet manifested; not visible or apparent. Phys. Not appreciable by the senses, or instruments.

La'terad (L. latus, side). Towards the lateral aspect.—Barclay.

La'teral (same). Of, or belonging to, the side; situated at the side. Bot. Arising from the side.

La'teral Aspect. The aspect towards the right or left of the mesial plane.—Barclay.

Laterifo'lious (L. latus, side; folium, leaf). Bot. Having flowers growing at the side of leaves not opposite them.—Mirbel.

Laterine'rvous (L. latus, side; nervus, nerve). Bot. Having nervures which diverge from the middle, either horizontally or obliquely.

Lateri'tious (L. later, brick). Resembling brick dust.

La'tero-cervical. Applied to a placenta which is attached on the middle zone or region, and encroaches downwards upon the cervical zone of the inner surface of the uterus.—Barnes.

La'tero-flexion (L. latus, side; flecto, I bend). A bending to one side.

La'tero-version (L. latus, side; verto, I turn). A turning, or version, to one side.

Lati'bulize (L. latibulum, cave). To retire into a den, burrow, or cavity, and lie dormant in winter.

Lati'bulum (L. lateo, I lie hid). The hidden matter, or *foyer*, of an infectious disease.

Latica (same). A quotidian remittent, the febrile symptoms of which are *latent*, or but slightly developed.

Latici'ferous (L. latex, juice; fero, I bear). Bot. Containing elaborated sap or latex.—Schultz.

Latico'state (L. latus, broad; costa, rib). Broad-ribbed.

Latide'ntate (L. latus, broad; dens, tooth). Broad-toothed.

Latifo'liate. Latifo'lious (L. latus, broad; folium, leaf). Bot. Broad-leaved.

Latu'scule (L. dim. latus, side). Bot. The lateral facet, by which are joined the two pericarps which form the fruit of the Umbelliferæ.—Hoffman.

Lauri'ferous (L. laurus, laurel; fero, I bear). Producing or bearing Laurel.

Lava (Ital. a stream). 1. A mass, or stream, of melted minerals or stony matter, which bursts, or is thrown out, from the mouth or sides of a volcano. 2. The matter so ejected.

Lavement (Fr.) Syn. of Clyster; and Enema.

Law of Avogadro. Chem. Equal volumes of all substances, when in the state of gas, and under like conditions, contain the same number of molecules. This is the starting point in the exposition of the Modern Chemistry.

Law of Boyle, or of Mariotte. Chem. The volume of a confined mass of gas is inversely proportional to the pressure to which it is exposed: the smaller the pressure the larger the volume, and the greater the pressure the less the volume.

Law of Charles. Chem. The volume of a given mass of gas, under a constant pressure, varies directly as the absolute temperature.

Law of definite proportions. Chem. When elementary substances combine, the union takes place in definite proportions by weight or volume.

Law of multiple proportions. Chem. That the elements always combine in the proportion by weight of certain numbers, and of some simple multiples of these numbers.

Lax (L. laxo, I loose). Loose in the intestines; having too frequent discharges.

La'xative (same). A gentle aperient; gently aperient.

La'xity (same). Looseness of texture; want of tenseness or tension. Looseness.

Lazaret'to (Lazarus). A solitary building in most foreign seaports of magnitude, for the performance of quarantine, both of men and goods.

Lead Rhe'umatism. The neuralgic and spasmodic pains produced by the poison of Lead.

Leader. Anat. Popular syn. of Tendon.

Leaf-hairs. Bot. Little cellular outgrowths, which may be microscopically seen to protrude everywhere along the border of the young leaves beginning to develop themselves in a young bud.—Blatthaare.

Leaflet. Bot. One of the divisions or parts of a compound leaf. Pl. The little bodies of which the ultimate parenchyma of the lung is made up. —Dr. J. Newton Heale.

Leaf-stalk. Bot. The petiole, or footstalk, of a leaf.

Leaping Ague. A species of dancing mania or Tarantism.

Le'cithous (λέκιθος, lekithos, yolk of egg). Nat. Phil. Yellowish, or yellow-coloured, like the yolk of an egg.

Le'ctual (L. lectus, bed). Of, or belonging to, a bed; clinical; confining, or confined, to bed.

Leg-Fever. A peculiar form of African exanthematous disease, in which severe cramp-like pains in the lower extremities are some of its most prominent symptoms.

Legume. Legumen (L. lego, I gather). Bot. An apocarpous one-celled, one- or many-seeded, two-valved fruit, superior, dehiscent by a suture along its face and its back, and bearing its seeds on each margin of the ventral suture; a pod.

Legu'min (same). A peculiar vegetable proximate principle analogous to Casein.

Legu'minar (same). Bot. Applied to the dehiscence of pericarps when it occurs by a marginal suture.—L. C. Richard.

Legu'miniform (Legumen; and forma, form). Bot. Having the form of a Legume.

Legu'minous (etym. as Legume). Bot. Bearing, or producing, Legumes. Pertaining to, or consisting of, Legumes.

Leianthe'rous (λεῖος, leios, smooth; ἄνθος, anthos, flower). Bot. Having smooth flowers, or anthers.

Leiotri'chous (λεῖος, leios, smooth; θρίξ, thrix, hair). Zoöl. Having smooth hair.

Leiphæmia (λείπω, leipō, I spare; αἷμα, aima, blood). Poorness or paucity of blood.

Leipothy'mia (λείπω, leipō, I leave; θύμος, thumos, life). Fainting; syncope.

Lema'leous (λήμη, lēmē, humour that gathers in the corner of the eye). Having, or pertaining to, a weeping or running of the eyes; having watery eyes or weak vision.

Lemni'scus (L. riband). Zoöl. The small riband-shaped appendages of the generative pores in Entozoa.

Lemo'sity (etym. as Lemaleous). The state of lemaleous eyes.

Le'niceps (L. leniter, gently; capio, I take). Obstet. An instrument, invented by M. Mattei, for the extraction of the child. It differs from the ordinary obstetric forceps by being very short, and by the branches locking upon a transverse wooden handle. It is considered to act very gently on the child.

Le'nitive (L. lenio, I mitigate). Applied adj. and subs. to a medicament which eases pain or palliates disease. Syn. of Laxative.

Lens (L. lentil). A piece of glass, or other transparent substance, having its two surfaces so formed that the rays of light, in passing through it, have their direction changed, and are made to diverge or converge, or to become parallel after diverging or converging. Anat. The crystalline solid body of the eye, having the form of a doubly-convex lens.

Lenticel'les (L. dim. lens, lentil). Bot. Lenticular glands, or certain minute speck-like tubercles or stems on the surface of the bark in many plants.—Candolle.

Lenti'cular (L. lens, a lentil, a nit). Resembling, or having the shape or

form of, a lentil. Pertaining to the lens. Surg. An instrument for removing the irregularities of bone after the trephine.

Le'ntiform (L. lens, lentil; forma, form). Of the form of, or shaped like, a lens or lentil.

Lentigo (L. lens, lentil). A disease of the pigmentary structure of the skin, consisting of lentil-shaped yellow or greenish-yellow spots of various size, most usually distributed upon those parts of the body which are exposed to the influence of the light; freckles.

Lentitis (lens; and itis). Syn. of Phacitis.

Le'ntous (L. lentus, thick). Viscid; viscous; tenacious.

Le'onine (L. leo, lion). Pertaining to, resembling, or partaking of the qualities of, a lion.

Leonti'asis (same). A tubercular form of Elephantiasis or leprosy. It is a hypertrophy of the cutaneous tissue, affecting the face, and giving it an expression of peculiar fierceness.

Leonti'asis Ossea. Hypertrophy of the maxilla, and more or less of other bones of the face and cranium.—Virchow.

Le'palum (λεπίς, lepis, scale). Bot. The scales seen on the base of the male organs of certain plants.—Dunal.

Leper (λέπρα, lepra, leprosy). One affected with leprosy.

Lepida'ntheous (λεπίς, lepis, scale; ἄνθος, anthos, flower). Bot. Syn. of Squamiflorous.—Marquis.

Le'pidoid (λεπίς, lepis, scale; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling a scale.

Lepidophyl'lous (λεπίς, lepis, scale; φύλλον, phullon, leaf). Bot. Having leaves in the form, or nearly in the form, of scales.

Lepidopla'stous (λεπίς, lepis, scale; πλάσσω, plassō, I form). Forming scales.

Lepido'pteral. Lepido'pterous (λεπίς, lepis, scale; πτέρον, pteron, wing). Of, or pertaining to, an Order of Insects having four membranous wings covered with fine imbricate scales like powder.

Lepidoptero'logy (λεπίς, lepis, scale; πτέρον, pteron, wing; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise or dissertation on scaly-winged Insects.

Lepido'sis (λεπίς, lepis, thin flake). A generic name for Pityriasis.—Good.

Le'pidote (same). Syn. of Leprous (2).

Le'pidoted. Le'pidous (same). Nat. Hist. Covered with scurfy, scaly, prominent dots; having, or full of, scales; scaly.

Lepism (same). Bot. A species of membranous, or slightly fleshy, scale, found on the base of the ovaries of certain plants.—Candolle.

Le'porine (L. lepus, hare). Pertaining to, or having the nature or qualities of, a Hare, or Hare's mouth.

Lepo'steophyte (λεπίς, lepis, thin flake; ὀστέον, osteon, bone; φυτόν, phuton, offspring). A morbid growth consisting of a thin plate of bone.

Le'pra (λεπρός, lepros, scaly). 1. A form of scaly cutaneous disease. 2. Leprosy of the Jews. 3. A variety of Elephantiasis.

Leprophtha'lmy (λεπρός, lepros, scaly; ὀφθαλμία, ophthalmia, sore eyes). Leprous ophthalmia.

Lepro'sity (etym. as Lepra). Squamousness.

Le'prosy (same). 1. Syn. of Elephantiasis. 2. Syn. of Lepra (1).

Le'prous (same). 1. Pertaining to, resembling, or infected with Leprosy or Lepra. 2. Bot. Covered with a sort of scurfiness, or scaliness.

Lepthy'meny (λεπτός, leptos, thin; ὑμήν, umēn, membrane). Anat. Softness, thinness, or slenderness, of the membranes.

Leptocepha'lia (λεπτός, leptos, small; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). A monstrosity in which the head is unusually small.

Lepto'chroous (λεπτός, leptos, thin; χρόα, chroa, skin). Having a fine, soft, or delicate skin.

Leptochy'my (λεπτός, leptos, thin; χυμός, chumos, juice). A morbid thinness, or deterioration, of the juices.

Lepto'logy (λεπτός, leptos, small; λόγος, logos, speech). A dissertation, or treatise, on the more subtle of minute objects.

Lepto'phony (λεπτός, leptos, small; φωνή, phōnē, voice). A soft gentle voice.

Leptothrix Buccalis. A form of Fungus, which may form in masses upon the mucous membrane of the mouth and pharynx, and may pass, more or less broken up, through the alimentary canal, and be found in large masses in the fæces.

Lepto'trichy (λεπτός, leptos, fine; θρίξ, thrix, hair). Fineness, or thinness, of the hair.

Lepto'trophy (λεπτός, leptos, fine; τρέφω, trephō, I nourish). Fine soft aliment, or food.

Lepy'rophyte (λεπυριώδης, lepuriōdes, consisting of layers; φυτόν, phuton, plant). Bot. Having the conical fruits formed of scales.—Necker.

Le'sion (L. lædo, I injure). Injury; derangement; disorder; a morbid alteration, either in function or structure.

Letch (Sw. laka, to fall in drops). Pharm. To wash by percolation, or causing water to pass through.

Le'thal (λήθη, lēthē, forgetfulness). Of, or belonging to, death; deadly.

Lethargus. Le'thargy (λήθη, lēthē, forgetfulness; ἀργός, argos, slow). 1. A singular and fatal disease occasionally prevalent among the negroes of West Africa. Without any premonitory symptoms the patient, usually an adult male, is seized with a sensation of drowsiness, which continues rapidly to increase, in spite of all efforts to throw it off, until he sinks into a profound seemingly natural sleep. This continues for about twenty-one days, when death takes place. Nothing of an abnormal character has hitherto been discovered after death. 2. A continued or profound stupor, from which the individual can scarcely be awaked, and into which, if aroused, he soon relapses.

Letheon (λήθη, lēthē, forgetfulness). A name given to Sulphuric Ether when first used for inhalation.

Lethi'ferous (λήθη, lēthē, forgetfulness; φέρω, pherō, I bring). Bringing death, or destruction; deadly; mortal.

Leucæ'mia (λευκός, leukos, white; αἷμα, aima, blood). A condition of the blood in which there is a deficiency of colouring matter. Syn. of Leucocythæmia. — Virchow. A sort of permanent progressive leucocytosis.—Virchow. It is a hæmorrhage from error in kind.

Leucæ'thiops (λευκός, leukos, white; αἰθίοψ, aithiops, an Ethiop). An individual who resembles a negro in every respect except in colour.

Leuca'nthemous (λευκός, leukos, white; ἄνθεμον, anthemon, flower). Bot. Having white flowers.

Leucasmus (λευκός, leukos, white). Syn. of Leucoderma.

Leuce (λευκός, leukos, white). The bright white anæsthetic Leprosy, or true Leprosy. Syn. of Lepra (2).

Leucin' (λευκός, leukos, white). A peculiar white principle obtained from muscle.—Braconnot.

Leuci'tic (same). Containing, or resembling, the white stony substance, Leucite.

Leuci'tis (λευκός, leukos, white; and itis). Syn. of Sclerotitis.

Leucocytes (λευκός, leukos, white; κύτος, kutos, cavity). The white corpuscles of the blood; lymph globules; solid bodies corresponding to the white blood corpuscles, and found in vaccine lymph.

Leucocyto'sis (same). Syn. of Leucocythæmia.—Virchow.

Leucocythæ'mia (same; and αἷμα, aima, blood). A morbid increase in the white corpuscles of the blood, apparently dependent upon an affection of the lymphatic glands; white-celled blood.—Dr. J. H. Bennet.

Leucode'rma (λευκός, leukos, white; δέρμα, derma, skin). A cutaneous affection, in which white patches are developed on a healthy skin.—Hutchinson.

Leuco-Ethiopic (λευκός, leukos, white; Αἰθίοψ, Aithiops, an Ethiop). White and black.

Leucolytes (λευκός, leukos, white; λύω, luō, I dissolve). Chem. Simple bodies. — Ampère. Miner. Bodies which, on being dissolved in colourless acids, give solutions without colours.—Beudant.

Leuco'ma (λευκός, leukos, white). A more or less dense white opacity of the Cornea, the result of long-continued Ceratitis.

Leucopathia. Leucopathy (λευκός, leukos, white; πάθος, pathos, affection). Albinism. A diminution, or total absence, of cutaneous pigment.

Leucophæ'ous (λευκός, leukos, white; φαιός, phaios, grey). Nat. Phil. Of a mixed colour between black and white; dusky grey.

Leucophlegma'tic (λευκός, leukos, white; φλέγμα, phlegma, heat). Having a tendency to a pale, flabby condition of skin, with a redundancy of serum in the blood.

Leucorrhœ'a (λευκός, white; ῥέω, reō, I flow). A whitish or colourless discharge from the vagina; the whites.

Leuco'ses (λευκός, leukos, white). The diseases of the lymphatic system.—Alibert. A class of diseases which includes the various forms of Anæmia.—Fuchs.

Leucosti'nic (λευκός, leukos, white; στίγμα, stigma, point). Miner. Composed of microscopic interlaced crystals, of which a section presents as many small white points.—Cordier.

Leukolei'num (λευκός, leukos, white; λίνον, linon, flax). One of the products of the dry distillation of coal. It is obtained likewise by heating quinia, cinchonia, and strychnia with a highly-concentrated solution of potash.

Levanto. The name given to the Sirocco when it reaches Naples and Sicily.

Leva'tor (L. levo, I lift up). Anat. A muscle which raises up the part into which it is inserted.

Le'ver (same). 1. An obstetric instrument, more or less resembling a single blade of the obstetric forceps. 2. Syn. of Elevator (2).

Leviga'ted (L. levis, smooth). Bot. Having a smooth, polished appearance.

Leviga'tion (L. levis, smooth). The rubbing a hard substance to an impalpable powder, with the aid of water or some fluid in which the solid is not soluble.

Lexipyre'tic (λήγω, lēgō, I allay; πυρετός, puretos, fever). Syn. of Febrifuge.

Ley (Sax. loge, water). Water impregnated with Potash or Soda, washed out from wood ashes.

Leyden Battery. An electrical battery consisting of a number of Leyden jars arranged together, with their internal and external coatings respectively in metallic communication.

Leyden Jar (Leyden, place of its discovery by Muschenbroek). A glass jar, coated to a certain height on the interior and exterior with tinfoil — the inside being in metallic communication with a brass-headed nail through the cork by means of a wire passing down to the bottom of the jar. By this apparatus electricity may be accumulated, according to well-known electrical laws.

Libano'phorous. Applied to those countries, mostly along the southern shores of Arabia, in which Frankincense or Olibanum is produced.—Flückiger and Hanbury.

Liber. Bot. The innermost layer of the bark.

Li'berated (L. liber, free). Bot. Adherent to another part, but separated to a certain extent.

Libi'dinous (L. libido, lust). Lewd; having an eager appetite for venereal pleasure.

Lice'ntiate. One who has licence to practise any art or faculty.

Lichen (λείχω, leichō, I lick). A form of papular cutaneous eruption.

Licheni'colous (L. lichen; and colo, I inhabit. Bot. Living, or growing, upon Lichens.

Licheno'graphy (λειχήν, leichēn, lichen; γράφω, graphō, I write). A description of, or the science which illustrates the natural history of, Lichens.

Lichenoid (λειχήν, leichēn, lichen; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling, like, or of the character of, Lichen.

Licheno'logy (λειχήν, leichēn, lichen; λόγος, logos, speech). Bot. Consideration of the Lichens.

Lieberkuhn. A concave annular reflector adapted to the object-glass of a compound microscope, for reflecting downwards and bringing to a focus, upon the surface of the object itself, the rays of light passing round its circumference.

Lieberkuhn's Crypts or Follicles. The smallest of the intestinal glandular structures. They are minute tubes, closed at their attached extremity, found in every part of the small intestine between the villi, and surrounding the larger glands.

Lienal (L. lien, spleen). Splenic; of, or pertaining to, the Spleen.

Lie'nculus (L. dim. lien, spleen). A supernumerary spleen.

Lieni'tis (L. lien, spleen; and itis). Syn. of Splenitis.

Li'entery (λεῖος, leios, smooth; ἔντερον, enteron, intestine). A species of Diarrhœa in which the aliments are discharged undigested.

Life. A continuous adjustment of internal relations to external relations. —Herbert Spencer.

Life-blood. A popular term for an involuntary twitching, or quivering, of the eyelids.

Life-knot. Bot. The neck, or point, between the root and stem of plants.

Li'gament (L. ligo, I bind). 1. A form of white fibrous tissue serving to unite bones, and to surround the articular surfaces composing a joint. 2. Applied to the suspensory structures of certain other organs.

Liga'tion (same). The act of tying a blood-vessel.

Li'gature (same). A cord, string, thread, or wire, for tying blood-vessels, tumours, divided parts, &c.

Light (W. llug, to gleam). Nat. Phil. That imponderable ethereal agent which makes objects perceptible to vision.

Lights (from their lightness). Colloquial syn. of the lungs.

Li'gnatile (L. lignum, wood). Bot. Living, or growing, upon wood.

Li'gneous (L. lignum, wood). Resembling, or consisting of, wood; hard or woody; made of wood.

Ligni'ferous (L. lignum, wood; fero, I bear). Producing, or yielding, wood.

Lignifica'tion (L. lignum, wood; facio, I make). The process of becoming, or of converting into, wood, or the hard substance of a vegetable.

Li'gniform (L. lignum, wood; forma, form). Like, or resembling, wood.

Lignin (L. lignum, wood). Syn. of Cellulose.

Lignipe'rdous (L. lignum, wood; perdo, I destroy). Entom. Destroying wood.

Ligni'tic (L. lignum, wood). Containing, or resembling, Lignite or fossil or bituminous wood.

Ligniti'ferous. Geol. Containing subordinate beds of Lignite or brown coal.

Li'gnous. Etym. as, and syn. of, Ligneous.

Li'gulate. Li'gulated (L. ligula, anything slender). Bot. Strap-like; having the form of a strap.

Ligule (same). Bot. The upper portion of the sheath or petiole of the leaf of the Grasses.

Liguli'ferous (L. ligula, ligule; fero, I bear). Bot. Changed into elongated little tongues, or ligules.

Liguliflorate (L. ligula, ligule; flos, flower). Bot. Having ligulate florets.

Lilia'ceous (L. lilium, lily). Pertaining to, or like, Lilies.

Lima'ceous (L. limax, snail). Zoöl. Belonging to, or like, the Slug or naked snail.

Lima'ciform (L. limax, slug; forma, form). Zoöl. Syn. of Limaceous.

Lima'cous (L. limus, slime). Geol. Having, or full of, slime; muddy or slimy.

Lima'tion (L. limo, I file). Dent. The operation of filing.

Limb (L. limbus, border). Bot. The border, or upper spreading part, of a monopetalous corol.

Limbate (same). Bot. Having a dilated surface.

Limbi'ferous (L. limbus, border; fero, I bear). Bot. Having a border or margin.

Li'mic (λιμός, limos, hunger). Of, or pertaining to, Hunger.

Limitrophes (λιμός, limos, hunger; τρέφω, trephō, I nourish). The series of ganglions of the sympathetic nerve situate at the sides of the whole length of the spine.—Meckel.

Limne'mic (λίμνη, limnē, marsh). Induced by marshy emanations.

Limopsoitos (λιμός, limos, hunger; ψοῖθος, psoithos, noise). A species of insanity resulting from anæmia of the brain, the effect of starvation.—Tuke.

Li'mose. Li'mous (L. limus, slime). Geol. Muddy; slimy; thick. Bot. Growing in muddy soils.

Limo'sis (λιμός, limos, hunger). Stomach disease. Morbid appetite. —Good.

Linagogue (λίνον, linon, flax; ἄγω, agō, I lead). Surg. An instrument for effecting the suture required in the operation for vesico-vaginal fistula.—Beaumont.

Li'nctus (L. lingo, I suck). A medicine of a thick, syrupy consistence, used for coughs, &c.

Linea Alba. Anat. A tendinous cord extending perpendicularly downwards from the ensiform cartilage to the pubes, and formed by the juncture of the aponeuroses of the two oblique and the transverse muscles, the tendinous fibres being continued from the muscles of one side to those of the other.

Lineament (L. linea, line). 1. Feature; outline of the face. 2. First trace of the embryo.—Bonnet.

Li'near (same). Pathol. Narrow; line-like. Bot. Like a line; slender; of the same breadth throughout, except at the extremities. When joined by a hyphen to another word it signifies a form between the two words.

Linear Atrophy. A form of cutaneous disease, in which the skin is atrophied in streaks half, or an inch or two inches in length, by two or three lines broad.

Li'near-crushing. The operation of using the Écraseur.

Li'neate. Lined (L. linea, line). Bot. Marked longitudinally with depressed parallel lines.

Lineatifolious (L. linea, line; folium, leaf). Bot. Having leaves of which the nervures run parallel from the base to the summit.

Line'olar (L. dim. linea, line). Bot. Pertaining to, or appearing like, a little line or tracing.

Li'ngism (its proposer, Ling). Syn. of Kinesipathy.

Linguade'ntal (L. lingua, tongue; dens, tooth). Formed, or uttered, by the joint use of the tongue and teeth.

Li'ngual (L. lingua, tongue). Pertaining to the tongue.

Li'nguiform (L. lingua, tongue; forma, form). Having the form, or shape, of the tongue; tongue-shaped.

Li'ngula (etym. as Ligule). A band of nervous substance, derived from the anterior border of the cerebellum, and surmounting the diverging posterior pyramids and restiform bodies in the fourth ventricle.

Li'ngulate (L. dim. lingua, tongue). Syn. of Linguiform.

Lini'gerous (L. linum, flax; gero, I bear). Bearing flax; producing linen.

Li'niment (L. lino, I anoint). An external medicament of a somewhat thicker consistence than oil, used in the form of friction.

Lini'tis (λίνον, linon, net made of flax; and itis). An affection of the stomach characterized by inflammation of the filamentous network of areolar tissue ensheathing the vessels of the gastric coats.—Brinton.

Linnæ'an. Nat. Hist. Applied to a system of arranging the productions of the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms, laid down by Linnæus, the Naturalist.

Lint (L. linum, flax). Linen scraped into a soft flocculent substance.

Lipæ'mia (λίπος, lipos, fat; αἷμα, aima, blood). Syn. of Pionæmia.

Lipa'rocele (λιπαρός, liparos, fatty; κήλη, kēlē, swelling). Fatty tumour of the scrotum.

Li'paroid (λιπαρός, liparos, fatty; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling fat.

Liparo'lea (λιπαρός, liparos, fatty; L. oleum, oil). Pharm. A dissolving of fat, as for a simple salve or pomade. —Béral.

Liparo'lica (same). Pharm. A combination of fat in general.—Béral.

Li'parous (λιπαρός, liparos, fatty). Having, or full of, fat.

Lipo'ma (λίπος, lipos, fat). A fatty tumour, or growth.

Lipo'matoid (Lipoma; and εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling a Lipoma.

Lipome'ria (λείπω, leipō, I leave; μέρος, meros, part). Monstrosity from arrested development, or defect. Deficiency of any part or parts of the body.

Lipo'sis (λίπος, lipos, fat). Obesity. Syn. of Adiposis.

Lippitu'do (L. lippus, blear-eyed). A neglected condition of an inflammatory disease of the margins of the eyelids, in which the lashes are more or less destroyed, and the edges of the lids are red, shining, and partly everted.

Lips (Sax. lippe). The two fleshy or muscular parts circumscribing the external aperture of the mouth. The two rounded external folds, and also the two narrow inner folds of the female genitals. Bot. The two principal divisions of a labiate corolla. Surg. The edges of a wound or ulcer.

Li'quable. Syn. of Liquefiable.

Liquamu'mia (L. liquamen, suet; homo, man). Human fat.—Ruland and Johnson.

Liqua'tion (L. liquo, I melt). The process of sweating out, by means of a regulated heat from an alloy, an easily fusible metal from the interstices of a metal difficult of fusion.

Liquefa'cient (L. liquere, to be fluid; facio, I make). Applied adj. and subs. to a medicament which has the power of liquefying solid deposits.

Liquefaction (same). The conversion of a solid into a liquid by the agency of heat.

Li'quefiable (L. liquere, to be fluid; fio, I am made). Capable of being melted, or changed from a solid to a liquid state.

Lique'scent (L. liquo, I melt). Melting; becoming liquid.

Liquor (L. liquo, I melt). A spirituous fluid; a solution; a liquid; fluid portion.

Liquor Amnii. Obstet. The thin watery fluid contained in the sac of the Amnion; the waters. Bot. A minute portion of moisture contained in the nucleus.

Liquor Corneæ. The small quantity of albuminous fluid contained in the fine areolar tissue between the layers of the Cornea.

Liquor Cotunnii. The thin, slightly albuminous or serous fluid within the labyrinth of the internal ear.

Liquor Morgagni. The small quantity of fluid occasionally intervening between the lens of the eye and its capsule.

Liquor Sanguinis. The pale, clear coagulable fluid of the Blood.

Liquor Seminis. The colourless, transparent albuminous fluid of the Semen.

Lirel'la (L. dim. lira, earth thrown up between two furrows). Bot. A sessile receptacle having pale spermatous elytra.

Lirel'liform (L. lirella; and forma, form). Bot. Having the form of a Lirella.

Li'rocone (λειριόεις, leirioeis, lily-like; κονία, konia, powder). Miner. Having the form of a whitish powder.

Lissencephala (λεῖος, leios, smooth; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). The second of Prof. Owen's sub-classes of the Mammalia. It contains "the smooth-brained placentals, where the corpus callosum is present, but the brain is not convoluted—such are the Rodentia, Insectivora, &c."

Lithæ'mia (λίθος, stone; αἷμα, aima, blood). That condition of the system when oxydation is imperfectly performed in the liver, and as a consequence there is a production of insoluble lithic acid and lithates instead of urea. Syn. of Lithiasis.—Murchison.

Li'thagogue (λίθος, lithos, stone; ἄγω, agō, I drive). Applied adj. and subs. to a medicine formerly supposed to have the power of expelling calculi from the kidneys or bladder.

Li'thate (λίθος, lithos, stone). The compound formed by lithic acid with a base.

Lithe'ctasy (λίθος, lithos, stone; ἔκτασις, ektasis, extension). The operation of removing a stone from the bladder by a slow and gentle dilatation of the parts at the neck of the organ, without any incision or laceration of the prostate.

Lithepsy (λίθος, lithos, stone; ἕψω, epsō, I smelt). Syn. of Litholysis.

Lithexeris (λίθος, lithos, stone; ἐξερύω, exeruō, I draw out of). An instrument suggested for facilitating the discharge of large and angular fragments left after the operation of Lithotrity. It acts on the principle of a corkscrew worked in a tube. The continuous movement of the screw attracts all the fragments lying in the fundus of the bladder, crushes them like coffee beans, and expels the detritus through the upper orifice of the tube.—Maisonneuve.

Lithia. Lithiasis (λίθος, lithos, stone). The disposition to, or the actual formation of, gravel, stone, or calculous concretions or depositions.

Li'thic (same). Pertaining to, or obtained from, urinary stone, gravel, concretions, or deposits.

Lithica (same). Medicines which counteract the predisposition to Lithiasis.

Lithobi'otism (λίθος, lithos, stone; βίος, bios, life). Miner. The state of natural, unseen, or undeveloped existence of crystals, minerals, and stones.

Lithocarp (λίθος, lithos, stone; καρπός, karpos, fruit). Any fossil fruit.

Lithoclast (λίθος, lithos, stone; κλάω, klaō, I break). A lithotrite—grooved along the centre of the male branch.—Civiale.

Lithocysto'tomy (λίθος, lithos, stone; κύστις, kustis, bladder; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). Syn. of Lithotomy.

Lithodialy'sis (λίθος, lithos, stone; διαλύω, dialuō, I dissolve). Syn. of Litholysis.

Litho'domous (λίθος, lithos, stone; δόμος, house). Of, or pertaining to, Molluscan animals which perforate stones, shells, &c.

Lithodras'sic (λίθος, lithos, stone; δράσσω, drassō, I lay hold on). A kind of stone forceps used in lithotrity by Meirieu and Tanchou.

Lithœ'cious (λίθος, lithos, stone; οἶκος, oikos, house). Bot. Growing upon stones.—Wallroth.

Lithoge'nesy (λίθος, lithos, stone; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). The doctrine, or science, of the origin of minerals composing the globe, and of the causes which have produced their form and disposition.

Lithoge'nium (same). Geol. A suppositious generating fluid, which holds in solution the lapidific substance in which fossils have been petrified.—Mansuy.

Litho'genous (same). Pertaining to the class of animals which secrete or build up stony structures, or form coral.

Litho'graphy (λίθος, lithos, stone; γράφω, graphō, I write). Nat. Phil. A species of printing from stone, in place of types or engraved plates. Geol. A treatise, or dissertation, on stones.

Li'thoid. Li'thoidal (λίθος, lithos, stone; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Of the nature of, or resembling, stone; stone-like.

Litholo'gical (etym. as Lithology). Geol. A term expressing the stony structure, or character, of a mineral mass.

Litho'logy (λίθος, lithos, stone; λόγος, logos, speech). 1. The science, study, or natural history of stones. 2. A treatise on calculi found in the body.

Litho'lysis (λίθος, lithos, stone; λύω, luō, I dissolve). The treatment of stone in the bladder by means of the injection of certain substances possessing a solvent power, or of remedies taken by the mouth.

Li'tholyte (same). A kind of catheter used in Litholysis.

Litholy'tic (same). Syn. of Lithontriptic.—Pereira.

Lithome'tra (λίθος, lithos, stone; μήτρα, mētra, womb). Uterine concretions.

Lithonephri'tis (λίθος, lithos, stone; νεφρός, nephros, kidney; and itis). Calculous Nephritis.

Lithontri'ptic (λίθος, lithos, stone; τρίβω, tribō, I waste away). Applied adj. and subs. to a medicament supposed to act as a solvent of urinary calculi in the natural passages.

Lithontriptor (same). Syn. of Lithotriptor.

Lithopæ'dion (λίθος, lithos, stone; παῖς, pais, child). A fœtus converted into a stony mass in the body of the mother.

Litho'phagous (λίθος, lithos, stone; φαγεῖν, phagein, to eat). Eating or swallowing stones. Zoöl. Forming holes in solid stones.

Lithophospho'ric (λίθος, lithos, stone; φωσφόρος, phōsphoros, bringing light). Becoming phosphoric by heat.

Li'thophyte (λίθος, lithos, stone; φυτόν, phuton, plant). Nat. Hist. A coral which has the qualities both of stone and of an organic creature.

Litho'thlibie (λίθος, lithos, stone; θλίβω, thlibō, I press). A mode of crushing friable stones in the bladder (without surgical instruments) by means of the finger introduced into the rectum or the vagina, and crushing the calculus against the pubes, or against a sound previously introduced.—Denamiel.

Lithotome (λίθος, lithos, stone; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). An instrument for cutting the neck or body of the bladder.

Litho'tomy (same). The operation of cutting into the bladder for extracting a stone.

Litho'tony (λίθος, lithos, stone; τείνω, teinō, I stretch). An operation suggested by Dr. Marshall Hall for the purpose of removing a calculus from the bladder. It consists in the establishing a fistulous communication with the fundus vesicæ just above the os pubis, to be followed by proper dilatation of the fistula, until the calculus can be extracted through it.

Lithotri'psy (λίθος, lithos, stone; τρίβω, tribō, I grind). Syn. of Lithotrity. Most strictly applicable to the more modern operation of disintegrating a stone in the bladder by crushing.

Lithotri'ptor. Li'thotrite. Lithotri'tor (same; or L. tero, I pierce). An instrument employed for the purpose of Lithotrity and Lithotripsy.

Litho'trity (same). The operation of breaking stones in the bladder, into fragments sufficiently small to be expelled through the urethra. Most strictly applicable to the disintegration of a stone in the bladder by the older methods of drilling and boring.

Li'thous (λίθος, lithos, stone). Having, or full of, stones, or of calculi; petrous.

Lithoxidu'ria (λίθος, lithos, stone; oxide; and οὖρον, ouron, urine). The excretion of urine containing uric or xanthic oxide.

Litho'xylum (λίθος, lithos, stone; ξύλον, xulon, wood). Geol. Fossil or petrified wood.

Lithu'ria (λίθος, lithos, stone; οὖρον, ouron, urine). The state of the system, and of the urine, in which deposits of lithic acid and lithates occur in the urine. Syn. of Lithæmia and Lithiasis.

Li'tmus. A blue pigment obtained from the lichen, Roccella Tinctoria: it is a most delicate test for acids, which turn it red.

Litra'meter (λίτρα, litra, pound weight; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). An instrument to ascertain the specific gravity of liquids.—Dr. Hare, Pennsylvania.

Litre (Fr.) The French standard measure of capacity in the decimal

system. It is the cubic decimetre, and equals 1000 cubic centimetres, or $1\frac{3}{4}$ pint nearly.

Littoral (L. littus, shore). Nat. Hist. Growing or living on the banks, or in the vicinity, of waters. Belonging to the shore.

Littre, Glands of. Numerous racemose mucous glands opening on the surface of the lining membrane of the female urethra.

Liturate. Liturated. (L. lituro, I erase). Marked with coloured lines having some resemblance to written characters.

Liver (? L. libra, pound *weight*). The large gland which secretes the bile.

Liver-fluke. The Distoma hepaticus (more correctly Fasciola hepatica) a flat trematode helminth, or Entozoon, of the biliary passages. With sheep it produces the disease called the *Rot*.

Liver-grown. Having a large liver.

Liver, Hobnail. Liver, Mammillated. Syn. of Cirrhosis (1).

Liver, Nutmeg. Applied to a liver, the cut surface of which resembles the section of a nutmeg.

Liver-spot. Syn. of Chloasma.

Liver, Tuberculated. Syn. of Cirrhosis (1).

Liver, Tuberiform. Syn. of Liver, Nutmeg.

Living Plasm. Germinal or growing matter. Syn. of Bioplasm.

Lixi'vial (L. lixivia, lye made with ashes). Obtained by lixiviation.

Lixivia'tion (same). The operation of washing wood ashes with water, so as to extract from them the salts, and soluble particles.

Lixi'vious. Etym. as, and syn. of, Lixivial.

Loaded. Syn. of Coated.

Loadstone. An ore of iron which has the singular property of attracting iron, and of turning towards the north pole, when freely suspended.

Lo'bate. Lo'bated (λοβός, lobos, lobe). Consisting of lobes. Bot. Divided to the middle into parts distant from each other, with convex margins.

Lobe (same). Anat. A projecting part, or division of an organ. Bot. A division of a simple leaf. The cotyledon of a seed.

Lobed. Etym. as, and syn. of, Lobate.

Lobelet. Bot. A small lobe.

Lo'biole (L. dim. lobus, lobe). Bot. The small pieces which are seen at the edges of the thallus of Lichens, when their form approaches that of leaves.

Loblolly Boy. An attendant who, on board ships, compounds the medicines and assists the surgeon in his duties.

Lobulate (L. dim. lobus, lobe). Bot. Having small lobes.

Lobulated (same). Consisting of, or divided into, lobules.

Lo'bule (same). A small lobe.

Lobulette (Span. dim. lobulo, small lobe). The smallest lobules in an organ, made up of two or three groups of terminal vesicles.

Lo'cal (L. locus, place). Limited to, confined to, or affecting only, a part of the body.

Local'ity (same). Phrenol. The faculty which gives the idea of relative position. Its organ is seated above and on each side of the root of the nose.

Lo'chia (λοχεία, locheia, delivery). The sero-sanguineous discharge which follows delivery.

Lochopyra (λόχος, lochos, lying-in; πῦρ, pur, fever). Puerperal fever.—Eisenmann.

Lochotyphus (λόχος, lochos, lying-in; τῦφος, tuphos, stupor). Contagious puerperal fever; puerperal typhus fever.—Eisenmann.

Lock Hospital (Loke, house for lepers). An hospital for venereal diseases.

Locked Jaw. Syn. of Trismus.

Locomoti'lity (L. locus, place; moveo, I move). The faculty of locomotion.

Locomo'tion (same). The power of moving from place to place.

Locomoti'vity (same). Syn. of Locomotility.

Loculæ (L. dim, locus, place). Bot. Little cells or cavities; spaces between the partitions of a capsule.

Lo'culament (L. dim. locus, place). Bot. The cell of a pericarp in which the seed is lodged.

Lo'cular (same). With a prefix of uni-, bi-, or tri-, &c. denotes, containing one, two, or three, &c. cells or cavities.

Lo'culate (same). Bot. Having cells.

Locula'tion (same). Bot. The state of that which is divided into many cavities or little spaces.

Loculici'dal (L. dim. locus, place; cædo, I cut). Bot. Applied to that dehiscence, where the dorsal suture of each carpel gives way, so that the dissepiments remain unaltered, and each valve is composed of two half-carpels.

Lo'culous (L. dim. locus, place). Bot. Hollow and divided into many cavities by diaphragms.—Mirbel.

Locusta. Bot. A spikelet of grasses formed of one or several flowers.

Lodicule. Bot. A scale at the base of the ovary of the Grape-vine.

Logade'ctomy (λογάδες, logades, whites of the eye; ἐκ, ek, out; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). Excision of the Conjunctiva.

Logadi'tis (λογάδες, logades, whites of the eye; and itis). Syn. of Sclerotitis.

Logome'tric (λόγος, logos, calculation; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). Measuring proportionate spaces. Applied to a scale intended to measure, or ascertain, chemical equivalents.

Loi'mic (λοιμός, loimos, plague). Relating, or pertaining, to the Plague or pestilential disorders.

Loimo'graphy (λοιμός, loimos, plague; γράφω, graphō, I write). A description of the Plague and pestilential diseases.

Loi'moid (λοιμός, loimos, plague; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling the Plague.

Loimo'logy (λοιμός, loimos, plague; λόγος, logos, speech). The doctrine of, or a treatise on, the Plague and pestilential diseases.

Loi'mous (λοιμός, loimos, plague). Having, or full of, the Plague.

Lo'ment (L. lomentum, bean-meal). Bot. An apocarpous fruit, which differs from a legume in being contracted in the spaces between each seed, and there separating into distinct pieces, indehiscent, but divided by internal spurious dissepiments, whence it appears at maturity to consist of many articulations and divisions.

Lomenta'ceous (same). Bot. 1. Bearing or furnished with Loments. 2. Applied to the dehiscence of a legume, when it occurs transversely, and the fruit falls into several pieces.

Lonchophyl'lous (λόγχη, logchē, spear-head; φύλλον, phullon, leaf). Bot. Having very long leaves, linear, and slightly lanceolated.

Longeva'ginate (L. longus, long; vagina, sheath). Comp. Anat. Having a long sheath.

Lo'ngicorn (L. longus, long; cornu, horn). Entom. Of, or pertaining to, those Beetles which are remarkable for the length of their Antennæ.

Longing (Sax. longen, to desire earnestly). The peculiar and often whimsical desires of pregnant females, and of those suffering from suppression of the uterine discharge.

Longipe'nnate (L. longus, long; penna, wing). Having long wings.

Longiro'stral (L. longus, long; rostrum, beak). Ornith. Having a long bill.

Longis'simus (L. superlative of longus, long). Anat. A muscle of the back.

Longitu'dinal Sinus. The intervening channel, or canal for venous blood, situated between certain of the two layers of the dura mater in the cranium. The superior extends from the crista galli backwards in the upper border of the falx cerebri to the torcular Herophili; the inferior occupies the inferior concave border of the falx cerebri.

Long-sightedness. Syn. of Presbyopia.

Looch (Ar.). Syn. of Lynctus.

Looseness. Popular syn. of Diarrhœa.

Lophobra'nchiate. Lophobra'nchious (λόφος, lophos, top-knot; βραγχία, bragchia, gills of a fish). Ich. Having the gills tufted.

Lophosoma (λόφος, lophos, crest; σῶμα, sōma, body). Applied to a species of Tænia having a longitudinal crest or ridge along the middle line of every segment of the body.—Cobbold.

Loqua'city (L. loquor, I talk). Excessive talking.

Lo'rate (L. lorum, strap). Bot., Zoöl. Shaped like a thong or strap.

Lordo'sis (λορδόω, lordoō, I bend supinely, so as to throw the head back). Curvature of the spine in an anterior direction, with the convexity in front.

Lori'cate. Lori'cated (L. lorica, coat of mail). Nat. Hist. Covered by a shell or husk, or anything resembling a coat of mail; covered or clad with horny or bony plates or scutes.

Lorica'tion (L. lorica, coat of mail). Chem. The act, or operation, of covering anything with a plate or crust, to enable it to resist the action of fire, and sustain a high degree of heat.

Lo'rule (L. dim. lorum, thong). Bot. The thallus of filamentous or ramose Lichens.—Acharius.

Lo'tion (L. lavo, I wash). A fluid for external application.

Lousiness. Lousy Disease. Syn. of Phtheiriasis.

Lower, Tubercle of. Comp. Anat. A prominence at the angle of union of the two venæ cavæ, in the auricle of the hearts of certain quadrupeds.

Loxic (λοξός, loxos, slanting). Of, or belonging, to obliquity.

Loxo'tomy (λοξός, loxos, slanting); τέμνω, temnō, I cut). An oblique section; the flap method of amputating. —E. Blasius.

Lozenge (λοξός, loxos, oblique; γωνία, gōnia, corner). A medicinal substance made up with sugar and mucilage into a small cake (originally shaped as an oblique-angled parallelogram, though now) of various shapes.

Lubrica'tion. Lubrifa'ction. Lubrifica'tion (L. lubricus, smooth; facio, I make). The act, or operation, of making smooth or slippery.

Lu'cent (L. luceo, I shine). Nat. Phil. Applied to a body whose polished or varnished surface reflects the light; splendid.

Lu'cid I'nterval. The period of apparent reason which occurs in mental aberration.

Luci'ferous (L. lux, light; fero, I bear). Giving, or affording, Light.

Luci'fic (L. lux, light; facio, I make). Producing Light.

Lu'ciform (L. lux, light; forma, form). Having the form of, or resembling, Light.

Luci'meter (L. lux, light; metior, I measure). An apparatus for measuring the intensity of light which proceeds from different bodies.

Lucino'ctis (L. lux, light; nox, night). Applied to plants whose leaves open only at night, and remain shut during the day.

Lu'ctuous (L. luctus, sorrow). Having, or full of, mourning; grievous.

Lucubra'tion (L. lucubro, I work by lamplight). Morbid sleeplessness; want of sleep.

Lucumo'rian (L. lux, light; moro, I delay). Applied to sleep which is morbidly lasting.

Lues Venerea. The venereal disease. Syn. of Syphilis.

Lumba'go (L. lumbus, loin). Rheumatism of the loins.

Lu'mbal. Lu'mbar (same). Of, or pertaining to, the loins.

Lumbri'cal. 1. Etym. as, and syn. of, Lumbar. 2. (L. lumbrīcus, earthworm). Resembling a worm.

Lumbrica'les (L. lumbrīcus, earthworm). Certain small worm-like muscles found in the palm of the hand, and sole of the foot.

Lumbricide (L. lumbrīcus, earthworm; cædo, I kill). Destroyer of Lumbrici, or round worms.

Lumbri'ciform (L. lumbrīcus, earth-worm; forma, form). Resembling a worm in shape.

Lumbri'coid (L. lumbrīcus, earth-worm; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Syn. of Lumbriciform.

Lumbri'cous (L. lumbrīcus, earth-worm). Having, or full of, Lumbrici.

Lumbricus (L. earth-worm). A generic name for the large round worm (Ascaris Lumbricoides) found in the small intestines, especially of ill-fed children.

Lumini'ferous (L. lumen, light; fero, I bear). Syn. of Lucific.

Lumino'sity (L. lumen, light). Nat. Phil. Syn. of Phosphorescence.

Luminous Ray. Opt. Each right line carried from any luminous point to the eye.

Lu'nacy (L. luna, moon). 1. The condition of an insane person who has lucid intervals. 2. Unsoundness of mind.

Lunar (same; also old term for silver). 1. Resembling, or shaped like, a half-moon. 2. Prepared from, or containing, Silver.

Lu'nate. Lu'nated (L. luna, moon). Bot. Shaped like a half-moon; crescent-shaped.

Lu'natism (same). 1. A sickness apparently affected by the changes of the moon. 2. Syn. of Somnambulism and Noctambulation.

Lungs. The organs of respiration in man, and many other animals.

Lu'niform (L. luna, moon; forma, form). Resembling the moon.

Lunula (L. dim. luna, moon). Anat. 1. A small lunated white portion of the nail near the root. 2. Pl. The narrow, thin, lunated portions of the arterial valves of the heart.

Lu'nular. Lu'nulate. Lu'nulated (same). Bot. Shaped like, or resembling, a small crescent.

Lu'nule (same). Conchol. A crescent-like mark or spot situated near the anterior and posterior slopes, in bivalve shells. Surg. Syn. of Onyx.

Lu'nulet (same). Entom. A half-moon-shaped spot in Insects, of a different colour from the rest of the body.

Lu'piform (lupus; and forma, form). Syn. of Lupoid.

Lu'poid (lupus; and εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling, or having the character of, Lupus.

Lu'pulin. Lupulinic Glands (L. lupulus, hop). The numerous superficial glands which cover the scales and base of the bracts of hops.

Lupulite (same). The bitter extractive principle of Lupulin.

Lupus (L. wolf). A tubercular disease of the skin, rarely beginning *de novo* after the middle period of life, but going on to rapid and destructive ulceration, which, however, rarely extends deeply, or involves other than the cutaneous structure.

Lu'rid (L. luridus, ghastly). Pale; yellow; sallow. Bot. Between purple, yellow, and grey.

Lu'scitas (L. luscus, blind of one eye). A species of Strabismus in which the affected eye remains fixed when the other is closed.—Beer.

Luta'rious (L. lutum, clay). Pertaining to, living on, or of the colour of, mud.

Luta'tion (same). The act, or method, of luting vessels.

Lute (same). A composition of clay or other tenacious material employed, either for closely stopping the junctures and apertures of pharmaceutical vessels; or for covering the surface of glass retorts to enable them to bear a great degree of heat without fusing or cracking.

Lu'teous (same). Nat. Phil. Of the primary colour yellow; yellowish.

Lute'scent (same). Nat. Phil. Yellowish mingled with white.

Luxa'tion (L. luxo, I dislocate). A displacement of a bone, or other part, from its natural situation.

Luxuria'tion. Pathol. That process, by means of which superfluous parts are produced, or have that permanent connexion with one another and with the neighbouring parts, which is necessary for the existence of the body.—Virchow.

Lyca'nthropy (λυκός, lukos, wolf; ἄνθρωπος, anthrōpos, man). A species of Melancholy in which the patient believes himself to be a wolf, and acts accordingly.

Ly'coid (λυκός, lukos, wolf; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling the Wolf.

Lycore'xy (λυκός, lukos, wolf; ὄρεξις, orexis, longing). Wolfish-hunger. Syn. of Boulimia.

Lye. V. Ley.

Lyence'phala (λύω, luō, I loose; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). The name given by Prof. Owen to his first subclass of the Mammalia. It contains "the loose-brained implacentals, in which the great transverse commissure, or corpus callosum, is wanting —such are the Marsupialia and Monotremota."

Lying-in. Being in child birth. The act of bearing a child.

Lymante'ric (λυμαντήρ, lumantēr), spoiler). Of, or belonging to, that which corrupts or vitiates.

Lymph (L. lympha, water). The fluid contained in the lymphatic vessels. The effused fluid poured out in adhesive inflammation.

Lymphadeni'tis (L. lympha, water; ἀδην, adēn, gland; and itis). Inflammation of a lymphatic gland.

Lymphadeno'ma (L. lymph; and ἀδην, adēn, gland). Glandular tumour. Tumour of a lymphatic land. Adenoid tumour.

Lymphangei'tis (L. lympha, water; ἀγγεῖον, aggeion, vessel; and itis). Syn. of Angeioleucitis.

Lymphangio'graphy (L. lympha, water; ἀγγεῖον, aggeion, vessel; γράφω, graphō, I write). A description of the Lymphatics.

Lymphangio'logy (L. lympha, water; ἀγγεῖον, aggeion, vessel; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on the Lymphatic vessels.

Lymphangio'ma (L. lympha, water; ἀγγεῖον, aggeion, vessel). A tumour chiefly composed of Lymphatics.

Lymphangio'scopy (L. lympha, water; ἀγγεῖον, aggeion, vessel; σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). An examination, or inspection, of the Lymphatic vessels.

Lymphangio'tomy (L. lympha, water; ἀγγεῖον, aggeion, vessel; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). The anatomy, or dissection, of the Lymphatics.

Lympha'tic (L. lympha, water). 1. A vessel in animal bodies which contains or conveys Lymph. 2. Pertaining to, abounding in, or containing, Lymph. Bot. Of, or pertaining, to the sap.

Lympha'tic Temperament. Is characterized by an insurmountable inclination to sloth, an aversion alike to labours of the mind and body, a weak imagination, a slow circulation, and languid passions.

Lympha'tico-nervous. Of a temperament partly lymphatic, and partly nervous.

Lympha'tico-sanguineous. Of a temperament partly lymphatic, and partly sanguineous.

Lymphati'tis (L. lympha, water; and itis). Syn. of Angeioleucitis.

Lymph-cataract. A species of spurious cataract consisting of an adventitious membrane formed by inflammation.—Beer.

Lymph-di'phtherite. Syn. of Diphtheritis.

Ly'mpheduct (L. lympha, water; duco, I lead). Syn. of Lymphatic (1).

Lymphiza'tion (L. lympha, water). The effusion of coagulable lymph.—Gross.

Lympho'graphy (L. lympha, water; γράφω, graphō, I write). A description of the Lymphatics.

Ly'mphoid (L. lympha, water; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Closely resembling the tissue which forms the stroma, or supporting framework, of lymphatic glands. Syn. of Adenoid.

Lympho'ma (L. lympha, water). A microscopical structure formed upon a reticulum of fine fibres stuffed with lymph corpuscles, found in the intestinal solitary glands in certain cases of Leucæmia. It is in fact an overgrowth of all parts of the gland-tissue.—M. Behier.

Lymphor'rhage (L. lympha, water; ῥαγάς, ragas, rupture). A discharge of a clear, colourless albuminous fluid—lymph.—Dr. Scholz.

Lymphosarcoma. A probably malignant growth or tumour, having a

structure allied to Lymphoma and to Sarcoma.

Lympho'sis (L. lympha, water). The elaboration of Lymph.

Lympho'tomy (L. lympha, water; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). Syn. of Lymphangiotomy.

Ly'ncean. Pertaining to the Lynx.

Lypema'nia (λύπη, lupē, grief; μανία, mania, madness). Syn. of Melancholy. The insanity of grief.—Esquirol.

Ly'pic (λύπη, lupē, grief). Of, or pertaining to, sorrow, sadness, or grief.

Lypothy'my (λύπη, lupē, grief; θύμος, thumos, mind). Mental grief or affliction.

Lyra (λύρα, lura, lyre). Anat. The triangular, transversely marked, portion of the under surface of the corpus callosum, between the diverging posterior crura of the fornix.

Ly'rate. Lyrated (same). Bot. Divided transversely into several sinuses, the lower ones smaller and more remote from each other than the upper ones.

Ly'sian (λύω, luō, I dissolve). Geol. Formed by way of chemical solution.—Brongniart.

Ly'sis (same). The resolution of a fever by the gradual subsidence of the febrile symptoms, without the observation of any critical evacuation.

Lys'sic (λύσσα, lussa, madness of dogs). Of, or pertaining to, Hydrophobia.

Lys'soid (same; and εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling Hydrophobia.

Lys'sous (syn. of Lyssic). Having, or full of, Hydrophobia.

Lyte'rian (λύω, luō, I terminate). Terminating a disease; indicating the solution of a disease.

Ly'tic (same). Of, or pertaining to, a loosing or dissolving.

Lytta (λύττα, lutta, madness). A peculiar fibro-muscular fusiform body, popularly called the worm, in the areolar tissue of the septum of the tongue of Carnivora. Its extraction is supposed to prevent their becoming mad.

M.

M. Signifies in prescriptions either manipulus, "a handful;" or misce, "mix."

Macera'tion (L. macero, I make soft by steeping). The operation of almost dissolving a solid ingredient by steeping it in a fluid, with or without heat.

Machæris (μαχαιρίς, machairis, small knife). Anat. The projecting lines formed by the enamel upon the triturating surface of a compound tooth, which has been employed in mastication.—Illiger.

Machi'nal (L. machina, engine). After the manner of a machine; unaided by the will.

Macled (L. macula, spot). Geol. Spotted; applied to surfaces that are covered with spots of a hue deeper than, or different from, the main ground of the substance.

Macles (same). Miner. Applied to twin-crystals, which are united by simple contact of their faces by interpenetration, or by incorporation.

Macrobio'tic (μακρός, makros, of great duration; βίος, bios, life). Living to a great age; long-lived. Subs. Pl. The art of, or system of instructions for, so doing.

Macrocepha'lia (μακρός, makros, large; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). The condition of having an unusually large head.

Macroce'phalus (same). Bot. An embryo on which the cotyledons are fixed in a body much thicker than the rest.—L. C. Richard.

Macrocheiria (μακρός, makros, large; χεῖρ, cheir, hand). Excessive development of the hands.

Macroco'lia (μακρός, makros, large;

κῶλον, kōlon, limb). Excessive development of the limbs.

Ma'crocosm (μακρός, makros, large; κόσμος, kosmos, world). The great world; the universe.

Macrocosmo'logy (same; and λόγος, logos, speech). Nat. Phil. That branch of Science which treats of the universe, and of the terrestrial globe in general and in particular.

Macrodacty'lia (μακρός, makros, long; δάκτυλος, daktulos, toe). Excessive development of the toes or fingers.

Macroglos'sa (μακρός, makros, large; γλωσσα, glōssa, tongue). Syn. of Paraglossa.

Macrome'lia (μακρός, makros, large; μέλος, melos, member). Monstrosity characterized by the excessive size of one limb.—Malacarne.

Macro'meter (μακρός, makros, long; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). An instrument for measuring inaccessible heights and objects.

Macropho'nous (μακρός, makros, large; φώνη, phonē, voice). Having a loud strong voice.

Macrophtha'lmous (μακρός, makros, large; ὀφθαλμός, ophthalmos, eye). Having very large eyes.

Macropo'dia (μακρός, makros, large; πούς, pous, foot). An extraordinary development of the feet, or of the protuberances like feet.

Macro'porous (μακρός, makros, large; πόρος, poros, pore). Bot. Having large pores.

Macroproso'pia (μακρός, makros, large; πρόσωπον, prosōpon, face). An excessive development of the face.

Macropsy (μακρός, makros, large; ὄψις, opsis, vision). A condition of vision, wherein there appears an extreme elongation, or extension, of all noticed objects.

Macrosce'lia (μακρός, makros, large; σκέλος, skelos, leg). Excessive development of the legs.

Macrosoma'tia (μακρός, makros, large; σῶμα, sōma, body). A monstrosity characterized by the size or greatness of the entire body.—Malacarne.

Macrospores (μακρός, makros, large; σπορά, spora, seed). Bot. The larger spores of certain plants.

Macrotelo'stylous (μακρός, makros, large; τέλος, telos, end; στῦλος, stulos, style). Miner. Composed of two pyramids between which is found a long prism.—Hill.

Macroty'pous (μακρός, makros, large; τύπος, tupos, form). Miner. Having a long form.

Macrou'rous. Macru'rous (μακρός, makros, large; οὐρά, oura, tail). Zoöl. Having long tails.

Macry'topous (μακρός, makros, large; τόπος, topos, place). Miner. Wide-extended, or having a great range or tract.

Ma'culæ (L. spot). Spots; a discoloration of the skin from some textural, generally pigmentary, change.

Ma'culate. Ma'culated (L. macula, spot). Spotted.

Ma'culous (same). Having, or full of, spots.

Ma'darous (μαδαρόω, madaroō, I make bald). Having lost hair; bald-headed.

Madefa'ction (L. madefacio, I make wet). The induction, or formation, of moisture. Syn. of Humectation.

Ma'djonn. A compound of powdered hemp, honey, and aromatic spices, used as tobacco by the Algerines.

Madura Foot. The fungus-foot-disease of India, common at Madura.

Maggot Pimple. Popular syn. for Acne.

Ma'gistery (L. magister, master). Chem. A certain kind of precipitate, such as is fine and subtile, prepared, as it were, by a *masterly* process.

Magi'stral (same). Extemporaneous; prescribed by the Physician according to the circumstances of the patient, and made up for this purpose only.

Ma'gma (μάσσω, massō, I squeeze). The thick residuum after expression of certain substances; grounds or dregs; any crude mixture of inorganic or organic matters in a thin pasty state.

Magne'sian. Pertaining to, containing, consisting of, or partaking of the qualities of, Magnesia.

Magnesi'ferous (magnesia; and fero, I bear). Chem. Accidentally containing Magnesia.—Haüy.

Magnet (first found in Magnesia, a province of Lydia). The loadstone; an ore of iron possessing the properties of attracting small pieces of iron, of pointing to the poles, and of dipping or inclining downwards. A bar of iron or steel with these properties communicated to it.

Magnetic Fluid (same). The hypothetical fluid to which the Magnet owes its power, and to which the various phenomena of magnetism are usually referred.

Magne'tics (same). The science or principles of Magnetism.

Magneti'ferous. Producing, or conducting, Magnetism.

Ma'gnetism (etym. as Magnet). The property possessed by certain bodies (more especially by iron and some of its compounds) of, under certain circumstances, naturally attracting or repelling one another according to determinate laws.

M. *Animal* (same). A hypothetical principle, to which is supposititiously due certain phenomena effected by the imaginary influence of one person over another.

Magnetiza'tion (same). Syn. of Mesmerization.

Magnetod. The odylic force found in magnets.—Reichenbach.

Magne'to-electricity. Electricity produced by magnetism.

Magneto'logy (μάγνης, magnēs, magnet). A treatise or dissertation upon the magnet, and magnetism.

Magneto'meter (μάγνης, magnēs, magnet; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). An instrument for measuring the intensity of terrestrial magnetism.

Magnetomo'tor (μάγνης, magnēs, magnet; L. moveo, I move). A voltaic series of two or more large plates, for exhibiting electro-magnetic phenomena.

Ma'gnum, Os. Anat. The largest of the carpal bones.

Magrums. The popular name in the State of New York for a peculiar convulsive disease resembling Chorea.

Mailed (Fr. maille, coat of armour). Zoöl. Having the body protected by a coat or covering of scales, bony plates, or other hard substance.

Malacence'phalon (μαλακός, malakos, soft; ἐγκέφαλος, egkephalos, brain). Diminished consistence of the brain, without change of structure.—Craigie.

Mala'cia (μαλακός, malakos, effeminate). Depraved, or fanciful, appetite.

Malaco'logy (μαλακός, malakos, soft; λόγος, logos, speech). The history of the soft-bodied, or Molluscous, animals.

Malacoma (μαλακός, malakos, soft). Morbid softening of a part.

Malacopho'nous (μαλακός, malakos, soft; φώνη, phōne, voice). Having a soft or gentle voice.

Malacoptery'gious (μαλακός, malakos, soft; πτερύγιον, pterugion, small wing). Zoöl. Having bony rays or fins, not sharp-pointed, but soft at the extremity.

Malaco'stomous (μαλακός, malakos, soft; στόμα, stoma, mouth). Zoöl. Having soft jaws without teeth.

Malacostraco'logy (μαλακός, malakos, soft; ὄστρακον, ostracon, shell; λόγος, logos, speech). The science of Crustacea.

Malacos'tracous (μαλακός, malakos, soft; ὄστρακον, ostracon, shell). Pertaining to a section of Crustaceous animals having solid teguments.

Malacozoa'rious (μαλακός, malakos, soft; ζῷον, zōon, animal). Zoöl. Applied to animals, comprehending those of which the body is without trace of limbs, is covered by a soft skin, and is contractile at all points.—Blainville.

Malacozoo'logy (same; and λόγος, logos, speech). Syn. of Malacology.

Malacro'tia (μαλακός, malakos, soft; χρώς, chrōs, flesh). The soft variety of fungoid particles discharged from the numerous sinuses in Mycetoma, or the fungus disease of India.—Vandyke Carter.

Ma'lar (L. mala, cheek-bone). Pertaining to the cheek.

Mala'ria (Ital. mal, bad; aria, air). Syn. of Miasm.

Mala'rioid (Ital. mal, bad; aria, air; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Partaking of the characters of, or resembling, a true malarious disease; obscurely malarious.

Malassimila'tion (L. male, badly; assimilo, I assimilate). Imperfect or morbid assimilation.

Malaxa'tion (μαλάσσω, malassō, I soften). The process of softening drugs by kneading them; the forming of ingredients into a mass for pills or plasters.

Ma'lcious (μάλκη, malkē, numbness from cold). Chem. Causing to freeze; freezing.

Mal d'engasco (Port. mal, ill; engascar, to have something sticking in the throat). A disease said to be widely prevalent in Brazil: its essential character is a difficulty of swallowing, especially fluids, which, in five or six years' time, produces death by starvation. Its pathology is not determined, and its effective treatment is not yet ascertained.

Male'fic (L. malus, bad; facio, I make). A term applied by Mr. Simon to all the accidental putridities which, entering the system in any shape or way, settle and act on the intestinal mucous membrane.

Malforma'tion (L. mala, bad; forma, form). Irregularity, or anomaly, in the structure of parts.

Malice Pre'pense (Fr. malice, roguishness; pre, before; penser, to think of). Med. Jur. Premeditated ill-will. Malice aforethought.

Mali'gnant (L. malus, evil). Serious in character; dangerous to life. Applied to certain constitutional diseases, whose local morbid manifestation has, besides other characteristics, a tendency to reappear after mechanical removal; a tendency to spread in defiance of the resources of art, and a tendency to spread to other tissues and convert them into a structure similar to itself.

Malingery (Fr. malingre, ailing). Military impositions practised by soldiers. Applied now in Civil Medicine.

Malis (μᾶλις, malis, distemper in horses and asses). A generic term used to signify the presence of parasitic animals on, in, and under, the skin; and also the bites and stings of insects.

Malleabi'lity (L. malleus, hammer). The property of certain metals, whereby they are capable of being extended or beaten out into thin plates or leaves by the blows of a hammer, or by pressure.

Mallea'tion (same). 1. The act of beating into a plate or leaf. 2. A species of Chorea, in which one or both hands convulsively act in striking on the knees, as if with a hammer.

Mallenders (Ital. mal, ill; and are, to go). A scurfy eruption or dry scab which attacks certain portions of the foreleg of the horse.—Youat.

Malle'olus (L. dim. malleus, mallet). The ankle; the two processes formed by projections from the inferior or tarsal extremities of the tibia and fibula.

Mal'leus (L. mallet). The most external of the small bones of the ear.

Malpi'ghi, Acini of. Malpi'ghian Bodies. Small red bodies lying imbedded in the cortical substance of the kidney, and consisting of a convoluted vascular tuft projecting into a capsular dilatation of one of the uriniferous tubules.

Malpi'ghian Pyramids. The conical masses constituting the tubular portion of the kidney.

Malpi'ghii, Rete. Anat. The rete mucosum of the Negro, first pointed out by Malpighi.

Malpractice. Bad management or treatment.

Malva'ceous (L. malva, mallows). Of, or pertaining to, Mallows.

Mama-pian. An ill-looking ulcer, supposed in Africa to be the commencement of the Pian or Yaws.

Mammal (L. mamma, breast). An animal that suckles its young.

Mammali'ferous (L. mammalia, mammals; fero, I bear). Geol. Containing Mammiferous remains.

Mamma'logy (L. mamma, breast; λόγος, logos, speech). The science or doctrine of Mammiferous animals.

Mam'mary (L. mamma, breast). Pertaining to the breasts.

Mammary Sarcoma. A variety of Encephaloid tumour, resembling in colour and texture the mammary gland.

Mam'mate (L. mamma, breast). Zoöl. Syn. of Mammiferous.

Mammelonated (Fr. mammelon, nipple). Syn. of Mammillated.

Mammi'ferous (L. mamma, breast; fero, I carry). Having breasts for nourishing its young.

Mam'miform (L. mamma, breast; forma, form). Syn. of Mastoid.

Mammil'lary (L. mammilla, little teat). 1. Syn. of Mammary and Mastoid. 2. Miner. Composed of convex concretions.—Syn. of Mammillated.

Mam'millated (same). Having small nipple-like projections on the surface; rounded like a teat.

Mammil'lation (same). Having the appearance of little prominences, like granulations on a mucous surface.

Mammilli'ferous (L. mammilla, little teat; fero, I bear). Nat. Hist. Having, or bearing, small nipples, or nipple-like projections.

Mammil'liform (L. mammilla, little teat; forma, form). Nat. Hist. Having the form, or appearance, of nipples.

Mammi'tis (L. mamma, breast; and itis). Syn. of Mastitis.

Mam'mose (L. mamma, breast). Having, or full of, breasts; having full, or large, breasts.

Mam'mule (L. dim. mamma, breast). Nat. Hist. A little breast; a protuberance, or projection, like a small breast.

Manakin (Fr. mannequin, layman). A figure for practising the application of bandages on; or one for practising operative midwifery upon.

Ma'ndible (L. mando, I grind with the teeth). Entom. The outer and upper pair of jaws.

Manduca'tion (L. manduco, I chew). Syn. of Mastication.

Manganesi'ferous. Miner. Accidentally containing Manganese.—Haüy.

Ma'nia (μαίνομαι, mainomai, to rage). 1. Applied to all those forms of unsoundness of mind which are characterized by undue excitement of the faculties. 2. Insanity.

Mania, Congestive. A form of Mania, of which the prominent mental characteristic is diminished power, which is manifested chiefly by confusion of ideas, incoherence of language, and impaired memory.—Baillarger.

Mania e potu. Syn. of Delirium Tremens.

Ma'nicate (L. manica, sleeve). Bot. Applied when hairs are interwoven into a mass, that can be easily separated from the surface.

Ma'nicle. Ma'nicule (L. dim. manus, hand). Zoöl. The fore-foot in mammalia.—Illiger.

Maniopœ'ous (μανία, mania, madness; ποιέω, poieō, I make). Making, or causing, madness.

Manipula'tion (L. manus, hand). Chem. The preparation of substances for experiments. Pharm. The manual and mechanical operations of the laboratory; the preparation of drugs.

Manipula'tion of Aneurism. Surg. A mode of treatment, which has for its object to detach a clot from the interior of the sac, by external digital manipulation, and to float it into the vessel beyond the seat of the dilatation, in the hope that by this means the current of blood might be materially diminished and a cure caused.—Sir Wm. Fergusson.

Mano'meter (μανός, manos, rare; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). An instrument to measure, or show the alterations in, the rarity or density of the air, or to measure the rarity of any gas.

Ma'noscope (μανός, manos, rare; σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). Syn. of Manometer.

Ma'ntle. The external soft contractile skin of the Mollusca, which covers

the viscera and a great part of the body like a cloak.

Manu'brium (L. handle). The upper bone or portion of the Sternum.

Manyplies (? many; and L. plico, I fold). Syn. of Omasum.

Maraschi'no. An alcoholic liquor distilled at Zara in Dalmatia, from the Macarska cherry.

Mara'smoid (L. marasmus, wasting; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling Marasmus.

Mara'smus (μαραίνω, marainō, I dry up). Atrophy.

Marbore'scent (Fr. marbre, marble). Resembling, or having the appearance of, marble.

Marce'scent (L. marcesco, I pine away). Bot. When withered not falling off.

Marcid (L. marceo, I wither). Wasted away; lean; withered.

Ma'rgarine (μάργαρον, margaron, pearl). One of the solid proximate principles of fat, said to exist alone in human fat.

Margarita'ceous (L. margarita, pearl). Like, or of the nature of, mother-of-pearl, or pearl.

Margariti'ferous (L. margarita, pearl; fero, I bear). Zoöl. Producing pearls; having white elevated spots resembling pearls.

Ma'rginate. Ma'rginated (L. margo, margin). Bot. Having a prominent margin; bordered.

Margi'nature (same). Bot. That which relates to the border of a part of a vegetable.—Necker.

Marian Operation (Sanctus Marianus, who wrote on it). The old median operation, or operation of the apparatus major, for Lithotomy.

Mari'genous (L. mare, sea; gigno, I beget). Produced in, or by, the sea.

Ma'rmalade (Span. melado, like honey). Parts of vegetables boiled into a pultaceous consistence with sugar. Syn. of Confection.

Marmora'ceous (L. marmor, marble). Pertaining to, or like, marble.

Marmorate. Marmorated (same). Covered, or incrusted, with marble.

Marmo'rean (same). Pertaining to, or made of, marble.

Marrow (Ch. mera, to make fat). The soft fat contained in the hollow shaft of long bones, the cavities of the cancellated structure of these and other bones, and in the larger Haversian canals of bones.

Marrow, Spinal. Syn. of Spinal Cord.

Marsh Poison. Syn. of Miasm.

Marshall Hall Method. The complimentary term for the originator's new mode of inducing respiration. Vide Prone-respiration.

Marsu'pial. Marsu'piate (μαρσύπιον, marsupion, sack). Zoöl. Having an abdominal pouch to contain and nourish the imperfect young, until they are fully developed, and to conceal them when fully developed.

Marsu'pium (same). 1. The abdominal pouch of Marsupials. 2. A vascular plicated organ lodged in the posterior part of the vitreous humour, in the eye of the Bird.

Ma'rtial (L. mars, iron). Syn. of Chalybeate.

Maschaladeni'tis (μασχάλη, maschalē, armpit; ἄδην, adēn, gland; and itis). Inflammation of the glands of the axilla.

Masked. Disguised; not clearly developed. Bot. Having two lips with the throat closed; syn. of Personate.

Mass (μάσσω, massō, I knead). The compound, or lump, from which pills are formed. Nat. Phil. The sum of all the material particles of a body.

Mas'sage (μάσσω, massō, I knead). Manipulations with the fingers or hands, essentially consisting in kneading, rolling, percussing, and rubbing the parts in acute and chronic affections of the joints.—Dr. Megger.

Masse'ter (μασάομαι, masaomai, to chew). A muscle situated at the posterior part of the cheek, to raise the lower jaw.

Massing (μάσσω, massō, I knead). Syn. of Shampooing. Vide Massage.

Mas'sule (L. dim. massa, mass). Bot. The particles of which the pol-

linic mass of the Orchids is composed. —L. C. Richard.

Mastadeni'tis (μαστός, mastos, breast; ἄδην, adēn, gland; and itis). Syn. of Mastitis.

Masta'lgia (μαστός, mastos, breast; ἄλγος, algos, grief). Syn. of Mastodynia.

Ma'stic (μαστός, mastos, breast). Of, or pertaining to, the breast.

Mastica'tion (μαστιχάω, mastichaō, I gnash the teeth). The act of chewing solid food, bruising and comminuting it.

Mastica'tory (same). 1. Pertaining to mastication. 2. A substance chewed to excite the secretion of saliva.

Mastichochora (μασάομαι, masaomai, to chew; χώρα, chōra, place). Mastic villages, or the villages in Chios in which the mastic of commerce is collected. The smallest tears, which are white and transparent, are consigned to the ladies of the Sultan's harem, who kill time in chewing it.

Mastico-nexon. Mastic water, or an infusion of mastic used in the East for infantile cholera.

Masti'tis (μαστός, mastos, breast; and itis). Inflammation of the breast.

Mastix-glyko (μαστίχη, mastichē, mastic; γλυκύς, glukus, sweet). The name given to several preserves prepared, in the mastic country, from the ordinary mastic.

Mastodo'logy (μαστός, mastos, breast; λόγος, logos, speech). Syn. of Mammalogy.—Latreille.

Mastody'nia (μαστός, mastos, breast; ὀδύνη, odunē, pain). Pain in the breast.

Ma'stoid (μαστός, mastos, teat; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). 1. Having the shape of a nipple. 2. Resembling breast-structure in appearance. 3. Pertaining to the mastoid process. 4. The diapophysis of a neural arch of a cranial vertebra of an archetype vertebrate skeleton.—Owen.

Masto'logy (μαστός, mastos, teat; λόγος, logos, speech). 1. Syn. of Mammalogy. 2. A treatise on the breast.

Masto'pathy (μαστός, mastos, breast; πάθος, pathos, affection). Syn. of Mastodynia.

Masto'sis (μαστός, mastos, breast). An osseous tumour of the breast.

Mastothe'ca (μαστός, mastos, breast; θήκη, thēkē, sheath). Zoöl. An abdominal cutaneous fold, which in the Marsupials surrounds and contains the mammæ.—Illiger.

Ma'stous (μαστός, mastos, breast). Having, or full of, breasts; having large breasts.

Mastozoo'tic (μαστός, mastos, breast; ζῷον, zōon, animal). Geol. Applied to the diluvian and tertiary strata, in which the débris of the great Mammals have been found.—Omalius.

Mastupra'tion. Masturbation (L. manus, hand; stupro, I ravish). Excitement of the genitals by manual titillation or friction.

Mate. Vide Mattee.

Mate'ria Me'dica. That division of medical science which treats of the different substances, natural and artificial, employed in the practice of Medicine.

Ma'tinal (L. matutine, in the morning). Geol. Applied to the third of the fifteen series of the Palæozoic Strata of the Appalachian chain of North America, metaphorically significant of the age of this series of deposits.—Prof. H. Rogers.

Matrass (Fr. matras, vial). Pharm. A glass, earthenware, or metal egg-shaped bottle with a long neck, used for the purposes of digestion, distillation, evaporation, &c.

Matri'culate (L. matricula, roll or register). 1. To be admitted to the membership of a College or University by enrolling or having enrolled the name on the register of the institution. 2. One thus enrolled and admitted to membership.

Matrix (L. womb). The place or substance in which anything is formed, produced, or imbedded. Geol. The rock or main substance in which any accidental crystal, mineral, or fossil is imbedded, or fixed.

Mattee. The leaves of the Ilex Paraguensis, used in infusion as tea by the people of South America.

Matter (Ar. madda, to extend, to excrete). 1. Substance excreted from living animal bodies. 2. The substance of which all bodies are composed.

Mattulla. Bot. The fibrous matter covering the petioles of Palms.

Matura'tion (L. maturo, I ripen). 1. The process of suppurating perfectly. 2. The process of coming to maturity.

Maturative (same). Applied adj. and subs. to a remedy which promotes maturation. Conducing to perfect suppuration.

Matu'rity (same). 1. State of perfection. 2. State of comparative development of fruits and seeds. 3. State of complete suppuration in an abscess.

Maw. Stomach of brutes. The craw or crop of fowls.

Maw-worm. The Ascaris vermicularis, which occasionally visits the maw or stomach.

Maxil'la (L. jaw-bone). Anat. Jaw-bone. Entom. The inferior pair of jaws.

Maxil'lary (L. maxilla, jaw-bone). Pertaining to the jaw, or jaw-bone.

Maxil'late (same). Having a jaw-bone, or part like a jaw-bone.

Maxil'liform (L. maxilla, jaw-bone; forma, form). In the form of a cheek-bone.

Maxil'liped (L. maxilla, jaw; pes, foot). Zoöl. The short foot-like appendages that cover the mouth in crabs and other allied animals.

Ma'zic (μᾶζα, maza [placenta, because like in form to], a barley-cake). Of, or pertaining to, the placenta.

Mazody'nia (μαζός, mazos, breast; ὀδύνη, odunē, pain). Syn. of Mastodynia.—J. Birkett.

Mazoi'tis (μαζός, mazos, breast; and itis). Syn. of Mastitis.

Mazo'logy (μαζός, mazos, breast; λόγος, logos, speech). The doctrine or history of Mammiferous animals.

Mazo'lysis (μᾶζα, maza [placenta, because like in form to], a barley-cake; λύω, luō, I loose). Separation of the placenta.

Mazopa'thia (μᾶζα, maza [placenta, because like in form to], a barley-cake; πάθος, pathos, affection). A morbid condition of the placenta.

Me. Ment. Phil. The interior principle destined to bind together, to co-ordinate the action of the different intellectual powers.

Measle. The flesh-worm or Cysticercus cellulosus, which is an imperfect condition of the tape-worm.

Measled. Affected with the measle.

Measles (Ger. maser, spot). 1. Vide Rubeola. 2. A disease of trees. 3. The disease produced in the flesh of swine by the presence of the Cysticercus cellulosus.

M. *False.* Popular syn. of Roseola.

Measlings. Etym. as, and syn. of, Measles.

Measly. 1. Syn. of Morbillous. 2. Applied to pork which contains the parasite Cysticercus cellulosus.

Meatus (L. meo, I pass). Anat. An opening leading to a canal, duct, or cavity.

Mecha'nical (μηχανή, mēchanē, machine). Applied to substances which act by producing a change of place, of figure, &c., but which do not alter the constitution or identity of bodies.

Mecha'nical Origin, Rocks of. Rocks composed of sand, pebbles, or fragments, are so called to distinguish them from those of a uniform crystalline texture, which are of chemical origin.

Mecha'nical Physicians. Those who refer every function of the body to mechanical or mathematical principles.

Mecha'nics (μηχανή, mēchanē, machine). Nat. Phil. That part of Physics which has for its object to determine the effect which the application of one or more forces ought to produce upon a body.

Mecha'nics, Animal. The application of Mechanics to the explanation of the solid framework of the animal body, and also of the different animal motions.

Me'ckel's Ganglion (its discoverer). The ganglion situated on

the spheno-palatine branches of the upper maxillary nerve.

Meco'meter (μῆκος, mēkos, length; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). An instrument for measuring the length of the body.

Meconio'logy (L. meconium; and λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise, or dissertation, on the nature and properties of Meconium.

Meconi'smus (μήκων, mēkōn, wild poppy). Poisoning by opium.

Meco'nium (μήκων, mēkōn, ink-bag of the Cuttle fish). 1. The greenish viscid fæces passed by the infant soon after birth. 2. (μήκων, mēkōn, wild poppy). The inspissated juice of the poppy, which has the virtues of opium in a feeble degree.

Meco'noid (μήκων, mēkōn, wild poppy; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling the poppy.

Mecono'logy (μήκων mēkōn, wild poppy; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on opium.

Meco'nous (μήκων, mēkōn, wild poppy). Having, or full of, the poppy.

Median (L. medius, middle). Situated in the middle; between others.

Median Line. An imaginary line which is supposed to divide a body longitudinally into two equal parts.

Me'diary. Bot. Etym. as, and syn. of, Median.

Mediastini'tis. Syn. of Mesodmitis.

Mediasti'num (L. medius, middle; sto, I stand). The partition or space in the thorax formed by the approximation of the two pleuræ.

Me'diate. Etym. as, and syn. of, Median.

Me'dicable (L. medico, I cure). That may be cured.

Me'dical (same). Pertaining to Medicine, or to medicines.

Me'dical Jurisprudence. Syn. of Forensic Medicine.

Me'dical Police. Those medical precepts which may prove useful to the legislature, or the magistracy.

Medi'cament (L. medico, I cure). Any substance given in order to cure, or allay, morbid action.

Medica'tion (same). The change effected in the body by the operation of medicines. The act or process of impregnating with medicinal substances. Treatment by medicine.

Medi'cinable. Medi'cinal (same). 1. Having the property of healing, or of mitigating, disease. 2. Pertaining to Medicine.

Me'dicine (same). 1. The science and art of preventing, curing, or alleviating, disease. 2. Syn. of Medicament.

M. *Legal.* Syn. of Forensic Medicine.

M. *State.* The science and art of Medicine brought to bear on State objects.

Medico-Psychology. Syn. of Psychology (2).

Mediojuras'sic. Geol. Applied to a group of sedimentary pelagic strata comprehending the intermediary oölithic.—Brongniart.

Mediomania. That form of Psychical abnormity of the present day characterized by a belief in table-turning, spirit-rapping, &c. — M. Eliphas Levi.

Me'dium (L. medius, middle). Nat. Phil. That particular space or region through which bodies move.

Me'divalve (same; and valva, valve). Bot. Fixed along the median line of the valves of fruit.

Medulla Oblongata. Anat. That part of the Encephalon which is immediately connected with the upper end of the Medulla spinalis or Spinal cord.

Medul'lar. Medul'lary (L. medulla, marrow). Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, marrow, or pith.

Medul'lary Sarcoma. Syn. of Fungus Hæmatodes. Soft, or encephaloid, cancer.

Medul'lary Substance. Anat. The internal substance of the brain or kidney.

Medul'lary System. That system which includes the marrow of bones,

as well as the membranes which enclose the marrow.—Bichat.

Medullin' (L. medulla, marrow). Bot. The pith of plants.

Medulli'tis (L. medulla, marrow; and itis). 1. Syn. of Myelitis. 2. Inflammation of the marrow of bones.

Medulliza'tion (L. medulla, marrow). Syn. of Osteo-porosis.

Medul'lo-cells. Certain globules or cells found in the red bone-marrow of young subjects, or in animals growing rapidly, and which are believed by MM. Bizzozero and Neumann to be blood-producing organs. — M. C. Robin.

Medul'lous. Bot. Etym. as, and syn. of, Medullar.

Me'gacosm (μέγας, megas, great; κόσμος, kosmos, world). Syn. of Macrocosm.

Megaelectro'meter (μέγας, megas, great; ἤλεκτρον, ēlektron, amber; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). An Electrometer capable of detecting and measuring considerable quantities of electricity.—Deluc.

Megalanthropogene'sis (μέγας, megas, great; ἄνθρωπος, anthrōpos, man; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). The supposed art of procreating great men, men of mind, men of genius, by uniting talented men to clever women.—Robert.

Megalocar'dia (μέγας, megas, great; καρδία, kardia, heart). The condition of having a very large heart.

Megalo'cerus (μέγας, megas, great; κέρας, keras, horn). A monster fœtus, having large protuberances or horns on the forehead.

Megalogo'nous (μέγας, megas, great; γωνία, gōnia, angle). Miner. Having faces which have very obtuse angles between them.—Haüy.

Megalome'lia (μέγας, megas, great; μέλος, melos, limb). A monstrosity characterized by very large limbs.

Megalo'metrous (μέγας, megas, great; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). Bot. Applied to plants of which the external perigon is divided into four, five, seven, or a greater number of parts.

Megalo'porous (μέγας, megas, great; πόρος, poros, pore). Bot. Having very large pores.

Mega'lopous (μέγας, megas, great; πούς, pous, foot. Zoöl. Having a long foot.

Me'grim (corrupted from hemicrania, q. v.) A neuralgic pain on the side of the head; periodical headache, confined to one side of the head; sick headache; blind headache. Comp. Anat. Cerebral apoplexy.

Meibo'mian Glands. Certain sebaceous follicles imbedded in vertical grooves at the back of the tarsal cartilages.

Meioste'monous (μειόω, meioō, I lessen; and stamen). Bot. Having less stamens in number than the parts of the corolla.

Meity. Ment. Phil. The idea of self; self-consciousness.

Melæ'na (μέλας, melas, black). Black alvine evacuations like tar, or black paint.

Melaleu'cous (μέλας, melas, black; λευκός, leukos, white). That which is black and white.

Melampho'nous (μέλας, melas, indistinct; φωνή, phōnē, voice). Having a weak, hoarse voice.

Melanæ'mia (μέλας, melas, black; αἷμα, aima, blood). Syn of Venosity. A condition in which there is free black pigment in the blood.

Melanago'gue (μέλας, melas, black; ἄγω, agō, I lead). Applied adj. and subs. to a medicine supposed to be capable of expelling black bile.

Melancholy (μέλας, melas, black; χολή, cholē, bile). 1. Mental dejection associated generally with mental alienation on a single object, or train of ideas. 2. An affection of the central organ, in which the impaired development of vital power and the intercepted continuity of the excitory processes are realized as psychical malaise, most frequently with engendered illusions limited in character, and often with the accompaniment of irritant phenomena, particularly that of the feeling of anxiety.—Prof. Meynert.

Mela'nchrous (μέλας, melas, black; χρώς, chrōs, colour). Chem. Of a black colour.

Melania'nous (μέλας, melas, black). Applied to those marks, or cutaneous spots, which result from a local excess of colouring matter, and which are of a shade intermediate between the normal colour and black.—Geoffroy St. Hilaire.

Mela'nic (μέλας, melas, black). Of, or pertaining to, Melanosis; black.

Melani'smus (same). The change of coloration of the skin produced by the presence of an increased quantity of pigment, of a deeper hue than natural.—St. Hilaire.

Melani'tic (same). Pertaining to Melanite, or a black variety of Garnet.

Melanoderma (μέλας, melas, black; δέρμα, derma, skin). Black discoloration of the skin.

Melanoid (μέλας, melas, black; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling, or having the character of, Melanosis; of a melanic appearance.

Melano'ma (μέλας, melas, black). 1. Any black discoloration or product.—Carswell. 2. Syn. of Melanosis. A tumour composed as it were of black pigment.

Melanopa'thia (μέλας, melas, black; πάθος, pathos, affection). A cutaneous disease consisting in a patchy augmentation of black pigment.

Melanopneumon (μέλας, melas, black; πνεύμων, pneumōn, lungs). Melanosis of the lungs.

Melanorhabdo'tous (μέλας, melas, black; ῥάβδος, rabdos, stripe). Nat. Hist. Marked with a long black mark or stripe.

Melanose (μέλας, melas, black). Black.

Melano'sis (μέλας, melas, black; νόσος, nosos, disease). A disease consisting in the deposition of a more or less black morbid product, unorganized, varying in form, consistence, and size, in different parts of the body.

Melanosti'ctous (μέλας, melas, black; στικτός, stiktos, pricked). Nat. Hist. Marked with black points.

Melanurin (μέλας, melas, black; οὖρον, ouron, urine). A black pigment occasionally met with in the urine.—Braconnot.

Mela'sma (μέλας, melas, black). A cutaneous disease, consisting of one or more broad, irregular-shaped, scarcely raised, patches of a very dark colour, being a deposit of black pigment in the skin. Syn. of Melanoderma.

Mela'sma, Addisonii. V. Addison, Disease of.

Melice'ris. Melicero'ma (μέλι, meli, honey; κηρός, kēros, wax). 1. An encysted tumour whose contents resemble honey and wax. 2. Syn. of Kerion.

Melitæ'mia (μέλι, meli, honey; αἷμα, aima, blood). A condition of the blood, in which it contains an abnormal quantity of sugar.

Melita'gra (μέλι, meli, honey; ἄγρα, agra, seizure). A name given to a variety of Impetigo, or to Eczema impetiginoides, from the resemblance of their yellowish and brownish-yellow thick crusts to dried honey.

Meli'tis (μῆλα, mēla, cheeks; and itis). Inflammation of the cheeks.—Kraus.

Melitu'ria (μήλι, meli, honey; οὖρον, ouron, urine). Diabetic, or saccharine, urine.

Melleo'la (μέλι, meli, honey). Combinations of honey with powders.—Béral.

Melleo'lica (same). Combinations of honey in general.—Béral.

Mel'leous (same). Of, or belonging to, or containing, honey.

Melli'ferous (L. mel, honey; fero, I bear). Producing, or bearing, honey.

Mellifica'tion (L. mel, honey; facio, I make). The making, or production, of honey.

Melli'genous (μέλι, meli, honey; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). Having the qualities of honey.

Melli'tic (μέλι, meli, honey; λίθος, lithos, stone). Pertaining to Mellite, or honey-stone.

Meloæ'mia (μέλας, melas, black; αἷμα, aima, blood). A condition of the Blood characterized by its non-coagulability, black colour, and septic properties.

Melo'meles (μέλος, melos, limb; μέλεος, meleos, useless). A monster with supernumerary limbs.

Melo'niform (L. melo, melon; forma, form). Bot. Having the form of a melon.

Meloplas'tic (μῆλα, mēla, cheeks; πλάσσω, plassō, I form). Applied to the operation for restoring the lost part of a cheek.

Melosalgia (μέλος, melos, limb; ἄλγος, algos, grief). A pain felt on pressure in the popliteal region, or on the sides of the thigh, a little above the knee, said to be the more reliable one amongst the earlier signs of Phthisis, and a constant accompaniment of the malady in its progress.—M. Beau.

Melyalgia (same). Hyperæsthesia of the muscles of the limbs.

Membrana Eboris. Dent. The dentinal membrane.

Membrane. Certain thin expanded parts, of various texture and properties, both in animals and vegetables.

M. *False.* Certain membranous productions, the result of the organization of fibrin exuded upon free surfaces.

Membrane, Preformative. Dent. A delicate structureless membrane said to bound the non-vascular external portion of the dental pulp, but to have no further relation to the development of the tooth.—Rashkow.

Membranes, The. The membranes which immediately envelope the unborn fœtus.

Membra'niform (L. membrana, membrane; forma, form). Of the form of, or resembling, a membrane.

Membrano-calcareous. Bot. Forming expansions resembling membranes, and encrusted with calcareous salts.

Me'mbranoid (membrane; and εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Syn. of Membraniform.

Membrano'logy (L. membrana, membrane; λόγος, logos, speech). The science of the membranes.

Me'mbranule (L. dim. membrana, membrane). A little membrane.

Me'mory (L. memini, to remember). The faculty of the Mind by which it retains the knowledge of, and recalls, past events or ideas.

Menagogue (μῆνες, mēnes, menstrual discharge; ἄγω, agō, I lead). Syn. of Emmenagogue.

Meninge'al (μῆνιγξ, mēnigx, membrane of the brain). Pertaining to the membranes of the brain.

Meningi'na (same). The conjoint membrane formed by the union of the Pia mater with the visceral layer of the Arachnoid.—Chaussier.

Meningini'tis (meningina; and itis). Inflammation of the Meningina.

Meningi'tis (μῆνιγξ, mēnigx, membrane of the brain; and itis). Inflammation of the membranes of the brain.

Meningi'tis, Cerebro-spinal. An acute specific disorder, commonly happening in an epidemic, general, or limited form, and rarely sporadically—caused by some unknown external influence—of sudden onset, rapid course, and very fatal. Its chief symptoms are referrible to the Cerebro-spinal axis; the morbid anatomical characters being chiefly congestion and inflammation of the brain and spinal cord.

Meni'ngo- (μῆνιγξ, mēnigx, membrane). A prefix denoting relation to, or connexion with, the membranes of the brain, *e.g.*:—

Meni'ngocele (same; and κήλη, kēlē, swelling). A protrusion, or watery tumour, of the scalp, in which the sac contains fluid only, and in which neither brain-substance nor ventricles are involved.

Meni'ngo-cephali'tis (μῆνιγξ, mēnigx, membrane; κεφαλή, kephalē, head; and itis). Inflammation of the membranes and substance of the brain.

Meni'ngo-gastric (μῆνιγξ, mēnigx, membrane; γαστήρ, gastēr, stomach). Originating in the mucous membrane of the stomach.

Meningogastri'tis (same; and itis). Gastric fever.

Meningo'sis (μῆνιγξ, mēnigx, membrane). The union of bones by means of membrane.

Meni'scoid (μηνίσκος, mēniskos, crescent; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Nat. Hist. Resembling a crescent.—Gærtner.

Meni'scus (μηνίσκος, mēniskos, crescent). A lamina of fibro-cartilage, free on both surfaces, placed in the cavity of diarthrodial joints between the articular surfaces of the bones.

Menobra'nchiæ (μένω, menō, I stay; βραγχία, bragchia, gills of a fish). Zoöl. The abiding respiratory apparatus of amphibious animals.

Menopause (μήνες, mēnes, menstrual discharge; παῦσις, pausis, ceasing). The period of the natural cessation of the menses.

Menopoma'tia (μένω, menō, I stay; πωμάτιον, pōmation, little lid). Zoöl. The operculum or lid of the respiratory apparatus of amphibious animals.

Menorrha'gia (μήνες, mēnes, menstrual discharge; ῥήγνυμι, rēgnumi, I burst forth). Profuse menstruation; excessive or extraordinary discharge of the menses.

Me'nses (L. mensis, month). The periodical, most usually monthly, discharge of blood from the uterus.

Me'nstrual (same). Monthly; happening once a month; Catamenial.

Me'nstruant (same). Subject to the menses, or monthly flowings.

Menstrua'tion (same). The periodical flow of the menses.

Me'nstruous (same). Having, or pertaining to, the monthly discharge of the menses.

Me'nstruum (same, from some ancient notion respecting the influence of the moon on dissolvents). Any fluid, or subtilized substance, which dissolves a solid.

Mensura'tion (L. mensura, measure). The act or process of taking the dimensions of the thoracic and other cavities.

Menta'gra (L. mentum, chin; æger, diseased). Sycosis of the chin.

Mentagra'phyte (same; and φυτόν, phuton, plant). 1. A cryptogamous plant supposed to be the cause of Mentagra.—Gruby. 2. Syn. of Mentagra.—Gruby.

Me'ntal (L. mens, mind). 1. Pertaining to the Mind. 2. (L. mentum, chin). Pertaining to the chin.

Menticu'ltural (L. mens, mind; cultura, culture). Cultivating the mind.

Menti'go (L. mentum, chin). A pustular eruption, called also the Pock, occurring about the mouth and lips of sheep. Syn. of Mentagra.

Mento-bregma'tic (L. mentum, chin; βρέγμα, bregma, upper part of the head). Extending from the top of the head to the chin.

Mento-la'bial (L. mentum, chin; labium, lip). Extending from the lips to the chin.—Chaussier.

Mephi'tic (L. mephitis, stink). Offensive to the smell; noxious; pestilential; destructive to life.

Me'phitism (same). Any noxious exhalation.

Mercu'rial (L. mercurius, mercury). Containing, or pertaining to, mercury. A preparation of mercury. Produced by mercury or any of its compounds.

Mercu'rial Erethism. The peculiar state of the constitution, consisting in a tendency to palsy of the heart, produced by the poisonous action of mercury.

Mercu'rialist (L. mercurius, mercury). One extremely addicted to prescribing mercury.

Mercurializa'tion (same). The condition of being affected by mercury.

Mercu'rial Tremor, or Palsy. A kind of convulsive agitation of the voluntary muscles, increased when volition is brought to bear upon them, affecting those employed in occupations which expose them to mercurial vapours.

Mercurifica'tion (L. mercurius, mercury; facio, I make). Chem. 1. The process or operation of obtaining the mercury from metallic minerals in its fluid form. 2. The act of mixing with quicksilver.

Mercurio-syphilitic. Partly the effect of mercury, and partly the effect of Syphilis.

Merenchyma (μέρος, meros, rotation ; ἐγχέω, egcheō, I pour in). Bot. Tissue composed of rounded cells.

Me'ricarp (μέρος, meros, part ; καρπός, karpos, fruit). The half, or separated carpels, of the fruit of Umbelliferous plants.—De Candolle.

Meridional Zone. The region on the inner surface of the womb comprised between the two polar circles. It is the seat of lateral attachment of the placenta.—Barnes.

Merithal (μερίς, meris, part ; θαλλός, thallos, young branch). Bot. 1. Syn. of Internode.—Dupetit-Thouars. 2. The different parts of the leaf.—Gaudichaud.

Meroce'le (μηρός, mēros, thigh ; κήλη, kēlē, rupture). Femoral hernia.

Mero'logy (μέρος, meros, part ; λόγος, speech). The branch of Anatomy which treats of the elementary constituents of the tissues and fluids of the system.—Robin and Verdeil.

Merorganiza'tion (μέρος, meros, part ; ὄργανον, organon, organ). Partial organization ; organization in part ; a modification of the general principles of organization.

Merotro'pia (μέρος, meros, part ; τρέπω, trepō, I turn). A change of certain parts.—Ritgen.

Meryco'logy (μηρυκάζω, mērukazō, I ruminate ; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise, or dissertation, on rumination.

Mesence'phalon (μέσος, mesos, middle ; ἐγκέφαλος, egkephalos, brain). One of the four primary divisions of the brain of Fishes, comprising the third ventricle, with its upper and lower prolongations, and the superimposed optic lobes.—Owen.

Mesenteri'tis (μέσος, mesos, middle ; ἔντερον, enteron, intestine ; and itis). Inflammation of the Mesentery.

Me'sentery (μέσος, mesos, middle ; ἔντερον, enteron, intestine). 1. The large duplicature of the peritoneum, which suspends or sustains the small intestines *in situ*. 2. Other duplicatures of the peritoneum, which maintain other portions of the intestine in their proper positions.

Mesera'ic (μέσος, middle ; ἀραιά, araia, belly). Pertaining to the Mesentery.

Mese'thmoid. A term applied to the whole of the cranio-facial axis of the skull, whether ossified or not.—Prof. Flower.

Me'sial (μέσος, mesos, middle). Pertaining to the middle.

Me'sial Plane, or Line. An imaginary plane or line dividing the body into right and left symmetrical halves.

Me'smerism (Mesmer, the promulgator of animal magnetism). Syn. of Magnetism, Animal.

Mesmeriza'tion (same). The act of mesmerizing ; the condition of being mesmerized.

Mesmero-phrenology. Syn. of Phreno-magnetism.

Mesoa'rium (μέσος, mesos, middle ; ᾠάριον, ōarion, small egg). 1. A special muscular membrane, which, in all classes of Vertebrata, and especially in all Mammifera, embraces the oviduct and ovary, and effects their adaptation to each other.—M. Charles Ronget. 2. The broad ligament of the uterus ; from its being a fold of serous membrane.—Spiegelberg and Waldeyer.

Meso-bregmate (μέσος, mesos, middle ; βρέγμα, bregma, crown of the head). Applied to the Caucasian variety of skull, or that which is of the medium width between the parietal bones.—Prichard.

Mesocæ'cum (μέσος, mesos, middle ; and cæcum). A duplicature of peritoneum by which, in some cases, the cæcum is suspended.

Me'socarp (μέσος, mesos, middle ; καρπός, karpos, fruit). Bot. The intermediate layer of the pericarp or coat of the fruit.

Meso-ce'phale (μέσος, mesos, middle ; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). That portion of the brain, of which the pons Varolii constitutes the inferior surface, in union with the cerebrum above, the medulla oblongata below, and the cerebellum behind.—Chaussier.

Mesochi'lium (μέσος, mesos, middle ; χεῖλος, cheilos, lip). Bot. Middle portion of the labellum of Orchids.

Meso-cho'ndriac (μέσος, mesos, middle; χόνδρος, chondros, cartilage). Situate between the cartilaginous rings of the trachea.—Boerhaave.

Mesocolon (μέσος, mesos, middle; κῶλον, kōlon, colon. A duplicature of the peritoneum which is sometimes found behind the colon.

Mesodmi'tis (μεσόδμη, mesodmē, mediastinum, or cross beam; and itis). Inflammation of the Mediastinum.

Mesoepidi'dymis (μέσος, mesos, middle; ἐπί, epi, upon; δίδυμοι, didumoi, testicles). A duplicature of the tunica vaginalis which passes from the epididymis to the body of the testis.

Mesoga'stric (μέσος, mesos, middle; γαστήρ, gastēr, stomach). The membrane which, in certain of the Invertebrata, forms the medium of attachment of the stomach to the walls of the abdomen.—Owen.

Mesoglos'sal (μέσος, mesos, middle; γλῶσσα, glōssa, tongue). Situated in the middle of the tongue.

Mesolo'bar (μέσος, mesos, middle; λοβός, lobos, lobe). Pertaining to the corpus callosum.—Chaussier.

Mesolo'bic (same). Situated between the lobes.

Mesome'trium (μέσος, mesos, middle; μήτρα, mētra, womb). Syn. of Mesoarium; and Mesentery.

Mesone'phron (μέσος, mesos, middle; νεφρός, nephros, kidney). A duplicature of peritoneum which has, in very rare instances, been observed to connect the kidney with the posterior part of the belly.

Mesono'tum (μέσος, mesos, middle; νῶτον, nōton, back). The dorsal half-ring which covers the middle segment of the thorax of Insects.

Mesophlœ'um (μέσος, mesos, middle; φλοιός, phloios, inner bark of trees). Bot. The cellular envelope, or middle layer of the bark.

Mesophyl'lum (μέσος, mesos, middle; φύλλον, phullon, leaf). Bot. The parenchymatous tissue forming the fleshy part of a leaf between the upper and lower integuments.

Meso'phyte (μέσος, mesos, middle; φυτόν, phuton, plant). Bot. The vital knot, or the line of demarcation between the ascending and descending parts, of a plant.—Clarion.

Meso'rchium (μέσος, mesos, middle; ὄρχις, orchis, testicle). A duplicature of the peritoneum by which the testicle is supported when it escapes into the scrotum.—Seiler.

Meso-rectum (μέσος, mesos, middle; and rectum). A duplicature of the peritoneum, which connects the posterior part of the rectum with the sacrum.

Me'sosperm (μέσος, mesos, middle; σπέρμα, sperma, seed). Bot. The second membrane from the surface in a seed.—De Candolle.

Mesoste'rnum (μέσος, mesos, middle; στέρνον, sternon, breast). The ventral or sternal arc, which covers the middle segment of the thorax of Insects.

Mesotho'rax (μέσος, mesos, middle; θώραξ, thōrax, trunk). The intermediate of the three segments which form the thorax in Insects.—Kirby.

Meso'tica (μέσος, mesos, middle). Diseases affecting the parenchyma of organs.—Good.

Mesotympa'nic (μέσος, mesos, middle; τύμπανον, tumpanon, drum). The hindmost of the two middle pieces of the pleurapophysis of the prosencephalic vertebra in the skull of the archetype vertebrate skeleton.—Owen.

Metabole'logy (μεταβολή, metabolē, change; λόγος, logos, speech). A description of the changes which occur during a disease.

Metabo'lic (μεταβολή, metabolē, change). Pertaining to change or transformation. Physiol. Resulting from chemical change either in the component particles of the cell itself, or in the surrounding cytoblastema.

Metaca'rpus (μετά, meta, with; καρπός, karpos, wrist). That part of the hand situated between the wrist and the fingers.

Metacondyle (μετά, meta, with; κόνδυλος, kondulos, swelling). The ungual phalanx of a finger.

Metage'nesis (μετά, meta, during; γένεσις, genesis, generation). The changes of form, which one animal

species undergoes in a series of successively produced individuals.—Owen.

Metalle'scent (μέταλλον, metallon, metal). Chem. Exhibiting metallic colours.

Metal'lic (same). Pertaining to, consisting of, partaking of the nature of, or like, a metal or metals.

Metal'lic Voice or **Tinkling.** A stethoscopic sound heard sometimes in Pneumothorax. It resembles the sound occasioned by dropping a pin's head into a glass vase, or into a metal basin; or the distant tinkling of a sheep-bell.

Metal'lical. Etym. as, and syn. of, Metallic.

Metalli'ferous (μέταλλον, metallon, metal; φέρω, pherō, I bear). Producing metals.

Metal'liform (L. metallum, metal; forma, form). Syn. of Metalloid.

Me'talline (μέταλλον, metallon, metal). Pertaining to, consisting of, or impregnated with, metal.

Metalliza'tion (same). The act or process of forming into a metal; the operation which gives to a substance its proper metallic properties.

Metallo-chemistry. That branch of Chemistry which treats specially of metals.

Metallochro'mia (μέταλλον, metallon, metal; χρῶμα, chrōma, colour). Nat. Phil. The coloured rings which the action of heat or electricity produces on the surface of polished metal. —Nobili.

Metallo'graphy (μέταλλον, metallon, metal; γράφω, graphō, I write). An account of, or a treatise on, metals or metallic substances.

Metal'loid. Metalloi'dal (μέταλλον, metallon, metal; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Having the form, or appearance, of a metal.

Metallo'phagy (μέταλλον, metallon, metal; φαγεῖν, phagein, to eat). A form of Insanity in which the patient exhibits a desire to swallow portions of metal.

Metal'lurgy (μέταλλον, metallon, metal; ἔργον, ergon, work). The art of working metals, and separating them from their ores.

Metame'ric (μετά, meta, change; μέρος, meros, part). Chem. 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.

Metamorphic Rocks (μεταμορφόω, metamorphoō, I transform). Geol. A stratified division of hypogene rocks, highly crystalline, such as gneiss and mica-schist, &c., so named because they have been altered by plutonic action.

Metamo'rphism (same). Geol. That change of structure or of texture which has been effected in many rocks by the agency of heat, chemical action, or otherwise.

Metamorpho'psia (μεταμορφόω, metamorphoō, I transform; ὄφσις, opsis, sight). A defect of vision in which floating spots of varied forms are seen only by the patient himself. An impairment of vision in Retinitis in which objects appear bent and crooked.

Metamorphosis (μετά, meta, during; μόρφωσις, morphōsis, formation. 1. The changes of form undergone by one and the same individual, in passing from one stage of existence to another.—Owen. 2. That chemical action by which a given compound is caused, by the presence of a peculiar substance, to resolve itself into two or more compounds.—Liebig.

Metapho'sphates. Applied to the hydrates of phosphoric acid, to mark the cause of the retention of peculiar properties by their acid, when free and in solution; namely, that it was not then simply phosphoric acid, but phosphoric acid together with water. —Graham.

Metaphy'sics (μετά, meta, after; φύσις, phusis, nature). The science which treats of objects inaccessible to the senses.

Meta'physis (μεταφύομαι, metaphuomai, to be transformed). Syn. of Metamorphosis.

Metapo'physis (μετά, meta, between; ἀπόφυσις, apophusis, process). An exogenous process of a vertebra, situated between the diapophysis and the zygapophysis in the archetype vertebrate skeleton.—Owen. Certain

accessory processes which project forwards from the anterior parts of the vertebræ in the class Mammalia.

Meta'stasis (μετάστασις, metastasis, transposition). A change in the seat of a disease.

Metatarsus (μετά, meta, with; ταρσός, tarsos, sole of the foot). That part of the foot situated between the tarsus and toes.

Meta'thesis (μετά, meta, over; τίθημι, tithēmi, I place). A change or removal of a morbid cause, without expulsion. Chem. That reaction in which the atoms of one molecule change places with those of another. The interchange of atoms or groups of atoms between two molecules, without the structure of these molecules being otherwise altered. A susceptibility to replacement.

Metatho'rax (μετά, meta, after; θώραξ, thōrax, trunk). The hindmost of the three segments which form the thorax of an Insect.

Metatro'phy (μετά, meta, change; τρέφω, trephō, I nourish). The phenomena of changed nutrition in ordinary acute or chronic inflammation.—Habershon.

Metazo'ic (μετά, meta, after; ζωή, zōē, life). Geol. Applied to those strata, of which the more ancient rocks contain the débris of organized bodies.

Metempsycho'sis (μετά, meta, after; ἐμψύχωσις, empsuchōsis, animating). The doctrine of the transmigration of the soul.

Me'teor (μετέωρος, meteōros, floating in the air). A phenomenon, or appearance, of a transitory nature, which has its origin in the atmosphere.

Meteoric (same). Of, or belonging to, the atmosphere.

Me'teorism (same). Syn. of Tympanites; and of Sublimation.

Me'teorites (same). V. Meteorolites.

Meteoriza'tion (same). The state or process of generating gas or air in the abdomen.

Meteoro'lites (μετέωρος, meteōros, floating in the air; λίθος, lithos stone). Meteoric stones.

Meteoro'logy (μετέωρος, meteōros, floating in the air; λόγος, logos, speech). The science which explains the various phenomena which have their origin in the atmosphere.

Meteoro'nomy (μετέωρος, meteōros, floating in the air; νόμος, nomos, law). Nat. Phil. An inquiry into the laws which preside over the manifestation of meteors.

Methæ'mata (μετά, meta, change; αἷμα, aima, blood). The capillary system of blood-vessels. — Marshall Hall.

Methe'xia (μέθη, methē, drunkenness; ἕξις, exis, habit). The confirmed habit of intoxication.

Methexiphrene'sia (μέθη, methē, drunkenness; ἕξις, exis, habit; φρενῖτις, phrenitis, delirium). Syn. of Delirium Tremens.

Methexomania (μέθη, methē, drunkenness; ἕξις, exis, habit; μανία, mania, madness). Mania the result of habitual intoxication.

Methia (μέθη, methē, drunkenness). The actual fit of intoxication.

Methilepsia (μέθη, methē, drunkenness; λῆψις, lēpsis, seizure). The proneness to a repetition of intoxication.

Method by Ingestion. The employment of medicines at the upper extremity of the intestinal canal.

Me'thodists (μετά, meta, with; ὁδός, odos, way). A sect of Physicians existing towards the end of the first century, and who taught that every disease was dependent on contraction or relaxation.

Methodo'logy (μέθοδος, methodos, method; λόγος, logos, speech). The application of method to the study of Science.

Methoma'nia (μέθυ, methu, wine; μανία, mania, madness). An irresistible longing for intoxicating liquors.—Kuehn. Syn. of Methexomania.

Methy'dric (μετά, meta, with; ὕδωρ udōr, water). Having, or containing, water abnormally.

Methystic (μέθυ, methu, wine). Applied adj. and subs. to substances employed for the purpose of exhilaration and inebriation.

Metopo'scopy (μέτωπον, metōpon, forehead; σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). The art of discovering the character, or the disposition, of men by the traits of their forehead or face.

Metra'lgia (μήτρα, mētra, womb; ἄλγος, algos, grief). Pain in the womb.

Metre (Fr.). Is approximately the 10,000,000th part of a quadrant of a meridian of the Earth measured from the pole to the equator. It equals 10 decimetres, or 100 centimetres, or $3\frac{1}{4}$ feet nearly.

Metre'choscope (μετρέω, metreō, I measure; ἠχώ, echo, sound; σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). An instrument for measuring and ascertaining sound.

Metrecho'scopy (same). An exploration, or auscultation, of measure and sound.

Metre, Cubic. Is equal to 1,000 cubic decimetres.

Me'tria (μήτρα, mētra, womb). Childbed or puerperal fever, chiefly kept up by the infection being conveyed to the woman in childbed.—Dr. Farr.

Me'tric (same). Of, or belonging to, the womb.

Metri'tis (μήτρα, mētra, womb; and itis). Inflammation of the womb.

Metrobo'trytes (μήτρα, mētra, womb; βότρυς, botrus, cluster of grapes). Cauliflower excrescence of the womb.—Dr. F. Churchill.

Metrody'nia (μήτρα, mētra, womb; ὀδύνη, odunē, pain). Syn. of Metralgia.

Metroma'nia (μήτρα, mētra, womb; μανία, mania, madness). Syn. of Nymphomania.

Metrona'nous (μήτρα, mētra, womb; νᾶνος, nanos, dwarf). Having a small womb.

Metropa'thy (μήτρα, mētra, womb; πάθος, pathos, affection). A collective term for all the forms of uterine affection.—M. Beau.

Metro-peritoni'tis (μήτρα, mētra, womb; and peritonitis). Inflammation of the peritoneal coats of the womb. Uterine peritonitis.

Metrophlebi'tis (μήτρα, mētra, womb; φλέψ, phleps, vein; and itis). Inflammation of the veins of the womb.

Metrorrha'gia (μήτρα, mētra, womb; ῥήγνυμι, rēgnumi, I burst forth). An excessive effusion of blood from the inner surface of the womb.

Metrorrhœ'a (μήτρα, metra, womb; ῥέω, reō, I flow). A discharge of fluid from the womb.

Metrosalpingi'tis (μήτρα, mētra, womb; σάλπιγξ, salpigx, war-trumpet; and itis). Inflammation of the Fallopian tubes and uterus.

Me'troscope (μήτρα, mētra, womb; σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). 1. An instrument introduced into the vagina, and applied against the neck of the womb in pregnancy for the purpose of listening to the sounds of the fœtal heart.—Nauche. 2. An instrument by means of which light may be thrown into the uterine cavity.

Metro'scopy (same). The investigation of the womb.

Metrotome (μήτρα, mētra, womb; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). Syn. of Hysterotome.

Metro'tomy (same). Syn. of Cæsarean Section.

Meztizo. The child of a white father and Indian mother, or of an Indian father and Cuarterona or Quintera mother. It is rather brown.

Meztizo-claro. The child of an Indian father and Meztiza woman. It is frequently very beautiful.

Mi'asm. Mia'sma (μιαίνω, miainō, I defile). The effluvium, or emanation, from any bodies which may exert a noxious influence on those who are exposed to its action. Syn. of Contagion.

Mica'ceous (L. mico, I glitter). Pertaining to, resembling, containing, or partaking of the properties of, Mica; glittering; shining.

Mica'tion (L. mico, I move quickly in a vibrating manner). Rapid winking of the eyelids.

Micrana'tomy (μικρός, mikros, small; and anatomy). Microscopic anatomy.

Micristo'logy (μικρός, mikros, small; and histology). The doctrine of the minutest organic fibres.

Microbacteria (μικρός, mikros, little; and bacteria). A group of

Bacteria which are essentially the ferment of putrefaction.—Cohn.

Microce'phalus (μικρός, mikros, small; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). The condition of having a very small skull, as observed in certain dwarfs.

Microche'mistry (μικρός, mikros, small; and chemistry). The chemical investigation of the more minute and finer bodies.—Döbereiner.

Microchrono'meter (μικρός, mikros, small; χρόνος, chronos, time; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). Nat. Phil. An instrument for ascertaining the measure of very minute spaces of time.

Micrococcus (μικρός, mikros, small; κόκκος, kokkos, kernel). 1. Nucleated yeast, or the basis of all yeast-formations. The broken-up particles of a spore, or numerous small nuclei or cocci which develop into Fungi, and multiply by continued bipartition in, and are the source of, all fermentations which take place in fluids rich in nitrogen—*i.e.*, putrid fermentations. —Hallier. 2. Almost any kind of minute form supposed to have life.

Mi'crocosm (μικρός, mikros, small; κόσμος, kosmos, universe). Man, who is supposed to be an epitome of the universe or great world.

Microcosme'ter (μικρός, mikros, small; κοσμήτωρ, kosmētōr, director). The vital principle.—Dolæus.

Microco'smic Salt. A compound of soda, ammonia, and phosphoric acids, originally obtained from urine.

Microcosmo'graphy (μικρός, mikros, small; κόσμος, kosmos, universe; γράφω, graphō, I write). The description of Man as a little world; human Physiology.

Microcosmo'logy (μικρός, mikros, small; κόσμος, kosmos, universe; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise, or dissertation, on the human body.

Microcou'stic (μικρός, mikros, little; ἀκούω, akouō, I hear). An instrument to augment small sounds and assist in hearing.

Microcrith (μικρός, mikros, small; and crith). Physiol. The unit of molecular weight, or the weight of the half hydrogen-molecule. — J. P. Cooke. The **Crith** is, according to the French system, the weight, *in vacuo*, of one litre of hydrogen gas at 0° Centigrade (the freezing point of water), and at 76 centimetres (the normal height of the barometer). It equals 0·09 of a gramme very nearly.

Microcytes (μικρός, mikros, small; κύστις, kustis, sac). A characteristic form of red blood-corpuscles, distinguished by their small and uniform size, spherical form, their remaining isolated instead of agglomerating like the ordinary disks, remarkable permanence of shape, power of resistance to reagents, and excessive refractive power. — Vanlair and Masius.

Microcythæ'mia (μικρός, mikros, small; κύστις, kustic, sac; αἷμα aima, blood). A disease consisting in a morbid alteration of the blood morphologically expressed by the presence of an enormous number of red corpuscles different from the ordinary red corpucles. V. Microcytes.—Vanlair and Masius.

Microde'rmatous (μικρός, mikros, small; δέρμα, derma, skin). Applied to minute cells discovered in certain cutaneous diseases by aid of the microscope.

Microdo'sic (μικρός, mikros, small; δόσις, dosis, dose). Applied to the practice, or to those who are in the the habit, of exhibiting homœopathic doses of drugs.

Micro-electro'meter. Nat. Phil. An electrometer which serves to discover minute quantities of Electricity. —De Luc.

Micro-galvanic. Nat. Phil. Applied to a small apparatus for ascertaining the heat developed by the galvanic chain placed in favourable circumstances.—Wollaston.

Microgra'phy (μικρός, mikros, small; γράφω, graphō, I write). The description of microscopic objects.

Micro'logy (μικρός, mikros, small; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on the microscope, and the results of microscopy. Syn. of Microscopy.

Micro'melus (μικρός, small; μέλος, member). A monster who has imperfectly developed limbs.—Malacarne.

Micro'meter (μικρός, mikros, small; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). An instrument for measuring objects under the microscope.

Micropho'nics (μικρός, mikros, small; φωνή, phōnē, sound). The science of augmenting small sounds.

Microphtha'lmos (μικρός, mikros, small; ὀφθαλμός, ophthalmos, eye). Smallness, or imperfect development, of the eye.

Microphytes (μικρός, mikros, small; φυτόν, phuton, plant). Microscopic plants.—Mantell.

Microproso'pus (μικρός, mikros, small; πρόσωπον, prosōpon, face). A monster having part of the face absent.

Micro'psia. Micro'psy (μικρός, mikros, small; ὄψις, opsis, vision). An impairment of vision in Retinitis, in which objects appear abnormally small.

Micropsycho'logy (μικρός, mikros, small; ψυχή, psuchē, mind; λόγος, logos, speech). The study of the smaller peculiarities of lunatics.—Forbes Winslow.

Mi'cropyle (μικρός, mikros, small; πύλη, pulē, a pass). Bot. The opening corresponding to the apex of the nucleus of the ovule. Syn. of Exostome. Nat. Hist. A minute pore or orifice.

Mi'croscope (μικρός, mikros, small; σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). An optical instrument consisting of lenses or mirrors which magnify objects.

Mi'croscopy (same). Observation by, or the use of, the microscope.

Microsoma'tia (μικρός, mikros, small; σῶμα, sōma, body). Monstrosity characterized by the smallness of the body.—Breschet.

Microsomia. Etym. as, and syn. of, Microsomatia.—Malacarne.

Microspore. Microsporon (μικρός, mikros, small; σπόρος, sporos, seed). A generic term for certain vegetable parasitic Fungi found in various cutaneous diseases.

Mi'crotome (μικρός, mikros, small; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). An instrument for making thin sections of objects for the microscope.

Microzoa (μικρός, mikros, small; ζῷον, zōon, animal). Microscopic animalcules.

Microzoid (same; and εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling, or of the form of, Microzoa.

Microzymes (μικρός, mikros, small; ζύμη, zumē, leaven). A convenient general term for the first organic forms which present themselves in organic nitrogenous liquids, when about to undergo "spontaneous" decomposition. Intended to denote the fact that, in the development of these organisms, the process of vegetation is always associated with chemical processes of a peculiar kind, in a way comparable to that in which the vegetation of the yeast-plant is associated with the alcoholic fermentation.—J. B. Sanderson. Extremely minute, separate, solid, organized, self-multiplying particles, supposed to be the real contagia of zymotic poisons. The particles are spheroidal, transparent, of gelatinous consistence, of density equal to that of the animal fluid in which they are contained, and therefore not deposited by subsidence, and composed of gelatinous matter; they are found in disease and in septic matter. The micrococci of Hallier. Syn. of Bacteria.

Mi'ction. Micturi'tion (L. mingo, I make water). The act of passing urine.

Mid-frontal. The neural spine of the frontal vertebra in the skull of the archetype vertebrate skeleton.—Owen.

Midrib. Bot. A continuation of the petiole, extending from the base to the apex of the lamina of a leaf.

Midriff (Sax, mid; and rife, belly). Syn. of Diaphragm.

Midwife (Sax. mid, with; wif, woman). A female who practises obstetrics.

Midwifery (same). Syn. of Obstetrics.

Migra'tion (L. migro, I wander). Zoöl. The transit of a species of animals from one locality, or latitude, to another.

Mildew Mortification. 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.

Milia (L. milium, millet). A cutaneous disease, in which the excretory follicles of the sebiparous glands are distended with a limpid serous fluid, and attain the size of a millet seed or small grape.

Miliaria (same). A disease of the skin, consisting of small prominent vesicles, of a rounded form, and about equal in size to millet seeds. It is always associated with excessive heat of the skin, and often with profuse perspiration. Syn. of Sudamina. Miliary Fever.

Mi'liary (same). Resembling, or accompanied with an eruption resembling, millet seeds. Bot. Granulated; resembling many seeds.

Milk Abscess. An abscess of the breast following phlegmonous inflammation of the organ in a childbed female.

Milk-blotch. Vide Milk-scab.

Milk Fever. 1. The febrile disturbance which sometimes precedes, or accompanies, the secretion of milk in childbed females. 2. Syn. of Milk-sickness.

Milk Globules. Certain particles, consisting of oily matter, surrounded by a delicate pellicle, contained in milk.

Milk Knot. The knots sometimes found in the breast after inflammation of the organ, or after suppression of the secretion.

Milk Leg. Popular syn. of Phlegmasia Dolens.

Milk-scab, or Scall. Popular syn. of Porrigo Larvalis.

Milk Sickness. An endemic malarious disease, consisting of the symptoms of poisoning by the narcotico-irritants, affecting both man and cattle in the States of Alabama, Indiana, and Kentucky. In cattle it is characterized by rigors, or trembles.

Milk Spots. Popular syn. of a variety of Strophulus.

Milk, Sugar of. A substance obtained from whey by evaporation.

Millepu'nctated (L. mille, thousand; punctatus, punctured). Covered with a multitude of points.

Milt-like. Resembling the milt or soft roe of a fish—being soft, pale, and almost bloodless.

Mime'tic (μίμησις, mimēsis, imitation). Mimicking; resembling, or appearing like imitations of, others. Nat. Hist. Applied to organs, habits and actions, which in one plant or animal bear a close resemblance to those possessed by some other belonging to a distinct group, or that are regarded as special to, or characteristic of, another group or family.

Mimography (μιμέομαι, mimeomai, to represent; γράφω, graphō, I write). A treatise, or dissertation, on gesticulation or expression by signs.

Mimosis (μῖμος, mimos, imitator). An imitation, or simulation; a putting on the aspect of another.

Mind (Sax. gemynd). The aggregate of all those psychical operations of which the cerebrum in Man is the instrument; the power itself which conduces to those operations.

Mi'neral (L. mineo, I project). Applied adj. and subs. to every substance which contains a metal; inorganic.

Mi'neral Degeneration. A species of degeneration consisting of the deposition of mineral matter throughout a tissue.

Mineraliza'tion (Low L. minera, matrix or vein of metals). 1. The process of forming an ore by combination with another substance; the natural operation of uniting a metallic substance with another. 2. The process of converting into a mineral. 3. The act of impregnating with a mineral.

Minera'logy (Low L. minera, matrix, or vein of metal; λόγος, logos, speech). The science which treats of all inorganic substances in the earth, or on its surface.

Minero'graphy (Low L. minera, matrix, or vein of metal; γράφω, graphō, I write). Syn. of Mineralogy.

Miner's Elbow. An enlargement of the bursa over the olecranon, chiefly observed in those miners who lean much on the elbow in working in low-roofed mines.

Mi'nim (L. minimum, least). The sixtieth part of a fluid drachm.

Mini'meter (L. minimum, least; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). An instrument for measuring minims, in which fluid is drawn by a piston through the open point of a graduated conical glass tube.—Alsop.

Mi'nim-glass. Mi'nim Measure. A measure for the divisions of a fluid drachm.

Mi'ocene (μείων, meiōn, less; καινός, kainos, new). Geol. The tertiary epoch in which a minority of fossil shells are of the recent species.—Lyell.

Mira'ge (Fr.). A meteorological phenomenon occurring most frequently on level tracts and during hot weather, and occasioned partly by the unequal rarefaction of the vapour of the atmosphere, and partly by the intermixture of strata of air having different temperatures and densities. It assumes the appearance of a lake-like sheet of water, often exhibiting the reflected or inverted images of distant objects. Vide Fata Morgagna.

Misa'nthropy (μισέω, miseō, I hate; ἄνθρωπος, anthrōpos, man). Hatred or dislike to mankind and the society of Man.

Miscarriage. The expulsion of the ovum from the uterus within six weeks after conception.

Miscibi'lity (L. misceo, I mix). Chem. The faculty by which one body (generally a fluid) mingles with another.

Missed Labour. Uterine pregnancy in which the fœtus dies, and is retained *in utero* beyond term.

Mi'stion (L. mistus, mixed). A state of being mixed; mixture; a mingling.

Mistral. A bitterly cold, drying north-west wind, which frequently blows with much violence, and acts very injuriously on both plants and animals in the south of France.

Mitral (μίτρα, mitra, head-dress). Resembling, or having the form of, a bishop's mitre. Pertaining to the cardiac valves of this shape.

Mi'triform (μίτρα, mitra, head-dress; L. forma, form). Bot. Formed like, or resembling, a bishop's mitre.

Mixed Race. A people composed of two or more races.

Mixture (L. misceo, I mingle). Pharm. A liquid medicine in which may be contained not only substances soluble in water, but also substances merely suspended in it by means of sugar, gum, &c. Chem. The mere combination, or blending together, of bodies in the same physical state.

Mnemo'nics (μνήμη, mnēmē, memory). The art of assisting the Memory; and in forming, in some sort, an artificial Memory.

Mnestothelee'ous (μνηστεύω, mnēsteuō, I win; θηλή, thēlē, nipple). Bot. Having in the same flower an ovary accompanied by a male organ. —G. Allmann.

Mobi'lity (L. moveo, I move). Physiol. Great nervous susceptibility; or greatly developed excitability. Nat. Phil. and Hist. Susceptibility of motion; capacity of being moved.

Mocmain. Surg. A name applied to certain forms of trusses, by reason of their pads being stuffed with the white shining substance (so-called) which grows on the "Silk-cotton" tree in India.

Moda'lity (L. modus, form). 1. The quality of being modal, or being in form only. 2. The manner in which the understanding conceives the connexion and relation of ideas in judgment.—Kant.

Modelling Process. Surg. A form of reparation after injuries, when the parts becoming covered with a scab formed of dried blood or lymph, cicatrize by a process of growth or nutrition.—Macartney.

Modio'liform (L. modiolus, nave of a cart-wheel; forma, form). Having the shape or form of the nave of a wheel.

Modi'olus (L. nave of a cart-wheel). The irregularly-conical axis of the cochlea of the internal ear.

Mœcal (μύκης, mukēs, fleshy excrescence). Of, or pertaining to, a surgical ganglion.

Mogi'graphy (μόγις, mogis, with toil and pain); γράφω, graphō, I write). Difficult, or cramped, writing.

Moire'e Me'tallique (Fr. moirée, watered silk). The crystalline appearance formed on the surface of tin plates, when they are washed over with a weak acid.

Mo'lar (L. mola, mill-stone). Having power to grind.

Mo'lar Glands. A name given to two or three of the larger buccal glands, whose ducts open near the last molar tooth.

Mo'lar Teeth. The multicuspidate teeth which occupy the farther part of each alveolar arch.

Mole (L. moles, mass). 1. A mass of fleshy matter, of variable and determinate size, generated by some morbid process in the uterus. 2. A spot, mark, or small permanent protuberance, on the skin, from which usually issue one or more hairs.

Mole'cular Attra'ction. Chem. Phil. That species of attraction which operates upon the molecules or particles of a body.

Molecula'rity (L. dim. moles, mass). The state of being molecular.

Molecule (same). 1. Physiol. A minute particle of matter, exhibiting no distinct structure under the highest magnifying power. The smallest mass into which any substance is capable of being subdivided by physical processes without changing its chemical nature. 2. The granular mass beneath the germinal disk in the hen's-egg. Chem. The smallest particle of a substance in which its qualities inhere, or the smallest particle of a substance which can exist by itself. Every molecule of a compound substance is an aggregate of Atoms, of at least two atoms each.

Molendina'ceous (L. molendinum, milling-place). Bot. Having many wings like a windmill.

Molle'scence (L. mollis, soft). Preternatural softness.

Mol'luscan. Mol'luscous (same). Of, or pertaining to, or partaking of the properties of, animals, whose bodies are soft, and who have no internal skeleton or articulated covering.

Mollu'scum (same). A cutaneous disease, consisting of numerous variously-sized and -shaped tumours, pediculated or sessile, and filled with an atheromatous matter.

Molybde'nous. Moly'bdous (μολύβδαινα, molubdaina, mass of lead). Pertaining to, or obtained from, the metal Molybdena.

Mome'ntum (L. moveo, I move). Nat. Phil. The quantity of motion in a living body; the product of the numbers which represent the quantity of matter and the velocity of a body.

Mo'nad (μονάς, monas, unity). 1. Chem. An ultimate atom or unit. A body characterized by the power of uniting with one, or an equal, volume of hydrogen. 2. The smallest of all visible animalcules. 3. A primary cell or germ.

Monade'lphian. Monade'lphous (μόνος, monos, one; ἀδελφός, adelphos, brother). Bot. Having all the stamens united in one body by the filaments.

Monadiary (μονάς, monas, unity; δέω, deō, I gird). The common envelope of many organically associated Monads.

Monado'logy (μονάς, monas, unity; λόγος, logos, speech). The doctrine or science of ultimate atoms or Monads.

Mona'ndrian. Mona'ndrious. Mona'ndrous (μόνος, monos, one; ἀνήρ, anēr, man). Bot. Having only one stamen.

Monangi'ous (μόνος, monos, one; ἀγγειῶν, aggeion, vessel). Bot. Having single seed-capsules.

Monanthe'rous (μόνος, monos, one; ἀνθηρός, anthēros, anther). Bot. Bearing but one anther.

Monas (μονάς, monas, single point). Comp. Anat. A species of Infusorial worm.

Monaxi'ferous (μόνος, monos, one; L. axis; and fero, I bear). Bot. Presenting but one axis or degree of vegetation.—Turpin.

Monembryo'nic (μόνος, monos, one; ἔμβρυον, embruon, embryo). Bot. Having a single embryo.

Mone'merous (μόνος, monos, one; ἡμέρα, ēmera, day). Lasting or enduring one day; diurnal.

Monera (μονήρης, monērēs, solitary). The simplest conceivable organisms—very minute living corpuscles. They may be vegetable, neutral, or animal. —Haeckel.

Mongo'lian (Mongolia, country of the Mongols). Applied to that variety of the human species spread over a great part of the North of Asia, in China, India, Thibet, the Moluccas, &c.

Moni'liform (L. monile, necklace; forma, form). Having the shape or appearance of a necklace, or string of beads.

Moni'lioid (L. monile, necklace; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Syn. of Moniliform.

Mo'nism (μονάς, monas, unity). The doctrine which asserts the identity of Matter and Mind.

Monoba'phia (μόνος, monos, one; βαφή, baphē, dyeing). Nat. Phil. The state of a surface which presents but one colour.

Monoba'sic (μόνος, monos, one; βάσις, basis, base). Chem. Containing one equivalent of base to one of acid.

Monoble'psis (μόνος, monos, alone; βλέψις, blepsis, sight). A condition of vision, in which the sense is perfect, distinct, and unconfused only when either eye is used singly.

Monobromised. Chem. Applied to a compound in which an atom of Bromine has been substituted for an atom of another element.

Monoca'rdian (μόνος, monos, one; καρδία, kardia, heart). Comp. Anat. Having a single heart.

Monoca'rpæ (μόνος, monos, alone; καρπός, karpos, produce). A division of skin diseases, which includes Strophulus, Psydracia, and Ecthyma.—Fuchs.

Monoca'rpic. Monoca'rpous (same). Nat. Hist. Perishing when it has once borne fruit. Bot. Bearing a single fruit.

Monoce'phalus (μόνος, monos, one; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). A double monster having but a single head.

Monochlamy'deous (μόνος, monos, one; χλαμύς, chlamus, mantle). Bot. Having a single covering or perianth, —*i.e.*, a calyx without a corol, or a corol without a calyx.

Monochroma'tic (μόνος, monos, one; χρῶμα, chrōma, colour). Consisting of one colour, or presenting rays of light of one colour only.

Monochro'nic (μόνος, monos, one; χρόνος, chronos, time). Geol. Of one or the same time; deposited at the same date.

Monocli'nal (μόνος, monos, one; κλίνω, klinō, I incline). Geol. Dipping for an indefinite, or unknown, length in one direction.

Monocli'nate (same). Crystall. Having one of the axes obliquely inclined.

Monocli'nous. Monocli'nious (μόνος, monos, one; κλίνη, klinē, bed). Bot. Having both stamens and pistils in every flower.

Monocœ'lic (μόνος, monos, one; κοίλη, koilē, hollow). Having a single cavity.

Monocotyle'denous (μόνος, monos, one; κοτυληδών, kotulēdōn, hollow). Bot. Having only one seed-leaf, or cotyledon.

Monocra'nus (μόνος, monos, one; κρανίον, kranion, skull). A monster with one cranium, but having a face partly double.—Gurlt.

Mono'cular. Mono'culous (μόνος, monos, one; L. oculus, eye). Having one eye only; Cyclopean.

Monocy'stic (μόνος, monos, one; κύστη, kustē, bladder). Unilocular; consisting of only one sac, cell, or cavity.

Monoda'ctylous (μόνος, monos, one; δάκτυλος, daktulos, finger). Having one finger, or toe only.

Monode'lphous (μόνος, monos, one; δελφύς, delphus, womb). Zoöl. Bringing forth their young fit to live on coming into the world.

Monœ'cian. Monœ'cious (μόνος, monos, one; οἶκος, oikos, house). Nat. Hist. Having both male and female structures in one organism.

Mo'nogam (μόνος, monos, one; γάμος, gamos, wedding). Bot. A plant that has a simple flower, though the anthers are united.

Monoga'stric (μόνος, monos, one; γαστήρ, gastēr, stomach). Having but one stomach.

Mono'geny (μόνος, monos, alone; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). The kind of reproduction which requires but one parent.—Burdach. The transition through a single state of development only.

Monogle'nous (μόνος, monos, one; γλήνη, glēnē, pupil of the eye). Seeing with but one pupil.

Monogy'nian (μόνος, monos, one; γυνή, gunē, female). Bot. Having one pistil, or stigma, only in a flower.

Monogynœ'cial (μόνος, monos, one; γυνή, gunē, woman; οἶκος, oikos, house). Bot. Formed by the pistil of one flower.

Mono'gynous. Etym. as, and syn. of, Monogynian.

Mono-ideism (μόνος, monos, one; ἰδέα, idea, abstract notion). That artificially induced condition in which the acts of the mind, sensation, and motion, may be completely governed by means of suggestive ideas—the individual being conscious.—Braid.

Monole'pidous (μόνος, monos, one; λεπίς, lepis, scale). Zoöl. Bearing but one scale.—Necker.

Monolo'cular (μόνος, monos, one; L. dim. locus, place). Syn. of Monocystic.

Monoma'nia (μόνος, monos, one; μανία, mania, madness). A disease of the brain in which delusions, or erroneous impressions with morbid states of feeling, exist on one or more subjects, while on others the intellectual powers remain apparently uninjured.—Dr. Tuke.

Monome'tric (μόνος, monos, one; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). Crystall. Having the axes equal, or of one kind.

Monomo'rphous (μόνος, monos, one; μορφή, morphē, form). Entom. Syn. of Homomorphous.

Mono'mphalus (μόνος, monos, one; ὀμφαλός, omphalos, navel). A double monster having a common navel.—I. G. St. Hilaire.

Monomy'ary. Monomy'ous (μόνος, monos, one; μῦς, mus, muscle). Conchol. Closed by one adductor muscle.

Monoou'sian. Monoou'sious (μόνος, monos, one; οὐσία, ousia, property). Having identically the same nature or essence.

Mono'pathy (μόνος, monos, one; πάθος, pathos, affection). A condition in which one organ or function is disordered.

Monope'talous (μόνος, monos, one; πέταλον, petalon, leaf). Bot. Syn. of Gamopetalous.

Monophyl'lous (μόνος, monos, one; φύλλον, phullon, leaf). Bot. Having one leaf only, or formed of one leaf.

Mono'phytous (μόνος, monos, one; φυτόν, phuton, plant). Bot. Comprehending but one species.

Monophy'odont (μόνος, monos, one; φύω, phuō, I put forth; ὀδούς, odous, tooth). Zoöl. Applied to one broad division of Mammals (including the Cetacea and Bruta) that generates as a rule one set of teeth only.—Owen.

Monopla'stic (μόνος, monos, one; πλάσσω, plassō, I form). Having one form; retaining the primary form.

Monopneu'monous (μόνος, monos, onu; πνέω, pneō, I breathe). Breathing, or having breathed, once.

Monopo'dia (μόνος, monos, one; πούς, pous, foot). A monstrosity characterized by the existence of one foot only.

Monopyre'nous (μόνος, monos, one; πυρήν, purēn, stone of stone fruit). Bot. Having but one stone or kernel.

Mono'rchis (μόνος, monos, one; ορχις, orchis, testicle). Having but one testicle in the scrotum.

Monose'palous (μόνος, monos, one; and sepal). Bot. Syn. of Gamosepalous.

Monoso'mian (μόνος, monos, one; σῶμα, sōma, body). Applied adj. and subs. to a double monster, which, apparently, had in the first instance but one body.

Monospermal. Monospermous (μόνος, monos, one; σπέρμα, sperma, seed). Bot. Having one seed only.

Monosta'chous (μόνος, monos, one; στάχυς, stachus, spike). Bot. Having, or disposed in, one spike.

Monostomum (μόνος, monos, one; στόμα, stoma, mouth). Comp. Anat. A species of Trematode worm which possesses one sucker only.

Monotha'lamous (μόνος, monos, one; θάλαμος, thalamos, chamber). Conchol. Formed of, or forming, a single chamber or cavity.

Monothe'cal (μόνος, monos, one; θήκη, thēkē, case). Bot. Having a single loculament.

Monothe'leous (μόνος, monos, one; θηλή, thēlē, nipple). Bot. Containing but a simple ovary. — G. Allmann.

Mono'tomous (μόνος, monos, one; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). Miner. Having its cleavage distinct only in a single direction.

Monotre'matous (μόνος, monos, one; τρῆμα, trēma, orifice). Zoöl. Having only one external opening for urine and other excrements.

Monotri'dymous (μόνος, monos, one; τρίδυμος, tridumos, threefold). Applied to a monster-fœtus born with three bodies.

Monro's Foramen. A passage behind the pillars of the Fornix in the brain, which communicates with the third ventricle and each of the two lateral ventricles.

Mons Ven'eris (Mount of Venus). The more or less elevated part in front of the female pubic symphysis, which is covered with hair.

Monso'on' (Ar. moussin, season). A certain modification or disturbance of the regular course of the trade winds, which takes place in the Arabian and Indian Seas.

Mo'nster (L. monstro, I show). Any organized being whose formation, in whole, or in part, deviates in some remarkable way from the usual formation of its kind.

Monstri'ferous (L. monstrum, monster; fero, I bear). Producing monsters.

Monstro'sity. Monstrousness (L. monstrum, monster). The condition, or state, of being a monster.

Monthly Courses. Popular syn. of Catamenia.

Monti'culate (L. dim. mons, mountain). Having little projections, or hills.

Monti'genous (L. mons, mountain; gigno, I beget). Produced on a mountain.

Moo'nstruck. Affected by the influence of the moon.

Moraine. A Swiss term for the débris of rocks brought into valleys by glaciers.

Moral Insanity. A variety of Insanity in which there is a perversion of the natural feelings, affections, temper, habits, and moral dispositions, without at first any remarkable disorder of the intellect.

Mo'rbid (L. morbus, disease). Diseased; pertaining to disease.

Morbi'fic. Morbi'fical (L. morbus, disease; facio, I make). Causing, or producing, disease.

Morbi'lity (L. morbus, disease). Syn. of Disease.

Morbil'li (L. dim. morbus, disease). Syn. of Rubeola; Measles.

Morbose (L. morbus, disease). Proceeding from disease; unsound; unhealthy.

Morbulent (same). Sickly.

Morda'cious (L. mordeo, I bite). Biting; pungent.

Mo'rdant (L. mordeo, I bite). 1. That which enables vegetable matter or tissue to receive dyes or colouring matter, and to retain them. 2. The adhesive matter by which gold-leaf is made to adhere to surfaces of wood and metal in gilding.

Mo'rdicant (same). Acrid; pungent.

Morfeia. The popular name in Portugal for the tubercular form of Elephantiasis.

Morgagnian. Surg. Applied to a Cataract in which the lens substance, more or less liquefied, is enclosed in an opaque capsule.

Morgagni, Humour of. The small quantity of slightly viscid fluid, which occasionally intervenes between the lens and its capsule.

Mo'ribund (L. moribundus, dying). Applied adj. and subs. to a person in a dying state.

Mo'riform (L. morus, mulberry; forma, form). Bot. Having the form, or shape, of a mulberry.

Moriopla'stice (μόριον, morion, small part; πλάσσω, plassō, I form). The restoration of lost parts by the transplantation of a portion of integument from an adjacent, or even a distant, part of the body.

Morphio'metry (morphia; and μετρέω, metreō, I measure). The process of estimating the quantity of morphia in opium.

Morphœ'a (μορφή, morphē, form). A cutaneous disease (supposed to be the existing trace of the old leprosy) originating in a kind of hypertrophy or proliferation of the white fibrous tissue, or connective tissue of the derma, and presenting itself as a spot upon or in the skin, of irregular form, and either white, or of a dark-brownish or blackish hue.—E. Wilson. Syn. of Keloid.—Addison.

Morpho'graphy (μορφή, morphē, form; γράφω, graphō, I write). Nat. Hist. A description, or history, of external form.

Morpho'logy (μορφή, morphē, form; λόγος, logos, speech). 1. Bot. That department or division of the Science, which treats of the metamorphoses of organs; each organ being taken as the repetition of a leaf, which is assumed to be the primitive type. 2. Comp. Anat. The doctrine of the modification of forms, which the same organ undergoes in the same, or in different, organisms. 3. Syn. of Anatomy. 4. That department of Biology which treats of living beings as possessing definite forms, which, in most instances, are found to be made up of a number of dissimilar parts or organs.

Morpho'lysis (μορφή, morphē, form; λύω, luō, I destroy). The destruction of organization.

Morpho'metry (μορφή, morphē, form; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). Nat. Hist. The art of measuring, or ascertaining, the external form and condition of objects.

Morpho'nomy (μορφή, morphē, form; νόμος, nomos, law). The laws, or the science which teaches the laws, of organic and inorganic formation.

Morpho'tomy (μορφή, morphē, form; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). Syn. of Histology.

Mortar (L. mortarium). A vessel, usually in form of an inverted bell, and constructed of various materials, in which different solid substances may be either reduced to fragments, or pulverized by beating or triturating, with a pestle, or in which certain mixtures or solutions may be made.

Morti'ferous (L. mors, death; fero, I bear). Bringing, or producing death; deadly; fatal; destructive.

Mortifica'tion (L. mors, death; fio, I become). The loss of vitality in some part of a living animal.

Moschardina (μόσχος, moschos, musk). A lozenge composed of musk, ambergris, and other aromatics.

Moschelæ'on (μόσχος, moschos, musk; ἔλαιον, elaion, olive oil). A compound oil containing musk and other aromatics.

Mo'tatory (L. moveo, I move). Zoöl. Applied to feet which, during rest of the animal, are in a perpetual vibratory motion.—Kirby.

Mother's Marks or Spots. Popular syn. of Nævus.

Moti'fic (L. motus, motion; facio, I make). Producing motion.

Moti'lity (L. moveo, I move). Faculty of moving; motor power; contractility; motor force.

Motion (same). The act, or process, of undergoing a change of position in space.

M. *Ciliary.* The remarkable wavy movement exhibited by microscopic cilia during life and for a certain period after death.

M. *Involuntary.* Movements in the animal body which are executed without volition.

M. *Molecular.* A term applied to certain movements occurring in the interior of the body, on account of the minuteness of the particles concerned in them.

M. *Voluntary.* Movements executed under the influence of the brain.

Motor-asynergy (ἀσύνεργος, asunergos, not affording help). Locomotor ataxy.—Dr. Greenhow.

Motorpathy (L. motio, motion; πάθος, pathos, affection). Syn. of Kinesipathy.

Mo'tory (L. motio, motion). Exciting and controlling motion.

Mottled (W. ysmotiaw, to spot). Bot. Marked with blotches of colour of unequal intensity, passing insensibly into each other.

Mou'lting (W. moel, bald). Casting, or shedding, a natural covering.

Mouse-sight. Syn. of Myopia.

Mouth (μῦθος, muthos, speech). 1. The cavity situate between the jaws. 2. The open extremity of vessels, or other canals.

Movement Cure. Syn. of Kinesipathy.

Mo'xa. 1. A small cone formed of the fine fibres of the Artemisia chinensis, or of some other porous vegetable substance, which is sometimes employed as an actual cautery, by being placed on the skin and then set fire to. 2. Any substance which, by gradual combustion on or near the skin, is used as a counter-irritant.

Moxibu'stion (moxa; and L. uro, I burn). Cauterization by means of moxa.

Moya. A term applied in South America to mud poured out from volcanoes during eruptions.

Muci'ferous (L. mucus, snivel; fero, I carry). Bearing, or containing, mucus.

Muci'fic (L. mucus, nasal secretion; facio, I make). Syn. of Blennogenic.

Mu'ciform (L. mucus, nasal secretion; forma, form). Resembling mucus in character, or appearance.

Mu'cilage (L. mucus, nasal secretion). 1. One of the proximate principles of vegetables. 2. A solution of gummy matter of any kind in water. 3. Syn. of the liquid constituent of the blood; and of Synovia.

Mucin'. 1. The albuminoid constituent of mucus. 2. Syn. of Mucus.

Muci'parous (L. mucus, nasal secretion; pario, I produce). Producing, or secreting, mucus.

Muci'tis (L. mucus, nasal secretion; and itis). Inflammation of a mucous membrane.

Mucocarneous (L. mucus, mucus; caro, flesh). Partly mucous, and partly fleshy.

Mu'cocele (L. mucus, nasal secretion; κήλη, kēlē, swelling). An enlargement, or protrusion, of the lachrymal sac. Dropsy of the lachrymal sac. Blennorrhœa of the lachrymal sac.

Muco-cutaneous Papules. A term applied by Mr. De Meric to condylomata, on account of the character of surface from which they spring.

Muco-enteri'tis (L. mucus, nasal secretion; ἔντερον, enteron, intestine; and itis). Inflammation of the mucous coat of the intestine.

Mu'coid (L. mucus, nasal secretion; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling, or like, mucus.

Muco-puriform (L. mucus, nasal secretion; pus, matter; forma, form). Syn. of Muco-purulent.

Muco-pu'rulent (L. mucus, nasal secretion; pus, matter). Having the character, or appearance, of mucus and pus.

Mucor-like. Resembling mucus.

Mucosin. Syn. of Mucin.

Muco'sity (L. mucus, nasal secretion). A fluid, which resembles, or contains a certain quantity of, mucus.

Mucoso-saccharine. Partaking of the qualities of mucilage and sugar.

Mu'cronate. Mu'cronated (L. mucro, sharp point). Bot. Sharp-pointed; narrowed to, or terminating in, a point.

Mucrone (L. mucro, sharp point). Bot. A small sharp point.

Mucro'niform (L. mucro, sharp point; forma, form). Having the form, or appearance, of a point.

Mucro'nulate. Mucro'nulated (L. dim. mucro, sharp point). Bot. Having a little hard sharp point.

Mu'culent (L. mucus, nasal secretion). Slimy; moist and moderately viscous.

Mucus (μύξα, muxa, snivel). A viscid fluid secreted by the mucous membranes.

Mud-bathing. The practice of plunging the patient into the slime of a river, or the mud found on the sea-shore.

Muffle (Span. mufla). Chem. A little oven, in which small cupels and crucibles are placed, to defend the substances subjected to heat from the fuel, smoke, or ashes.

Muguet (Fr.). Ulcerous stomatitis.

Mulatto (L. mulus, mule). The offspring of a black and white of the human race. The child of a white father and negro mother; or of a negro father and a Cuarterona or Quintera mother. It is rather dark.

Mulatto-oscuro. The child of a negro father and Meztiza mother.

Mulberry Calculus. A species of urinary calculus, so named from its rough and tuberculated surface.

Mulie'brity (L. mulier, woman). The state of puberty in the woman.

Mulie'brose (same). Belonging to, or absorbed in the contemplation of, women.

Muller (L. mola, mill-stone). A stone held in the hand, and used for grinding powders upon a horizontal slab.

Mult- Multi- (L. multus, much). A prefix signifying "many," "much," "great number," *e.g.*:—

Multi-arti'culate (L. multus, many; articulus, joints). Zoöl. Composed of a great number of joints. Conchol. Applied to bivalve shells which have numerous teeth in the hinge.

Multica'psular (L. multus, many; capsula, little chest). Bot. Having many capsules.

Multicari'nate (L. multus, many; carina, keel). Conchol. Traversed by many keel-like ridges.

Multica'vous (L. multus, many; cavus, hollow). Having many holes, or cavities.

Multicoc'cous (L. multus, many; coccus, berry). Bot. Syn. of Multilocular.

Multicostate (L. multus, many; costa, rib). Bot. Many-ribbed.

Multicu'spidate (L. multus, many; cuspis, spear). Having several tubercles or points.

Multide'ntate (L. multus, many; dens, tooth). Zoöl. Armed with many teeth, or teeth-like processes.

Multifa'rious (L. multus, many; farior, to speak). Nat. Hist. Disposed in rows, or ranges, in considerable number which it seems impossible to reckon.

Multi'ferous (L. multus, many; fero, I bear). Bot. Bearing many times in the course of a year.—De Candolle.

Mu'ltifid. Multi'fidous (L. multus, many; findo, I cleave). Bot. Cleft into many parts by linear sinuses and straight margins.

Multiflo'rous (L. multus, many; flos, flower). Bot. Many-flowered; having many flowers.

Multifœta'tion (L. multus, many; fœtus, young of any creature). Pregnancy with more than two fœtuses.

Mu'ltiform (L. multus, many; forma, form). Having many forms, shapes, or appearances.

Multige'nerous (L. multus, many; genus, kind). Having many kinds.

Multi'jugous (L. multus, many; jugum, yoke). Bot. Consisting of many pairs.

Multilo'cular (L. multus, many; loculus, partition). Having many cells, or small cavities.

Multi'parous (L. multus, many; pario, I produce). Producing many at a birth.

Multipa'rtite (L. multus, many; partio, I divide). Divided into many, or having several, parts.

Multi'pede (L. multus, many; pes, foot). Having many feet.

Mu'ltiple (L. multus, many; plico, I fold). Bot. Manifold; having petals lying over each other in folds.

Multi'plicate (same). Bot. Having the corol multiplied so far as to exclude only some of the stamens.

Multi'polar (L. multus, many; polus, point). Having many tail-like processes.

Multisi'liquous (L. multus, many; siliqua, pea-pod). Bot. Having many pods, or seed vessels.

Multispi'ral (L. multus, many; spira, circle). Conchol. Having a spire consisting of many whorls; or an operculum of many volutions.

Multistri'ate (L. multus, many; stria, crease). Zoöl. Marked with many streaks.

Multivalent (L. multus, many; valeo, I am able). Chem. Applied to atoms which have many bonds by which they can be united to other bonds. V. Quantivalence.

Multi'valve. Multiva'lvular (L. multus, many; valvæ, folding doors). Composed of many pieces, or valves.

Multi'versant (L. multus, many; verto, I turn). Protean; turning into many shapes; assuming many forms.

Multi'vorous (L. multus, much; voro, I devour). Syn. of Polyphagous.

Multo'cular (L. multus, many; oculus, eye). Having many eyes, or more eyes than two.

Multu'ngulate (L. multus, many; ungula, hoof). Zoöl. Having a hoof divided into more than two parts.

Mummifica'tion. Mummisa'tion (Ar. momia, wax; L. facio, I make). The act, or process, of preparing a mummy. The condition of a mummy.

Mum'miform. Entom. Having some resemblance to the coffin of the Egyptian mummies, or to the mummies themselves.

Mum'my (Ar. momia, wax). A dead body embalmed and dried after the Egyptian manner.

Mumps (Dan. mumme, mask). An inflammatory affection of the salivary glands, and of the parotid gland in particular.

Mundi'ficant (L. mundus, cleanly; facio, I make). Applied adj. and subs. to ointments which heal and cleanse.

Mundifica'tion (same). The act, or operation, of cleansing any body from dross or extraneous matter.

Mural' (L. murus, wall). Rugous and covered with tubercles or asperities. Bot. Growing on walls.

Mure'xid (L. murex, fish affording a purple dye). A splendid purple compound resulting from the decomposition of uric, by nitric acid.

Muria'ted. Containing, or prepared with, muriatic acid.

Muriati'ferous. Producing muriatic substances or salts.

Mu'ricate. Mu'ricated (L. murex, sharp rock). Bot. Covered or armed with short, sharp points or prickles.

Mu'riform L. murus, wall; forma, form). Bot. Wall-like; having the appearance of bricks in a wall.

Murmur, Respiratory. The auscultatory sound produced by the ingress and egress of air into the healthy lungs.

M. *Uterine.* The whirring sound heard over a certain extent of the uterine surface in a pregnant female, after about the fourth month.

M. *Venous.* A continuous rushing or roaring sound often heard in the neck, by means of the stethoscope, in nervous and anæmic persons.

Murr. Murrain (L. morior, I die). An epizoötic, probably contagious, disease resembling small-pox. It especially affects sheep.

Muscæ Volitantes. The appearance of black spots, like flies on the wing, before the eye.

Mu'scardine (L. musca, fly). A very fatal epizoötic disease of the Silkworm, entirely due to the development of a fungus in the body of the larva.

Musca'riiform (L. muscarium, fly-brush; forma, form). Having the form, or appearance, of a broom.

Musca'rious (L. musca, fly). Of, or belonging to, flies.

Mu'scle (μῦς, mus, muscle). A tissue of the body arranged in the form of unbranched fibres of definite size and structure. By its power of contracting it produces the principal movements of the body.

Mu'scle-power. V. Myo-dynamic.

Mu'scoid (L. muscus, moss; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Bot. Resembling, or belonging to, moss.

Musco'logy (L. muscus, moss; λόγος, logos, speech). Bot. That branch which treats of the history of mosses.

Muscular Current. The current, supposed by Matteucci to exist in every living muscle whose tendinous attachments are dissimilar in character.

Muscular System. The aggregate of the muscles of the body.

Musculin. The fibrin of Muscle.

Musculin - Peptone. The presumed definite combination between the solvent fluid in the stomach, and the muscular fibrin received into the organ as an alimentary constituent.

Musculo-cuta'neous. Pertaining, or distributed, to the skin, and to muscles.

Musculo-spiral. Winding spirally between muscles.

Mu'sculous (μῦς, mus, muscle). Having, or full of, muscle.

Musico-ma'nia (L. musa, song; mania, madness). A monomania for music.

Musoma'nia. Etym. as, and syn. of, Musico-mania.—Sauvage.

Musselled. Affected with Urticaria from eating mussels.

Mussita'tion (L. mussĭto, I mutter). A movement of the lips of the sick, without the production of articulate sounds.

Mustax (μύσταξ, mustax, upper lip or moustache). Comp. Anat. A species of Ascaris, which has membranous expansions near the mouth.

Mustiphini. In the West Indies—a woman who has one-sixteenth part of negro blood.

Mu'tacism (μυτακισμός, mutakismos, fondness for the letter M). A too frequent substitution of M, B, and P for other letters in speaking.

Muticose. Muticous (L. mŭtĭcus, curtailed). Bot. Without any pointed process or awn.

My'algia (μῦς, mus, muscle; ἄλγος, algos, grief). Syn. of Myosalgia.

Myasthe'nia (μῦς, mus, muscle; ἀσθένεια, astheneia, want of strength). Muscular debility.

Myce'lium (μύκης, mukēs, fungus). Bot. Delicate transparent filaments which represent the root fibres of higher plants, present in all Fungi. It is the first stage of certain biennial Fungi.

Mycetoge'nesis (μύκης, mukēs, fungus; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). Bot. The origin, or first development, of mushrooms.—Ehrenberg.

Myce'toid (μύκης, mukēs, fungus; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Bot. Resembling a mushroom.

Myceto'logy (μύκης, mukēs, fungus; λόγος, logos, speech). Bot. A treatise, or dissertation, on the Mushroom.

Mycetoma (μύκης, mukēs, fungus). The fungous disease of India, or Madura foot. An affection commencing in the skin, and extending through the entire thickness of the foot or hand, converting it into a globular mass with very numerous openings, shedding a thin discharge, frequently, if not at all times, containing distinct particles, comparable to small seeds, or to clusters of the ova of fishes; or, if of black colour and hard, comparable to grains of gunpowder, or black peas. A veritable parasitic disease, due in all its varieties to the growth and extension, within the tissues of the human foot, of an indigenous mould or fungus, of true plant nature.—Dr. Vandyke Carter.

Mycode'rma. Mycode'rmis (μύκης, mukēs, mushroom; δέρμα, derma, skin). The vegetable parasite which constitutes the crusts of Favus.—Gouby.

Mycodermi'tis (μύξα, muxa, mucus; δέρμα, derma, skin; and itis). Inflammation of a mucous membrane.

My'coid (μύκης, mukēs, fungus; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling a fungus; fungoid.

Myco'logy (μύκης, mukēs, mushroom; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on, or the science of, the Fungi.

Mycomyringi'tis (μύκης, mukēs, mushroom; myringa, barbarism for

membrana tympani; and itis). A fungus-disease within the meatus of the ear.—Wreden.

Mycosis (μύκης, mukēs, fungus). Syn. of Framboesia.—Alibert.

Mycothrix (μύκης, mukēs, fungus; θρίξ, thrix, hair). Syn. of Leptothrix Buccalis.—Hallier.

Mydri'asis (μύδρος, mudros, ball of fire). A fixed dilatation of the pupil, from loss of motor power in the iris.

Mye'ctopy (μῦς, mus, muscle; ἐκ, ek, out of; τόπος, topos, place). Abnormal situation of one or more muscles.

Myela'lgia (μυελός, muelos, marrow; ἄλγος, algos, grief). Pain in the spinal marrow.

Myela'rious (μυελός, muelos, marrow). Zoöl. Having a spinal marrow.

Myelence'phala (μυελός, muelos, marrow; ἐγκέφαλος, egkephalos, brain). The primary division of animals characterized by a brain and spinal marrow.

Myelin' (μυελός, muelos, marrow). 1. The medullary matter which fills up the space between the axis-cylinder and external membrane of an ultimate nerve-fibre. — Virchow. 2. A substance found in various healthy and morbid structures rich in cells. It is closely allied to, if not identical with, medullary nervous matter.—Virchow. It is supposed by Liebreich to be a mixture of protagon with some of its products of decomposition.

Myeli'tis (μυελός, muelos, marrow; and itis). 1. Inflammation of the spinal cord, or of its membranes. 2. Inflammation of the substance of the brain.—Marshall Hall.

Myelocy'stic (μυελός, muelos, marrow; κύστη, kustē, bladder). Applied to myeloid tumours, whose structure is intermixed with cysts.—Gray.

My'elocytes (μυελός, marrow; κύτος, kutos, cavity). The nuclei of the vesicles of the gray nervous matter.

Myeloid (μυελός, muelos, marrow; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling marrow.

Myeloid Cells. Certain spiculæ and cylindrical processes and flattened plates, consisting of small masses of germinal matter, found in considerable number wherever cancellated structure exists; and especially found in close proximity with the marrow.

Myeloid Tumour. A sarcomatous tumour, characterized by consisting chiefly of peculiar many-nucleated corpuscles, such as are found in the marrow and diploë of bones.—Paget.

Myelo'ma (μυελός, muelos, marrow). A cancerous encephaloid tumour. A marrow-like tumour.

Myelo-meningi'tis. Inflammation of the substance and of the membranes of the spinal cord.

Mye'lonal (μυελός, muelos, marrow). Of, or pertaining to, or in relation with, the spinal marrow.

Myeloplasty (μυελός, muelos, marrow; πλάσσω, plassō, I form). The formation of myeloid cells.

Myeloplaxoma (same). A name suggested for the material forming the tumour Mycetoma; but the absence of myeloid cells in the pathology of this curious disease renders this term rather a misnomer.—Dr. Collas.

My'ioid (μυῖα, muia, fly; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling a fly.

My'ious (μυῖα, muia, fly). Having, or full of, flies.

Myi'tis (μῦς, mus, muscle; and itis). Inflammation of a muscle.

Mylace'phalus (μύλη, mulē, mole; A, neg.; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). A monster without head or limbs, and having but traces of viscera.

My'lic (μύλη, mulē, mill or mole). Zoöl. Of, or belonging to, (1) the molars; 2. an uterine mole; 3. the Mole.

Mylo- (μύλαι, mulai, grinders). Anat. A prefix denoting that such muscles are attached near the grinders, *e.g.*:—

Mylo-hyoid (μύλαι, mulai, grinders; and hyoid). 1. A flat triangular muscle extending between the inside of the inferior maxilla and the os hyoides. 2. In relation with, or pertaining to, the mylo-hyoid muscle.

Myocard'itis (μῦς, mus, muscle; καρδία, kardia, heart; and itis). Inflammation of the muscular substance of the heart.

Myocomma (μῦς, mus, muscle; κόμμα, komma, piece cut off). A muscular flake or segment, in the trunk of a Fish.

Myodeso'psia (μυῖα, muia, fly; εἶδος, eidos, appearance; ὄψις, opsis, sight). Syn. of Muscæ Volitantes.

Myo-dyna'mic (μυών, muōn, muscular part; δύναμις, dunamis, power). The name given by Dr. Marshall Hall to the second of the two forms of animal dynamics, which has its seat in the muscular system; muscle-power; vis muscularis; the force or power of muscular contraction.

Myodyna'mics (same). The Science which treats of the force of muscular contraction.

Myodynamo'meter (same; and μετρέω, metreo, I measure). Syn. of Dynamometer.

Myody'nia (μυών, muōn, muscular part; ὀδύνη, odunē, pain). Pain in the muscles.

My'ograph (μυών, muōn, muscular part; γράφω, graphō, I write). An instrument devised for determining and registering the vibrations of the muscular fibres (Marey); or for graphically expressing the form of muscular movement.—Helmholtz.

Myographion (μῦς, mus, muscle; γράφω, graphō, I write). An instrument devised for measuring the rapidity of the nerve-current.—Dubois-Raymond.

Myo'graphy (same). A description of the muscles of the body.

My'oid (μῦς, mus, muscle; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Composed of fibre cells, or muscular fibres. Resembling muscle or flesh.

Myoidema (μῦς, mus, muscle; εἴδημα, eidēma, knowledge). The muscular irritability, or idio-muscular contractility, observed in the thoracic muscles when phthisical patients are percussed.—Lawson Tait.

Myolem'ma (μυών, muōn, muscular part; λέμμα, lemma, husk). Syn. of Sarcolemma.

Myolin' (μυών, muōn, muscular part). The transparent substance which, according to Erasmus Wilson, fills the cells, which he supposes, by their juxtaposition, form each muscular fibrilla.

Myo'logy (μυών, muōn, muscular part; λόγος, logos, speech). The description, or the doctrine, of the muscles.

Myo'ma (μῦς, mus, muscle). A tumour composed of muscle-like tissue. A myoid tumour.

Myopa'thic (μῦς, mus, muscle; πάθος, pathos, affection). Belonging to disease of the muscles.

Myo'pia (μύω, muō, I close; ὄψ, ōps, eye). Shortness of sight; short-sight; near-sightedness. A longitudinal malconstruction of the eyes in which the parallel rays are, even when the eye accommodates itself for its furthest point, brought to a focus *before* the retina, so that distinct images are formed on the retina only of those objects, the rays from which impinge divergently upon the eye.—Donders.

Myopodiortho'ticon (μυωπάζω, muōpazō, I am short-sighted; διορθωτικός, diorthōtikos, corrective). An apparatus for remedying short-sightedness, by compelling the Myope to remain at a great distance from what he was reading, while this distance was systematically increased.—Berthold.

Myosa'lgia (μυών, muōn, muscular part; ἄλγος, algos, grief). Pain in a muscle; muscular pain; cramp.

Myosarco'ma (μυών, muōn, muscular part; σάρξ, sarx, flesh). A sarcomatous tumour with muscular fibres in its tissue.

Myo'ses (μῦς, mus, muscles). Diseases of the muscles.—C. H. Schultz.

Myo'sis (μύω, muō, I close). A very contracted and immovable state of the pupil. Syn. of Myopia.

Myosi'tis (μυών, muōn, muscular part; and itis). Inflammation of the muscles.—Sagar.

Myo'tic. Syn. of Myosis. Applied adj. and subs. to a remedy capable of producing contraction of the pupil.—Donders.

Myoti'lity (μυών, muōn, muscular part). Muscular contractility.—Chaussier.

Myo'tomy (μυών, muōn, muscular part; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two),

Dissection of the muscles. The operation of dividing a muscle.

Myringi'tis (myringa, barbarism for membrana tympani; and itis). Inflammation of the membrana tympani, or of the tympanum itself. Inflammation of the middle membrane, or fibrous structure, of the membrana tympani.

Myringomycosis. Etym. as, and syn. of, Mucomyringitis.—Wreden.

Myrmecia (μύρμηξ, murmēx, ant). Warts on the palms of the hand or soles of the feet.

Myrmeco'bious (μύρμηξ, murmēx, ant; βίος, bios, life). Living with, or among, ants.

Myrmeco'phagous (μύρμηξ, murmēx, ant; φαγεῖν, phagein, to eat). Living on ants; ant-eating.

My'rtiform (L. myrtus, myrtle; forma, form). Having the shape of, or resembling, myrtle leaves or berries.

My'rtoid (L. myrtus, myrtle; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Syn. of Myrtiform.

Mysta'chial (μύσταξ, mustax, upper lip or moustache). Of, or belonging to, the upper lip, or moustache.

Myu'roid (μῦς, mus, mouse; οὐρά, oura, tail; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling a mouse's tail.

Myxo'ma (μύξα, muxa, mucus). A non-malignant, non-epithelial tumour of connective type having altogether the structure of the umbilical cord, and like this part essentially, containing mucus in its intercellular substance; mucous tumour. —Virchow.

Myxosarco'ma (μύξα, muxa, nasal secretion; σάρξ, flesh). A tumour partly mucous and partly fleshy.

N.

N. Chem. Symbol for Nitrogen.

Na. Chem. Symbol for (Natrium) Sodium.

Nabothi Glandulæ. Certain small transparent vesicular bodies occasionally found between the rugæ of the cervix uteri.

Nacra. A kind of Influenza common in the East Indies.

Nacreous (Fr. nacre, mother of pearl). Syn. of Margaritaceous.

Næ'void (nævus, and εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Like to, or resembling, a nævus.

Næ'vose (L. nævus, natural mark). Spotted; freckled.

Næ'vus. A congenital spot or mark, varying in appearance, and consisting apparently in an enlargement of very many small vessels, which form a kind of erectile tissue, either in the skin itself, or under it in the areolar tissue.

Nail (Sax. nægel). The horny substance placed on the dorsal surface of the terminal phalanges of the hands and feet.

Nail-Follicle. The duplicature of cutis into which dips the root of the nail.

Naked. Bot. 1. Not enclosed in a pod or case. 2. Having no calices. 3. Without leaves; without hairs; without branches. Zoöl. Not defended by a calcareous shell.

Nakedish. Bot. Nearly destitute of hairs or leaves.

Na'nism (νᾶνος, nanos, dwarf). The state and condition of a dwarf.—G. St. Hilaire.

Nanocepha'lia (νᾶνος, nanos, dwarf; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). The condition of having a monstrously small head, in whole or in part, in proportion to the rest of the body.

Nanoco'rmia (νάνος, nanos, dwarf; κορμός, kormos, trunk). The condition of having a monstrously small trunk in proportion to the rest of the body.

Nanome'lia (νᾶνος, nanos, dwarf; μέλος, melos, limb). The condition of having a monstrously short limb, with some part of it also too small.

Nape of the Neck (Sax. cnœp, knob). 1. The hinder part of the neck. 2. The prominence on the neck behind, produced by the spinous process of the last cervical vertebra.

Na'phthalin. A white crystallizable substance formed during the destructive distillation of pit-coal for the production of gas.

Napifo'lious (L. napus, turnip; folium, leaf). Bot. Having leaves like the turnip; turnip-leaved.

Na'piform (L. napus, turnip; forma, form). 1. Presenting concentric lines similar to those seen on the cut surface of a turnip. 2. Bot. Having the shape of a turnip; tuberous.

Na'rcose (νάρκη, narkē, numbness). Having, or full of, stupor.

Narco'tic (same). 1. Applied subs. and adj. to a medicine which allays morbid susceptibility, relieves pain, and produces sleep; 2, also solely to a deadening agent which diminishes the activity of the nervous system.—Anstie.

Narcotico-acrid. Narcotico-irritant. Syn. of Acro-narcotic.

Narco'tic Poison. Characterized by producing the symptoms of Narcotism, terminating at length in perfect coma.

Na'rcotism (νάρκη, narkē, numbness). The aggregate effects—giddiness, headache, dimness of sight, confusion of mind, more or less stupor,—produced by narcotic substances, and which symptoms terminate after narcotic poisoning in complete coma, &c.

Narcoti'zed (same). Affected with stupor, or narcotism.

Na'rcous. Etym. as, and syn. of, Narcose.

Na'sal (L. nasus, nose). Of, or pertaining to, the nose.

Na'scent (L. nascor, I am born). Chem. In the moment of formation.

Na'sic. Etym. as, and syn. of, Nasal.

Nasico'rnate. Nasico'rnous (L. nasus, nose; cornu, horn). Having a horn growing on the nose.

Na'siform (L. nasus, nose; forma, form). Shaped like a nose.

Nasi'tis (L. nasus, nose; and itis). Syn. of Rhinitis.

Naso-labial. Attached to the lip and nose.

Nasso'logy (νάσσω, nassō, I stuff quite full; λόγος, logos, speech). The doctrine, or art, of preparing or stuffing animal bodies.

Na'tant (L. nato, I swim). Bot. Floating on the surface.

Na'tatory (L. nato, I swim). Formed for swimming.

Nates. 1. The buttocks. 2. The two anterior of four rounded eminences, placed above the passage leading from the third to the fourth ventricle of the brain.

Native. Miner. Occurring in Nature in a state of absolute purity, or all but absolute purity.

Natrope'gæ (Natron, soda; πήγη, pēgē, spring). Soda springs.

Na'tural History. An explanation of the phenomena of Organic Beings.

Natural Orders. Nat. Hist. A classification of the objects of Nature, from certain peculiarities in their appearance, characters, or habits.

Na'tural Philosophy. Syn. of Physics.

Na'tural Selection. A term expressive of "the preservation of favoured races in the struggle for life," and employed by Mr. Charles Darwin to designate, what he attempts to prove as, the causation in the "Origin of Species." The main propositions by which his conclusion is attained are:—1. That observed and admitted variations spring up in the course of descents from a common progenitor. 2. That many of these variations tend to an improvement upon the parent stock. 3. That, by a continued selection of these improved specimens as the progenitors of future stock, its powers may be unlimitedly increased. 4. And lastly, that there is in Nature a power continually and universally working out this selection, and so fixing and augmenting these improvments. A condition of Nature which acts by the preservation and accumulation of small inherited modifications, each profitable to the preserved being.—Darwin.

Na'turalist (L. natura, nature). One that studies, or is versed in, Natural History.

Naturalized (same). Originally introduced by artificial means, but become apparently wild.

Na'turism (same). A view which attributes everything to Nature.

Na'turist (same). One who ascribes everything to, and scrupulously follows the indications of treatment presented by, Nature.

Nau'sea (*ναυσία*, nausia, sea-sickness). A propensity to vomit without effecting it; squeamishness of the stomach.

Nau'seant (same). Applied adj. and subs. to an agent that excites nausea.

Nausea'tion (same). The act of nauseating.

Nau'seousness (same). The quality of exciting disgust.

Nausio'sis (same). 1. Syn. of Nausea. 2. The state of venous hæmorrhage discharged by jets.

Nau'tiform (L. navis, ship; forma, form). Formed like the hull of a ship.

Nau'tiloid (*ναυτίλος*, nautilos, nautilus; *εἶδος*, eidos, appearance). Resembling the nautilus; nautilus-like.

Nautoma'nia (*ναύτης*, nautēs, seaman; *μανία*, mania, madness). A species of madness characterized by dislike to water, increasing sensibility with fury, propensity to kill and destroy, and desire of pillage, which has been observed in seamen.—Mactagart.

Na'vel (Sax. nafa, nave). The round depression or cicatrix about the mesial line of the belly, being the remains of the aperture whence issued the vessels constituting the navel-string, or umbilical cord.

Na'vel-string. Popular syn. of Umbilical Cord.

Navi'cular (L. navicula, little ship). Shaped like a boat.

Na'viform (L. navis, ship; forma, form). Syn. of Navicular.

Near-point. The nearest point of distinct vision.—Donders.

Near-sightedness. The state of distinguishing objects only which are near.

Ne'bula (L. cloud). 1. An opacity of the Cornea, having a whitish cloudy appearance. 2. A cloudy suspension in the urine.

Nebulo'sity (L. nebula, cloud). The state of being cloudy or hazy.

Neck (Ger. nick, nape of the neck). Bot. The upper part of a root from which spring the stem and leaves. Anat. 1. That part between the head and thorax. 2. That part of a bone between its rounded extremity and its body or shaft.

Neck, Derbyshire. Syn. of Bronchocele.

Necræ'mia (*νεκρός*, nekros, dead; *αἷμα*, aima, blood). Death of the blood). Death beginning with the blood.

Necrobiosis (*νεκρός*, nekros, dead; *βίος*, bios, life). 1. Disease.—K. H. Schultz. 2. Pathol. A process of degeneration, in which the elements during the progress of the process are destroyed, and which consequently ends with a complete destruction of parts during the life of the individual, or it may be said to be *Death* brought on by (altered) *Life*—a spontaneous wearing out of living parts—the destruction and annihilation consequent upon Life—natural as opposed to violent death or mortification.—Virchow. Syn. of Caseation.

Necro'genous (*νεκρός*, nekros, dead; *γεννάω*, gennaō, I beget). Bot. Applied to Cryptogamous, parasitic plants which attack vegetables ready to die, which accelerate their death, which grow upon the organs already dead, and which frequently hasten their decomposition.—De Candolle.

Necro'logy (*νεκρός*, nekros, dead; *λόγος*, logos, speech). The statistics of Death.

Necro'phagous (*νεκρός*, nekros, dead; *φαγεῖν*, phagein, to eat). Zoöl. Devouring dead animals, or other putrescent substances.

Necropho'by (*νεκρός*, nekros, dead; *φόβος*, phobos, fear). A horror of dead bodies.

Necro'psy. Necro'scopy (*νεκρός*, nekros, dead; *ὄψις*, opsis, vision;

σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). The examination of the body after death.

Necrosed (νεκρός, nekros, death). Dead; deprived of life.

Necrosemeio'tics (νεκρός, nekros, dead; σημεῖον, sēmeion, sign). The doctrine of the signs of death.

Necro'sis (νεκρός, nekros, dead). 1. That condition in which part of the shaft of a cylindrical bone dies, and is enclosed in a case of new bone. 2. Dry gangrene. 3. Bot. A disease of plants chiefly found upon their leaves and soft parenchymatous parts. It consists of small black spots, beneath which the substance of the plant decays.

Necro'tic (same). Syn. of Necrosed.

Necro'tomy (νεκρός, nekros, dead; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). Syn. of Dissection.

Necta'reous (νέκταρ, nektar, beverage of the gods). Having an agreeable taste.

Nectari'ferous (νέκταρ, nektar, beverage of the gods; φέρω, pherō, I bear). Bot. Bearing, or producing, honey or nectaries.

Ne'ctarilyme (νέκταρ, nektar, beverage of the gods; εἰλύω, eiluō, I enfold). Bot. The organ which covers and protects the nectar.—Sprengel.

Nectary (νέκταρ, nektar, beverage of the gods). Bot. The glandular bodies which in a flower secrete honey.

Necu'sia (νέκυς, nekus, dead body). A dissection wound; the aggregate of symptoms produced by the admission into the blood through a wound, of the septic poisons.

Needle-bearer. Needle-carrier. An instrument for accurately laying hold of a surgical needle, and giving it greater length.

Ne'gative. Chem. Phil. Applied to that state of a body in which, when its electrical equilibrium is disturbed, it retains, less than its natural quantity of Electricity and is undercharged.

Ne'gative-pole. Nat. Phil. The copper extremity of a galvanic battery.

Negroid. Ne'groloid (Negro; and εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Pertaining to men who have a resemblance to negroes.

Ne'maline (νῆμα, nēma, thread). Miner. Having the form of threads; fibrous.

Nematoid (νῆμα, nēma, thread). εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Zoöl. Long, slender, and cylindrical like threads. Thread-like.

Nematon'eura (νῆμα, nēma, thread; νεῦρον, neuron, nerve). Animals in which the nervous system is filamentary.

Nemean. Nemeous (νῆμα, nēma, thread). Bot. Lengthened like a thread.

Nemobla'stous (νῆμα, nēma, thread; βλαστός, blastos, sprout). Bot. Applied to filiform embryos.—Willdenow.

Ne'moral. Ne'morose. Ne'morous (L. nemus, wood). Pertaining to a wood, or grove.

Neo'gala (νέος, neos, new; γάλα, gala, milk). Milk secreted directly after the colostrum. Syn. of Colostrum.

Ne'ogene (νέος, neos, new; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). Geol. New-born; applied to the Pliocene and Miocene Tertiaries grouped together by some Continental Geologists.

Neo-membrane (νέος, neos, new). A fibrinous exudation which has become supplied with vessels and nerves.

Neoplasm (νέος, neos, new; πλάσσω, plassō, I form). 1. A new formation or growth; a tumour. 2. The doctrine that every pathological structure has its physiological prototype.

Neopla'sty (νέος, neos, new; πλάσσω, plassō, I form). An operation for the formation of new parts.—Burdach.

Neoteric (νεώτερος, neōteros, younger). Natural to youth; youthful; recent; modern.

Neozo'ic (νέος, neos, new; ξωη, zōē, life). Geol. Applied to the fossiliferous strata from the commencement of the Trias up to the existing order of things.—E. Forbes.

Ne'phalism (νήφω, nēphō, I am sober). Total abstinence; teetotalism. —Prof. Miller.

Nephelo'dometer (νεφέλη, nephelē, cloud; ὁδός, odos, path; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). Nat. Phil.

An instrument for ascertaining the distances of the clouds.

Ne'pheloid (νεφέλη, nephelē, cloud; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Cloudy; resembling a cloud.

Nephelophoro'meter (νεφέλη, nephelē, cloud; φέρω, pherō, I carry; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). Nat. Phil. An instrument for ascertaining the direction, order, and speed of the floating masses of clouds.

Nephogene (νέφος, nephos, cloud; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). An apparatus for pulverizing, or reducing either pure or medicated water to a state of extremely minute subdivision; and projecting it in the form of a fog, so that it can be readily inhaled.—Tirman and Mathieu.

Nephra'lgia (νεφρός, nephros, kidney; ἄλγος, algos, grief). Pain, or neuralgia, in the kidney.

Nephrelmi'ntic (νεφρός, nephros, kidney; ἕλμινς, elmins, worm). That which is owing to the presence of parasites in the kidney.

Ne'phria (νεφρός, nephros, kidney). Bright's disease of the kidney.

Ne'phrine (same). Syn. of Cystic Oxyde; and of Urea.

Nephri'tic (same). Pertaining to the kidneys. Affected with, or relieving, disease of the kidney.

Nephri'tis (νεφρός, nephros, kidney; and itis). Inflammation of the kidney.

Nephro'graphy (νεφρός, nephros, kidney; γράφω, graphō, I write). A description of the kidney.

Ne'phroid (νεφρός, nephros, kidney; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling a kidney in form or structure.

Nephrolithi'asis (νεφρός, nephros, kidney; λίθος, lithos, stone). The disease of renal calculus.

Nephroli'thic (same). Pertaining to, or occasioned by, calculi in the kidney.

Nephro-litho'tomy (same; and τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). Syn. of Nephrotomy.

Nephro'logy (νεφρός, nephros, kidney; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on the kidneys.

Nephrophlegma'tic (νεφρός, nephros, kidney; φλέγμα, phlegma, inflammation). Applied to Ischuria occasioned by mucus in the urine.

Nephropletho'ric (νεφρός, nephros, kidney; πληθώρη, plēthōrē, fulness). Pertaining to, or occasioned by, plethora of the kidneys.

Nephropy'ic (νεφρός, nephros, kidney; πύον, puon, pus). Pertaining to suppuration of the kidney.

Nephrospa'stic (νεφρός, nephros, kidney; σπάω, spaō, I draw). Dependent upon spasm of the kidney.

Nephrothro'mboid (νεφρός, nephros, kidney; θρόμβος, thrombos, clot). Dependent upon clots of blood in the substance or ducts of the kidney.

Nephro'tomy (νεφρός, nephros, kidney; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). Dissection of the kidney. A proposed operation of cutting into the tissue of the kidney with the view of extracting renal calculi.

Neptu'nian (L. Neptunus, god of the Sea). Geol. Applied to stratified rocks, or to those deposited in, and by the agency of, water (Aqueous).

Nerva'tion (L. nervus, nerve). Bot. The distribution of the nerves, or veins.

Nerve (νεῦρον, neuron, bow-string). Anat. A tubular cord consisting of a bundle of nerve-fibres, surrounded and connected by areolar tissue. Bot. A cluster of vessels that runs like a rib or cord on certain leaves and flowers.

Nerve-cells. Nerve-corpuscles. The variously-shaped vesicles, or essential elements of the gray nervous matter.

Ne'rved. Bot. Having vessels simple and unbranched, extending from the base to the tip. Full of nerves.

Nerve-fibre. The primitive delicate fibres which are the principal constituent of the nerves, and which form also a large portion of the nervous centres.

Nerve-power. Syn. of Nervous Power. Vide Neuro-dynamic.

Nerve-vesicles. Syn. of Nerve-cells.

Nervimo'tion (L. nervus, nerve; motio, motion). The movement produced in the organs of sense by external agents, and transmitted to the muscles by the nerves.—Dutrochet.

Nervimotor (same). Applied adj. and subs. to external agents capable of producing nervimotion. — Dutrochet.

Nervine (L. nervus, nerve). Having the quality of acting upon the nerves, or nervous system.

Nervose. Syn. of Nervous.

Nervosism (L. nervus, nerve). A general Neurosis, febrile, or apyretic, characterized by an association, more or less numerous, of variable functional disorders, continued or intermittent, of sensibility, intelligence, movement, and of the chief organic instruments.—Bouchut.

Nervous (same). 1. Pertaining to, or affecting the nerves, or nervous system. 2. Irritable; having the nerves affected. Bot. Syn. of Nerved.

Nervous Centres. The organs whence the nerves arise.

Nervous Fluid. An imaginary fluid supposed to circulate through, and be the active agent of, the nerves.

Nervousness. Unusual impressibility of the nervous system; hypochondriasis.

Nervous Power. The power of the nerves as shown in the living body.

Nervous Principle. Syn. of Nervous Fluid.

Nervous System. The nerves and nervous centres in the aggregate.

Nervous Temperament. Is characterized by the Brain and whole nervous system being predominantly active, and the mental manifestations proportionally vivacious.

Ne'rvures (L. nervus, nerve). Entom. The delicate framework of the membranous wings of insects. Bot. The veins of leaves.

Netted. Bot. Having the veins reticulated.

Nettlerash. Popular syn. of Urticaria.

Neuræ'mia (*νεῦρον*, neuron, nerve; *αἷμα*, aima, blood). Purely functional disease of the nerves.—Laycock.

Neural (*νεῦρον*, neuron, nerve). Pertaining to a nerve, or the nervous centre.

Neural Arch. The arch of a vertebra which protects a portion of the nervous axis; or that portion of an ideal typical vertebra formed by the union of the two neurapophyses and the neural spine.—Owen.

Neural Axis. The Brain and spinal cord.—Owen.

Neural Spines. The spinous process of a vertebra; or the process which surmounts the two neurapophyses, and with them completes the neural arch of an ideal typical vertebra.—Owen.

Neura'lgia (*νεῦρον*, neuron, nerve; *ἄλγος*, algos, grief). An excruciating, non-inflammatory, generally intermitting pain in a nerve or nerves. A disease of the nervous system manifesting itself by pain, which in the great majority of cases is unilateral, and appears to follow accurately the course of particular nerves, and ramify sometimes into a few, sometimes into all the, terminal branches of these nerves.—Anstie.

Neurapo'physis (*νεῦρον*, neuron, nerve; *ἀποφύω*, apophuō, I sprout). The laminæ of the arch of a vertebra; or the two converging bones or autogenous elements which, radiating superiorly from the centrum, partly form the neural arch of an ideal typical vertebra.—Owen.

Neurasthe'nia (*νεῦρον*, neuron, nerve; *ἀσθένεια*, astheneia, weakness). Nervous debility.

Neura'tion. V. Nervation.

Neure'ctomy (*νεῦρον*, neuron, nerve; *ἐκτομή*, ektomē, cutting out). Division of a nerve; excision of part of a nerve.

Neu'ria (*νεῦρον*, neuron, nerve). A fine nervous tissue, or membrane.

Neuriasis (*νεῦρον*, neuron, nerve). That half nervous, half mental disorder or condition—that general derangement of mind and body—which underlies Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, and certain other affections akin to them.—Dr. C. B. Radcliffe.

Neu'ric (same). Of, or belonging to, a nerve.

Neuri'city. The supposed imponderable nervous fluid; nervous force.—Owen.

Neurilem'ma (*νεῦρον*, neuron, nerve; *λέμμα*, lemma, rind). The areolar tissue which invests the nerve-fibres. The looser connective tissue which holds together the fasciculi of a nerve.

Neurilemmi'tis (same; and itis). Inflammation of the neurilemma.

Neuri'lity (*νεῦρον*, neuron, nerve). The property or force of its *own*, not being the product of nerve-*centres*, which the nerve *fibre* has, when stimulated, of exciting *contraction* in a muscle, *secretion* in a gland, and *sensation* in a ganglionic centre. — G. H. Lewes.

Neuriloma (*νεῦρον*, neuron, nerve). A small fibroid tubercle, varying in size from a shot to a bean or small marble, sometimes found, almost peculiarly in females, seated in the subcutaneous tissues, and which, from the circumstance of a nervous twig passing through it, causes excruciating pain.

Neurin' (*νεῦρον*, neuron, nerve). The matter of which the Nervous system is composed.

Neu'rist (same). One who beholds in the Nervous system the real central point of Life.

Neuri'stical (same). Solidistical; of, or pertaining to, solidism.

Neuri'tic (same). Syn. of Nervine.

Neuri'tis (*νεῦρον*, neuron, nerve; and itis). Inflammation of a nerve.

Neuro-dynamic (*νεῦρον*, neuron, nerve; *δύναμις*, dunamis, power). A term applied by Dr. Marshall Hall, to the first form of Animal dynamics, which has its seat in the spinal and ganglionic sub-systems of the nervous system; nerve-power; *vis nervosa*.

Neuroga'mia (*νεῦρον*, neuron, nerve; *γάμος*, gamos, marriage). Animal magnetism, because of the nervous community which, it is pretended, becomes established between the magnetizer and the magnetized.—Burdach.

Neuro'geny (*νεῦρον*, neuron, nerve; *γεννάω*, gennaō, I beget). The formation of nerves.

Neuro'glia (*νεῦρον*, neuron, nerve; *γλία*, glia, glue). The extension upwards of a portion of the interstitial tissue beyond the nervous elements, forming an apparent superficial layer or connective tissue beneath the epithelium of the brain. It has been clearly shown that this supposed membrane is but a continuity of the interstitial matter, the real cement, which binds the nervous elements together. It is a more delicate kind of Neurilemma, and is represented to be the special seat of the Corpora amylacea.—Virchow.

Neuro'graphy (*νεῦρον*, neuron, nerve; *γράφω*, graphō, I write). The anatomical description of the nerves.

Neurohypno'logy (*νεῦρον*, neuron, nerve; *ὕπνος*, upnos, sleep; *λόγος*, logos, speech). The theory of the Hysteric or Magnetic sleep which very impressionable people can be thrown into by Mesmerism. The doctrine, or rationale, of Nervous Sleep. — Braid.

Neuro-hypnotism (*νεῦρον*, neuron, nerve; *ὕπνος*, upnos, sleep). The hysteric or magnetic sleep produced by mesmerism.—Braid.

Neu'roid (*νεῦρον*, neuron, nerve; *εἶδος*, eidos, appearance). Resembling a nerve, or nerve substance.

Neuro'logy (*νεῦρον*, neuron, nerve; *λόγος*, logos, speech). An anatomical treatise on the nerves; the doctrine of the nerves; the science of the nervous system.

Neuroly'tic (*νεῦρον*, neuron, nerve; *λύω*, luō, I loose). Dependent on simple debility of the nervous centre.

Neuro'ma. Neuroma'tion (*νεῦρον*, neuron, nerve). A morbid enlargement of a nerve. A tumour growing upon, or in connexion with, a nerve. A nerve-like tumour.

Neuromime'sis (*νεῦρον*, neuron, nerve; *μίμησις*, mimēsis, imitation). That localized manifestation of the nervous constitution, which produces a mimicry of organic local diseases.—Sir James Paget.

Neuromy'eloid (*νεῦρον*, neuron, nerve; *μυελός*, muelos, marrow;

εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling nervous, or medullary, substance.

Neuromy'elous (νεῦρον, neuron, nerve; μυελός, muelos, marrow). Having, or full of, nervous or medullary substance.

Neuro'pathy (νεῦρον, neuron, nerve; πάθος, pathos, calamity). Disease of the nerves.

Neuropla'sty (νεῦρον, neuron, nerve; πλάσσω, plassō, I form). A ganglionary alteration of the peripheric nerves.—Serres.

Neuro'pteral (νεῦρον, neuron, nerve; πτέρον, pteron, wing). Of, or pertaining to, an order of Insects having four membranous, transparent, naked wings, finely reticulated with veins.

Neuroptero'logy (same; and λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on Neuropteral insects.

Neuro'pterous. Etym. as, and syn. of, Neuropteral.

Neurosal. Nervous.

Neuro'sis (νεῦρον, neuron, nerve). 1. Pl. A generic term for diseases supposed to have their seat in the nervous system. 2. A particular disposition of the intellectual faculties, a disposition participating always of the physiological state, but overstepping the limits of that state and touching the opposite one. An exaltation of the intellectual faculties.—Dr. Moreau. 3. Suggested as a substitute for the term Hysteria, which, as alleged, is essentially connected with a depressed or rather low condition of nerve-power.—De Berdt Hovell.

Neuro'sis, Albuminurrheic. A title suggested by Dr. Hamon, of Fresnay, to designate Albuminuria, as one more correctly indicative of (his view respecting) its particular nature and origin—viz., that it is in reality an affection arising originally, not from local disease of the kidney, but from a peculiar derangement of the cerebro-spinal and ganglionic systems.

Neuro-skeleton (νεῦρον, neuron, nerve; σκελετόν, skeleton, dried body). 1. Syn. of Endo-skeleton. 2. The deep-seated bones, in relation to the nervous axis and locomotion.

Neurosthe'nia (νεῦρον, neuron, nerve; σθένος, sthenos, strength). Excess of nervous irritation; nervous irritation.

Neurothe'lic Apparatus (νεῦρον, neuron, nerve; θηλή, thēlē, teat). The tactile papillæ of the skin.—Breschet.

Neuro'tic (νεῦρον, neuron, nerve). Syn. of Nervine.

Neuro'tica (same). Diseases of the nervous functions.—Good.

Neurotome (νεῦρον, neuron, nerve; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). A long, narrow, two-edged scalpel for dissecting, or dividing, the nerves.

Neuro'tomy (same). Dissection of the nerves. An operation for dividing a nerve.

Neuroto'nics (νεῦρον, neuron, nerve; τόνος, tonos, tone). Medicines employed to strengthen the nervous system.

Neu'rous (νεῦρον, neuron, nerve). Having, or full of, nerves or nervous substance.

Neurypnology. V. Neurohypnology.

Neu'tral (L. neuter, neither). Chem. Having neither basic, nor acid properties. Bot. Having neither stamens, nor pistils.

Neutralize (same). Chem. To destroy, or render inert or imperceptible, the peculiar properties of a body by combining it with a different substance.

Ngerengere. A cutaneous disease, allied to Leprosy, with the New Zealanders.

Nickeli'ferous. Miner. Accidentally containing Nickel.

Nicta'tion. Nictita'tion (L. nicto, I wink). The act of winking; or of alternately opening and shutting the eyelids.

Nidamental (L. nidus, nest). Nat. Hist. Pertaining to the protection of the egg and young; secreting material for the construction of the nest.

Nidifica'tion (L. nidus, nest; facio, I make). The process of building nests.

Nidoro'sity (L. nidor, stench). Eructation with the taste of undigested roast meat.

Ni'dorous (same). Having, or resembling, the smell of burnt or corrupt animal matter.

Ni'dulant (L. nidus, nest). Bot. Nestling; lying loose in pulp or cotton, within a berry or pericarp.

Ni'dulate (L. nidus, nest). Bot. Lodged in a bag-like fold.—Mirbel. Lodged in a capsule which does not present any trace of separation.—Gerardin.

Nidula'tion (same). Ornith. The time of remaining in the nest.

Night-blindness. Syn. of Hemeralopia.

Night-mare. Syn. of Incubus.

Nigre'scent (L. niger, black). Growing, or changing to, black; approaching to blackness.

Nigrifica'tion (L. niger, black; facio, I make). The act of making black.

Nigritism (L. niger, black). The state, or condition, of Melanopathia.

Nimbi'ferous (L. nimbus, rain-cloud; fero, I bear). Bringing rain-clouds, rain, or storms.

Nimbus (L.). The rain-cloud.

Nine-day Fits. Locked-jaw attacking infants about nine days from birth.

Nip'ple. The conical protuberance about the centre of the breast.

Nisus Formativus. Vital activity.—Blumenbach.

Ni'tid (L. niteo, I shine). Bot. Smooth; glistening; shining; glossy.

Nitrifica'tion (*νίτρον*, nitron, nitre; L. facio, I make). The process of forming, or converting, into nitre.

Ni'trogen (*νίτρον*, nitron, nitre; *γεννάω*, gennaō, I beget). A colourless inodorous elementary gas, which forms four-fifths of the air of the atmosphere. It enters into the composition of nitre.

Nitro'meter (*νίτρον*, nitron, nitre; *μετρέω*, metreō, I measure). An instrument for ascertaining the quality, or value, of nitre.

Nitruret. A substance consisting of oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon, with one atom of nitrogen.

Ni'try. Pertaining to, partaking of the qualities of, resembling, or producing, nitre.

Ni'viform (L. nix, snow; forma, form). Miner. Resembling snow when pressed and trodden.

Ni'vose. Ni'vous (L. nix, snow). Having, or full of, snow.

Noble. Miner. Expressive of excellence, or the highest degree of purity. Separable from oxygen by heat alone.

No'carous (*νῶκαρ*, nōkar, sleep). Having, or full of, excessive drowsiness.

Noctambula'tion (L. nox, night; ambulo, I walk). A rising from bed and walking in sleep.

Nocti'dial (L. nox, night; dies, day). Enduring a night and a day.

Noctilu'cous (L. nox, night; lux, light). Bot. Opening at night and closing before it is light.—De Candolle. Zoöl. Emitting a phosphoric light during darkness.

Nodal Lines or Points. Nat. Phil. Certain lines of rest observed in a solid body when excited to a state of vibration. They are points of equilibrium between two adjacent oppositely vibrating parts.

Node (Heb. anad, to tie). Surg. An oval swelling arising from an infiltration of lymph or serum into the periosteum, or between it and the bone. Bot. The swelled articulation of a stem, from which a normal leaf-bud arises. Astron. The point where the orbit of a planet cuts the plane of the ecliptic; or generally the point where the orbit of one planet cuts or crosses the orbit of another.

Nodi'ferous (L. nodus, knot; fero, I bear). Charged with nodosities.

Nodo'sity (etym. as Node). Bot. A little node, or small woody body, found in the bark of certain trees, and formed of concentric layers of wood arranged around a central nucleus. Pathol. A calcareous concretion found in joints, in gout or articular rheumatism.

No'dular (L. dim. nodus, knot). Pertaining to, or in the form of, a nodule or little knot or lump.

No'dule (same). Anat. 1. The anterior pointed termination of the inferior vermiform process of the Cerebellum. 2. A little knot-like eminence. Bot. A peculiar structure or knot, which is sometimes developed in the substance of the cortical parenchyma of certain stems. Geol. Any irregular concretion of rock-matter collected by attraction or aggregation round some central nucleus.

Noduli'ferous (L. dim. nodus, knot; fero, I bear). Zoöl. Having the surface encumbered with small nodosities.

Noe'mics (νόημα, noēma, thought). The Science of the understanding; intellectual science.

No'etic (νοῦς, nous, mind). Intellectual; performed by the understanding.

Noli me tangere. The deeply-ulcerating Lupus; Lupus exedens.

Noma (νομάς, nomas, eating into the flesh). A phagedænic affection of the Labia pudendi.

No'mad (νομάς, nomas, roaming about for pasture). Having no fixed habitation, but wandering for the sake of pasturage.

Noma'dic (same). Spreading; extending; pastoral; wandering.

Nomo'logy (νόμος, nomos, law; λόγος, logos, speech). The knowledge of the laws which preside over organization and the exercise of functions.—Desvaux.

Non Compos Mentis. Med. Jur. Not sound of mind; not endued with understanding; incapable of conducting his or her own affairs.

Non-naturals. The hygienic agents—air, aliment, exercise, excretions, sleep, and mental affections—which are necessary to Man's life, but which do not enter into his composition or constitute his nature. They produce disease by their deficiencies, excesses, or irregularities.

Nonope'talous (L. nonus, ninth; and petal). Bot. Having nine petals.

Nonose'ptimal (L. nonus, ninth; septem, seven). Miner. Applied to a variety of Tourmaline, with one summit of four faces, and the other of three.

Nonplacental. Syn. of Implacental.

Non-striated (L. non, not; stria, groove). Not marked with stripes, or transverse markings.

Noology (νόος, noos, mind; λόγος, logos, speech). The doctrine of Mind.

Normal (L. norma, square). Ordinary; regular; according to rule, pattern, or law; perpendicular; obeying what is believed to be the natural law; occurring in the ordinary course of nature.

Normal Eyes are those eyes in which parallel rays are brought to a focus on the retina.—Donders.

Nosætio'logy (νόσος, nosos, disease; αἴτιος, aitios, causing; λόγος, speech). Syn. of Ætiology.

Nosazonto'logy (νοσάζομαι, nosazomai, to fall sick; λόγος, logos, speech). Syn. of Ætiology.

Nosence'phalus (νόσος, nosos, disease; ἐγκέφαλος, egkephalos, brain). A monster whose skull is open only on the frontal and parietal regions.

Nose'phorous (νόσος, nosos, disease; φέρω, pherō, I carry). Carrying, bearing, or bringing, disease or pain.

Noseræsthe'sia (νοσηρός, nosēros, unhealthy; αἴσθησις, aisthēsis, sensation). Morbid sensation.

Nosoco'mial (νόσος, nosos, disease; κομέω, komeō, I take care of). Pertaining to an hospital.

Nosocthono'graphy (νόσος, nosos, disease; χθών, chthōn, earth; γράφω, graphō, I write). A description of the localities of Endemic and similar diseases.

Nosochthono'logy (νόσος, nosos, disease; χθών, chthōn, earth; λόγος, logos, speech). The geography of disease; or the consideration of diseases peculiar to different countries or districts.

Noso'geny (νόσος, nosos, disease; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). Syn. of Pathogeny.

Nosogeo'graphy (νόσος, nosos, disease; γεωγραφία, geōgraphia, description of the earth). The description of the surface of the globe, as

regards the influence of site on the health and diseases of organized beings.

Noso'graphy (*νόσος*, nosos, disease; *γράφω*, graphō, I write). A description of diseases.

Noso'logy (*νόσος*, nosos, disease; *λόγος*, logos, speech). 1. A systematic arrangement, or classification, of diseases. 2. That branch of Medicine which treats of such classification.

Noso'nomy (*νόσος*, nosos, disease; *ὄνομα*, onoma, name; or *νόμος*, nomos, law). 1. The nomenclature of diseases. 2. Syn. of Nosology (2).

Noso'phthory (*νόσος*, nosos, disease; *φθείρω*, phtheirō, I spoil). The Science or doctrine of the abolishing or annihilation of disease; preventive medicine.—Dr. Aug. Theod. Stamm.

Noso'phyta (*νόσος*, nosos, disease; *φυτόν*, phuton, plant). A disease supposed to be caused by, or to consist in, the development of parasitic plants.—Gruby.

Nosopoie'tic (*νοσοποιέω*, nosopoieō, I engender disease). Causing, or producing, diseases.

Nosota'xy (*νόσος*, nosos, disease; *τάξις*, taxis, arranging). The distribution and arrangement of diseases.

Noso'trophy (*νόσος*, nosos, disease; *τρέφω*, trephō, I nourish). The nourishment, or nutrition, of disease.

Nosta'lgia (*νόστος*, nostos, bringing home; *ἄλγος*, algos, grief). A vehement desire of returning to one's native country; home-sickness.

Nostoma'nia (*νόστος*, nostos, bringing home; *μανία*, mania, madness). Syn. of Nostalgia.

Nostrum (L. noster, ours). A medicine, the ingredients of which are kept secret; a quack medicine.

Notal (*νῶτος*, nōtos, back). Syn. of Dorsal.

Nota'lgia (*νῶτος*, nōtos, back; *ἄλγος*, algos, grief). Pain in the back. Spinal irritation.

Notch (Ger. knicken, to crack or flaw). A depression, or indentation, varying in size and shape, observed on the circumference or edges of organs.

Notencepha'lia (*νῶτος*, nōtos, back; *ἐγκέφαλος*, egkephalos, brain). The condition of a monster whose head, with its contents, is on the back.—I. G. St. Hilaire.

Noteomyeli'tis (*νῶτος*, notos, back; *μυελός*, muelos, marrow; and itis). Inflammation of the spinal cord.

No'throus (*νωθρός*, nōthros, sluggish). Slow; torpid; inactive.

Notio'meter (*νότιος*, notios, moist; *μετρέω*, metreō, I measure). Syn. of Hygrometer.

No'tochord (*νῶτος*, notos, back; *χορδή*, chordē, gut). The fibro-cellulo-gelatinous column, which constitutes the central basis of the neuro-skeleton in the embryo of every vertebrate animal. The spinal axis of the embryo.

Noto'meles (*νῶτος*, nōtos, back; *μέλεος*, meleos, useless). A monster with superfluous flesh on the back.

No'tophore (*νῶτος*, nōtos, back; *φέρω*, pherō, I carry). A monster fœtus with a sac-like expansion of the skin on the middle of the sinciput, the occiput, sacrum, &c.—I. G. St. Hilaire.

Notorhizæ (*νῶτος*, nōtos, back; *ῥίζα*, riza, root). Bot. Radicles on the back of the cotyledons.

Noumena (*νοῦς*, nous, thought). Ment. Phil. Intuitive conceptions; intuitive mental perceptions; innate or fundamental ideas.—Kant.

Nubi'ferous (L. nubes, cloud; fero, I bear). Bringing, or producing, clouds.

Nubi'genous (L. nubes, cloud; *γεννάω*, gennaō, I beget). Produced by clouds.

Nu'bilous (L. nubes, cloud). Cloudy.

Nucamenta'ceous (L. nux, nut). Bot. Pertaining to, or producing, nuts; resembling small nuts; having a dry monospermal fruit.

Nucel'la (L. dim. nux, nut). Bot. A pulpy cellular body, having no appearance of membrane, found in the centre, and adhering to the base, of the ovule at the commencement of its development.—Mirbel.

Nucha (Ar. the spinal marrow). The hinder part, or nape of the neck.

Nuci'ferous (L. nux, nut; fero, I bear). Bearing, or producing, nuts.

Nuck, Canal of. A pouch of peritoneum which, in the female fœtus, descends for a short distance along the round ligament of the uterus.

Nu'cleated (L. nucleus, kernel). Having a nucleus.

Nuclei'ferous (L. nucleus, kernel; fero, I bear). Bot. Bearing, or containing, a kernel.

Nucle'iform (L. nucleus, kernel; forma, form). Formed like a nucleus, or kernel.

Nuclein (L. nucleus, kernel). The species of horn of which, according to some, the nucleus in the blood-corpuscles of the lower animals is chemically composed.

Nucleoid (L. nucleus, kernel; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Gathered into, or having the appearance of, a nucleus, or faint spot of light.

Nucle'ole. Etym. as, and syn. of, Nucleolule.

Nucle'olo-nucleated. Containing a nucleus which again contains a nucleolus.—Schwann.

Nucle'olule. Nucle'olus (L. dim. nucleus, kernel). The simple granule which a nucleus sometimes contains.

Nu'cleus (L. kernel). The smaller, round or oval, solid, hollow, or vesicular body, or new centre, seen at some period of their existence, in most organic cells. Bot. 1. The central succulent part of an ovule in which the embryo-plant is generated. 2. That part of an ovule contained within the testa. 3. The structure which in certain of the Lichens, contains the spores and the sporangia. 4. The kernel of a nut. Geol. The solid centre of any nodule or rounded mass. Surg. Any foreign matter about which other substance or matter collects; the centre of a tumour. The point about which matter is collected. Crystall. Any solid substance added to, or suspended in, crystallizing matter, for the purpose of affording points of contact for the commencement of crystallization.

Nuco'dium (L. nux, nut). Bot. A fruit composed of many nuts, manifestly distinct, but of which the connections proceed from the same points.—Agardh.

Nu'cula (L. dim. nux, nut). Bot. Syn. of Glans.—Desvaux.

Nucula'nium (L. dim. nux, nut). A two- or more celled syncarpous fruit, few or many-seeded, superior, indehiscent, fleshy, of the same texture throughout.

Nu'cule (same). Bot. 1. One of the numerous seeds of a nuculanium. 2. A hard indehiscent pericarp, containing a single seed. 3. The peculiar spiral fructification of Chara.

Nudibrachiate (L. nudus, naked; brachia, arms). Zoöl. Having arms not clothed with vibratile cilia.

Nudibra'nchiate (L. nudus, naked; βραγχία, bragchia, gills of a fish). Zoöl. Having the branchiæ or gills exposed.

Nudi'parous (L. nudus, naked; pario, I bring forth). Zoöl. Applied to oviparous animals, of which the embryo pierces the envelopes of the ovum, while the latter is contained in the matrix, where it remains for some time before birth.—Burdach.

Nudipelli'ferous (L. nudus, naked; pellis, skin; fero, I bear). Zoöl. Having the skin entirely bare.—Blainville.

Nudise'xate (L. nudus, naked; sexus, sex). Bot. Having the sexual organs quite exposed.—L. C. Richard.

Nudive'ntrate (L. nudus, naked; venter, belly). Zoöl. Having the abdomen naked or smooth.

Nulline'rvate (L. nullus, none; nervus, nerve). Bot. Having neither true, nor false nerves.

Nume'rical (L. numerus, number). Miner. Having a representative mark exhibiting some properties of numbers.—Haüy.

Nume'rical Method. Med. Medical, or vital Statistics.

Num'miform (L. nummus, money; forma, form). Having the form of a piece of money.

Num'mular. Num'mulated (L. nummus, piece of money). Flatted out like a piece of money. Aggregated together like rolls of money.

Nummuli'tes (L. dim. nummus, money; λίθος, lithos, stone). A fossil extinct genus of the order of mollus-

cous animals, called Cephalopoda, of a thin lenticular shape, internally divided into small chambers.

Nuta'tion (L. nuto, I nod). A constant and involuntary oscillation of the head in one or more directions.

Nutrime'ntal (L. nutrio, I nourish). Having the qualities of nutriment.

Nutri'tion (same). The function by which living bodies assimilate to, and convert into, their different tissues, the nutritive matter already elaborated by the various organic actions.

Nyctalo'pia. Nyctalopy (νύξ, nux, night; ὄψις, opsis, vision). 1. A disease characterized by an inability to see well by daylight. 2. Syn. of Hemeralopia.

Nymphæ (νύμφη, numphē, bride). Two narrow folds of mucous membrane, which descend obliquely outwards, one on each side of the entrance of the vagina, from the glans and preputial covering of the clitoris.

Nymphi'parous (L. nympha, nymph; pario, I bring forth). Nat. Hist. Producing nymphæ, or the pupæ of insects.

Nymphi'tis (νύμφη, numphē, bride; and itis). Inflammation of the clitoris.

Ny'mphium. Bot. A part of the flower which extends from the extremity of the ovary to the floral envelope, when situated under the free ovary, or above the adherent ovary.—G. Allmann.

Nymphoma'nia (νύμφη, numphē, bride; μανία, mania, madness). A morbid and uncontrollable sexual desire in females.

Nympho'tomy (nymphæ; and τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). Excision of the nymphæ; amputation of the clitoris.

Nysta'gmus (νυστάζω, nustazō, I nod in sleep). A condition of indistinct vision associated with oscillation of the eyeballs. An involuntary oscillation of the eyeballs. An involuntary tremor of the muscles of the eyeball; an epileptiform affection of the cerebellar oculo-motorial centres.

O.

O. Chem. Symbol for oxygen.

Obcla'vate (L. ob, inversely; clava, club). Bot. Having the appearance of a reversed club.

Obcompres'sed (L. ob, inversely; compressus, compressed). Bot. Having their greater diameter from right to left.—H. Cassini.

Obco'nical (L. ob, inversely; conus, cone). Bot. Conical, with the apex downwards.

Obco'rdate (L. ob, inversely; cor, heart). Bot. Shaped like a heart with the apex downwards.

Obcordately-two-lobed. Bot. Inversely cordate, with the indention very deep, so as to appear of two lobes.

Obco'rdiform (L. ob, inversely; cor, heart; forma, form). Bot. Syn. of Obcordate.

Obcre'nate (L. ob, inversely; crena, notch). Bot. Having the border as if cut into small projecting angles, sharp, separated by round sinuses.

Obdormi'tion (L. obdormio, I fall asleep). 1. The state of the limbs being asleep. 2. Sound sleep.

Obele'ous (ὀβελός, obelos, horizontal line). Of, or belonging to, a horizontal line; straight.

Obe'sity (L. obesus, fat). Excessive corpulency, or fatness.

Obfusca'tion (L. ob, for; fusco, I darken). The act of darkening, or rendering obscure; a clouding.

Obi'mbricate (L. ob, inversely; imbrico, I cover with gutter tiles). Bot. Imbricated contrariwise.

Object-glass. That portion of a compound Microscope, which magnifies the object in the first instance and brings it to a focus within the tube.

Obje'ctive (L. ob, against; jacio, I throw). Applied to whatever is ex-

terior to the Mind, or which is the object of thought or feeling; outward; external.

Obje'ctive Cone. The cone of light radiating from an object, which has its apex on the object, and its base on the Cornea.

Obje'ctive Sensations. Sensations produced by impressions on the peripheral nerves.

Oblate. Applied to spherical bodies more or less flattened at opposite sides or poles; shaped like an orange.

Oblique. Anat. A term applied to parts from their direction.

Obli'terated (L. oblitero, I blot out). Applied to vessels and ducts whose walls have approximated and so adhered, that their cavity has completely disappeared.

Oblivi'scence (L. obliviscor, I forget). Entire loss of Memory in regard to the occurrence of some days antecedent to the seizure, following certain affections of, and injuries to, the brain.

O'blong (L. oblongus, inclining to long). Bot. Several times longer than broad. When joined by a hyphen to another word, it signifies a form between the two words.

Obmute'scence (L. obmutesco, I become dumb). Loss of speech.

Obnubila'tion (L. ob; and nubes, cloud). Syn. of Obfuscation.

Obo'vate (L. ob, inversely; ovum, egg). Bot. Inversely egg-shaped, having the broadest end uppermost. When joined by a hyphen to another word, it signifies a shape between the two words.

Obo'void (L. ob, inversely; ovum, egg; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Syn. of Obovate.

Obsi'dian (ὀψιανὸς, opsianos, so called, it is said, from being used by the ancients for looking-glasses; or from Obsidius, a Roman, who first brought it from Ethiopia). A volcanic product or species of lava, very like common green bottle-glass, which is almost black in large masses, but semi-transparent in thin fragments. Pumice-stone is obsidian in a frothy state; produced, most probably, by water that was contained in or had access to the melted stone, and became converted into steam. There are very often portions in masses of solid obsidian, which are partially converted into pumice.

Obsole'scence (L. obsoleo, I grow out of use). The act, or process, of withering or shrivelling.

O'bsolete (same). Bot. and Zoöl. Hardly evident; obscure, not very distinct; imperfectly developed or abortive.

Obste'tric. Obste'trical (L. ob, before; sto, I stand). Pertaining to midwifery, or the delivery of women.

Obste'trics. Obste'tricy (same). The art of midwifery; midwifery.

Obste'trist (same). One who practises obstetrics.

Obstipa'tion (L. ob, about; stipo, I cram). 1. Syn of Constipation. 2. Lateral curvature of the spine.

O'bstruent (L. ob, against; struo, I pile up). Applied adj. and subs. to a medicine which closes the orifices of ducts or vessels.

Obstupefa'ction (L. obstupefacio, I confound). The act of making stupid, or insensible.

Obsu'bulate (L. ob, inversely; subula, awl). Bot. Gradually decreasing in thickness from the base to the summit.

Obtrunca'tion (L. obtrunco, I cut off the limbs). The act of lopping, or cutting off.

Obtundent (L. obtundo, I render less smart). Applied adj. and subs. to medicines supposed to sheathe parts from, or to blunt the acrimony of, certain morbid secretions.

Obtura'tor (L. obturo, I stop up). Anat. Applied to structures which stop up, or close spaces; and thence to the appurtenances of such structures.

Obtuse (L. obtundo, I blunt the point). Bot. Blunt at the end. When joined to another word, it signifies a shape between the two words.

Obumbra'tion (L. ob; and umbra, shade). Syn. of Obfuscation.

Obu'ncous (L. ob, intensive; uncus, hook). Very crooked.

O'bvolute. O'bvoluted (L. ob-volvo, I hide). Bot. Having one part, or margin rolled upon another, or alternately embracing.

Occeca'tion (L. ob; and cæco, I blind). The act of making blind. The condition of being, or becoming, blind.

Occhiombra (ὄκκος, okkos, eye; L. umbra, shade). An eye-shade consisting of a very light wire frame, covered with a transparent gauze or other material, for protecting the eyes from wind or dust, and softening the glare of the sunlight, allowing at the same time of perfect vision.

Occi'pital (L. occiput, the bone which forms the hind part of the head). Pertaining to the occiput, or back part of the head.

Occi'pito-atloid. Pertaining to the occiput and atlas.

Occi'pito-axoid. Pertaining to the occiput and axis.

Occi'pito-cotyloid. Applied to that position of the fœtal head, in which the occiput is directed to the cotyloid cavity of the pelvis.

Occi'pito-frontalis. A flat, thin, digastric muscle extending from the occiput to the forehead.

Occi'pito-meninge'al. Pertaining to the occipital bone, and to the dura mater.

Oc'ciput (L. ob, over against; caput, head). 1. The bone which forms the hind part of the head. 2. The hinder part of the head.

Occlu'sion (L. occludo, I shut up). 1. Imperforation. 2. The temporary approximation of the edges of a natural orifice. 3. Chem. The absorption of gases by metals.

Occult (L. occulo, I keep secret). Syn. of Latent.

Occult Menstruation. Where the menstrual secretion, owing to some imperfection of structure, is retained in the cavity of the uterus or vagina.

Ocel'lated (L. ocellus, little eye). Resembling an eye; formed with the figures of little eyes.

Ochle'sis (ὄχλος, ochlos, crowd). The morbid condition produced by the overcrowding of the sick. The overcrowding of human beings.

Ochlo'tic (same). Applied to designate Typhus fever, from its supposed mode of origin.—Laycock.

Ochope'talous (ὀχός, ochos, holding; πέταλον, petalon, leaf). Bot. Having broad and ample petals.

Ochra'ceous. Having the colour of clay, or yellow ochre.

O'chreous. Consisting of, or resembling, ochre.

Ochroid (ὠχρός, ōchros, pale yellow; εἶδος, appearance). Yellowish; resembling yellow.

Ochroma'tic (ὠχρός, ōchros, pale yellow; χρῶμα, chrōma, colour). Bot. Having a yellowish tint, or mixture of white and yellow.—Wallroth.

Ochro'sia (ὠχρός, ōchros, pale yellow). Bot. An affection of vegetables characterized by an ochraceous tinging of their aërial parts, which commences by a rapid degeneration of the colouring matter, and advances even to a pure white.

Octa'ndrian. Octa'ndrious. Octa'ndrous (ὀκτώ, oktō, eight; ἀνήρ, anēr, man). Bot. Having eight stamens.

Octa'rius (L. octo, eight). An imperial pint, which contains twenty fluid ounces, and is the eighth part of a wine-gallon.

Octobra'chidous (ὀκτώ, oktō, eight; βραχίων, brachiōn, arm). Zoöl. Having the head surrounded by eight appendages in form of arms.

Octo-de'ntate (L. octo, eight; dens, tooth). Having eight teeth.

O'ctofid. Octo'fidous (L. octo, eight; findo, I cleave). Bot. Cleft, or separated into eight segments.

Octo'forous (L. octo, eight; forus, gangway). Zoöl. Having eight holes, or openings.

Octogy'nian. Octogy'nious. Octogy'nous (ὀκτώ, oktō, eight; γυνή, gunē, woman). Bot. Having eight styles.

Octolo'cular (L. octo, eight; locus, place). Bot. Having eight cells for seeds.

Octono'cular. Octono'culate (L. octo, eight; oculus, eye). Having eight eyes.

Octo'nous (L. octo, eight). Bot. Disposed eight by eight; compound of eight leaves.

Octope'talous (ὀκτώ, oktō, eight; πέταλον, petalon, leaf). Bot. Having eight petals.

Octopod (ὀκτώ, oktō, eight; πούς, pous, foot). Zoöl. Having eight feet.

Octora'diate. Octora'diated. (L. octo, eight; radius, ray). Having eight rays.

Octospe'rmous (ὀκτώ, oktō, eight; σπέρμα, sperma, seed). Bot. Containing eight seeds.

Octostemo'nate (ὀκτώ, oktō, eight; στήμων, stēmōn, stamen). Bot. Having eight free stamens.

Octunx (L. octo, eight; uncia, ounce). A weight of eight ounces.

O'cular (L. oculus, eye). Of, or pertaining to, the eye.

O'cular Spectres. Imaginary objects of various forms and appearances, floating before the eyes.

O'culate (L. oculus, eye). Furnished with eyes, or eye-like spots.

Oculi'ferous (L. oculus, eye; fero, I bear). Zoöl. Bearing on eye.

O'culiform (L. oculus, eye; forma, form). In the form of an eye; resembling the eye in form.

O'culist (L. oculus, eye). One skilled in, or who professes to cure, diseases of the eye.

O'culo-muscular. Pertaining to, or supplying, the muscles of the eye.

O'culus (L. eye). Bot. An eye; a leaf-bud. Miner. An opalescent or eye-like lustre.

Ocyodi'nic (ὠκύς, ōkus, quick; ὠδίς, ōdis, pangs of labour). Hastening, or inducing, the pains of childbirth.

Ocy'phonous (ὠκύς, ōkus, quick; φόνος, phonos, murder). Killing quickly.

Ocyto'cia (ὠκύς, okus, quick; τόκος, tokos, birth). Quick or easy childbirth.

Od. An imaginary "effective force" which manifests itself in contact and at a distance, between man and man, and between man and all matter.—Reichenbach.

-Ode (-ώδης, the terminating syllables of many adjectives, giving them, in addition to their special meaning, that of excess or fulness). A terminal denoting a condition of *excitability*, or capability of being excited.—Mayne.

Odic. Of, or pertaining to, the Od force.—Reichenbach.

Odi'nic (ὠδίς, ōdis, pangs of labour). Of, or belonging to, the pains of childbirth.

Odma'leous (ὀδμή, odmē, smell). Stinking; fœtid.

Odonta'gra (ὀδούς, odous, tooth; ἄγρα, agra, seizure). A rheumatic, or gouty, pain in the teeth.

Odonta'lgia (ὀδούς, odous, tooth ἄλγος, algos, grief). The pain resulting from caries of a tooth; tooth-ache.

Odo'ntalite (ὀδούς, odous, tooth; λίθος, lithos, stone). A fossil tooth.

Odontatro'phia (ὀδούς, odous, tooth; A, neg.; τρέφω, trephō, I nourish). Atrophy, or wasting, of one or more teeth.

Odo'ntic (ὀδούς, odous, tooth). Applied adj. and subs. to a remedy for tooth-ache.

Odonti'tis (ὀδούς, odous, tooth; and itis). Inflammation of the teeth.

Odontobothri'tis (ὀδούς, odous, tooth; βοθρίον, bothrion, small hole; and itis). Inflammation of the alveoli.

Odonto'geny (ὀδούς, odous, tooth; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). The development of the teeth.

Odonto'graphy (ὀδούς, odous, tooth; γράφω, graphō, I write). A description of the teeth.

Odo'ntoid (ὀδούς, odous, tooth; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Tooth-like; resembling a tooth. Pertaining to the process of bone so called.

Odonto'lithos (ὀδούς, odous, tooth; λίθος, lithos, stone). Tartar of the teeth.

Odonto'logy (ὀδούς, odous, tooth; λόγος, logos, speech). An anatomical treatise on the teeth.

Odontome (ὀδούς, odous, tooth; τομή, tomē, section). A tumour made up of the general hypertrophy of the dental structure, before or after the development of the dentinal cap. It may be more or less soft, or wholly or in part assume the hardness of a tooth.—Broca.

Odontonoso'logy (ὀδούς, odous, tooth; νόσος, nosos, disease; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on diseases of the teeth.

Odontopatho'logy (ὀδούς, odous, tooth; πάθος, pathos, affection; λόγος, logos, speech). The doctrine of disease of the teeth.

Odonto'sis (ὀδούς, odous, tooth). The formation, growth, or development, of a tooth.

Odontoste'ophyte (ὀδούς, odous, tooth; ὀστέον, osteon, bone; φυτόν, phuton, plant). A soft, or spongy, growth on the bone of a tooth.—Lobstein.

Odontote'chny (ὀδούς, odous, tooth; τέχνη, technē, art). Syn. of Dentistry.

Odo'ntrypy (ὀδούς, odous, tooth; τρυπάω, trupaō, I bore with an auger). The operation of perforating a tooth.

O'dorant (L. odor, smell). Giving out, or producing, odour.

Odori'ferous (L. odor, smell; fero, I bear). Syn. of Odorant.

O'dyle. Ody'lic Force or Influence (ὀδός, odos, way; ὕλη, ulē, matter). The imaginary force or influence which gives rise to the phenomena of Mesmerism, or Electrobiology.—Reichenbach.

Odyne'phatous (ὀδύνη, odunē, pain; φένω, phenō, I slay). Allaying, or deadening, pain.

Odyne'phorous (ὀδύνη, odunē, pain; φέρω, pherō, I bring). Bringing, or enduring, pain.

Ody'nic (ὀδύνη, odunē, pain). Of, or belonging to, pain.

O'dynous (same). Having, or full of, pain.

Œcioma'nia (οἰκεῖος, oikeios, domestic; μανία, mania, madness). A form of moral mania characterized by domestic perverseness.

Œcoid (οἶκος, oikos, chamber; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). The porous structure of colourless hyaline substance, of which the blood corpuscle is by some supposed to consist.—Brücke.

Œde'ma (οἰδέω, oideō, I swell). Swelling produced by the collection of serum in the areolar tissue.

Œde'matoid (οἴδημα, oidēma, swelling; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling œdema.

Œdemato'scheocele (οἴδημα, oidēma, swelling; ὄσχη, oschē, scrotum, κήλη, kēlē, rupture). Oscheocele with œdema of the scrotum.

Œna'nthic (οἶνος, oinos, wine; ἄνθος, anthos, flower). Applied to a peculiar liquid or ether which is held to be the principle that gives wine its peculiar aroma or flavour.

Œ'noid (οἶνος, oinos, wine; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling wine.

Œnolatura (οἶνος, oinos, wine). Vinous extracts; medicated wines.—Béral.

Œnolea (same). Vinous solutions.—Béral.

Œno'lic (same). Of, or belonging to, wine.

Œno'logy (οἶνος, oinos, wine; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on wine. The science of wine-making.

Œnolotiva (same; and λούω, louō, I wash). Lotions, gargles, &c.—Béral.

Œ'nomel (οἶνος, oinos, wine; μέλι, meli, honey). Honey wine; wine mead; a drink made by fermenting honey and water.

Œno'meter (οἶνος, oinos, wine; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). A peculiar Areometer for determining the specific gravity of wine.

Œpycephalic (αἰπύς, aipus, high and steep; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). Syn. of Acrocephalic.

Œsophaga'lgia (œsophagus; and ἄλγος, algos, grief). Pain of the œsophagus.

Œsophagi'smus (οἴσω, oisō, I shall carry; φαγεῖν, phagein, to eat). Spasm of the œsophagus.

Œsophagi'tis (œsophagus; and itis). Inflammation of the œsophagus.

Œsophagody'nia (œsophagus; and ὀδύνη, odunē, pain). Pain in the œsophagus.

Œsophago'pathy (œsophagus; and πάθος, pathos, affection). Disease of the œsophagus.

Œsophago'scope (œsophagus; and σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). An instrument on the principle of the Laryngoscope, for examining the interior of the œsophagus. The art of œsophagoscopy has never been practised on the diseased œsophagus, and only in very rare and exceptional cases on the healthy gullet.

Œsophago'tomy (œsophagus; and τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). The operation of cutting into the œsophagus.

Œso'phagus (οἴσω, oisō, I shall carry; φαγεῖν, phagein, to eat). A musculo-membranous tube leading from the pharynx to the stomach—the gullet.

Œstrua'tion (οἶστρος, oistros, violent incitement). 1. Syn. of Orgasm. 2. The periodical sexual desire experienced by animals.

Œsy'pious (οἰσύπη, oisupē, grease in unwashed wool). Bot. Growing on sheep dirt or dung.—Fries.

Offi'cinal (L. officina, shop). Pharm. Kept constantly ready prepared, according to the directions of the College of Physicians.

Offset. Bot. A young radical bulb, or shoot, which, when carefully separated from the parent plant, and placed in a proper soil, is capable of taking root.

Ogy'gian (Ogyges, an early Grecian monarch, whose origin, age in which he lived, and duration of reign, are obscure). Geol. Applied to everything of dark or doubtful origin or antiquity.

Oil (Sax. œlan, to kindle). A more or less unctuous, inflammable liquid derived from various substances both animal and vegetable.

Oily (same). Syn. of Oleaginous.

Oinomania (οἶνος, oinos, wine; μανία, mania, madness). An insatiable desire for intoxicating liquors. Syn. of Delirium Tremens.

Ointment. A soft unctuous substance or compound.

Oiocalym'ma (ᾠέον, ōeon, egg; καλύπτω, kaluptō, I cover). The membrane of the egg-shell.

Olea'ginous (L. oleum, oil). Having the qualities of, or containing, oil; unctuous.

Olecranarthri'tis (ὠλέκρανον, ōlekranon, elbow-joint; ἄρθρον, arthron, joint; and itis). Inflammation of the elbow-joint.

Ole'cranoid (ὠλέκρανον, ōlekranon, elbow-joint; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling an elbow.

Ole'cranon (ὠλένη, ōlenē, elbow; κράς, kras, head). The large curved process occupying the summit of the ulua.

Olefi'ant Gas (L. oleum, oil; fio, I am made). A gas consisting of Carbon vapour and Hydrogen; and forming with Chlorine a compound resembling oil.

Olein (L. oleum, oil). The liquid principle of fat.

Oleo-albuminous. 1. Consisting partly of oil, and partly of albumen. 2. Formed by the combination of oil and albumen.

Oleo-calcareous. Consisting of oil and lime.

Oleo-cerate. A compound of oil and wax. Syn. of Cerate.

Oleo'meter (L. oleum, oil; metior, I measure). An instrument to ascertain the weight and purity of oil.

Oleo-resin. A native compound of a terebinthinate oil and a resin, the proper juice of Coniferous and other plants.

O'leose. O'leous (L. oleum, oil). Oily.

Olera'ceous (L. olus, pot-herb). Bot. Pertaining to, of the nature or qualities of, pot-herbs.

Oleulea (L. oleum, oil; ὕλη, ulē, material). Simple ethereal oily dressings.—Béral.

Oleulica (same). Applied to dressings of ethereal oil with medicinal substances.—Béral.

Olfa'ction (L. oleo, I smell; facio, I make). The sense of smell.

Olfactive. Olfactory (same). Pertaining, or relating, to the sense of smell.

Oligæ'mia (ὀλίγος, oligos, weak; αἷμα, aima, blood). Poverty of the blood.

Oliga'ndrous (ὀλίγος, oligos, few; ἀνήρ, anēr, male). Bot. Having less than twenty stamens.

O'ligist. Oligi'stic. Oligi'stous (ὀλίγιστος, oligistos, least). Applied to a variety of crystallized oxyde of iron, which by reason of its homogeneity is readily rendered ductile.—Haüy.

Oli'gocene (ὀλίγος, oligos, small; καινός, kainos, new). Geol. Slightly recent; a little more recent than the tertiary beds of the Eocene age.—Beyrich.

Oligoce'phalous (ὀλίγος, oligos, few; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). Bot. Having few heads or capitules.

Oligoce'ratous (ὀλίγος, oligos, few; κέρας, keras, horn). Bot. Having legumes formed like horns and in small number.

Oligochrono'meter (ὀλίγος, oligos, small; χρόνος, chronos, time; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). Nat. Phil. An instrument for measuring the minute fractions of time.—Del Negro.

Oligo-cythæ'mia (ὀλίγος, oligos, little; κύτις, kutis, small box; αἷμα, aima, blood). A condition of the blood in which the red corpuscles are diminished.

Oligo-ery'thro-cythæ'mia (ὀλίγος, little; ἐρυθρός, eruthros, red; κύτις, kutis, small box; αἷμα, aima, blood). Syn. of Oligocythæmia, and Anæmia.

Oligopyrenæ'mia (ὀλίγος, oligos, small; πῦρ, pur, heat; αἷμα, aima, blood). Syn. of Oligocythæmia.

Oligospe'rmous (ὀλίγος, oligos, little; σπέρμα, sperma, seed). Bot. Having few seeds.

Oligospo'ndylus (ὀλίγος, oligos, little; σπόνδυλος, spondulos, vertebra). A monster with defective vertebræ.—Gurlt.

Oligo'trophy (ὀλίγος, oligos, little; τρέφω, trephō, I nourish). Deficient nourishment.

Oliva'ceous (L. oliva, olive). Of the colour, or having the qualities, of olives.

Olivary (same). Olive-shaped.

Oliva'ster (same). Of the colour of the olive; tawny.

O'livile. A peculiar amylaceous or crystalline substance, obtained from the gum of the olive tree.—Pelletier.

O'livina. The bitter principle of the leaves of the olive (Olea Europæa).

Ololyge (ὀλυλυγή, olulugē, any loud cry, especially of women invoking a god). A stethoscopic sound of the heart like the murmuring of the wind or the rushing of a stream.—Quekett.

Olopetala'rious (ὅλος, olos, whole; πέταλον, petalon, leaf). Bot. In whole or in part transformed into petals.—De Candolle.

Olophly'ctis (ὀλοφλυκτίς, olophluktis, pustule). A name given by Alibert to a variety of Herpes.

Olopho'nia (ὄλλυμι, ollumi, to destroy; φωνή, phōnē, sound). Congenital malformation of the vocal organs.—Good.

Omace'phalus (ὦμος, ōmos, shoulder; A, neg.; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). A genus of paracephalous monsters, without any neck.—I. G. St. Hilaire.

Omarthri'tis (ὦμος, omos, shoulder; ἄρθρον, arthron, joint; and itis). Inflammation of the shoulder-joint.

Oma'sum (L. comesus, eaten up). The third chamber of the compound stomach of a Ruminant.

Ombro'meter (ὄμβρος, ombros, shower of rain; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). A machine or instrument to measure the quantity of rain that falls.

Omenti'tis (omentum; and itis). Syn of Epiploitis.

Omentocele (omentum; and κήλη, kēlē, rupture). Syn. of Epiplocele.

Omentum. 1. A broad process of peritoneum hanging freely in the abdomen from the lower border of the stomach and the transverse colon. 2. Other duplicatures of the peritoneum proceeding from one viscus to another.

Omi'tis (ὦμος, ōmos, shoulder; and itis). Inflammation in or on the shoulder.

Omni'vorous (L. omnis, all; voro, I devour). Eating every kind of food indiscriminately.

Omo- (ὦμος, ōmos, shoulder). A prefix signifying attached to, or connected with, the Scapula or Shoulder-blade, *e. g.*:—

Omo-clavi'cular. Pertaining to, or in relation with, the Coracoid process and the Clavicle.

Omo-hyoid. A digastric muscle situate obliquely at the sides and front of the neck, between the Scapula and the Hyoid bone.

Omo'phagous (ὠμός, ōmos, raw; φαγεῖν, phagein, to eat). Living on raw food.

O'moplate (ὦμος, ōmos, shoulder; πλατύς, platus, broad). Syn. of Scapula.

Omo'plephyte (ὁμοπλεκής, omoplekēs, entwined; φυτόν, phuton, plant). Bot. A plant, the stamens of which are united into a single body by their threads.—Necker.

O'mphacine (ὄμφαξ, omphax, unripe grape). Pertaining to, or expressed from, unripe fruit.

Ompha'lic (ὀμφαλός, omphalos, navel). Pertaining to the navel.

Omphali'tis (ὀμφαλός, omphalos, navel; and itis). Inflammation of the navel, or of its vessels.

Omphalocele (ὀμφαλός, omphalos, navel; κήλη, kēlē, rupture). Syn. of Exomphalos.

Omphalo-cra'nio-di'dymus (ὀμφαλός, omphalos, navel; κρανίον, kranion, skull); δίδυμος, didumos, double). A double monster, having the umbilical cord, or the rudiment, of one fœtus engrafted in the cranium of the other.

O'mphalode (ὀμφαλός, omphalos, navel; ὁδός, odos, way). 1. Syn. of Navel. 2. Bot. The central part of the hilum, through which the nutrient vessels pass into the endosperm.—Turpin.

O'mphaloid (ὀμφαλός, omphalos, navel; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling the navel.

Omphalo-mesente'ric. Applied to vessels connected with the superior mesenteric artery and vein, and distributed to the umbilical vesicle in the fœtus.

Omphalo'pter. Omphalo'ptic (ὀμφαλός, omphalos, navel; ὀπτικός, optikos, optical). A doubly-convex lens.

O'mphalosite (ὀμφαλός, omphalos, navel; σῖτος, sitos, bread). A monster possessing so imperfect a life, that it ceases to live when the funis is divided.

Omphalo'tomy (ὀμφαλός, omphalos, navel; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). The division of the umbilical cord.

O'nanism (Onan, in Scripture). Syn. of Masturbation.

On chi'dium (ὀγχέω, ogcheō, I uphold). Bot. The concealed part of the bud of vegetables, or its internal vital knot.—Henschel.

Oncoid (ὄγκος, ogkos, bulk; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling a boil or tumour.

Onco'logy (ὄγκος, ogkos, bulk; λόγος, logos, speech). The doctrine or science of tumours.

Onco'ses (ὄγκος, ogkos, swelling). Diseases characterized by tumours.

Onco'tomy (ὄγκος, ogkos, swelling; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). The opening of an abscess by incision; the excision of a tumour.

O'ncous (ὄγκος, ogkos, bulk). Having, or full of, increase, size, or bulk; swollen; tumefied.

Oneirody'nia (ὄνειρος, oneiros, dream; ὀδύνη, odunē, pain). Disturbed imagination during sleep.

Oneiro'logy (ὄνειρος, oneiros, dream; λόγος, logos, speech). The doctrine of dreams.

Onomato'logy (ὄνομα, onoma, name; λόγος, logos, speech). The doctrine of forming names; nomenclature.

Onto'gony (ὄντα, onta, things actually existing; γονή, gonē, produce). Nat. Phil. The history of the production of organized beings.—Ferrusac.

Onto'graphy (ὄντα, onta, things actually existing; γράφω, graphō, I

write). Nat. Phil. The describing and characterizing of things.

Onto'logy (ὄντα, onta, things being; λόγος, logos, speech). That part of the science of Metaphysics which investigates and explains the nature and essence of all things, their qualities and attributes. The fundamental laws of existence.

Onto'logy, Natural. The science of Animated beings.

Ony'chia (ὄνυξ, onux, nail). A whitlow at the side of the finger-nail. Syn. of Onychitis.

Onychi'tis (ὄνυξ, onux, nail; and itis). Inflammation of a nail.

O'nychoid (ὄνυξ, onux, nail; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Like, or resembling, a nail.

Onychomyco'sis (ὄνυξ, onux, nail; μύκης, mukēs, fungus). A disease of the nail, consisting of a vegetable parasitic fungus situated deeply at the bottom of the nail, and producing a very characteristic white appearance of the surface of the organ.—Virchow.

O'nychous (ὄνυξ, onux, nail). Having large nails.

O'nyx (ὄνυξ, nail). A suppuration between the layers of the Cornea, resembling in shape the white spot at the root of the finger-nail.

Oodeocele (ὠώδης, ōōdēs, oval; κήλη, kēlē, rupture). Obturator, or thyroid, hernia.

Oogo'nia (ᾠόν, ōon, egg; γονή, gonē, produce). Bot. The larger reproductive bodies of certain Entophytic Fungi.

O'oid (ᾠόν, ōon, egg; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling an egg; egg-like; like the albumen of the egg.

Ooli'tic (ᾠόν, ōon, egg; λίθος, lithos, stone). Composed of, or resembling, the secondary limestone Oolite, or Egg-stone.

Ooliti'ferous (ᾠόν, ōon, egg; λίθος, stone; φέρω, pherō, I bear). Producing Oolite, or Egg-stone.

Oo'logy (ᾠόν, ōon, egg; λόγος, logos, speech). The Science of, or a treatise on, eggs.

Oomatrice (ᾠόν, ōon, egg; L. matrix, womb). Bot. The ovary of phanerogamous plants, the ovules in which are attached to an umbilical cord.

Oonin' (ᾠόν, ōon, egg). 1. Syn. of Ovalbumen. 2. The reticulated membrane which contains the albumen of the white of egg in its cellules.—Conerbe.

Oo'phagous (ᾠόν, ōon, egg; φαγεῖν, phagein, to eat). Feeding on eggs.

Oophori'dium (ᾠόν, ōon, egg; φέρω, pherō, I carry). Bot. An organ containing large spores in certain plants.

Oophori'tis (ᾠόν, ōon, egg; φέρω, pherō, I carry; and itis). Syn. of Ovaritis.

Oospore (ᾠόν, ōon, egg; σπορά, seed). Bot. An ovoid or egg-shaped spore. The reproductive body of certain Entophytic Fungi.

Oothe'ca (ᾠόν, ōon, egg; θήκη, thēkē, sheath). Bot. The ovary of the Filices or Ferns.

Ootocia (ᾠόν, ōon, egg; τόκος, tokos, bringing forth). Ovulation; the work of the ovaries.—Barnes.

Opale'scence (L. opalus, opal). A coloured shining lustre reflected from a single spot in a mineral.

O'paline (same). Pertaining to opal. Resembling opal in appearance.

Opali'sant (same). Reflecting the light, like the opal.

O'palised (same). Converted into, or assuming the appearance of, or acquiring a structure similar to, the opal.

Opeocele ὀπή, opē, hole; κήλη, kēlē, rupture). Syn. of Oodeocele.

Opera'ncy. Med. Etym. as, and syn. of, Operation.—Brinton.

Opera'tion (L. opus, work). Surg. Any methodical action of the hand, or of the hand with instruments, on the human body, with a view to heal or rectify a part diseased or injured. Med. Action; effect. Chem. and Pharm. Process; manipulation.

Ope'rcular (L. operculum, cover). Zoöl. One of the four bones of which the operculum in Fishes consists.

Ope'rcular. Ope'rculate. Ope'rculated (same). Nat. Hist. Having a lid or cover.

Opercu'liform (L. operculum, cover; forma, form). Having the form of a lid or cover.

Ope'rculum (L. cover). Bot. A kind of lid which forms the summit of the capsules of some of the Mosses. Comp. Anat. A lid by which many of the Molluscous animals close the aperture of their shells. The large piece of the great flap, which in osseous Fishes closes the gill openings externally. The lid of certain eggs.

Ophi'asis (ὄφις, ophis, serpent). A form of accidental baldness or Porrigo Decalvans, when several of the patches run into each other, so as to present a serpentine form.

Ophi'dian. Ophi'dious (same). Of, or pertaining to, the Serpent kind.

O'phioid (ὄφις, ophis, serpent; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling a Serpent.

Ophio'logy (ὄφις, ophis, serpent; λόγος, logos, speech). That part of Natural History which treats of Serpents.

Ophiomo'rphous (ὄφις, ophis, serpent; μορφή, morphē, shape). Having the form of a Serpent.

Ophio'phagous (ὄφις, ophis, serpent; φαγεῖν, phagein, to eat). Feeding on, or eating, Serpents.

Ophite (ὄφις, serpent). Syn. of Ophidian.

Ophtha'lmia (ὀφθαλμία, ophthalmia, sore eyes). Inflammation of the eye, or eyes.

Ophtha'lmia Tarsi. Inflammation of the edge of the eyelids, with disordered secretion of the Meibomian glands.

Ophthalmia'try (ὀφθαλμός, ophthalmos, eye; ἰατρεία, iatreia, medical treatment). Treatment of affections of the eye.

Ophtha'lmic (ὀφθαλμός, ophthalmos, eye). Pertaining to the eye.

Ophthalmi'tis (ὀφθαλμός, ophthalmos, eye; and itis). Inflammation of the globe of the eye. Syn. of Ophthalmia.

Ophthalmo'bium (ὀφθαλμός, ophthalmos, eye; βιόω, bioō, I live). Comp. Anat. Applied to a small Trematode worm which has been observed in the interior of the eye.

Ophthalmody'nia (ὀφθαλμός, ophthalmos, eye; ὀδύνη, odunē, pain). Violent non-inflammatory pain in the eye.

Ophthalmo'graphy (ὀφθαλμός, ophthalmos, eye; γράφω, graphō, I describe). The anatomical description of the eye.

Ophthalmo'logy (ὀφθαλμός, ophthalmos, eye; λόγος, logos, speech). An anatomical treatise on the eye; a description of the healthy and diseased eye.

Ophthalmo'meter (ὀφθαλμός, ophthalmos, eye; μετρέω, metreo, I measure). An instrument for measuring the capacities of the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye.—Petit.

Ophtha'lmomyo'tomy (ὀφθαλμός, ophthalmos, eye; μῦς, mus, muscle; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). Dissection, or section, of the muscles of the eye.

Ophthalmonoso'logy (ὀφθαλμός, ophthalmos, eye; νόσος, nosos, disease; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on diseases of the eye.

Ophthalm'optosis (ὀφθαλμός, ophthalmos, eye; πτῶσις, ptōsis, falling). Prolapsus of the globe of the eye, or its displacement in any direction.

Ophthalmoscope (ὀφθαλμός, ophthalmos, eye; σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). An instrument, which by reflecting the light on the retina, enables the interior of the eye to be explored.

Ophthalmo'scopy (same). The art of using the ophthalmoscope. The art of diagnosing health or disease by inspection of the eyes. A branch of Physiognomy, which enables one to judge of a man's temper and manner from the appearance of the eyes.

Ophthalmo'stasis (ὀφθαλμός, ophthalmos, eye; στάσις, stasis, stability). The process, or method, of fixing the globe by some artificial means, during an operation upon the eye.

Ophthalmosta'tum (same). An instrument for fixing the eye.

Ophthalmoto'logy (ὀφθαλμία, ophthalmia, sore eyes; λόγος, logos, speech). Science of, or a treatise on, Ophthalmia.

Ophthalmo'tomy (ὀφθαλμός, ophthalmos, eye; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). 1. The dissection of the eye. 2. Extirpation of the globe.

Ophtha'lmotono'meter (ὀφθαλμός, ophthalmos, eye; τόνος, tonos, tone; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). An instrument designed to measure the tension of the globe of the eye.—Graefe.

Ophthalmotrope (ὀφθαλμός, ophthalmos, eye; τρόπος, tropos, manner). An instrument for demonstrating the functions of the muscles of the eyes, and many optical phenomena. It serves also to make exact measurements of the contractions and expansions of each single muscle occurring in the different movements of the eyes.—Prof. C. G. Th. Ruete.

O'pianin (ὄπιον, opion, opium). An alkaloid resembling Morphia discovered in Opium.

O'piate (ὄπιον, opion, opium). A medicine containing Opium. Acting like, or having the power of, Opium.

O'piated (same). Mixed with Opium. Affected by Opium.

Opio'logy (ὄπιον, opion, opium; λόγος, logos, speech; or λέγω, legō, I gather. A treatise on Opium, its nature and qualities. The collection of Opium.

Opistho'tic (ὄπισθεν, opisthen, behind; οὖς, ous, ear). Behind the ear, or organ of hearing.

Opistho'tonos (ὄπισθε, opisthe, backwards; τείνω, teinō, I stretch). Tetanic spasms of the muscles of the back by which the body is bent backwards.

Opoce'phalus (ὄπις, opis, divine vengeance; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). A genus of monsters having the ears approximated or united under the head; the jaws atrophied; and no mouth or nose.—I. G. St. Hilaire.

Oppila'tion (L. oppilo, I stop up). Syn. of Emphraxis.

Oppilative (same). Applied adj. and subs. to remedies which stop up the pores.

Oppo'nens (L. oppono, I oppose to). Anat. Applied to certain muscles of the hand opposed in situation and action to certain others.

Oppositifo'liate. Oppositifo'lious (L. oppositus, oppositē; folium, leaf). Bot. Opposite to the leaf.

Oppo'sitipennate (L. oppositus, opposite; penna, feather). Bot. Having pennate leaves, of which the folioles are opposite.

Oppo'sitive (L. oppositus, opposite). Bot. Having the divisions of one part of the flower placed opposite, or before, the divisions of another part.

Oppres'sion (L. opprimo, I press down). A sensation of weight in an affected part. A feeling of lassitude.

Opsi'gonous (ὀψίγονος, opsigonos, late-born). That which is born, or appears, late.

Opsi'mathy (ὀψέ, opse, late; μανθάνω, manthanō, I learn). Education late in life.

Opsio'meter (ὄψις, opsis, sight; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). An instrument for measuring the extent of the limits of distinct vision, in different individuals, and consequently for determining the focal lengths of lenses necessary to correct imperfections of the eye.

Opsoma'nia (ὄψον, opson, whatever is eaten with bread; μανία, madness). Mad fondness for some particular aliment.

O'ptic (ὀπτός, optos, visible). Pertaining to vision, or the parts connected with vision. Relating to the laws of vision, or science of Optics.

O'ptics (same). That branch of Natural Philosophy which treats of the nature and properties of light.

Opto'meter. Etym. as, and syn. of, Opsiometer.

O'ral (L. os, mouth). Pertaining to the mouth, or to speech.

O'range Peas. The young unripe fruit of the sweet Orange, dried and turned in a lathe to form issue-peas.

O'range Skin. The orange hue of the skin frequently observed in newborn infants.

Ora Serrata. A sinuous, or dentated, line which marks the commencement of the flat portion of the Ciliary body from the anterior end of the Choroid membrane.

Orbi'cular. Orbi'culate. Orbi'culated (L. orbiculus, little round ball). Completely circular or spherical.

Orbicula'tion (same). The state of being made in the form of an orb.

Orbi'culus (same). Bot. The whole corona in the genus Stapelia; a round flat hymenium contained within the capsule of some genera of Fungi.

O'rbit (L. orbis, globe). The cavity in which the eye is lodged. Astron. The course or path of a planet round the sun. The course or path described by any of the heavenly bodies.

O'rbital. O'rbitar (same). Pertaining to the orbits.

Orbito-sphe'noids. The neurapophyses of the neural arch of the frontal vertebra in the skull of the archetype vertebrate skeleton.—Owen.

Orchia'lgia (ὄρχις, orchis, testicle; ἄλγος, algos, grief). Pain of the testicles.

O'rchic (ὄρχις, orchis, testicle). Of, or belonging to, the testicles.

Orchida'ceous. Orchi'deous (ὄρχις, orchis, kind of olive). Of, or pertaining to, the natural order of Orchids.

Orchido'tomy (ὄρχις, orchis, testicle; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). The operation of Castration.

Orchiocele (ὄρχις, orchis, testicle; κήλη, kēlē, swelling). 1. Scrotal hernia. 2. A swelling, or tumour, of the testicle, or its coverings

O'rchioplasty (ὄρχις, orchis, testicle; πλάσσω, plassō, I form). The operation by which fungus of the testicle has been cured, by covering it with flaps brought from the healthy part of the scrotum after removal of the diseased portion.

Orchi'tis (ὄρχις, orchis, testicle; and itis). Inflammation of the testicle.

Orcho'tomy (ὄρχις, testicle; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). Castration; the operation of extracting a testicle.

O'rder. Nat. Hist. A collection of a number of genera, which are nearly allied to each other by characters derived from their organization. Phrenol. A faculty of the brain, the function of which is a love of physical arrangement. Its organ is situated above the eyebrow.

Ore (? L. æs, brass). A mineral body which contains a metal, or metals, combined with some other substance.

O'rgan (ἔργον, ergon, work). A natural instrument pertaining to a living being for the purpose of exercising some particular function.

Orga'nic (ὄργανον, organon, organ). Pertaining to an organ or organs; consisting of, possessing, or containing, organs. Pertaining to beings possessed of organs.

Orga'nic Molecules. Certain floating bodies supposed to exist in the male semen, regarded as primordial monads of peculiar activity, existing through all nature, and constituting the nutrient elements of living matter.—Spallanzani.

Orga'nic Polarity. The power, force, or tendency, by which lost parts are repaired.—Herbert Spencer.

Orga'nic Remains. Geol. The remains of organized bodies found in a fossil state.

Organici'sm (ὄργανον, organon, organ). The doctrine of the localization of disease—considering it always organic.

O'rganism (same). 1. The living economy. 2. The aggregate of vital actions in organized beings. 3. Organic structure and the laws which govern it.

Organizabi'lity (ὄργανον, organon, organ; L. habilis, fit). Capability of organization.

Organiza'tion (ὄργανον, organon, organ). The act, or process, of being formed into living tissue. Structure; suitable structure.

O'rganized (same). Composed of organs.

Organo'geny (ὄργανον, organon, organ; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget).

The doctrine of the formation of the organs.

Organo'graphy (ὄργανον, organon, organ; γράφω, graphō, I write). A description of the organs of a living body.

O'rganoid (ὄργανον, organon, organ; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Miner. Presenting the structure of an organized body.

Organole'ptic (ὄργανον, organon, organ; λείπω, leipō, I leave). 1. Syn. of Plastic. 2. Making an impression, or exerting an action, on the senses or internal organs of a living being.—Chevreul.

Orga'nolith (ὄργανον, organon, organ; λίθος, lithos, stone). A stony concretion within an organic substance; a stony concretion of organic form.

Organo'logy (ὄργανον, organon, organ; λόγος, logos, speech). A branch of Physiology which treats in particular of the different organs. Syn. of Anatomy, and of Craniology.

Organono'mia (ὄργανον, organon, organ; νόμος, nomos, law). The doctrine of the laws of organic life.

Organo'pathy (ὄργανον, organon, organ; πάθος, pathos, affection). 1. A doctrine which, founded on the assumption that a plurality of symptoms and the composite nature of disease exclude the idea of morbid unity, defines each symptom as a separate disease or rather condition, which requires a corresponding separate and distinct remedy.—Piorry. 2. A morbid affection of an organ.

Organozoo'nomy (ὄργανον, organon, organ; ζῷον, zōon, animal; νόμος, nomos, law). The Science of the laws of organic animal life.

O'rgasm (ὀργάω, orgaō, I desire ardently). A strong impulse or desire. The height of venereal excitement in coition. Syn. of Erethism. Immoderate excitement or action.

Orga'stica (same). Diseases, or constitutional causes, affecting the power, or the desire of, procreating.

O'rgic (ὀργή, orgē, passion). Of, or pertaining to, anger or passion.

Ori'cular (L. os, entrance). Syn. of Auricular.

Orificial. Relating, or pertaining, to an orifice of the body.

O'riform (L. os, mouth; forma, form). Having the form, or imitating the function, of a mouth.

Origin. Anat. The more fixed attachment of a muscle.

Orismo'logy (ὁρισμα, orisma, boundary; λόγος, logos, speech). Syn. of Terminology.—Kirby.

Ornithi'cnites (ὄρνις, ornis, bird; ἴχνος, ichnos, footstep). Geol. The footmarks of Birds which occur in different strata.

Ornithicno'logy (same; and λόγος, logos, speech). Geol. A treatise on the footmarks of Birds which occur in different strata.

Orni'thoid (ὄρνις, ornis, bird; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Nat. Hist. Resembling a Bird.—Blainville.

Orni'tholites (ὄρνις, ornis, bird; λίθος, lithos, stone). Fossil Birds.

Ornitho'logy (ὄρνις, ornis, bird; λόγος, speech). That department of Zoölogy which treats of the history, attributes, and arrangements of the feathered race.

Ornitho'tomist (ὄρνις, ornis, bird; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). A dissector of Birds.

O'roboid (ὄροβος, orobos, vetch; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Of a fawn colour like the meal of bitter vetch. Having the shape of the vetch.

O'robous (ὄροβος, orobos, vetch). Bot. Having, or full of, pulse.

Oro'graphy (ὄρος, oros, mountain; γράφω, graphō, I write). Syn. of Orology.

Oro'logy (ὄρος, oros, mountain; λόγος, logos, speech). The Science or description of Mountains, and mountain-systems of the globe.

Orophal'lus (ὄρρος, orros, rump; φαλλός, phallos, male organ). A monster having a second penis growing from the rump.—Gurlt.

Orrho'cyst (ὀρρός, orros, serum; κύστις, kustis, bag). A serous hydatid; a cystic tumour containing serum.

Or'rhoid (ὀρρός, orros, serum; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling Serum.

Orrho'sis (ὀρρός, orros, serum). The formation of Serum.

Or'rhous (same). Having, or full of, Serum; serous.

Orrhymeni'tis (ὀρρός, orros, serum; ὑμήν, umēn, membrane; and itis). Inflammation of a serous membrane.

Orrhy'menoid (ὀρρός, orros, serum; ὑμήν, umēn, membrane; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling a serous membrane.

Orrhy'menous (ὀρρός, orros, serum; ὑμήν, umēn, membrane). Having a serous membrane.

Orthocera. Orthoceratite (ὀρθός, straight; κέρας, keras, horn). The extinct Cephalopods which inhabited long conical chambered shells like a straight horn.

Ortho'gnathic. Ortho'gnathous (ὀρθός, straight; γνάθος, gnathos, jaw). Having a vertical jaw. Applied to that form of head in which the facial angle is increased to a right angle, the face hardly projecting beyond the level of the forehead.

Orthohe'drical (ὀρθός, orthōs, straight; ἕδρα, edra, base). Crystall. Applied to a system of Crystallization in which the coördinate plates are perpendicular between them.—Naumann.

Orthopæ'dia (ὀρθός, orthos, straight; παῖς, pais, child). That part of Medicine whose object is the correction and prevention of deformities in children.

Orthopæ'dist (same). One who practises Orthopædia.

Orthophre'nic (ὀρθός, orthos, upright; φρήν, phrēn, mind). Pertaining to a sound, and to the care of an unsound, mind.

Orthopnœ'a (ὀρθός, orthos, upright; πνέω, pneō, I breathe). Incapability of breathing except in the erect or semi-erect posture.

Orthopra'xy (ὀρθός, orthos, straight; πράσσω, prassō, I achieve). The mechanical treatment of deformities, debilities, and deficiencies, of the human body.—Heather Bigg.

Ortho'pterous (ὀρθός, orthos, straight; πτέρον, pteron, wing). Entom. Having the wings with straight nervures or longitudinal folds, so that they fold like a fan.

O'rthoscope (ὀρθός, orthos, straight; σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). Opt. A little instrument, formed for looking into the eye with light thrown from a concave mirror. Its peculiarity is that it is based upon the principle of affecting the form of the Cornea. A peculiar formed glass-cup is filled with tepid water and placed upon the eye; the effect produced is to flatten the Cornea, and examined through which, a beautifully distinct and magnified image of the fundus is seen.—Czermak.

Orthosoma'tics (ὀρθός, orthos, straight; σῶμα, sōma, body). Syn. of Orthopædia.

Ortho'stomous (ὀρθός, orthos, straight; στόμα, stoma, mouth). Nat. Hist. Having the mouth or opening straight.

Ortho'tropal. Ortho'tropous. (ὀρθός, orthos, straight; τρέπω, trepō, I turn). Bot. 1. Erect with respect to the seed. 2. Applied to those ovules whose axis is rectilineal, the apex of the nucleus being at the opposite extremity to the hilum.

Orthoty'pous (ὀρθός, orthos, straight; τυπος, tupos, form). Miner. Having a perpendicular cleavage.

O'rtophone (ὀρθός, orthos, straight; φωνή, phōnē, sound). Nat. Phil. An instrument for correctly hearing sounds.—Robinson.

Oryctoche'mistry (ὀρυκτός, oruktos, dug out; Ar. kimia, occult, art). The chemical examination of Fossils.

Orycto'geny (ὀρυκτός, oruktos, dug out; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). Geol. The generating or producing of fossils.

Oryctogeo'logy (ὀρυκτός, oruktos, dug out; γῆ, gē, earth; λόγος, speech). Nat. Hist. That branch which treats of the arrangement of minerals in the bosom of the earth.

Orycto'gnosy (ὀρυκτός, oruktos, dug out; γιγνώσκω, gignōskō, I know). That branch of Mineralogy which has for its object the classification and nomenclature of minerals.

Orycto'graphy (ὀρυκτός, oruktos, dug out; γράφω, graphō, I write). That part of Natural History in which fossils are described.

Orycto'logy (ὀρυκτός, oruktos, dug out; λόγος, logos, speech). That part of Physics which treats of fossils.

Orycto'metry (ὀρυκτός, oruktos, dug out; μετρέω, I measure). The Science of measuring Fossils.

Oryctozoology (ὀρυκτός, oruktos, dug out; ζῷον, zōon, animal; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on Fossil animals.

O'scheal (ὄσχη, oschē, scrotum). Of, or belonging to, the Scrotum.

Oscheoce'le (ὄσχη, oschē, scrotum; κήλη, kēlē, rupture). Scrotal Hernia. Dropsy of the Scrotum.

O'scheolith (ὄσχη, oschē, scrotum; λίθος, lithos, stone). A stony concretion formed in the Scrotum.

O'scheoplasty (ὄσχη, oschē, scrotum; πλάσσω, plassō, I form). The operation for restoring the Scrotum when lost.

Oschi'tis (ὄσχη, oschē, scrotum; and itis). Inflammation of the Scrotum.

Oscilla'tion (L. oscillum, image swung up and down in the air). 1. A partial rotatory movement of the eyeball on its axis. 2. The vibration, or reciprocal ascent and descent, of a pendulum. 3. A moving backward and forward.

O'scitant (L. oscito, I yawn). Yawning; gaping.

O'sculа (L. dim. os, mouth). Zoöl. The larger pores that occur on the surface of a sponge, being the openings of the excurrent canals of the living mass.

O'sculant (L. osculor, I kiss). Zoöl. Adhering closely; embracing.

O'scule (L. dim. of os, mouth). Nat. Hist. A small bi-labiate aperture.

Osis (οὐσία, ousia, essence). Ment. Phil. The state of the particular principle.

O'smazome (ὀσμή, osmē, smell; ζωμός, zōmos, broth). The extractive matter of muscular fibre, which gives the flavour of meat to soups.—Thénard.

Osmidro'sis (ὀσμή, osmē, smell; ἱδρώς, idrōs, sweat). Perspiration of an unusual odour. Fetid perspiration.

Osmo'logy (ὀσμή, osmē, smell; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on Odours.

Osmo'meter (ὠσμός, ōsmos, impulse; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). An apparatus for exhibiting the Osmotic force.

Osmo'metry (ὀσμή, osmē, smell; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). The measuring of odours, or estimating the qualities of odoriferous substances.

O'smonoso'logy (ὀσμή, osmē, smell; νόσος, nosos, disease; λόγος, logos, speech). The doctrine or history of the diseases of the sense of smell.

O'smose (ὠσμός, ōsmos, impulse). The action by which fluids and gases are impelled through a porous solid, in experiments of Endosmose and Exosmose. The mixing of dissimilar substances through a porous diaphragm.

Osmo'tic (same). Pertaining to, or of the nature of, Osmose.

Osphresio'logy (ὄσφρησις, osphrēsis, smelling; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on olfaction and odours.

Osphri'stics (ὄσφρησις, osphrēsis, smelling). The doctrine of the presence or existence of odours.—Zenneck.

Osphya'lgia (ὀσφύς, osphus, loin; ἄλγος, algos, grief). Pain in hips and loins; Sciatica.

Osphyi'tis (ὀσφύς, osphus, loin; and itis). Inflammation of the loin or hip-joint.

Ossa Innominata. Anat. The two large irregularly-shaped bones, which form the sides and forepart of the cavity of the pelvis.

Ossa Triquetra. V. Wormian bones.

Os'seal. Etym. as, and syn. of, Osseous.

Os'seoid (L. os, bone; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling bone.

Os'seous (L. os, bone). Bony; containing, or resembling, bone; composed of bone.

Os'sicle (L. dim. os, bone). A small bone; a calcareous or bony-like joint or segment.

Ossi'culated (same). Furnished with small bones.

Ossi'ferous (L. os, bone; fero, I bear). Producing, or furnishing, bones; replete, or filled, with bones.

Ossi'fic (L. os, bone; facio, I make). Forming bone; becoming bone.

Ossifica'tion (L. os, bone; facio, I make). 1. Development of bone, or of the osseous system. 2. Conversion of other tissues of animal bodies into a bony substance.

Ossifica'tion, Centres or Points of. The determinate points at which Ossification commences in the interior of temporary cartilage.

Ossified (L. os, bone; fio, I am made). Converted into bone, or a hard substance like bone.

Ossi'vorous (L. os, bone; voro, I devour). 1. Feeding on, or eating, bones. 2. Destroying bone.

Ostæ'mia (ὀστέον, osteon, bone; αἷμα, aima, blood). The morbid fulness, or turgescence, of blood in a bone.—Piorry.

Osta'lgia (ὀστέον, osteon, bone; ἄλγος, algos, grief). Neuralgia of a bone.

Osta'ric (ὀστάριον, ostarion, little bone). Anat. Of, or belonging to, a small bone or ossicle.

Osteal Cells. The closely aggregated cells, which are observed everywhere about growing bone attached to its surface. They become developed into lacunal cells, whence subsequently are formed lacunæ and canaliculi.—Tomes.

O'stein (ὀστέον, osteon, bone). The animal matter of bone.

Ostei'tis (ὀστέον, osteon, bone; and itis). Inflammation of bone.

Osteo-anabrosis (ὀστέον, osteon, bone; ἀνά, ana, up; βρῶσις, brōsis, eating). The simple absorption of bone, unattended by suppuration.—Cumin.

Osteoblasts (ὀστέον, osteon, bone; βλαστός, blastos, sprout). Certain nucleated cells, which perform an important part in the formation of bones.

Osteoce'le (ὀστέον, osteon, bone; κήλη, kēlē, rupture). 1. A hernia whose sac is cartilaginous and bony. 2. Osseous induration of one or both testicles.

Osteoclasts (ὀστέον, osteon, bone; κλάω, klaō, I break in pieces). Certain multi-nucleated masses situated on the external part of the marrow of bone. They are large or giant cells contained in fine lacunæ, and are probably important agents in the removal of osseous or dental tissues.—Kölliker.

Osteo-col'la (ὀστέον, osteon, bone; κόλλα, kolla, glue). A particular carbonate of lime found in some parts of Germany, formerly celebrated for favouring the reunion of fractured bones, and the formation of callus; glue-stone.

O'steocopia (ὀστέον, osteon, bone; κόπος, kopos, fatigue). Syphilitic pain in the bones.

Osteoco'pic (same). Bone-shattering: applied, on account of their peculiar violence and severe character, to certain pains of the bones, which often accompany, or even precede, the exanthematous stage of syphilis.

Osteocy'stoid (ὀστέον, osteon, bone; κύστις, kustis, bladder; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Cystic disease of bone.

Osteo-dentine. That modification of dentine, in which the medullary canals are wavy, irregular, and anastomotic.—Owen.

Osteo-ge'nesis. Osteo'geny (ὀστέον, osteon, bone; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). The formation, or growth, of bone.

Osteo'graphy (ὀστέον, osteon, bone; γράφω, graphō, I write). A description of the bones.

O'steoid (ὀστέον, osteon, bone; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). A calcareous incrustation of normal tissue, or of fibrous tumours.—Virchow. Like or resembling bone.

Osteo'logy (ὀστέον, osteon, bone; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on the bones; that part of Anatomy which treats of the bones, or skeleton of vertebrate animals; Comparative Anatomy.

Osteoma (ὀστέον, osteon, bone). An osseous, or calcareous, growth, or concretion; a tumour in which bone

forms the larger, or apparently the whole, part ; an exostosis.

Osteomala'cia (ὀστέον, osteon, bone ; μαλακός, malakos, soft). Softening of bone ; a condition in which after becoming hard a bone has got soft again. It depends on a softening of the osseous tissue advancing from the centre towards the circumference : an osteoporosis or eccentric atrophy.—Curling. When occurring in older animals it is said to be produced by an excess of lactic acid in the blood.—Heitzmann.

Osteomyeli'tis (ὀστέον, osteon, bone ; μυελός, muelos, marrow ; and itis). Inflammation of the medullary membrane, and the texture of the entire bone.—Roux.

Osteopædion (ὀστέον, osteon, bone ; παιδίον, paidion, young child). An osseous mass, into which the fœtus has been found to be converted in the uterus.

Osteo'pathy (ὀστέον, osteon, bone ; πάθος, pathos, affection). An affection of the bones.

Osteophages (ὀστέον, osteon, bone ; φαγεῖν, phagein, to eat). Syn. of Osteoclasts.

O'steophyte (ὀστέον, osteon, bone ; φύω, phuō, I grow up). Deposition of bony matter. Syn. of Exostosis. A bony growth.

O'steoplasty (ὀστέον, osteon, bone ; πλάσσω, plassō, I form). An operation for remedying the total, or partial, loss of a bone.

Osteoporosis (ὀστέον, osteon, bone ; πῶρος, pōros, callus). A general enlargement of bone, which appears very porous, the surface wanting that smoothness and polish usually shown.

Osteoptery'gious (ὀστέον, osteon, bone ; πτέρυξ, pterux, fin). Ich. Having bones in the fins.

Osteo-sarco'ma (ὀστέον, osteon, bone ; σάρξ, sarx, flesh). A firm spheroidal tumour, consisting of cartilaginous masses embedded in a fibro-membranous cellular structure, and having dispersed throughout its substance thin papery osseous plates and spiculæ.

Osteosclero'sis (ὀστέον, osteon, bone ; σκληρόω, sklēroō, I harden). Condensative inflammation of a bone. An hypertrophic enlargement of bone produced by additions to its cancellous spaces, through an additional progressive transformation of medulla into bone.

Osteo-steato'ma (ὀστέον, osteon, bone ; στέαρ, stear, suet). Applied to various bony tumours, or degenerations of bone into a substance resembling lard.

Osteostre'phic (ὀστέον, osteon, bone ; στρέφω, strephō, I make to revolve). Surg. Applied to the manipulation (Columbat's) method of reducing dislocation.

Osteo-struma. Scrofulous disease affecting the osseous system.

O'steotome (ὀστέον, osteon, bone ; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). An instrument for cutting, or sawing through, bone.

Osteo'tomist (same). An instrument for breaking up the bones of the fœtal head, in cases of very narrow pelvis.

Osteo'tomy (same). The dissection of the bones.

Osteotrite (ὀστέον, osteon, bone ; τρίβω, tribō, I wear away). An instrument invented by Mr. Marshall for the removal of carious or necrosed bone, either from the surface or from the interior of cavities. It is constructed on the principle of the "mill-head" instrument of the dentists.

Osteozoon (ὀστέον, osteon, bone ; ζῷον, zōon, animal). Zoöl. A vertebrated animal ; an animal having an internal skeleton.—Blainville.

Osteype'rpathy (ὀστέον, osteon, bone ; ὑπέρ, uper, over ; πάθος, pathos, affection). Severe morbid affection of the bones.—Piorry.

Osthe'xy (ὀστέον, osteon, bone ; ἕξις, exis, habit). The ossification of soft parts of the body.

Osti'olum (L. dim. ostium, entrance). Bot. The orifice of the perithecium of certain Fungi.

Ostoid (ὀστέον, osteon, bone ; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling bone.

O'stracoid (ὄστρακον, ostrakon, shell ; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Zoöl. Resembling, or of the nature of, shell.

Ostraco'logy (ὄστρακον, ostrakon, shell; λόγος, logos, speech). Nat. Hist. The history of shells.

O'stracous (ὄστρακον, ostrakon, shell). Having, or full of, shells; shelly; testaceous.

Ostreiculture (ὄστρεον, ostreon, oyster; L. colo, I cultivate). Cultivation of the oyster by devising measures for protecting the ova, and encouraging the growth of the fish.—Dr. Wallace.

O'streoid (ὄστρεον, ostreon, oyster; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling the oyster.

Ostreo'phagous (ὄστρεον, ostreon, oyster; φαγειν, phagein, to eat). Eating, or subsisting on, oysters.

Otacou'stic (οὖς, ous, ear; ἀκούω, akouō, I hear). An instrument for improving the sense of hearing.

Ota'lgia. Ota'lgy (οὖς, ous, ear; ἄλγος, algos, grief). Pain in the ear. Ear-ache.

Othœmatoma (οὖς, ous, ear; αἷμα, aima, blood). Blood tumour of the ear, especially common in Lunatics, and generally supposed to be due to direct violence.

Otia'trics (οὖς, ous, ear; ἰατρεύω, iatreuō, I treat medically). The consideration of the nature and principles of the medical treatment of the ear.

O'tic (οὖς, ous, ear). Pertaining to the ear. Employed in diseases of the ear.

Oti'tis (οὖς, ous, ear; and itis). Inflammation of the internal ear, or of the tympanum.

Otoce'phalus (οὖς, ous, ear; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). A monster whose ears are either united into one or are in contact.

Otoco'nia. O'toconite (οὖς, ous, ear; κονία, konia, dust). The ear-powder, or pulverulent calcareous crystalline matter, contained in the membranous labyrinth of Mammalia, Birds, and Reptiles.—Breschet.

O'tocrane (οὖς, ous, ear; κρανίον, kranion, skull). The cavity formed by the modified vertebral elements for lodging the acoustic capsule and organ of hearing.—Owen.

Otody'nia (οὖς, ous, ear; ὀδύνη, odune, pain). Syn. of Otalgia.

Oto'graphy (οὖς, ous, ear; γράφω, graphō, I write). The anatomical description of the ear.

O'tolite. O'tolith (οὖς, ous, ear; λίθος, lithos, stone). The solid calcareous substance contained in the membranous labyrinth of osseous fishes, &c.—Breschet.

Oto'logy (οὖς, ous, ear; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on the ear. That part of Anatomy which treats of the ear.

Oto'pathy (οὖς, ous, ear; πάθος, pathos, affection). A diseased state of the ear.

O'tophone (οὖς, ous, ear; φωνή, phōnē, sound). An ear trumpet.

Otoplasty (οὖς, ous, ear; πλάσσω, plassō, I form). The operation for restoring a lost ear.

Otoplexio'meter (οὖς, ous, ear; πλήσσω, plēssō, I strike; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). A percussing instrument for exploring the internal ear.—Piorry.

Otorrha'gia (οὖς, ous, ear; ῥαγάς, ragas, rupture). Hæmorrhage from the ear or ears.

Otorrhœ'a (οὖς, ous, ear; ῥέω, reō, I flow). A purulent or puriform discharge from the ear or ears.

O'toscope (οὖς, ous, ear; σκοπέω, scopeō, I scrutinize). An instrument for ascertaining whether or no the Eustachian tube is blocked up. It consists of a long elastic tube, each end of which is tipped with ivory or ebony. One end of it is inserted into the ear of the patient, and the other into that of the medical man. When the former swallows a little saliva, the mouth and nose being closed, if the Eustachian tube be pervious, at the moment that he feels a sensation of fulness in the ear, the surgeon will hear most distinctly either a faint crackling sound or a gentle flapping sound, produced apparently by a slight movement of the membrana tympani.—Toynbee.

Oto'steal (οὖς, ous, ear; ὀστέον, osteon, bone). Comp. Anat. 1. The proper ear-bone of the Cod. Pl. 2. The homologues of the small bones of the ear.—Owen.

Oto'tomy (οὖς, ous, ear; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). The practice, or teaching, of dissection of the ear.

Oulor'rhagy (οὖλον, oulon, gums; ῥαγάς, ragas, rupture). A discharge from the gums.

Oulo'trichous (οὖλος, oulos, crisp; τρίχιον, trichion, little hair). Zoöl. Having hair which is crisped.—Bory.

Ouro'logy (οὖρον, ouron, urine; λόγος, logos, speech). The diagnosis of diseases from an examination of the urine.

Ouro'scopy (οὖρον, ouron, urine; σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). Syn. of Ourology.

-Ous. Chem. A termination of acids containing the least quantity of oxygen.

Outcrop. Geol. The edge of an inclined stratum when it comes to the surface of the ground.

Outliers. Geol. Portions of a stratum occurring at some distance, and detached from the general mass of the formation to which it belongs, the intervening or connecting portion having been removed by denudation. Zoöl., Bot. Groups or assemblages of species which "lie out from," or are separated from, the main masses to which they are allied, and thus give evidence of changes of conditions over the areas in which they occur.

O'val (L. ovum, egg). Bot. 1. Elliptical; blunt at each end. 2. When joined by a hyphen to another word, it signifies a figure between the two words.

Ovalbumen (L. ovum, egg; album, white). The white of egg, composed chiefly of albumen.

Ovara'lgia (ὠάριον, ōarion, small egg; ἄλγος, algos, white). Neuralgia of the ovary.—Schutzenberger.

Ovaria (ὠάριον, ōarion, small egg). Syn. of Ovaralgia.—Négrier.

Ovario'tomy (ὠάριον, ōarion, small egg; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). The operation for removing the ovary.

Ovario-tubal. Pertaining to, or in relation with, the ovary and the Fallopian tube.

O'varist (ὠάριον, ōarion, little egg). A Physiologist who deems that the ova or ovula of the female are merely incited by the male to effect the development of the species.

Ovari'tis (ὠάριον, ōarion, little egg; and itis). Inflammation of the ovary.

O'vary (ὠάριον, ōarion, little egg). The organ of a female oviparous animal in which the ova are formed. Bot. The lowest inflated portion at the base of the pistil, containing the seeds.

O'vate. O'vated (L. ovum, egg). Bot. Egg-shaped, with the broad end downwards. When joined by a hyphen to another word, it signifies a figure between the two words.

Ova'tion (same). The act of laying eggs.

Ovenchyma (L. ovum, egg; ἐγχέω, egcheō, I pour in). Bot. Tissue composed of oval cells.

Overlaid. Applied to the mode in which very young infants sometimes meet with their death from suffocation, by being smothered with close covering. Probably, however, death in such cases is more frequently produced, either by the child getting round on its face in the bed, or else by the mother falling asleep during suckling and unconsciously pressing the child too closely to her breast.

Overlap. Geol. The greater extension or spread of any set of superior strata, by which they conceal the edges of those on which they rest.

Overlying. Geol. Applied to those rocks which appear lying over, or interspersed among, other rocks.

Oversightedness. Syn. of Hypermetropia.—Ruete.

Ovicapsule (L. ovum, egg; capsula, little chest). 1. The coat or wall of the small insulated cavity in which an ovum lies, in an invertebrate animal. 2. The external coat of the small spherical vesicles, or Graafian follicles, contained in the stroma of a mammalian ovary.

Ovi'cular (L. ovum, egg). Pertaining to an egg.

O'viduct (L. ovum, egg; duco, I lead). A duct or tube by which the

semen is conveyed to the ova; in which, in some animals, the ova are hatched, and by which in others the ova are conveyed to the uterus. Syn. of Fallopian Tube.

Ovi'ferous (L. ovum, egg; fero, I bear). Syn. of Ovigerous.

O'viform (L. ovum, egg; forma, form). Having the form, or figure, of an egg.

Ovi'gerous (L. ovum, egg; gero, I bear). Containing, or producing, ova or eggs. Carrying about their eggs after exclusion.

Ovina'tion (L. ovis, sheep). The operation of inoculating with the virus of ovine small-pox.

O'vine (L. ovis, sheep). Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, sheep.

Ovi'parous (L. ovum, egg; pario, I bring forth). Producing eggs; producing or hatching young from eggs after their exclusion from the body.

Oviposi'tion (L. ovum, egg; pono, I put). The laying or depositing of eggs. The exclusion of the female generative product.

Ovipo'sitor (same). Entom. The organ in insects for the transmission of the eggs, during exclusion, to their appropriate place.

O'visac (L. ovum, egg; saccus, sack). 1. The cavity in the ovary, which immediately contains the ovum. 2. The inner coat of the small spherical vesicles, or Graafian follicles, contained in the stroma of a mammalian ovum. 3. Syn. of Graafian follicle.

O'vist (L. ovum, egg). Syn. of Ovarist.

O'void (ᾠόν, ōon, egg; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Bot. Terete and swelling round the base, or having the outline of an egg.

Ovo'logy (ᾠόν, ōon, egg; λόγος, logos, speech). A description of the ovum.

Ovourinary (L. ovum, egg; urina, urine). Zoöl. The allantoid membrane of the Mammifera.—Dutrochet.

Ovo-vivi'parous (L. ovum, egg; vivus, living; pario, I bring forth). Applied to animals in which the eggs are hatched within the body, and the young ones are excluded alive.

O'vular (L. dim. ovum, egg). 1. Bot. Applied to a leaf which, adherent by all parts and always indehiscent, constitutes the ovules of plants.—Turpin. Geol. Of the size of a hen's egg. 2. Having the form of an egg.

O'vulate (L. dim. ovum, egg). Bot. 1. Containing ova. 2. Syn. of Ovular (2).

Ovula'tion (same). 1. The formation of ovules in the ovary, and their discharge therefrom. 2. The development of the embryo from the ovule.

O'vule (same). A small round vesicular body contained in the ovicapsule or Graafian follicle, and which, when fecundated, constitutes the embryo. Bot. A small roundish or oval body attached to the placenta of a plant, and, when fertilized, converted into the seed.

Ovum (L. egg). Syn. of Ovule (1). The embryo and its enveloping membranes during gestation.

Oxala'tic (ὀξαλίς, oxalis, sorrel). Pertaining to oxalates; favouring the formation of oxalates in, and their deposition from, the urine.

Oxalu'ria (ὀξαλίς, oxalis, sorrel; οὖρον, ouron, urine). A condition of the urine in which it contains oxalic acid, or an oxalate.

Oxion (ὀξύς, oxus, sharp; and ion). Chem. The radicle of an acid.

O'xoid (ὄξος, oxos, vinegar; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling vinegar.

O'xous (ὄξος, oxos, vinegar). Having, or full of, vinegar.

Oxy- (ὀξύς, oxus, sharp). Med. A prefix in compound words signifying "acute," "sharp," "intense."

Oxy-acid. Chem. An acid containing oxygen.

Oxycepha'lia (ὀξύς, oxus, sharp; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). A monstrosity in which the head is pointed like a sugar-loaf.

O'xycrate (ὀξύς, oxus, sour; κεράννυμι, kerannumi, I mix). A mixture of water and vinegar.

Oxyda'tion (ὀξύς, oxus, sour). 1. The operation, or process, of oxydizing a body, or of converting it into an oxyde. 2. The operation, or process, of combining a body with Oxygen.

Oxyde (same). A compound of Oxygen not being acid, and destitute of salifying properties.

O'xydized (same). Combined with Oxygen. Converted into an Oxyde.

O'xydoid (oxyde; and εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Chem. Applied to oxydated bodies which are neither acids nor salifiable bases.—Hausmann.

Oxydula'tion. Chem. The state of an inferior degree of oxydation.

O'xygen (ὀξύς, oxus, sour; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). A colourless, tasteless, and inodorous gas, which is the sustaining principle of animal life, and of all the ordinary phenomena of combustion.

Oxygena'tion (same). Syn. of Oxydation.

O'xygenizable. Capable of being oxydized.

Oxy-haloid. Chem. Applied to a combination of a metallic oxyde with a haloid salt of the same metal.—Berzelius.

O'xymel (ὀξύς, oxus, sour; μέλι, meli, honey). A mixture of vinegar and honey.

Oxy'meter (ὀξύς, oxus, sour; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). Chem. A measurer of Oxygen. Syn. of Eudiometer.

Oxypho'nous (ὀξύς, oxus, sharp; φωνή, phōnē, voice). Having a sharp shrill voice.

Oxyprotein'. The oxydes of Protein which constitute the buff of blood drawn during violent inflammations, pregnancy, &c.—Mulder.

Oxyr'rhodin (ὀξύς, oxus, sour; ῥόδον, rodon, rose). A mixture of oil of roses and vinegar of roses.

Oxy-salt. Chem. A compound containing oxygen as well in the acid as in the base.

Oxy'tocic. Oxy'tocous (ὀξύς, oxus, rapid; τόκος, tokos, childbirth). Promoting delivery; applied adj. and subs. to an agent which promotes delivery.

Oxyuricide (oxyuris; L. cædo, I kill). Destroyer of Oxyurides or Threadworms.

Oxyuris Vermicularis (ὀξύς, oxus, sharp; οὐρά, oura, tail). The small Threadworm, or smallest of the intestinal worms.

O'zæ'na (ὄζω, ozō, I savour of). An obstinate fœtid discharge from one or both nostrils.

O'zone (ὄζω, ozō, I emit an offensive odour). An elementary substance supposed to exist both in air and water. Its presence is indicated by a peculiar smell evolved in electrical operations and in electro-chemical decompositions. It is presumed to be an active condition of Oxygen, or variety of Oxygen in a negative electrical condition, by which it acquires a smell, and the property of combining with bodies which common Oxygen does not possess.—Schönbein.

O'zonide (same). Applied to such oxydes whose Oxygen, or a part of whose Oxygen, acts otherwise than, and forms combinations different to the Oxygen of other bodies. A substance which evolves Ozone.—Schönbein.

Ozoni'ferous. Syn. of Ozonized.

Ozoni'zed (etym. as Ozone). Converted into Ozone, or rendered active. Mat. Med. Applied to oils which have been saturated with Oxygen, and then exposed for a considerable time to the direct rays of the sun: they have thus acquired the presence of Ozone.

Ozo'stomous (ὄζω, ozō, I smell; στόμα, stoma, mouth). Having a bad-smelling mouth.

P.

P. In prescriptions signifies *pugillus*, a handful.

P.Æ. in prescriptions signifies *partes æquales*, equal parts.

P.R.N. In prescriptions signifies *pro re nata*, as occasion serveth, or occasionally.

Pacchionian Bodies or **Glands.** Whitish granules, composed of an albuminous material, found among

the vessels of several parts of the Pia Mater.

Pachæ'mia (παχύς, pachus, thick; αἷμα, aima, blood). Too great spissitude of the blood.

Pacha'ndrous (παχύς, pachus, thick; ἀνήρ, anēr, male). Bot. Having thick or large stamens.

Pacheablepharo'sis (παχύς, pachus, thick; βλέφαρον, blepharon, eyelid). A thickened condition of the eyelids.

Pacho'meter (παχύς, pachus, thick; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). Nat. Phil. An instrument for measuring the thickness of the glass of mirrors. —Benoit.

Pachycne'mous (παχύς, pachus, thick; κνήμη, knēmē, leg). Zoöl. Having thick forelegs.

Pachydermatoce'le (παχύς, pachus, thick; δέρμα, derma, skin; κήλη, kēlē, swelling). An apparently congenital disease consisting of hypertrophy of the skin and cellular tissue. It commences as a small mole or spot, and increases sometimes to the size and appearance of a relaxed and very emaciated mamma.—V. Mott.

Pachyde'rmatous (παχύς, pachus, thick; δέρμα, derma, skin). Zoöl. Having thick skin.

Pachydermia (same). A thickened state of skin.

Pachylo'sis (παχύς, pachus, thick). Hypertrophy of the cutaneous papillæ producing thickening and condensation of the skin.—E. Wilson. Syn. of Pachydermia.

Pachymeningi'tis (παχύς, pachus, thick; μῆνιγξ, mēnigx, membrane; and itis). 1. Inflammation and thickening of the membranes of brain or spinal cord. 2. Inflammation of the Dura Mater.

Pachyphyl'lous (παχύς, pachus, thick; φύλλον, phullon, leaf). Bot. Having thick leaves.

Pacinian Corpuscles. Small oval bodies attached to certain of the spinal nerves, more especially those of the hand and foot, and on the plexuses of the sympathetic.

Packwax. The strong Ligamentum Nuchæ of quadrupeds.

Pædarthrocace (παῖς, pais, child; ἄρθρον, arthron, joint; κακός, kakos, bad). Scrofulous necrosis of the fingers in children.—Virchow.

Pædera'sty (παῖς, pais, boy; ἐράω, eraō, I desire passionately). Sodomy.

Pædia'tria. Pædia'trics (παῖς, pais, child; ἰατρεία, iatreia, medical treatment). Treatment of the diseases of children.

Pædobaromacro'meter (παῖς, pais, child; βάρος, baros, weight; μακρός, makros, length; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). Syn. of Baromacrometer.

Pædobaro'meter (παῖς, pais, child; βάρος, baros, weight; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). An instrument for ascertaining the weight of children.

Pædo'meter (παῖς, pais, child; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). Syn. of Baromacrometer.

Pædonoso'logy (παῖς, pais, child; νόσος, nosos, disease; λόγος, logos, speech). The study of the diseases of childhood.

Pædo'trophy (παῖς, pais, child; τρέφω, trephō, I nourish). The branch of Hygiene pertaining to the nourishment of children.

Pa'gina (L. page of a book). Bot. The surface of a leaf.

Painter's Colic. A form of Colic which usually terminates in Palsy and general Cachexia, among workmen whose occupations bring them habitually into contact with preparations of Lead.

Palæoli'thic (παλαιός, palaios, ancient; λίθος, lithos, stone). Geol. Applied to the ancient or prehistoric stone-period.

Palæo'logy (παλαιός, palaios, ancient; λόγος, logos, speech). A discourse on Antiquities.

Palæonto'graphy (παλαιός, palaios, ancient; ὄντα, onta, beings; γράφω, graphō, I write). A description of, or a treatise on, ancient organized beings.

Palæonto'logy (παλαιός, palaios, ancient; ὄντα, onta, beings; λόγος, logos, speech). The history of ancient extinct organized beings.

Palæopatho'logy (παλαιός, palaios, ancient; πάθος, affection; λόγος,

logos, speech). The Pathology of Fossil remains.

Palæophyto'logy (παλαιός, palaios, ancient; φυτόν, phuton, plant; λόγος, logos, speech). The history of, or a discourse on, ancient vegetable beings. The Science of Fossil plants.

Palæosau'rus (παλαιός, palaios, ancient; σαῦρος, sauros, lizard). A fossil Lizard of the ancient world.

Palæozo'ic (παλαιός, palaios, ancient; ζωή, zōē, life). Geol. Applied to the fossiliferous strata of earlier date than the Carboniferous system, being the lowest division of stratified groups, as holding the earliest known forms of life.

Palæozoo'logy (παλαιός, palaios, ancient; ζῷον, zōon, animal; λόγος, logos, speech). The history of, or a discourse on, ancient animal beings. The Science of Fossil animals.

Pa'lama (παλάμη, palamē, palm of the hand). Zoöl. The membrane or web stretched between the toes of certain animals.

Pa'lar (L. palus, stake). Bot. Joined to another part so as to appear to be a continuation.

Pa'late (L. palatum). The roof or upper part of the cavity of the mouth. Bot. The convex base of the lower lip of a personate Corolla.

Palato- (L. palatum, palate). Anat. A prefix to compound words denoting connexion with the Palate.

Palator'raphy (L. palatum, palate; ῥαφή, raphē, seam). Syn. of Staphylorraphy.

Palea'ceous (L. palea, chaff). Bot. Chaffy; consisting of, resembling, furnished, or abounding with, Chaff.

Pa'leæ (same). Bot. Certain membranous scales, or bracts, in certain plants.

Pale'iform (L. palea, chaff; forma, form). Bot. Having the appearance of Chaff.

Pa'leole (L. dim. palea, chaff). Bot. Certain small membranous scales, or bracts, in certain plants. — L. C. Richard.

Paleoli'ferous (L. dim. palea, chaff; fero, I bear). Bot. Bearing paleoles.

Pali chthyology (παλαιός, palaios, ancient; ἰχθύς, ichthus, fish; λόγος, logos, speech). That department of Palæontology which treats of extinct or Fossil fishes.

Pal'lial (L. pallium, cloak). Of, or pertaining to, the mantle of the Mollusca.

Pal'liative (same). Applied adj. and subs. to that which only alleviates or mitigates a disease.

Palliobra'nchiate (L. pallium, mantle; βραγχία, bragchia, gills of a fish). Zoöl. Having gills developed from the mantle.

Pal'lium (L. mantle). Zoöl. The cutaneous and fleshy covering which invests the interior of bivalve shells, and is reflected on the back of the animal like a mantle.

Pa'lmar (L. palma, palm of the hand). Pertaining to the palm of the hand.

Pa'lmate. Pa'lmated (same). Bot. Divided so as to resemble a hand spread open. Zoöl. Entirely webbed.

Palma'tifid (L. palma, palm of the hand; findo, I cleave). Bot. Divided so as to resemble a hand.—De Candolle.

Palmatiflo'rous (L. palma, palm of hand; flos, flower). Bot. Composed of flowers with palmated corols.—H. Cassini.

Palmatifo'lious (L. palma, palm of hand; folium, leaf). Bot. Having palmated leaves.—De Candolle.

Palma'tiform (L. palma, palm of hand; forma, form). Bot. Approaching, without really possessing, the palmate form.—H. Cassini.

Palmati-lo'bate. Bot. Applied to a palmate leaf, in which the lobes are divided to an uncertain depth.—De Candolle.

Palmatipa'rtite. Bot. Applied to a palmate leaf, in which the lobes are divided beyond the middle, and the parenchyma is not interrupted.—De Candolle.

Palmatise'cted. Bot. Applied to a palmate leaf in which the lobes are divided down to the midrib, and the parenchyma is interrupted.—De Candolle.

Palmedactylism (L. palma, palm of hand; δάκτυλος, daktulos, finger). The condition of being web-fingered or -toed.

Palmi'ferous (L. palma, palm; fero, I bear). Bearing Palms.

Pa'lmiform. Bot. Imitating palmated leaves.—De Candolle.

Pa'lminerved. Bot. Having the nerves diverging from the tip of the petiole.

Pa'lmiped (L. palma, palm; pes, foot). Zoöl. Web-footed; having the toes connected by a membrane.

Palpa'tion (L. palpo, I stroke gently). The mode of exploring disease by feeling or pressing upon the diseased part.

Pa'lpebral (L. palpebra, eyelid). Pertaining to the eyelid.

Pa'lpi (L. palpo, I stroke gently). The organs of touch developed from the labium and maxillæ of Insects.

Pa'lpiform (L. palpi; and forma, form). Having the form of Palpi or feelers.

Palpi'gerous (L. palpi; and gero, I bear). Bearing Palpi or feelers.

Palpita'tion (L. palpito, I throb). A preternatural beating of the heart perceptible to the patient.

P'alsy. V. Paralysis.

Palu'dal. Palu'dous (L. palus, marsh). Pertaining to, or growing in or upon, marshes.

Pa'mpean. Geol. Applied to the alluvial and comparatively recent deposits that overspread the Pampas of South America.

Pa'mperos. Violent winds from the west or south-west, which sweep over the Pampas of Buenos Ayres.

Pampi'niform (L. pampĭnus, tendril; forma, form). Resembling a tendril in form.

Pample'gia (πᾶς, pas, all; πληγή, plēgē, stroke). General Paralysis.

Panace'a (πᾶς, pas, all; ἀκέομαι, akeomai, I heal). A pretended universal remedy.

Panaris. 1. Syn. of Paronychia. 2. Fermentation of bread.

Panbio'ma (πᾶς, pas, all; βίος, bios, life). The original, or universal, principle of Life.

Pancra'tic. Pancra'tical (πᾶς, pas, all; κράτος, kratōs, strength). Excelling in all gymnastic exercises; very strong or robust.

Pancra'tist (same). One skilled in gymnastic exercises.

Pa'ncreas (πᾶς, pas, all; κρέας, kreas, flesh). A long, narrow, flattened gland, situated deeply in the cavity of the belly immediately behind the stomach.

Pancreatin' (same). The peculiar albuminoid principle of the Pancreatic secretion, which is said not only to transform starch and similar substances into sugar, and to emulsify fats, but even to digest Protein compounds.

Pancreati'tis (pancreas; and itis). Inflammation of the Pancreas.

Pa'ncreatoid (pancreas; and εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling the Pancreas in structure.

Pande'mic (πᾶς, pas, all; δῆμος, dēmos, people). Applied adj. and subs. to a disease which is incident to, or attacks, the whole population.

Pandicula'tion (L. pando, I stretch out). The act of stretching out the limbs; a restless stretching and uneasiness.

Pandu'riform (πανδοῦρα, pandoura, three-stringed musical instrument; L. forma, form). Bot. Fiddle-shaped; oblong and contracted in the middle.

Pandu'roid (πανδοῦρα, pandoura, three-stringed musical instrument; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Bot. Resembling a violin; fiddle-shaped.

Pange'nesis (πᾶς, pas, all; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). The hypothesis that every unit or cell of the body—every element of simple reproduction, of reversion, growth, repairing injuries, and other allied functions—resides in the blood as gemmules which live there and multiply by self-division, throwing off undeveloped atoms which are transmitted to the offspring of both sexes; that the solid framework of the body is little more than a case which encloses these elements, is built up by the development of some of their number, and exercises

no further influence on them than suffices to account for the minutest effects of use and disuse of parts, and of acquired mental habits being transmitted hereditarily. The theory in fact implies that the whole organism, in the sense of every atom or unit, reproduces itself.

Panhistophyton (πᾶς, pas, all; ἱστός, istos, web; φυτόν, phuton, plant). The cause of the disease Pébrine in the Silkworm, consisting of certain cylindrical corpuscles each about 1-6000th of an inch long, which swarm in every tissue of the body, and even pass into the undeveloped eggs of the female moth.—Lebert.

Panhydro'meter (πᾶς, pas, all; ὕδωρ, udor, water; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). Chem. An instrument for measuring the specific heaviness of liquids.—Mester.

Pa'nicle (L. paniculus, down upon reeds). Bot. A species of inflorescence, in which the upper secondary axes terminate at once in a flower, whilst the lower elongate and divide, producing a pyramidal form.

Pani'culate. Pani'culated (same). Bot. 1. Having branches variously subdivided. 2. Having the flowers in panicles.

Pani'culiform (L. paniculus, down upon reeds; forma, form). Bot. Having the form of a panicle.

Panidro'sis (πᾶς, pas, all; ἱδρώς, idrōs, sweat). General perspiration.

Panifica'tion (L. panis, bread; facio, I make). The process of bread-making.

Pani'vorous (L. panis, bread; voro, I devour). Subsisting on bread.

Pannecro'tomy (πᾶς, pas, all; νεκρός, nekros, dead body; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). Dissection of the whole body.

Pannexte'rna (L. pannus, piece of cloth; externus, external). Bot. 1. Syn. of Epicarp. 2. The exterior membrane of the urn of mosses.—Mirbel.

Pan'nicula (L. dim. pannus, piece of cloth). Zoöl. The skin which covers the caducous horns of certain Ruminants when they begin to be developed, and which is detached soon afterwards.—Illiger.

Panni'culus (same). The areolar tissue.—Rokitansky.

Panni'culus Carno'sus. A subcutaneous layer of muscular fibres, investing the greater part of the body in quadrupeds.

Panninte'rna (L. pannus, piece of cloth; internus, internal). Bot. 1. Syn. of Endocarp. 2. The internal membrane of the urn of mosses.—Mirbel.

Pannus (L. piece of cloth). A vascular condition of a Leucoma of the Cornea, which becomes red and fleshy.

Panophthalmi'tis (πᾶς, pas, all; ὀφθαλμός, ophthalmos, eye; and itis). General inflammation of the eyeball. Simultaneous inflammation of all the structures of the eyeball.

Panpho'bia (πᾶς, pas, all; φόβος, phobos, fear). A form of Melancholia in which the patient is overwhelmed with a vague and vast apprehension, where there is not so much a definite delusion as a dreadful fear of everything actual and possible.

Panspe'rmatism. Panspe'rmia (πᾶς, pas, all; σπέρμα, sperma, seed). The theory of the dissemination of ova or germs over all space.

Panta'gogue (πας, pas, all; ἄγω, agō, I drive). Applied adj. and subs. to a medicine which expels all morbid matter.

Pantamo'rphic (πᾶς, pas, all; μορφή, morphē, form). Taking all forms.

Pantanencepha'lia (πᾶς, pas, all; ἀν, an, neg.; ἐγκέφαλος, egkephalos, brain). Syn. of Anencephalia.

Pantho'dic (πᾶς, pas, every; ὁδός, odos, way). Applied to a course of nervous action proceeding from one point in all directions to every other.—Marshall Hall.

Panto'phagous (πᾶς, pas, all; φαγεῖν, phagein, I eat). Omnivorous.

Panzootia (πᾶς, pas, all; ζῷον, zōon, animal). An endemic, or epidemic, disease affecting animals.

Papavera'ceous (L. papaver, poppy). Pertaining to the poppy.

Papa'verous (L. papaver, poppy). Resembling, or having the nature or qualities of, poppies.

Papi'liona'ceous (L. papilio, butterfly). Bot. Resembling a butterfly.

Papil'la (L. nipple). Anat. A small eminence, more or less prominent, at the surface of several parts. Bot. A small soft excrescence.

Papil'late. Papil'lated. Etym. as, and, in Bot., syn. of, Papillose.

Papil'liferous (L. papilla, nipple; fero, I bear). Bearing papillæ, or large, thick, and cylindraceous eminences.

Papil'liform (L. papilla, nipple; forma, form). Having the shape, or appearance, of a nipple or papilla.

Papillo'ma (L. papilla, nipple). 1. A pediculated tumour consisting of hypertrophied cutaneous papillæ, covered with an augmented layer of the epithelium. — Förster. 2. Any tumour which, when seated on the surface, gives rise to excrescences, which, according to the nature of the surface, appear in the form of villi, papillæ, or warts.

Papil'lose. Papil'lous (L. papilla, nipple). Of, or pertaining to, the nipple, or the papillæ. Bot. Having, or covered with, small glandular excrescences like pimples.

Pappiform (πάππος, pappos, down; L. forma, form). Bot. Having the appearance of a tuft of wool, or small feather.

Pap'pose (πάππος, pappos, down). Bot. Having, or full of, Pappus or seed-down.

Pap'pus (πάππος, pappos, down). Bot. 1. The feathery appendage that crowns many single-seeded seed-vessels. 2. A particular form of calyx in composite plants.

Pa'pula (L. pimple). A very small solid elevation of the cuticle, generally red and inflamed. Bot. A round, soft, watery protuberance.

Papuli'ferous (L. papula, pimple; fero, I bear). Bot. Having, or bearing, papulæ.

Papyra'ceous. Papyre'an (πάπυρος, papuros, paper plant). 1. Of the consistence of paper. 2. Belonging to the Papyrus.

Papyro'graphy (πάπυρος, papuros, paper plant; γράφω, graphō, I write). The art of taking impressions from a kind of pasteboard covered with a calcareous substance.

Paraby'sma (παραβύω, parabuō, I cram in). Engorgement of an organ.

Paraca'rpium (παρά, para, beyond; καρπός, karpos, fruit). Bot. An ovary imperfect from a natural cause; that which in male flowers occupies the place of an ovary.—Link. The accessory parts of a fruit which are produced by the persistence either of a pistil, or of the stigma.

Paracente'rium (παρακεντέω, parakenteō, I tap for dropsy). A small trocar for puncturing the eye.—Woolhouse.

Paracente'sis (same). The operation of tapping a cavity of the body to evacuate any effused fluid.

Parace'phalous (παρά, para, beyond; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). Applied to a genus of monsters, whose large heads are badly formed, and whose sensorial organs and thoracic members are merely rudimentary.

Parachroea (παρά, para, beyond; χροιά, chroia, colour). Morbid alteration of the colour of the skin.

Parachrose (παράχροος, parachroos, discoloured). Miner. Changing colour by exposure to the weather.

Paracine'ses (παρά, para, beyond; κίνησις, kinēsis, motion). Diseases of the motor nerves. Unnatural movements of voluntary muscles.

Paracri'ses (παρά, para, beyond; κρίνω, krinō, I separate). Diseases of the function of secretion.—Fuchs.

Paracu'sis (παρά, para, beyond; ἀκούω, akouō, I hear). A confused state of hearing.—Good.

Paracycle'ses (παρά, para, beyond; κύκλησις, kuklēsis, circular motion). Diseases of the blood as regards its distribution and motion.—Fuchs.

Paracye'sis (παρά, para, beyond; κύησις, kuēsis, pregnancy). Morbid pregnancy.—Good.

Parage'nesis (παρά, para, side by side with; γένεσις, genesis, generation). Miner. Applied to crystalline compounds whose mass is made up of crystals interblended in imperfect and sometimes even irregular forms.

Paragene'tic (same). Imperfectly fruitful; incapable of perpetuating their race indefinitely.

Parageusis (παρά, para, beyond; γεῦσις, geusis, taste). Perversion of taste. Syn. of Ageusia.—Good.

Paraglobulin. One of the substances found in the blood corpuscles and plasma, by whose combination the fibrin of the blood is produced.

Paraglos'sa (παρά, para, beyond; γλῶσσα, glōssa, tongue). Swelling, or displacement, of the tongue.

Paragompho'sis (παρά, para, beyond; γομφόω, gomphoō, I fasten). Incomplete impaction of the fœtal head during parturition.

Pa'rallax (παραλλάσσω, parallassō, I deviate). Opt. 1. The measure of the alleged deviation of the *visible* from the *true* direction of objects.—Brewster. 2. The sensible *deviation* from parallelism of rays emanating from a given point, and falling on a surface of given magnitude.—Nunneley. 3. Ophthalmoscopy. The movements which parts of the eyeball undergo according as they are situated in front of, or behind, the centre of motion or "turning-point" of the organ. Thus, in the upward and downward movements of the eyeball, the centre of motion, or turning-point, is situated just behind the lens, and undergoes no change of position with the movements of the eyeball: all parts (or opacities), however, in front of it move upwards when the eyeball moves upwards — downwards, when downwards;—but behind the turning-point the parts (or opacities) move downwards when the patient looks up, and *vice versâ*. The first movements are called (in reference to the turning-point) *positive*, the latter *negative*, parallax. Both forms of parallax increase or diminish in amount according as the observed point is further or nearer to the turning-point.

Parallelism of Diseases. The disposition of diseases to anastomose with each other, or to wear each other's livery.—Harden.

Para'lysis (παραλύω, paraluō, I loose). A loss, or diminution, of the power of voluntary motion, or of sensation, and sometimes of both combined. Palsy.

P. *Agitans.* Shaking palsy; involuntary tremulous motion, with lessened muscular power, in parts not in action, and even when supported, with a propensity to bend the trunk forward, and to pass from a walking to a running pace; the senses and intellects being uninjured.—Parkinson. Progressive muscular atrophy. Pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis.

P. *Emotional.* A form of Paralysis characterized by a total loss of speech, associated with difficult or imperfect deglutition, and met with most frequently in patients who have been subjected to some powerful or exciting emotions of the mind.—Todd.

P. *Induced.* Syn. of Paralysis, Reflected.—Ogle.

P. *Reflected.* Paralysis existing on the same side of the body as the cerebral lesion.—Brown-Séquard.

P. *Sympathetic.* Syn. of Paralysis, Reflected.—Brown-Séquard.

Paraly'tic Bronchi'tis. The Bronchitis of a low type, which is a troublesome, and, in severe weather, often a fatal, complication of general paralysis of the insane.—T. J. Austin.

Paralyza'tion (παραλύω, paraluō, I loose). The act of paralyzing.

Paralyzed (same). Struck, or affected, with palsy.

Para'mecium (παρά, para, amongst; μήκων, mēkōn, excrementitious matter). Comp. Anat. An Infusorial worm, which is sometimes observed in the evacuations, or in the contents of the Colon.

Parame'nia (παρά, para, beyond; μηνές, mēnes, menstrual discharge). Difficult, or disordered, menstruation.—Good.

Parametri'tis (παρά, para, near; μήτρα, mētra, womb; and itis). Inflammation of the areolar tissue about the womb.—Virchow.

Paranephri'tis (παρά, para, beyond; νεφρός, nephros, kidney; and itis). Inflammation of the supra-renal capsules.

Paranoi'a (παράνους, paranous, distraught). Disorganization of the mental faculty.

Parany'mphium. Bot. Applied to parts other than the tegument of the

flower, which, from the extremity of the stamens, or at the same time with them, tend towards the point of the ovary, or towards the bottom of the flower.—G. Allmann.

Parapei'thiæ (παρά, para, beyond; πείθω, peithō, I believe). A term suggested for that class of quasi-epidemic mental aberrations characterized by perversions of belief. Complaints of this kind are never wholly absent from a community, but break out at times with unusual severity, and attack every age, sex, and class of society, producing Mesmerists, Odylists, Revivalists, &c.

Parape'talum (παρά, para, almost; πέταλον, petalon, petal). Bot. Any appendage of petals or of the corol; any part resembling a petal.

Paraphimo'sis (παρά, para, beyond; φιμόω, phimoō, I bind tight). A constriction and swelling of the glans penis, caused by a tight prepuce being pulled back over it.

Parapho'nia (παρά, para, beyond; φωνή, phōnē, voice). Altered voice.—Good.

Paraphreni'tis (παρά, para, near; φρήν, phrēn, midriff; and itis). Inflammation of the Diaphragm.

Paraphyl'lum (παρά, para, near; φύλλον, phullon, leaf). Bot. Certain appendages seen under the calyx of certain plants. — Mœnch. Certain foliaceous parts, resembling leaves in their structure, situated in their vicinity, and developed before them.—Link.

Paraphy'ses (παρά, para, beyond; φύω, phuō, I grow). 1. Bot. Certain sessile, filiform, abortive, cellular bodies placed below the theca of Mosses. 2. Anat. The lateral processes of a Vertebra.

Pa'raphyte (παραφύω, paraphuō, I spring up). A disease attended with increased growth, as Hydatids, Polypus, &c.—Eisenmann.

Parapla'stic (παρά, para, beyond; πλάσσω, plassō, I form). Possessed of depraved formative powers.

Paraple'gia (παρά, para, beyond; πληγή, plēgē, stroke). Paralysis, or palsy, of the lower half of the body.

Parapoie'sis (παρά, para, beyond; ποιέω, poieō, I make). A disturbance of physiological action.—Eisenmann.

Parapo'physes (παρά, para, transverse; ἀπόφυσις, apophusis, process in anatomy). A pair of bones (the inferior transverse processes) diverging from the centrum of an ideal typical vertebra below the pleurapophyses. They are the analogues of the articular surfaces of the dorsal vertebræ, which receive the head of a rib.—Owen.

Parapople'xy (παρά, para, near; ἀποπληξία, apoplēxia, apoplexy). A comatose state resembling apoplexy.

Para'psis (παρά, para, beyond; ἅπτω, aptō, I touch). A defect, or loss, of the sense of touch or general feeling.—Good.

Paraselene (παρά, para, near; σελήνη, selēnē, moon). A mock-moon; a luminous ring or circle encompassing the moon, in which sometimes are other bright spots bearing some resemblance to the moon.

Pa'rasite (παρά, para, by; σιτος, sitos, corn). 1. A living being which attaches itself to, or lives in or upon, another organized body. 2. Pathol. Any new formation which contributes to the body no serviceable structures.

Parasiticalness (same). The quality of being a Parasite.

Parasi'ticide (L. parasita, parasite; cædo, I kill). Antiparasitic.

Parasi'tism (παρά, para, by; σῖτος, sitos, corn). The condition of a Parasite.

Parasito'geny (παράσιτος, parasitos, parasite; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). The condition of a living body which favours the production of Parasites.

Parasitoid (παράσιτος, parasitos, parasite; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling a Parasite.

Paraspa'dia (παρά, para, beyond; σπάω, spaō, I draw). An unnatural opening of the urethra at the side of the penis.

Parasta'men (παρά, para, near; στήμων, stēmōn, stamen). Bot. Parts which resemble, but do not fulfil the functions of, stamens.—Link.

Pa'rastyle (παρά, para, near; στῦλος, stulos, pillar). Bot. Parts which re-

semble, but do not fulfil the functions of, a style.—Link.

Parasy'stole (παρά, beyond; συστολή, sustolē, contraction). The interval between the systole and diastole of the heart and arteries.

Para'tomous (παρά, para, about; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). Miner. Having the faces of cleavage of an indeterminate number.

Parato'piæ (παρά, para, beyond; τόπος, place). Diseases in which there is a displacement of the organs.

Paratrophy (παρά, para, beyond; τρέφω, trephō, I nourish). Malnutrition; perverted nutrition.

Para-vertebral (παρά, para, near; and vertebra). Applied to the two inferior laminæ of a vertebra, which form a cavity for the blood-vessels.—Grant.

Pare'ctama (παρεκτείνω, parekteinō, I stretch beyond). Excessive distension, extension, or dilatation, of a part.

Paregor'ic (παρηγορέω, parēgoreō, I soothe). Mitigating, or assuaging, pain; anodyne.

Parencephalocele (παρά, para, beyond; ἐγκέφαλος, egkephalos, brain; κήλη, kēlē, rupture). Hernia of the cerebellum.

Parenchy'ma (παρά, para, beyond; ἐγχέω, egcheō, I pour in). 1. The tissue, texture, substance, or basis, of glandular and other organs. 2. Those constituents of an organ which are peculiar to it, and give it its specific character.—Virchow.

Parenchymati'tis (same; and itis). Inflammation of the parenchyma of an organ.

Parenchymatoid (parenchyma; and εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling, or of, a parenchymatous texture.—Owen.

Pa'resis (παρίημι, pariēmi, to let fall). 1. Syn. of Palsy. 2. A state or condition of weakness or debility. 3. Cerebral, or nervous, exhaustion or debility. 4. A diminished readiness of the tissue elements to assume the active state on provocation. 5. General paralysis of the insane.—Dr. E. Salomon.

Paresthe'sis (παρά, para, beyond; αἴσθησις, aisthēsis, perception). 1. Congenital malformation of the external organs of sense. 2. Perversion of sensibility.

Parhe'lion. Parhe'lium (παρά, para, near; ἥλιος, ēlios, sun). A mock-sun or meteor, appearing in the form of a bright light, sometimes iridescent with a luminous train, near the sun.

Parhydor (παρά, para, beyond; ὕδωρ, udōr, water). A form of impermeable silk for surgical purposes. It is said to be free from smell, not adherent in warm climates, nor irritating, nor injurious to the skin. It can be boiled in water with impunity, and can be packed in large quantities without fear of spontaneous combustion.

Pari'etal (L. paries, wall). Pertaining to the parietes or walls of an organ, or to the parietal bones. Bot. Growing from the sides of a calyx; proceeding from the sides of the ovary.

Pari'etes (L. pl. walls). Anat. Parts forming the enclosures or limits of cavities.

Parine'rvate (L. par, equal; nervus, nerve). Bot. Having two equal nerves placed nearer the edges than the centre of the leaf.—Raspail.

Paripin'nate (L. par, equal; pinna, wing). Bot. Equally pinnate; abruptly pinnate; applied to a pinnate leaf, of which the petiole is terminated neither by a leaflet nor by a tendril.

Parocci'pitals (παρά, para, near; L. occipitale, occipital bone). The parapophyses of the neural arch of the hindmost segment of the skull of the archetype vertebrate skeleton.—Owen.

Parodi'nia (παρά, para, beyond; ὠδίς, ōdis, pain of child-birth). Unnatural labour.—Good.

Parodo'ntides (παρά, para, beyond; ὀδούς, odous, tooth). Tumours on, or of, the gums.

Paro'mphalocele (παρά, para, near; ὀμφαλός, omphalos, navel; κήλη, kēlē, rupture). Hernia near the navel.

Paroni'ria (παρά, para, beyond; ὄνειρος, oneiros, dream). Depraved, or disturbed, dreaming.—Good.

Parony'chia (παρά, para, near; ὄνυξ, onux, nail). A whitlow, or phlegmo-

nous inflammation of the fingers or toes, and especially of the first phalanx.

Paro'psis (παρά, para, beyond; ὄψις, opsis, vision). Depraved vision.—Good.

Parorchi'dium (παρά, para, beyond; ὄρχις, orchis, testicle). The non-descent of one or both testicles into the scrotum; the absence of one or both testicles from the scrotum.

Paro'rchido-enterocе'le (same; and ἔντερον, enteron, intestine; κήλη, kēlē, rupture). Intestinal hernia complicated with non-descent of the testicle.—Sauvages.

Paro'rganum (παρά, para, near; ὄργανον, organon, organ). Accidental tissue resembling organic structures.

Paro'smis (παρά, para, beyond; ὀσμή, osmē, smell). Syn. of Anosmia. Perversion of smell.—Good.

Paro'stia (παρά, para, beyond; ὀστέον, osteon, bone). A defective condition of the bones.—Good.

Paro'tid (παρά, para, near; οὖς, ous, ear). The largest of the three salivary glands, seated under the ear.

Parotidi'tis. Paroti'tis (same; and itis). Inflammation of the Parotid. Syn. of Mumps.

Parova'rium (παρά, para, near; ὠάριον, ōarion, small egg). An appendage to the ovary analogous to the epididymis of the male, being the remnant of the Wolffian body.—Kobelt.

Paroxy'ntic (παροξύνω, paroxunō, I sharpen). Pertaining to a paroxysm.

Pa'roxysm (same). The re-occurrence of the symptoms of a disease at equal or unequal intervals. Geol. Any sudden and violent effort of natural agency.

Parted. V. Partite.

Parthenoge'nesis (παρθένος, parthenos, virgin; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). 1. Virgin-generation, or the successive production of procreating individuals from a single ovum, without any renewal of fertilization.—Owen (1849). 2. Propagation by self-splitting or self-dividing, by budding from without or within, and by any mode save of the act of impregnation; the parthogenetic individuals being sexless or virgin females.—Owen (1855). 3. A sexual reproduction. It takes place under two forms:—(*a*) A true female, susceptible of impregnation, occasionally, at regular intervals, lays eggs without any previous fecundation. (*b*) A creature not a true virgin, but a true neuter—that is to say, of neither sex—and which does not produce real ova, but a kind of germs which are born alive.

Partheno'logy (παρθένος, parthenos, virgin; λόγος, logos, speech). A description, or consideration, of the state of virginity in health or disease.

Partibi'lity (L. partio, I divide). Bot. The property possessed by certain pericarps of dividing spontaneously into many closed monospermous parts.—L. C. Richard.

Particle (same). The minutest part or atom into which matter can be mechanically divided.

Parting (same). Geol. Any thin subordinate layer occurring between two main beds.

Pa'rtite (same). Bot. Divided almost, or quite, down to the base.

Partu'rient (L. parturio, I am in travail). Bringing forth, about to bring forth, or having recently brought forth, young; inducing, or promoting, labour.

Parturifa'cient (L. parturio, I am in travail; facio, I make). Inducing, or promoting, labour.

Parturi'tion (L. parturio, I am in travail). The act of bringing forth, or being delivered of, young; the state during and immediately after delivery.

Parulis (παρά, para, near; οὖλον, oulon, gum). A small abscess commencing in the socket of a tooth, and bursting through the gum, or sometimes through the cheek.

Paru'ria (παρά, para, beyond; οὐρέω, oureō, I urine). Morbid secretion or discharge of urine.

Pas'salus (πάσσαλος, passalos, peg). Bot. An entire, or undivided, calyx.—G. Allmann.

Passibi'lity (Fr. passible, susceptible of impressions). The quality, or capacity, of receiving impressions from external agents.

Pas'sive (L. patior, I suffer). Owing to a greater or less diminution of the strength; supervening on debility; without apparent reaction; attended with weakness or debility of a part.

Pas'sive Motion. Motion exerted not by the patient himself, but gently by another person.

Pas'sive Processes. Pathol. Those morbid conditions in which there is no manifestation of special activity by the cells, but, on the contrary, an evident failure of nutritive and formative powers.—Virchow.

Pasti'l (L. pastillus, perfuming ball). A dry composition of aromatic substances, burnt to clear and scent the air of a room.

Patel'la (L. dim. patera, broad dish). The knee-pan, a sort of sesamoid bone situated at the anterior part of the knee-joint. Conchol. The limpet shell. Bot. The rounded sessile apothecium of Lichens.

Patel'liform (L. dim. patera, broad dish; forma, form). Of the form of a dish, or saucer.

Patel'lule (L. dim. patera, broad dish). Bot. A sessile receptacle, orbicular and surrounded by a proper border.—Acharius.

Pa'tent (L. pateo, I spread out). Bot. Spreading; forming an acute angle nearly approaching to a right angle with the stem or branch.

Pathemato'logy (πάθημα, pathēma, calamity; λόγος, logos, speech). Syn. of Pathology. The doctrine of passion, or affection of the Mind.

Pathe'tic (πάθος, pathos, passion). 1. Affecting or moving the passions. 2. Conducing to the movements of the eyes in the various passions.

Pathetism (same). Syn. of Magnetism, Animal.

Pa'thic. Pa'thical (πάθος, pathos, calamity). Syn. of Morbid. Remaining passive.

Patho'ctonous (πάθος, pathos, passion; κτείνω, kteinō, I kill). Killing, or restraining, passions.

Pathogen (πάθος, pathos, disease; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). A variety of the Sphærobacteria, constituting the fungus of many contagious diseases.—Cohn.

Patho'geny (πάθος, pathos, calamity; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). That part of Pathology which relates to the generation, production, and development of Disease.

Pathogno'mic. Pathognomo'nic (πάθος, pathos, affection; γνώμων, gnōmōn, discerning). Characteristic of a Disease.

Patho'gnomy (πάθος, pathos, passion; γνώμη, gnōmē, judgment). Expression of the passions; the science of the signs by which human passions are indicated.

Patho'graphy (πάθος, pathos, calamity; γράφω, graphō, I write). A description of Disease.

Patho'logy (πάθος, pathos, affection; λόγος, logos, speech). 1. That part of Medicine which explains the nature, causes, and symptoms of Disease. 2. That part of Botany which relates to the diseases of plants.

Pathoma'nia (πάθος, pathos, emotion; μανία, mania, madness). Moral mania, a morbid perversion of the moral, without any notable lesion of the intellectual faculties.

Pathopa'trida'lgy (πάθος, pathos, affection; πατρίς, patris, one's country; ἄλγος, algos, grief). Syn. of Nostalgia.

Patina (πάτος, patos, dirt). 1. A term used by Archæologists to denote the crust which covers metallic surfaces. 2. A kind of rusty crust with which flint implements that have lain long underground are often covered, and which in the eyes of certain Archæologists is a sure sign of their being antediluvian, and not merely Celtic.

Pat'talus (πάσσαλος, passalos, peg). Zoöl. The solid horn of the young Ruminants not yet branched, which afterwards becomes so.

Pa'tulous (L. pateo, I spread out). Bot. 1. Slightly spreading. 2. Bearing the flowers loose or dispersed. Conchol. Gaping; with a spreading aperture.

Paucise'riate (L. paucus, few; series, row). Bot. Divided into a small number of series.

Paucispi'rated (L. paucus, few; spira, spire). Zoöl. Formed of only one or two turns of a spire.

Paunch. The first and largest cavity of the compound stomach of Ruminant animals.

Pavilion (W. pabell, moving habitation). Anat. The expanded extremity, or auricle, of the external ear.

Pavita'tion (L. pavor, fear). Fright or terror with trembling.

Peariform. Pear-shaped.

Pearla'ceous. Resembling a pearl.

Pearly Tubercles. Sebaceous miliary tubercles, commonly situated in the thin skin of the lower eyelid.

Pe'brine. A peculiarly fatal epizootic of the Silkworm, dependent upon the growth and multiplication of a peculiar corpuscular organism, called Panhistophyton, in all the tissues of the body.

Pec'cant (L. pecco, I do amiss). Morbid; not healthy.

Pe'cten (L. comb). 1. Syn. of Marsupium. 2. That portion of the iliopectineal line of the os pubis, which gives attachment to Gimbernat's ligament, and to the pectineus muscle.

Pectin' (πηκτός, pēktos, coagulated). The basis of the gelatinous matter, of which the pulpy mass of ripe fruits is chiefly composed.

Pectina'ceous (same). Syn. of Pectinous.

Pe'ctinal. Etym. as, and syn. of, Pectinate. Pertaining to, or in relation with, the Pectineus.

Pe'ctinate. Pectina'ted (L. pecten, comb). Having resemblance to the teeth of a comb. Toothed like a comb.

Pectina'topin'nate. Bot. Having on each side small incisions, slightly deep and regular.

Pectine'al. Etym. as, and syn. of, Pectinal.

Pectine'us. A flat and nearly triangular muscle extending from the upper surface of the horizontal branch of the os pubis, to the posterior and inner aspect of the Femur.

Pe'ctinibranchiate (L. pecten, comb; βραγχία, bragchia, gills). Zoöl. Having pectinated gills.

Pecti'niform (L. pecten, comb; forma, form). Syn. of Pectinate.

Pe'ctinoid (L. pecten, comb; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling one of the shells termed Pecten.

Pe'ctinous (πηκτός, pēktos, coagulated). Of, or pertaining to, Pectin or vegetable jelly.

Pe'ctoral (L. pectus, chest). Pertaining to the chest. Pl. Subs. Medicines deemed fit for mitigating, or removing, affections of the chest.

Pectori'loquy (L. pectus, chest; loquor, I speak). When the patient's voice articulates itself distinctly from the point of the chest on which the ear, or a stethoscope, is placed.

Pe'ctose. An insoluble ingredient forming one of the constituents of the cell-walls of vegetable fruits.

Pe'ctous (πηκτός, pēktos, coagulated). 1. Curdled. 2. Applied to every change in colloidal substance where the colloid passes from the condition in which it exists in an active state to a thickened and less active state, with an immediate molecular modification by which its physical properties are transformed.—Graham. It is the phenomenon of real Death.—Richardson.

Pe'dal (L. pes, foot). Of, or pertaining to, the foot.

Peda'liform (L. pes, foot; forma, form). Bot. Possessing nervures which have no vessels, and in which the cellular tissue that forms them presents a disposition analogous to the nervures of pedalinervate leaves.—De Candolle.

Peda'line'rvate (L. pes, foot; nervus, nerve). Bot. Having a very short or no central nervure, but two strong lateral ones, of which the internal one, or that on the upper surface of the leaf, alone gives origin to strong parallel secondary nervures.—De Candolle.

Pe'date (L. pes, foot). Footed; having divisions like the toes. Bot. Palmate, with the two outer divisions again lobed.

Peda'tifid (L. pes, foot; findo, I cleave). Bot. Cut into lobes, the lateral ones of which do not radiate from the petiole like the rest.

Peda'tilo'bate (L. pes, foot; λοβός, lobos, lobe). Bot. Having pedate nervures, with lobes incised to a depth not determinable.—De Candolle.

Peda'tinerved (L. pes, foot; nervus, nerve). Bot. Having three nerves, of which the lateral are branched.

Peda'tipa'rtite (L. pes, foot; partio, I divide). Bot. Having pedate nervures with lobes divided beyond the middle, and the parenchyma uninterrupted.—De Candolle.

Peda'tise'cted (L. pes, foot; seco, I cut). Bot. Having pedate nervures with lobes divided almost to the nervure of the middle, and the parenchyma interrupted.—De Candolle.

Pedicel (L. dim. pes, root). Bot. A short and small footstalk or stem. The ultimate division of a common peduncle.

Pedicel'late. Pedicel'led (same). Bot. Having, or supported by, a pedicel.

Pedicles. The membranous tubes intermediate in position and character between the terminal bronchial tubes, and the air-cells of the lungs.—Dr. J. Newton Heale.

Pedi'cular. Etym. as, and syn. of, Pediculous.

Pedicula'ria (L. pediculus, louse). A generic term for all forms of skin disease which are due, from beginning to end, to the presence of Lice. V. Phtheiriasis.

Pedi'culate. Etym. as, and syn. of, Pedunculate.

Pedicula'tion (L. pediculus, louse). Syn. of Phtheiriasis.

Pedi'culous (same). Of, or pertaining to, Lice; lousy.

Pedi'ferous (L. pes, foot; fero, I bear). Zoöl. Having feet, or analogous appendages.

Pe'diform (L. pes, foot; forma, form). Shaped like a foot.

Pe'dile (L. pes, foot). Bot. A sort of slender support which, in certain plants, is formed by the shrinking of the calyx to the bottom of the pappus.—Mirbel.

Pedipa'lpous (L. pes, foot; palpi, feelers). Zoöl. Having feelers in the form of pincers, or armed with a didactyle claw.

Pedu'ncle (L. pes, foot). Bot. The stem or stalk that supports the fructification of a plant. Anat. Certain prolongations, or appendices, of the Brain.

Pedu'nculate. Pedu'nculated (same). Furnished with a peduncle, appendix, or prolongation; suspended or supported by a stalk.

Peenash. An affection not unfrequently seen amongst the dirty natives in India. It consists of maggots in the nose; and as a rule persons so afflicted, will be found to have suffered from syphilitic ulceration.

Pego'logy (πηγή, pēgē, spring; λόγος, logos, speech). The doctrine of fountains with reference to hygienic application.

Peina'leous. Peina'tic (πεῖνα, peina, hunger). Of, or belonging to, Hunger.

Peiramo'logy (πείραμα, peirama, temptation; λόγος, logos, speech). The doctrine of Experience.

Pela'gia (L. pellis, skin). A sort of scaly Erysipelas of the skin.

Pela'gian. Pela'gic (πέλαγος, pelagos, sea). Belonging to the deep sea; oceanic; formed, or deposited, in deep water.

Pe'lican (πελεκάω, pelekaō, I chisel). A dental forceps curved at the end like the beak of a pelican. Chem. A glass vessel for continued distillation, having two opposite and crooked beaks passing from its tubulated capital to the belly of the cucurbit.

Pe'licide (? L. pellucidus, clear). Boiled honey.—Ruland and Johnson.

Pelico'meter (πελίκα, pelika, bowl; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). Syn. of Pelvimeter.

Pel'lagra (L. pellis, skin; æger, sick). Italian Leprosy, an incurable cutaneous disease, prevailing among the inhabitants of the Lombardo-Venetian plains; also existing in the northerly districts of France. Its commonest symptoms are erythematous eruptions on those parts of the body exposed to the air, and more especially the backs of the hand—the

eruption being followed by desquamation and a permanently discoloured cicatrix, with or without thickening of the skin and formation of wrinkles and fissures. Consequent upon the appearance of the skin affection, there occur troubles in the digestive functions, and in those of the nervous system, ranging from simple muscular incapacity to perfect mania.

Pel'licle (L. dim. pellis, skin). Chem. A thin saline crust of crystallized particles, formed on the surface of a solution of salt evaporated to a certain degree. Bot. A membranous or mucilaginous covering closely adhering to the outside of some seeds. Nat. Hist. Any thin covering, or coating, of extraneous matter.

Pelli'cular (same). Having the appearance, or character, of skin.

Pelohæmia (πηλός, pēlos, mud; αἷμα, aima, blood). A thick, syrupy, dark-coloured condition of the blood.

Peloria (πέλωρ, pelōr, monster). Bot. A teratological phenomenon, which consists in a flower, which is usually irregular, becoming regular.

Pelo'ric (πέλωρ, pelōr, monster). Of unnatural size; monstrous.

Pelo'tomy (πέλωρ, pelōr, monster; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). The Anatomy, or dissection, of monsters.

Pe'ltate. Pe'ltated (L. pelta, target). Bot. Having the shape of a target or round shield, with the style or petiole inserted near the middle of the under surface.

Peltifo'lious (L. pelta, shield; folium, leaf). Bot. Having peltate leaves.

Pe'ltiform (L. pelta, shield; forma, form). Bot. Formed like a shield. Miner. Convex, and inclined on the slope of a mountain.

Pe'ltinerved (L. pelta, target; nervus, nerve). Bot. Having nerves radiating all round.

Pe'ltoid (L. pelta, shield; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Syn. of Peltiform.

Pelude. Etym. as, and syn. of, Pelicide.

Pelvi'dymus (pelvis; δίδυμος, didumos, double). A double monster united at, and single below, the pelvis.

Pe'lviform (L. pelvis, basin; and forma, form). Having the appearance of a basin, cup, or porringer.

Pelvi'meter (pelvis, basin; and μετρέω, metreō, I measure). An instrument for measuring the diameter of the Pelvis.

Pelvi'metry (same). The art or process of measuring the diameter of the Pelvis.

Pelvio'tomy (L. pelvis; and τέμνω, temnō, I cut). An operation consisting in section of the bones of the Pelvis, where there is diminution of capacity, as a substitute for Craniotomy.

Pelvi-peritonitis. Inflammation of the pelvic peritoneum.

Pelvis (L. basin). 1. The basin-shaped cavity made up of the ossa innominata, the sacrum, and coccyx. 2. A membranous cavity or pouch; or other hollow in certain other organs.

Pelvi-trochanterian. Pertaining to the pelvis and great trochanter.

Pe'mphigoid (Pemphigus; and εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling Pemphigus.

Pe'mphigus (πέμφιξ, pemphix, bubble). A cutaneous disease consisting of vesicles or bullæ, varying in size from a pea to a walnut, scattered over the body.

Penduliflo'rous (L. pendulus, pendulous; flos, flower). Bot. Having pendant flowers from incurvation of the peduncles.

Penicil'late. Penicil'lous (L. penicillus, pencil). Bot. Having the form of a pencil; consisting of a bundle of short, compact, or close fibres. Zoöl. Supporting one or more small bundles of diverging hairs.

Penis. The male organ of generation.

Penna'ceous. Pen'nached (Fr. pennage, feather of a hawk). Nat. Hist. Radiated; diversified with natural stripes of various colours.

Pen'nate. Pen'nated (L. penna, feather). Syn. of Pinnate.

Penna'ticised (L. penna, feather; cædo, I cut). Bot. Cut into small teeth, notches, lobes, or parts dis-

posed laterally as the barbs of a feather.—Mirbel.

Pennati'ferous (L. penna, feather; fero, I bear). Zoöl. Having feathers, or appendages like feathers.

Pennati'lobous (L. penna, feather; λοβός, lobos, lobe). Bot. Having pennated nervures, and lobes incised to an indeterminate depth. — De Candolle.

Penna'tipa'rtite (L. penna, feather; partio, I divide). Bot. Cut laterally into parts almost to the middle nerve. —De Candolle.

Penna'tise'cted (L. penna, feather; seco, I cut). Bot. Having pennated nervures, and lobes divided almost to the middle nerve and the interrupted parenchyma.—De Candolle.

Pennicil'late. Pennicil'liform (L. penicillus, pencil; forma, form). Resembling a hair-pencil; pencil-shaped.

Pen'niform (L. penna, a feather; forma, form). Having the form or appearance of the feather of a pen or quill.

Pen'ninerved. Penniveined (L. penna, feather; nervus, nerve; or vena, vein). Bot. Having a mid-rib branched on either side.

Pentaca'marous (πέντε, pente, five; καμάρα, kamara, vaulted chamber). Bot. Formed of five camaræ or covered cavities.—Mirbel.

Pentaca'psular (πέντε, pente, five; L. capsula, little chest). Bot. Having five capsules or seed-vessels.

Pentachai'nium (πέντε pente, five; A, neg.; χαίνω, chainō, I open). Bot. A simple fruit formed by an ovary adherent with the calyx, which at maturity separates into five lobes.

Pentacho'tomous (πένταχα, pentacha, five-fold; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). Bot. Applied to cymes where each terminal flower has under it five bracteæ, and gives origin to as many branches.

Pentacoc'cous (πέντε, pente, five; κόκκος, kokkos, kernel). Bot. Having, or containing, five grains or seeds; having five united cells with one seed in each.

Pentade'lphous (πέντε, pente, five; ἀδελφός, adelphos, brother). Bot. Having five androphores, each bearing many anthers.

Pentady'namous (πέντε, pente, five; δύναμις, dunamis, power). Bot. Having ten stamens with five of them longer than the others.

Pentagy'nian. Pentagy'nious. Pentagy'nous (πέντε, pente, five; γυνή, gunē, woman). Bot. Having five styles.

Pentale'pidous (πέντε, pente, five; λεπίς, lepis, scale). Zoöl. Bearing five scales.

Penta'merous (πέντε, pente, five; μέρος, meros, joint). Entom. Having five joints on the tarsus of each leg. Bot. (μέρος, meros, part). Having five parts.

Penta'ndrian. Penta'ndrious. Penta'ndrous (πέντε, pente, five; ἀνήρ, anēr, man). Bot. Having five stamens.

Penta'ngular (πέντε, pente, five; L. angulus, angle). Having five angles.

Pentanthe'rous (πέντε, pente, five; ἀνθηρός, anthēros, flowery). Bot. Applied to a plant among the stamens of which only five bear anthers.

Penta'nthous (πέντε, pente, five; ἄνθος, anthos, flower). Bot. Bearing five flowers.

Pentape'talous (πέντε, pente, five; πέταλον, petalon, leaf). Bot. Having five petals.

Pentaphyl'loid. Pentaphyl'loidal (πέντε, pente, five; φύλλον, phullon, leaf; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Bot. Appearing to have, or resembling, five leaves.

Pentaphyl'lous (πέντε, pente, five; φύλλον, phullon, leaf). Bot. Having five leaves.

Penta'pterous (πέντε, pente, five; πτερόν, pteron, wing). Bot. Having five expansions in form of wings.

Pentaque'trous (πέντε, pente, five; L. quadratus, square). Bot. Having five sides.

Pentase'palous (πέντε, pente, five; and sepal). Bot. Having five sepals.

Pentaspe'rmous (πέντε, pente, five; σπέρμα, sperma, seed). Bot. Having five seeds.

Penta'stomous (πέντε, pente, five; στόμα, stoma, mouth). Having five mouths or openings.

Pentasty'lous (πέντε, pente, five; στῦλος, stulos, style).

Penumbra. Astron. The space about the solar umbra in grey tinting, whose outline melts by degrees into the rest of the luminous mass.

Peo'tomy (πέος, peos, penis; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). Amputation of the penis.

Pepa'stic (πεπαίνω, pepainō, I concoct). Applied adj. and subs. to medicines supposed to promote the production of proper pus in wounds and ulcers.

Pepsin' (πέπτω, peptō, I cook). A peculiar organic principle to which, in conjunction with the acids, the digestive power of the gastric juice is attributed.

Pe'ptic (same). Promoting, pertaining to, or easy of, Digestion.

Pe'ptone (same). The presumed definite compound between the solvent fluid in the stomach and the proteine-compounds of food received into the organ. Syn. of Albuminose (2).

Peptone-formation. The peculiar change or metamorphosis which certain albuminous matters undergo in the stomach during digestion.

Per- (abbreviation of πέρι, peri, very much; or L. super, above). Chem. A prefix denoting the superlative degree of combination of Oxygen, &c. with a metal; and also the salts of such compounds.

Pe'racute (L. per, intensive; acutus, sharp). Very sharp; very violent; attended by considerable inflammation.

Peratody'nia (πήρα, pera, pouch for victuals; ὀδύνη, odunē, pain). Syn. of Cardialgia.

Perceptibi'lity (L. percipio, I perceive). The property of having the consciousness of received impressions.

Perce'ption (same). The faculty which the brain has of appreciating impressions made upon the bodily organs.

Percepti'vity (same). The power of perception or thinking.

Pe'rcoid (πέρκη, perkē, perch; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Ich. Resembling, or like, the Perch.

Percola'tion (L. per, through; colo, I strain). The process of exhausting a body of its active soluble principles, by passing and repassing a liquid menstruum through the solid very minutely subdivided.

Percola'tor (same). An instrument used for the purpose of Percolation.

Percurrent (L. per, through; curro, I run). Bot. Running through from top to bottom.

Percus'sion (L. percutio, I strike). The method of eliciting sounds by striking the surface of the body, in order to determine the condition of the parts or organs subjacent to the portion struck.

Percuteur. Surg. A form of Lithotrite designed for crushing stones in the bladder by means of percussion.—Heurteloup.

Peredi'ola (περιδέω, perideō, I bind round about). Bot. The membrane by which the sporules of algaceous plants are immediately covered.

Pere'mbryo. Bot. The portion of the embryo in Monocotyledonous plants which contains in its interior the plumule and radicles not apparent outwardly.—Link.

Peren'nial (L. perennis, lasting). Continuing without intermission. Bot. Continuing more than two years.

Perfo'liate (L. per, through; folium, leaf). Bot. Applied to a leaf that has the base entirely surrounding the stem transversely.

Perfo'liated (same). Having a resemblance to leaves.

Perfora'tor (L. per, through; foro, I bore). An instrument for opening the head, or other cavities, of the fœtus in utero.

Perfrica'tion (L. per, through; frico, I rub). The inunction or rubbing in through the pores of the skin any unctuous or oily substance.

Perfu'sed (L. per, through; fundo, I pour). Bot. Sprinkled all over the surface.

Pergame'neous (L. pergamena, parchment). Of the texture of parchment.

Peria'ndric (περί, peri, round about; ἀνήρ, anēr, male). Bot. Situated around the stamen.

Periangioma (περί, peri, round about; ἀγγεῖον, aggeion, vessel). A growth or peculiar form of tumour, characterized by cylinders of lymph-like formation surrounded by large vascular loops embedded in soft tissue.—Dr. Moxon.

Pe'rianth (περί, peri, round about; ἄνθος, anthos, flower). Bot. The envelopes of Monocotyledons and Dicotyledons, where the floral organs are all alike.

Perianthe'ous (same). Bot. Provided with a simple or double perianth.

Peria'nthian (same). Bot. Proceeding from a simple perianth.

Periarticular (περί, peri, round about; L. articulatio, joint). Around, or belonging to, a joint.

Peria'tom (περί, peri, round about; ἄτομος, atomos, atom). Chem. The invisible and very numerous pores proper to each body, and which give place to all chemical actions. — Barcells.

Periblast (περί, peri, round about; βλαστός, blastos, sprout). The amorphous matter which surrounds the cytoblast or nucleus of a cell.

Pericardi'tis (περί, peri, round about; καρδία, kardia, heart; and itis). Inflammation of the pericardium.

Perica'rdium (περί, peri, round about; καρδία, kardia, heart). The serous sac which envelops the heart.

Pe'ricarp (περί, peri, round about; καρπός, karpos, fruit). Bot. The coat of the fruit.

Perice'ntric (περί, peri, round about; κέντρον, kentron, centre). Bot. Appearing to be disposed around the centre.

Perichæ'tial (περί, peri, round about; χαίτη, chaitē, hair of the head). Bot. Applied to leaves, which in Mosses surround the base of the stalk of the theca.

Peri'cholous (περί, peri, very much; χολή, cholē, bile). Having much bile; very bilious.

Perichondri'tis (περί, peri, round about; χόνδρος, chondros, cartilage; and itis). Inflammation of the perichondrium.

Pericho'ndrium (περί, peri, round about; χόνδρος, chondros, cartilage). A layer of white fibrous tissue which invests the membraniform, or non-articular, cartilages.

Pericla'dium (περί, peri, round about; κλάδος, klados, young branch). Bot. The widening of the base of the petiole observed in certain plants, which often embraces the stem or the branches.—Link.

Periclinal (περί, peri, all round; κλίνω, klinō, I bend). Geol. Dipping on all sides from a central point or apex.

Pericli'niform (periclinium; and L. forma, form). Bot. Having the form of a Periclinium.

Pericli'nium (περί, peri, round about; κλίνη, klinē, bed). Bot. The involucre of composite plants.

Pericli'noid (periclinium; and εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Syn. of Periclinifform.

Pericne'mious (περί, peri, round about; κνήμη, knēmē, leg). Anat. Of, or pertaining to, the parts about the leg or the Tibia.

Peri'cola (περί, peri, round about; κολεόν, koleon, sheath). Bot. A scaly sheath investing the fertile flower and base of the foot-stalk of some Mosses.—Pallot-Beauvois.

Pericoloni'tis (περί, peri, round about; κόλον, kolon, colon; and itis). Inflammation of the areolar tissue around the Colon.

Pericolpi'tis (περί, peri, round about; κόλπος, kolpos, womb; and itis). Inflammation of the areolar tissue surrounding the Vagina.

Pericra'nium (περί, peri, over; κρανίον, kranion, skull). The periosteum which covers the skull externally.

Pericysti'tis (περί, peri, round about; κύστη, kustē, bladder; and itis). Inflammation of the areolar tissue around the Bladder.

Peride'nteum (περί, peri, over; L. dens, tooth). A membrane, distinct from the periosteum of the socket, assumed to exist as an external investment to the root of a tooth. It is considered to be a dermal tissue; and from its inner surface the cement is said to be produced.—C. Spence Bate.

Periderm (περί, peri, round about; δέρμα, derma, skin). Bot. The outer layer of bark. A form of tissue (rhytidoma) external to the inner corky layers or bands in certain barks, and thrown off in the form of scales.—Weddell.

Peridesmi'tis (peridesmium; and itis). Inflammation of the Peridesmium.

Peride'smium (περί, peri, round about; δέσμα, desma, fillet). The delicate areolar tissue which covers a ligament.

Peridiastole (περί, peri, about; διαστολή, diastolē, dilatation). The slight interval of time which succeeds to the diastole, in the successive movements of the heart.

Peridi'dymis (περί, peri, round about; δίδυμοι, didŭmoi, testicles). The serous coat which invests the testicles.

Peri'diole (dim. peridium). Bot. The internal peridium when there are two, the one upon the other.

Peridi'scal (περί, peri, round about; δίσκος, discos, disc). Bot. Inserted immediately at the circumference of the disc.

Peri'dium (περί, peri, round about; δέω, deō, I bind). Bot. The membranous envelope which encloses the spores of Fungi, and discharges them by an orifice in its side or summit.

Pe'ridrome (περί, peri, round about; δρόμος, dromos, running). Bot. The petiole of Ferns, which bears at once leaves and reproductive organs.

Periencephali'tis (περί, peri, round about; ἐγκέφαλος, egkephălos, brain; and itis). Inflammation of the membranes surrounding the Brain.

Perie'nchyma (περί, peri, round about; ἔγχυμα, egchŭma, infusion). Bot. A form of vegetable cellular tissue, in which the cellules are disposed without order.—Necker.

Periente'ric (περί, around; ἔντερον, enteron, intestine). Syn. of Peritoneal.

Perigee (περί, peri, a round; γῆ, gē, earth). Astron. That point of a planet's orbit at which it is nearest to the earth.

Periglot'tis (περί, peri, round about; γλῶττα, glōtta, tongue). The mucous membrane which covers the tongue.

Perignosis (περί, peri, all about; γιγνώσκω, gignōskō, I know). A word suggested in place of Diagnosis to designate the proper aim of a Physician, which is "not to know the changed part, but the states of the unchanged remainder. It looks the whole case over, and observes the action and estimates the disturbance in all the organs and their functions."—Moxon.

Pe'rigon (περί, peri, round about; γονή, gonē, seed). Syn. of Perianth.

Perigyna'ndrum (περί, peri, round about; γυνή, gunē, female; ἀνήρ, anēr, male). Bot. The floral envelopes.—Necker.

Perigy'nium (περί, peri, round about; γυνή, gunē, female). Bot. 1. The disc which is found in the flower of certain plants. 2. The bristles or small scales that surround the pistillum of some of the Sedges.

Peri'gynous (same). Bot. Inserted in, or growing upon, some body that surrounds the Ovary.

Perihepati'tis (περί, peri, round about; ἧπαρ, ēpar, liver; and itis). Inflammation of the peritoneal covering of the Liver.

Perilarynge'al (περί, peri, round about; λάρυγξ, larugx, orifice of the windpipe). Surrounding, or around, the Larynx.

Perilaryngi'tis (same; and itis). Inflammation of the areolar tissue surrounding the Larynx.

Perilymph (περί, peri, round about; L. lympha, water). The limpid fluid which occupies the cavity of the osseous labyrinth of the ear.—De Blainville.

Peri'meter (περί, peri, round about; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). An instrument for measuring the field of vision.

Perimetrine (περί, peri, round about; μήτρα, mētra, womb). Syn. of Peri-uterine.

Perimetri'tis (same; and itis). Inflammation of the peritoneal covering of the Womb.—Virchow. Inflammation of the areolar tissue about the Womb.

Perimyosi'tis. Inflammation of the Perimysium.

Perimy'sium (περί, peri, round about; μῦς, mus, muscle). The areolar tissue which forms general and partial sheaths to whole muscles, and to larger or smaller packets of their fibres.

Perinæor'rhaphy (perinæum; and ῥαφή, raphē, seam). Suture of the Perinæum.

Perinæum (περινέω, perineō, I flow about). The triangular space at the lower region of the trunk, between the ischiatic tuberosities, anus, and genitals.

Perinephri'tis (περί, peri, round about; νεφρός, nephros, kidney; and itis). Inflammation of the capsule of the Kidney, or of its surrounding adipose areolar tissue.

Perineu'rium (περί, peri, round about; νεῦρον, neuron, nerve). The dense connective tissue which holds the fasciculus of a Nerve together.—Robin.

Pe'riod (περί, peri, round about; ὁδός, odos, way). Physiol. A stage in the development and decay of the animal organization. Med. 1. The epochs which are distinguishable in the course of a disease. 2. The time of the paroxysm and interval of an intermittent. 3. The monthly return of the Catamenia.

Periodi'city (same). The disposition of certain physiological and pathological phenomena to recur at stated periods.

Periodo'logy (περίοδος, periodos, going round; λόγος, logos, speech). The doctrine of Periodicity.

Periodonti'tis (περί, peri, round about; ὀδούς, odous, tooth; and itis). Inflammation of the lining membrane of a tooth-socket.

Perio'doscope (περίοδος, periodos, circuit; σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). An instrument for the ready calculation of the periodical functions of the female sex.—Tyler Smith.

Perio'mphacous (περί, peri, round about; ὄμφαξ, omphax, unripe grape). Having, or full of, unripeness; unripe all round or through.

Periona (περί, peri, around; ᾠόν, ōon, egg). The caducous membrane which forms in the womb after fecundation.—Breschet.

Perio'rbita (περί, peri, round about; L. orbis, any round thing). The periosteum which lines the orbit.

Periorbi'tis (same; and itis). Inflammation of the orbital periosteum. Inflammation of the areolar tissue of the orbit.

Periosteoma. Applied when a tissue resembling closely the deeper layer of the periosteum, forms large tumours. Osteoid Chondroma.

Perio'steophyte (περί, peri, round about; ὀστέον, osteon, bone; φύω, phuō, I engender). An osseous formation beginning in the periosteum.

Perio'steum (περί, peri, round about; ὀστέον, osteon, bone). The firm tough membrane, consisting of white fibrous tissue, which covers all the external surface of Bone, saving the articular aspects.

Periosti'tis (same; and itis). Inflammation of the Periosteum.

Periosto-medul'litis. Simultaneous inflammation of the periosteum and marrow of a bone.—Gerdy.

Periosto'sis (περί, peri, round about; ὀστέον, osteon, bone). 1. Tumour of the periosteum. 2. A limited hyperostosis.

Periostostei'tis (periosteum; ὀστέον, osteon, bone; and itis). Simultaneous inflammation of the periosteum, and substance of a bone.—Gerdy.

Perio'stracum (περί, peri, round about; ὄστρακον, ostrăkon, shell). The membrane analogous to scarf-skin, which covers shell.

Perio'tic (περί, peri, round about; οὖς, ous, ear). Around, about, or near, the organ of hearing.

Peripe'talous (περί, peri, round about; πέταλον, petălon, leaf). Bot.

Surrounding the corol or the petals.—Mirbel.

Periphaci'tis (περί, peri, round about; φακός, phakos, lens; and itis). Inflammation of the capsule of the lens; circumfused inflammation of the lens.

Peri'pherad (περιφέρω, peripherō, I carry round). Towards the Peripheral aspect.—Barclay.

Peri'pheral. Periphe'ric. Periphe'rical (same). Pertaining to, or towards, the periphery or circumference. Circular.

Periphlebi'tis (περί, peri, round about; φλέψ, phleps, vein; and itis). Inflammation of the areolar tissue surrounding, or of the sheath of, a vein.

Periphoranthium (περί, peri, round about; φέρω, pherō, I bear; ἄνθος, anthos, flower). Syn. of Perichinium.

Peripho'rium (same). Bot. A fleshy body of a nature quite distinct from that of the ovary, raised from the bottom of the calyx, and which bears the petals and stamens attached longitudinally by their base to the internal surface.—L. C. Richard.

Periphyl'lia (περί, peri, round about; φύλλον, phullon, leaf). Bot. The minute hypogynous scales found within the paleæ of grasses.—Link.

Pe'riplast (περί, peri, round about; πλάσσω, plassō, I form). Physiol. The wall of the vacuole of a cell: it is the subject of all the most important metamorphic processes in cell-life.

Peripneumo'nia. Peripneu'mony (περί, peri, about; πνεύμων, pneumōn, lungs). Syn. of Pneumonia.

Pe'ripode (περί, peri, round about; πούς, pous, foot). Bot. A scaly sheath investing the fertile flower and base of the footstalk of certain Mosses —Hedwig.

Peripolar (περί, peri, round about; πόλος, polos, pole). Applied to the molecules of nerve and muscle, which are negative at the two poles and positive at the equator, and *vice versâ*. —Du Bois-Reymond.

Peripoly'gonal (περί, peri, round about; πολύς, polus, many; γωνία, gōnia, angle). Crystall. Having a great number of sides.

Periprocti'tis (περί, peri, round about; πρωκτός, prōktos, anus; and itis). Inflammation of the areolar tissue surrounding the Rectum.

Peri'pterous (περί, peri, round about; πτέρον, pteron, wing). Bot. Feathered on all sides; having a range of columns all round.

Pe'risperm (περί, peri, round about: σπέρμα, sperma, seed). Syn. of Albumen (2).—Jussieu.

Perispherical. Bot. Curved so as to surround the Albumen.

Perispleni'tis (περί, peri, round about; σπλήν, splēn, spleen; and itis). Inflammation of the membranous investments of the Spleen.

Pe'rispore (περί, peri, round about; σπορά, spora, seed). Bot. 1. Threads surrounding the seed of the Cyperaceæ. —L. C. Richard. 2. The pericarp of Cryptogamous plants.—Hedwig.

Peris'sads (περισσός, perissos, uneven). Chem. Applied to those elements whose equivalence is represented by an odd number. Applied to atoms which possess an uneven or odd degree of quantivalence, q. v.

Peristalsis (περί, peri, round about; στέλλω, stellō, I go forward). Syn. of Peristole.

Perista'ltic (same). 1. Contracting and propelling the contents, with an undulating or vermicular movement. 2. Applied to all the movements of the interior organs, which are independent of the spinal marrow.—Marshall Hall.

Peri'stole (same). The peristaltic action of the intestines; or the undulating vermicular movement, whereby the intestinal contents are pushed forward into a relaxed portion of the gut below, by the contraction of the muscular fibres of a portion above.

Pe'ristome (περί, peri, round about; στόμα, stoma, mouth). Bot. The ring or fringe of bristles or teeth, which surrounds the orifice of the theca of a Moss immediately below the operculum. Physiol. The margin of any mouth-like opening or orifice.

Peristro'ma (περί, peri, round about; στρῶμα, strōma, coverlet). The mucous or villous coat of the intestines. —Pecquet.

Pe'risyph (περί, peri, round about; συσφαιρόω, susphairoō, I make quite round). Bot. Syn. of Perispore.—Desvaux.

Perisy'stole (περί, peri, about; συστέλλω, sustellō, I contract). The almost inappreciable interval of time between the diastole and systole of the Heart.

Peritendinous (περί, peri, round about; and tendon). Around, or belonging to, tendons or their sheaths.

Perithe'cium (περί, peri, round about; θήκη, thēkē, coffer). Bot. The case which contains the reproductive organs of certain Fungi. Syn. of Conceptacle (2).

Peri'tomous (περί, peri, round about; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). Miner. Cleaving in more directions than one parallel to the axis, the faces being all of one quality.

Peri'tomy (same). An ophthalmic operation for the relief of Pannus. It consists in the removal of a small ring of conjunctiva.

Peritonæ'um (περί, peri, round about; τείνω, teinō, I stretch). The serous membrane which lines the abdominal and pelvic cavities, and is reflected more or less over the contained viscera.

Peritone'al (same). Pertaining, or restricted, to the Peritonæum.

Peritoni'tis (same; and itis). Inflammation of the peritonæum.

Peritrema (περί, peri, round about; τρῆμα, trēma, orifice). Entom. The raised margin which surrounds the breathing holes of Scorpions.

Peri'tropal. Peri'tropous (περί, peri, round about; τρέπω, trepō, I turn). Bot. Applied to the embryo of the seed, when it is directed from the axis to the horizon.

Perityphli'tis (περί, peri, round about; τυφλός, tuphlos, blind; and itis). Inflammation of the areolar tissue surrounding the Cæcum, with or without inflammation of its peritoneal tunic.

Peri-uterine (περί, peri, round about; L. uterus, womb). Situated around the Uterus.

Peri-vertebral (περί, peri, round about; and vertebra). Applied to the two superior laminæ of a vertebra, which encompass the spinal cord.—Grant.

Perizo'ma (περί, peri, round about; ζῶμα, zōma, that which is girded). The Diaphragm.

Pe'rkinism. A therapeutical operation, first employed by a Dr. E. Perkins, of drawing over diseased or other parts the pointed ends of two metallic rods or tractors, each made of a different metal.

Perla'rious. That which has a nacreous lustre.

Permeabi'lity (L. per, through; meo, I flow). The quality or state of being passed through without rupture or displacement of parts.

Permi'stion. Permi'xtion (L. per, thoroughly; misceo, I mix). The act of mixing, or state of being mixed.

Permu'tate (L. permūto, I change completely). Bot. Applied to flowers in which the abortion of the sexual organs determines a remarkable change in the form or dimensions of the floral teguments.—De Candolle.

Pernocta'tion (L. per, through; nox, night). The act of passing, or remaining, the whole night, in wakefulness.

Peroce'phalus (πηρός, pēros, mutilated; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). A monster with a defective head.—Gurlt.

Peroci'dium. Bot. The involucre which surrounds the base of the fruit of Mosses.—Necker.

Peroco'rmus (πηρός, pēros, mutilated; κορμός, kormos, trunk). A monster with a defective, or too short, trunk.—Gurlt.

Pe'ronate (L. pero, sort of high shoe). Bot. Applied to the stipes of fungaceous plants, which are thickly laid over with a woolly substance ending in a sort of meal.

Perone'al (περόνη, peronē, shinbone). Pertaining to, attached to,

or supplying the parts attached to, the Fibula.

Perone'o- (same). A prefix in compound words of same signification as Peroneal.

Peroso'mus (πηρός, pēros, mutilated; σῶμα, sōma, body). A monster with an imperfectly developed body.—Gurlt.

Perosto'sis (περί, peri, all round; ὀστέον, osteon, bone). That mode of ossification in the accessory skeleton, which occurs primarily in the skin, in subcutaneous fibrous tissues or aponeuroses.

Perplica'tion (L. per, through; plico, I knit). A method of tying arteries, which consists in drawing the open extremity of the vessel with a small forceps backward through a small incision made in the side of the artery, so as to form a sort of knot.

Persi'stent (L. persisto, I continue). 1. Applied to a regular intermittent fever, the paroxysms of which return at constant and stated times. 2. Bot. Remaining; not falling off.

Personal Consciousness. Ment. Phil. A term suggested by Sir Henry Holland to designate that sense, the existence of which is held by some authors to be needful to establish a community of feeling and consciousness in all parts of the body.

Pe'rsonate (L. persōna, false face). Bot. Having a fanciful resemblance to a face.

Perspira'tion (L. per, through; spiro, I breathe). The watery secretion which is exhaled from an appropriate glandular apparatus of the skin.

Pertuse. Pertused (L. pertundo, I bore through). Bot. Full of hollow dots on the surface.

Pertu'sion (same). The act of punching, piercing, or thrusting through, with a pointed instrument.

Pertus'sis (L. per, intensive; tussis, cough). A violent paroxysmal, contagious, cough—each fit most usually terminating in a long-drawn act of inspiration, attended with a peculiar crowing or hooping noise.

Perula (L. dim, pera, bag). Bot. A kind of sac formed in certain plants by adhesion of the bases of two of the lobes of the perianth; a kind of envelope arising from aborted leaves, from the bases of petioles, or from stipules.

Pes Accessorius. Anat. A white eminence, or cerebral convolution, situated between the Hippocampus major and minor.

Pes Anseri'nus. Anat. The temporo-facial and cervico-facial divisions of the facial nerve.

Pes Hippocampi. Anat. A large white eminence, or convolution (hippocampus major), lying along the floor of the descending cornu of the lateral ventricle of the Brain.

Pes'sary (πεσσός, pessos, stone used in playing at draughts). An instrument of varying construction and structure, which is introduced into the Vagina in cases of Prolapsus uteri, or of vaginal Hernia.

Pesti'duct (L. pestis, plague; duco, I lead). That which conveys contagion or infection.

Pesti'ferous (L. pestis, plague; fero, I bear). Pestilential; noxious to health.

Pestilence (L. pestis, pest). Any contagious or infectious epidemic disease. The plague.

Pestilla'tion (L. pistillum, pestle). The act of pounding, or bruising, in a mortar.

Pestle (L. pinso, I pound). An instrument for pounding and breaking, or for triturating and mixing substances in a mortar.

Pe'tal (πέταλον, petălon, leaf). Bot. The separate parts of a Corolla.

Petala'nthous (πέταλον, petălon, leaf; ἄνθος, anthos, flower). Bot. Having flowers with petals.

Petal'liform (πέταλον, petălon, leaf; L. forma, form). Syn. of Petaloid.

Petalo'deous (πέταλον, petălon, leaf). Bot. Having, or full of, Petals.

Pe'taloid (πέταλον, petălon, leaf; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Bot. Having the form, texture, or colour of, a Petal.

Pete'chiæ (It. petechio, a flea-bite). Small round purple spots which occur

spontaneously upon the skin in the course of severe fevers, &c.

Peti'olate (L. petiolus, fruit-stalk). Bot. Supported, or suspended, by a slender stalk or Petiole.

Pe'tiole (L. dim. pes, foot). Bot. The foot-stalk which connects the leaf with the stem or branch.

Petio'lulate (L. dim. petiolus, fruit-stalk). Bot. Having little Petioles.

Petio'lule (same). Bot. A little Petiole.

Petit, Canal of. Anat. The space left between the two layers of hyaloid membrane round the circumference of the crystalline lens.

Petit Mal. The slighter form of an epileptic seizure.

Petra'logy. V. Petrology.

Petri'colous (L. petra, rock; colo, I inhabit). Zoöl. Found on more or less hard rocks.

Petrifa'ction (L. petra, rock; facio, I make). 1. The conversion of wood, or any animal or vegetable substance, into stone, or a body of stony hardness. Mineral transformation. 2. A body so converted.

Petro'graphy (πέτρος, petros, rock; γράφω, graphō, I write). Geol. A history or description of Rocks. Syn. of Petrology.

Petro'logy (πέτρος, petros, rock; λόγος, logos, speech). The study of Rocks in masses, and such other characters that must be studied in the field.

Petroma'stoid (πέτρος, petros, rock; and mastoid). Comp. Anat. The homologues of the mastoid process in certain Mammalia.—Owen.

Petro-occi'pital. Pertaining to the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and to the occipital bone.

Petrosal. Etym. as, and syn of, Petrous (2).

Petrosili'cious (L. petra, rock; silex, flint). Consisting of Rock-stone or Rock-Flint.

Petro-sphenoi'dal. Pertaining to the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and to the sphenoid bone.

Petrous (πέτρα, petra, stone). 1. Resembling, or having the hardness of, stone. 2. Pertaining to the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

Peyerian Patch. A group of Peyer's glands.

Peyer's Glands. Small, round, flattened vesicles or capsules, found in groups and patches, situated beneath the mucous coat of the small intestines.

Pha'cicous (φακός, phakos, lens). Of, or belonging to, the crystalline lens.

Phaci'tis (φακός, phakos, lens; and itis). Inflammation of the crystalline lens.

Phacocyste'ctomy (φακός, phakos, lens; κύστη, kustē, cyst; ἐκτέμνω, ektemnō, I cut out). Operation for Cataract by cutting out a part of the capsule of the lens.—Rognetta.

Pha'coid (φακῆ, phakē, lentil; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling a lentil in shape.

Phacoidoscope (same; and σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). An instrument (ophthalmoscope) adapted for the measurement of the reflected images of the eye.—Donders.

Phænoca'rpous (φαίνω, phainō, I show; καρπός, karpos, fruit). Bot. Applied to fruits which are very apparent, because not adherent to the neighbouring parts.

Phæno'gamous (φαίνω, phainō, I show; γάμος, gamos, marriage). Syn. of Phanerogamic.

Phænophthalmotrope (φαίνω, phainō, I show; ὀφθαλμός, ophthalmos, eye; τροπή, tropē, turning round). An apparatus by means of which the movements of the eyes, in accordance with the laws laid down by Listing, can be demonstrated experimentally. It consists essentially of a sphere, revolving within three annuli upon three axes, arranged perpendicularly to one another.

Phagedæ'na (φαγεῖν, phagein, to devour). A peculiar variety of ulceration, extremely rapid in its progress.

Phala'nges (φάλαγξ, phalagx, division of an army). Bot. Bundles of stamens; a collection of several sta-

mens joined more or less by their filaments. Anat. The small bones forming the fingers and toes.

Phala'ngiform (L. phalanx, band of soldiers; forma, form). Bot. Applied to vegetable hairs which are provided with transverse septa, with a contraction at the outside of the septa.—Nees Von Esenbeck.

Phala'ngious (φαλάγγιον, phalaggion, venomous spider). Of, or pertaining to, a genus of Spiders having very long or slender legs.

Phala'rsiphyte (φάλαγξ, phalagx, division of an army; ἄρσην, arsēn, male; φυτόν, phuton, plant). Bot. A plant of which the stamens are united by the filaments into many packets.—Necker.

Phal'lic (φαλλός, phallos, penis). Of, or pertaining to, the Penis.

Pha'nera'nthous (φανερός, phaneros, manifest; ἄνθος, anthos, flower). Bot. Having flowers which are manifest.

Pha'nerobio'tic (φανερός, phaneros, manifest; βίος, bios, life). Exhibiting distinct manifestations of life.

Phaneroga'mic. Pha'neroga'mious. Pha'neroga'mous (φανερός, phaneros, manifest; γάμος, gamos, marriage). Bot. Having the stamens and ovary distinctly visible.

Pha'nero'genous (φανερός, phaneros, manifest; γένος, genos, class). Geol., Miner. Having a composition which is apparent, and belonging to a species already known, denominated, and rigorously determined. — Haüy, Brongniart, and C. Prevost.

Pha'nerophyte (φανερός, phaneros, manifest; φυτόν, phuton, plant). Bot. An evident or distinct plant.

Phantasm (φαντάζω, phantazō, I appear). The perception of objects which are not before the eyes, but are only imaginary.

Phantasma'tics (same). An exposition of the cause of appearances or Phantoms.

Phantasmato'graphy (φάντασμα, phantasma, appearance; γράφω, graphō, I write). 1. A description of celestial appearances. 2. A history of sensible external appearances.—Zenneck.

Phanta'stic (φαντάζω, phantazō, I appear). Able to represent or make visible; creating or conceiving visions or appearances.

Pha'ntom Tumour. A tumour which forms in the belly, and simulates organic disease, and is occasionally exceedingly deceptive.

Pharmaceu'tic. Pharmaceu'tical (φάρμακον, pharmăkon, medicine). Pertaining to Pharmacy.

Pharmaceu'tics (same). The Science of preparing medicines.

Pharmaceu'tist (same). One who prepares medicines.

Pharmacodyna'mics (φάρμακον, pharmăkon, medicine; δύναμις, dunămis, power). A branch of Pharmacology which treats of the effects and uses of medicines.

Pharmacogno'sis (φάρμακον, pharmăkon, medicine; γνῶσις, gnōsis, knowledge). A branch of Pharmacology which treats of simples or unprepared medicines.

Pharmaco'graphy (φάρμακον, pharmăkon, medicine; γράφω, graphō, I write). Syn. of Pharmacognosis. A writing about drugs.

Pharmaco'logy (φάρμακον, pharmăkon, medicine; λόγος, logos, speech). Syn. of Materia Medica.

Pharmaco'mathy (φάρμακον, pharmăkon, medicine; μάθημα, mathēma, learning). Syn. of Pharmacognosis.

Pharmacopœ'ia (φάρμακον, pharmăkon, medicine; ποιέω, poieō, I make). A work, published by authority, giving directions for the preparation of medicines.

Pha'rmacopolic (φάρμακον, pharmăkon, medicine; πωλέω, pōleō, I vend). Pertaining to Pharmacopolists, or those that sell medicines.

Pha'rmacous (φάρμακον, pharmăkon, medicine). Having, or full of, medicine.

Pha'rmacy (φάρμακον, pharmăkon, medicine). The art or practice of collecting, preparing, preserving, compounding and combining medicines; and of dispensing prescriptions.

Pharynga'lgia (φάρυγξ, pharugx, pharynx; ἄλγος, algos, grief). Pain in the Pharynx.

Pharynge'al (φάρυγξ, pharugx, pharynx). Pertaining to the Pharynx.

Phary'ngism (φάρυγξ, pharugx, pharynx). Spasm of the muscles of the Pharynx.

Pharyngi'tis (φάρυγξ, pharugx, gullet; and itis). Inflammation of the Pharynx.

Phary'ngo- (same). A prefix in compound terms denoting connexion with, or relation to, the Pharynx, *e.g.*:—

Pharyngo-branchial (φάρυγξ, pharugx, gullet; βραγχία, bragchia, gills of a fish). Zoöl. A bone beset with teeth, commonly attached to the epibranchial of certain of the bony branchial arches in Fishes.—Owen.

Pharyngocele (φάρυγξ, pharugx, gullet; κήλη, kēlē, rupture). A sacculated enlargement of the Pharynx.

Pharyngoglos'sal (φάρυγξ, pharugx, gullet; γλῶσσα, glōssa, tongue). Pertaining to the Pharynx and Tongue.

Pharyngo'graphy (φάρυγξ, pharugx, gullet; γράφω, graphō, I write). An anatomical description of the Pharynx.

Pharyngo'logy (φάρυγξ, pharugx, gullet; λόγος, logos, speech). The part of Anatomy which treats of the Pharynx.

Pharyngo'pathy (φάρυγξ, pharugx, pharynx). Disease of the Pharynx, or Fauces.

Phary'ngoscope (φάρυγξ, pharugx, pharynx; σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). An instrument, similar in construction to the laryngoscope, consisting of a circular mirror, with a magnifying lens of short power, for the examination of the teeth, gums, inside of the cheeks, palate, isthmus of the fauces, pharynx, &c.

Phary'ngospasm (φάρυγξ, pharugx, pharynx; σπασμός, spasmos, spasm). Syn. of Pharyngism.

Phary'ngotome (φάρυγξ, pharugx, gullet; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). An instrument for scarifying the tonsils, and opening abscesses about the fauces.

Pharyngo'tomy (same). The operation of making an incision into the Pharynx.

Pharynx (φάρυγξ, pharugx, gullet). That part of the alimentary canal which intervenes between the cavity of the mouth and the œsophagus.

Phatnor'rhagy (φάτνη, phatnē, crib or socket; ῥήγνυμι, rēgnumi, I burst forth). Hæmorrhage from a tooth-socket.

Phengopho'by (φέγγος, pheggos, light; φόβος, phobos, fear). Intolerance of light.

Phengy'drous (φεύγω, pheugō, I flee; ὕδωρ, udōr, water). Flying from, or shunning, water.

Phenoga'mian. Phenoga'mic. Phenoga'mous (φαίνω, phainō, I show; γάμος, gamos, wedding). Bot. Having stamens and pistils distinctly visible.

Phenomenalism (φαίνω, phainō, I give proof of). Ment. Phil. Positivism.

Phenomeno'logy (φαίνω, phaino, I give proof of; λόγος, logos, speech). A description or history of Phenomena.

Pheno'menon (φαίνω, phainō, I give proof of). Med. Any change appreciable by our senses, which supervenes in an organ or function; a symptom. Phys. Whatever is presented to the eye by observation or experiment, or whatever is discovered to exist.

Philomimesia (φιλέω, phileō, I love; μίμησις, mimēsis, imitation). An affection of the Mind consisting in a propensity to imitate.—Osseander.

Philoproge'nitiveness (φιλέω, phileō, I love; L. progenies, offspring). Phrenol. The love of offspring; the instinctive love of young in general.

Philosapro'tic (φιλέω, phileō, I love; σαπρότης, saprotēs, rottenness). Loving, or disposed to, rottenness or decay.

Philosto'rgy (φιλέω, phileō, I love; στοργή, storgē, natural affection).

Love as proceeding from natural affection.

Phimo'sis (φιμόω, phimoō, I bind tight). A preternatural constriction of the orifice of the prepuce, so that the glans cannot be uncovered without difficulty, if at all.

Phlebecta'sia (φλέψ, phleps, vein; ἔκτασις, ektăsis, extension). Dilatation of a vein, or of a portion of a vein.

Phlebi'smus (φλέψ, phleps, vein). The turgescence of veins produced by impeded return of the blood. — Marshall Hall.

Phlebi'tis (φλέψ, phleps, vein; and itis). Inflammation of a Vein.

Phlebobyst (φλέψ, phleps, vein; βύω, buō, I stop up). The obstruction, or occlusion, of a Vein.—Brinton.

Phlebo'graphy (φλέψ, phleps, vein; γράφω, graphō, I write). A description of the Veins.

Phle'boid (φλέψ, phleps, vein; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling a Vein.

Phle'bolite (φλέψ, phleps, vein; λίθος, lithos, stone). A loose calcareous concretion occasionally found in Veins.

Phlebo'logy (φλέψ, phleps, vein; λόγος, logos, speech). The part of Anatomy which treats of the Veins.

Phle'bose (φλέψ, phleps, vein). Having, or full of, Veins.

Phlebosta'tic (φλέψ, phleps, vein; στατικός, statikos, bringing to a standstill). Produced by an obstruction in Veins.—Stromeyer.

Phlebothrombo'sis (φλέψ, phleps, vein; θρόμβος, thrombos, clot of blood). The condition of the formation of thrombi in the Veins.

Phlebo'tomist (φλέψ, phleps, vein; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). One who practises, or performs, Phlebotomy.

Phlebo'tomy (same). The operation of opening a vein for letting, or drawing, blood.

Phlegm (φλέγμα, phlegma, inflammation). Bronchial mucus; the thick, viscid matter secreted in the throat, and discharged by coughing.

Phle'gmagogue (φλέγμα, phlegma, phlegm; ἄγω, agō, I drive). A medicine supposed to possess the property of cutting, or expelling, phlegm.

Phlegma'sia Alba or **Dolens.** A disease, consisting in a white, unyielding swelling of one or both legs (simultaneously or successively), occurring shortly after delivery, with pain and tenderness, and running a definite course.

Phlegma'tic. Phlegma'tical (φλέγμα, phlegma, phlegm). 1. Abounding in phlegm. 2. Cold; dull; sluggish; heavy; not easily excited into action or passion.

Phlegmatoche'my (φλέγμα, phlegma, phlegm; Ar. kimia, occult art). The Chemistry of the animal humours.

Phle'gmatoid (φλέγμα, phlegma, inflammation, phlegm; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling inflammation, or mucus.

Phle'gmatous (φλέγμα, phlegma, phlegm). Having, or full of, inflammation, or mucus; much inflamed.

Phle'gmon (φλέγμα, phlegma, inflammation). A circumscribed hemispheric inflammatory swelling of the cutaneous areolar tissue, most apt to terminate in suppuration.

Phle'gmonoid (φλεγμονή, phlegmonē, inflamed tumour; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling a Phlegmon.

Phlœe'cious (φλοιός, phloios, bark; οἶκος, oikos, house). Bot. Growing upon the bark of trees.—Wallroth.

Phlœ'um (φλοιός, phloios, bark of tree). Bot. The cellular portion of bark, lying immediately under the epidermis.

Phlogi'stic (φλογίζω, phlogizō, I burn). Inflammatory; sthenic. Partaking of, or pertaining to, Phlogiston; inflaming.

Phlogi'sticated Air or **Gas.** Syn. of Nitrogen.—Priestley.

Phlogistica'tion (φλογίζω, phlogizō, I burn). The act, or process, of combining with Phlogiston.

Phlogi'ston (same). An universal principle of inflammability or fire, which was formerly supposed to be fixed in, and to be one of the compounds of, the metals.

Phlo'goid (φλόξ, phlox, flame; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling a flame; representing the colour of a flame.

Phlogosed (φλόξ, phlox, flame). Inflamed.

Phlogo'sic (φλόγωσις, phlogōsis, burning). Geol. Pseudo-volcanic; formed by inflammation without ejection or swelling.—Brongniart.

Phlogosio'graphy (φλόγωσις, phlogōsis, inflammation; γράφω, graphō, I write). A description of Inflammation.

Phlogo'siontо'logy (φλόγωσις, phlogōsis, inflammation; ὄντα, onta, property; λόγος, logos, speech). The doctrine of the nature of Inflammation.

Phlogo'siophysio'logy (φλόγωσις, phlogōsis, inflammation; φύσις, phusis, nature; λόγος, logos, speech). The doctrine of the nature of, and disposition to, Inflammation.

Phlogo'tic (φλέγω, phlegō, I burn). Of, or pertaining to, Inflammation without swelling.

Phlyctæ'na (φλύκταινα, phluctaina, blister). A small, clear vesicle, that contains a serous fluid.

Phlycte'noid (φλύκταινα, phluctaina, blister; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling Phlyctænæ.

Phlycteno'sis (φλύκταινα, phluctaina, blister; νόσος, nosos, disease). An eruption of Phlyctænæ.

Phlycte'nulæ (dim. φλύκταινα, blister). Small opaque pimples or pustules found on the cornea in Scrofulous Ophthalmia.—McKenzie.

Phlycti'dium (φλύζω, phluzō, I bubble up). A pustule surrounded by an inflammatory areola or zone.

Phlysis (same). 1. Syn. of Phlyctæna. 2. Syn. of Whitlow.—Good.

Phlyza'cia (same). Pustules, commonly of a large size, raised on a hard circular base, of a vivid red colour, and succeeded by thick, hard, dark-coloured scabs.—Willan.

Pho'cine (L. phoca, seal). Of, or pertaining to, the seal tribe.

Phocome'lus (φώκη, phōkē, seal; μέλος, melos, limb). A monster, in which the hands and feet appear to be inserted, without the intervention of arms and legs, immediately on the trunk.—I. G. St. Hilaire.

Phœnicin' (φοινικόεις, phoinikoeis, purple-coloured). Syn. of Hæmatin.

Phœ'nous (φοῖνιξ, phoinix, purple-red). Nat. Phil. Having, or full of, a purple or blood-red colour.

Phona'tion (φωνέω, phōneō, I speak). The physiology of the Voice.

Phonau'tograph (φωνή, phōnē, sound; αὐτός, autos, self; γράφω, graphō, I write). An apparatus for the self-registering of the vibrations of sounds.

Phonauto'graphy (same). A recent discovery, by means of which sounds may be made to record themselves, whether these sounds are those of musical instruments, or emitted by the voice in singing or speaking. The discoverer (a Mr. L. Scott) is confident it will ultimately "be capable of printing a speech, which may be written off *verbatim*."

Phone'tic (φωνή, phōnē, sound). Representing sound. Pl. Subs. The Science which treats of the sounds of the human voice.

Pho'nica (same). Diseases affecting the vocal avenues.—Good.

Pho'nics (same). The doctrine, or science, of sounds.

Phonoca'mptic (φωνή, phōnē, sound; κάμπτω, kamptō, I turn). Having the power to inflect sound, or turn it from its direction.

Phonognomo'nics (φωνή, phōnē, voice; γνωμονικός, gnōmonikos, experienced). A knowledge of the characters of the voice.

Phono'graphy (φωνή, phōnē, sound; γράφω, graphō, I write). A description of the laws of the human voice, or of sounds uttered by the organs of speech.

Phono'logy (φωνή, phōnē, sound; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on Sounds. Syn. of Phonics.

Phonomania (φόνος, phonos, homicide; μανία, mania, madness). Homicidal mania.

Phono'metry (φωνή, phonē, sound; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). A method

for determining the presence or absence of air in the underlying organs, by means of the varying degrees of intensity of sound produced when placing a vibrating diapason on various parts of the chest and abdomen.—Dr. Baas.

Phono'pathy (φωνή, phōnē, voice; πάθος, pathos, affection). Morbid affection of the voice.

Pho'noscope (φωνή, phōnē, sound; σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). Syn. of Stethoscope, Differential. — Scott Alison.

Phora'nthium (φορέω, phoreō, I bear; ἄνθος, anthos, flower). Bot. The receptacle of Composite plants.—Richard.

Phorono'mia. Phorono'mics (φόρος, phoros, that conveys; νόμος, nomos, law). 1. The doctrine of muscular motion. 2. The science of motion or Mechanics.

Pho'sgene (φώς, phōs, light; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). Generated by the action of light.

Phosphate. A salt formed by a combination of phosphoric acid with a salifiable base.

Phospha'tic. Pertaining to the Phosphates. Favouring the deposition of the Phosphates from the urine.

Phosphatu'ria. A condition of the urine, in which it contains an excess of Phosphoric acid, or of Phosphates.

Phosphene (φῶς, phōs, light; φάω, phaō, I shine). 1. A healthy point on the Retina, which, upon slight pressure being made over it on the ocular globe, is known to exist by a luminous circle, or part of a circle being seen by the patient on the side opposite to the part pressed.—M. Serre d'Uzés. 2. The luminous rays perceptible to the patient, or subjective phenomena of the healthy Retina, on slight pressure of the eyeball behind the line of junction of the Cornea and Sclerotic.

Phosphe'nic Retino'scopy. A process for investigating the condition of the Retina, by placing the patient with his back to the light, and desiring him to close his eyes gently and without effort; slight tremulous pressure is then made by the surgeon with the tip of his forefinger, or with any rounded instrument, at different points round the surface of the ocular globe, as deeply towards the back of the orbit as is conveniently feasible, the patient at the same moment being desired to direct the eye in a contrary direction. If a phosphene, healthy point, or non-amaurotic spot exists, the patient will see a luminous circle, or part of a circle, on the side opposite to the part pressed; if the part pressed is amaurotic, no corresponding luminous ring will be elicited.—M. Serre d'Uzés.

Pho'sphorate. To combine, or impregnate, with Phosphorus.

Phosphore (φῶς, phōs, light; φέρω, pherō, I bear). A form of artificial eye, consisting of a shell of enamel, and of a tube closed at both its ends by glasses of varying form.—Blanchet.

Phosphore'scence. A faint luminousness of a body, unaccompanied with sensible heat. Fluorescence.

Phosphori'tic. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, Phosphorite, a calcareous earth.

Phosphuret'ted. Combined with Phosphorus.

Phosphu'ria (φωσφόρος, phōsphoros, bringing light; οὖρον, ouron, urine). Urine which is luminous, or phosphorescent.

Phota'lgy (φῶς, phōs, light; ἄλγος, algos, grief). Pain arising from too much light.

Pho'tics (φῶς, phōs, light). The doctrine of the nature and appearance of Light.

Photod (φῶς, phōs, light; ὁδός, odos, way). The odylic force found in Light. —Reichenbach.

Photoge'nic (φῶς, phōs, light; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). Producing Light; converting black into white. Produced by light.

Photographo'meter (φῶς, phōs, light; γράφω, graphō, I write; μέτρον, metron, measure). An instrument for determining the sensibility of each tablet employed in the photographic process, relatively to the amount of radiation, luminous and chemical.

Photo'graphy (φῶς, phōs, light; γράφω, graphō, I write). The art, or practice, of fixing images of the camera obscura, by the agency of the chemical rays of light.

Photolitho'graphy (φῶς, phōs, light; λίθος, lithos, stone; γράφω, graphō, I write). The art of producing a Photograph of any subject, transferring it to stone, and multiplying copies therefrom.

Photo'logy (φῶς, phōs, light; λόγος, logos, speech). The doctrine, or science, of Light.

Photomagne'tic (φῶς, phōs, light; μάγνης, magnēs, magnet). Applied to a property said to be enjoyed by certain of the rays of the solar spectrum, of communicating the magnetic influence to steel needles.—Morichini.

Photo'meter (φῶς, phōs, light; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). An instrument for measuring the different intensities of Light. An instrument by which the exact degree of perception of Light may be ascertained.

Photo'metry (same). The Science which treats of the measurement of Light.

Photomicro'graphy (φῶς, phōs, light; μικρός, mīkros, small; γράφω, graphō, I write). The application of Photography to the representation of microscopic objects.

Photo-perimeter (φῶς, phōs, light; περί, peri, round about; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). An instrument by means of which the limits of the field of vision of a patient can with rapidity and accuracy be transferred to a chart and kept for future reference. It will also test the field of vision for colours, and can be made to indicate the presence of Astigmatism and show the meridian in which this exists if present.—Jeaffreson.

Photopho'bia (φῶς, phōs, light; φόβος, phobos, dread). Aversion to, or intolerance of, Light.

Photo'psy (φῶς, phōs, light; ὤψ, ops, eye). A morbid affection of the eyes, in which coruscations of light seem to dance before them.

Pho'tosphere (φῶς, phōs, light; σφαῖρα, sphairă, sphere). Astron. The intensely ignited luminous atmosphere supposed by some to surround the cold, dark, solid nucleus which (is said) to constitute the sun's body.—Arago and Humboldt.

Photozinco'graphy. A process which enables a person to transfer a Photograph to a zinc plate, from which any number of copies may be printed.

Photu'ria (φῶς, phōs, light; οὖρον, ouron, urine). The condition of Phosphuria.

Phoxochei'lous (φοξός, phoxos, pointed; χεῖλος, cheilos, lip). Having pointed lips, or mouth.

Phra'gma (φράσσω, phrassō, I fence in). Bot. 1. A false and spurious dissepiment. 2. The transversal partition of a fruit.—Link.

Phragmi'gerous (φράγμα, phragma, fence; L. gero, I carry). Bot. Divided by transverse septa.

Phra'gmocone (φράγμα, phragma, hedge; κῶνος, kōnos, cone). The chambered cone of the shell of the Belemnite.

Phrene'tic (φρήν, phrēn, mind). Applied adj. and subs. to a person subject to strong, or violent, sallies of imagination or excitement, which in some measure pervert the judgment and cause the person to act as if partially mad.

Phre'nic (φρήν, phrēn, diaphragm). Of, or pertaining to, or in relation with, the Diaphragm.

Phre'nica (φρήν, prēn, mind). Diseases affecting the Intellect.—Good.

Phre'nics (same). Remedies that affect the Mental faculties.—Pereira.

Phreni'tis (φρήν, phrēn, mind; and itis). Inflammation of the Brain, or of its membranes.

Phreno-glottism (φρήν, phrēn, diaphragm; γλωττίς, glottis, aperture of the windpipe). Syn. of Laryngismus Stridulus.—Bouchut.

Phreno'logy (φρήν, phrēn, mind; λόγος, logos, speech). The doctrine indicating particular characters, propensities, and intellectual powers of individuals by the conformation and protuberances of their skulls,

founded on the theory that certain parts of the Brain are the seat of certain faculties.

Phreno-ma'gnetism. Phreno-mesmerism. That supposed condition of a mesmerized person, in which, when any of the protuberances of the skull are touched, the functions of the particular cerebral organ beneath are manifested.

Phreno'pathy (φρήν, phrēn, mind; πάθος, pathos, affection). Mental disease.

Phre'noplegy (φρήν, phrēn, mind; πλήσσω, plēssō, I strike). A failing or upsetting of the Mind.—C. H. Schultz.

Phri'coid (φρίκη, phrikē, shivering; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling the effect of cold, or shivering.

Phri'cous (φρίκη, phrikē, shivering). Of, or pertaining to, having, or full of, shivering.

Phryga'nophyte (φρύγανον, phrugănon, twig; φυτόν, phuton, plant). Bot. A plant having a shoot or sucker.—Necker.

Phtheire'mia (φθείρω, phtheirō, I corrupt; αἷμα, aima, blood). A condition in which there is a deterioration of the plastic powers of the Blood.

Phtheiri'asis (φθείρ, phtheir, louse). 1. The condition of the body favourable to the existence of Pediculi. 2. A parasitic affection of the skin due to the presence of Lice.

Phtheirio'phagous (φθείρ, phtheir, louse; φαγεῖν, phagein, to eat). Zoöl. Eating lice.

Phthinoplasm (φθίνω, phthino, I decay; πλάσσω, plassō, I form). The degraded, or altered, bioplasm or exudative corpuscular matter (wasting or decaying forming-material), which clogs and irritates the lungs in Phthisis, "and eventually involves them in its own disintegration and destruction." It constitutes essentially the disease in consumptive lesions of the lungs.—C. J. B. Williams.

Phthinoporinous (φθιν-όπωρον, phthĭnopōron, autumn). Of, or belonging to, the Autumn; autumnal.

Phthises (φθίω, phthiō, I destroy). Diseases attended with ulceration, hectic fever, and emaciation.—Fuchs.

Phthisic (same). 1. Syn. of Phthisis. 2. A slight tickling cough.

Phthi'sicky (same). Having Phthisis; phthisical.

Phthisio'logy (φθίσις, phthisis, consumption; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on Phthisis.

Phthisis (φθίω, phthiō, I destroy). 1. Pulmonary consumption; tubercular disease of the lungs. A disease characterized by the consolidation of more or less of the lungs, with a tendency to degeneration, softening, and excavation of the parts affected, and this is attended with wasting of the whole body, and other evidences of its imperfect nutrition.—C. J. B. Williams. 2. Progressive emaciation of every part of the body.

Phthisis, Laryngeal. Consumption of the windpipe; or a form of chronic disease of the Larynx, in which the ulceration of the mucous membrane, and its subjacent areolar tissue, spreads to the cartilaginous framework, the muscles and ligaments. Hence result displacement, destruction, and ultimate exfoliation of the cartilages.

Phyco'logy (φῦκος, phukos, seaweed; λόγος, logos, discourse). The study of Seaweed.

Phycoma'ter (φῦκος, phukos, seaweed; L. mater, mother). The gelatine in which the sporules of Algaceous plants first vegetate.

Phygo-galactic (φυγή, phŭgē, flight; γάλα, gala, milk). Applied adj. and subs. to articles which tend to disperse the milk accumulated in the lactiferous tubes, especially when it forms indurated tumours.

Phyllaries. Bot. The leaflets forming the involucre of Composite flowers.

Phylla'strophyte (φύλλον, phullon, leaf; ἄστρον, astron, star; φυτόν, plant). Bot. A plant which has its leaves verticillated in manner of a star upon the stem.—Necker.

Phyl'lite (φύλλον, phullon, leaf; λίθος, lithos, stone). A petrified leaf; a mineral having the figure of a leaf.

Phylloce'phalous (φύλλον, phullon, leaf; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). Bot. Having flowers, or capitules, supplied with leaves.

Phyllode (φύλλον, phullon, leaf; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Bot. A form of petiole, in which the fibro-vascular bundles, instead of remaining united until they reach the lamina, separate and become connected only by a flat expansion of cellular tissue like that belonging to the blade of a leaf.

Phyllo'deous (same). Bot. Foliaceous.—G. Allmann.

Phyllody (same). Bot. The change of an organ into true leaves.

Phyl'loid (same). Bot. Having the form of a leaf.

Phylloma'nia (φύλλον, phullon, leaf; μανία, mania, madness). Bot. An exaggeration of development of the foliaceous parts of plants.

Phyllophæin' (φύλλον, phullon, leaf; φαιός, phaios, dusky). Bot. The brown colouring matter of the leaves.

Phyllo'phorous (φύλλον, phullon, leaf; φέρω, pherō, I bear). Bearing, or producing, leaves.

Phyllopto'sis (φύλλον, phullon, leaf; πτῶσις, ptōsis, falling). Bot. The fall of the leaf.

Phyllota'xis (φύλλον, phullon, leaf; τάξις, taxis, arranging). Bot. The arrangement of leaves on the stem.—Schimper.

Phyl'lule (φύλλον, phullon, leaf). Bot. The cicatrix which after its fall, each leaf leaves upon the bark at its place of insertion.

Phyma (φύω, phuō, I produce). Syn. of Tubercle (1).—Fuchs. A small boil.

Phy'matoid (φῦμα, phuma, sore bump; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). A state of cancerous tissue, in which the colour and consistence resemble those of tubercle.—Lebert.

Phymato'ses (φῦμα, phuma, hard bump). Tuberculous diseases.—Fuchs.

Phy'sagogue (φῦσα, phusa, wind; ἄγω, agō, I drive). Syn. of Carminative.

Physalid (φῦσα, phusa, bellows). The very clear, bright, homogeneous vesicular cavity formed in certain simple cells.—Virchow.

Physaliphores. Cells containing vesicles.—Virchow.

Physco'nia (φυσάω, phūsaō, I am puffed up). An enlargement of the abdomen unconnected with dropsy.

Physe'ma (same). Bot. The body of aquatic Algæ.—Wallroth.

Physia'nthropy (φύσις, phusis, nature; ἄνθρωπος, anthrōpos, man). The Philosophy of human life, or the doctrine of the constitution and diseases of Man and the remedies.

Physia'trics (φύσις, phusis, nature; ἰατρεία, iatreia, healing). The doctrine of the healing powers of Nature.

Phy'siauto'crasy (φύσις, phusis, nature; αὐτοκράτεια, autokrateia, absolute power). The absolute power of Nature.

Phy'siautothe'rapy (φύσις, nature; αὐτός, autos, self; θεραπεία, therāpeia, medical treatment). The healing power of Nature.

Phy'sic (φύσις, phusis, nature). 1. The art of treating diseases. 2. Medicines. 3. Popular syn. of a medicine that purges.

Phy'sical (same). Pertaining to Nature, or to natural productions, or to material things.

Physical Salt. A syn. of Sulphate of Magnesia.

Physi'cian (φύσις, phusis, nature). One whose profession is to prescribe remedies for internal or medical diseases. A Licentiate, Member, or Fellow, of a College of Physicians.

Physicist (same). A Natural Philosopher.

Physico-chemical. Pertaining to the phenomena of Chemical Physics.

Physico-psy'chical (φύσις, phusis, nature; ψυχή, psūchē, disposition). Pertaining to Matter and Mind.

Phy'sics (φῦσις, phusis, nature). The Science of natural bodies, their phenomena, causes, and effects, with their affections, motions, and operations.

Physio'geny (φύσις, phusis, nature; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). The operations of Nature, and of the formation of bodies from original elements.—Rumpf.

Physiognomo'mics (φύσις, phusis, nature of a person; γνώμη, gnōmē, judgment). Signs in the countenance, which indicate the state, temperament, or constitution of the Body and Mind.

Physio'gnomy (same). The art or Science of discerning the character of the Mind from the features of the face. Bot. General appearance, without regard to Botanical characters.

Physio'gnotype (φύσις, phusis, nature of a person; γνώμων, gnōmōn, test; τύπος, tupos, stamp). A machine for taking an exact imprint or cast of the countenance.

Physio'gony (φύσις, phusis, nature; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). The production, or generation, of Nature.

Physio'graphy (φύσις, phusis, nature; γράφω, graphō, I write). A description of objects which together constitute Nature; Physical Geography.

Physio'logy (φύσις, phusis, nature; λόγος, logos, speech). The Science of Life or of living beings. The Science which treats of the ways in which the functions of living beings are effected.

Physiology, General. That which has regard to the general laws of Life.

Physiology of Writing. That doctrine, the purport of which was, that letters were originally numeral marks or signs of numbers, and that these numeral marks were derived from the fingers of the human hand.—Dr. Geo. A. Starling.

Physiology, Practical. The demonstration of the Science to students, by actual experiments, and teaching them how to perform these.

Physiology, Special. That which has regard to the nature and functions of particular organs.

Physio'nomy (φύσις, phusis, nature; νόμος, nomos, law). 1. The laws of Nature. 2. The subject matter of the art of Physiognomy.—Lavater.

Phy'sioplastics (φύσις, phusis, nature; πλάσσω, plassō, I form). The doctrine of natural formations.

Physiothe'tics (φύσις, phusis, nature; θετικός, thetikos, positive). The special or positive interpretation of Nature.

Physograde (φῦσα, phusa, wind; L. gradior, I proceed). Zoöl. Swimming by means of air-bladders.

Physohydrome'tra (φῦσα, phusa, wind; ὕδωρ, udōr, water; μήτρα, mētra, womb). An uterine condition resulting from an accumulation of watery fluid mingled with air in the cavity of the Womb.

Physo'logy (φῦσα, phusa, wind; λόγος, logos, speech). The doctrine of flatus or wind in the bowels.

Physome'tra (φυσάω, phusaō, I puff out; μήτρα, mētra, womb). An enlargement of the abdomen from an accumulation of gaseous fluid in the Uterus.

Physo'psophy (φῦσα, phusa, wind; ψόφος, psophos, noise). The escape of air from a part with a hissing noise.

Phy'sous (φῦσα, phusa, wind). Having, or full of, wind.

Phytæ'mia (φυτόν, phuton, plant; αἷμα, aima, blood). Bot. The vital sap or juice of plants.

Phytana'tomy (φυτόν, phuton, plant; ἀνατομή, anatomē, dissection). The Anatomy of vegetables.

Phytia'trics (φυτόν, phuton, plant; ἰατρεία, iatreia, medical treatment). The doctrine of healing the diseases of Plants.

Phyti'vorous (φυτόν, phuton, plant; L. voro, I devour). Syn. of Phytophagous.

Phyto-alope'cia. A name given to Porrigo favosa by Gruby, who considers the complaint to consist essentially in a vegetable, cryptogamic growth.

Phytobio'logy (φυτόν, phuton, plant; βίος, bios, life; λόγος, logos, speech). Vegetable Physiology.

Phy'toca'talepsy (φυτόν, phuton, plant; κατάληψις, katalēpsis, stopping). Bot. The condition of plants by which the leaves and other parts

maintain the same position and inclination or bending, which they acquire as by the wind.

Phyto-chemistry. Phytochemy (φυτόν, phuton, plant; Ar. kimia, secret art). Vegetable Chemistry.

Phytode'rma (φυτόν, phuton, plant; δέρμα, derma, skin). Any vegetable parasite that grows on the skin. Pl. Diseases in which fungi occur.

Phyto'gamy (φυτόν, phuton, plant; γαμέω, gămeō, I marry). Bot. The development, or blowing, of the flower. —Dupetit-Thouars.

Phyto'geny (φυτόν, phuton, plant; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). The doctrine of the generation of Plants. The development of the Plant.

Phyto'graphy (φυτόν, phuton, plant; γράφω, graphō, I write). That branch of Botany which concerns itself with the rules to be observed in describing and naming Plants.

Phy'toid (φυτόν, phuton, plant; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Bot. Resembling a Plant.

Phy'tolite (φυτόν, phuton, plant; λίθος, lithos, stone). A petrified plant; a fossil vegetable.

Phy'tolitho'logy (φυτόν, phuton, plant; λίθος, lithos, stone; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on Fossil plants.

Phyto'logy (φυτόν, phuton, plant; λόγος, logos, speech). A discourse or treatise on Plants. The Science of the Vegetable kingdom; Botany.

Phyto'nomy (φυτόν, phuton, plant; νόμος, nomos, law). The Science of the origin and growth of Plants.

Phyto'noso'logy (φυτόν, phuton, plant; νόσος, nosos, disease; λόγος, logos, speech). The doctrine of the diseases of Plants.

Phy'to-parasite (φυτόν, phuton, plant; παράσιτος, parasitos, parasite). Syn. of Epiphyte.

Phyto'patho'logy (φυτόν, phuton, plant; πάθος, pathos, affection; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on the diseases of Plants.

Phyto'phagous (φυτόν, phuton, plant; φαγεῖν, phagein, to eat). Feeding, or subsisting, on Plants; plant-feeding; plant-eating.

Phytophysio'logy (φυτόν, phuton, plant; φύσις, phusis, nature; λόγος, logos, speech). The doctrine of the internal economy of Plants.

Phytorgano'graphy (φυτόν, phuton, plant; ὄργανον, orgănon, organ; γράφω, graphō, I write). Bot. A description of the internal organism of Plants.

Phyto'schesy (φυτόν, phuton, plant; σχίζα, schiza, splinter). Bot. That branch which examines into what becomes of the redeemed parts of vegetables, the cuttings, grafts, twigs, &c. when placed under favourable circumstances.—Dupetit-Thouars.

Phyto'sis (φυτόν, phuton, plant). Bot. The progress, or formation, of Plants.

Phytospe'rmata (φυτόν, phuton, plant; σπέρμα, sperma, seed). Certain peculiar spiral filaments found in certain parts of most plants, and presumed to possess a similar agency to spermatozoa.

Phytote'chny (φυτόν, phuton, plant; τέχνη, technē, art). Bot. 1. That branch which treats of the principles in relation to the distinction, classification, and the nomenclature of vegetables.—Desvaux. 2. The art of studying vegetables and of making them known to others.—H. Cassini.

Phyto'tomy (φυτόν, phuton, plant; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). The Anatomy, or dissection, of vegetables.

Phytotopo'logy (φυτόν, phuton, plant; τόπος, topos, place; λόγος, logos, speech). Bot. The doctrine of the natural situation of Plants.

Phyto'trophy (φυτόν, phuton, plant; τρέφω, trephō, I nourish). Bot. The nutrition of plants, and examination of the means to be used for favouring it.—Dupetit-Thouars.

Phy'tous (φυτόν, phuton, plant). Bot. Having, or full of, Plants.

Phytozoon (φυτόν, phuton, plant; ζῷον, zōon, animal). Syn. of Zoophyte.

Pia Mater. A delicate cellulo-vascular membrane, richly supplied with

vessels, which immediately invests the Brain and Spinal cord.

Pian. Syn. of Frambœsia.

Piarhæ'mia (πῖαρ, piar, fat; αἷμα, aima, blood). Syn. of Pionæmia.—Simon.

Pica (L. magpie). A vitiated appetite for things unusual either to eat or drink.

Pi'ceous (L. pix, pitch). Of, or belonging to, pitch or tar.

Pi'cromel (πικρός, pikros, bitter; μέλι, meli, honey). A peculiar colourless, soft substance, of a saccharine, bitter taste, and nauseous smell, which exists in Bile.

Picrope'gæ (πικρός, pikros, bitter; πηγή, pēgē, spring). Mineral waters, bitter from containing chloride of magnesium.

Piezo'meter (πιέζω, pĭezō, I press; μέτρον, metron, measure). An instrument for ascertaining the actual and relative compressibility, as well as the force of pressure, of water, and other liquids.

Pigeon-breast. That form of Rickets in which the thoracic deformity is usually well-marked: the back being flattened, the sternum thrust forward, and the natural curve of the ribs lessened.

Pigment (L. pingo, I paint). Anat. The colouring matter found in various tissues of the body.

Pigmentary Degeneration. A species of degeneration consisting in the formation of pigment in the textures of the body from chemical alteration in the colouring matter of blood or bile, or the result of peculiar secretions, or of the deposition of carbon.

Pi'lar (L. pilus, hair). Zoöl. Of, or belonging to, hair; hairy.

Pil Cochiæ (Pl. κόκκος, kokkos, small berry). Applied originally as the name of pills in general, from their size then being that of lentil-seeds, to which the word Coccia was first given. Subsequently it was adopted as the name of certain pills in particular, made according to the recipe of Paul of Ægina. Aloes, whatever the other, is the chief of the ingredients of this pill, wherever and however now made.

Pile, Galvanic. An apparatus consisting of a pile or column of alternate plates of zinc and copper with discs of wet card or cloth intervening, for exhibiting the phenomena of Galvanism.

P. *Thermo-electric.* An apparatus for detecting slight changes of temperature.

Pi'lear (L. pileus, cap). Zoöl. Syn. of Pileate.

Pi'leate. Pi'leated (same). Bot. Having a cap or lid like the cap of a mushroom.

Pile'iform (L. pileum, cap; forma, form). Nat. Hist. Having the form of a hat, bonnet, or hood.

Pi'leole (L. dim. pileum, cap). Bot. A perfectly close primordial leaf, having the form of a funnel, and which covers and hides the other leaves of the gemmules in certain plants.—Mirbel.

Pileorhiza (πίλεος, pileos, cap; ῥίζα, riza, root). Bot. A covering of the root.

Pi'leous (L. pilus, hair). Syn. of Pilar.

Piles. Popular syn. of Hæmorrhoids.

Pi'leus (L. cap). Bot. The cap or top of a Mushroom, supported by the stalk.

Pi'li (L. pilus, hair). Bot. Slender, fine bodies, like hair, covering some Plants.

Pili'dium (L. pileus, cap). Bot. The orbicular, hemispherical shield of Lichens, the outside of which changes to powder.

Pili'ferous (L. pilus, hair; fero, I carry). Bearing, producing, or containing, hair.

Pi'liform (L. pilus, hair; forma, form). Bot. Having the form of hairs.

Pili'gerous (L. pilus, hair; gero, I carry). Syn. of Piliferous.

Pill (L. pila, ball). A medicine in the form of a little ball, or small round mass, to be swallowed whole.

Pillar (L. pila, pile). Anat. A name given to several parts which appear to act as supporters.

Pi'lose. Etym. as, and syn. of, Pilar.

Pilo'sity (L. pilus, hair). Bot. The condition of a surface covered with hairs.—Necker.

Pi'lous. Etym. as, and syn. of, Pilar.

Pi'lular (L. pilula, pill). Of, or pertaining to, Pills.

Pime'lic (πιμελή, pīmelē, fat). Of, or belonging to, Fat.

Pimeli'tis (same; and itis). Inflammation of the adipose tissue.

Pimelo'ma (πιμελή, pīmelē, fat). A fatty tumour.

Pimelorrhœ'a (πιμελή, pīmelē, fat; ῥέω, reō, I flow). A discharge of fatty matter by stool. Fatty diarrhœa.

Pimelo'sis (πιμελή, pīmelē, fat). Conversion into, or formation of, Fat. Fatty degeneration.

Pi'melous (same). Having, or full of, Fat.

Pi'mple (W. pen, summit). Popular Syn. of Papula.

Pi'neal (L. pinus, pine). Resembling a pine-apple in shape; of, or pertaining to, the Pineal gland.

Pinenchyma (πίναξ, pinax, tablet; ἐγχέω, egcheō, I pour in). Bot. Tissue composed of tabular cells.

Pi'nfeathered. Ornith. Having the feathers only beginning to shoot; not fully fledged.

Pingue'cula (L. pinguis, fat). A small painless soft excrescence like lard or fat, of a light yellow colour, which in old people is commonly situated in the external angle of the eye, under the conjunctiva.

Pinguid (same). Fatty; unctuous.

Pingui'dinous (same). Containing Fat.

Pin-hole Contraction of the Pupil. A contraction of the pupil to nearly the diameter of a pin's head. Mr. Thomas J. Austin "has little doubt that this will be ascertained to be one of the *earliest* symptoms of the first stage of General Paralysis" of the Insane.

Pinifo'lious (L. pinus, pine-tree; folium, leaf). Bot. Having linear, or coriaceous, leaves, like those of the Fir.

Pink (to pierce with small holes). A name applied to cheap cotton, perforated by a common punch; and recommended as a substitute for lint. —Douglas.

Pin'na (L. pinna, feather or fin). Bot. The leaflet of a pinnate leaf. Anat. Syn. of Ala.

Pin'nate. Pin'nated (same). Shaped like a feather; provided with fins.

Pin'natifid (L. pinna, feather; findo, I cleave). Bot. Divided into lobes from the margin nearly to the midrib; feather-cleft.

Pinnatipartite (L. pinna, feather; partio, I divide). Bot. Syn. of Pinnatifid.

Pin'natiped (L. pinna, feather; pes, foot). Ornith. Fin-footed, having the toes bordered by membranes.

Pinna'tulate. Etym. as, and syn. of, Pinnulate.

Pin'niform (L. pinna, feather or fin; forma, form). Having the form of a fin or feather.

Pin'ninerved (L. pinna, feather; nervus, nerve). Bot. Applied to a compound leaf having pinnate nerves.

Pin'nulate (L. dim; pinna, feather). Bot. Having each pinna subdivided.

Pinnule (same). Bot. The small pinnæ of a bipinnate or tripinnate leaf.

Pino'li. A farinaceous preparation, otherwise called *cold flour*, used for subsistence on long journeys in the Western World.

Pin-point Pupil. V. Pin-hole Contraction of the Pupil.

Pinta (Span. pintar, to paint). Blue stain: a cutaneous scaly disease said to prevail in Mexico.

Pionæ'mia (πῖος, pios, fat; αἷμα, aima, blood). The condition of an increased amount of fat in the blood. Fatty blood; fatty disease of the blood. Fat in the blood.

Pi'peroid (πέπερι, peperĭ, pepper; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). A yellow

syrupy mass procured by exhausting ginger-root by ether.

Pipette. A small glass tube with a perforated point, used for drawing up, or removing, a liquid, by means of suction with the mouth.

Piscato'rial. Pi'scatory (L. piscis, fish). Pertaining to Fishes.

Pi'sciform (L. piscis, fish; forma, form). Having the form of a Fish.

Pi'scine. Etym. as, and syn. of, Piscatorial.

Pisci'vorous (L. piscis, fish; voro, I devour). Feeding or subsisting on Fish.

Pi'siform (L. pisum, pea; forma, form). Having the form, or structure of a pea. Occurring in small concretions like peas.

Pisoli'thic (L. pisum, pea; λίθος, lithos, stone). Miner. Containing round grains of the size of a pea.

Pi'stil (L. pistillum, pestle). Bot. The central organ of a female Phanerogamous plant.

Pistilla'ceous (same). Growing on the Pistil.

Pistil'late (same). Bot. Having a Pistil.

Pistilla'tion. Etym. as, and syn. of, Pestillation.

Pistil'lidium (L. pistillum, pestle). Bot. A long hollow body in the primary frond of the Fern, which contains a germ cell lying naked at the bottom.

Pistilli'ferous (L. pistillum, pestle; fero, I bear). Bot. Having a pistil without stamens.

Pit (W. pydaw, a well). A little hollow in the skin, the relic of a pustule, or ulcer.

Pit of the Stomach. The hollow observed on a level with the ensiform cartilage at the anterior and inferior part of the chest.

Pi'tcher. Bot. A modification of the petiole and leaf occurring in some plants and resembling a pitcher.

Pith (D. pit, kernel). 1. Bot. A cylindrical, or angular, column of cellular tissue, arising at the neck of the stem (of which it forms the centre) of an Exogenous plant, and terminating at the leaf buds, with all of which it is in direct communication. 2. Syn. of the Spinal Cord.

Pithe'coid (πίθηκος, pithēkos, ape; εἶδος, eidos, resemblance). Resembling, like, or having the appearance of the Pithēcus or Orang-Outang.

Pitted. Marked with little hollows, or pits.

Pitto'ta (L. pix, pitch). Medicines whose chief ingredient is Pitch.

Pitu'itary (L. pītŭīta, phlegm). Concerned (or supposed to be) in the secretion of phlegm or mucus.

Pitu'itous (same). Consisting of, resembling, or full of, phlegm or mucus.

Pityri'asis (πίτυρον, pitūron, bran). A cutaneous disease consisting in an hyperæmia of the upper layer of the cutis, involving its longitudinal plexus of vessels, with hypertrophy of the cuticle, which is thrown off in irregular bran-like, small, thin, scaly patches.

Pity'rous (same). Having, or full of, scurf; scurfy.

Pi'voting (Ital. pivolo, peg, or pin). Dent. The operation of fastening a new crown upon the root of a tooth, by means of a gold pivot.

Place'bo (L. I will please). A medicine adapted rather to satisfy, than to benefit, the patient.

Place'nta (πλακοῦς, plăkous, broad flat cake). A spongy vascular mass, adherent, at an advanced period of gestation, to the uterus of Mammalia, and connected with the fœtus by the umbilical cord. Bot. The delicate tissue by which the ovules are attached to the walls of the ovary or seed-vessel.

Place'nta-prævia. Presentation of the Placenta in parturition, owing to its partial or entire implantation over the os uteri.

Placenta'rious. Pertaining to, or possessing, a Placenta.

Placentary. Bot. A Placenta bearing numerous ovules.

Placenta'tion (πλακοῦς, plăkous, broad flat cake). Bot. The disposition of the cotyledons, or lobes, in the vegetation or germination of seeds.

Placenti'ferous (πλακοῦς, plăkous, broad flat cake ; φέρω, pherō, I bear). Bot. Bearing, or producing, a Placenta.

Placenti'tis (placenta; and itis). Inflammation of the Placenta.

Place'ntula (L. dim. placenta, cake). A rudimentary Placenta.

Placoganoid (πλάξ, plax, plate ; γάνος, ganos, splendour ; εἶδος, eidos, resemblance). Zoöl. Applied to a sub-order of the Ganoid fishes, because the head and more or less of the body are protected by large ganoid, often reticulated, plates.

Pla'coid. Placoi'dean (πλάξ, plax, plate ; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Zoöl. Applied to an order of Fishes characterized by having the skin covered irregularly with variously-sized plates of hard osseous matter.

Plagihe'dral (πλάγιος, plagios, oblique; ἕδρα, edra, seat). Miner. Having oblique sides.

Plagio'stomous (πλάγιος, plagios, oblique ; στόμα, stoma, mouth). Zoöl. Having an oblique mouth, or aperture.

Plague (πληγή, plēgē, stroke). An eminently contagious disease, endemic in the Levant. It is an aggravated Typhus fever, attended at an uncertain period of the disease by carbuncles and buboes.

Plaited. Bot. 1. Acutely folded in opposite directions. 2. Longitudinally folded upon itself.

Pla'net-struck. Struck suddenly dead, or insensible, as if by the influence of the planets.

Planifo'lious (L. planus, plain ; folium, leaf). Bot. Made up of plain leaves or petals, set together in circular rows round the centre.

Planipe'talous (L. planus, plain ; πέταλον, petălon, leaf). Syn. of Planifolious.

Planiu'sculous (L. dim. planus, flat). That which is almost, without being completely, flat.

Pla'ntar (L. planta, sole of the foot). Pertaining to the sole of the foot.

Pla'ntigrade (L. planta, sole of the foot; gradior, I walk). Zoöl. Walking on the sole of the foot.

Planti'vorous (L. planta, plant; voro, I devour). Zoöl. Syn. of Herbivorous.

Plantula'tion (L. dim. planta, plant). Bot. The development of the embryo during germination.—L. C. Richard.

Pla'ntule (same). The embryo of a plant.

Planula (L. planus, flat). The flat ciliated form of larva, under which many Polyps first quit the egg.

Pla'sma (πλάσμα, plasma, workmanship). 1. A structureless, soft, semi-fluid substance, yielding nitrogen upon analysis, and in its composition most closely resembling albumen and fibrin. It is the simplest condition in which organic matter appears in living bodies. Syn. of Bioplasm. 2. The liquor sanguinis, or colourless fluid of the blood.

Plasma'tic. Plasma'tical (πλάσμα, plasma, workmanship). Giving shape ; having the power of giving form. Capable of being fashioned, or moulded, into any desired form.

Plaster (πλάσσω, plassō, I mould). Popular syn. of Emplastrum.

Pla'stic (same). Syn. of Plasmatic. Pl. subs. The art, or power, of forming or making.

Pla'stic Clay (same). Geol. One of the beds of the Eocene Tertiary Period; so called because it is used for making pottery. The formation to which this name is applied is a series of beds chiefly sands, with which the clay is associated.

Pla'stic Element. An element which bears within it the germ of a higher power.

Pla'stic Force. Pla'sticism. The generative, or formative, power in organized bodies.

Plasti'city (πλάσσω, plassō, I form). Syn. of Plastic Force. The property of giving form to matter.

Plastilytic (πλαστός, plastos, formed; λύω, luō, I loose). Syn. of Antiplastic.

Pla'stron (ἔμπλαστρον, emplastron, plaster). The under part of the shell of a Crab or Tortoise.

Plasty'rgophyte (πλαστουργέω, plastourgeō, I model; φυτόν, phuton, plant). Bot. A didynamous plant, the regular flower of which presents a kind of mouth.—Necker.

Platini'ferous (L. platinum; and fero, I bear). Producing platinum.

Pla'tinode. The cathode, or negative pole, of a galvanic battery.

Platinoids. A family of metals, of very singular chemical habitudes, with which Platinum is invariably found associated.

Platybre'gmate (πλατύς, platus, broad; βρέγμα, bregma, front half of the head). Applied to the Mongolian variety of skull, in which the bregma or space between the parietal bones is broad.—Prichard.

Platycepha'lic. Platyce'phalous (πλατύς, platus, broad; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). Zoöl. Broad-headed. Having a broad flat head.

Platygne'mic (πλατύς, platus, flat; κνήμη, knēmē, calf of leg). Flat-calved; applied to certain human remains, the tibiæ of which are remarkably compressed laterally.

Platyrhine. Platyrhi'nous (πλατύς, platus, broad; ῥίν, rin, nose). Zoöl. Applied to the New World monkeys, all of which are characterized by nostrils separated from each other by a broad septum, and by having six premolars in each jaw.

Platy'sma Myoides (πλάτυσμα, platusma, flat piece; μῦς, mus, muscle; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). A flat, thin plane of muscular fibres, forming a fleshy membrane, placed immediately beneath the skin of the neck.

Platyste'rnos (πλατύς, platus, broad; στέρνον, sternon, breast). One who has a broad, well-developed chest. —Pechlin.

Plecole'pidous (πλέκω, plekō, I twine; λεπίς, lepis, scale). Bot. Intergrafted, or grown together, at the base.—H. Cassini.

Plecto'gnathic (πλέκω, plekō, I connect; γνάθος, gnathos, jaw). Of, or pertaining to, an Order of Fishes, which have the maxillary bones anchylosed to the sides of the intermaxillaries, which alone form the jaws.

Pledget (W. plygu, to fold). A compress, or small flat tent, of lint.

Plego'meter (πληγή, plēgē, blow; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). Syn. of Pleximeter.

Pleioca'rpous (πλεῖος, pleios, full; καρπός, karpos, fruit). Bot. Applied to bulbs which produce many stems, one succeeding another.

Plei'ocene (πλειών, pleiōn, more; καινός, kainos, new). Geol. The Tertiary strata, which are more recent than the Miocene, and in which the major part of the fossil Testacea belongs to recent species.

Pleiophyl'lous (πλεῖος, pleios, full; φύλλον, phullon, leaf). Bot. Bearing a great number of leaves without a branch at the axilla.

Pleiotracheæ (πλεῖος, pleios, full; and trachea). Bot. Spiral vessels with several fibres united.

Ple'istocene (πλεῖστος, pleistos most; καινός, kainos, new). Geol. The newest of the Tertiary strata, which contains the largest proportion of living species of shells.

Plenitude (L. plenus, full). Syn. of Plethora.

Ple'onasm (πλεονασμός, pleonasmos, superabundance). A faulty formation, with a stronger growth, or an over number or over quantity, of parts.

Plesiomo'rphism (πλησίος, plēsios, near; μορφή, morphē, shape). Crystall. A state of close resemblance, although not of absolute identity.

Plesiosau'rus (πλησίος, plēsios, near; σαῦρος, sauros, lizard). Zoöl. An extinct genus of an extinct Family, the Lizards of the sea, animals of gigantic size and carnivorous appetite.

Ples'ser (πλήσσω, plēssō, I strike). Syn. of Plexor.

Ples'sigraph (πλήσσω, plēssō, I strike; γράφω, graphō, I write). An instrument to enable the physician to determine the exact limits and position of any of the thoracic or abdominal organs.

Plessi'meter (πλήσσω, plēssō, I strike; μέτρον, metron, measure). Syn. of Pleximeter.

Plessi'metry (same). The art, or practice, of using a Plexímeter in mediate percussion.

Ple'thora (πλήθω, plēthō, I am full). 1. A redundancy of blood in the system, or in some part of it. 2. Full habit of body. 3. Increase of the blood as a whole.

Pleu'monoid (πλεύμων, pleumōn, lung; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling the lung in substance, form, or function.

Pleu'monous (πλεύμων, pleumōn, lung). Having, or full of, lung, or a structure like lung.

Pleu'ra (πλευρά, pleura, side). 1. A serous membrane, or shut sac, which lines throughout each of the two lateral chambers into which the thorax is divided. 2. The cavity itself of this serous shut sac.

Pleura'lgia (πλευρά, pleura, side; ἄλγος, algos, grief). Hyperæsthesia of the muscles at the side of the thorax. Neuralgia of chest wall. Syn. of Pleurodynia.

Pleurapo'physes (πλευρά, pleura, rib; ἀπόφυσις, apophŭsis, process). The true ribs; the pair of bones, which, radiating horizontally from the centrum, partly form the hæmal arch of an ideal typical vertebra.—Owen.

Pleure'nchyma (πλευρά, pleura, side; ἐγχέω, egcheō, I pour in). Bot. The woody tissue of plants, consisting of elongated tubes tapering to each end.

Pleu'risy. Pleuri'tis (πλευρά, pleura, side; and itis). Inflammation of the Pleura.

Pleu'ro- (πλευρά, pleura, side or rib). A prefix in compound words denoting relation to, or in connexion with, the pleura, side, or ribs, *e.g.*:—

Pleurocele (πλευρά, pleura, side; κήλη, kēlē, rupture). A protrusion of the pleura from the thoracic parietes.—Sagar.

Pleurodi'scal (πλευρά, pleura, side; δίσκος, diskos, disc). Bot. Inserted without decurrence to the external or lateral surface of the substance of the disc itself.

Pleu'rodont (πλευρά, pleura, side; ὀδούς, odous, tooth). Zoöl. Having the teeth anchylosed to the bottom of an alveolar groove, and supported by its side.—Owen.

Pleurody'nia (πλευρά, pleura, side; ὀδύνη, odunē, pain). Spasmodic, or rheumatic, pain in the intercostal muscles.

Pleuro'gynous (πλευρά, pleura, side; γυνή, gunē, female). Bot. Inserted on the circumference of the ovary; arising from the very point of the ovary, and growing straight upon one of its lateral parts.

Pleuro'pathy (πλευρά, pleura, side; πάθος, pathos, affection). Ailment in the pleura, or respiratory passages.

Pleuroperipneu'mony (πλευρά, pleura, side; περί, peri, round about; πνεύμων, pneumōn, lungs). Inflammation of the Pleura and Lungs simultaneously and conjointly.

Pleuro'phorous (πλευρά, pleura, side; φέρω, pherō, I bear). Bearing, or having the appearance of, a membrane.

Pleu'ro-pneumony (πλευρά, pleura, side; πνεύμων, pneumōn, lungs). Syn. of Pleuroperipneumony.

Pleuroso'mus (πλευρά, pleura, side; σῶμα, sōma, body). A malformation consisting of a lateral fissure with eventration: the upper extremity of the fissured side being more or less atrophied.—Vogel.

Pleurotho'tonos (πλευρά, pleura, side; ὁθεν, othen, whence; τόνος, tonos, tension). A form of Tetanus in which the body is curved laterally.

Ple'xiform (πλέκω, plekō, I knit; L. forma, form). Resembling, or formed as, a plexus.

Plexi'meter (πλῆξις, plēxis, striking; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). An ivory plate used in mediate percussion of the chest.

Ple'xor (πλήσσω, plēssō, I strike). Any instrument employed to percuss with.

Plexus (πλέκω, plekō, I knit). A network of vessels, or of nerves.

Pliabi'lity (Fr. plier, I bend). The quality of bending, or yielding, to pressure or force without rupture.

Plica (πλέκω, plekō, I knit). An endemic disease of Poland and other

parts of Northern Europe, in which the hair (generally of the head) is vascularly thickened, interlaced, and matted, or clotted together, by means of a glutinous fluid secreted from its root.

Pli'cate. Pli'cated. Plicative (same). Bot. Folded like a fan; plaited.

Pli'cidentine (L. plica, fold; dens, tooth). A variety of Dentine, which, on a transverse section, exhibits sinuous wavings diverging from the central pulp-cavity.

Pli'ciform (L. plica, fold; forma, form). Zoöl. Resembling folds, or plaits.

Pli'form (Fr. pli, fold; forme, form). In the form of a fold, or doubling.

Pli'ocene (πλείων, pleiōn, more; καινός, kainos, new). Geol. Applied to the upper Tertiaries, as containing more, or a greater percentage, of recent Testacea than the Miocene or Eocene.—Lyell.

Plo'cocarp (πλοκή, plokē, twining; καρπός, karpos, fruit). Bot. A fruit composed of many separate loculamenta, coming from many distinct ovaries, polyspermous, dehiscent, united around an axis real or supposed.—Desvaux.

Plug'ger (etym. as plugging). Dent. An instrument for plugging.

Plug'ging (W. ploc, block). The operation of introducing and pressing a plug, or dossil of lint, or other similar material, into a wound or natural cavity; or of some substance into the cavity of a carious tooth.

Pluma'ceous (L. pluma, feather). Of, or pertaining to, a feather; light and soft like a feather.

Plumba'ginous (L. plumbago, vein of lead). Pertaining to, resembling, consisting of, or partaking of, the properties of, Plumbago.

Plu'mbean. Plu'mbeous (L. plumbum, lead). Consisting of, or resembling, Lead.

Plumbi'ferous (L. plumbum, lead; fero, I bear). Producing lead; yielding, or containing any of the ores of, Lead.

Plu'mbism (L. plumbum, lead). The collective symptoms produced by the continued use of the preparations of Lead; or by the constant handling, or employment, of lead compounds. Lead poisoning.

Plu'miform (L. pluma, feather; forma, form). Like, or resembling, a plume or feather.

Plu'mose. Plu'mous (L. pluma, soft feather). Feathery, or like a plume of feathers.

Plu'mule (L. dim. pluma, soft feather). Bot. The little conical body found buried in the substance of the embryo, just below the surface, and opposite the little lateral slit.

Plu'muliform (L. dim. pluma, soft feather; forma, form). Having the appearance of a small feather.

Plurilo'cular (L. plures, many; locus, place). Syn. of Multilocular.

Pluripa'rtite (L. plures, many; partio, I divide). Bot. Presenting so many incisions that one is unable to determine the number.

Pluto'nic (L. Pluto, king of hell). Geol. Formed at great depths beneath the earth's surface by igneous fusion, or other subterranean causes under pressure.—Brongniart.

Plu'vial (L. pluvia, rain). Of, or pertaining to, rain; arising from, or depending on the action of, rain.

Pluvia'meter (L. pluvia, rain; metior, I measure). An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of water that falls in rain, or in rain and snow at any given locality within a given period; a rain-gauge.

Plu'vious. Etym. as, and syn. of, Pluvial.

Plyro'ntophyte (πλευρά, pleura, side; φυτόν, phuton, plant). Bot. A plant, the very numerous stamens of which grow from the internal wall of the calyx.—Necker.

Pneu'mal (πνεύμων, pneumōn, lungs). Of, or pertaining to, the Lungs.

Pneumarthro'sis (πνεύμων, pneumōn, lungs; ἄρθρον, arthron, joint). Secretion of air into a joint.

Pneumathæ'mia (πνεῦμα, pneuma, air; αἷμα, aima, blood). A condition in which air is developed in the blood-vessels.—Cless.

Pneuma'tic (πνεῦμα, pneuma, air). Pertaining to air, and air-breathing organs.

Pneuma'tic Trough. Nat. Phil. A trough of a particular construction for collecting gases under water or quicksilver, so as to exclude atmospheric air.

Pneuma'tica (etym. as Pneumatic). 1. Disease of the respiratory function.—Good. 2. Agents that act on the respiratory organs.—Pereira.

Pneuma'tical (πνεῦμα, pneuma, air). Syn. of Pneumatic.

Pneumati'city (πνεῦμα, pneuma, air). That condition of the skeleton of Birds, into most of the bones of which the external air has the faculty of entering.

Pneuma'tics (same). That branch of Natural Philosophy which treats of the weight, pressure and elasticity of aëriform fluids.

Pneumatocele (πνεῦμα, pneuma, air; κήλη, kēlē, swelling). A distension of the scrotum, or any tumour, or of a hernia, by air.

Pneumato'logy (πνεῦμα, air; λόγος, logos, speech). The doctrine of, or a treatise on, the properties of elastic fluids.

Pneumato'meter (πνεῦμα, pneuma, air; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). Syn. of Spirometer.

Pneumato'sis (πνεῦμα, pneuma, air). The condition of containing air.

Pneumatothorax (πνεῦμα, pneuma, air; θώραξ, thōrax, chest). The condition, or escape, of air, or gaseous effusion, in the cavity of the chest.

Pneumoclime (πνεύμων, pneumōn, lungs; κλίμα, klima, climate). Syn. of Respirator.—Jeffreys.

Pneumoga'stric (πνεύμων, pneumōn, lungs; γαστήρ, gastēr, stomach). Pertaining to, or in relation with, the lungs and stomach.

Pneu'mograph (πνεύμων, pneumōn, lungs; γράφω, graphō, I write). An instrument for graphically registering the respiratory movements.

Pneumo'graphy (same). The part of Anatomy that describes the Lungs.

Pneumo-hæmorrha'gia. Pulmonary Apoplexy.—Andral.

Pneumo'logy (πνεύμων, pneumōn, lungs; λόγος, logos, speech). An anatomical treatise, or description, of the Lungs.

Pneumo'meter (πνεύμων, pneumōn, lungs; μετρέω, metrēo, I measure). Syn. of Spirometer.

Pneumo'metry (same). Measurement of the capacity of the lungs for air.

Pneumo'nia (πνεύμων, pneumōn, lungs). Inflammation of the substance of the lungs.

Pneumo'nica (πνευμονία, pneumonia, disease of the lungs). Diseases affecting the membranes, or motive power, of the Lungs.—Good.

Pneumo'nic Phthisis. Phthisis, with extensive effusion into the tissue of the Lungs, rapid disorganization, considerable fever, and speedy termination.

Pneumoni'tis (πνεύμων, pneumōn, lungs; and itis). Syn. of Pneumonia.

Pneumono'meter. Etym. as, and syn. of, Pneumometer.

Pneumonomyco'sis (πνεύμων, pneumōn, lungs; μύκης, mukēs, mushroom). A form of Fungus which has been found in inflammatory deposit within the Lungs, and in necrotic lung-tissue.

Pneumonoscope (πνεύμων, pneumōn, lungs; σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). An invention, in reality a mannikin, having for its object to teach the mysteries of auscultation, and independently of the uncertainties and inconveniences of clinical observation,—the various sounds in all their grades being producible by this apparatus at will.

Pneu'mony (πνεύμων, pneumōn, lungs). Syn. of Pneumonia.

Pneumo-perica'rdium (πνεῦμα, pneuma, air; περί, peri, round about; καρδία, kardia, heart). Effusion of air into the pericardial sac.—Laënnec.

Pneumothalp (πνεύμων, pneumōn, lungs; θάλπω, thalpō, I make warm). A stationary appliance suggested by Mr. Jeffreys for the more completely imparting of warm and moist pure

air to the lungs. It implies a sort of chamber to receive the head of every feeble breather, through which chamber would flow without draughts the sort of air required.

Pneumotho'rax (πνεῦμα, pneuma, air; θώραξ, thorax, trunk of the body). An accumulation of air in the pleural sac.

Pneumo'tomy (πνεύμων, pneumōn, lungs; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). Dissection of the lungs.

Pneuso'meter (πνέω, pneō, I breathe; μέτρον, metron, measure). Syn. of Spirometer.

Pnœo'meter (πνοή, pnoē, breath; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). An instrument devised by Dr. Marshall Hall, to detect and measure, on the dead subject, the degree of Postural Respiration.

Poci'lmophyte (ποικιλείμων, poikĭleimōn, arranged in various colours; φυτόν, phuton, plant). Bot. A plant, the fructification of which presents variety, or inconstancy.—Necker.

Pock (W. pwg, that swells out). A pustule of the Small-pox, or of the Vaccine eruption. A pustule or eruption.

Pockmark. The mark, pit, or pitting left from a Small-pox, or Cow-pox pustule.

Pocky. Infected with, pertaining to, or resembling, pocks or pustules, or the venereal disease.

Po'cular (L. poculum, cup). Belonging to a cup. Syn. of Poculiform.

Po'culent (L. poculum, cup). Fit for drink.

Po'culiform (L. poculum, cup; forma, form). Cup-shaped.

Po'dagra (πούς, pous, foot; ἄγρα, seizure). Gout in the feet.

Poda'lgia (πούς, pous, foot; L. podex, fundament; ἄλγος, algos, grief). 1. Pain in the foot. 2. Neuralgia of the rectum.

Poda'lic (πούς, pous, foot). Pertaining to, or by, the foot or feet.

Podelkoma. Syn. of Madura.

Podencepha'lia (πούς, pous, foot; ἐγκέφαλος, egkephălos, brain). The state or condition of a monster, whose Brain, apparently supported on a pedicle, is situated outside the skull. —I. G. St. Hilaire.

Pode'tium (πούς, pous, foot). Bot. The stalk-like elongation of the thallus, which in certain Lichens supports the fructification.—Acharius.

Podogy'nium (πούς, pous, foot; γυνή, gunē, female). Bot. A columnar receptacle elevating the fruit.—L. C. Richard.

Podo'logy (πούς, pous, foot; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on, or description of, the foot.

Podo'meter (πούς, pous, foot; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). An instrument for measuring the foot.

Podophthalmous (πούς, pous, foot; ὀφθαλμός, ophthalmos, eye). Zoöl. Having the eyes supported upon stalks.

Po'dosperm (πούς, pous, foot; σπέρμα, sperma, seed). Bot. Syn. of Funicle.

Pœci'lia (ποικίλος, poikilos, variegated). Piebald skin.

Pœcili'tic (same). Geol. Applied to the new red sandstone formation, from its variegated appearance.

Pogono'logy (πώγων, pōgōn, beard; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on, or description of, the beard.

Pogono'trophy (πώγων, pōgōn, beard; τρέφω, trephō, I nourish). The practice of wearing the beard.—Dr. Belcher.

Poi'nting. Surg. The projection in a pyramidal form, observable in an abscess, when the tumour becomes softer, loses its bright arterial colour, and, as the quantity of matter increases, fluctuation is felt by alternate pressure with the fingers. It indicates a near approach of the matter to the cuticle.

Poi'son. Any substance which, when applied to the body externally, or in any way introduced into the system, without acting mechanically, but by its own inherent qualities, is capable of destroying life.—Guy.

Polache'nium (πολύς, polus, many; and L. achenium). Bot. A fruit consisting of several Achenia.—Richard.

Polari'meter (πόλος, polos, axis; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). An instrument which measures the polarization of the sky.

Polari'sant (πόλος, polos, axis). Nat. Phil. Determining the manifestation of two opposite poles in a body.

Pola'riscope (πόλος, polos, axis; σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). An optical instrument for experimenting on the polarization of Light.

Polaristrobo'meter (πόλος, polos, axis; τρέπω, trepō, I turn; μέτρον, metron, measure). Nat. Phil. An instrument for determining the amount of rotatory power, or polarization exhibited by various substances.—Wild of St. Petersburg.

Pola'rity (πόλος, polos, axis). Nat. Phil. The opposition of two equal forces in bodies. An opposition of relations, which involves two poles.

Polariza'tion (same). The communication of, or the act of giving, Polarity.

P. *Moveable.* A supposed oscillatory movement of the molecules of polarized light, in passing through a plate of doubly-refracting crystal.—Biot.

Po'larized Light. Light, which by reflection, or refraction at a certain angle, or by refraction in certain crystals, has acquired the property of exhibiting opposite effects, in planes at right angles to each other.

Polarizer. The crystal to be fitted under the stage of a compound microscope, when examining an object by polarized light.

Pole'moscope (πωλέομαι, pōleomai, to wander about; σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). An oblique perspective glass, contrived for seeing objects that do not lie directly before the eye.

Poles of a Magnet. Points in a Magnet, where the intensity of the magnetic force is a maximum.

Pollachi'genous (πολλάκις, pollakis, many times; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). Bot. Bearing fruit many times during the course of their existence.—Desvaux.

Pollen (πάλη, palē, fine dust). Bot. The fertilizing powder contained in the anthers of flowers.

Pollena'rious (L. pollen, fine flour). Consisting of meal.

Pol'lenin. A substance obtained from the Pollen of plants.

Pol'len-mass. The peculiar state of the Pollen in certain plants, in which the grains cohere into a solid waxy mass.

Pollen-tube. The tubular process produced by the elongation of the internal membrane of the Pollen, when in contact with the moist surface of the stigma.

Pollinia. Bot. Masses of Pollen.

Pollini'ferous (πάλη, palē, fine dust; φέρω, pherō, I bear). Producing Pollen.

Pollo'dic (πολύς, polus, many; ὁδός, odos, way). Applied to the course of Nervous action proceeding from one point, in many directions, to every other.—Marshall Hall.

Pollu'tion (L. polluo, I pollute). The act of producing, or the production of, the venereal orgasm, with (in the male) the excretion of the seminal fluid, otherwise than by sexual intercourse.

Po'lverin. Po'lverine (L. pulvis, dust). The calcined ashes of a plant, of the nature of pot and pearl ashes, brought from the Levant and Syria.

Poly- (πολύς, polus, many). A prefix in compound words, signifying "many," "much," "great number," "excess," *e.g.*:—

Polyacou'stic (πολύς, polus, many; ἀκούω, akouō, I hear). Multiplying, or magnifying, sound.

Polyade'lphian. Polyade'lphous (πολύς, polus, many; ἀδελφός, adelphos, brother). Bot. Having the stamens united in three or more parcels.

Polyæ'mia (πολύς, polus, much; αἷμα, aima, blood). Syn. of Plethora (1).

Polya'ndrian. Polya'ndrous (πολύς, polus, much; ἀνήρ, anēr, man). Bot. Having more stamens than twenty inserted into the receptacle.

Polya'rticular (πολύς, polus, many; L. articulus, joint). Having, or affecting, many joints.

Poly-ato'mic Bases (πολύς, polus, many; ἄτομος, atomos, indivisible). A term explanatory of the theory of M. Millon respecting the constitution of subsalts. He assumes that two or more 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.

Polybra'chia (πολύς, polus, many; βραχίων, brachiōn, arm). A kind of monstrosity having one or more supernumerary arms.

Polyca'marous (πολύς, polus, many; καμάρα, kamara, vault). Bot. Formed by the union of a great number of Camaræ or chambers.—Mirbel.

Polyca'rpæ (πολύς, polus, much; καρπός, karpos, fruit). A division of cutaneous diseases, including Psoriasis, Lichen, Herpes, and Impetigo.—Fuchs.

Polyca'rpous (same). Bot. Bearing fruit many times without perishing.

Polyce'phalous (πολύς, polus, many; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). Nat. Hist. Having many heads.

Polyche'zia (πολύς, much; χέζω, chezō, I ease myself). Chronic Diarrhœa.

Polycho'lia (πολύς, polus, much; χολή, cholē, bile). An overflow or excessive secretion of Bile.

Poly'chroism (πολύς, polus, many; χροιά, chroia, colour). Nat. Phil. A phenomenon consisting in certain crystallized transparent bodies, under certain circumstances, manifesting different colours, according to the direction in which the light penetrates them towards the eye.

Polychroma'tic (πολύς, polus, many; χρῶμα, chrōma, colour). Miner. Exhibiting a play of colours.

Poly'chrome (same). A substance in some respects analogous to the colouring matter found in certain plants. It exhibits a curious play of colours by reflected light.

Polycla'dia (πολύς, polus, many; κλάδος, klados, branch). Bot. The state of a plant which shoots forth more leaves and branches than it ordinarily bears.—Link.

Polyclo'nous (πολύς, polus, many; κλών, klōn, young shoot). Bot. Many-branched.

Polyco'ria (πολύς, polus, many; κορή, korē, pupil of the eye). A condition in which there is more than one pupil.—Von Ammon.

Polycotyle'donous (πολύς, polus, many; κοτυληδών, kotŭlēdōn, hollow). Bot. Having more than two lobes to the seed.—Turpin.

Polycy'stic (πολύς, polus, many; κῦστη, kustē, bladder). Syn. of Multilocular.

Polycythæ'mia (πολύς, polus, many; κύτος, kutos, cavity; αἷμα, aima, blood). A state of the Blood in which the red corpuscles are increased.

Polydacty'lia (πολύς, polus, many; δάκτυλος, dactŭlos, finger). A Monstrosity with an excessive number of fingers.

Polydi'psia (πολύς, polus, much; δίψα, dipsa, thirst). Excessive thirst.

Polyembryo'nic (πολύς, polus, many; ἔμβρυον, embrŭon, embryo). Bot. Having more than one embryo.

Polye'schia (πολύς, polus, many; ἐσχατιά, eschătia, extremities). A Monstrosity characterized by excessive deformity of some member.—Malacarne.

Polygala'ctia (πολύς, polus, much; γάλα, gala, milk). Excessive secretion, or an overflow, of milk.

Polyga'mian. Polyga'mious (πολύς, polus, much; γάμος, gamos, marriage). Bot. Having some male, some female, and some hermaphrodite flowers on the same plant.

Polygamo-dicœcious. Bot. Having male and female flowers on the same plant.

Polyga'mous. Etym. as, and syn. of, Polygamian.

Polyga'stric (πολύς, polus, many; γαστήρ, gastēr, stomach). Zoöl. Applied adj. and subs. to an animal having many stomachs.

Poly'genist (πολύς, polus, many; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). One who deems that the different races of men have not had one common origin.

Polygro'ma (πολύς, polus, much; and hygroma). A large watery tumour.—Ritgen.

Polygy'nian. Polygy'nious (πολύς, polus, many; γυνή, gunē, female). Bot. Having many styles.

Polygynœ'cial (πολύς, many; γυνή, gunē, female; οἶκος, oikos, house). Bot. Applied to multiple fruits formed by the united pistils of many flowers.

Polygy'nous. Etym. as, and syn. of, Polygynian.

Polyidrosis (πολύς, polus, much; ἱδρώς, idrōs, sweat). Excessive sweating; the sweating disease.—Ritgen.

Polyma'sthus (πολύς, polus, many; μασθός, masthos, breast). A Monster having many breasts.—Gurlt.

Polyma'zia (πολύς, polus, many; μαζός, mazos, breast). The condition of having many breasts.

Polyme'lian (πολύς, polus, many; μέλος, melos, limb). Characterized by possessing one or more accessory limbs.—I. G. Saint-Hilaire.

Polyme'ric (πολύς, polus, many; μέρος, meros, part). Chem. Applied to those bodies which contain the same relative, but not the same absolute, number of atoms of the same elements, and whose atomic weights are consequently unlike.—Berzelius.

Poly'merous (same). Zoöl. Having the body composed of many parts, or articulations.

Polymo'rphic. Polymo'rphous (πολύς, polus, many; μορφή, morphē, shape). Having many forms or shapes; assuming various appearances. Nat. Hist. Presenting an inordinate amount of variation.

Polynu'cleated (πολύς, polus, many; L. nucleus, kernel). Containing many nuclei.

Polyom'matous (πολύς, polus, many; ὄμμα, omma, eye). Many-eyed.

Polyo'pia monocularis. Normal irregular Astigmatism connected with the structure of the Lens, and having reference to the rays refracted in one and the same meridian.

Po'lyops (πολύς, polus, many; ὤψ, ōps, eye). A Monster from the union of two individuals by the body, and the head of which bears four eyes.—I. G. Saint-Hilaire.

Polyo'ptron (πολύς, polus, many; ὄπτω, optō, I see). A glass through which objects appear multiplied but diminished.

Polyo'py (πολύς, polus, much; ὄψις, opsis, sight). Multiple, or manifold, vision.

Polyore'xia (πολύς, polus, many; ὄρεξις, orexis, desire). Excessive appetite, or hunger.—Alibert.

Polypæ'dia (πολύς, polus, many; παις, pais, child). A kind of organic deviation characterized by an excess in the number of fœtuses at the same gestation.—Breschet.

Po'lypary (L. polypus). Zoöl. 1. The common connecting basis of the polypes of a composite Zoöphyte. 2. The solid protective structures, whether forming for the Zoöphyte an external covering, or constituting an internal axis.

Polype'an (L. polypus). Relating to the Polype; or to a Polypus.

Polype'ria (πολύς, polus, much; πηρός, pēros, maimed). Congenital malformation of various parts, or organs.—Good.

Polype'talous (πολύς, polus, many; πέταλον, petalon, leaf). Bot. Having many petals.

Poly'phagous (πολύς, polus, much; φαγεῖν, phagein, to eat). Eating, or subsisting on, many things or kinds of food.

Polypha'rmacy (πολύς, polus, many; φάρμακον, pharmăkon, medicine). The prescribing of too many medicines. The multiplication of remedies. The exhibition of drugs upon drugs.

Po'lyphonism. Po'lyphony (πολύς, polus, many; φωνή, phōnē, sound). Multiplicity of sounds.

Po'lyphore (πολύς, polus, many; φέρω, pherō, I bear). Bot. An elongated fleshy receptacle which bears numerous ovaries.

Polyphyl'lous (πολύς, polus, many; φύλλον, phullon, leaf). Bot. Many-leaved.

Poly'phytous (πολύς, polus, many; φυτόν, phuton, plant). Bot. Containing many plants, or species of plants.

Polypi'ferous (L. polypus; and fero, I bear). Producing polypes.

Poly'piform (polypus; and L. forma, form). Having the form of, or resembling, a Polypus.

Polyplastic (πολύς, polus, many; πλάσσω, plassō, I form). Having many shapes; undergoing transformation into other shapes.

Polypo'dia (πολύς, polus, many; πούς, pous, foot). A Monstrosity having supernumerary feet.

Polypoid (polypus; and εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Syn. of Polypiform.

Poly'porous (πολύς, polus, many; πόρος, poros, passage). Having many pores.

Polyprisma'tic (πολύς, polus, many; πρισμα, prisma, prism). Miner. Having crystals presenting numerous prisms in a single form.

Polyptome (polypus; and τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). An instrument for the excision of Polypus.

Polyptrite (polypus; and τρίβω, tribō, I wear away). Surg. An instrument for crushing through the necks of uterine polypi.

Po'lypus (πολύς, polus, many; πούς, pous, foot). A kind of tumour having a narrow neck or pedicle, which occurs in mucous membranes especially. It varies in size, number, and structure.

Polypyrenæ'mia (πολύς, polus, many; πυρήνιον, pūrēnion, small kernel; αἷμα, aima, blood). Increase of the coloured corpuscles of the Blood.

Polypyre'nous (πολύς, polus, many; πυρήν, purēn, stone). Bot. Having many stones.

Polysa'rcia (πολύς, polus, much; σάρξ, flesh). An over-accumulation of fat under the integuments, and around some of the viscera.

Polysce'lia (πολύς, polus, many; σκελος, skelos, leg). A Monstrosity characterized by the existence of one or more supernumerary legs.

Polyse'palous (πολύς, polus, many; and sepal). Bot. Having sepals separate from each other.

Polyso'mia (πολύς, polus, many; σῶμα, sōma, body). A Monstrosity characterized by the presence of more than one body.—Malacarne.

Polyspe'rmous (πολύς, polus, many; σπέρμα, sperma, seed). Bot. Containing many seeds.

Poly'stomous (πολύς, polus, many; στόμα, stoma, mouth). Bot. Having many suckers implanted in the same fibril or root.—De Candolle. Comp. Anat. Provided with more than two suckers.

Polysty'lous (πολύς, polus, many; στῦλος, stulos, style). Bot. Having many styles.

Polytha'lamous (πολύς, polus, many; θάλαμος, thalămos, chamber). Having many cells, or chambers.

Polytheio'nic (πολύς, polus, much; θεῖον, theion, sulphur). Chem. Applied to a series of three new acids of Sulphur, all containing, like hyposulphuric acid, five equivalents of oxygen, but evidently more related in composition and properties to hyposulphurous acid.

Poly'tomous (πολύς, polus, much; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). Bot. Applied to leaves, the median nervure only of which is combined with the common petiole, but without articulation.—L. C. Richard.

Poly'tropia (πολύς, polus, many; τρεπω, trepō, I turn). Crystall. The phenomenon presented by certain crystals, in which the successive laminæ have their principal sections inclined one above another under the different angles.—Brewster.

Poly'typous (πολύς, polus, many; τύπος, tupos, type). Bot. 1. Containing many species.—De Candolle. 2. Applied to species which follow each other without marked interruption, and pass into each other by insensible gradations.—Mirbel.

Polyu'ria (πολύς, polus, much; οὖρον, ouron, urine). The condition of Diabetes Insipidus.

Polyzo'a (πολύς, polus, many; ζῷον, zōon, animal). Zoöl. All the minute Mollusca which inhabit compound phytoidal structures.

Poma'ceous (L. pomum, apple). Consisting of apples.

Pome (same). Bot. A syncarpous fruit, two or more celled, few-seeded, inferior, indehiscent, fleshy; the seeds distinctly enclosed in dry cells, with a bony or cartilaginous lining, formed by the cohesion of several ovaria with the sides of the fleshy tube of the calyx, and sometimes with each other.

Pomi'ferous (L. pomum, apple; fero, I bear). Bot. 1. Apple-bearing. 2. Bearing the larger fruits.

Po'miform (L. pomum, apple; forma, form). Having the round form of an apple.

Pomo'logy (L. pomum, fruit; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on fruits.

Pomphi (πομφός, pomphos, blister on the skin). Wheals.

Po'mpholyx (πομφόλυξ, pompholux, water-bubble). Syn. of Pemphigus.

Pomum Adami. The prominence formed by the thyroid cartilage in the neck of the male especially.

Ponderabi'lity (L. pondus, weight). That property of bodies by which they possess sensible weight.

Ponent (L. pono, I lay aside). Geol. The twelfth of the fifteen series into which is subdivided the Palæozoic strata of the Appalachian chain of North America.—Prof. Rogers.

Pons (L. bridge). Anat. A medium of communication between two parts.

Pons Tarini. Anat. The greyish matter which connects the diverging peduncles, or crura, of the Cerebrum together.

Pons Varolii. Anat. A series of curved fibres, which pass from one crus Cerebelli to the other.

Poplite'ad (L. poples, ham of the knee). Towards the popliteal aspect.—Barclay.

Poplite'al (same). Pertaining to the ham of the knee.

Poplite'al Aspect. The aspect towards the side on which the ham is situated.—Barclay.

Popli'tic. Etym. as, and syn. of, Popliteal.

Poppy-trash. The coarsely-powdered stalks, capsules, and leaves of the Poppy-plant, in which, in the East, are rolled the finished balls, or Opium cakes.—Flückiger and Hanbury.

Populi'colous (L. pōpŭlus, poplar; colo, I inhabit). Zoöl. Living upon poplars.

Po'rcate. Po'rcated (L. porca, ridge). Entom. Having several parallel, elevated, longitudinal ridges.

Porcelaini'sed. Geol. Baked like potter's clay; hardened and altered by igneous contact, so as to resemble in texture Porcelain or kiln-baked clay.

Porcellana'ceous. Porcella'neous. Conchol. Resembling Porcelain.

Porcupine Disease. The spinous variety of Ichthyosis.

Pore (πόρος, poros, passage). 1. Anat. The orifices at the extremities of vessels at the surface of different membranes. 2. Bot. A small aperture, or opening. 3. Nat. Phil. A small interstice between the particles or molecules of matter which compose bodies.

Po'riform (πόρος, poros, passage; L. forma, form). Resembling a pore.

Porno'graphy (πόρνη, pornē, harlot; γράφω, graphō, I write). A description of Prostitutes, or of Prostitution.

Porophyl'lous (πόρος, poros, pore; φύλλον, phullon, leaf). Bot. Having leaves sprinkled with transparent points like pores.

Poro'sity (πόρος, poros, passage). Nat. Phil. A property of matter, in consequence of which its particles are not in absolute contact, but separated by intervals or pores.

Poro'tic (πωρόω, pōroō, I render hard). Applied adj. and subs. to a remedy supposed to be capable of aiding the formation of Callus.

Porphyra'ceous. Porphyri'tic (πορφύρα, porphura, purple). Resembling, containing, or composed of, Porphyry; having the aspect or texture of Porphyry.

Porphyriza'tion (same). The process of pulverizing a substance by

means of a muller and slab, the latter being made of Porphyry.

Po'rphyroid (πορφύρα, porphura, purple; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Having a purple, or red appearance.

Porphyru'ria (πορφύρα, porphura, purple; οὖρον, ouron, urine). A condition of the urine in which it deposits Purpurine.

Porra'ceous (L. porrum, leek). Resembling the leek in colour.

Porre'ct (L. porrigo, I extend). Nat. Hist. Extending forth horizontally, as if to meet something.

Porrigo (L. scurf in the head). A generic name of certain cutaneous diseases, principally characterized by an eruption of straw-coloured pustules concreting into cellular scabs.

Porri'gophyte (L. porrīgo, scurf in the head; φυτόν, phuton, plant). 1. The parasitic plant of Porrigo Favosa. 2. Porrigo Favosa.—Gruby.

Portal (L. porta, gate). Pertaining to the system of the Vena portæ of the Liver. Pertaining to an analogous system in the Kidney.

Po'sitive. Chem. Phil. Applied to that state of a body in which, when its electrical equilibrium is disturbed, it acquires more than its natural quantity of Electricity, and is overcharged.

Po'sitivism. Inductive philosophy; or an inquiry into Mental phenomena inductively.

Poso'logy (πόσος, posos, how much; λόγος, logos, speech). The doctrine of the doses of medicines.

Post-abdomen. 1. The five posterior segments of the Abdomen of hexapod Insects. 2. The tail of Crustaceans.—Latreille.

Postapi'cial (L. post, after; apex, summit). Zoöl. Applied to the hinge of bivalve shells when, being on the back of the valve, it is posterior to the summit.

Post-fron'tals. The parapophyses of the neural arch of the frontal vertebra in the skull of the archetype vertebrate skeleton.—Owen.

Posthe'tomist (πόσθη, posthē, foreskin; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). One who performs the operation of Circumcision.

Posthe'tomy (same). Syn. of Circumcision.

Posthiopla'stic (πόσθη, posthē, foreskin; πλάσσω, plassō, I form). Applied to the operation for restoring the foreskin.

Posthi'tis (πόσθη, posthē, foreskin; and itis). Inflammation of the prepuce.

Post-pharyngeal (L. post, behind; φάρυγξ, pharugx, throat). Situated behind the Pharynx.

Po'stural Respiration. V. Prone-respiration.

Potamo'logy (ποταμός, potămos, river; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on rivers.

Potamoto'graphy (πόταμος, potămos, river; γράφω, graphō, I write). A description of rivers.

Pote'ntial (L. potens, powerful). Surg. Not immediately active, although powerful and energetic in its operation. Physiol. Applied to energy at rest—capable of doing work, but not doing it.

Potenti'zed (same). An homœopathic term implying that the dynamic powers of a medicine have been set free and developed.

Pouch (Fr. poche, pocket). Anat. A small cul-de-sac. Bot. A little sac or bag at the base of some petals and sepals.

Pouched (same). Syn. of Encysted.

Poudre-Nutrimentive (Fr. nutritive powder). Prepared pepsin, mixed with starch for therapeutical purposes.

Poultice (πόλτος, poltos, porridge). A soft composition of meal, bread, or the like substance, with some liquid, for external application.

Poupart's Li'gament. The lower bundle of the separated lowest fibres of the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen. It stretches between the anterior spine of the Ilium and the Os pubis.

Powder. A substance composed of, or reduced to, fine particles.

Pox (corruption of Sax. pocks, pustule). Vulgar syn. of Syphilis. Syn. of Pock.

Pozzuolana. Volcanic ashes, largely used as mortar for buildings, similar in nature to what is called in this country Roman Cement. It gets its name from Puzzuoli, a town in the Bay of Naples, from which it is shipped in large quantities to all parts of the Mediterranean.

Practi'colous (L. pratum, meadow; colo, I dwell in). Living in meadows.

Practi'tioner, General. One who practises as a Surgeon, an Apothecary, and also as an Accoucheur indiscriminately.

Præabdomen (L. præ, before; abdomen, belly). Zoöl. The first five segments of the abdomen of Crustaceans.—Latreille.

Præabdo'minal (L. præ, before, abdomen, belly). Situated in front of the cavity of the belly. Pertaining to, or in relation with, the walls of the belly.

Præbuc'cal (L. præ, before; bucca, cheek). Zoöl. Preceding the mouth.

Præco'rdial Region (L. præ, before; cor, heart). 1. The epigastric region. 2. The region of the Heart.

Præfoca'tion (L. præfoco, I strangle). A sensation of strangulation, with fear of suffocation.

Præflora'tion (L. præ, before; flos, flower). Bot. Syn. of Æstivation.

Præfolia'tion (L. præ, before; folium, leaf). Bot. The arrangement of leaves in a leaf bud. Vernation.

Præmorse. Præmo'rsous (L. præ, before; mordeo, I bite). Bot. Appearing as if bitten off.

Præ'vial (L. prævius, that goes before). Of, or pertaining to, presentations of the Placenta. Presenting more or less at the os uteri.

Preci'pitant (L. precipito, I throw down). Chem. A substance which, when added to a solution, separates what is dissolved, and makes it precipitate.

Preci'pitate (same). Any solid matter or substance which is separated and falls to the bottom of the vessel, from the liquid in which it is dissolved.

Precipita'tion (same). The process by which a solid in solution separates from the liquid and falls to the bottom.

Preco'city (L. præ, before; coquo, I ripen). Rapid development before the usual time.

Precu'rsory (L. præ, before; curro, I run). Preceding; indicative.

Preda'ceous (L. præda, prey). Living by prey.

Predia'stolic (L. præ, before; and diastole). Preceding the diastole of the Heart.

Predispo'nent. Predispo'sing (L. præ, before; dispono, I dispose). Fitting or adapting previously; rendering liable (to disease).

Predisposi'tion (same). That constitution or condition of the body, which previously fits or adapts it to the action of disease under the application of an exciting cause.

Predo'rsal (L. præ, before; dorsum, back). Situated in front of the back.

Preforma'tion (L. præ, before; forma, I form). An old theory of generation which maintained that the germ of every part pre-exists, but not visibly, to fecundation, which occasions their development.

Prefrontals (L. præ, before; frontale, frontal bone). The neurapophyses of the neural arch of the nasal vertebra in the skull of the archetype vertebrate skeleton.—Owen.

Prefronto-vomerine. Applied to the vomerine cartilage.—Owen.

Pre'gnancy (L. præ, before; geno, I beget). The state of a female who has conceived, or is with child.

Prehe'nsile (L. prehendo, I lay hold of). Nat. Hist. Adapted to seize or grasp; capable of seizing or grasping.

Prehe'nsion (same). The taking of food into the mouth.

Prehe'nsory. Etym. as, and syn. of, Prehensile.

Prelumbar (L. præ, before; lumbus, loin). Situated in front of the loins.

Premature Labour. Obstet. That which takes place before the completion of natural gestation, but during the viability of the fœtus.

Premaxil'lary (L. præ, before; maxilla, jawbone). The intermaxillary bone, or hæmal spine, of the nasal vertebra in the skull of the archetype vertebrate skeleton.—Owen.

Premolar (L. præ, before; molaris, molar tooth). Situated anterior to the true molar teeth; the bicuspids.

Premo'nitory (L. præ, before; moneo, I admonish). Syn. of Precursory.

Premorse (L. præ, before; mordeo, I bite). Bot. Terminating abruptly, as if bitten off.

Prenopnœ'a (πρηνής, prēnēs, prone; πνοή, pnoē, breath). Prone-respiration (q. v).

Preope'rcular (L. præ, before, operculum, cover). Zoöl. One of the four bones of which the operculum in Fishes consists.

Prepara'tion (L. præ, before; paro, I get ready). Pharm. The product of any operation; any medicinal substance fitted for the use of the patient. Anat. Any part of animal bodies, prepared and preserved for anatomical uses.

Pre'puce (L. præputium). The loose circular fold of skin, which covers the glans Penis.

Presbyo'pia (πρέσβυς, presbus, old; ὤψ, ōps, eye). An inability to adjust vision to small and near objects. Long-sightedness. The normal condition of the normally constructed eye, when in consequence of the increase of years, with diminution of the range of accommodation, the nearest point has been removed too far from the eye.—Donders.

Presby'tic (πρεσβύτης, presbutēs, old man). Pertaining to Presbyopia.

Prescri'ption (L. præ, before; scribo, I write). A formula written by a Physician or Surgeon for the composition of, and the manner of using, the medicines for a disease.

Presenta'tion (L. præsens, present). The part of a Fœtus, which is felt presenting on vaginal examination.

Presmyopia. Syn. of Hypermetropia.—J. A. Hess (1842).

Presphe'noid (L. præ, before; sphenoïdes, sphenoid bone). The centrum of the frontal vertebra in the skull of the archetype vertebrate skeleton.—Owen.

Prespi'nal (L. præ, before; spina, the spine). Situated before the spine.

Pressiro'stral (L. pressus, pressed; rostrum, beak). Ornith. Having a compressed, or flattened, beak.

Presysto'lic (L. præ, before; and systole). Preceding the systole of the Heart.

Preti'bial (L. præ, before; tibia, shin bone). Situated before the Tibia.

Pretube'rcular. Applied by Dr. Ed. Smith to a stage in Phthisis preceding that of tubercular infiltration, and the diagnosis of which he attempts to establish by physical signs.

Pretympa'nic (L. præ, before; τύμπανον, tumpănon, drum). The foremost of the two middle pieces of the pleurapophysis of the prosencephalic vertebra in the skull of the archetype vertebrate skeleton.—Owen.

Preve'rtebral (L. præ, before; vertebra, bone of the spine). Immediately in front of the vertebræ. Pertaining to the region immediately in front of the cervical vertebræ.

Pri'apism (πρίαπος, Priapos, the deity who presides over the genitals). More or less constant and distressing erection of the Penis without any venereal desire.

Pricking (Sax. priccian). A pain, compared to the sensation of being pricked.

Prickly Heat. Popular syn. in India of the papular eruption, Lichen tropicus.

Primæ Viæ. The Stomach and intestinal canal.

Primal (L. primus, first). Geol. The first or earliest.

Primary (same). V. Primitive.

Primates (L. primus, first). Zoöl. An order of the Mammalia, which by their entire organization seem deserving to be placed at the head of the Class, and of the animal kingdom.

Primi'genous (L. primus, first; gigno, I beget). Geol. First formed, or generated.

Primine (L. primus, first). Bot. The outer coat of the ovule.—Mirbel.

Primi'para (L. prima, first; pario, I produce). An animal that has brought forth for the first time.

Primi-ste'rnal Bone (L. primus, first; sternum, breast-bone). The top portion or manubrium of the Sternum.—Béclard.

Primitive (L. primus, first). Geol. Applied to all the crystalline deep-seated rocks, as having been formed in the "primeval" ocean, or contemporaneously with the globe itself, and before the creation of Life, — none of them enclosing the remains of plants or animals.

Primitive Band. The transparent material which occupies the axis of a Nerve-tube.

Primitive Groove or Streak. The first trace of the axis of the embryo in the development of Reptiles, Birds, and Mammals.

Primo'rdial (L. primus, first; ordo, beginning). Primary; elementary; coming, or appearing, first. Geol. Applied to the lowest or earliest zone of Fossiliferous strata.—Barraude.

Primo'rdial Mucous Layer. The slight whitish cloud or pellicle which, after some hours or days, forms on a fluid containing organic substance in solution, as the first phenomenon of fermentation, or incipient putrefaction.

Primo'rdial Utricle. Bot. The lining membrane of cells in their early state.

Principia'tion (L. principium, beginning). Analysis into constituent, or elemental, parts.

Pri'nciples, Proximate. Certain compound bodies, the first products of the analyzation of organic structures.

Prism. A triangular glass solid, used for the separation of rays of Light by refraction.

Prisma'tic (πρίσμα, prisma, prism). Resembling, separated or distributed, or formed by, a prism.

Prisma'tic Spectrum. Nat. Phil. The coloured band produced by passing light through a glass prism, whereby its decomposition is effected.

Pri'smatoid. Prismatoi'dal (πρίσμα, prisma, prism; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Having a prism-like form.

Prismenchy'mal (πρίσμα, prisma, prism; ἐγχέω, egcheō, I pour in). Bot. Tissue composed of prismatical cells.

Probang (Russ. probivayu, to pierce). Surg. A flexible piece of whalebone, with a round or oval portion of sponge, or other material, fixed to the end.

Probe (same). 1. To examine a wound, ulcer, or some cavity of the body, by the use of a suitable instrument. 2. A surgical instrument (usually made of silver) for the above purpose.

Probe-gorget. A form of gorget tapering to a probe-pointed apex. It is used by some as a guide for the finger into the prostatic urethra, in the operation of median Lithotomy in children.

Procata'rctic (πρό, pro, before; καταρκτικός, katarktikos, fitted for beginning). Applied to that Cause which immediately kindles a Disease into action, when there existed a predisposition to it. Exciting.

Process (L. pro, before; cedo, I go). 1. Operation; experiment; series of actions or experiments. 2. Series of motions or changes in growth, decay, &c. in physical bodies. 3. Anat. Any protuberance, eminence, or projecting part of a bone; any part which seems prolonged beyond others with which it is connected. 4. Bot. Protrusions either natural or monstrous.

Procidentia Uteri (L. procido, I fall down). A protrusion of the uterus beyond the vulva.

Procœ'lian. Procœ'lous (πρό, pro, before; κοίλος, koilos, hollow). A designation of those vertebræ which have a cavity in front of the "centrum" or body, and a ball at the back part.

Procrea'tion (L. procreo, I beget). The act of begetting. Syn. of Fecundation.

Procta'lgia (πρωκτός, prōktos, anus; ἄλγος, algos, grief). Neuralgia of the anus.

Proctatre'sia (πρωκτός, prōktos, anus; A, neg.; τρέω, treō, I bore). Imperforation of the anus.

Proctica (πρωκτός, prōktos, anus). A generic name for simple pain, or derangement, about the Anus.—Good.

Procti'tis (πρωκτός, prōktos, anus; and itis). Inflammation of the Anus, or of the Rectum.

Procto'cace (πρωκτός, prōktos, anus; κακός, kakos, bad). An adynamic inflammatory disease of the Rectum, frequently ending in gangrene, which is common in certain of the cities of South America.—Fuchs.

Proctoce'le (πρωκτός, prōktos, anus; κήλη, kēlē, rupture). An inversion and prolapse, or falling down, of the Rectum.

Proctody'nia (πρωκτός, prōktos, anus; ὀδύνη, odunē, pain). Spasmodic pain of the Anus.

Procto'tomy (πρωκτός, prōktos, anus; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). Any operation for dividing the Anus or Rectum.

Procu'mbent (L. procumbo, I lie along). Bot. Trailing; prostrate; lying on the ground.

Prodiagno'sis (πρό, pro, before; διάγνωσις, diagnōsis, discernment). The prognosticating a coming disease; anticipatory diagnosis.

Pro'drome (πρό, pro, before; δρόμος, dromos, course). The period in which the precursory signs of a disease occur. A forerunner, or precursor.

Pro'duct (L. pro, forth; duco, I draw). Chem. Anything formed from the elements of another by an operation. Bot. The spur of flowers.—Necker.

Proegu'menous. Proegu'minal (προηγέομαι, proēgeomai, I lead the way). Predisposing; producing a predisposition.

Proeminent (L. pro, before; eminens, projecting). Bot. Applied to a part which raises itself above another.

Proembryo. Bot. The first part produced by the spore of an Acrogen in germinating.

Proence'phalus (πρό, pro, before; ἐγκέφαλος, egkephălos, brain). A Monster whose brain projects, in a great measure, out of, and in advance of, an open frontal region.

Proglottides. Zoöl. The sexually mature free segments of Tænia solium: once supposed to be distinct Entozoa.—Van Beneden.

Progna'thic. Progna'thous (πρό, pro, before; γνάθος, gnathos, jaw). Having a projecting jaw. Applied to that form of head in which the face, nose, and jaw project beyond the level of the forehead.

Progno'sis (πρό, pro, before; γιγνώσκω, gignōskō, I know). The judgment of the course and event of a disease by particular symptoms.

Progressive Atrophy. Fatty degeneration.

Progressive Locomotive Asynergia (ἀσύνεργος, asunergos, not affording help). Syn. of Progressive Locomotor Ataxy.—P. Victor Bazire.

Progressive Locomotor or **-ry Ataxy** (A, neg.; τάξις, taxis, order). A peculiar pathological condition of recent diagnosis, consisting in the progressive diminution of the co-ordinating power; and in the simulation of Paralysis, whilst muscular force (as may be proved by the dynamometer) continues in all its integrity. Pathognomic appearances are detected in the posterior columns of the Cord, including the posterior Nerve-roots.—Duchenne de Boulogne.

Prola'bium (L. pro, before; labium, lip). Anat. The papillary structure, with its covering of dry mucous membrane, which invests the free border of the Lips.

Pro'lapse (L. prolabor, I glide forward). A falling down, or out, of some part of the body, from or through the orifice with which it is naturally connected.

Prolapsus Uteri. That condition in which the Uterus falls below its natural level in the pelvic cavity.

Prolecta'tion (L. pro, before; lego, I gather). The art of separating the

finer from the grosser particles of a body.

Pro'legs. Zoöl. The wart-like tubercles which represent legs on the hinder segments of Caterpillars. The fleshy, exarticulate, pediform, often retractile organs which assist various Larvæ in walking and other motions, but which disappear in the perfect Insect.

Prole'ptics (πρό, pro, before; λαμβάνω, lambanō, I conceive). The art, and Science, of predicting in Medicine. —Laycock.

Pro'licide (L. proles, progeny; cædo, I kill). Destruction of offspring.

Prolifera'tion (L. proles, progeny; fero, I bear). The act, or process, of the generation of young, or of new and similar elements.

Proli'ferous (same). Syn. of Prolific. Bot. Applied to plants which form young plants in abundance about their roots; or to branches, flowers, &c. of plants, sending forth, producing, or having other smaller branches, flowers, &c. from, or within themselves. Pathol. Compound; producing, bearing, or containing, similar ones.

Proli'fic (L. proles, progeny; facio, I make). Having the faculty of engendering. Bot. Syn. of Proliferous.

Prolifica'tion (same). The generation of young. Bot. The production of a second flower from the substance of the first.

Proli'gerous (L. proles, offspring; gero, I carry). Bot., Physiol. Connected with, or containing, the reproductive corpuscles.

Proli'gerous Disk (L. proles, progeny; gero, I carry). A disk-shaped layer of granular substance at the surface of the yolk of the larger and fully formed ova of the Oviparous vertebrata, in which is imbedded the germinal vesicle.

Proli'gerous Pellicle. Syn. of Primordial Mucous Layer.—Pouchet.

Proli'mnean (πρό, pro, before; λίμνη, limnē, salt-marsh). Geol. Existing prior to the principal marine formation.—Réboul.

Prologlottides. Comp. Anat. Syn. of Proglottides.

Promi'nulous (L. dim. prominentia, prominence). Geol. Having ridges upon the surface which form a very slight prominence.

Pro'montory (L. pro, before; mons, mountain). Anat. A small projection on the internal wall of the Tympanum, which corresponds to the first turn of the Cochlea.

Pro'montory of the Sacrum. The centre of the upper edge of the Sacrum, which projects forwards into, and somewhat over, the cavity of the pelvis.

Promuscis (pro, before; musca, fly). The organ of suction of the Hemipterous insects.

Prona'tion (L. pronus, bending forward). The motion whereby the palm of the hand is turned downward, produced by the rotation of the Radius on the axis of its head.

Prona'tor (same). Anat. A muscle which produces the motion of Pronation.

Prone-respiration. A term applied by Dr. Marshall Hall to designate his mode of inducing respiration in cases of suspended animation, by rotation or alternate rolling of the body from the prone to "a little beyond" the lateral position.

Proof. Applied adj. and subs. to the degree of strength in Spirit.

Prootic (πρό, pro, before; οὖς, ous, ear). In front of the organ of hearing.

Propa'gulum (L. dim.; propago, a shoot). Bot. 1. Sporaceous matter, contained either in transformed branches, or the sphacelate extremity of a branch, of the Algæ. 2. A short lateral branch in some herbaceous plants, terminated by a cluster of leaves, and capable of taking root when separated from the mother plant.

Prope'ndent (L. pro, before; pendo, I hang). Bot. Hanging forwards and downwards.

Prophyla'ctic (προφυλάσσω, prophŭlassō, I take precautions). Preservative; preventive.

Prophyla'xis (same). Preservative, or preventive, treatment.

Propto'sis (πρό, pro, before; πτῶσις, ptōsis, falling). Surg. Protrusion of the eyeball.

Propugna'culum (L. propugno, I fight in defence of). Zoöl. The anterior branch of a ramous horn of the Mammifera growing at the base of the principal stem.—Illiger.

Proscolex (πρό, pro, before; σκώληξ, skōlēx, worm). Comp. Anat. The phase of development which immediately precedes the scolex.

Proscol'la (πρός, pros, to; κολλα, kollă, glue). Bot. A granular tubercle in certain plants, which secretes the mucous humour by means of which the pollinic masses are collected after the dehiscence of the anther.—Richard.

Prose'ctor (L. pro, for; seco, I cut). One who dissects, or prepares, the subject or parts of the Subject, for the anatomical lecturer.

Prosemina'tion (L. prosemino, I sow all over). Bot. Propagation by seed.

Prosence'phalon (πρό, pro, before; ἐγκέφαλος, egkephălos, brain). The cerebrum proper in Fishes.

Prose'nchyma (πρός, before; ἐγχέω, egcheō, I pour in). Bot. That form of Parenchyma in plants, in which the cells have conical extremities, and overlap each other.—Hayne.

Prosennee'drous (πρός, pros, near; ἐννέα, enneă, nine; ἕδρα, edra, base). Miner. Having nine faces upon two adjacent parts.—Haüy.

Pro'slysis (πρός, pros, near; λύσις, lusis, loosing). Chem. The dissolving, or decomposition, of bodies or compound substances by the simple presence of ether in their vicinity.

Prosopa'lgia (προσώπον, prosōpon, face; ἄλγος, algos, grief). Pain in the face.

Prosopantri'tis (προσώπον, prosōpon, face; ἄντρον, antron, cave; and itis). Inflammation of the frontal sinuses.

Prosopo'logy (προσώπον, prosōpon, face; λόγος, logos, speech). A dissertation on the countenance.

Prosoposternody'mia (προσώπον, prosōpon, face; στέρνον, sternon, breast; δύω, duō, I mingle with). A double Monstrosity, in which the union is between the faces and sterna.—Cruveilhier.

Prosopoto'pology (προσώπον, prosōpon, face; τόπος, topos, place; λόγος, logos, speech). A dissertation on the marks or lineaments of the face, and their physiognomical indication.

Pro'state (πρό, pro, before; ἵστημι, istēmi, I place). A firm, glandular body which, in the male, surrounds the neck of the bladder and the commencement of the urethra.

Prostati'tis (prostate; and itis). Inflammation of the Prostate.

Prostatorrhœ'a (prostate; and ῥέω, reō, I flow). A thin mucous discharge from the Prostate, dependent upon irritation, if not actual inflammation, of the component tissues of the gland.—Gross.

Prostra'tion (L. prosterno, I overthrow). That state of body in which the vital energies are depressed but not exhausted.

Pro'tagon (πρῶτος, prōtos, chief; ἄγω, agō, I lead). The essential ingredient of the Brain and nerve-tissue generally, and whose various products of decomposition form most of the various substances which have hitherto been regarded as brain-constituents.—Liebreich.

Prota'ndrous (πρῶτος, prōtos, first; ἀνήρ, anēr, male). Bot. Having the stamens matured before the pistils.

Prote'an. Nat. Hist. Syn. of Polymorphic.

Protected District. Where a woman, instead of continuing wholly or in part to gain an honest livelihood, walks the streets soliciting different men, and consequently comes under the cognizance of the police, as being a common prostitute, and who, after being repeatedly warned, and still persisting in a life of prostitution, thereby subjects herself to all the clauses and penalties of the Contagious Diseases Acts.—Acton.

Prote'iform (L. Proteus; and forma, form). Protean; readily assuming various characters or shapes.

Pro'tein (πρωτεύω, prōteuō, I hold the first place). The gelatinous trans-

lucent precipitate obtained by the decomposition of Albumen, Fibrin, or Casein by a strong solution of caustic potash. It is the radical or basis of the proximate principles, according to Mulder.

Proteina'ceous. Proteinous (same). Of, or pertaining to, or yielding, Protein.

Prothallus. Syn. of Pro-embryo.

Protho'rax (πρό, pro, before; θώραξ, thōrax, trunk). The first of the three segments which form the thorax in Insects.—Audouin.

Protichnites (πρῶτος, prōtos, first; ἴχνος, ichnos, footstep). Geol. Impressions supposed to have been made by extinct Crustaceans.

Protista (πρῶτος, protos, first). The primordial organisms which form the intermediate kingdoms.—Haeckel.

Proto- (πρῶτος, prōtos, first). Chem. A prefix denoting the first degree of combination of oxygen, &c., with metals.

Proto-compound. Chem. A binary compound of single equivalents of salt radical and basyle.

Proto'genous (πρῶτος, prōtos, first; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). Geol. Primæval.—Jurine.

Proto'gynous (πρῶτος, prōtos, first; γυνή, gunē, female). Bot. Having the pistil matured before the stamens.

Proto'pathy (πρῶτος, prōtos, first; πάθος, pathos, affection). A primary disease or symptom.

Pro'tophyte (πρῶτος, prōtos, first; φυτόν, phuton, plant). A production, or creature, lowest in the scale of the Vegetable Kingdom.

Protoplasm (πρῶτος, prōtos, first; πλάσσω, plassō, I form). 1. Applied indiscriminately to (*a*) the tissue which has been formed; (*b*) the *living matter* by which it has been formed; and (*c*) the *nutrient pabulum* at the expense of which the living matter grows.—Huxley. 2. Bot. The at first homogeneous, but subsequently somewhat granular, mucilaginous or albuminous substance in the interior of vegetable cells, supposed to be the prime agent in their construction, and in the formation of their nuclei.—Mohl.

Pro'toplast (same). A first formed organized body. The first or original formation.

Pro'totype (πρῶτος, prōtos, first; τύπος, tupos, type). The original form after which others are fashioned or moulded; the original from which others are copied; the primary form to which others, in their principal features or characteristics, bear resemblance.

Protovertebræ (πρῶτος, prōtos, first; and vertebræ). The transversal markings or cleavages in form of square-shaped portions or segments, early distinguishable on either side of the Chorda dorsalis. They are the blastematous substance whence the spinal nerves, ganglia, and muscles, as well as the vertebræ are formed.

Protozo'ic (πρῶτος, prōtos, first; ζωή, zōē, life). Geol. First-life; belonging to, or containing, the first traces of life. Syn. of Primordial.

Protozo'on (πρῶτος, prōtos, first; ζῷον, zōon, animal). A creature lowest in the scale of the Animal Kingdom.

Protra'ctor (L. pro, forwards; traho, I draw). Anat. A muscle which draws forward a part. Surg. An instrument for drawing extraneous bodies out of a wound.

Protu'berance (L. pro, before; tuber, excrescence). A rough, unequal prominence, beyond the surface of certain organs.

Proud-flesh. A popular term for any redundant growth of Granulations.

Proventri'culus (L. pro, before; ventriculus, stomach). The second and smaller cavity into which the œsophagus of Birds dilates just before terminating in the gizzard.

Pro'ximad (L. proximus, nearest). Towards the trunk.—Barclay.

Pro'ximal (same). Nearest the trunk or heart.—Barclay.

Pro'ximate Cause. That which immediately precedes and produces the effect, or Disease.

Proz'oic (πρό, pro, before; ζωή, zōē, life). Geol. Anterior to the appearance of beings endued with life.

Prui'nate. Prui'nose (L. pruina, hoar frost). Bot., Chem. Covered with a fine dust, or with glittering particles as of congealed fine dew.

Pru'inous (same). Frosty.

Pruni'ferous (L. prunum, plum; fero, I bear). Bearing plums.

Pru'rient (L. prurio, I itch). Bot. Stinging.

Pruri'go (same). A papular cutaneous disease, altered by scratching, and accompanied by severe itching.—Tilbury Fox.

Psa'loid (ψαλίς, psălis, vault or crypt; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Anat. Resembling an arch; arch-like; arched.—Mayne.

Psal'loid (ψάλλω, psallō, I play a stringed instrument with the fingers; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling a Psalter or Harp.

Psalte'rium (ψάλλω, psallō, I twang). A peculiar oval dilatation or third stomach, between the Reticulum and Abomasus, found in the large majority of Ruminants.

Psammo'ma (ψάμμος, psammos, sand). A rare form of tumour found usually springing from the membranous elements of the Brain and Spinal cord, or in the Choroid plexus. It derives its peculiar aspect from the fact of its holding amidst its other elements a varying proportion of Corpora amylacea, which, when infiltrated with salts, form the so-called "Brain-sand."—Virchow.

Pseudence'phalus (ψευδής, pseudēs, false; ἐγκέφαλος, egkephălos, brain). A Monster, the base of whose Cranium, open its whole length, supports a vascular tumour instead of a Brain.—I. G. St.-Hilaire.

Pseu'do- (ψευδής, pseudēs, false). A prefix to compound words signifying — false, spurious; resembling others in slight degree; deceptive in appearance, function, or relation.

Pseudo-arena'ceous (ψευδής, pseudēs, false; L. arena, sand). Geol. Resembling an arenaceous rock, though not really so.

Pseudo-branchia. A vascular body found in almost all osseous Fishes, on each side of the head in advance of the dorsal end of the first biserial gill.

Pseudo-bulb ((ψευδής, pseudēs, false; L. bulbus, bulb). Bot. An enlarged aërial stem resembling a tuber.

Pseudoca'rpious (ψευδής, pseudēs, false; καρπός, karpos, fruit). Bot. Applied to fruits which are hidden by other parts, so that these seem to constitute them.

Pseudo-colloid (ψευδής, pseudēs, false; κόλλα, kollă, glue; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling, or partaking of the characters and appearance of, Colloid.

Pseudocye'sis (ψευδής, pseudēs, false; κύησις, kuēsis, conception). Spurious pregnancy. Spurious conception.

Pseudo-gall. An anomalous excrescence upon trees and other plants, which, though it much resembles a gall-nut, is not so distinctly traceable to the operations of any insect.

Pseudo-mastic. A gummy secretion found between the segments of the calyx of Atractylis gummifera, a plant rather common in Greece and the East. It is used by the poor natives for chewing instead of true Mastic.

Pseudo-melano'tic (ψευδής, pseudēs, false; μέλας, melas, black). Having the appearance of Melanosis, but induced by the accumulation of carbonaceous matters from without.

Pseudo-me'mbrane. 1. False membrane. 2. Fibrinous exudations which are devoid of organization.

Pseudo-metal'lic (ψευδής, pseudēs, false; μέταλλον, metallon, metal). Miner. Applied to that lustre which is perceptible only when held toward the light.

Pseudo-mo'rphous (ψευδής, pseudēs, false; μορφή, morphē, form). Miner. Having received its form otherwise than from natural crystallization.

Pseudo-navicellæ. Pseudo-naviculæ. Certain bodies formed during the reproduction by the encysting process of Gregarinidæ. They are produced by the metamorphosis of the rounded portions resulting

from the breaking up of the mass of protoplasm, which constitutes the bulk of each Gregarina. Each contains granules of protoplasm; bursts, and each granule, thus free, becomes an amœbiform body, which develops itself into a young Gregarina.

Pseudo-neuralgic. Resembling, or partaking of, the nature and symptoms of Neuralgia.

Pseudonoma'nia (ψευδής, pseudēs, false; ὄνομα, onoma, word; μανία, madness). A species of Insanity characterized by a morbid propensity for lying.

Pseudo-parasites (ψευδής, pseudēs, false; παράσιτος, parasitos, parasite). Syn. of Ectozoa (2).

Pseudophthisis (ψευδής, pseudēs, false; φθίσις, phthisis, consumption). Emaciation produced otherwise than by tubercular disease of the lungs.

Pseudopnœ'a (ψευδής, pseudēs, false; πνοή, pnoē, breath). Uncertain respiration—*e.g.*, gasping.

Pseudopo'dia (ψευδής, pseudēs, false; πούς, pous, foot). Feet-like, or filiform, processes pertaining to certain animalcular beings, or corpuscles.

Pseudopo'lypi (ψευδής, pseudēs, false; πολύπους, polupous, polypus). Fibrinous concretions occasionally found in the Heart and great vessels after death.

Pseudorhonchus (ψευδής, pseudēs, false; ῥόγχος, rogchos, snoring). An auscultatory sound resembling true rhonchus, but produced exterior to the air-tubes.

Pseu'doscope (ψευδής, pseudēs, false; σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). An optical instrument discovered by Mr. Wheatstone for producing the "conversion of the relief" of any solid object to which it is directed. By means of it things which are farthest off appear the nearest, what is convex appears concave, and what is solid hollow.

Pseudosco'pic (same). Conveying false impressions to the eye.

Pseudospe'rmous (ψευδής, pseudēs, false; σπέρμα, sperma, seed). Bot. Having a false seed or carpel.

Pseu'do-stra'ta. Geol. Table-layers, or those extended plates of rocks not divided into parallel laminæ. —Macculloch.

Pseudo-syphilis. A disease resembling Syphilis, but more or less modified by the prolonged use of Mercury.

Pseudo-volca'no. A volcano that emits smoke and sometimes flame, but no lava. A burning mine of coal.

Pseudymen (ψευδής, pseudēs, false; ὑμήν, umēn, skin). Syn. of Pseudomembrane (1).

Psitta'ceous (L. psittăcus, parrot). Of, or pertaining to, the Parrot tribe.

Psoa'dic (ψόα, psoa, loins). Of, or belonging to, the loins, or the Psoas muscles.

Pso'as (ψόα, psoa, loins). The name of two muscles situated along the sides of the lumbar vertebræ. Adj. In relation with, or pertaining to, the Psoas muscles.

Psoi'tis (ψόα, psoa, loins; and itis). Inflammation of the Psoas muscles, and of the adjacent parts anterior to the Lumbar vertebræ.

Psophe'meter (ψόφος, psophos, any articulate sound; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). A measurer of inarticulate sounds. Suggested as a substitute for Otoscope.—Dr. Peter Allen.

Psopho'meter (same). Syn. of Stethoscope.

Psori'asis (ψώω, psōō, I rub gently). A cutaneous scaly disease, sometimes continuous, sometimes in patches, for the most part accompanied with chaps and fissures.

Psoric (ψώρα, psōra, itch). Of the nature of Itch. A remedy for Itch.

Psoroco'mium (ψώρα, psōra, itch; κομέω, komeō, I maintain). An hospital for those suffering from Itch.

Pso'roid (ψώρα, psōra, itch; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling the Itch.

Pso'rous (ψώρα, psōra, itch). Having, or full of, Itch.

Psyche'ism (ψυχή, psūchē, spirit). The somnolent state induced by the manipulations of a Mesmerist.

Psychiatry (ψυχή, psūchē, mind; ἰατρεύω, iatreuō, I cure). Medical treatment of Mental diseases.

Psy'chical (ψυχή, psūchē, disposition). Of, or pertaining to, the Mind, or its endowments; and to analogous phenomena in the lower animals.

Psycho'logy (ψυχή, psūchē, disposition; λόγος, logos, speech). 1. A discourse or treatise on the Mental faculties, and the classification of the phenomena which they present. 2. Denotes all that relates to the department of Science which takes cognizance of irregularities, aberrations, and diseases of the Mind.

Psycho'metry (ψυχή, psūchē, spirit; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). The process by which is accomplished the power, which the so-called Spiritualists allege that they have, of reproducing in all its vividness and completeness the mysterious past.

Psychonoso'logy (ψυχή, psūchē, disposition; νόσος, nosos, disease; λόγος, logos, speech). The doctrine of, or a treatise on, Mental diseases.

Psychopa'thics. Psycho'pathy (ψυχή, psūchē, disposition; πάθος, pathos, affection). Syn. of Psychoses.

Psycho-physical (ψυχή, psūchē, disposition; φύσις, phusis, nature). Pertaining to the relationship between Mind and Matter, or physical phenomena.

Psycho'ses (ψυχή, psūchē, disposition). Mental diseases.

Psycho'sis (ψυχή, psūchē, mind). The state of mental consciousness embracing Sensation, Thought, Volition, Vision, and the Muscular sense. —Huxley.

Psychræ'mous (ψυχρός, psūchros, cold; αἷμα, aima, blood). Having cold blood; cold-blooded.

Psychro'meter (ψυχρός, psūchros, cold; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). An instrument for measuring the intensity of the aqueous vapour in the atmosphere.

Psy'chrophoby (ψυχρός, psūchros, cold; φόβος, phobos, fear). Fear or dread of, or excessive sensibility to, cold, especially cold water.

Psydra'cia (ψύδραξ, psudrax, blister). Minute pustules, irregularly circumscribed, producing but a slight elevation of the cuticle, and terminating in a laminated scab.—Willan.

Pta'rmics (πταίρω, ptairō, I sneeze). Sternutatories, or medicines which excite sneezing.

Pteridoʹgraphy. Pteriʹgraphy (πτερίς, pteris, fern; γράφω, graphō, I write). A description of, or treatise upon, Ferns.

Pte'rigyne (πτερόν, pteron, wing; γυνή, gunē, woman). Bot. The membranous appendix of the seeds of vegetables.

Pteroda'ctylous (πτερόν, pteron, wing; δάκτυλος, daktŭlos, finger). Zoöl. Having a wing-like fold of integument attached to, or supported by, the little finger of the hand.

Pterogo'nous (πτερόν, pteron, wing; γωνία, gōnia, angle). Bot. Having angles provided with wings or membranes.

Pte'roid (πτερόν, pteron, wing; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Bot. Resembling a wing.

Ptero'podous (πτερόν, pteron, wing; πούς, pous, foot). Zoöl. Wing-footed; having a natatory wing-shaped expansion on each side of the head and neck.

Ptery'gium (πτέρυξ, pterux, wing; L. unguis, nail). 1. A triangularly-shaped growth, commonly occurring at the inner side of the eyeball, and consisting in a thickening of the conjunctiva and subjacent areolar tissue, with enlargement of the vessels of the part, and, probably, the formation of new fibrous tissue. 2. Epidermis growing over the nail.

Pte'rygo- (πτέρυξ, pterux, wing). A prefix of compound words, denoting attachment to, or connexion with, the pterygoid processes of the Sphenoid bone.

Pte'rygoid (πτέρυξ, pterux, wing; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Having the form of, or resembling, wings. Pertaining to the processes of this name, at the inferior surface of the Sphenoid bone.

Pte'rygous (πτέρυξ, pterux, wing). Having, or full of, wings.

Pti'san (πτίσσω, ptissō, I husk grain). Syn. of Tisane.

Ptosis (πτῶσις, ptōsis, falling). A drooping, or falling down, of the upper eyelid.

Ptya'lagogue (πτύαλον, ptuălon, saliva, ; ἄγω, agō, I lead). Syn. of Sialogogue.

Pty'alin (πτύαλον, ptuălon, saliva). A particular animal matter said to be found in Saliva.

Ptyali'sed (same). Syn. of Salivated.

Pty'alism (same). Syn. of Salivation.

Ptya'smagogue. Pty'smagogue (πτύσμα, ptusma, spittle; ἄγω, agō, I lead). Expectorant. Syn. of Sialogogue.

Pu'beral (L. pubesco, I bloom). Pertaining to the age of puberty.

Pu'berty (same). The commencement of adolescence; the time of life at which the generative faculties begin to be developed.

Pube'rulous (same). Bot. Covered with spreading down.

Pu'bes (same). 1. The lower central part of the hypogastric region, which at puberty begins to be covered with hair. 2. Bot. The down, or villous substance, of plants.

Pube'scence (same). 1. Syn. of Puberty; the state of one who has arrived at Puberty. 2. Syn. of Pubes (2). 3. Zoöl. Very fine, recumbent, short hairs.

Pubic (same). Pertaining to, in relation with, or concerning, the Pubes.

Pubico'rnate (L. pubes, down; cornu, horn). Zoöl. Having pubescent or downy horns.

Public Health. The health of Communities, as distinguished from that of individual members of a Community.

Pude'nda (L. pudor, modesty). Genital organs.

Pude'ndal (same). Pertaining to the Pudenda.

Pu'dic. Pu'dical (same). Pertaining to, or in relation with, the genital organs.

Puericu'lture (L. puer, child; colo, I take care of). 1. The art of breeding healthy children.—Edwin Chadwick. 2. The rearing of children.—Dr. Curon, Paris.

Pue'rperal (L. puer, child; pario, I bring forth). Pertaining to childbirth and its consequences.

Pue'rperous (same). Syn. of Parturient.

Pue'rpery (same). Childbirth.

Puffiness (Dan. puff, blast). A general, or partial, soft intumescence, caused by the infiltration of liquid or air into the subcutaneous areolar tissue.

Puff, Veiled. A modification of Cavernous respiration, in which a sort of moveable veil, interposed between the cavity and the ear, seems to be agitated backwards and forwards.—Laënnec.

Pu'licene (L. pulex, flea). Relating to Fleas.

Pu'licose. Pu'licous (L. pulex, flea). Abounding with Fleas.

Pullula'tion (L. pullus, young sprout). Bot. A germinating, or budding; the first shooting of a bud.

Pulmo-ca'rdiac. Applied to that region of the thorax, beneath which portions of the lung cover the heart.—Sibson.

Pulmodynamo'meter. An instrument for exhibiting and proving the different forces of Expiration and Inspiration.

Pulmoga'stric. Applied to that region of the thorax, beneath which a portion of the lung caps a portion of the liver, stomach, and spleen.—Sibson.

Pulmograde (L. pulmo, lung; gradior, I proceed). Zoöl. Swimming by contractions of the respiratory disc.

Pulmo-hepatic. Applied to that region of the thorax, beneath which a lamina of the lung caps the summit of the liver on the right side.—Sibson.

Pulmo'meter (L. pulmo, lung; metior, I measure). Syn. of Spirometer.

Pulmo'metry (same). Syn. of Spirometry.

Pu'lmonary (L. pulmo, lung). Pertaining to the Lungs.

Pulmona'ta (L. pulmo, lung). Zoöl. Breathing by Lungs.

Pulmo'nic. Pulmo'nical (same). Syn. of Pulmonary; affecting the Lungs. A medicine for pulmonary diseases. One affected with a pulmonary disease.

Pulmoni'tis (L. pulmo, lung; and itis). Inflammation of the lung.

Pulmo-vasal. Applied to that region of the thorax, beneath which a layer of lung covers the origin of the great vessels.—Sibson.

Pulp (πόλτος, poltos, porridge). Anat. Certain parts which have the character of, or resemble, a pulp. Bot. 1. The soft, succulent part of fruit. 2. The aril, or exterior covering, of a coffee-berry.

Pulpa'tion (same). Syn. of Pulping.

Pulper (same). A wooden spatula, which is used in pulping.

Pulping (same). The operation of reducing certain vegetable substances to a pulp.

Pulsa'tion (L. pulso, I beat). 1. The beating of the Heart and arteries. 2. The throbbing felt in an inflamed part.

Pulse (same). The beating of the arteries, which is perceptible to the touch.

P. *Breath.* An audible pulsation communicated to the breath as it issues from the mouth. It is unconnected with any cardiac murmur, or abnormal pulmonic sound. The sound is that of a gentle gushing of the breath, synchronous with each pulsation of the Heart. It is due either to the impulse of the Heart communicated directly to an empty pulmonic cavity, or to the same impulse conveyed through the blood-vessels to the air-cells and passages. —Dr. C. Radclyffe Hall.

P. *Venous.* A pulsation now and then noticed in the jugular veins.

Pulselessness. Syn. of Asphyxia (1).

Pulsi'fic (L. pulsus, beating; facio, I make). Causing, or exciting, pulsation.

Pulsi'meter (L. pulsus, beating; metior, I measure). Syn. of Sphygmoscope.

Pulta'ceous (πόλτος, poltos, porridge). Resembling pap. Softened; nearly fluid.

Pulve'rable. Etym. as, and syn. of, Pulverizable.

Pulvere'scence (L. pulvis, powder). Bot. The state of a vegetable surface when covered with a kind of farina, which appears to be an exudation of the plant, and which sometimes has an agreeable odour.

Pulveri'zable (L. pulvis, powder). Capable of being pulverized.

Pulveriza'tion (same). 1. The operation of reducing substances to powder. 2. The minute subdivision of liquids.

Pulve'rulent (same). Reduced to a fine powder. Covered or sprinkled, as it were, with dust.

Pulvi'nate (L. pulvīnus, cushion). Bot. Cushion-shaped.

Pulvi'niform (L. pulvīnus, cushion; forma, form). Having the form of a cushion.

Pulvi'nus (L. cushion). Bot. The cellular swelling at the point where the leaf-stalk joins the axis.

Pulvi'scule (L. dim. pulvis, dust). Bot. 1. The powder contained in the capsules of the Lycopoda.—Necker. 2. The granules of the pulverulent coloured matter which fills the Endochromes or internodia of articulated Algæ.—Gaillon.

Pumi'ceous (L. pumex, pumice-stone). Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, Pumice-stone.

Pumi'ciform. In the form of, or resembling, Pumice.

Punch (W. pwnc, point). Dent. An instrument for extracting the stumps of teeth.

Pu'nctate. Pu'nctated (L. puncta, point). Having the form or appearance of points or dots. Bot. Having dots scattered over the surface.

Puncti'cular (same). Having small points or spots.

Pu'nctiform (L. puncta, point; forma, form). Bot. Formed like little points or dots.

Punctuate (L. punctum, point). Dotted; marked with points or dots.

Pu'nctum (L. point) Anat. Applied to several minute objects.

Punctura'tion (same). Syn. of Acupuncture.

Puncture (same). A wound made by a pointed instrument. To pierce, or open, any natural or accidental cavity of the body with a sharp, pointed instrument.

Pungent (same). Seeming as if small sharp points were forced into the painful part. Bot. Terminating gradually in a hard sharp point.

Pu'pa (L. puppet). Entom. The passive state of an insect immediately preceding the last stage.

Pu'pil (L. dim. pupa, puppet). The circular aperture in the Iris.

Pupil'late (same). Zoöl. Presenting circular spots resembling more or less perfectly a natural eye.

Pupillo'meter. An instrument consisting of a pair of indices or sights, and a graduated scale, to determine the size of the pupil.—Laurence.

Pupi'ferous. Pupi'parous (L. pupa; and fero, I bear; or, pario, I produce). Entom. Bringing forth young in the Pupa state.

Pupi'vorous (L. pupa; and voro, I devour). Feeding on the pupæ, larvæ, and chrysalides of Insects.

Purblind (pore, and blind). Near-sighted, or dim-sighted.

Pu'rgament (L. purgo, I cleanse). A purgative. The offscouring produced by a purgative.

Purga'tion (same). The act or operation of clearing, cleansing, or purifying by separating and carrying off impurities or superfluities.

Pu'rgative (same). 1. Having the power of augmenting the evacuations and of exciting increased secretions from the intestines. 2. A medicine which operates in such manner.

Purge (same). 1. Syn. of Purgative. (2). 2. To cleanse and purify by separating and carrying off impurities and superfluities.

Purging (same). Syn. of Diarrhœa; and Purgative (1).

Pu'riform (L. pus, matter; forma, form). Having the appearance of Pus.

Puro-mucous. Syn. of Muco-purulent.

Purples. Popular Syn. of Purpura.

Pu'rpura (L. the shell fish Purple). An eruption of small purple spots and patches on the skin, from blood extravasated under the cuticle.

Purpu'ric (L. purpura, purple). 1. Applied to an acid, produced by the action of Nitric upon Lithic acid, which forms purple compounds with most bases. 2. Depositing Purpurin.

Purpurin' (same). A peculiar colouring principle supposed to exist in Madder, and found sometimes in urine, probably derived in some way from bile pigment.

Purpurrhagic. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, Purpura.

Pur'ring Thrill or Tremor. Syn. of Frémissement Cataire.

Pursiness (Sw. pösa, to swell or inflate). A state of being swelled or bloated; inflation.

Pu'rulence. Pu'rulency (L. pus, matter). The formation of pus. Syn. of Pus.

Pu'rulent (same). Having the character or nature of, or consisting of, Pus.

Pus (L. matter). The yellowish white opaque fluid, produced during one of the local events of Inflammation.

Pus-casts. Microscopic moulds of the kidney tubules, composed of aggregated pus-cells, observed in the urine of certain renal diseases.

Pus-globule. The microscopic corpuscle which forms one of the constituents of Pus.

Push (W. pwysaw, to press). A little swelling or pustule; a wheal; a pimple; an eruption.

Pustula'tion (L. pus, matter). The formation of pustules.

Pu'stule (same). An elevation of the cuticle, sometimes globate, sometimes conoidal in its form, containing pus, or a lymph which is generally discoloured.—Willan. Bot. Pimples; little blisters.

P. *Malignant.* A form of Mortification generally believed to originate in horned cattle, and to be communicated from them to man.

Pustulo-crustaceous. Applied to a pustular ulcer, the dried crust of which augments by gradually-increasing layers.

Puta'men (L. shell of a nut). Bot. The Endocarp of stone fruits.

Putre'dinous (L. putredo, corruption). Proceeding from, or partaking of, Putrefaction; having an offensive smell.

Putrefa'ction (L. putris, rotten; facio, I make). The decomposition of dead animal and vegetable substances, when placed under special circumstances. The state of becoming putrid.

Putrefa'ctiveness (same). State of being putrefactive.

Putre'scent (L. putris, rotten). Becoming putrid. Pertaining to the process of putrefaction.

Putre'scible (same). That may be putrefied; liable to become putrid.

Pu'trid (same). 1. In a state of dissolution or disorganization; rotten. 2. Tending to disorganize the fluids and solids of the body. 3. Exhaling a smell of putridity.

Pu'trilage (same). The pultaceous matter or slough which is thrown off in certain ulcers.

Pyæ'mia (πύον, puon, pus; αἷμα, aima, blood). A poisoned condition of blood, depending on the presence of pus in that fluid. A diseased state of the general system, in which high temperature, accompanied by severe rigors, alternating with profuse sweatings, supervene on an inflammatory or suppurative process. A tendency, as the result of blood-poisoning, to those inflammatory changes which go on to the formation of purulent matter. A poisoning of Blood produced by inflammation of the veins.—Old writers, and recently Jonathan Hutchinson.

Pyarthro'sis (πύον, puon, pus; ἄρθρον, arthron, joint). The production of pus in a joint. That affection in which pus is formed in the cavity of a joint.

Py'cnous (πυκνός, puknos, thick). Having, or full of, thickness.

Pyeli'tis (πύελος, puelos, pelvis; and itis). Inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney.

Pyelo'meter (πύελος, puelos, pelvis; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). Syn. of Pelvimeter.

Pygodi'dymus (πυγή, pugē, buttocks; δίδυμος, didŭmos, double). A double Monster, the union being by the sacrum and coccyx.

Pygo'meles (πυγή, pugē, buttocks; μέλος, melos, part). A Monster with excessive growth on the nates.

Pyin' (πύον, puon, pus). A peculiar matter, besides albumen, found by Gueterbock in solution in Pus. The same matter is contained in Mucus.

Py'lic (πύλη, pulē, gate). Of, or belonging to, the Vena portæ.

Pylo'rus (πύλη, pulē, gate; οὖρος, ouros, guardian). The projecting circular fold of mucous membrane which surrounds the narrow opening leading from the Stomach into the Duodenum.

Pyocyanin' (πύον, puon, pus; κύανος, kuanos, blue). The colouring matter, of a bluish or greenish-blue tinge, noticed occasionally in Pus formed on granulating surfaces.

Py'ocyst (πύον, puon, pus; κύστις, kustis, bladder). A cyst of Pus, especially in the lung.

Pyoge'nesis, Pyoge'nia (πύον, puon, pus; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). The secretion or formation of Pus. The theory of the formation of Pus: it is virtually a hæmorrhage from error in kind.

Pyohæ'mia. Etym. as, and syn. of, Pyæmia.

Py'oid (πύον, puon, pus; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling the true or characteristic pus-cell.—Lebert.

Pyonephro'sis (πύον, puon, pus; νεφρός, nephros, kidney). Abscess of the Kidney.

Pyoperica'rdium (πύον, puon, pus; and pericardium). Effusion of pus in the Pericardium.

Pyorrhœ'a (πύον, puon, pus; ῥέω, reō, I flow). A discharge of Pus.

Pyosta'tic (πύον, puon, pus; ἵστημι, istēmi, I cause to stop). Applied subs. and adj. to an agent which arrests or suppresses the secretion of Pus.

Py'ous (πύον, puon, pus). Having, or full of, Pus.

Pyra'cid (πῦρ, pur, fire; and acid). The modified products which are obtained by subjecting certain organic acids to heat.

Py'ramid (πῦρ, pur, fire; *i.e.*, flame-shaped). Anat. 1. A small bony conical eminence on the posterior wall of the Tympanum. 2. A conical and laminated projection on the under surface of the Cerebellum. 3. Applied to other parts from their form and shape. 4. The centre pin of the Trephine.

Pyra'midoid (pyramid; and εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling a Pyramid.

Pyre'ctica (πῦρ, pur, fever; ἔχω, echō, I have). The generic name for Fevers.—Good.

Pyre'næ (πυρήν, pūrēn, stone of stone-fruit). Bot. The stony covering of certain seeds.

Pyre'noid (πυρήν, pūrēn, stone of stone-fruit). Resembling a kernel; kernel-shaped.

Pyre'nous (πυρήν, pūrēn, stone of stone-fruit). Bot. Having, or full of, fruit stones.

Pyre'tic (πυρετός, pŭretos, burning fever). Applied adj. and subs. to medicines for the cure of Fever.

Pyretogene'tic (πυρετός, pŭretos, burning fever; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). Syn. of Stimulant.

Pyreto'graphy (πυρετός, pŭretos, burning fever; γράφω, graphō, I write). A history, or description, of Fever.

Pyreto'logy (πυρετός, pŭretos, burning fever; λόγος, logos, speech). A discourse or treatise on, or the doctrine of, Fevers.

Pyre'xia (πῦρ, pur, fever; ἔχω, echō, I have). The condition or paroxysm of Fever. Pl. Febrile diseases.

Pyri'dium (L. pyrum, pear). Syn. of Pome.

Py'riform (L. pyrum, pear; forma, form). Having the form of a pear.

Pyrita'ceous (πυρίτης, pŭritēs, flint-stone). Pertaining to Pyrites.

Pyri'tes (πυρίτης, pŭritēs, of fire). A native sulphuret of certain metals.

Pyriti'ferous (same; and φέρω, pherō, I bear). Geol. Containing Pyrites disseminated through the mass.

Pyrito'logy (πυρίτης, pŭritēs, flint-stone; λόγος, logos, speech). A discourse, or treatise, on Pyrites.

Py'ro- (πῦρ, pur, fire). Chem. A prefix in compound words signifying: — "obtained through the application of fire or heat;" or "relation to, or connexion with, fire or heat."

Pyro-ele'ctric. Nat. Phil. Applied to the phenomena of Electric polarity developed in a great number of crystallized substances by the effect of a change of temperature.

Py'rogen (πῦρ, pur, fire; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). A name proposed by Mr. Lake for the Electric fluid, from a belief of its materiality and existence as a chemical body.

Pyroge'nic (same). Generating, or producing, Fire, Heat, or Fever.

Pyro'genous (same). Geol. Produced by Fire; fire-formed. Syn. of Igneous.

Pyrogno'stic (πῦρ, pur, fire; γιγνώσκω, gignōskō, I know). Chem. Applied to those experiments that are made with the blowpipe to discover the nature of some substance.

Pyroli'gneous. Pyroli'gnic (πῦρ, pur, fire; L. lignum, wood). Generated, or procured, by the distillation of wood.

Pyro'logy (πῦρ, pur, fire; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on, or the natural history of, Heat.

Pyroma'nia (πῦρ, pur, fire; μανία, mania, madness). Insanity, with an irresistible desire to destroy by fire.

Pyro'meter (πῦρ, pur, fire; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). An instrument for measuring higher degrees of temperature than can be ascertained by a thermometer.

Pyro'metry (same). That branch of Science which treats of the expansion of bodies by Heat.

Pyromo'rphous (πῦρ, pur, fire; μορφή, morphē, shape). Miner. Having the property of crystallization by Fire.

Pyro'nomy (πῦρ, pur, fire; νόμος, nomos, law). Chem. The doctrine of the nature and use of Fire.

Pyro'phanous (πῦρ, pur, fire; φαίνω, phainō, I display). Rendered transparent by Heat.

Pyro'phorus (πῦρ, pur, fire; φέρω, pherō, I bear). An artificial production which takes fire on exposure to air, or which maintains or retains light.

Pyropho'sphate of Water. A substituted term for pyro-phosphoric acid.—Graham.

Py'ropous (πῦρ, pur, fire; ὤψ, ōps, eye). Having fiery eyes; fiery.

Pyroscope (πῦρ, pur, fire; σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). An instrument for measuring the pulsatory motion of the air, or the intensity of heat radiating from a fire.

Pyro'sis (πῦρ, pur, fire). The vomiting, or eructation, of a thin watery liquid, usually insipid and tasteless, but sometimes acrid or sourish.

Pyro'sophy (πῦρ, pur, fire; σοφία, sophia, wisdom). Nat. Phil. The knowledge of the nature and properties of Fire or Heat.

Py'rosphyre (πῦρ, pur, fire; σφῦρα, sphurā, hammer). Surg. An instrument formed like a hammer and employed for the actual cautery.

Pyrote'chnics. Pyrote'chny (πῦρ, pur, fire; τέχνη, technē, art). The Science which teaches the management and application of fire in its various operations.

Pyrothonide (πῦρ, pur, fire; ὀθόνη, othonē, linen). A kind of empyreumatic oil procured by distilling rags, or burning textures of hemp, cotton, or linen, on or in a copper plate or vessel.

Pyro'tic (πῦρ, pur, fire). Caustic.

Pyroxe'nic (πῦρ, pur, fire; ξένος, xenos, guest). Pertaining to, or partaking of the qualities of, the mineral Pyroxene.

Pyro'xyle. Etym. as, and syn. of, Pyroxylin.

Pyroxy'lic (πῦρ, pur, fire; ξύλον, xulon, wood). Chem. Obtained by the destructive distillation of wood.

Pyroxylin' (same). A term embracing gun-cotton, and all other explosive substances, obtained by immersing vegetable fibre in nitric or nitro-sulphuric acid, and then suffering it to dry.

Pyrrhin' (πυρρός, purros, red). An organic substance detected in rain-water, which reddens solutions of silver.—Nees von Esenbeck.

Py'thia (πύθω, puthō, I make rotten). The name given by the ancients to the coagulum or Rennet, which they supposed was found only in those animals possessing four stomachs, and in young sucklings (considering it to be something derived from the mother's milk). The Hare from feeding on herbs of milky juice, was admitted as possessing it. 2. The Colostrum, or first milk secreted by the breast.

Pythoge'nesis (πύθω, puthō, I putrefy; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). Generation, or production, by putrescent matter.

Pythogene'tic. Pythoge'nic (same). Generated, or produced, by putrescent animal (generally fæcal) matter, or by the poison emanating therefore. Typhoid.—Murchison.

Pyu'ria (πύον, puon, pus; οὖρον, ouron, urine). The presence of Pus in the urine.

Pyxi'diform (L. pyxis, box; forma, form). Bot. Having the form of a Pyxidium.

Pyxi'dium. Pyxis (L. pyxis, box). Bot. A syncarpous fruit, one-celled, many-seeded, superior or nearly so; dry, often of a thin texture; dehiscent by a transverse incision, so that when ripe, the seeds and their placentæ appear as if seated in a cup, covered by a lid.

Q.

Q. S. Initial letters of quantum sufficit, or as much as may be sufficient.

Quack (Dan. qvakker, to croak). 1. One who, without any legal qualification whatever, pretends to a medical skill which he does not possess. 2. Falsely pretending, or falsely alleged, to cure diseases.

Qua'drant Electro'meter. An instrument adapted, by the divergence of an index over a graduated quadrant or semicircle attached to it, to measure the intensity of the Electricity contained in any electrified body.

Qua'drate (L. quatuor, form). Divided into four equal parts.

Quadri- (same). In composition signifies "*four*," or "*four times.*"

Qua'dricapsular (L. quatuor, four; capsula, little chest). Bot. Having four capsules.

Quadrico'rnous (L. quatuor, four; cornu, horn). Having four horns.

Quadride'ntate (L. quatuor, four; dens, tooth). Having four teeth, points, or divisions.

Quadridi'gitate (L. quatuor, four; dĭgĭtus, finger). Bot. Applied to leaves the petiole of which terminates in four folioles.

Quadrifa'rious (L. quadrifariam, in four parts). Bot. Arranged in four rows or ranks.

Qua'drifid (L. quatuor, four; findo, I cleave). Cleft, or divided, into four parts.

Quadrifo'liate (L. quatuor, four; folium, leaf). Bot. Having four leaves attached laterally to a common stalk.

Quadri'jugate. Quadri'jugous (L. quatuor, four; jugum, yoke). Bot. Pinnate, with four pairs of leaflets.

Quadrilo'cular (L. quatuor, four; dim. locus, place). Bot. Having four loculaments.

Quadrimam'mate (L. quatuor, four; mamma, breast). Zoöl. Having four breasts; four-breasted.

Qua'drinate (L. quatuor, four). Bot. Composed of four folioles, borne at the extremity of a peduncle.

Quadripa'rtite (L. quatuor, four; partio, I divide). Bot. Divided to the base into four parts.

Quadriphyl'lous (L. quatuor, four; φύλλον, phullon, leaf). Bot. Having four leaves; four-leaved.

Qua'driplicate. Qua'driplicated (L. quatuor, four; plico, I fold). Conchol. Having four plates or folds.

Quadrivalent (L. quatuor, four; valeo, I am efficacious). Chem. Applied to atoms which have four bonds by which they can be united to other atoms.—V. Quantivalence.

Quadro- (L. quatuor, four). Chem. A prefix to compound words signifying that the four portions of the substance to the name of which it is prefixed, are used.

Quadroon (L. quatuor, four). The offspring of a white parent and a Terceron; a person quarter-blooded.

Quadru'manous (L. quatuor, four; manus, hand). Having four hands; four-handed.

Qua'litative (L. qualis, such). Chem. Regarding the quality of the constituent parts of any compound.

Qualm (D. kwaal, disease). A sudden fit or seizure of sickness at the stomach; a sensation of nausea.

Qua'ntitative (L. quantus, how much). Chem. Regarding the quantity of the ingredients in any given compound.

Quantivalence (L. quantus, such as; valeo, I am efficacious). Chem. Value in exchange. A term used in Modern Chemistry to express the different powers of combination of the various molecules. It is assumed that each of the elementary atoms has a certain definite number of bonds, and that by these alone it can be united to other atoms. It is an inherent quality of each elementary atom.

Qua-qua-versal Dip (L. quâ-quâ-versum, on every side). Geol. The

dip of beds to all points of the compass around the centre, as in the case of beds of lava round the crater of a volcano; dome-shaped or encircling stratification.

Qua'rantine (It. quarantina, forty). The restraint of intercourse, to which, generally for forty days, travellers, arriving from a country where the plague or any other pestilential disease exists, or suspected of being infected with the same, are compelled to remain on board ship or in a lazaretto.

Qua'rtan (L. quartus, four). 1. An intermittent, the paroxysms of which recur every fourth day, or with intermissions of 72 hours. 2. Occurring every fourth day.

Quarta'tion (same). Chem. 1. The operation by which the quantity of one thing is made equal to the fourth part of another thing. 2. The alloying of one part of gold that is to be refined, along with three parts of silver. 3. The separation of silver from gold by means of nitric acid.

Quarteron (same). Syn. of Quadroon.

Qua'rtine (same). Bot. The fourth integument of the nucleus of a seed, reckoning inwardly. It is often changed into Albumen.

Quarti-sternal. The fourth osseous portion of the Sternum.—Béclard.

Quartzi'ferous. Geol. Yielding, or essentially composed of, Quartz.

Qua'rtzose. Qua'rtzous. Qua'rtzoze. Containing, composed of, resembling, or having the properties of, Quartz.

Quate'rnary (L. quatuor, four). Chem. Composed of four elementary substances. Geol. Applied to all accumulations above the True Tertiaries, or to the upper Tertiary strata. Post-tertiary.

Quate'rnate (same). Bot. Consisting of four leaflets.

Queasiness (? Arm. chueda, to vomit). Nausea; qualmishness; inclination, or tendency, to vomit.

Qui'ckening (Sax. civiccian, to make alive). The first perception by the mother of the movements of the fœtus.

Qui'nary (L. quinque, five). Consisting of five.

Qui'nate (same). Bot. Divided into five, or having five leaflets on a petiole.

Quincu'ncial Æstivation (L. quincunx, row or rank in this figure— ⁘). Bot. Applied when there are five petals: two outer, two inner, and one covering the latter by one of its sides. Nat. Hist. Applied to that arrangement of five objects in which they are made to occupy the four corners and the point of interseetion of the diagonals of a square; or to any number of objects so disposed in lines that the members of each succeeding line shall stand immediately behind the interspaces or openings in the preceding one.

Qui'ninism. The aggregate of phenomena produced by over-doses of Quinine, or of its salts.

Quino'logy (quinia; and λόγος, logos, speech). A discourse or treatise on Quinine. The care of Cinchona plantations.

Quino'meter (quinia; and μετρέω, metreō, I measure). A contrivance for ascertaining the strength of Quinine.

Quino'metry (same). The method of determining the strength of Quinine.

Quinone. Chem. Applied to a class of bodies whose molecules contain two atoms of Oxygen united to a Carbon-nucleus in a certain peculiar form of molecular structure.

Quinquefa'rious (L. quinque, five; Sax. faran, to go). Bot. Opening into five parts.

Qui'nquefid (L. quinque, five; findo, I cleave). Bot. Cleft, cut, or divided, into five.

Quinque'forous (L. quinque, five; foro, I pierce). Bot. Having five holes.

Quinque'jugate (quinque, five; jugum, yoke). Bot. Applied to a pinnate leaf, the petiole of which bears five pairs of folioles.

Quinquelo'cular (L. quinque, five; dim. locus, place). Bot. Having five loculaments.

Quinquepa'rtite (L. quinque, five; partio, I divide). Bot. Divided into five parts, almost to the base.

Quinquese'riate (L. quinque, five; series, row). Bot. Disposed along the stem in five longitudinal rows.—H. Cassini.

Quinquivalent (quinque, five; valeo, I am efficacious). Chem. Applied to atoms which have five bonds by which they can be united to other atoms. V. Quantivalence.

Qui'nsy (κυνάγχη, kunagchē, inflammation of the throat). Popular term for inflammation of the Tonsils, or of the throat, or parts adjacent.

Quintan (L. quintus, fifth). An intermittent whose paroxysms recur only every fifth day.

Quinteron (same). The offspring of a white father and a Cuarterona mother.

Quintes'sence (L. quintus, fifth; essentia, essence). An extract containing the virtues, or most essential part, of any substance in a small quantity.

Quinti'ne (L. quintus, fifth). Bot. The fifth, or innermost, envelope of the vegetable ovule. The embryo-sac.

Quintiste'rnal. The fifth osseous portion of the Sternum.

Quintu'ple (L. quintus, fifth; plico, I fold). Bot. Applied to nervures of leaves when a little above their base they produce on each side two other nervures.—De Candolle.

Qune. A form of eruption very common at Samoa, the hitherto unknown cause of which has lately been discovered by Dr. Tilbury Fox, who has shown that it is a veritable Ringworm, dependent upon the growth, among the cuticle cells, of a vegetable Fungus — probably a modification — a more luxuriant form than usual—of the Tricophyton.

Quoti'dian (L. quotidie, daily). 1. An intermittent whose paroxysms recur daily. 2. Occurring, or returning, daily.

R.

R. or **℞.** The abbreviation of Recipe.

Ra'bdoid. Rabdoi'dal (ῥάβδος, rabdos, rod; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Rod-like.

Rabdoma'ncy (ῥάβδος, rabdos, rod; μαντεία, manteia, prophecy). The Science of the divining-rod. For a long period numerous professors and believers in every part of Europe asserted that a fork or double-branch of Hazel, grasped firmly at each end, tended strongly to move and revolve in the proximity of certain metals, water, &c., requiring more or less force to prevent it.

Rabid (L. rabio, I rage). Affected with, or pertaining to, Canine madness, or Hydrophobia.

Rabies (same). Syn. of Hydrophobia.

Racahout. A starch prepared by the Arabs from an edible acorn of the Quercus ilex. A compound of potato-starch, chocolate, and aromatics.

Race (L. radix, root). The aggregate of individuals whose external conformation differs perceptibly from that of neighbouring varieties. A permanent variety.

Racema'tion (L. racemus, bunch of grapes). Bot. 1. A cluster. 2. The cultivation of clusters of grapes.

Ra'ceme (same). Bot. A form of inflorescence in which, whilst the primary axis goes on elongating, the secondary axes terminate at once in a flower.

Racemi'ferous (L. racemus, bunch of grapes; fero, I bear). Bot. Bearing Racemes.

Racemiform (L. racemus, bunch of grapes; forma, form). Having the form of a bunch of grapes.

Race'mose. Race'mous (L. racemus, bunch of grapes). Bot. Growing, or disposed, in Racemes.

Racemules (L. dim. racemus, bunch of grapes). Bot. Small Racemes.

Rachia'lgia (ῥάχις, rachis, back; ἄλγος, algos, grief). Hyperæsthesia affecting the muscles of the back.

Rachi'dian (ῥάχις rachis, back). Syn. of Spinal.

Rachis (same). Bot. 1. The median nerve or common petiole of a compound leaf. 2. A branch which proceeds nearly in a straight line from the base to the apex of the inflorescence of a plant.

Rachi'tis (same, and itis). 1. Syn. of Rickets. 2. Inflammation of the spine.

Rachitism (same). Syn. of Rachitis.

Radezyge. The Norwegian name for a disease bearing considerable analogy to the Yaws, but considered by Boeck and Danielssen to be no other than a form of syphilitic eruption with a creeping tendency.

Ra'diad (L. radius, lesser bone of the forearm). Towards the radial aspect. —Barclay.

Ra'dial (same). Pertaining to the radius.

Ra'dial Aspect. An aspect towards the side where the radius is placed.—Barclay.

Ra'diant (L. radius, ray). Bot. Forming a ray-like appearance.

Ra'diant-heat. Heat emitted in right lines like radii, in all directions from the surface of a hot body.

Ra'diate. Radia'ted (L. radius, ray). Arranged in rays, or lines proceeding as from a centre.

Radia'tiform (L. radius, ray; forma, form). Bot. Extending outwards in rays from the centre.—H. Cassini.

Radiating. Etym. as, and syn. of, Radiate.

Radia'tion (same). The shooting forth in all directions from a centre.

Ra'dical (L. radix, root). 1. Destroyed as it were from the root. 2. Implanted by nature; constitutional. 3. Primitive; originating direct from the tissues. 4. Bot. Proceeding immediately from the root; of, or belonging to, the root. Subs. Chem. The original principle of a compound, or that which constitutes the distinguishing part of an acid or a base, by its union with Oxygen, or other acidifying and basifying principles.

Ra'dical Compound. Chem. A certain class of compound bodies possessing the property of uniting with the elements, and of forming with them combinations which are analogous in their properties to the combinations of two simple bodies.

Ra'dicant (L. radix, root). Bot. Rooting; shooting forth roots.

Ra'dicate. Ra'dicated (same). Bot. Rooted; having taken root. Conchol. Fixed by the base, or by a byssus, to some other body.

Radica'tion (same). Bot. That principle by which plants begin to germinate.

Radicel'la (L. dim. radix, root). Bot. A rudiment of a root constituted by the prolongation of the internal substance of the radicle.—L. C. Richard.

Radicella'tion (same). Bot. All that which relates to the roots of plants.—L. C. Richard.

Radici'colous (L. radix, root; colo, I inhabit). Bot. Living by their base or roots upon the roots of other plants.—De Candolle.

Ra'dicle. Ra'dicule (L. dim. radix, root). Bot. 1. The conical body which forms one extremity of the Embryo, and which, when germination takes place, becomes the descending axis, or root of the plant. 2. Pl. The fibrous parts of a root which are renewed every year, and which are the parts that absorb the nutriment from the earth. 3. Chem. Syn. of Element.

Radi'culiform. Bot. Having the form of radicles.

Ra'dious (L. radius, ray). Nat. Phil. Applied to the point whence emanate the luminous rays.

Ra'dius (L. spoke). Anat. The smaller bone of the fore-arm.

Ra'duliform (L. radula, an instrument to scrape off old pitch with; forma, form). Zoöl. Rasp-like; conical, close-set, and sharp-pointed.

Rainbow-worm. A popular term for that rare form of vesicular eruption called Herpes Iris.

Rain-gauge. An instrument for measuring, or gauging, the quantity of rain which falls at a given place.

Rain-prints. Geol. The fossil pittings or markings of a rainfall on the

stratified surfaces of every formation, from the lowest Silurian up to the latest Post-tertiary.

Rakaso'ra. An American balsam, source unknown, used chiefly in Gonorrhœa and urinary affections.

Rake-teeth. Teeth which are wide apart.

Rakia. A spirit made in Dalmatia from the husks of grapes mixed with aromatics.

Rale (Fr. rattling in the throat). The sound made during respiration by the passage of air through fluid in the bronchi, or in the areolæ of the pulmonary tissue.

Ramal. Ra'meal. Ramea'rious (L. ramus, branch). Bot. Of, or pertaining to, a branch ; growing on, or shooting from, a branch.

Ramenta'ceous (L. ramentum, little piece scraped from anything). Bot. Covered with raments or scales.

Ra'ments (same). Bot. Little brown withered scales with which the stems of some plants, especially Ferns, are covered.

Rami'ferous (L. ramus, branch ; fero, I bear). Bot. Bearing branches ; producing only leaves and wood.

Ramifica'tion (L. ramus, branch ; facio, I make). Anat. A small division proceeding from a main stock or channel. Bot. The manner in which a tree produces its branches or boughs.

Ra'miform (L. ramus, branch ; forma, form). Bot. Resembling a twig, or branch.

Rami'parous (L. ramus, branch ; pario, I produce). Zoöl. Producing, or consisting of, ramifications.

Ramollissement (Fr. ramollir, to soften). Preternatural softness of an organ, or part of an organ.

Ra'mose. Ra'mous (L. ramus, branch). Branched ; consisting, or full, of branches.

Ramosis'simal (L. ramosus, having many branches). Bot. Very much branched ; having branches repeatedly subdivided.

Ra'mulous (L. dim. ramus, branch). Having many small branches.

Ramu'scule (same). Anat. A small branch.

Rance'scent (L. ranceo, I am mouldy.) Becoming rancid or sour.

Ra'ncid (same). Strong scented ; acrid ; sour ; musty.

Range of Accommodation. Opt. The range which exists between the nearest and furthest points of distinct vision.

Ra'nine (L. rana, frog). 1. Applied to the termination of the lingual artery and commencement of the lingual vein, from the black colour of the latter. 2. Relating to a frog, or to frogs.

Ra'nula (same). A semi-transparent and fluctuating tumour situated under the tongue. It may consist either of one of the Whartonian ducts, or of a follicle, obstructed.

Rapha'nia (ῥαφανίς, răphănis, radish). A convulsive disease not uncommon in Germany and Sweden, attributed to eating the Bastard radish.

Ra'phe (ῥαφή, răphē, seam). Anat. A central prominent line resembling a raised stitch. Bot. The vascular cord communicating between the nucleus of an ovule and the placenta, when the apex of the former is placed next the organic base of the ovule.

Ra'phides (same). Certain needle-like transparent bodies or conglomerate crystals, found lying in the cells of Plants.

Rapto'rious (L. rapio, I seize). 1. Nat. Hist. Darting upon and seizing prey. 2. Adapted to the seizing of prey.

Rarefa'ction (L. rarus, rare ; facio, I make). Chem. The act, or process, of causing a substance to become less dense.

Rarifo'lious (L. rarus, few ; folium, leaf). Bot. Having few leaves.

Rash (It. raschia, itch). An eruption, or efflorescence on the skin.

Raso'rism. The doctrine of contro-stimulus founded by Rasori.

Ra'spatory (L. rado, I scrape). Surg. A rasp for scraping diseased bones.

Ratafi'a. 1. A fine spirituous liquor flavoured with the kernels of several kinds of fruits. 2. Any liquor composed of Alcohol, flavoured with sugar, and the odoriferous and flavouring principles of plants.

Ratiocina'tion (L. ratio, reason). The act, or process of reasoning, or of deducing consequences from reasoning.

Ra'tional (L. same). Med. Conformable to reason.

Rati'vorous. Zoöl. Devouring, or eating, Rats.

Rattles. A popular term for the gurgling sound in the windpipe of a dying person.

Rau'city (L. raucus, hoarse). Hoarseness of the human voice.

Ray (W. rhaiz, spear). 1. A beam of Light propagated from a radiant point. 2. Bot. The outer part or circumference of a compound radiate flower. 3. Ich. A bony or cartilaginous ossicle in the fins of Fishes, serving to support the membrane.

Reaching (It. recere, to vomit). Making efforts to vomit.

Rea'ction (L. re, again; ago, I act). Phys. The resistance made by a body to the action or impulse of another body. Med. 1. The state of activity which succeeds the effect on the nervous system of certain depressing influences. 2. The action of an organ which reflects upon another the irritation previously transmitted to itself. Chem. The mutual or reciprocal action of chemical agents upon each other.

Ready Method. The term by which is generally designated Dr. Marshall Hall's new mode of inducing respiration. V. Prone-respiration.

Rea'gent (L. re, again; ago, I act). Chem. A substance employed to detect the presence of other bodies.

Recei'ver (L. re, again; capio, I take). 1. Pharm. A wide-neck globular vessel for receiving and containing the product of distillation. 2. The bell-glass of an air-pump. 3. The woollen texture generally held for the accoucheur to place the newborn infant in.

Recent Geol. Applied to all accumulations and deposits which have taken place during the human epoch, or are still in process of formation.

Rece'ptacle (etym. as Receiver). Bot. The apex of the peduncle on which the carpels are situated. 2. The axis of the theca of Ferns. 3. Syn. of Placenta. 4. A small cyst, or cyst-like body which contains a natural secretion.

Recepta'culum Chyli. The dilatation of the thoracic duct at its commencement in the Abdomen.

Recepti'vity (L. re, again; capio, I take). The susceptibility of certain organs to receive morbific impressions.—Tissot.

Recess (L. recedo, I retire). Bot. Pl. The bays or sinuses of lobed leaves.

Recidiva'tion (L. recĭdo, I recoil). Rupture of a cicatrix after operation.

Re'cipe (L. re, again; capio, I take). A popular syn. for Prescription.

Reci'procal Decomposition. Chem. That form of decomposition in which the law of elective affinity appears to be reversed.

Reciproca'tion, Vibrations of. The vibrations in one sounding body, produced when another body of the same pitch is sounded near it.

Reciproco'rnous (L. reciprocus, going backward or forward; cornu, horn). Zoöl. Having horns turned backwards and forwards.

Recipro-laryngo'scopy. The process of demonstrating the interior of the larynx to several onlookers at the same time.

Re'clinate. Reclinated (L. reclino, I bend). Bot. Leaning back, or bent downwards.

Reclinately-erect. Bot. At first leaning back, then erect.

Reclina'tion (L. reclino, I bend). The operation for Cataract, which consists in pressing the Lens in a direction downwards, backwards, and outwards, so that it should *recline* with its anterior face directed upwards.

Recluse (L. recludo, I disclose). Bot. Applied to the embryo when it is contained in the perisperms.

Re'condite (L. recondo, I hide). Secret; hidden from the view or mental perception; abstruse.

Re'crement (L. re, again; cerno, I separate). A fluid, which is returned again to the Blood, after being separated or secreted from it.

Recreme'nto - excrementi'tial. Applied to secreted fluids which are in part re-absorbed, and in part excreted.

Recrude'scence (L. re, again; crudesco, I become raw). 1. The state of becoming sore again. 2. An increase of a Disease after a temporary remission.

Rectal (L. rectum). Pertaining to, or in relation with, the Rectum.

Recta'lgia (L. rectum; and ἄλγος, algos, grief). Neuralgic pain of the Rectum.

Rectifica'tion (L. rectus, right; facio, I make). The process of refining, or purifying, certain liquids by repeated distillation, with or without the admixture of other substances.

Rectiflo'rous (L. rectus, straight; flos, flower). Bot. Having all the flowers that constitute it parallel to its axis.

Rectine'rvate (L. rectus, straight; nervus, nerve). Bot. Having straight and parallel veins.

Rectise'rial (L. rectus, straight; series, series). Bot. Disposed in a rectilinear series.

Recti'tis (Rectum; and itis). Inflammation of the Rectum.

Rectiu'sculous (L. rectus, straight). Almost, but not completely, straight.

Rective'nous (L. rectus, straight; vena, vein). Syn. of Rectinervate.

Rectocele (L. rectum; and κήλη, rupture). Hernia of the Rectum.

Recto-urethral. Pertaining to, or communicating with, the Rectum and Urethra.

Recto-vaginal. Pertaining to, or communicating with, the Rectum and Vagina.

Recto-vesical. Pertaining to, or communicating with, the Rectum and Bladder.

Rectri'ces (L. rectrix, female guide). Ornith. The tail feathers of a Bird which, like a rudder, directs its flight.

Rectum (L. rectus, straight). The third and terminal portion of the large intestine, erroneously supposed to be straight.

Rectus (L. straight). Anat. A term applied to several muscles from the rectilinear direction of their fibres.

Recu'perative (L. recupero, I recover). Tending, or pertaining, to recovery.

Recur'rent (L. recurro, I run back). Med. Returning from time to time. Anat. Applied to several branches of arteries and nerves which seem to return or re-ascend towards the origin of the trunk whence they emanate.

Recur'rent - fibroid. Recur'ring fibroid. Applied to a growth resembling, in its general aspect, the common fibrous or fibro-cellular, and, microscopically, the fibro-plastic tumour, but having the character of recurrence in its pristine situation after removal, slowly involving the adjacent soft structures, and finally degenerating into a malignant ulcerating fungus.

Recurva'tion (L. recurvo, I bend back). A bending or flexure backwards, downwards, or outwards.

Red-gum. 1. The popular name for certain forms of infantile Strophulus. 2. A disease of grain; a kind of blight.

Redintegra'tion (L. re, again; integer, whole). 1. Restoration to a sound, or whole, state. 2. Chem. The restoration of any mixed body to its former nature and constitution.

Redu'ction (L. reduco, I bring back). 1. Surg. The operation of restoring displaced parts to their natural situation. 2. Pharm. The process of restoring metallic compounds to their elementary metallic state. 3. Physiol. The mode of action of certain agents on the Cerebrum, by removing the controlling influence of the higher centres of the Brain—the intellectual—and thus resulting in an apparent exaltation of the more automatic or animal processes.

Reduction en bloc, or en masse. Surg. The reduction of a Hernia by the forcible efforts of the patient or of the surgeon, the hernia being returned into the abdominal cavity, but external to the peritoneum, together with its investing sac, and being still constricted or strangulated at the neck of the sac.

Reduplicate. V. **Reduplicative.**

Reduplica'tion (L. reduplicatus, redoubled). Applied to the paroxysms of Ague of a double type.

Reduplica'tive (same). Bot. Applied to Æstivation when the parts of a floral tegument, being rigorously verticillated upon a single row, are disposed in a circle, but each having its replicated border and rolled from the outside.—De Candolle.

Refe'ctive. Refi'cient (L. re, again; facio, I make). Syn. of Restorative.

Refi'ning (Fr. re, again; fin, fine). The purification of Metals from the alloys with which they may be mixed.

Refle'ctent (L. re, back; flecto, I bend). Bending, or flying, back.

Refle'ction (same). Nat. Phil. The act of throwing, or bending, back.

Refle'ction, Angle of. Nat. Phil. The angle made by the line of direction of the reflected body at the point of contact where it flies off.

Refle'ctive Faculties. Phrenol. Those faculties which produce ideas of abstract relation, or which reflect, ministering to the direction of all the other powers, and constituting what we call Reason or Reflection.

Reflex Action. Reflex Function. Actions, or functions, performed in obedience to an impression transmitted to the Nervous centres, and thence reflected to the necessary organs.

Reflexibi'lity (L. reflecto, I bend back). The power or faculty of reflecting.

Reflex Motions. Reflex Movements. The motions, or movements, executed under the influence of reflex action.

Reflex System. The division of the Nervous system concerned in reflex action.

Re'flux (L. re, back; fluo, I flow). The return of Blood from the head, or from the lower half of the body to the Heart.

Refocilla'tion (L. refocillo, I refresh). The act of refreshing, or giving new vigour; restoration of strength by refreshment.

Refracta'rious (L. refragor, I resist). Chem. Difficult, or impossible, to melt.

Refra'cted (L. re, again; frango, I break). Bot. Bent back at an acute angle.

Refra'ction (same). Nat. Phil. The deviation of rays (generally of light) when passing obliquely through media of different densities. Opt. The optical state of the eye during its adaptation for the furthest point, when every effort of Accommodation is completely suspended.

Refra'ctive (same). Nat. Phil. Applied to that power which Diaphanous bodies exercise upon the luminous rays, to divert them from their primitive direction.—Newton.

Refracto'meter. An instrument for measuring the light-refracting power of fluids.

Refracture (etym. as Refracted). Surg. The intentional breaking again of a faultily-united fractured bone.

Refrangibi'lity (L. re, again; frango, I break). The disposition of rays of light to be refracted or turned out of a direct course, in passing out of one transparent body, or medium, into another.

Refri'gerant (L. refrigero, I cool). Applied adj. and subs. to medicines which allay the morbid heat of the body, or of the Blood.

Refrigera'tion (same). Nat. Phil. The lowering of the temperature of a body by parting with its caloric to the cooler bodies that surround it.

Refrigera'tor. Refrigeratory (same). Chem. A vessel for cooling liquids, or condensing hot vapour into liquids.

Refri'ngent (L. refringo, I break up). Nat. Phil. Refracting a luminous ray; having the power of double refraction.

Regela'tion (L. regelo, I thaw that which was frozen). The freezing of a film of water enclosed between two plates of ice, or molecules of a snowball or mass, and the consequent cohering of the plates or molecules.—Tyndall.

Regenera'tion (L. regeneror, I am produced again). Reproduction of parts of the body which have been destroyed.

Re'gimen (L. rego, I rule). The regulation of the diet, and of everything essential to Life, with a view to the preservation or restoration of Health.

Region (same). Anat. Determinate spaces on the surface of the body, and of the several organs.

Regma (ῥήσσω, rēssō, I break). Bot. A syncarpous fruit, three or more celled, few-seeded, superior, dry—the cells bursting from the axis with elasticity and noise into two valves,—the seeds not adherent to endocarp.

Re'gular (L. rego, I rule). 1. Agreeable to an established law, rule, custom, or principle. 2. Observing an usual course. 3. Having a proper and periodical return of the menstrual discharge. 4. Having parts of similar form and size.

Regulariflo'rous (L. regularis, regular; flos, flower). Bot. Composed of flowers with regular corols.

Re'guline (L. regulus, chieftain). Chem. Metallic; of perfect purity.

Regurgita'tion (L. re, back again; gurges, stream). The act by which a cavity pours, or throws, back any of its accumulated contents.

Reil, Island of. A triangular prominent portion of the Brain exposed on opening out the Sylvian fissure of the Brain.

Reindeer Period. Geol. Applied to a period later than that of the Mammoth and Rhinoceros in Europe, and when the Reindeer was a prominent feature in the post-tertiary fauna of the continent.—M. Lartet.

Rejuvene'scence (L. re, again; juvenis, young). A renewing of youth; the state of being young again.

Relapse (L. re, again; labor, I fall to decay). A return of the disease during, or briefly after, convalescence, or apparent convalescence.

Relapsing Fever. A contagious disease chiefly met with in the form of an epidemic during seasons of scarcity, unattended by any characteristic eruption, but often accompanied by jaundice; and attended, after a complete apyretic interval, with an abrupt relapse on the fourteenth day from the first commencement. The disease would appear to be allied to the Splenic Fever of cattle: in both the Spleen is enlarged in a similar way; and in the blood of persons suffering from Relapsing Fever organisms, called Spirilla, have been recently discovered.

Rela'xant (L. relaxo, I loose). That which lessens the tension of organs.

Relaxa'tion (same). The act or process of remitting tension. Pathol. Diminution of the normal and healthy tone of parts.

Remastica'tion. The act of masticating again, or repeatedly.

Re'medy (L. re, again; medeor, I heal). Any medicine or application which cures a disease and restores health. Syn. of Medicament.

Remis'sion (L. remitto, I send back). A temporary abatement, or subsidence, of symptoms.

Remit'tent (same). Applied adj. and subs. to a disease presenting, or accompanied with, remissions.

Re'nal (L. ren, kidney). Pertaining, or in relation to, the Kidney.

Renculus (L. dim. ren, kidney). A little Kidney. A lobe of the Kidney.

Re'niform (L. ren, kidney; forma, form). Syn. of Nephroid; kidney-shaped.

Rennet (Ger. rinnen, to curdle). An infusion of the prepared fourth stomach of a calf.

Re'pand (L. repandus, bent). Bot. Having the margin undulated and unequally divided.

Repa'rative. Repa'ratory (L. reparo, I recover). Capable of restoring or repairing.

Repel'lent (L. re, back; pello, I drive). Applied adj. and subs. to a

medicine which, externally applied, has the property of causing a disease on the surface of the body to recede.

Re'pent (L. repo, I creep). Bot. Growing on the earth ; creeping.

Repercola'tion. The exhaustion of a powdered drug by alcohol, which is made to percolate through successive portions.

Repercus'sion (L. repercutio, I beat back). 1. Disappearance of a disease from the surface of the body. 2. The action of a repellent. 3. Syn. of Ballottement.

Reple'tion (L. repleo, I fill up). Fulness of blood. Syn. of Plethora (1).

Re'plicate (L. replico, I unfold). Bot. Folded; plaited so as to form a channel, or groove.

Replica'tive (same). Bot. 1. Applied to Æstivation when the floral organs are folded inwards upon themselves. —De Candolle. 2. Applied to Prefloration when the superior part of the leaves contained in the bud is bent back and applied upon the inferior.

Re'plum (L. leaf of a door). Bot. A variety of Legume, when the two sutures separate from the valves, forming a kind of framework.

Reposi'tion (L. re, again ; pono, I place). The act of replacing.

Re'priment (L. reprimo, I repress). Applied adj. and subs. to remedies for Fluxes.

Reprodu'ction (L. re, again ; produco, I beget). 1. The act or process of reproducing that which has been destroyed. 2. Syn. of Generation.

Re'ptant (L. repto, I creep along). Bot. Creeping and rooting.

Repta'tion (same). Zoöl. The mode of progression in certain animals, which consists in successively advancing parts of the body to take the place of those that precede them which are borne forwards ; creeping.

Repta'tory (same). Zoöl. Having the character of Reptation.

Reptili'vorous (L. reptilis, reptile ; voro, I devour). Zoöl. Eating or devouring reptiles and all kinds of serpents.

Repu'lsion (L. re, back ; pello, I drive). That property in certain bodies, whereby they mutually tend to recede and fly off from each other.

Repu'lsive (same). Nat. Phil. Applied to crystals possessing the power of double Refraction, when the extraordinary ray is more removed from the axis than the ordinary ray, which is situated between the extraordinary ray and the axis.

Rese'ction (L. reseco, I cut off). Surg. The operation of removing or sawing off the extremities of long bones; or the ununited ends of a fractured bone forming a false joint.

Re'serve Air. The air which can be expelled from the lungs by a forcible, after an ordinary, expiration.

Resi'dual Air. The air which still remains in the lungs after a full and forcible expiration, and which no voluntary power can expel from the lungs.

Resi'lience. Resi'liency (L. re, again ; salio, I leap). The act of rebounding.

Re'sin (ῥέω, reō, I flow). A solid, inflammable vegetable production, which either exudes spontaneously from trees, or is separated from them by art.

Resini'ferous (L. resina, resin ; fero, I bear). Yielding resin.

Resi'niform (L. resina, resin ; forma, form). Having the form of resin.

Resinite (L. resina, resin). Miner. A body having the aspect of a Resin.

Resino-ele'ctric. Containing or exhibiting negative Electricity, or that kind which is produced by the friction of resinous substances.

Re'sinoid (L. resina, resin ; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling Resin.

Resino'lea (L. resina, resin ; oleum, oil). Solutions of resin.—Béral.

Resino'licous (same). Applied to resinous dressings of wounds.—Béral.

Re'sinous (L. resina, resin). Chem. Phil. Applied to that kind of Electricity elicited by rubbing gum, wax, resin, &c.—Du Fay. Resembling, containing or yielding, or possessing the properties of, Resin.

Resin-soaps. The greasy salts of abietic acid formed by boiling Colophony or Resin with alkaline solutions. They are used as additions to other soaps.

Resi'stance (L. resisto, I oppose). Physiol. The refusal of the charged Nervous system to receive more force. V. Attraction.—Dr. Richardson. Nat. Phil. The force which cannot be balanced or overcome by employing another force for its displacement.

Resolu'tion (L. resolvo, I unloose). The gradual recedence, subsidence, and disappearance, of a Disease or symptom.

Re'solutive (same). Syn. of Resolvent.

Reso'lvable (same). That may be resolved or reduced to first principles. Capable of solution; admitting separation of parts.

Reso'lvent (same). 1. Having the power to dissolve or relax. 2. Syn. of Discutient.

Re'sonance (L. resono, I sound again). 1. A resounding; a reverberation of sound. 2. An augmentation of the natural vocal thrill, or its presence in unusual places.

Reso'rbent (L. resorbeo, I swallow again). Syn. of Absorbent.

Reso'rption (same). Absorption of a fluid previously deposited.

Respi'rable (L. respiro, I breathe). Capable of being breathed; fit for respiration.

Respira'tion (same). The function by which the fluids of organized beings are aërated.

R. *Abdominal.* That form of Respiration, where the ribs scarcely move at all, while the belly rises and falls alternately with the descent and ascent of the diaphragm.

R. *Bronchial.* The whiffing sound, like that produced by blowing through a quill, heard when the spongy structure of the lung is filled up or compressed.

R. *Cavernous.* The hollow sound, of varying character, heard over a large or small morbid cavity in the lung, as the patient respires. It is an exaggeration of mere Bronchial respiration.

R. *Puerile.* An increased intensity of the respiratory murmur in the adult, analogous to the normal murmur in infants.

Respira'tor (same). An instrument which is worn over the nose or mouth, or both, for the purpose of warming and moistening, as well as for filtering, the air before it is inspired.

Respi'ratory-excitant. Applied by Dr. E. Smith to alimentary substances which excite the respiration and increase the production of carbonic acid.

Respi'ratory Murmur. The auscultatory sound produced by the ingress and egress of the air in and from the healthy lungs in perpetual succession.

Re'stiform (L. restis, rope; forma, form). Shaped like, or having the form or appearance of, a rope.

Re'storative (L. restauro, I revive). Having the property of renewing or recruiting the vital powers.

Resu'ltant (L. resulto, I leap back). The force which results from the composition of two or more forces acting upon a body. Adj. That results from the combination of two or more agents.

Resu'pinate (L. resupinus, lying with the belly upwards). Bot. Reversed; turned upside down.

Resurre'ctionist (L. resurgo, I rise again). One who steals bodies from the grave to sell as subjects for dissection.

Resuscita'tion (L. resuscito, I set up again). The act, or process, of reviving a person from a state of apparent death.

Re'tching. Etym. as, and syn. of, Reaching.

Rete Malpighii. Syn. of Rete Mucosum.

Rete Mirabile. Comp. Anat. The network of blood-vessels at the base of the brain of Quadrupeds.

Rete Mucosum. The deeper, softer, more opaque, and recently formed part of the Epidermis.

Rete'ntion (L. retineo, I keep in). Undue accumulation, and holding back, of a natural excretion.

Reti'cular. Reti'culate. Reti'culated (L. rete, net). Resembling a net or network; formed with interstices.

Reticula'tion (same). Organization of substances resembling a net.

Reti'culum (same). The second Stomach (the walls of which are covered with numerous polygonal cells) of the Ruminant animal.

Re'tiform (L. rete, net; forma, form). Syn. of Reticular.

Re'tina (L. rete, net). The sheet of nervous matter at the bottom of the eye, expanding forwards from the entrance of the optic nerve. It receives the images of external objects thrown upon it by the transparent media of the organ of vision.

Retina'cula (L. retineo, I hold). 1. Peculiar granular bands, by which the ovule is attached to the parietes of the Graafian follicle. 2. Bot. The glandular viscid portion at the extremity of the caudicle in some plants.

Retinerved. Retinervate. Retinervious (L. rete, web; nervus, nerve). Bot. Having reticulated veins.

Retini'tis (retina; and itis). Inflammation of the Retina.

Retini'tis, Pigmentary. A chronic inflammation of the Retina, by which this structure becomes affected with an infiltration of colouring matter which impairs vision. It has been observed in Cretins, Surd-mutes, and Idiots, and ascribed with these conditions to marriages between close relatives.—Dr. Liebreich.

Re'tinoid (ῥητίνη, rētinē, resin; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Syn. of Resiniform, and Resinoid.

Retino'scopy (L. retina; and σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). Examination of the Retina, by means of an appropriate mirror.

Re'tiped (L. rete, net; pes, foot). Ornith. A bird, the skin of whose tarsi is divided into small polygonal scales.

Reto'rt (L. retorqueo, I turn back). A globular vessel, with a long neck, commonly made of glass or earthenware, and employed in a variety of distillations.

Re'tose (L. rete, net). Bot. Applied to a division of Endogens which have reticulated leaves.—Lindley.

Retracti'lity (L. retraho, I pull back). The inherent tendency which a muscle has to contract, as shown by the retraction that occurs when its belly is cut across.

Retra'ction (same). Condition of a part when drawn towards the centre of the body or backwards; or when drawn upwards or shortened.

Retra'ctor (same). Anat. A muscle which draws back the part into which it is inserted. Surg. A piece of linen or calico, having three tails, employed in the circular amputation of the leg, for the purpose of drawing and holding back and protecting the soft parts, during the sawing of the bones.

Retroces'sion (L. retro, backward; cedo, I go). A disappearance, or transference, of a Disease from the external, to the internal parts of the body.

Retroclu'sion (L. retro, backwards; claudo, I encompass). Surg. A mode of Acupressure, which consists in first transfixing a few muscular fibres on one side of the artery, passing the point over the vessel, and then by making the head of the pin describe the greater part of a semicircle till it is placed nearly flat on the opposite side of the wound, the point is sent behind the artery in the contrary direction to which it first entered.

Retrofle'xion (L. retro, backwards; flecto, I bend). A simple inclination, or folding backwards, of an organ.

Retrofle'cted. Re'troflex (same). Bot. Bent this way and that, or in different directions, usually in a distorted manner.

Re'trofract. Re'trofracted (L. retro, backwards; frango, I break). Bot. Bent backwards as if it were broken.

Re'trograde (L. retrō, backwards; gradior, I walk). Bot. Bent back or down, instead of forward or up.

Retroleuco'matous Abscess. The product of purulent inflamma-

tion affecting the Iris, which is in contact with the pseudo-cornea in adherent Leucoma.

Retromi'ngent (L. retrō, backwards; mingo, I make water). Zoöl. Applied adj. and subs. to an animal that discharges its urine backwards.

Retropharynge'al (L. retrō, behind; φάρυγξ, pharugx, gullet). Pertaining to parts behind the Pharynx.

Re'trorse (L. retrō, backwards). Bot. Turned backwards.

Retro-uterine (L. retrō, behind; uterus, womb). Situated behind the womb.

Retro-vaccination. Vaccination with lymph procured from a cow, which has been vaccinated from the human subject.

Retro-vaccine. Applied adj. and subs. to the lymph procured by retro-vaccination.

Retrove'rsion (L. retrō, backwards; verto, I turn). A displacement of an organ, consisting in the more or less backward and downward depression of its naturally superior portion, with the upward and forward elevation of its lowest part.

Re'tuse (L. retundo, I blunt). Bot. Appearing as if bit off at the end; ending in a blunt sinus; abruptly obtuse. Conchol. Ending in an obtuse sinus.

Reunion. The union of parts separated by wounds or accidents.

Revaccina'tion. Vaccination of a person who has been previously vaccinated.

Revel'lent (L. revello, I extirpate). Derivative.

Reverbera'tion (L. reverbero, I beat again). Nat. Phil. The act of reflecting light or heat, or repelling sound. Chem. A circulation of flame, or its return from the top to the bottom of the furnace to produce an intense heat when Calcination is required.

Reve'rberatory (same). 1. A species of air furnace, or oven, in which a crucible or other object may be exposed to an intense heat, without being brought into actual contact with the fuel. 2. A metallic plate appended to lamps for the purpose of increasing the intensity of their light.

Re'verie (Fr. rever, to dream). Syn. of Aphelxia.

Reve'rsed (L. re, back again; verto, I turn). Nat. Hist. Turned upside down; turned side for side.

Reve'rsion. Syn. of Reduction (3). —Laycock.

Revivifica'tion (L. re, again; vivus, alive; facio, I make). Syn. of Resuscitation.

Revivi'scence. Revivi'scency (L. re, again; vivus, alive). The renewal of, or return to, Life.

Re'volute. Re'volutive (L. revolvo, I roll back again). Bot. Rolled back, or downward. Zoöl. Rolled outwards, or backwards.

Revu'lsion (L. revello, I extirpate). Syn. of Derivation (1).

Rhaba'rbarate (L. rhabarbarum, rhubarb). Impregnated, or tinctured, with Rhubarb.

Rhachia'smus (ῥάχις, rachis, back; σπασμός, spasmos, spasm). The first symptom of Epilepsy, consisting in a spasmodic action of muscles occupying principally the posterior part of the neck, which produces congestion of the Brain, arising from compression of the veins chiefly in that situation. —Dr. Marshall Hall.

Rhachi'otome (ῥάχις, rachis, back; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). An instrument for opening the vertebral column.

Rhachio'tomy (same). The opening, or examining, of the Spinal canal.

Rhachipa'gia (ῥάχις, rachis, back; πήγνυμι, pēgnūmi, I fix). A double Monstrosity, in which the union of the two fœtuses is at the spine.

Rhachi'tæ (ῥαχίτης, răchitēs, spinal). The spinal muscles.

Rha'cous (ῥάκεα, rakea, wrinkles). Having, or full of, wrinkles.

Rhaga'des (ῥακόω, răkoō, I tear in pieces). Fissures and excoriations which form about the external origin of mucous membranes.

Rhe'gmatoid (ῥῆγμα, rēgma, fracture; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling a rent or tear.

Rhe'gmatous (ῥῆγμα, rēgma, fracture). Having, or full of, rents, tears, or ruptures.

Rheo'meter (ῥέω, reō, I flow; μέτρον, metron, measure). 1. Syn. of Galvanometer; an instrument by which the force of an electric, galvanic, or magnetic current, may be measured. 2. An instrument for determining the velocity of water flowing in canals, &c.

Rheo'metry (same). The method of measuring the force of electric, &c. currents.

Rheomo'tor (ῥέω, reō, I flow; L. moveo, I move). Any apparatus by which an electric or galvanic current is originated.—Wheatstone.

Rhe'ophore (ῥέω, reō, I flow; φέρω, pherō, I carry). The carrier, or conveyor, of an electric current.

Rhe'oscope (ῥέω, reō, I flow; σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). An instrument by which the existence of an electric, galvanic, or magnetic current may be ascertained.—Wheatstone.

Rhe'ostat (ῥέω, reō, I flow; ἵστημι, istēmi, I stop). An apparatus for enabling an operator to keep the needle of a Galvanometer, or Rheometer, at the same point during the continuance of an experiment, by maintaining a constant degree of energy in the current.

Rhe'otome (ῥέω, reō, I flow; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). An instrument for periodically interrupting an electric current.—Wheatstone.

Rhe'otrope (ῥέω, reō, I flow; τροπή, tropē, change). An instrument for periodically changing the direction of an electric current.—Wheatstone.

Rheum (ῥεῦμα, reuma, defluxion). An increased watery discharge from the mucous membranes, or glands.

Rheumatic, Chronic, Arthritis (same). An affection characterized by pain, stiffness, and deformity of one or more of the joints, associated with deposition of new bone around them.

Rheuma'tics (same). The popular term for Rheumatism.

Rheu'matism (same). A specific Inflammation of the fibrous tissue, with or without fever, evincing a disposition to shift from one part to another.

Rheumati'smoid (rheumatism; and εἶδος, appearance). Resembling, or of the nature of, Rheumatism; resembling the symptoms of Rheumatism.

Rhinaisthe'nics (ῥίν, rin, nose; αἴσθησις, aisthēsis, sensation). Odour sensations; the knowledge which the Mind derives by the nasal organs.—Smee.

Rhinal (ῥίν, rin, nose). Of, or belonging to, the Nose.

Rhina'lgia (ῥίν, rin, nose; ἄλγος, algos, grief). Pain in the Nose.

Rhinence'phalon (ῥίν, rin, nose; ἐγκέφαλος, egkephălos, brain). The olfactory ganglion, or cord-like prolongation, of the cerebrum of Fishes.

Rhinence'phalus (ῥίν, rin, nose; ἐν, en, in; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). A Monster fœtus, having the nose prolonged in form of a proboscis.—Geoffroy St.-Hilaire.

Rhini'tis (ῥίν, rin, nose; and itis). Inflammation of the Nose.

Rhino'cerial (L. rhinoceros). Pertaining to, or resembling the Rhinoceros.

Rhinody'nia (ῥίν, rin, nose; ὀδύνη, odunē, pain). Pain of the Nose.

Rhino-necro'sis (ῥίν, rin, nose; νεκρός, nekros, dead). Necrosis of the cartilages forming the septum narium.

Rhinopho'nia (ῥίν, rin, nose; φωνή, phōnē, voice). That description of voice, popularly called "speaking through the nose."

Rhi'noplasty (ῥίν, rin, nose; πλάσσω, plassō, I form). The operation for forming a new nose by a transplantation of skin from an adjoining part.

Rhinor'rhaphy (ῥίν, rin, nose; ῥαφή, raphē, seam). The operation for the removal of Epicanthis.

Rhinorrhœ'a (ῥίν, rin, nose; ῥέω, reō, I flow). A mucous discharge from the Nose.

Rhino'scopy (ῥίν, rin, nose; σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). The examina-

tion by means of suitable mirrors of the posterior surface of the soft palate, the posterior openings of the nasal fossæ, and the superior parts of the pharynx.

Rhinosclero'ma (ῥίν, rin, nose; σκληρός, sklēros, hard). Syphilitic sclerosis of the external nasal structures.—Hebra.

Rhino'sis (ῥινός, rīnos, hide). The loose and excessive condition of skin apparent in Phthisis.—Vogel.

Rhinothyma (ῥίν, rin, nose; θυμός, thūmos, auger). Carbuncle of the nose; carbuncled nose.

Rhi'zine (ῥίζα, riza, root). Bot. The inferior appendage of the thallus of Lichens; the radicles with which the stem of Mosses is covered under the earth.—Meyer and Link.

Rhizobla'stous (ῥίζα, riza, root; βλαστός, blastos, sprout). Bot. Applied to embryos provided with a root.—Willdenow.

Rhizoca'rpian. Rhizoca'rpic (ῥίζα, riza, root; καρπός, fruit). Bot. Having a stem which bears fruit but once, whilst the root produces fructiferous stems.—De Candolle.

Rhizocar'pous (ῥίζα, riza, root; καρπός, karpos, fruit). Bot. Applied to those plants whose root endures many years, but whose stems perish annually.—De Candolle.

Rhizodo'ntripy (ῥίζα, riza, root; ὀδούς, odous, tooth; τρίβω, tribō, I rub). The operation of drilling into the tooth-pulp cavity.—Hulme.

Rhi'zogen (ῥίζα, riza, root; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). Bot. A peculiar organ of some Algæ, which fixes them to other bodies by means of numerous roots.—Laplace.

Rhi'zogon (ῥίζα, riza, root; γονή, gonē, seed). Bot. A moss with fructiferous roots.

Rhizo'graphy (ῥίζα, riza, root; γράφω, graphō, I write). Bot. A description of roots.

Rhi'zoid (ῥίζα, riza, root; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Bot. Resembling a root.

Rhizo'logy (ῥίζα, riza, root; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on, or the doctrine of, roots.

Rhizo'matoid (ῥίζωμα, rizōma, rooted state; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Bot. Having, or resembling, a rhizome.—Willdenow.

Rhizomato'sis (ῥίζωμα, rizōma, rooted state). Bot. The conversion of a root into a trunk or rhizome.—Link.

Rhizome (ῥίζωμα, rizōma, rooted state). Bot. A prostrate thickened rooting stem, which yearly produces young branches or plants.

Rhizomo'rphous (ῥίζα, riza, root; μορφή, morphē, form). Bot. Having the form of, or bearing resemblance to, a root.

Rhizo'phagous (ῥίζα, riza, root; φαγεῖν, phagein, to eat). Living, or feeding, on roots.

Rhizopo'dium (ῥίζα, riza, root; πούς, pous, foot). Bot. The byssoid base, or assemblage of tubulous intercrossed filaments which originate from the development of the sporules, of Mushrooms.—C. G. Ehrenberg.

Rhizota'xis (ῥίζα, riza, root; τάξις, taxis, arrangement). Bot. The arrangement of the roots.

Rhizo'tomist (ῥίζα, riza, root; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). One skilled in simples.

Rhi'zous (ῥίζα, riza, root). Bot. Having, or full of, roots.

Rhi'zule (dim. ῥίζα, riza, root). Bot. The very fine roots of Mushrooms.—Link.

Rhodospe'rmous (ῥόδον, rodon, rose; σπερμά, sperma, seed). Bot. Having seeds, or spores, of a rose-colour.

Rho'mboid. Rho'mboidal (ῥόμβος, rombos, rhombus; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Having the shape of, or approaching in shape to, a Rhomb. Bot. When joined by a hyphen to another word, it signifies a shape between the two.

Rho'nchus (ῥόγχος, rogchos, snoring). The more or less snoring noise heard, on auscultation, when the inner surface of the larger bronchial tubes is preternaturally dry and tumid.

Rhopali'smus (ῥόπαλον, ropălon, club). Satyriasis. Priapism. Painful erection of the penis.

Rhy'ncholite (ῥύγχος, rugchos, beak; λίθος, lithos, stone). The petrified beak of a Bird; a beak-shaped fossil.

Rhynco'sporous (ῥύγχος, rugchos, beak; σπορά, spora, seed). Bot. Having seeds prolonged in form of a beak.

Rhy'parous (ῥύπος, rupos, dirt). Of, or belonging to, sordes; filthy; sordid.

Rhythm (ῥυθμός, ruthmos, measured movement). The relative duration which reigns between the different movements of an organ.

Rhy'thmic Nutrition. 1. A term denoting that in all rhythmically-acting organs, the processes of their nutritive maintenance are severally accomplished during the successive periods of action and of repose. 2. A method of nutrition in which the acting parts are gradually raised, with time-regulated progress, to a certain state of instability of composition, which then issues in the discharge of their functions.—Paget.

Rhytido'ma (ῥυτιδόω, rŭtĭdoō, I wrinkle). Bot. A peculiar form of suberous tissue, or secondary bands of cork, external to the inner corky-layers or bands, in certain barks.—H. von Mohl.

Rhytido'sis (ῥυτιδόω, rŭtĭdoō, I wrinkle). A state of the Cornea, in which it collapses so considerably, without its transparency being affected, that the sight is impaired or destroyed.

Rib. One of the curved, flat bones which form a part of the frame of the thorax. Bot. The projecting vein of any part of a plant.

Rickets (ῥάχις, rachis, spine). A general or diathetic disease, manifested after it has existed a longer or shorter time, by certain lesions (enlargement, softening, deformity, atrophy) of the structures of the bones.

Riding. Surg. When one of the extremities of a fractured bone is displaced, and passes, or is drawn, over or beyond the other, instead of being end to end.

Ri'gor (L. rigeo, I am very cold). A sudden sensation of coldness, attended with involuntary shivering or shaking of the whole body.

Rime. 1. White or hoar frost; congealed dew or vapour. 2. A chink; a fissure; a long aperture.

Ri'mose. Ri'mous (L. rima, cleft). Bot. Chinky; abounding with clefts, cracks, or chinks. Zoöl. Resembling the bark of a tree.

Rimule (L. dim. rima, cleft). A small fissure, opening, chap, cleft, or crack.

Ring. Anat. A natural, more or less circular, aperture, through muscular or aponeurotic parts, for the transmission of some vessel or canal.

Ringed. Bot. Surrounded by elevated, or depressed, circular lines or bands.

Ri'ngent (L. ringor, I grin). Bot. Gaping; resembling an open mouth.

Ringentiflo'rous (L. ringens, gaping; flos, flower). Bot. Composed of ringent corols.—H. Cassini.

Ringe'ntiform (L. ringens, gaping; forma, form). Bot. Nearly ringent.—H. Cassini.

Ri'nging. Bot. Making an incision resembling a ring round a branch.

Ringworm. 1. Applied both to Herpes Circinnatus and to Porrigo Scutulata. 2. A popular term for almost any cutaneous disease of the scalp, or other parts, which happens to appear in circular patches.

Ringworm, Tokelau. So named at Samoa, from its having been introduced there from Tokelau or Bowditch Island.—V. Qune.

Ripa'rian. Ripa'rious (L. ripa, bank of a stream). Nat. Hist. Growing, or living, on the borders of rivers.

Ripple-mark. Geol. Applied to the ridgy, or wavy, surface, of many sandstones, from its resemblance to the *ripple* produced on a sandy sea-shore by the receding tide.

Riso'rial (L. risus, laughter). Concerned in the action of laughing.

Risus Sardonicus. A kind of convulsive grin, observed chiefly in cases of Tetanus and inflammation of the Diaphragm.

Rivinian Ducts. The excretory ducts of the sublingual gland.

Rivo'se (L. rivus, brook). Zoöl. Marked with furrows which do not run in a parallel direction, but are rather sinuate.

Roasting (Dan. rist, gridiron). Chem. The protracted application of heat to metallic ores below their fusing points, in order to expel volatile matters.

Ro'borant (L. robur, strength). Applied adj. and subs. to a medicine that strengthens.

Robora'tion (same). A strengthening.

Robo'rean. Robo'reous (L. robur, oak, or strength). Made of oak; strong.

Ro'dent (L. rodo, I gnaw). Applied adj. and subs. to an animal that gnaws.

Rodent Ulcer. A locally malignant form of ulceration, closely allied to Cancer, most generally situated on some part of the upper two-thirds of the face. It is characterized by never commencing before the middle period of life,—by not causing much pain, or any glandular enlargement or deposits in the viscera,—and by not inducing cachexia. It always has an indurated border,—is very slow in its progress, with a tendency to spread to *all* adjacent structures,—and never heals excepting after removal by the knife or escharotics.

Roller (contracted from L. rotula, little wheel). Surg. A long broad bandage.

Root'-stock. Syn. of Rhizome.

Ropa'lic (ῥόπαλον, ropălon, club). Club-formed; increasing or swelling towards the end.

Rori'ferous (L. ros, dew; fero, I bear). Applied to vessels which pour exhaled fluids on the surface of organs.

Rosa'ceous (L. rosa, rose). Bot. Rose-like; composed of several petals, arranged in a circular form.

Rosalia. 1. Syn. of Roseolæ.—Richardson. 2. Syn. of Scarlatina.—Mason Good.

Ro'scid (L. ros, dew). Dewy; containing, or consisting of, dew.

Rose (W. rhuz, red). The popular name in Scotland for Erysipelas.

Ro'seal (L. rosa, rose). Like a rose in smell or colour.

Rose-head. Dent. An instrument used for reducing to a cylindrical form the ragged opening of a small cavity previous to plugging.

Rosel'late. Etym. as, and syn. of, Rosulate.

Roseola (L. rosa, rose). A red cutaneous efflorescence, gradually deepening to a rose tint, in small irregular patches. Is mostly symptomatic. Pl. A sort of hybrid Exanthem midway in character between measles and scarlatina, but affording no protection against either.

Rosette. Bot. Leaves disposed in close circles forming a cluster.

Ro'stel (L. dim. rostrum, beak). Bot. 1. A little projection at the base of the anther in Orchidaceous plants. 2. Any small beak-shaped process. 3. The species of plumules or filiform productions which shoot forth, in germinating, the seeds of certain Phanerogamous plants.—Agardh. 4. Entom. The mouth of certain Insects.

Rostel'liform (L. dim. rostrum, beak; forma, form). Having the form of a Rostel.

Rostel'line (L. rostellum, little beak). Bot. The species of plumules or filiform productions which shoot forth, in germinating, the spores of Cryptogamous plants.—Agardh.

Ro'strate. Ro'strated (L. rostrum, beak). Bot. Beaked; having a process resembling a Bird's beak. Conchol. Having a beak-like extension of the shell.

Ro'striform (L. rostrum, beak; forma, form). Having the form of a beak.

Ro'sulate (L. dim. rosa, rose). Bot. Having the leaves arranged in little rose-like clusters.

Rota'ceous (L. rota, wheel). Belonging to, or having the appearance of, a wheel.

Ro'tacism. A vicious pronunciation of the Greek letter Rho.

Ro'tal (L. rota, wheel). Rotary; pertaining to circular, or rotatory, motion.

Ro'tal Action of Affinity. The inductive action of Affinity as exhibited in the Voltaic circle, in which it assumes a circular direction or returns upon itself.

Ro'tary (L. rota, wheel). Turning, as a wheel on its axis.

Ro'tate (same). Bot. Wheel-shaped, monopetalous, spreading nearly flat, without any tube, or expanding into a nearly flat border, with scarcely any tube.

Ro'tate-plane. Vide Rotato-plane.

Rota'tion (L. rota, wheel). Anat. The revolving motion of a bone round its axis. Bot. The movement of fluids in the cells of some plants.

Rota'tion of Crops. The mode in which different kinds of crops are made to succeed each other in the same field or flat.

Rota'to-plane. Bot. Wheel-shaped and flat, without a tube.

Rota'tor (L. rota, wheel). Anat. A muscle which turns the parts, to which it is attached, upon their axes.

Rotheln. Syn. of Roseolæ; and Rubeola Notha. German or hybrid measles, or hybrid scarlatina. A specific epidemic eruptive disease, characterized by a premonitory fever, of seldom more than twenty-four hours' duration; a "measly" papular eruption coalescing and forming irregular patches not inclined to a horseshoe or crescentic shape, but of a brighter colour than in typical measles and lasting from four to ten days; a persisting, though not generally severe, sore throat; and not unfrequently accompanied with albuminuria. Still called Rubeola in Germany.

Roti'ferous (L. rota, wheel; fero, I bear). Zoöl. Having, or bearing, organs like wheels.

Ro'tiform (L. rota, wheel; forma, form). Shaped like a wheel.

Ro'tulad (L. rotula, little wheel). Towards the rotular aspect.—Barclay.

Ro'tular (same). Pertaining, or in relation, to the Patella.

Ro'tular Aspect. An aspect towards the side on which the Patella is situated.—Barclay.

Rotu'lian. Etym. as, and syn. of, Rotular.

Rotundifo'lious (L. rotundus, round; folium, leaf). Bot. Having round leaves; round-leaved.

Routi'nist (Fr. routine, rote). One who follows a uniform sort of practice, unvaried by circumstances.

Rubefa'cient (L. ruber, red; facio, I make). Applied adj. and subs. to an external application which produces redness of the skin.

Rubel'la (L. ruber, red). Syn. of Rubeola Notha.—Veale.

Rube'ola (L. ruber, red). Measles; an exanthematous fever, characterized by a minutely papular rash, assuming more or less of a crescentic shape. Pl. Syn. of Roseolæ. It is most constantly preceded and accompanied by an inflammatory condition of the mucous membrane of the whole respiratory tract.

Rube'ola Notha. An exanthem of anomalous character. It is a papular eruption, in many respects resembling Rubeola, but distinguished from it in that the papulæ are less distinct, not arranged in crescentic clusters, and do not appear on the limbs, or, at least, but very slightly and rarely.—Babington. Syn. of Roseolæ, and Rotheln.

Rube'oloid (L. rubeola, measles; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling Rubeola.

Rube'scent (L. ruber, red). Growing, becoming, or tending to, red.

Rubifica'tion (L. ruber, red; facio, I make). The act of making red.

Ru'biform (L. ruber, red; forma, form). Having the form of red.

Rubi'ginous (L. rubigo, rust). Having the colour of rust. Having, or full of, rust.

Ru'bricate. Ru'bricated (L. ruber, red). Marked with red.

Rubrin' (same). Syn. of Hæmatin.

Ru'bula (L. rubus, blackberry). Syn. of Frambœsia.—Good.

Ructa'tion (L. ructo, I belch). Syn. of Eructation.

Ru'ctuous (same). Having, or full of, eructation or belching.

Ru'diment (L. rudimentum, beginning). 1. The original of anything in its first form. 2. An imperfect organ; one which is never fully formed.

Rufe'scent (L. rufesco, I wax red). Reddish; tinged with red; rather rusty.

Ru'fous (L. rufus, reddish). Reddish orange colour; rusty.

Ru'gine (L. ruga, wrinkle). Surg. An instrument for removing the diseased surface of bones.

Ru'gose (same). Wrinkled; full of wrinkles, or little inequalities; having a coarse irregular surface.

Rugo'so-striated. Bot. Having wrinkled stripes.

Ru'gous. Etym. as, and syn. of, Rugose.

Ru'gulose (L. dim. ruga, wrinkle). Bot. Finely wrinkled.

Rui'niform (L. ruina, ruin; forma, form). Miner. Exhibiting designs representative of ruins.

Rumen. Zoöl. The paunch, cud, or first stomach, of a Ruminant.

Ru'minate. Ru'minated (ῥόμος, romos, a worm that gnaws wood). Bot. Pierced by numerous narrow cavities; full of dry cellular cavities.

Rumina'tion (L. rumen, cud). The function by which food, once chewed and swallowed, is a second time subjected to mastication.

Runci'nate (L. runcīna, large saw). Bot. Irregularly lobed, with the lobes convex before and straight behind, pointing backwards like the teeth of a double saw.

Runci'nately-lyrate. Bot. Lyrate, with the lobes hooked back.

Runner. Bot. A very slender prostrate stem, having a bud at the end which sends out leaves and roots.

Run'ning. A popular term for a discharge from a part, or from an ulcer or wound.

Run'ning-into. Bot. Extending down the petiole or stem.

Rupella'rious (L. rupes, rock). Zoöl. Growing, or living, in or among the rocks.

Ru'pia (ῥύπος, rupos, filth). A vesicular cutaneous eruption, characterized by the formation of unhealthy, foul, burrowing ulcers, which profusely exude a reddish, ill-conditioned matter, that collects, dries, and forms a very thick crust upon the sore.

Ru'ptible (L. rumpo, I break). Fragile.

Ru'ptile (same). Bot. Rending itself, or opening in an irregular manner by the enlargment of the parts it contains.

Ru'pture (L. rumpo, I break). 1. Syn. of Hernia. 2. The state of being broken, or violently parted.

Ru'pturing (same). Bot. The spontaneous contraction of a portion of the Pericarp, by which its texture is broken through, and holes formed for the discharge of the seeds.

Ruri'colist (L. rus, country; colo, I inhabit). An inhabitant of the country.

Ruri'colous (same). Zoöl. Living in the country or fields.

Ruri'genous (L. rus, country; gignor, I am born). Born in the country.

Ru'tilant (L. rŭtĭlo, I have a reddish glow). Shining; emitting rays of light.

Ruyschiana Tunica. The network formed by the free intercommunication of the arteries of the Choroid coat of the eye.

S.

S. Chem. Symbol for Sulphur.

Sa'bulous (L. sabulum, fine gravel). Sandy, gritty, like sand.

Sabur'ral (L. saburra, ballast). Pertaining to, or produced by, an accumulation of vitiated matter in the stomach.

Saburra'tion (same). The application of hot sand, enclosed in a bag or bladder, to a part of the body.

Sac (L. saccus, sack). Anat. A bag; pouch; or cyst.

Sac of the embryo. Bot. The quintine, or fifth membrane, which sometimes occurs in the ovule of plants.—Brongniart.

Sac'cate. Sac'cated (L. saccus, sack). Bot. Having a bag or pouch; bagged.

Sacchara'ted (L. sacchărum, sugar). Having sugar in mechanical or chemical combination.

Sacchari'ferous (L. saccharum, sugar; fero, I bear). Producing sugar.

Saccha'rify (L. saccharum, sugar; fio, I am made). To convert into sugar.

Sac'charine (L. saccharum, sugar). Pertaining to, or having the qualities of, sugar.

Sac'charine Throat. A term applied to the dry throat and husky voice oftentimes observed in individuals whose various tissues are evidently undergoing that process which culminates in fatty degeneration. It is the result of similar changes going on in the vocal apparatus.—Dr. G. D. Gibb.

Sac'charize (same). To form into sugar.

Sac'charoid. Sac'charoidal (σάκχαρ, sakchăr, sugar; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Having a texture resembling that of white sugar.

Saccharo'lea. Saccharo'lic (L. sacchărum, sugar; oleum, oil). Applied to dressings composed of powdered sugar and ethereal oils.—Béral.

Saccharo'meter (σάκχαρ, sakchăr, sugar; μέτρον, metron, measure). An instrument for determining the specific gravity of syrups, and syrupy fluids.

Saccharo'myces (σάκχαρ, sakchăr, sugar; μύκης, mukēs, fungus). The Sugar-fungus.

Saccharo'rrhœa (σάκχαρ, sakchăr, sugar; ῥέω, reō, I flow). Syn. of Glycorrhœa.

Saccholactin' (L. sacchărum, sugar; lac, milk). Sugar of milk.

Sac'ciform (L. saccus, sack; forma, form). Shaped like a sac or bag.

Sac'cous (L. saccus, sack). Having, or full of, sacs.

Sac'culated (L. dim. saccus, sack). Formed into, or having the form of, little sacs or pouches.

Sac'cule (same). A little sac, or pouch.

Sacel'liform (L. sacellus, little sack; forma, form). Bot. Having the appearance of a sack.—Mirbel.

Sa'crad (sacrum). Towards the sacral aspect.—Barclay.

Sa'cral Aspect. An aspect towards the region where the Sacrum is situated.—Barclay.

Sa'cro-. A prefix in compound words denoting connexion with the Sacrum.

Sa'crum (L. sacer, sacred). The large triangular bone at the terminal end of the vertebral column.

Safety-lamp. A lamp covered with wire gauze, to give light in mines, without the danger of setting fire to inflammable gases.

Saf'froned. Singed with Saffron made yellow.

Saf'frony. Having the colour of Saffron.

Sagit'tal (L. sagitta, arrow). Anat. Straight like an arrow; arrow-like.

Sagit'tate (same). Bot. Shaped like the head of an arrow. When joined by a hyphen to another word, it signifies a form between the two words.

Sago-spleen. A disease of the Spleen, said to be partial Albuminoid degeneration.

Sala'city (L. salio, I leap). Strong propensity to venery.

Salama'ndroid (σαλαμάνδρα, sălămandra, salamander; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling Salamanders.

Sa'lep (Turk.). The dried tuberous roots of different species of Orchis.

Sali'ferous (L. sal, salt; fero, I bear). Producing, containing, or bearing salt.

Salifi'able (L. sal, salt; fio, I am made). Chem. Capable of combining with an acid to form a salt; having the property of becoming a salt.

Salifica'tion (L. sal, salt; facio, I make). The act of forming into a salt, by combining an acid with a base.

Sa'line (L. sal, salt). Containing, impregnated with, or partaking of the qualities of, salt. Of the nature of a salt.

Salini'ferous. Etym. as, and syn. of, Saliferous.

Sali'niform (L. sal, salt; forma, form). Having the form of salt.

Salino'meter (L. salinus, saline; metior, I measure). An apparatus for indicating the density of brine in the boilers of marine steam-engines.

Sali'nous. Etym. as, and syn. of, Saline.

Sali'va (L. sal, salt). The secretion of the salivary glands.

Sali'vant (L. saliva, spittle). Applied adj. and subs. to that which produces Salivation.

Saliva'tion (same). An excessive secretion of Saliva.

Sa'lmonoid (L. salmo, salmon; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Nat. Hist. Belonging to the tribe of which the Salmon is the type.

Saloop' (Turk.). 1. Syn. of Salep. 2. Sassafras tea, flavoured with milk and sugar.

Salpingi'tis (σάλπιγξ, salpigx, trumpet; and itis). 1. Inflammation of the Eustachian tube. 2. Inflammation of the Fallopian tubes.

Salpingo- (σάλπιγξ, salpigx, trumpet). A prefix in compound words, denoting connexion with, or attachment to, the Eustachian or Fallopian tube.

Salses. Eruptions of hot acidulated mud from small orifices, generally in volcanic districts, and often accompanied by steam and gases at a high temperature, which act powerfully on the surrounding solid matters, disintegrating and decomposing them, and forming new compounds.

Sa'lso A'cid. Having a taste compounded of saltness and acidness.

Salsu'ginous (L. salsugo, salt liquor at the bottom of salt-pits). Saltish; somewhat salt. Bot. Growing in earth impregnated with salt.

Sa'lt. Chem. 1. Any Saline substance resembling externally common Salt. 2. In the old Chemistry, the resulting compound of an acid (or an element acting the part of an acid) with one or more alkaline or salifiable bases. 3. In modern Chemistry, although used as a descriptive name, this word has no technical meaning.

Salta'tion (L. salto, I leap). Beating; palpitation.

Sa'ltatory (same). Having the power of, or adapted for, leaping.

Saluti'ferous (L. salus, health; fero, I bear). Bringing health; healthy; health-bearing.

Salvatella (L. salus, health, from the supposed salutary effects of opening this vein in Melancholy). A vein placed over the fourth metacarpal space, and which goes to form the posterior ulnar cutaneous vein.

Salve (same). Popular syn. of Cerate, and Ointment.

Sama'ra (L. seed of an elm). Bot. A syncarpous fruit; two- or more celled, superior; cells few-seeded, indehiscent, dry; elongated into wing-like expansions, in order to disperse the fruit.

Sa'maroid (L. samara, seed of an elm; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Bot. Having a seed-vessel like a Samara.

Sa'nable (L. sano, I heal). Susceptible of a remedy, or cure.

Sa'native. Sa'natory (same). Syn. of Curative. Healing; tending to heal.

Sand-bath. A bath made by warm or hot sand, with which something is enveloped.

Sand-blind. Having a defect of vision in which small particles appear to fly before the eyes.

Sandiver. The saline scum, which floats on glass when first made.

Sa'ngareed. Reduced in strength and sweetened.

Sangui'ferous (L. sanguis, blood; fero, I bear). Conveying blood.

Sanguifica'tion (L. sanguis, blood; facio, I make). The production of Blood; the conversion of Chyle into Blood.

Sangui'fluous (L. sanguis, blood; fluo, I flow). Flowing, or running, with Blood.

Sanguimo'tion (L. sanguis, blood; moveo, I move). Syn. of Circulation (1).

Sanguimo'tory (same). Circulatory.

Sa'nguine (L. sanguis, blood). 1. Like, or having the colour of, Blood. 2. Pertaining to, containing, or abounding with, Blood. Plethoric.

Sanguineness (same). 1. Colour of blood in the skin. 2. Fulness of blood. Syn. of Plethora (1).

Sanguineous (same). Syn. of Sanguine.

Sanguini'vorous (L. sanguis, blood; voro, I devour). Drinking, or subsisting on, Blood.

Sangui'nolent (L. sanguis, blood). Bloody; tinged with blood.

Sa'nies. Syn. of Ichor.

Sanio-purulent. Consisting of a mixture of sanies and pus.

Sanious (L. sanies, corrupt blood). Ichorous.

Sanita'rium (L. sanitas, health). 1. A salubrious retreat for valetudinarians. 2. An establishment for treating the sick.

Sa'nitary (same). Pertaining to, or designed to secure or preserve, health, and particularly the public health. Preservative of health.

Sa'nity (L. sanus, sound). A sound state of Mind; the condition of a Mind in the perfect exercise of reason.

Sao'ria. The ripe and dried fruit of Bacobotrys picta, used in Abyssinia as a tæniafuge.

Sap (Pers. zabah, flowing). The juice, or circulating fluid, of Plants.

Saphena (σαφής, săphēs, manifest). Two subcutaneous veins, extending from the foot to the groin, only covered with integument.

Sapi'dity (L. sapio, I savour of). The quality of affecting the organs of taste. The quality which gives bodies taste.

Sapinda'ceous (L. sapo indicus, Indian soap). Of, or pertaining to, an order of Plants, whose berries contain a saponaceous principle.

Sapona'ceous (L. sapo, soap). Soapy; containing, resembling, or having the qualities of, soap; capable of being worked into a lather like soap; feeling like soap to the touch; having a soapy feel.

Saponea (same). A pectoral medicine composed of syrup of violets and oil of sweet almonds.

Sapo'nifiable (L. sapo, soap; fio, I am made). That may be saponified, or converted into soap.

Saponifica'tion (L. sapo, soap; facio, I make). Conversion into soap.

Sapo'nule (L. dim. sapo, soap). An imperfect soap formed of volatile or essential oils with different bases.

Sapo'nulea (same). An alcoholic solution of soap, of sufficient concentration to assume a gelatinous shape. —Béral.

Sapori'fic (L. sapor, taste; facio, I make). Having the power to produce Taste; producing Taste.

Sapori'sity (L. sapio, I savour of). The quality by which a body excites the sensation of Taste.

Sa'porous (same). Having Taste; yielding some sort of Taste.

Sar'cina (L. pack). A microscopic Cryptogamous plant occasionally found in vomited matters. It is transversely marked, like the cords on a pack or bundle.

Sa'rcobase (σάρξ, sarx, flesh; βάσις, basis, base). Bot. A gynobase when it has the form of a well-developed fleshy disc.

Sa'rcoblast (σάρξ, sarx, flesh; βλαστός, blastos, sprout). The colourless corpuscles of the Blood, or flesh-germs.—Dr. C. J. B. Williams.

Sarco'bious (σάρξ, sarx, flesh; βιόω, bioō, I live). Living in the putrid remains of animals.—Robineau-Desvoidy.

Sa'rcocarp (σάρξ, sarx, flesh; καρπός, karpos, fruit). Bot. The Mesocarp of certain plants, when fleshy in its texture.

Sarcoce'le (σάρξ, sarx, flesh; κήλη, kēlē, swelling). A firm, fleshy, more

or less indurated enlargement, or swelling, of the Testicle.

Sa'rcode (σαρκώδης, sarcōdēs, fleshy). 1. The living, contractile, structureless, shapeless, albuminous substance found in the bodies of the lowest animals, of which it forms the greater portion. It chemically resembles the flesh of the higher animals.—Dujardin 2. Syn. of Plasma (1).

Sa'rcoderm (σάρξ, sarx, flesh; δέρμα, derma, skin). Bot. The middle covering of the seed when it becomes succulent.

Sarco'diphyte (σαρκώδης, sarcōdēs, fleshy; φυτόν, phuton, plant). Bot. A plant, the fruit of which is succulent and fleshy.—Necker.

Sarco-fœ'tal (σάρξ, sarx, flesh; L. fœtus, young of any animal). Characterized by the presence of one or more fœtuses, and one or more moles in the womb.—Boivin.

Sarco-hyste'ric (σάρξ, sarx, flesh; ὑστέρα, ustera, womb). Caused by moles, hydatids, or a false conception, in the womb.—Boivin.

Sa'rcoid (σάρξ, sarx, flesh; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Bot. Resembling flesh.

Sarcolem'ma (σάρξ, sarx, flesh; λέμμα, lemma, husk). The tubular membranous sheath which encloses each striped muscular fibre.

Sarco'logy (σάρξ, sarx, flesh; λόγος, logos, speech). That division of Anatomy which treats of the soft parts of the body.

Sarco'ma (σάρξ, sarx, flesh). A fleshy, or flesh-like, firm, non-inflammatory tumour of a slow growth, and painless.—Abernethy. 2. A tumour composed of connective tissue with an excessive development of cellular elements.—Virchow. 3. A tumour consisting of the various forms of embryonic connective tissue. In fact it is the possession of a stroma between the cells, an atmosphere of intermediate matter which surrounds each, and is between them all, that is the distinctive histological character of this tumour, of which there are several kinds according to the tissue of which each is a development. The tendency to recurrence is one of its main characteristics.

Sarcope'ous (σάρξ, sarx, flesh; ποιέω, poieō, I make). Making, or inducing the growth of, flesh.

Sarco'phagous (σάρξ, sarx, flesh; φαγεῖν, phagein, to eat). Feeding on, or eating, flesh.

Sa'rcophyte (σάρξ, sarx, flesh; φυτόν, phuton, growth). A pale blood corpuscle. Syn. of Leucocyte.—Dr. C. J. B. Williams.

Sarcoptes. The Acarus scabiei.

Sarcopy'oid (σάρξ, sarx, flesh; πύον, pus; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling flesh and pus.

Sarco'sis (σάρξ, sarx, flesh). The formation of flesh. Syn. of Sarcoma.

Sarco'tic (same). Applied adj. and subs. to medicines having the power of making, or inducing the growth of, flesh.

Sa'rcotome (σάρξ, sarx, flesh; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). An ingenious instrument constructed with the view of cutting through the soft tissues of the body painlessly, and consists essentially in substituting, as a cutting apparatus, a waxed thread tightened by a spiral steel spring for the caoutchouc tubing which has hitherto acted as the elastic ligature.—Dr. Hollis.

Sa'rcous (same). Of, or pertaining to, flesh or muscle.

Sardo'nic Laughter (herb Sardonia, which is said to produce convulsive movements of the cheeks and lips). A convulsive involuntary laughter.

Sarmenta'ceous. Sarme'ntose. Sarme'ntous (L. sarmentum, twig). Bot. Producing Sarmenta or runners.

Sarme'ntum (L. twig). Bot. Syn. of Runner.

Sarrace'nic. Of, or pertaining to, the Sarracenia Purpurea, a reputed remedy for Small-pox.

Sarto'rius (L. sartor, tailor). The long, flat, narrow, muscle, extending from the outer side of the Pelvis to the inner and fore part of the Tibia, which is said to be concerned in bending the leg inwards, and in crossing the leg.

Satellite (L. satelles, life guardsman). Anat. Accompanying; placed near.

Sa'tive (L. sero, I sow). Sown in gardens.

Satura'tion (L. satis, enough). The union, combination, or impregnation, of one body with another, till the recipient can contain no more.

Satu'rnine (L. saturnus, in old Chem., an appellation given to lead). Containing, or caused by, Lead.

Saturni'smus (same). Lead-poisoning.

Satyri'asis (σάτυρος, satŭros, satyr). 1. Irresistible venereal appetite in males. 2. Syn. of Elephantiasis, from aspect of countenance.

Sau'er Kraut (Ger. sour cabbage). A dish consisting of cabbage cut fine, pressed into a cask, with alternate layers of salt, and suffered to ferment till it becomes sour.

Sau'rian (σαύρα, saura, lizard). Of, or pertaining to, Lizards or the Lizard tribe.

Sauride'rma (σαύρα, saura, lizard; δέρμα, derma, skin). 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.

Sauro'graphy (σαύρα, saura, lizard; γράφω, graphō, I write). Nat. Hist. A description of the Saurian reptiles.

Sau'roid (σαύρα, saura, lizard; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling Lizards. Like, or akin to, the Saurians.

Sauro'logy (σαύρα, saura, lizard; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise upon Saurian reptiles.

Sa'vour (L. sapio, I taste of). Syn. of Saporisity.

Sa'voury (same). Pleasing to the organs of smell, or taste.

Saw. A surgical instrument having one edge serrated like a common saw.

Sa'wed. Bot. Cut so as to resemble the teeth of a saw.

Sa'xatile (L. saxum, rock). Pertaining to, or living among, Rocks.

Saxica'vous (L. saxum, rock; cavus, hollow). Zoöl. Making holes in Rocks.

Saxi'fragous (L. saxum, rock; frango, I break). Dissolving, or having the power to dissolve, vesical Calculi.

Saxi'genous (L. saxum, rock; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). Zoöl. Having the power of producing enormous and rapidly increasing masses of calcareous matter.

Scab (L. scabo, I scratch). An incrusted substance, dry and rough, formed over a sore by the concretion of the discharge from it.

Scabies (same). The Itch; a specific contagious vesicular eruption, accompanied with, if not actually caused by, the presence in the skin of a microscopic parasite, the "acarus scabiei" or Itch insect.

Scabities (L. scaber, rough). Thinness of the nails.

Scabri'deous (L. scaber, rough). Bot. Having a rough appearance.

Scabriflo'rous (L. scaber, rough; flos, flower). Bot. Having the calyces rough with hairs.

Sca'brous (L. scaber, rough). Nat. Hist. Rough; having small elevations, or asperities.

Scala (L. ladder). Anat. Applied to certain passages, in the Labyrinth of the ear, arranged one above the other.

Scala'riform. Sca'lary (L. scālāris, of a ladder; forma, form). Bot. Resembling a ladder; having bars at regular intervals like a ladder.

Scale (Dan. skaler, to peel). A thin lamina of opaque and thickened cuticle. Bot. A thin, flat, membranous, scurf-like process formed of cellular tissue. Chem. An instrument, in which a line is divided into small and equal parts, and which is applied for the purpose of ascertaining the relative dimensions of other lengths not so divided.

Sca'lent (L. scando, I climb). Geol. Applied to the sixth of the fifteen series into which Prof. Rogers subdivides the Palæozoic strata of the Appalachian chain—the "Climbing Day" of the North American Palæozoics, and the equivalent in part of our Upper Silurians.

Scale'nus (σκαληνός, skălēnos, unequal). Anat. The name of certain muscles which bend the head and neck.

Scaling (Dan. skaler, to peel). Dent. The operation or removing the tartar from the teeth.

Scall (Sax. scyll, shell). 1. Popular term for many eruptions affecting the scalp. 2. Syn. of Scab, and Scale.

Scalled-head. A popular term for a variety of Chronic Eczema affecting the scalp, in which the deep tissues of the skin become implicated, the roots of the hair injured, and the hair falls.

Scalp (L. scalpo, I scrape). The integument covering the head.

Sca'lpel (same). A knife used for dividing the soft parts in dissecting and surgical operations.

Sca'lpriform (L. scalpum, graving tool; forma, form). Applied to the incisor teeth of the Rodentia, which, by deficiency of the enamel on one side, present a cutting edge, like that of a graving tool.

Sca'lprum (L. graving tool). The cutting edge of the incisor teeth of Mammalians. Surg. A denticular raspatory used in trepanning.

Scaly (Dan. skaler, to peel). Covered, or abounding, with scales. Consisting of scales.

Scammo'niate. Made with Scammony.

Sca'ndent (L. scando, I climb). Bot. Climbing, either with spiral tendrils, or adhesive fibres for support; performing the office of a tendril.

Scanso'rial (same). Climbing, or adapted to climbing.

Scape (L. scapus, upright stalk of an herb). Bot. A peduncle arising below the ground. A radical stem bearing the fructification without leaves. Ornith. The stem or trunk of a feather.

Sca'pha (σκάφη, scaphē, canoe). 1. The fossa between the helix and antihelix of the external ear. 2. A double-headed bandage.

Scaphoce'phalous (σκάφη, skaphē, canoe; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). A peculiarly elongated and laterally compressed form of Skull, characterized by possessing the following characters:—absence of a sagittal suture, and consequent blending of the two parietal bones; absence of parietal eminences, lateral compression, and great elongation.—Von Baer.

Sca'phoid (σκάφη, scaphē, canoe; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Boat-shaped; resembling a boat.

Sca'piform (L. scapus, upright stalk of an herb; forma, form). Bot. Resembling a scape.

Sca'pula (Heb. schipha). The Shoulder-blade.

Scapula'lgia (L. scapula; ἄλγος, algos, grief). Arthralgia of the shoulder.

Sca'pular (L. scapula, shoulder blade). Pertaining, or in relation, to the Scapula.

Sca'pulary (same). A broad, two-tailed bandage, passing over the shoulders, and fixed to a bandage carried round the body, to prevent it slipping down.

Scar (Dan. shaar, notch). Syn. of Cicatrix.

Scarf-skin. Syn. of Cuticle.

Scarifica'tion (σκαριφεύω, skărīpheuō, I make a rough sketch). Surg. The operation of making several incisions with some cutting instrument.

Scarifica'tor (same). An instrument for making the several incisions in scarification simultaneously.

Sca'riose. Sca'rious (Low L. scarrosus, rough). Bot. Tough, thin, and semi-transparent, dry and sonorous to the touch.

Scarlati'na (Ital. scarlattino, scarlet). An Exanthematous fever characterized by a deep scarlet rash over the entire body, with an inflamed, and sometimes ulcerated condition of the fauces.

Scarlatina Rheumatica. Syn. of Dengue.

Scarlati'niform (L. scarlatina, Scarlet Fever; forma, form). Like, or resembling, Scarlet Fever.

Scarlatinin' (L. scarlatina, Scarlet Fever). The specific materies morbi, or matter of Scarlatina.—Dr. Farr.

Sca'rlatinoid (scarlatina, Scarlet Fever; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Syn. of Scarlatiniform.

Scarlet Fever. Syn. of Scarlatina.

Scarped (Fr. escarper, to cut steep). Geol. Having a steep face; worn or cut away so as to present a steep precipitous face.

Scarred (Dan. shaar, notch). Marked with a cicatrix or seam, after Scarlet Fever.

Sca'tebrous (L. scătebra, spring). Abounding with springs.

Scatu'rient (L. scaturio, I gush out). Springing, or gushing out, as water.

Scaturi'ginous (L. scătūrīgo, spring). Syn. of Scatebrous.

Scela'lgia (σκέλος, skelos, leg; ἄλγος, algos, grief). Pain of the leg or thigh.

Sceno'graphy (σκηνή, skēnē, covered place; γράφω, graphō, I write). A description of covered, or closed places.

Scherlie'vo. A name applied in the frontier countries of the Austrian empire:—(1) to a particular form of Syphilis said to be communicable without immediate contact; (2) to a variety of ulcers and eruptions.

Schindyle'sis (σχίζω, schizō, I cleave). A form of articulation where a thin plate of one bone is received into a space or cleft formed by the separation of two laminæ of another.

Schi'stic. Etym. as, and syn. of, Schistose.

Schistoce'phalus (σχιστός, schistos, split; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). A Monster, part of whose head is cleft or fissured.—Gurlt.

Schisto-co'rmus (σχιστός, schistos, split; κορμός, kormos, trunk). A Monster, some part of whose trunk is cleft or fissured.—Gurlt.

Schi'stoid (σχιστός, schistos, cleft; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Miner. Composed of laminæ, separate like those of the rocks called Schist.

Schisto'melus (σχιστός, schistos, split; μέλος, melos, limb). A Monster whose limbs are cleft or fissured. —Gurlt.

Schi'stose (σχιστός, schistos, split). Formed of the rock called Schist. Slaty; fissile.

Schistoso'mus (σχιστός, schistos, split; σῶμα, sōma, body). A Monster, in whom a fissure and eventration extends the whole length of the abdomen; the legs being absent or but little developed.—Vogel.

Schi'stous. Etym. as, and syn. of, Schistose.

Schizatri'chia (σχίζω, schizō, I cleave; θρίξ, thrix, hair). The splitting of the free extremities of hairs.—J. P. Frank.

Schizocarp (σχίζω, schizō, I cleave; καρπός, karpos, fruit). Bot. A dry seed vessel splitting into two or more parts, each containing a single seed.

Schizopodous (σχίζω, schizō, I cleave; πούς, pous, foot). Zoöl. Having the feet deeply divided into slender branches.

Schizospora'ngia (σχίζω, schizō, I cleave; σπορά, spora, seed; ἄγγος, aggos, vessel). The cystic seeds or seed-forms found in the stools of Cholera, and surmised to be the producing cause of that disease.—Hallier.

Schneide'rian Membrane (Schneider, its discoverer). The mucous membrane which lines the periosteum of the Nostrils.

Schorla'ceous. Scho'rlous. Pertaining to, or possessing the properties of, the mineral Schorl.

Schwann, White Substance of. A white tube of refracting substance, which surrounds the axis cylinder of a tubular Nerve-fibre.

Scia'tic (ἰσχίον, ischion, hip). Pertaining, or in relation, to the Ischium or Hip.

Scia'tica (same). Pain radiating from the Sciatic notch, and following the course of the Sciatic nerve.

Scia'trophy (σκιατροφέω, skĭātropheō, I bring up tenderly). A bringing up tenderly, or effeminately.

Scilli'tic (σκίλλα, skilla, squill). Containing Squill.

Scilloce'phalus (σκίλλα, skilla, squill; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). One having a large bulbiform head.

Scinde Boil. A severe form of boil very frequent in the rainy season all over India.

Scintilla'tion (L. scintilla, spark). The act of emitting sparks, or igneous particles.

Scio'machy (σκιά, skĭa, shadow; μάχη, machē, fight). An ancient gymnastic exercise of boxing and jumping with one's own shadow.

Scio'metry (σκιά, skĭa, shadow; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). The measuring, or reckoning, of time according to the length of the shadow.

Sci'on (L. scindo, I cut). Bot. A shoot intended for a graft; the first young shoot produced during the year by a tree.

Scirpi'colous (L. scirpus, bulrush; colo, I inhabit). Bot. Living or growing among Bulrushes.

Scir'rhoid (σκιρός, skiros, hard tumour; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). 1. Resembling Scirrhus. 2. Syn. of Cheloid.

Scirrho'ma (same). Any tumour of a marble-like consistence, or appearance.

Scirrho'sity (σκιρός, skiros, hard tumour). An Induration of the Glands.

Scir'rhus (σκιρός, skiros, hard). A species of Cancer characterized by hardness of the primary tumour, and by a tendency to draw to itself the neighbouring soft structures.

Scis'sion (L. scindo, I cut). The act of cutting, or dividing, by an edged or sharp instrument.

Scitami'neous (L. scitamentum, delicacy). Pertaining to an Order of Plants, of which Ginger is the type.

Sclera'nthum (σκληρός, sklēros, hard; ἄνθος, anthos, flower). Bot. A fruit composed of grains adherent to the persistent and hardened base of the perigon.—Mœnch.

Sclerecta'sia (sclerotic; and ἔκτασις, ektăsis, extension). Staphyloma of the Sclerotic.

Sclere'ctomy (sclerotic; ἐκ, ek, out of; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). Surg. An operation for producing an artificial pupil, by removing a small portion of the Sclerotic and Choroid coats near the margin of the Cornea.

Sclere'ma. Etym. as, and syn. of, Scleroma.

Sclerencepha'lia (σκληρός, sklēros, hard; ἐγκέφαλος, egkephălos, brain). Induration, or hardening, of the Brain.

Scleri'asis (σκληρός, sklēros, hard). Syn. of Scleroma, Scleroderma, and Xeroderma.

Scleroderma (same; and δέρμα, derma, skin). A disease in which the skin hardens and indurates.

Scle'rogen (σκληρός, sklēros, hard; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). Bot. Syn. of Cellulose.

Sclero-iritis. Inflammation of the Sclerotic and Iris.

Sclero'ma (σκληρός, sklēros, hard). Induration of the areolar tissue; a hard tumour or induration. An induration of the skin and fatty tissues, with serous subcutaneous effusion.

Sclerosarco'ma (σκληρός, sklēros, hard; σάρξ, sarx, flesh). A hard fleshy excrescence of the gums, resembling a cock's comb.

Sclero'sis (σκληρός, sklēros, hard). Syn. of Scleroma. Thickening with condensation.

Sclero-skeleton (σκληρός, sklēros, hard; σκελετόν, skeleton, skeleton). Bones developed in tendons, ligaments, and aponeuroses.

Sclerosto'ma (σκληρός, sklēros, hard; στόμα, stoma, mouth). One of the Cœlelmintha of the Entozoa or Human parasites, which infests the duodenum.—Cobbold.

Sclero'tal (σκληρός, sklēros, hard). Zoöl. Applied to the ossified part of the Eye-capsule, commonly in two pieces.—Owen.

Sclero'tia (same). The hard variety of fungoid particles discharged from the numerous sinuses in Mycetoma—or the Fungus disease of India.—Vandyke Carter.

Sclero'tic (same). The strong, white, opaque, fibrous, structure, which forms the white of the Eye-ball.

Scleroticony'xis (σκληρός, sklēros, hard; νύξις, nuxis, puncture). Perforation of the Sclerotic in the operation of Couching.

Scleroti'tis (σκληρός, sklēros, hard; and itis). Inflammation of the Sclerotic.

Sclero'tium (σκληρός, sklēros, hard). The middle stage, or true Ergot, of

a large number of the most various Fungi: it is a special state of rest of these plants.

Sclero'tomy (σκληρός, sklēros, hard; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). Incision of the Sclerotic.

Scle'rous (σκληρός, sklēros, hard). Hard. Applied to those textures which enter immediately into the construction of the Skeleton.

Scobi'culate. Sco'biform (L. scobs, sawdust; forma, form). Having the form of sawdust, or raspings.

Scobina. Bot. The flexuose Rachis of some Grasses.

Scobi'nate (L. scŏbīna, file). Having the surface rough like that of a file.

Scobs (L. scabo, I scratch). Raspings or shavings of any hard substances; dross of metals.

Sco'lecoid (σκώληξ, skōlēx, worm; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Zoöl. Resembling a Worm; vermiform.

Scoleco'logy (σκώληξ, skōlēx, worm; λόγος, logos, speech). Zoöl. A treatise upon Worms.

Scole'cous (σκώληξ, skōlēx, worm). Having, or full of, Worms. Syn. of Scolecoid.

Scolex (σκώληξ, skōlēx, worm). Zoöl. The non-sexual Cysticercus. The young of the Cestoid worm. A phase of development of the Cestoid Entozoa.—Van Beneden.

Scoliciparíens (σκώληξ, skōlēx, worm; L. pario, I bring forth). Comp. Anat. A term applied to the Echinococcus Veterinorum, or Echinococcus, found in animals. — Küchenmeister.

Scolio'sis (σκολιός, skolios, crooked). Lateral distortion of the spine. A deformity, or contortion, of the spine, in which the bodies of the vertebræ deviate laterally in a horizontal direction, with or without a corresponding deviation of the apices of the spinous processes.

Scolloped. Bot. Having deep and wide indentations.

Scoop (Ger. schuppen, to push). Surg. An instrument, shaped at one end somewhat like the bowl of a spoon, for the extraction of certain foreign bodies.

Sco'piform (L. scopa, broom; forma, form). Having the form of a broom, or besom.

Sco'pulous (L. scŏpŭlus, high rock). Full of rocks; rocky.

Scorbu'tus (Ger. scharbock). A disease most generally owing to the privation, for a considerable length of time, of fresh succulent vegetables. It is characterized by extreme debility and dejection of spirits; a soft, swollen, spongy, bleeding condition of the gums; and the appearance of purple spots and bruise-like stains on the skin. Scurvy.

Scordosmin' (σκόρδον, skordon, garlic; ὀσμή, osmē, smell). Syn. of Cystic oxyde.

Sco'red (Fr. scor, notch). Bot. Marked with parallel lines or grooves.

Scoria'ceous (σκωρία, skōria, dross). Pertaining to, like, or partaking of the nature of, dross, or the recrement of metals.

Sco'riæ (σκῶρ, skōr, excrement). 1. The refuse, or useless part, of any substance, thrown off in the preparation, or refining process, of metals; dross. 2. Volcanic cinders.

Scorifica'tion (L. scoria, dross of metals; facio, I make). The act, or operation, of reducing a body, either wholly or in part, into scoriæ.

Sco'riform (L. scoria, dross of metals; forma, form). Like, or in the form of, Scoriæ.

Sco'rious (L. scoria, dross of metals). Drossy; recrementitious.

Sco'rpioid. Scorpioidal (σκορπίος, skorpios, scorpion; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Bot. Applied to an inflorescence which is rolled up towards one side, in the manner of a crosier, unrolling as the flowers expand.

Scotch-fiddle. A popular term for Scabies, from an erroneous notion of its being more prevalent in Scotland than elsewhere.

Scoto'mata (σκότος, skotos, darkness). Gaps in the field of vision, appearing to the patient as dark patches. They often correspond in situation to extensive hæmorrhagic effusions or exudations of lymph on the Retina.

Sco'tomy (σκοτόω, skotoō, I darken). Giddiness, with dimness of sight.

Sco'tous (σκότος, skotos, darkness). Having, or full of, darkness.

Scrape. A term given in the markets of the United States to the Turpentine which concretes upon the trunk of the tree. It is occasionally scraped off and barrelled by itself.

Scriveners' Palsy. Syn. of Writers' Spasm.

Scrobi'culate. Scrobi'culated (L. scrŏbĭcŭlus, little furrow). Nat. Hist. Furrowed; having small ridges, furrows, or pits.

Scrobi'culus Co'rdis. The pit of the Stomach. The depression at the upper part of the belly just below the ensiform cartilage.

Scro'fula (L. scrofa, old sow). A condition of constitutional debility, with a tendency to indolent inflammatory and ulcerative diseases, or to the deposit (?) of tubercular matter in various tissues and organs.

Scrofula-derma. Cutaneous Scrofula.

Scrofulidæ. The cutaneous manifestations of Scrofula.—M. Hardy.

Scrophulo'sis (scrofula). The condition of being scrofulous.

Scro'tal. Of, or belonging to, or into, the Scrotum.

Scro'tiform (L. scortea, leathern cloak; forma, form). Bot. Formed like a double bag.

Scro'tocele (L. scrotum; κήλη, kēlē, rupture). Scrotal hernia.

Scro'tum (L. scortea, leathern cloak). The purse-like investment which covers the Testes and part of the Spermatic cords.

Scruple (L. dim. scrupus, chessman). The third part of a drachm Troy, or a weight of twenty grains Troy.

Scurf (Dan. skiör, brittle). The little flakes of exfoliated scales of the scarf skin of the scalp, entangled with the hair. Bot. The loose scaly matter that is found on some leaves.

Scurfy (same). Having, or covered with, scurf. Syn. of Furfuraceous.

Scurvy. 1. Popular term for Scorbutus. 2. Popular term for various scaly forms of cutaneous disease.

Scu'tal. Scu'tate (L. scutum, buckler). Bot. Formed like an ancient round buckler. Zoöl. Protected by large scales.

Scutel'lated (L. scutella, dish). Nat. Hist. Formed like a pan; divided into small surfaces.

Scutel'liform (L. scutella, dish; forma, form). Bot. Large, and more or less round, like a buckler.

Scutel'loid (scutellum; and εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Bot. Resembling a Scutellum.

Scutel'lum (L. scutella, dish). Bot. 1. The small cotyledon on the outside of the embryo of Wheat. 2. The little coloured cup or disc found in the substance of Lichens, containing the tubes filled with sporules. Entom. A part of the Thorax, sometimes invisible, sometimes large, and covering the Elytra and Abdomen.

Scutibra'nchiate (L. scutum, buckler; branchiæ, gills). Of, or pertaining to, an Order of Molluscs, which have the gills covered with a shell in the form of a shield.

Scu'tiform (L. scutum, buckler; forma, form). Having the form of a buckler, or shield.

Scu'toid (L. scutum, buckler; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Syn. of Scutiform.

Scy'bala (σκύβαλον, skubălon, dung). Hard fæcal matters discharged in small separate round lumps.

Scy'phiform (L. scyphus, goblet; forma, form). Bot. Formed, or shaped, like a goblet.

Scypho'phorous (σκύφος, skuphos, cup; φέρω, pherō, I bear). Having, or bearing, cups or cup-like formations.

Scy'phuliform (L. scyphulus, small cup; forma, form). Bot. Having the shape of a Scyphulus.

Scy'phulus (L. small cup). Bot. An organ like a small funnel, the borders of which are set with tubercles, observed in many species of Lichens.

Scyti'tis (σκύτος, skutos, skin; and itis). Inflammation of the skin.

Scytoblaste'ma (σκύτος, skutos, skin; βλάστημα, blastēma, growth). Growth, or development, of the skin.

Scytode'psic (σκυτοδεψέω, skūtodepseō, I dress leather). Chem. Having the property of tanning; of, or belonging to tanning.

Scytomorpho'sis (σκύτος, skutos, skin; μόρφωσις, morphōsis, shaping). A morbid change of the skin.

Sealing. Surg. A method of treating Ulcers, which consists in excluding the air from the wound during the process of granulation. The margin of the Ulcer is covered with adhesive soap-plaster, half an inch wide, and a piece of oil silk, large enough to cover both the ulcer and the plaster, having been carefully affixed by means of collodion, another edging of plaster is put on the margin.—Barnard Holt.

Seams. Geol. Thin layers which separate two strata of greater magnitude.

Searcher (Fr. chercher, to seek). An instrument introduced into the bladder after the operation of Lithotomy, to ascertain whether another stone be present.

Sea'rching (same). The operation of ascertaining, by the introduction of a metallic instrument, through the urethra, into the bladder, whether there is a stone in the latter cavity.

Seasoning. Syn. of Acclimation.

Seba'ceous (L. sebum, suet). 1. Of the nature of Suet. 2. Secreting matter of the nature of Suet.

Sebi'ferous (L. sebum, suet; fero, I bear). Syn. of Sebaceous (2).

Sebi'parous (L. sebum, suet; pario, I produce). Syn. of Sebaceous (2).

Seborrhœ'a (L. sebum, suet; ῥέω, reō, I flow). Sebaceous flux.

Sece'rnent. Sece'rning (L. secerno, I separate). Syn. of Secreting.

Se'condary (L. secundus, second). Occurring, or supervening, after some primitive or immediate cause, or effects have passed away.

Se'condary Apnœa. That dangerous condition, evinced by convulsions, coma, and death, some hours after the restoration of animation, as a consequence of the poisoned state of the Blood.

Se'condary Fever. The febrile condition ensuing after a crisis, or after the discharge of some morbid matter.

Se'condary Strata. Geol. An extensive series of the stratified rocks which compose the crust of the globe, with certain characters in common, which distinguish them from another series below them called Primary, and from a third series above them called Tertiary: now called Mesozoic.

Second Intention, Healing by. Surg. The cure of wounds by the process of suppuration, granulation, and cicatrization.

Secre'ting (L. secerno, I separate). 1. Producing from the Blood substances different from the blood itself, or from any of its constituents. 2. Applied to such skin diseases as are characterized by a secretion of serum or pus.—De Méric.

Secre'tion (same). 1. The function by which substances are separated from the Blood, differing from the blood itself, or from any of its constituents. 2. A substance so separated.

Secre'tiveness (same). Phrenol. That organ, which, when largely developed, is said to impel the individual towards Secresy or Concealment.

Secre'tory (same). Performing the office of Secretion.

Se'ctile (L. seco, I cut). That may be cut, or separated by cutting.

Se'ction (same). The act of cutting. A separation by cutting.

Se'cular (L. sæculum, age). Geol. Applied to great natural processes, whose results become appreciable only after the lapse of ages.

Se'cular Refrigeration (L. sæculum, age or period). The periodical cooling and consolidation of the globe, from a supposed original state of fluidity from heat.

Se'cund (L. secundus, next). Bot. Arranged on one side only; unilateral.

Secu'nd'ne (same). Bot. The inner coat of the Ovule. Anat. Pl. The Placenta, the remains of the umbilical cord, and the membranes, which remain in utero after the birth of the child.

Secu'riform (L. securis, hatchet; forma, form). Bot. Having the form of an axe, or hatchet.

Se'dative (L. sedo, I allay). Applied adj. and subs. to medicines and other means which directly depress the vital forces, diminish increased action, allay irritability and irritation, and assuage pain.

Se'diment (L. sedeo, I settle). The deposit, or matter thrown down to the bottom, from one or more substances dissolved, or suspended, in a liquid.

Sedime'ntary Rocks. Geol. Rocks which have been formed by their materials having been thrown down from a state of suspension, or solution, in water.

Seed. 1. Syn. of Sperm. 2. Bot. The impregnated and matured Ovule.

Seed-bud. Bot. Syn. of Ovary.

Seed-coat. Bot. Syn. of Arillus.

Seed-down. Bot. Syn. of Pappus (1).

Seed-lobe. Bot. The lobe of a seed; a Cotyledon.

Seed-vessel. Bot. The Pericarp which contains the seeds.

Segmenta'tion (L. seco, I cut). Division into segments, or portions.

Se'gregate (L. sēgrĕgo, I separate). Bot. Separated from each other; applied to a mode of inflorescence, when several florets comprehended within an Anthodium or a common calyx, are furnished also with proper Perianths. Zoöl. Separated; insulated; having no mutual organic connexion, though frequently associating together.

Seismo'graphy (σεισμός, seismos, earthquake; γράφω, graphō, I write). Geol. A writing about, or description of, Earthquakes.

Seismo'logy (σεισμός, seismos; earthquake; λόγος, logos, speech). Geol. The Science of Earthquakes, in all that relates to their force, duration, lines of direction, periodicity, and other characteristics.

Seismo'meter (σεισμός, seismos, earthquake; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). Geol. An instrument, or rather apparatus, for measuring the force and direction of Earthquake convulsions.

Seju'gous (L. sex, six; jugum, yoke). Bot. Applied to a pinnate leaf, having six pairs of leaflets.

Seleni'ferous (L. selenium; and fero, I bear). Containing, or yielding, Selenium.

Seleni'tic. Seleni'tical (L. Selenium). Pertaining to, resembling, or partaking of the nature and properties of the mineral Selenite.

Seleno'graphy (σελήνη, selēnē, moon; γράφω, graphō, I write). A description of the Moon and its phenomena.

Self-abuse. Syn. of Masturbation.

Self-limited. Running a definite course, but little modified by treatment.

Self-pollution. Syn. of Masturbation.

Sel'la Tu'rcica (from its supposed resemblance to a Turkish saddle). A cavity in the Sphenoid bone, containing the Pituitary gland, and surrounded by the four Clinoid processes.

Semeio'graphy (σημεῖον, sēmeion, sign; γράφω, graphō, I write). A description of the symptoms of Disease.

Semeio'logy (σημεῖον, sēmeion, sign; λόγος, logos, speech). The branch of Pathology which treats of the symptoms of Disease.

Semeio'tics (σημεῖον, sēmeion, sign). Syn. of Semeiology.

Semen (L. sero, I sow). Bot. The nucleus formed in the germen of Plants. Anat. The fluid secreted in and by the Testicles.

Semi- (L. half). In composition signifies half; partially; imperfectly; incompletely.

Semi-anatropous (L. semi, half; ἀνά, ana, up; τρέπω, trepō, I turn). Bot. Denotes the same as Amphitropal, except that in the former the Ovule is parallel, instead of at right angles, with the Funiculus.

Semibulb of the Female. A large leech-shaped mass, consisting of a network of veins, enclosed in a fibrous membrane, and lying on each side of the vestibule of the Vagina, a little behind the Nymphæ.

Semicircular (L. semi, half; circŭlus, circle). Having the form of a half circle.

Se'mifloret. Se'miflo'scule (L. semi, half; dim. flos, flower). Bot. A Floscule whose corolla consists of a single ligule, or strap-shaped petal.

Semilu'nar (L. semi, half; luna, moon). Having the form of a half moon.

Semimembra'neous. Semimembra'nose (L. semi, half; membrăna, membrane). Anat. Applied to a Muscle at the posterior part of the Thigh, so called from the long, flat, membrane-like tendon at its upper part.

Semi-metals. Bodies which possess the qualities of Metals, with the exception of malleability.

Se'minal (L. semen, seed). Syn. of Spermatic. Bot. Applied to the Cotyledons or seed-leaves.

Semina'tion (L. semen, seed). Bot. The natural dispersion of seeds. Zoöl. The development of the Spermatozoa.

Semini'ferous (L. semen, seed; fero, I bear). Secreting and conveying the seminal fluid. Seed-bearing; producing seed.

Seminifica'tion (L. semen, seed; facio, I make). Propagation from the seed, or seminal parts.

Semi'niform (L. semen, seed; forma, form). Nat. Hist. Applied to the reproductive bodies of creatures, which have not proper generating organs.—Bory.

Se'minist (L. semen, seed). Syn. of Animalculist.

Se'minule (L. dim. semen, seed. Bot. The reproductive corpuscles of Cryptogamous plants.—Lapilaie.

Seminuli'ferous (same; and fero, I bear). Bot. Bearing seminules or the rudiments of seeds.

Semipinnate (L. semi, half; pinna, wing). Fringed on one side.

Semiprimi'genous (L. semi, half; primigenius, primitive). Geol. Of a middle nature between substances of primary and secondary formation.

Semipro'tolite (L. semi, half; πρῶτος, protos, first; λίθος, lithos, stone). Geol. A semiprimigenous fossil.

Semitendinose (L. semi, half; tendo, I spread). Anat. Applied to a Muscle at the posterior part of the Thigh, so called from having its fibres commonly interrupted by an Aponeurosis.

Semite'rtian (L. semi, half; tertius, three). An intermittent fever, returning every day, consisting of two paroxysms on each alternate day, and one only in the interval—in fact, a triple tertian.

Semites'sular (L. semi, half; dim. tessara, square). Miner. Applied to a combination of the tessular system, into which the forms enter with only half the number of their faces.

Sempstresses' Palsy. A form of Palsy, or Cramp, of the fingers and hand, in which the power of plying the needle is lost.

Seni'lity (L. senex, old). The state of old age.

Seno'cular. Seno'culate (L. seni, six; oculus, eye). Having six eyes.

Se'nsate. Se'nsated (L. sentio, I perceive by the senses). Perceived by the senses.

Sensa'tion (L. sentio, I discern by the senses). A perception by the Mind of an impression made on certain parts of the Nervous system.

Sensa'tional (same). Syn. of Sentient.

Sensa'tionalism (same). A Doctrine which refers all knowledge to the Senses.

Sense (same). A faculty by which Animals appreciate the impressions of external objects on certain organs of the body.

Sensibi'lity (same). The Faculty by which living animal parts are capable of receiving impressions of physical objects.

Sensi'ferous (L. sensus, sense; fero, I bear). Producing sense.

Sensi'fic (L. sensus, sense; facio, I make). Syn. of Sensiferous.

Sensiti'vity. Etym. as, and syn. of, Sensibility.

Senso'rial (L. sentio, I discern by the senses). Pertaining to the Sensorium. Syn. of Sentient.

Sensori-motor. Applied to certain instinctive actions which are guided by Sensation. Applied to certain reflex actions which involve Sensation or Consciousness.

Senso'rium (L. sentio, I discern by the senses). The common centre of perception.

Sensori-volitional. Applied to nervous fibres which pass to and from the Cerebro-spinal centre, and are respectively concerned in Sensation and Volition.

Se'nsory (L. sentio, I discern by the senses). In direct communication with the nerves of Sensation. Conveying impressions to the Nervous centres.

Se'ntient (same). 1. Susceptible of, or causing, feeling. 2. Having the faculty of perception.

Se'ntiments (same). Phrenol. Those faculties which do not form specific ideas, but produce merely a propensity joined with an emotion or feeling of a certain kind.

Se'pal (L. sepio, I enclose). Bot. The divisions of the Calyx of a flower.

Se'paloid (L. sepal; and εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Bot. Like, or resembling, a Sepal.

Se'parate (L. separo, I separate). Bot. Applied to Stamens and Pistils on the same plant, but in different flowers.

Se'paratory (same). 1. A Chemical vessel for separating liquids of different densities from each other. 2. A Surgical instrument for separating the Pericranium from the Cranium.

Sepe'tonous (σήπω, sēpō, I make rotten). Having, or full of, Putridity.

Se'pioid (σηπία, sēpia, cuttle-fish; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Zoöl. Resembling the Cuttle-fish.

Sepsin' (σήπω, sēpō, I make rotten). The traumatic virus or putrid poison, especially produced on the surface of exposed wounds. It is a specific crystalline alkaloid substance separable from pus, or generated by the decomposition of albuminoid matter, and appearing to possess the active power of decomposing or putrefying substances and of inducing Pyæmia.—Bergmann.

Septæ'mia (σήπω, sēpō, I make putrid; and αἷμα, aima, blood). A morbid state of the Blood occasioned by septic or putrescent matters.

Se'ptal (L. septum, fence). Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a Septum.

Septa'ria (L. septa, inclosures). Geol. Flattened balls of stone, generally a kind of iron-stone, which, on being split, are seen to be separated in their interior into irregular masses.

Se'ptate (same). Divided; separated; branched.

Septen'nate (L. septem, seven). Bot. Applied to organs approaching in sevens.

Septen'niad (L septem, seven; annus, year). The years in the life of Man, which are multiples of the number seven.

Septhæ'mia. Etym. as, and syn. of, Septicæmia.

Se'ptic (σηπτικός, sēptikos, putrefying). Having power to produce Putrefaction.

Septicæ'mia (same, and αἷμα, blood). 1. A condition produced by the absorption, or introduction, of putrescent matter into the veins. It is chiefly characterized by vomiting, purging, and profound collapse, soon ending in death; infection of the blood with Sepsin; Syn. of Septæmia. 2. Blood-poisoning, the result of an ichorous or decomposing or puriform material.—Billroth. The results of poisoning of Blood, induced by the inflammation of the patient's own tissues.—Jonathan Hutchinson. Syn. of Pyæmia.

Septicæ'mic Fever. Syn. of Septicæmia.

Septici'dal (L. septum, fence; cædo, I cut). Bot. Opening by dividing through the septa, or partitions of the Ovary.

Septicohæ'mia. Etym. as, and syn. of, Septicæmia.

Septi'ferous (L. septum, fence; fero, I bear). Bot. Bearing septa, or partitions.

Septi'fluous (L. septem, seven; fluo, I flow). Flowing in seven streams.

Se'ptiform (L. septem, seven ; forma, form). Having seven forms.

Septi'fragal. Septi'fragous (L. septum, fence ; frango, I break). Bot. Applied to that Dehiscence when the dissepiments adhere to the axis, and separate from the valves.—Richard.

Septin. Etym. as, and syn. of, Sepsin.

Septo'meter (σήπω, sēpō, I make putrid ; μέτρον, metron, measure). An instrument devised for testing the purity of the air, or of the presence of organic matter in it—by the agency of Chlorine.—Granville.

Se'ptulum (L. dim. septum, fence). A division between small spaces, or cavities.

Septum (L. fence). Anat. The plate, or wall, which separates two cavities from each other ; the partitions of a cavity divided into secondary cavities. Bot. A partition separating a body into two or more cells. Geol. Pl. The thin plates which separate the chambers of the Nautilus and Ammonite ; the thin radiating divisions which give to the pores of Corals their star-like, or rayed appearance.

Seque'la (L. sequor, I follow). Pathol. A morbid affection which follows another.

Seque'strum (Fr. sequestrer, to separate). The dead portion of bone, which, in Necrosis, is enclosed in the new shell of ossified lymph.

Seral (L. (sērus, late). Geol. Applied to the last or uppermost of the fifteen series into which Prof. Rogers subdivides the Palæozoic strata of the Appalachian chain — The " Nightfall," metaphorically speaking, of the North American Palæozoics, and the equivalents of our upper or true Coal measures.

Seri'ceous (σηρικός, sērĭkos, silken). Bot. Covered with very soft hairs pressed close to the surface.

Sericte'ria (same). The glands which secrete the silk in the Silkworm.—Kirby.

Series. Nat. Hist. Any number of allied objects arranged in sequence. Geol. Any set of Strata possessing some common mineral or fossil characteristic. A subordinate group in some great formation or system.

Serocoli'tis. Inflammation of the peritoneal coat of the Colon.

Sero-cy'stic. Consisting of numerous cysts containing serum.

Sero-hepati'tis. Inflammation of the peritoneal covering of the liver.

Se'rolin (L. serum, whey ; oleum, oil). A peculiar fatty matter detected in the Blood.

Seroperitoni'tis. An inflammation, more or less acute, of the Peritoneum, resulting in a collection of serous fluid within certain portions of the sac.

Sero-sangui'nolent. Consisting partly of Serum and partly of Blood, or of a mixture of both.

Sero'sity (L. serum, whey). The thin saline mixture which remains after the separation of the albumen from serum of the Blood.

Serous (same). Of, or belonging to, or of the nature of, Serum.

Serpe'ntiform (L. serpens, serpent ; forma, form). Having the form of a Serpent.

Serpenti'genous (L. serpens, serpent ; gigno, I beget). Bred of a Serpent.

Serpi'ginous (L. serpo, I creep). Creeping over the surface of the skin, or from one part to another.

Ser'rate. Ser'rated (L. serra, saw). Toothed like a saw.

Ser'ratures (same). Bot. The teeth of a serrated leaf.

Serre-artere (Fr. grasp-artery). An instrument invented by Deschamps, for compressing the artery, and tightening the ligature, in the operation for Aneurism.

Serre-Nœud (Fr. grasp-knot). An instrument used in applying ligatures.

Serrous. Etym. as, and syn. of, Serrate.

Ser'rulate. Ser'rulated (L. dim. serra, saw). Bot. Finely serrate ; having very minute notches.

Serrula'tions (same). Bot. Notches like those of a very fine saw.

Se'rtulum (L. dim. sertum, wreath of flowers). Bot. A simple Umbel.

Serum (L. whey). A thin, watery, alkaline, albuminous fluid, which separates from the crassamentum during coagulation of Blood; and which is secreted by certain membranes of the body.

Se'samoid. Se'samoidal (σήσαμον, sēsămon, fruit of the Sesamé; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling, in form and size, a seed or grain.

Sescu'ple (L. sesqui, one and a-half; plico, I fold). Chem. One and a-half fold.

Sesqui-. Chem. A prefix, denoting that a Salt contains an equivalent and a half of acid to one of base; or of one ingredient to another.

Ses'sile (L. sedeo, I sit). Attached by a base.

Seta (L. bristle). Bot. 1. The stalk that supports the theca of Mosses. 2. The awn, or beard, of grasses, where it proceeds from the extreme point of a palea or glume. 3. The glandular aculeus of Roses. 4. The abortive stamens, or rudimentary perianth of Cyperaceous plants. Zoöl. The stiff short hairs, bristles, or processes observed in many caterpillars, insects, earthworms, and crustaceans.

Seta'ceous (L. seta, bristle). Bristle-shaped; resembling a bristle or horse-hair; covered or armed with bristles; bristly.

Seti'ferous (L. seta, bristle; fero, I bear). Producing, or having, bristles.

Se'tiform (L. seta, bristle; forma, form). Having the form of a bristle.

Seti'gerous (L. seta, bristle; gero, I bear). Bristly; producing, or covered with bristles, or similar parts.

Seton (L. seta, bristle). A kind of tissue, made by a long skein of silk, cotton, or other similar material being passed, by means of a flat needle, through a fold of skin.

Se'tose. Se'tous (same). Bot. Bristly; set or covered with bristles.

Seventh Sense. Physiol. Applied to the instinctive sensations arising from the ganglionic department of the Nervous system.

Sex. The physical distinction between male and female, in animals and plants.

Sexdi'gitism (L. sex, six; digitus, finger). The state of having six fingers on one hand, or six toes on one foot.

Sexi'ferous (L. sexus, sex; fero, I bear). Nat. Hist. Provided with sexual organs.

Sexi'valent (L. sex, six; valeo, I am efficacious). Chem. Applied to atoms, which have six bonds by which they can be united to other atoms.—V. Quantivalence.

Se'xjugous (L. sex, six; jugum, yoke). Bot. Applied to a pennated leaf composed of six pairs of folioles.

Se'xual (L. sexus, sex). Pertaining to, or distinguishing, the sex.

Se'xual System. Bot. The system of Plants invented by Linnæus, by which they are arranged according to the sex denoted by their parts of fructification.

Shaft-cauterization. The thrusting of little pointed sticks, or shafts, of dried Chloride of zinc mixed with flour into tumours, &c. for the purpose of destroying them.—Maisonneuve.

Shakes, The. An American term for Fever and Ague.

Shaking Palsy. V. Paralysis Agitans.

Shampooing. A Hindoo process of rubbing and pressing the limbs and joints, in connexion with the hot bath.

Sheath (Sax. scæth, case for a knife). Anat. An investment of areolar or fibrous tissue, which surrounds vessels, muscles, and tendons. Bot. A petiole dilated at its base, and embracing more or less of the circumference of the stem. The altered form of leaf which, in the Monocotyledons, encloses a great extent of the stem. Entom. The wing-case of an Insect.

Sheath-winged. Entom. Having cases for covering the wings.

Shield (Sw. skyla, to cover). Bot. 1. A little coloured cup, or line with a hard disc, surrounded by a rim, and containing the fructification of Lichens. 2. A broad table-like process in the flower of Stapelia and its allies.

Shin. The anterior part of the leg, where the Tibia is covered only with skin.

Shingles (L. cingulum, girdle). The popular Syn. of Herpes Zoster, the vesicular patches of which have a tendency to follow a circular direction in their course, usually embracing one-half only of the trunk at the waist.

Shi'very (Heb. shabar, to break into pieces). Miner. Easily falling into many pieces; not firmly cohering; incompact.

Shock (D. schok, jolt). Sudden, or instantaneous, depression of organic nervous or vital power, the result of severe injuries, or of overwhelming emotions.

Shoot (Sax. sceotan, to shoot). 1. Bot. A young branch which shoots out from the main stock. 2. Pl. Annual growths; the annual layers of growth on the shells of oysters, &c.

Shorla'ceous (Sw. skör, brittle). Like, or partaking of the nature and characters of, the mineral Shorl.

Shortsightedness. An inability to see small objects without bringing them very close to the eye.

Shoulder-blade. The broad triangular bone of the shoulder, covering the hind part of the ribs.

Show. The mucous discharge, streaked with blood, which generally takes place from the Vagina one, two, or three days before labour.

Show-choo. A Spirit distilled in China from the lees of a wine made from boiled rice.

Siagantri'tis (σιαγών, sĭăgōn, jawbone; ἄντρον, antron, cavern; and itis). Inflammation of the lining membrane of the antrum of the upper Jaw.

Sialacynio'sis (σίαλον, siălon, saliva; κύων, kuōn, dog; νόσος, nosos, disease). Syn. of Rabies and Hydrophobia.—Piorry.

Sia'lagogue (σίαλον, siălon, saliva; ἄγω, agō, I lead). Promoting, or increasing, the secretion of Saliva.

Sia'lica (σίαλον, siălon, saliva). Medicines affecting the salivary glands.

Sialin' (σίαλον, siălon, saliva). The active principle of the Saliva.

Si'aloid (σίαλον, siălon, saliva; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling Saliva.

Sialolo'gia (σίαλον, siălon, saliva; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on Saliva.

Si'alous (σίαλον, siălon, saliva). Having, or full of, Saliva.

Sibbens (Celt. siwin, raspberry). 1. A disease strikingly resembling Frambœsia, which is endemic in some of the western counties of Scotland. It is probably tertiary Syphilis. 2. In the Orkneys, a term for the Itch.

Si'bilant. Si'bilous (L. sībĭlo, I hiss). Making a hissing, or whistling, sound.

Sicca'tion (L. siccus, dry). The act, or process, of drying.

Sidera'tion (L. sidus, star). Sudden death, without previous insensibility, or apparent cause, and as if by the influence of the stars or planets.

Sidero'graphy (σίδηρος, sidēros, iron; γράφω, graphō, I write). Nat. Hist. A history of Iron or Steel.

Si'deroscope (σίδηρος, sidēros, iron; σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). An instrument for detecting small quantities of Iron in any substance.

Side'rotechny (σίδηρος, sidēros, iron; τέχνη, technē, art). Nat. Phil. The art of treating minerals of Iron. —Hassenfratz.

Sieni'tic. Containing, resembling, or possessing some of the properties of, the mineral Sienite.

Sigau'ltian Operation or **Section.** Syn. of Symphyseotomy.

Sight, Long. V. Presbyopia.

Sight, Short. V. Myopia.

Sigil'late (L. sigillum, seal). Marked with a seal; sealed.

Si'gmatoid. Si'gmoid. Si'gmoidal (Gr. letter sigma, Σ; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Curved like, or having the form of, the Greek Σ.

Sign (L. signo, I mark out). A directly physical phenomenon, declaratory either of the state of a Disease, or of something which has happened, or may occur, in the organic machine.

Siguate'ra. Applied by the Spanish colonists to that union of symptoms which results from the eating of poisonous fishes in hot countries.

Silica'ted (L. silex, flint). Coated, or mixed with, flint.

Sili'ceous (L. silex, flint). Pertaining to, or partaking of the nature and qualities of, Silex or Silica. Flinty.

Silicicalca'reous. Consisting of Silex, and calcareous matter.

Silici'ferous (L. silex, flint; fero, I bear). Producing, or united with a portion of, Silex.

Silifica'tion (L. silex, flint; facio, I make). Petrifaction; the conversion of any substance into stone by siliceous matter.

Si'licle. Sili'cula. Etym. as, and syn. of, Silicule.

Siliculæform (L. dim. siliqua, pod; forma, form). Bot. Having the form of a silicle.

Si'licule (L. dim. siliqua, pod). Bot. Differs only from a Siliqua in its figure, and in containing fewer seeds. It is never more than four times as long as broad, and often much shorter.

Sili'culose. Sili'culous (same). Bot. Having, pertaining to, or formed like, a Silicle.

Sili'ginose. Sili'ginous (L. sĭlĭgo, kind of corn). Made of fine wheat.

Siliqua (L. pod). A Syncarpous, one or two-celled, many-seeded, superior, linear fruit; dehiscent by two valves separating from the Replum; seeds attached to two placentæ adhering to the replum, and opposite to the lobes of the stigma.

Siliquel'la. Bot. A fruit originally formed of three pieces, two lateral, bearing the ovules upon their interior disc, and an external, not bearing an ovule.

Sili'quiform (L. sĭlĭqua, pod; forma, form). Bot. Having the form of a Siliqua.

Si'liquose. Si'liquous (L. sĭlĭqua, pod). Bot. Having, pertaining to, or formed like, a Siliqua. Surg. Applied to a Cataract, in which an atrophied lens lies in a shrivelled capsule.

Silkworm Rot. Vide Muscardine.

Silurian System (from being well developed and first elucidated in the district between England and Wales anciently inhabited by the Silures). Geol. Applied to that vast suite of fossiliferous strata which lies between the partially fossiliferous Cambrian schists beneath, and the Old Red Sandstone above.—Sir Roderick Murchison.

Silver-poison, or -stain. Surg. Stain of the Conjunctiva from nitrate of silver.

Similiflo'rous (L. similis, like; flos, flower). Bot. Having all the component flowers like each other.—Mirbel.

Si'milor (L. similis, like). An alloy of red Copper and Zinc, made in the best proportions to imitate Silver and Gold.

Si'mious (L. simia, ape). Pertaining to, or like, the Monkey.

Simoom (Ar. poison). A hot suffocating Wind which occurs in most countries bordering on sandy deserts. From its being laden with the minutest particles of sand it often gives a red or reddish-dun colour to the atmosphere. In Turkey it is called the **Samidi**; in Egypt, **Khamsia** (fifty), because it usually continues fifty days; and on the western coast of Africa, **Harmattan.**

Si'mple (L. sine, without; plico, I fold). Bot. Undivided; having only one leaf or flower on a petiole or peduncle; having only one series or set; not plumose or feathered. Miner. Homogeneous; composed of individual substances.

Si'mple Affinity. Syn. of Attraction, Simple Elective.

Si'mple Body. Chem. Syn. of Element.

Si'mples. Medicinal herbs.

Si'mplist. Syn. of Rhizotomist.

Si'napism (L. sinapis, mustard). A Cataplasm, or poultice, of which mustard forms the basis.

Si'nciput (L. semi, half; caput, head). The forepart of the head, as far back as the coronal suture.

Sine (L. sinus, winding). The straight line, drawn from one extremity of an arc perpendicular to the radius, which passes through the other extremity.

Sinew. Popular syn. of Tendon.

Si'ngle Affinity. V. Simple Affinity.

Single-fluid Series. A term applied by Dr. Williams to the whole Molluscan series of animals in which the chain diverges from the radiate and articulate chain.

Si'ngles. The crystalline Sulphate of Magnesia, as obtained from a concentrated solution of Bittern.

Singu'ltous (L. singultus, hiccough). Pertaining to, or affected with, Hiccough.

Si'nistrad (L. sinistra, on the left hand). Towards the sinistral aspect. —Barclay.

Si'nistral (same). Conchol. Having the turns of the spiral made to the left.

Si'nistral Aspect. The aspect towards the lateral half, on the left of the mesial plane of the body.

Sinistro'rsal. Sinistrorse (L. sinister, left; ὄρσω, orsō, I shall move). Rising from right to left. Directed towards the left.

Sinistroversion of the Uterus (L. sinistra, on the left hand; verto, I turn). The tilting of the fundus Uteri, to the left, whilst the cervix is projected towards the right side of the Pelvis.

Sinter (Ger. sintern, to drop). Geol. Compact incrustations from siliceous or calcareous springs.

Si'nuate. Si'nuated (L. sinus, winding). Bot. Having large curved breaks in the margin, resembling bays. When joined by a hyphen to another word, it signifies a form between the two words.

Si'nule (L. dim. sinus, hollow). A little Sinus.

Si'nuolated (same). Bot. Cut into round prominent parts, which are separated by slightly deep Sinuses.

Si'nuous (L. sinus, winding). Tortuous. Syn. of Sinuate.

Si'nus (L. hollow). Anat. A cavity more expanded at the bottom, or in the interior, than at the entrance. Surg. A narrow channel lined by a pale pseudo-mucous membrane, which may or may not lead to a suppurating cavity. Bot. A bay or recess. Conchol. A groove or cavity.

Sipeerine. An alkali yielded by the Bebeeru, a tree of British Guiana.

Siphon (σίφων, siphōn, tube). 1. Pharm. A bent tube, whose legs are of unequal length, for transferring liquor from one vessel to another. 2. Zoöl. Applied to certain membranous and calcareous tubes in the interior of Polythalamous shells; to certain tubular prolongations of the mantle in some univalve and bivalve Molluscs; and to the mouth of certain Suctorious, Crustaceous, and Apterous Insects.

Siphona'nthous (σίφων, siphōn, siphon; ἄνθος, anthos, flower). Bot. Having a siphon-like corol.

Siphonobra'nchiate (σίφων, siphōn, tube; βράγχια, bragchia, gills). Zoöl. Provided with a siphon or tube, by which the water to be inhaled is carried to the gills.

Sipho'nophyte (σίφων, siphōn, siphon; φυτόν, phuton, plant). Bot. A synantherous plant, all the corols of which are flosculous.—Necker.

Siphono'stomous (σίφων, siphōn, tube; στόμα, stoma, mouth). Nat. Hist. Furnished with a suctorious mouth like a tube.

Siphu'ncle. Syn. of Siphon (2).

Siroc'co. An oppressive, relaxing Wind, coming from Northern Africa over the Mediterranean to Italy, Sicily, &c.

Sitio'logy (σῖτος, sitos, bread; λόγος, logos, speech). Syn. of Dietetics.

Sitoma'nia (σῖτος, sitos, bread; μανία, mania, madness). A form of Insanity which is accompanied by an obstinate rejection of food.—Dr. Wm. Chipley.

Sitopho'bia (σῖτος, sitos, bread; φόβος, phobos, fear). The intense dread of food experienced in some forms of Insanity.

Sitz-bath. A half-bath, in which the patient sits, immersing his hips and lower extremities.

Sivvens. Etym. as, and syn. of, Sibbens.

Sixth Sense. Physiol. Applied to muscular sensation arising from the sensitive department of the fifth pair, and the compound spinal nerves.

Size (contracted from L. scissus, cut). Phrenol. The faculty for measuring the size of bodies.

Si'zy. Applied to Blood which is hyperinotic, or buffed.

Skeleto'logy (σκελετόν, skeleton, skeleton; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on the hard parts of the body.

Ske'leton (σκέλλω, skellō, I dry up). The framework, of Bones or hard parts, which supports and sustains the other organs of an animal body.

Skeletopœ'ia (σκελετόν, skeleton, body reduced to dry bones; ποιέω, poieō, I make). The branch of Practical Anatomy which treats of the preparation of Bones, and the construction of Skeletons.

Skin-bound Disease. A swollen, hard, cold, tight-bound condition of the skin, the result of induration, arising from chronic inflammation, of the areolar tissue.

Skull-cap. Popular Syn. of Cranium or Skull.

Slag. Miner. The imperfect glossy or vitrifiable compounds which are produced during the reduction of metallic ores by various fluxes.

Slavering. Involuntary letting fall of the Saliva.

Sleeping Sickness. A malady observed on the West Coast of Africa, and so called from the fact that, by day as by night, the patient shows an extraordinary and irresistible tendency to drop off to sleep. In every case there is invariably a chronic thickening of the deep cervical glands —glandulæ concatenatæ — probably producing pressure on the vessels leading to the Brain.

Sliding of the Flap. Surg. Where in plastic operations the flap is made to slide over the portion to which it has to adhere.

Sling (Dan. slingrer, to reel). A handkerchief, or bandage, suspended from the neck, for the purpose of supporting the forearm, or of keeping it bent on the arm. To suspend in this manner, or by analogous mechanical means, any limb or part of the body.

Slit and Tail Bandage. Surg. A bandage in which the strips or tails of one part pass through slits or holes in another part of it.

Slough. The dead portion which separates from the living in Mortification; the soft mortified substance often seen on the surface of suppurating and ulcerating parts.

Small-pox. V. **Variola.**

Smara'gdine (σμάραγδος, smaragdos, emerald). Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, Emerald.

Smegma'tic. Sme'gmatous (σμῆγμα, smēgma, soap). Of the nature, or having the properties, of Soap; soapy.

Sme'lting (Sw. smälta, to melt). The operation by which certain mineral ores are reduced to the metallic state by fusion.

Snaggle-teeth. Irregular and oblique teeth.

Sneezing (L. nasus, nose). A deep inspiration, followed by a rapid convulsive expiration through the nostrils.

Sniffles. Comp. Anat. V. **Snuffles.**

Snow-blindness. A form of blindness occasioned by the reflection of the solar light from the Snow.

Snow-eyes. A sort of goggles or spectacles used by the Esquimaux as a preventive to Snow-blindness.

Snow-line. Nat. Hist. That line or limit of elevation at which the air permanently attains the temperature of freezing water, and at above which the surface is perpetually covered with snow and ice.

Snuffles (Dan. snövler, to give a crabbed answer). Breathing hard through the nose when obstructed with mucous secretion.

Sob (Sax. seobgend, complaining). A sudden convulsive, short contraction of the diaphragm, directly followed by a relaxation, which drives out noiselessly the little air spasmodic inspiration had caused to enter the lungs.

So'boles (L. short). Bot. A slender stem which creeps along horizontally below the surface of the earth, emitting roots and new plants at intervals.

Soboli'ferous (L. sŏbŏles, shoot, fero, I bear). Bot. Producing young plants from a Sobole.

Sœmmerring, Foramen Centrale of. A circular yellow spot on the concave inner surface of the Retina, directly in a line with the axis of the eyeball.

So'ftening. Pathol. A diminution of the natural and healthy consistence of organs.

So'ftness. Phys. A condition of solid bodies, in which the particles are held together by a small cohesive force.

Soft Palate. That part of the Palate which lies behind the hard or bony palate, and hangs as a soft, moveable curtain between the mouth and the pharynx.

Solano. A hot S.E. wind in Madrid, which frequently occasions pulmonary affections in men. It is a modified Sirocco.

So'lanoid (L. solanum [tuberosum], potato; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Having the form and consistence of a Potato.

Solano'ma (L. solanum [tuberosum], potato). A Solanoid tumour.

So'lar (L. sol. sun). Anat. Having rays (branches or filaments) like the Sun. Chem. Exhibiting phosphorescent properties.

Solder (W. sawd, juncture). A metal, or metallic composition, used in uniting other metallic substances, by being fused between them.

Solena'ceous (σωλήν, sōlēn, tube). Zoöl. Pertaining to a family of marine Bivalves, which are distinguished by the great length of the respiratory tubes.

So'lenoid (σωλήν, sōlēn, tube; εἶδος, appearance). A system of small electrical currents, equal and equidistant, and returning into themselves, the planes of which are normals to any given line, whether straight or curved, in which their centres are situated, and which form the axis of the Solenoid.—Ampère.

Sole'us (L. sŏlĕa, sole-fish). A Muscle at the posterior part of the leg, so called from its shape.

Solfatara. Geol. A volcanic vent from which Sulphur, sulphureous, watery, and acid vapours and gases are emitted.

So'lid (L. solus, alone). A body whose integrant particles are so united by the force of cohesion, that their relative positions cannot be changed without the application of sensible force.

So'lidarity (F. solidaire, a bond *in solido*). Strong union or connexion. Interdependence.

Solidifica'tion (L. solidus, solid; facio, I make). The state assumed by liquid bodies on parting with their free caloric.

So'lidism (L. solidus, solid). The doctrine that refers all diseases to alterations of the solid parts of the body.

Solidu'ngulous (L. solidus, solid; ungula, hoof). Zoöl. Having hoofs that are whole, or not cloven.

So'liform (L. sol, sun; forma, form). Formed like the Sun.

Soli'pedous (L. solidus, solid; pes, foot). Syn. of Solidungulous.

Sol-lunar Influence. Pathol. The influence supposed to be produced on various diseases, when the Sun and Moon are in a state of conjunction.

Solse'quial (L. sol, sun; sequor, I follow). Bot. Applied to the movement of plants, the flowers, or the heads of the flowers of which follow the apparent motion of the Sun.—Plenk.

Solstices (L. sol, sun; sto, I stand). Astron. The two extreme points of the Sun's apparent course north and south of the equator, and where he appears to make a stand, going neither northward nor southward.

Solubi'lity (L. solvo, I melt). The property of a body which renders it susceptible of being dissolved in a fluid.

Solu'tion (same). 1. A chemical union of, or the result of heterogeneous attraction between, a fluid and a solid. 2. The product of such union. 3. Termination of a disease with or without critical signs. 4. Syn. of Crisis.

Solution of Continuity. Surg. The accidental separation of connected parts.

Solvent (L. solvo, I melt). Used adj. and subs. for any liquid or substance having the power of dissolving or rendering liquid other bodies.

Somaisthe'nics (σῶμα, sōma, body; αἴσθησις, aisthēsis, sensation). Feel-

ing-sensations; the mental impressions which are derived from the action of physical force upon the skin, and from the changes going on within our own bodies.—Smee.

Soma'tic. Soma'tical (σῶμα, sōma, body). Pertaining to the body.

Somatody'mia (σῶμα, sōma, body; δύω, duō, I mingle with). A double Monstrosity, in which the trunks are united.

Somato'logy (σῶμα, sōma, body; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on material substances. Syn. of Anatomy.

Somato'tomy (σῶμα, sōma, body; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). Syn. of Anatomy.

Somna'mbulism (L. somnus, sleep; ambŭlo, I walk). The act or practice of Sleep-walking; or of executing, during sleep, actions that commonly take place during a state of consciousness.

Somni'ferous (L. somnus, sleep; fero, I bring). Causing, or inducing, Sleep.

Somni'loquy. Somni'loquism (L. somnus, sleep; loquor, I speak). The act, or custom, of talking in Sleep.

Somni'pathy (L. somnus, sleep; πάθος, pathos, grief). The condition of artificial Somnambulism into which nervous, hysterical individuals are said to be thrown by the power of the Mesmerist.

So'mnolence. So'mnolency (L. somnus, sleep). Sleepiness.

So'mnolism (same). Syn. of Somnipathy.

Somno-vigil. Syn. of Somnambulism.

Soni'ferous (L. sonus, sound; fero, I bear). 1. Producing sound; sounding. 2. Conveying sound, or the vibrations of sound, to the ear.

Sono'meter (L. sonus, sound; metior, I measure). An instrument for measuring sounds, or the intervals of sounds. An apparatus for illustrating the phenomena exhibited by sonorous bodies, and the ratios of their vibrations.

Sonore'ity (L. sonus, sound). The quality of yielding sound when struck.

Sonori'fic (L. sonus, sound; facio, I make). Producing sound.

Sono'rous. 1. Yielding sound when struck, or coming in collision with another body. 2. Formed by the vibrations of sound, or by the vibrations produced by sound.

Soo'jee. A granular production of Wheat.

Soot-wart. Epithelial cancer of the scrotum, the result of irritation produced by soot.

So'pient (L. sopio, I lull to sleep). Syn. of Anodyne.

Sophistica'tion (σοφίζομαι, sophizomai, I evade). Pharm. The adulterating of any Medicine.

Sopor (L. sound sleep). A profound Sleep, from which the patient is with great difficulty roused.

Sopori'ferous (L. sopor, sound Sleep; fero, I bring). Syn. of Somniferous.

Sopori'fic (L. sopor, sound sleep; facio, I make). Syn. of Somniferous.

Sorbefa'cient (L. sorbeo, I suck in; facio, I make). Applied adj. and subs. to a remedy that produces, or promotes, Absorption.

So'rdes (L. filth). 1. Accumulation of foul secretions about the teeth. 2. A viscid sanies discharged from ulcers. 3. Foul matter, dregs, or excretions of any kind.

Sore (Sax. sar, pain). Syn. of Ulcer.

Sore, Bay. An Ulcer endemic in the Bay of Honduras, considered by Dr. Mosely to be a true Cancer.

Sore'dia (dim. σωρός, sōros, heap). Bot. Heaps of pulverulent bodies scattered over the surface of the thallus in Lichens.—Acharius.

Soredi'ferous (dim. σώρός, sōros, heap; φέρω, pherō, I bear). Bot. Bearing Soredia.

Sore'diform (soredia; and forma, form). Bot. Having the appearance of Soredia.

Soreness (Sax, sar, pain). Tenderness of any part of the body from slight pressure.

So'ri (σωρός, sōros, heap). Bot. The collections of the thecæ, or capsules which are found on the edges or the under surface of the fronds of Ferns.

Soro'nomy (σωρός, sōros, heap; νόμος, nomos, law). The Doctrine of collections or masses of substance.

Sororia'tion (L. soror, sister). The equally progressing development of the Mammæ in the young female.

Soro'sa (σωρός, sōros, heap). Bot. Syn. of Syncarpium.—Mirbel.

Soro'sis (same). Bot. A Syncarpous fruit, consisting of a spike or raceme converted into a fleshy fruit by the cohesion in a single mass of the ovaria and floral envelopes.

Sorus (same). Bot. A cluster of sporangia in Ferns.

Soterio'logy (σωτήριος, sōtērios, salutary; λόγος, logos, speech). A discourse on Health; the Science of promoting and preserving Health.

Sound. 1. Surg. An instrument which is introduced into the bladder to discover whether or no there is a stone in that viscus. An instrument for exploring the condition of the uterine cavity. 2. The impulse produced upon the ear by the vibrations of a sonorous body.

Sounding. Syn. of Searching.

Soundness. An unimpaired state of any organ or function.

Spadi'ceous (L. spadix, of a light red colour). 1. Of a light red colour. 2. Bot. Of, or pertaining to, or consisting of, a Spadix.

Spa'dicose (σπάδιξ, spadix, palm branch). Bot. Growing on the Spadix.

Spa'dix. Bot. An Amentum enclosed in a large bract or Spathe.

Spagyrists (σπάω, spaō, I extract; ἀγείρω, ageirō, I collect). A sect of Physicians who accounted for the changes in the body in health and disease solely by chemical explanation.

Spanæ'mia (σπανός, spanos, scarce; αἷμα, aima, blood). A condition of the Blood in which the Fibrin and red corpuscles are diminished —Simon. Diminution of the blood as a whole.

Spanæ'mic (same). Applied adj. and subs. to a medicine said, by long-continued use, to impoverish the Blood.

Spar (Ger. spath). Miner. Applied to those crystals or minerals which break up into rhombs, cubes, plates, prisms, &c., with smooth cleavage faces.

Spara'gmatous (σπαραγμός, spăragmos, convulsion). Having, or full of, Convulsions; spasmodic; convulsive.

Sparal'lium (σπαίρω, spairō, I sprinkle). An injection for the Vagina.—Ruland and Johnson.

Spargo'sis (σπαργάω, spargaō, I swell with humours). A chronic Cellulitis with infiltration and hypertrophy of the white fibrous and areolar tissues.

Spa'roid (L. sparus, gilt-head; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Like the Gilt-head; pertaining to that family of spinous-finned fishes of which the Gilt-head is the type.

Sparry. Miner. Resembling, or consisting of, Spar; having a confused crystalline structure.

Sparsiflo'rous (L, sparsus, scattered; flos, flower). Bot. Having scattered flowers, or in small number.

Spasm (σπάω, spaō, I convulse). Involuntary contraction of a muscle, or muscular fibres.

Spasma'tic (same). Affected with convulsive disease when in the condition of excitement.—Marshall Hall. Syn. of Spasmodic.

Spa'smatode (σπάσμα, spasma, spasm; ὁδός, odos, way). Affected with convulsive disease when in a condition of excitability, or when unexcited.—Marshall Hall.

Spa'smi (σπάσμα, spasma, spasm). Spasmodic diseases.

Spa'smo-. A prefix in compound words denoting relation to, or connection with, convulsion or spasm, *e.g.*:—

Spasmodic (etym. as Spasmi). 1. Pertaining to, or consisting of, Spasm. 2. Syn. of Antispasmodic.

Spasmo'logy (σπάσμα, spasma, convulsion; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on Spasms.

Spa'smo-paralysis. A state of half-paralysis and half-spasm, occurring in muscles from certain not very clearly defined forms of disease in parts of the cerebro-spinal system.—Marshall Hall.

Spa'smous (σπάσμα, spasma, spasm). Having, or full of, Spasm or Convulsion.

Spa'stic (σπάω, spaō, I convulse). 1. Inducing Spasm. 2. Syn. of Spasmodic (1). 3. Inducing persistent Spasm.—Dr. Little.

Spatha'ceous (L. spatha, ladle). Bot. Furnished with, or like, a Spathe.

Spathe (L. spatha, ladle). Bot. A large membranous bract, which encloses a Spadix as a sheath.

Spathic (σπάθημα, spathēma, close texture). Miner. Foliated or lamellar.

Spa'thiform (Ger. spath, spar; L. forma, form). Miner. Resembling spar in form.

Spa'those. Spa'thous (L. spatha, ladle). 1. Bot. Pertaining to, or formed like a Spathe. Syn. of Spathaceous. 2. Geol. Occurring in broad plates or lamellæ; foliated in texture.

Spa'tula. An instrument for spreading plasters and ointments, stirring ointments; and depressing the tongue.

Spa'tulate (L. dim. spatha, meat slice). Shaped like a Spatula. When joined by a hyphen to another word it signifies a form between the two words.

Spaying (σπάω, spaō, I extract). The operation of extirpating the Ovaries from animals.

Spe'cialist. One who devotes himself to diseases of particular parts.

Species (L. particular sort). 1. Nat. Hist. A collection of individuals precisely resembling each other in those characters, which are capable of uniform and permanent continuance by natural propagation. 2. Pharm. A simple; a component part of a compound mixture. A compound mixture. 3. Miner. A collection of minerals which are composed of the same ingredients, and combined in the same proportions.

Speci'fic (L. species, particular sort; facio, I make). 1. Applied adj. and subs. to a medicine, supposed to be specially capable of removing some particular disorder. 2. Special; particular; peculiar.

Speci'fic Centre. Nat. Hist. That single point upon which each Species had its origin, and from which its individuals become diffused. — Ed. Forbes.

Speci'fic Gravity. The comparative weight of equal bulks of different bodies.

Speci'fic Heat. The Heat peculiar to the *species* of matter compared with a standard heat.

Specifi'city (etym. as Specific). Med. A term indicative of the fact that differences in the *natures* of morbific causes give rise to dissimilarities in disease far more fundamental than those produced by the greater or less *degrees* of intensity of those causes. It implies that each malady has its own peculiar set of symptoms, which are special, absolute, and invariable; and whatever their gravity or intensity, the line of demarcation is always apparent, and the special character indispensable.—Trousseau.

Spectroscope (spectrum; and σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). An instrument for observing the lines of the Spectrum.

Spe'ctrum (L. idea of a thing). Nat. Phil. The coloured image formed on a white surface, by rays of Light passing through a hole, and being refracted by a glass prism.

Spe'ctrum Analysis. 1. A method of analysis which is based on the effects observed in the Spectrum produced by the transmission through the prism of the artificial light derived from various sources. By this method the minutest quantity of a metallic salt can be discovered in any given compound, for when examined through the prism it will be found that the salts of different metals in a state of combustion give certain peculiar and characteristic colours in the form of brilliant lines. As the line of each metal has invariably its own peculiar position in the Spectrum, it has there-

fore been inferred that each of the black bands or streaks, known as Fraunhöffer's lines, which holds a similar position, or is coincident, in the Solar Spectrum is the result of a similar cause. Hence has been deduced the chemical composition of the Solar Sphere. 2. A Science which demonstrates the chemical composition of a body by the colour or kind of light emitted from it when heated.

Spe'cular (L. spĕcŭlum, looking-glass). Miner. Resembling looking-glass; transparent; of a bright metallic lustre.

Spe'culum (L. looking-glass). Surg. An instrument for dilating and facilitating the examination of certain parts of the body.

Spedalske. Spedalsked. A form of Tubercular Lepra, or Leprosy, endemic in Norway.

Speire'ma (σπείρημα, speirēma, coil). Bot. The reproductive corpuscles of Lichens.—Wallroth.

Sperm (σπείρω, speirō, I sow). The thick whitish fecundating fluid of the male.

Spe'rmaderm (σπέρμα, sperma, seed; δέρμα, derma, skin). Bot. The outer covering of a seed.

Spe'rmaphore (σπέρμα, sperma, seed; φέρω, pherō, I bear). Bot. Syn. of Placenta.

Spermapo'dium (σπέρμα, sperma, seed; πούς, pous, foot). Bot. Syn. of Thecaphore.—Hoffman.

Sperma'tia (σπέρμα, sperma, seed). Bot. Motionless spermatozoöids in the conceptacles of Fungi. Sac-like cavities found on the edge of the thallus in certain Lichens.

Spe'rmatheca (σπέρμα, sperma, seed; θήκη, thēkē, receptacle). Entom. A receptacle attached to the oviduct of Insects, to store up the semen ejected in copulation.

Sperma'tic (σπέρμα, sperma, seed). Anat. 1. Of, or belonging to, the Semen or seed. 2. Of, or belonging to, vessels connected with the Testicle, or with the Ovary.

Spermatin' (σπέρμα, sperma, seed). The animal matter contained in sperm.—Lassaigne.

Spe'rmatism (same). The doctrine that the Embryo is produced by the spermatozoa.

Spe'rmatize (same). To yield seed.

Spe'rmatocele (σπέρμα, sperma, seed; κήλη, kēlē, swelling). A swelling of the spermatic vessels.

Spe'rmato-cysti'dium (σπέρμα, sperma, seed; κύστις, kustis, bladder). Bot. The male organ of Mosses.

Spermato'graphy (σπέρμα, sperma, seed; γράφω, graphō, I write). Bot. A description of Seeds; the history of the reproduction of plants by seeds.—Dupetit-Thouars.

Spe'rmatoid (σπέρμα, sperma, seed; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling, or similar to, Sperm.

Spermato'logy (σπέρμα, sperma, seed; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on Sperm.

Spermato'on (σπέρμα, sperma, seed; ᾠόν, ōon, egg). A Seed-egg; a cell constituting a nucleus of a Sperm-cell.

Spermatopho'bia (σπέρμα, sperma, seed; φόβος, phobos, fear). A morbid dread of Spermatorrhœa, giving rise to fancied symptoms of the disease.

Spermato'phora (σπέρμα, sperma, seed; φέρω, pherō, I bring). Comp. Anat. The cylindrical capsules or sheaths which, in certain animals, convey the Sperm.

Spermato'phorous (same). Syn. of Seminiferous.

Spermato'phorum (same). Bot. Syn. of Hymenium.

Spermatopoe'tic (σπέρμα, sperma, seed; ποιέω, poieō, I make). Augmenting, or supposed to augment, the secretion of Semen.

Spe'rmatorrhœ'a (σπέρμα, sperma, seed; ῥέω, reō, I flow). Involuntary emissions of Spermatic fluid containing Spermatozoa, and recurring to such an extent, and with such frequency, as to produce local and constitutional disturbance.

Spe'rmatous (σπέρμα, sperma, seed). Bot. Developing reproductive corpuscles.—Turpin.

Spe'rmatozo'a (σπέρμα, sperma, seed; ζῷον, zōon, animal). Peculiar

microscopic particles contained in Sperm, having a flattened oval body, and a long, slender, filiform tail, and endowed with a power of executing a brisk lashing movement.

Spe'rmatozoi'ds (σπέρμα, sperma, seed; ζῷον, zōon, animal; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). 1. Syn. of Spermatozoa. 2. Bot. Moving filaments contained in certain Antheridia. Syn. of Antherozoids, and Zoophyte.

Sperm-cell. Physiol. The cell in which the fertilizing matter is contained.

Spermi'dium (σπέρμα, sperma, seed). Bot. Syn. of Achænium.

Sper'moderm (σπέρμα, sperma, seed; δέρμα, derma, skin). Bot. The general covering of the Seed.

Spe'rmogens (σπέρμα, sperma, seed; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). Bot. Applied to those Endogens which propagate by seed.

Sper'mogone (same). Bot. A Sperm- or Seed-cell.

Spermo'logist (σπέρμα, sperma, seed; λόγος, logos, speech). One who treats of seeds.

Spha'celated (σφάκελος, sphakelos, mortification). Affected with Sphacelus; mortified.

Spha'celism. Etym. as, and syn. of, Sphacelus. Inflammation of the Brain.

Spha'celoid (σφάκελος, sphakelos, mortification; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling Sphacelus.

Spha'celus (σφάζω, sphazō, I slay). An utter and irrecoverable mortification.

Sphæra'phid Tissue. Bot. Applied when the Sphæraphides appear nearly uniform in magnitude, and regularly and beautifully dotted in subcuticular cells.—Gulliver.

Sphæra'phides (σφαῖρα, sphairă, globe; ῥαφίς, răphis, needle). Bot. Certain more or less globular congeries, or aggregations, of minute crystals of an indefinite figure, occurring and widely distributed throughout Phanerogamous plants.—Gulliver.

Sphære'nchyma (σφαῖρα, sphairă, sphere; ἐγχέω, egcheō, I pour in). Bot. The spherical variety of the Parenchyma of Plants.

Sphæria (σφαῖρα, sphairă, globe). Bot. The fruit-bearing heads observed in a certain state of the Ergot, and supposed by Schumacher to be a distinct Fungus. The condition has been proved by Tulasne to be the true fructification of the fungus (Claviceps purpurea), and to be the final stage of development of Ergot.

Sphæro-bacteria (σφαῖρα, sphairă, sphere; and bacteria). A group of Bacteria frequently presenting the appearance of beaded chains, or the form of aggregations (colonies).—Cohn.

Sphæ'roblast (σφαῖρα, sphairă, globe; βλαστός, blastos, sprout). Bot. An Embryo, the cotyledons of which do not divide into two pieces, but rise above the earth in form of small pedicellated globules.—Willdenow.

Sphæroid. Etym. as, and syn. of, Spheroid.

Sphagia'smus (σφαγῖτις, sphăgitis, of the throat). The first symptom of Epilepsy, consisting in a spasmodic action of muscles occupying principally the anterior part of the neck, which produces congestion of the Brain, arising from compression of the jugular veins chiefly.—Marshall Hall.

Spha'gnous (L. sphagnos, bog-moss). Pertaining to bog-moss; mossy.

Spha'lero-ca'rpium (σφαλερός, sphăleros, faithless; καρπός, karpos, fruit). Bot. A variety of Anthocarpous fruit which is formed of Apocarpous fruits: pericarp indehiscent; one-seeded; enclosed within a fleshy perianth.—Desvaux.

Sphani'dophyte (στεφανηδόν, stephănēdon, like a crown; φυτόν, phuton, plant). Bot. A plant, the fruit of which is crowned by teeth, the calyx, down, or by any other analogous body.

Spheno-. Anat. A prefix to compound words, denoting attachment to, or in connexion with, the Sphenoid bone.

Sphenocepha'lia (σφήν, sphēn, wedge; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). A Monstrosity in which the head is wedge-shaped.

Sphe'noid (σφήν, sphēn, wedge; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Wedge-shaped; resembling a wedge.

Sphenoi'dal (same). Pertaining to the Sphenoid bone.

Spheri'city (σφαῖρα, sphairă, globe). The state, or quality, of being orbicular, or spherical.

Spheroid (σφαῖρα, sphairă, globe; εἶδος, eidos, shape). Having a shape nearly resembling that of a perfect sphere, or globe.

Spheroidal (same). Having the outline or figure of a Spheroid; globular.

Spheroidi'city of Fluids. 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° F.: the water recoils, as it were, and assumes the form of an oblate Spheroid, presenting peculiar undulatory movements.

Spheroi'dity (σφαῖρα, sphairă, globe; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). The state, or quality, of being spheroidal.

Sphero'meter (σφαῖρα, sphairă, globe; μέτρον, metron, measure). 1. An instrument for measuring the thickness of small bodies when great accuracy is required. 2. An instrument for measuring the curvature of a surface, and chiefly that of optical glasses.—Cauchoix.

Sphe'rophyte (σφαῖρα, sphairă, globe; φυτόν, phuton, plant). Bot. A plant the fructification of which is globuliform.—Necker.

Sphe'rule (L. dim. sphæra, globe). A minute sphere, globule, or spherical body. Bot. The globose Peridium of some plants.

Sphi'ncter (σφίγγω, sphiggō, I contract). Anat. A circular Muscle which constricts, or closes, certain natural orifices.

Sphy'gmic (σφυγμός sphugmos, pulsation). Of, or pertaining to, the Pulse; pulsatory.

Sphy'gmograph. Sphy'gmographer (σφυγμός, sphugmos, pulsation; γράφω, graphō, I write). An instrument which, when applied over an artery, shows the force and extent of the pulsations.—Vierordt. An instrument designed for the autographic delineation on paper of the alternating movements of ascent and descent, together with their exact relative extent, of the Pulse. It is composed of a lever, one end of which rests on the pulsating artery, the other being in connexion with a sort of pen, which scores down a zigzag line, varying according to the impressions communicated to the lever.—Dr. Marey.

Sphygmo'graphy (same). A description of the Pulse, its nature and causes.

Sphy'gmoid (σφυγμός, sphugmos, pulsation; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling the Pulse.

Sphygmo'logy (σφυγμός, sphugmos, pulsation; λόγος, logos, speech). The doctrine of the Pulse.

Sphygmo'meter (σφυγμός, sphugmos, pulsation; μέτρον, metron, measure). Syn. of Sphygmoscope.—Herisson.

Sphy'gmoscope (σφυγμός, sphugmos, pulsation; σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). An instrument for indicating or measuring the quickness, or force, of the pulsations either of the heart or arteries.

Sphygmote'chny (σφυγμός, sphugmos, pulsation; τέχνη, technē, art). The art of examining the Pulse.

Sphy'gmous (σφυγμός, sphugmos, pulsation). Having a Pulse; pulsating.

Spica (L. ear of corn). Surg. The name of a Bandage, so called in consequence of its turns, when applied, giving it the appearance of the arrangement of the grain in an ear of corn.

Spi'cate (L. spica, ear of corn). Bot. Having a spike or ear.

Spi'cose. Spi'cous (same). Having spikes or ears; eared like corn.

Spicula (L. dim. spica, ear of corn). Zoöl. Fine pointed bodies like needles. The minute needle-shaped Siliceous or Calcareous particles which are imbedded in the fibrous masses of Sponges, recent and fossil.

Spi'cular (L. dim. spica, ear of corn). Resembling a dart; having sharp points.

Spi'culated (same). Bot. Applied to a Spike when composed of many sessile, or almost sessile, spikes, serrated one against another.—Mirbel.

Spi'cule (same). Bot. Syn. of Spikelet.

Spi'culiform (L. dim. spica, ear of corn; forma, form). Bot. Having the form of a Spicule.

Spiculi'genous (L. dim. spica, ear of corn; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). Containing Spicules.

Spike (L. spica, ear of corn). Bot. A form of indefinite inflorescence, where the secondary axis terminates in a flower, and is very short.

Spikelet. Bot. A small Spike making a part of a large one; or a subdivision of a Spike.

Spike-stalk. Bot. The receptacle of the florets in spikelets of Grasses, or of the spikelets themselves.

Spi'loid (σπίλος, spilos, spot; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling a Mother's mark.

Spi'lous (σπίλος, spilos, spot). Having, or full of, stains; having a Mother's mark.

Spilus (same). A mole, or pigmentary Nævus.

Spina Bi'fida. A congenital affection in which, in consequence of the spinous processes and laminæ of some of the Vertebræ being cleft or deficient, a fluctuating tumour, consisting of the spinal membranes, nerves or cord, and fluid, forms in the middle line of the back.

Spina'ceous (L. spinacia, spinach). Pertaining to Spinach, or the class of plants to which it belongs.

Spi'nal (L. spina, spine). Pertaining to the vertebral column.

Spi'nal Accessory. Anat. Applied to a spinal nerve, which is accessory to the Vagus or Pneumogastric nerve.

Spi'nal Centre. Syn. of Spinal Marrow.—Marshall Hall.

Spi'nal Cord or **Marrow.** Anat. That part of the Cerebro-spinal axis which is situated within the vertebral canal.

Spi'nal Meningitis. Inflammation of the membranes of the Spinal Cord.

Spi'nal Sy'stem. The Spinal marrow and its spinal, incident, and reflex nerves.—Marshall Hall.

Spi'nal Sy'stem of Nerves. Those nerves (incident) which convey irritating impressions, or irritation of the surface of the body or mucous surfaces, to the true Spinal marrow; and those (reflex) that convey motor phenomena from it.

Spi'nate (L. spina, thorn). Bot. Having thorns; thorny.

Spina Vento'sa. A disease consisting in an enlargement of a portion of a Bone by superficial deposits, the interior of the bone being hollowed out by caries into a mere shell. The Arabian writers applied the term Spina from the disease occasioning a pricking in the flesh, and Ventosa because it seems to be filled with wind.

Spine (L. spina, thorn). Anat. The collection of Vertebræ forming the vertebral column, so called from the thorn-like processes of these bones. A longitudinal ridge on a bone. Bot. A hard-pointed modification of a portion of the fibro-vascular system of a leaf or any of its appendages. A hard-pointed modified branch. Zoöl. A thin, pointed spike.

Spinel'la (L. dim. spina, thorn). Bot. A point stronger, larger, and more compact than hair, but which has not the woody consistence of spines and thorns.—Mirbel.

Spine'scent (L. spina, thorn). Bot. Furnished with soft spine-like processes.

Spini-cerebrata. Syn. of Vertebrata, or animals which are not only vertebrate, but are provided with a Brain and Spinal column.

Spini'ferites (L. spina, thorn; fero, I bear). Geol. Those minute spherical bodies beset with spines, which occur in the Chalk and Flint.—Mantell.

Spini'ferous (same). Producing, or bearing, thorns or spines.

Spi'niform (L. spina, thorn; forma, form). Bot. Having the form of a spine or thorn.

Spini'tis (L. spina, spine; and itis). Inflammation of the Spine.

Spinnaret (Sax. spinman, to shake yarn). Zoöl. The organ with which certain Insects form their silk or webs.

Spinnerule (dim. same). Zoöl. The innumerable microscopic tubes with which each Spinnaret is studded, and every one of which emits a thread of inconceivable fineness.

Spinose. Etym. as, and syn. of, Spinescent.

Spinthero'meter (σπινθήρ, spinthēr, spark; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). Nat. Phil. An instrument for determining the size, power, and shock of Electrical sparks.

Spinthero'pia (σπινθήρ, spinthēr, spark; ὤψ, ōps, eye). A depraved state of Vision in which fiery scintillations are present.—Sichel.

Spi'nule (L. dim. spina, thorn). A minute Spine.

Spinule'scent (same). Bot. Having a tendency to produce small spine-like processes.

Spi'nuliform (L. dim. spina, spine; forma, form). Having the appearance of little Spines.

Spi'nulose (same). Bot. Covered or furnished with small Spines.

Spi'ny (L. spina, thorn). Bot. Full of spines or thorns.

Spi'racle (L. spiro, I breathe). Nat. Hist. A small external breathing hole, pore, or vent.

Spi'ral (L. spira, coil). Turning round in the manner of a screw.

Spi'ral Bandage. Surg. The common bandage when applied spirally round a limb.

Spi'ral-vessels. Bot. Fine transparent membranous tubes, having one or more spiral elastic fibres coiled up in their interior.

Spiril'la. 1. Syn. of Vibrio; and Spermatozoids (2). 2. The organisms recently discovered in the Blood of persons suffering from Relapsing Fever.

Spi'rit (L. spiro, I breathe). An alcoholic liquor.

Spi'ritous (same). Refined; like spirit; pure; defæcated.

Spi'rituous (same). Alcoholic.

Spiro-bacteria (σπεῖρα, speira, spire; and bacteria). A group of Bacteria, distinguished by the greater regularity and closeness of the curves of the spiral, and their uniform corkscrew motion.—Cohn.

Spi'roid (σπεῖρα, speira, spire; εἶδος, appearance). In the form of, or resembling, a spiral.

Spirolobeæ. Bot. Having the Cotyledons twice folded, the radicle being dorsal.

Spiro'meter (L. spiro, I breathe; metior, I measure). An instrument for measuring the quantity of air contained in, or rather, expelled from the Lungs after a deep inspiration.

Spiro'metry (same). The process for measuring the quantity of air expelled from the Lungs after a deep inspiration.

Spiro'pterous (L. spira, convolution; πτερόν, pteron, wing). Comp. Anat. Having a spiral tail, furnished with membranous, wing-like, expansions.

Spi'roscope (L. spiro, I breathe; σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). An efficient and handy instrument designed for the purpose of determining the breathing capacity of patients labouring under disease of the respiratory organs, and of persons proposing for Life-assurance.—A. Gardiner Brown.

Spis'sated (L. spissus, thick). Thickened; rendered close or dense.

Spis'situde (same). Thickness of soft substances; the denseness or compactness which belongs to substances not perfectly liquid, nor perfectly solid.

Spla'nchnic (σπλάγχνα, splagchna, entrails). Pertaining, or distributed to the Viscera.

Spla'nchnica (same). 1. Medicines suited for diseases of the Bowels. 2. Diseases affecting the Bowels.

Splanchno'graphy (σπλάγχνα, splagchna, bowels; γράφω, graphō, I write). The branch of Anatomy which treats of the Viscera.

Splanchno'logy (σπλάγχνα, splagchna, bowels; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on the Viscera. Syn. of Splanchnography.

Splanchno'pathy (σπλάγχνα, splagchna, entrails; πάθος, pathos, affection). An affection of the Intestines, or Viscera.

Splanchno-skeleton (σπλάγχνα, splagchna, bowels; σκελετόν, skeleton, skeleton). The Skeleton, or bones, connected with the Sense organs and Viscera.

Splanchno'tomy (σπλάγχνα, splagchna, entrails; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). The Anatomy, or Dissection, of the Viscera.

Splayfoot. A condition in which the sole of the Foot, instead of being concave, is flattened.

Spleen (σπλήν, splēn, spleen). A soft, highly vascular organ, situated in the left hypochondrium at the cardiac end of the Stomach.

Splena'lgia. Splena'lgy (σπλήν, splēn, spleen; ἄλγος, algos, grief). Pain in the Spleen.

Splenculus. An accessory, or supplementary, Spleen.

Splenecto'pia (σπλήν, splēn, spleen; ἔκτοπος, ektopos, away from a place). Dislocation, or displacement, of the Spleen.—Piorry.

Splenemphra'sis (σπλήν, splēn, spleen; ἐμφράσσω, emphrassō, I stop up). Obstruction, or congestion, of the Spleen.

Sple'nial (L. splenium, plaster). An osseous plate in connexion with the mandible of Reptiles.—Owen.

Splenic Fever. A malignant, highly contagious disease of Cattle, distinguished by the extreme rapidity of its course and fatal termination. The existence of microscopic rod-like bodies (bacteria) is a characteristic of the circulating blood in animals so affected.

Sple'nica (σπλήν, splēn, spleen). Medicines which affect the Spleen.

Splenifica'tion (σπλήν, splēn, spleen; L. facio, I make). The conversion of the Lung or Liver, &c. into a substance like that of the Spleen.

Spleni'tis (σπλήν, splēn, spleen; and itis). Inflammation of the Spleen.

Sple'nius (σπλήν, splēn, spleen). A Muscle of the back, resembling the shape of the Spleen of certain animals.

Spleniza'tion (same). A condition of the Lung in Pneumonia, in which its tissue resembles the substance of the Spleen.

Spleno'graphy (σπλήν, splēn, spleen; γράφω, graphō, I write). A description of the Spleen.

Splenohæ'mia (σπλήν, splēn, spleen; αἷμα, aima, blood). Hyperæmia of the Spleen.

Sple'noid (σπλήν, splēn, spleen; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Like, or having the appearance of, the Spleen.

Spleno'logy (σπλήν, splēn, spleen; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on the Spleen.

Spleno-lympha'tic. Of, or pertaining to, the Spleen and lymphatic glands.

Spleno'pathy (σπλήν, splēn, spleen; πάθος, pathos, grief). Disorder of the Spleen.—Piorry.

Spleno'tomy (σπλήν, splēn, spleen; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). The dissection, or Anatomy, of the Spleen.

Splint. Surg. A thin piece of wood, or other substance, used in the treatment of Fractures, or to maintain any part of the body in a fixed position.

Splint Bone. The Fibula, from its resembling a surgical splint.

Splinter. Surg. A piece of Bone separated in a Fracture, or from a diseased bone.

Splitcloth. Surg. A Bandage for the head, which consists of a central portion and six or eight tails.

Spo'liative (L. spolio, I take away). Applied to Bloodletting when performed to diminish the mass of blood.

Spondylarthro'cace (σπόνδυλος, spondŭlos, vertebra; ἄρθρον, arthron, joint; κακός, kăkos, bad). Caries of the Vertebræ.

Spondyle (σπόνδυλος, spondŭlos, joint of the backbone). Syn. of Vertebra.

Spondyli'tis (σπόνδυλος, spondŭlos, joint of the backbone; and itis). Inflammation of a Vertebra.

Spondylolisthe'sis (σπόνδυλος, spondûlos, vertebra; λύω, luō, I loosen). Dislocation of a Vertebra.

Sponge-process. A method of receiving the expressed juice of Lemons or Oranges in a flattish piece of Sponge wrapped round the forefinger of the workman, as a preliminary to the distillation of the essential oil from the juice.

Sponge-tent. A piece of Sponge dipped in hot melted wax till thoroughly imbued with it, and then formed into a more or less conical shape.

Spo'ngiform (L. spongia, sponge; forma, form). Syn. of Spongioid.

Spon'gioid (σπογγιά, spoggia, sponge; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Of the nature of, or resembling, Sponge.

Spo'ngiole (σπογγιά, spoggia, sponge). Bot. The hair-like prolongations of epidermal cells at the extremities of roots.

Spongio-piline (σπογγιά, spoggia, sponge; πῖλος, pilos, felt). A fabric composed of Sponge and Wool felted together in layers, and coated on one of its sides with Caoutchouc.

Spongious (σπογγιά, spoggia, sponge). Syn. of Spongy.

Spongi'tes. Geol. Those fossils which appear to be identical in structure with the ordinary marine Sponges that consist of a fibro-reticulated porous mass, destitute of regular tubes or canals: the form is exceedingly various.—Mantell.

Spo'ngoid. Etym. as, and syn. of, Spongioid.

Spongy (σπογγιά, spoggia, sponge). Full of small cavities, or cancelli. Syn. of Spongioid.

Sponta'neous (L. sponte, of one's own free will). Occurring without any apparent cause.

Spora'dic. Spora'dical (σπείρω, speirō, I scatter). Occurring in single and scattered cases.

Sporage'netous (σπορά, spora, seed; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). A term employed to express immature characters under whatever circumstances they may arise, whether in the healthy or strumous habit; or amongst the inferior races.—Dr. T. G. Hake.

Sporangioli'ferous (sporangiolum; and fero, I bear). Bot. Bearing, or containing, Sporangioles.

Spora'ngiolum (σπορά, spora, seed; ἄγγος, aggos, vessel). Bot. A Sporangium when so small as to be microscopic.

Spora'ngium (same). Bot. The case, or parent cell, in which the reproductive germs of many Cryptogamic plants are enclosed.

Spore (σπείρω, speiro, I scatter). Bot. 1. The reproductive body in Cryptogamous plants. 2. Fruit of Fungi.

Sporid (σπορά, spora, seed). Bot. A naked corcle.

Sporidi'ferous (sporidium; and L. fero, I bear). Bot. Bearing, or containing, Sporidia.

Spori'diform (sporidium; and L. forma, form). Bot. Having the form of a Sporidium.

Sporidiola (σπορά, spora, seed; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). 1. The sporules or reproductive organs of Fungi. 2. Syn. of Spore (2).

Spori'dium (same). 1. The reproductive body in Algaceous plants. 2. The immediate covering of the sporules in Fungi. 3. Syn. of Spore (2).

Sporoca'rpium (σπορά, spora, seed; καρπός, karpos, fruit). Bot. 1. Syn. of Sporangium. 2. A combination of Sporangia, enclosed or not in a common membrane.

Sporocyst (σπορά, spora, seed; κύστις, kustis, bladder). Comp. Anat. The second phase in the development of a Distomum.

Spo'rogens (σπορά, spora, seed; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). Bot. A division of Endogenous plants, whose reproductive bodies are spores.

Spo'roid (σπορά, spora, seed; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Bot. Syn. of Sporidium (1).

Spo'rophore (σπορά, spora, seed; φέρω, pherō, I bear). Bot. The reproductive heads or tufts, which contain the Sporules. A stalk supporting a Spore.

Sporophyl'lum (σπορά, spora, seed; φύλλον, phullon, leaf). Bot. Among the Algæ, a leaf-like receptacle containing Tetraspores.

Sporozoid (σπορά, spora, seed; ζῷον, zōon, animal; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Bot. A moving Spore furnished with cilia, or vibratile processes.

Spo'rule (dim. σπορά, spora, seed). Syn. of Spore.

Sporuli'ferous (dim. σπορά, spora, seed; φέρω, pherō, I bear). Bot. Bearing, or producing, Sporules.

Sporuli'gerous (dim. σπορά, spora, seed; L. gero, I carry). Syn. of Sporuliferous.

Spot-glass. A small plano-convex lens designed for very highly illuminating an object under the microscope, by making the light to impinge upon it in a very oblique direction. The object thus appears in relief upon a black ground.

Spotted. Applied to that form of continued Fever accompanied with a rash or eruption.

Sprain (Dan. sprenger, to spring, burst, or crack). A violent stretching of tendinous, or ligamentous, parts, with or without rupture of some of their fibres.

Spume (L. spuma, froth). The frothy matter raised on liquors, or fluid substances, by boiling, effervescence, or agitation.

Spume'scent (same). Bot. Resembling foam, or spume, in their aspect and consistence.—Mirbel.

Spumi'ferous (L. spuma, froth; fero, I bear). Producing foam, or spume.

Spur. Anat. The angle at which an artery leaves a cavity or trunk. Bot. A long process, resembling horn, produced by various parts of a flower.

Sputa'tion (L. sputo, I spit often). Syn. of Exspuition.

Sputum (L. spittle). Whatever is expectorated, or ejected from the mouth, by spitting.

Squaloid (L. squalus, shark; εἶδος, eidos, resemblance). Zoöl. Shark-like; resembling, appertaining to, or having something in common with, a Shark, or the Shark family.

Squama (L. scale of a fish). Syn. of Scale. Pl. Scaly diseases.

Squamiflo'rous (L. squama, scale; flos, flower). Bot. Composed of one or more scales accompanying the sexual organs, but never presenting a circular arrangement.—Marquis.

Squa'miform (L. squama, scale of a fish; forma, form). Having the form, or shape, of scales.

Squami'gerous (L. squama, scale of a fish; gero, I bear). Bearing, or having, scales.

Squamo'sal (L. squama, scale). Comp. Anat. The homologue of the squamous portion of the Temporal bone.—Owen.

Squa'mose. Squa'mous (L. squama, scale). Scaly; covered with scales. Having a scale-like aspect, structure, or arrangement. Anat. Having edges covering each other like the scales of a fish; lying over each other like scales.

Squamulæ (L. dim. squama, scale). Bot. The minute scales in the flower of a Grass.

Squar'rose. Squar'rous (ἐσχάρα, eschara, eschar). Bot. Ragged, or full of loose scales; rough; jagged. Conchol. Consisting of scales spreading every way, or standing upright, or at right angles to the surface.

Squinancy (κυνάγχη, kŭnagchē, inflammation of the throat). Syn. of Quinsy.

Squinting (D. schuin, oblique, sloping). Popular syn. of Strabismus.

St. Vitus's Dance. 1. Vide Chorea. 2. This name was applied to a singular disease (very different from the one which we now know), a regular extatic frenzy, which was epidemic in several German villages at the end of the fourteenth and the beginning of the fifteenth century, because the individuals suffering from it went on a pilgrimage to St. Vitus's Chapel, at Dresselhausen, in the district of Ulm, in Suabia, as the saint was said to have the power of curing them. Syn. of Tarantism.

Staff (Sax. stæf, stick, or club). Surg. A grooved, steel, curved instrument, passed into the bladder, for guiding the knife or gorget in Lithotomy.

Stage (Sax. stigan, to go). The period, or degree, of a disease.

Sta'gmoid (στάγμα, stagma, drop; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling a drop.

Sta'gnal (L. stagnum, pond). Zoöl. Living, growing, or delighting, in a pond, marsh, or fen.

Stagna'tion (L. stagno, I stand as water does in ponds). The cessation of flowing, and accumulation, of a fluid in any part of the body.

Sta'hlianism. The doctrine of Stahl, the Animist.

Stala'ctic (σταλάσσω, stălassō, I fall by drops). Of, or belonging to, a drop; flowing or oozing by drops.

Stala'ctiform (σταλάσσο, stălassō, I fall by drops; L. forma, form). Like Stalactite; resembling an icicle.

Stala'ctite (σταλάσσω, stălassō, I fall by drops). A sub-variety of Carbonate of lime, usually in a conical or cylindrical form, pendant from the roofs and sides of caverns like an icicle.

Stala'gmite (στάλαγμα, stalagma, drop). Stalactical formations of Carbonate of lime found upon the floors of calcareous caverns.

Sta'lklets. Bot. Secondary petioles; petiolules; the stalks of leaflets.

Sta'men (L. sto, I stand). The male organ of fructification in Plants.

Sta'minal (L. stamen, grain of wood). 1. Pertaining to the stamina, or chief properties. 2. Bot. Of, or belonging to, the Stamen.

Sta'minar (stamen). Bot. 1. Resulting from the transformation of the Stamens.—De Candolle. 2. Placed on Stamens.—Desvaux.

Sta'minate (L. stamen). Bot. Furnished with Stamens.

Stami'neous (same). Consisting of, or possessing, Stamens; pertaining, or attached, to the Stamen.

Stamini'ferous (L. stamen; and fero, I bear). Bot. Bearing Stamens.

Staminodium. Staminody (L. stamen). Bot. 1. An abortive Stamen. 2. Conversion of organs into Stamens. —Masters.

Stam'mering (Sax. stamor, one who speaks with difficulty). Articulation disturbed by irregular intermissions or snatches.

Stampede (Span. estampado, footsteps, noise of stamping feet). In the Western States of America, a sudden fright seizing upon large bodies of cattle or horses, in droves or encampments on the prairies, and causing them to run for many miles, until they often sink down, or die under their terrors.

Sta'ndard (Fr. étendard, banner). Bot. The upper petal, or fanner, of a Papilionaceous corol.

Stan'nary (L. stannum, tin). A tin mine.

Stanni'ferous (L. stannum, tin; fero, I bear). Containing, or affording, Tin.

Stape'dius (L. stapes). A Muscle emerging from the apex of the pyramid of the middle Ear, and inserted into the neck of the Stapes.

Sta'pes (L. sto, I stand; pes, foot). One of the ossicles of the Ear, which resembles a stirrup.

Sta'phyle (σταφυλή, stăphŭlē, grape). Anat. Syn. of Uvula.

Staphyli'tis (σταφυλή, stăphŭlē, uvula; and itis). Inflammation of the Uvula.

Staphylo'ma (σταφυλή, stăphŭlē, grape). Any protrusion on the anterior surface of the Eye.

Staphyloplasty (σταφυλή, stăphŭlē (grape), uvula; πλάσσω, plassō, I form). The operation for replacing the soft Palate when it has been lost.

Staphylor'raphy (σταφυλή, stăphŭlē (grape), uvula; ῥαφή, răphē, seam). The operation for uniting a fissure of the soft Palate.

Staphylo'tomy (σταφυλή, stăphŭlē (grape), uvula; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). Amputation of the Uvula.

Stasis (ἵστημι, istēmi, I stand). Syn. of Stagnation.

Sta'tic. Sta'tical (στάσις, stasis, standing). Applied to the physical phenomena presented by organized bodies. Having the power of keeping in a stationary condition.

Sta'tic Electriza'tion. The therapeutical use of Static Electricity.—Duchenne.

Sta'tical Figure (στάσις, stasis, standing). The figure which results from the Equilibrium of forces.

Sta'tics (same). That Branch of mechanical Science which treats of the equilibrium, pressure, weight, &c. of solid bodies when at rest.

Sta'tion (L. sto, I stand). Bot. The peculiar locality where each species of Plants is accustomed to grow.

Stati'stics, Medical or Vital (L. status, state). The application of numbers to the elucidation of medical facts.

Stau'rotypous (σταυρός, stauros, cross; τύπος, tupos, model). Miner. Having its macles or spots in the form of a cross.

Steadine (a contraction of stearaïdine; στέαρ, stear, fat; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). An adipose, or rather saponaceous substance, introduced by M. Parisel, as a substitute for hog's lard in the preparation of medicinal ointments. It consists of lard mixed with about 1 per cent. of pure soda and water; and to a certain extent is soluble in oils and water; its consistency is at first intermediate between cerate and lard, soon, however, acquiring more firmness. Unlike lard it is not liable to liquefy during warm, and to harden in cold weather, and it indefinitely preserves its colour and density, unless left constantly exposed to the atmosphere.

Steam. The vapour of water; or the elastic aëriform fluid generated by heating water to the boiling point.

Stea'riform (στέαρ, stear, fat; L. forma, form). Having the appearance of Fat; fatty.

Stearin' (στέαρ, stear, fat). One of the solid proximate principles of Fat.

Stearoid (στέαρ, stear, fat; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling Suet or Fat.

Stearo'ptene (στέαρ, stear, fat; ὀπτεύω, opteuō, I see). A crystalline substance contained in many essential oils.

Stearrhœ'a (στέαρ, stear, fat; ῥέω, reō, I flow). 1. Augmented secretion from the sebaceous follicles. 2. A cutaneous discoloration due to an exudation or excretion of pigment, in some cases of an unctuous character, apparently from the Sebaceous glands, but, according to some dermatologists, from the epidermic cells. 3. An evacuation, or discharge, of Fat from the intestines. It may be normal, depending exclusively on a superabundance of fat in the aliment; or pathological, produced by disturbance in the function of digestion.

Ste'atine (στέαρ, stear, fat). Consisting of Fat.

Steati'tic (στέαρ, stear, fat). Pertaining to, of the nature of, or resembling, Steatite or soap-stone.

Ste'atocele (στέαρ, stear, fat; κήλη, kēlē, swelling). A tumour of the Scrotum, consisting of a steatomatous substance.

Ste'atoma (στέαρ, stear, fat). An encysted tumour, containing a substance similar to Fat or Lard; a fatty tumour.

Steato'sis (στέαρ, stear, fat). Fatty degeneration; abnormal accumulation of Fat.

Ste'atous (στέαρ, stear, fat). Having, or full of, Fat.

Steatozoon (στέαρ, stear, fat; ζῷον, zōon, animal). A Parasite generally found in the ducts of the Sebaceous glands of almost every individual.—Dr. Simon.

Stegno'tic (στεγνότης, stegnotēs, constriction). Applied adj. and subs. to a medicine which tends to produce costiveness, or to diminish excretions or discharges generally.

Stele'ne (στήλη, stēlē, column). Columnar.

Stella (L. star). A Bandage, whose turns when applied cross each other like the rays of a star, or the letter X.

Stel'lar (L. stella, star). Radiate; resembling stars.

Stel'late. Stel'lated (same). Bot. Radiated like the rays of a star. Geol. Star-like; having the fibres, crystals, or other members, diverging in all directions from a common centre.

Stel'lated Bandage. Vide Stella.

Stella'tion (L. stella, star). Radiation of light.

Stel'led (same). Starry.

Stelli'ferous (L. stella, star; fero, I bear). Having, or abounding with, stars.

Stel'liform (L. stella, star; forma, form). Like a star; radiated.

Stel'lular, Stel'lulate (L. dim. stella, star). Nat. Hist. Having the appearance of, or resembling, little stars.

Stem'mata (L. stemma, crown). The visual organs of Worms.

Stenonian Duct (its discoverer). The duct of the Parotid gland.

Stenopæ'ic (στενός, stenos, narrow; ὀπή, opē, peephole). Having a narrow opening.—Donders.

Steno'sis (στενόω, stenoō, I contract). Pathol. A contracted, or an ossified condition of a, viscus, or vessel.

Stepha'nium (στέφανος, stephănos, crown). Zoöl. The tubera, or granulated ring, which surrounds the base of the principal stem of the Stag's-horn.

Stephoca'rpous (στέφος, stephos, crown; καρπός, karpos, fruit). Bot. Having fruit disposed around, or in form of, a crown.—Agardh.

Stercora'ceous (L. stercus, dung). Fæcal. Pertaining to, or partaking of the nature of, Fæces.

Stercorin' (L. stercus, dung). A peculiar substance, closely allied to Cholesterin, discovered in the Fæces. It is supposed to be the modified form in which Cholesterin finally leaves the body.—Flint.

Stere (Fr.). Syn. of Metre, Cubic.

Sterelminthous (στερεός, stereos, solid; ἕλμινς, elmins, worm). Zoöl. Having no true abdominal cavity.

Ste'reodyna'mics (στερεός, stereos, hard; δύναμις, dunămis, power). Nat. Phil. A Branch of Physics which explains the laws of the movement of solid bodies.

Ste'reo-ele'ctric Current (στερεός, stereos, solid). A current of Thermo-electricity through solid bodies, when brought into contact at different temperatures.

Stereo'meter (στερεός, stereos, solid; μέτρον, metron, measure). An instrument for determining the specific gravity of liquids, porous bodies, powders, and also of solid bodies.

Ste'reoscope (στερεός, stereos, solid; σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). An optical instrument, by means of which two plane pictures of an object are represented on the Retina as the single object in relief.

Stereosta'tics (στερεός, stereos, hard; ἵστημι, istēmi, I stand). Nat. Phil. That part of Physics which treats of the equilibrium of solid bodies.

Stereo'tica (στερεός, stereos, hard). Accidental lesions, or deformities, affecting the hard parts.

Sterigmata (στερέω, stereō, I deprive). Bot. Cells bearing naked spores.

Steri'lity (στερρός, sterros, stubborn). Inability of conceiving in the female. Bot. Inability of male flowers to bear fruit.

Ste'rnad (στέρνον, sternon, breast). Towards the sternal aspect.—Barclay.

Ste'rnal (same). Of, or belonging to, the Sternum.

Ste'rnal Aspect. The aspect of the body where the Sternum is situate.—Barclay.

Sterna'lgia (στέρνον, sternon, breast; ἄλγος, algos, grief). 1. Pain about the Sternum. 2. Syn. of Angina Pectoris.

Sternebræ. Zoöl. The bones which in typical Mammals result from the ossification of the Sternum from successive centres, and from before backwards.—Blainville.

Sterno- (στέρνον, sternon, breast). A prefix in compound words denoting attachment to, or connexion with, the Sternum, *e.g.*:—

Sterno-clavicular. Of, or pertaining to, the Sternum and the Clavicle.

Sterno-cleido-mastoid. A Muscle which stretches diagonally across the side of the neck, from the Sternum and Clavicle to the mastoid process of the Temporal bone.

Sterno-hyoid. A Muscle extending from the Sternum to the Hyoid Bone.

Ste'rnoid (*στέρνον*, sternon, breast; *εἶδος*, eidos, appearance). Resembling the Sternum.

Sternopa'gia (*στέρνον*, sternon, breast; *πήγνυμι*, pēgnūmi, I drive in). A double Monstrosity, in which the union of the Fœtuses occurs at the Sternum.

Sterno-thyroid. A Muscle extending from the Sternum to the Thyroid cartilage.

Ste'rnum (*στέρνον*, sternon, breast). A flat, narrow, bone situated in the median line, at the fore part of the Thorax.

Sternuta'tion (L. sternuo, I sneeze). The act of Sneezing.

Ste'rnutative. Ste'rnutatory. Ste'rnutory (L. sternuo, I sneeze). Applied subs. and adj. to substances having the quality of provoking Sneezing.

Ste'rtor (L. sterto, I snore). The deep snoring accompanying inspiration in certain diseases.

Stetho-gonio'meter (*στῆθος*, stēthos, breast; *γωνία*, gōnia, angle; *μέτρον*, metrōn, measure). An instrument designed by Dr. Scott Alison, for measuring the inclination of the thoracic walls.

Stetho'meter (*στῆθος*, stēthos, breast; *μέτρον*, measure). An instrument for measuring the extent of mobility of the thoracic parietes, as a means of diagnosis in diseases of the chest.—Dr. Quain.

Ste'thoscope (*στῆθος*, stēthos, breast; *σκοπέω*, skopeō, I scrutinize). An instrument in the form of a cylinder (either solid or hollow) of some suitable material, used for conveying sounds from within the Thorax, and other cavities of the body, to the Ear, in the practice of Auscultation.

Ste'thoscope, Differential. An instrument invented by Dr. Scott Alison to enable the Auscultator to listen to, and delicately appreciate different sounds at different parts of the same surface, with the two ears respectively at the same instant.

Stetho'scopy (*στῆθος*, stēthos, breast; *σκοπέω*, skopeō, I scrutinize). The mode of practising Auscultation with the intervention of the Stethoscope.

Ste'thosphygmograph (*στῆθος*, stēthos, breast; *σφυγμός*, sphugmos, pulsation; *γράφω*, graphō, I write). An instrument designed for recording synchronously and in parallel lines the tracings caused by the movements of several organs, so that the lines enable the observer to tell accurately what various parts of the living machinery are doing at the same instant of time; giving also the quantity and quality of the work done by each; and lastly, the relation and harmony of movements between them.—Dr. Hawksley.

Sthe'nic (*σθένος*, sthenos, strength). Attended with a preternatural and morbid augmentation of vital energy, and strength of action in the heart and arteries.

Sti'bial (L. stibium, antimony). Like, or having the qualities of, Antimony; Antimonial.

Sti'bialism (same). The aggregate phenomena produced by the exhibition in large quantities of Antimony, or its compounds.

Sti'biated (same). Impregnated with Antimony.

Sti'bic (same). Containing, or derived from, Antimony.

Sti'bio-dermic (L. stibium, antimony; *δέρμα*, derma, skin). Applied to the endermic method of using Antimony.

Sti'bious. Etym. as, and syn. of, Stibic.

Stichi'dium (*στίχος*, stichos, row). Bot. Among the Algæ, a peculiar kind of lance-shaped, pod-like receptacle, containing Tetraspores.

Stichoca'rpous (*στίχος*, stichos, row; *καρπός*, karpos, fruit). Bot. Having fruits disposed spirally in a line.—Agardh.

Sti'chous (*στίχος*, stichos, row). A terminal, signifying a row or in a row.

Sticking-plaster. V. Adhesive plaster (1).

Stiff-neck. Rheumatism of the muscles of the Neck.

Sti'gma (στίγμα, stigma, hole). Bot. The expanded apex of the Style. Zoöl. The breathing pore of an Insect.

Stigmata. 1. The sharply defined points, or prominences, of the walls themselves, microscopically seen, under certain circumstances, between the endothelial cells of the blood-vessels.—Arnold. 2. Bleeding points on the surface of the body. Dr. Richardson has lately shown that the conditions leading to the phenomenon are two-fold: a thin or super-aqueous state of the Blood, and a diseased state of the vessels of the minute circulation, in points. There is formed, at these points, a minute subcutaneous swelling, which may be called a capillary or arteriole aneurism, with, in time, a minute opening from it on to the surface of the body, from which opening the fluid Blood easily escapes under any influence that acts upon the circulation so as to excite the heart to increased motion.

Stigma'tiform (stigma; and L. forma, form). Having the form, or appearance, of a Stigma.

Sti'gmatose (στίγμα, stigma, hole). Bot. Having a long, lateral Stigma.

Stilette (Fr. stilet, small dagger). Surg. 1. A small, sharp-pointed instrument, enclosed in a canula, for thrusting into a cavity or tumour. 2. A wire, or thin rod of metal, kept in a Catheter.

Stillati'tious (L. stilla, drop). Falling in drops; drawn by a still.

Stil'latory (same). 1. An Alembic; a vessel for distillation. 2. A Laboratory; a place or room in which distillation is performed.

Still-born. Dead at the birth; dead-born.

Stillicide (L. stillicidium, dropping of the eaves of a house). 1. The flow of any fluid guttatim. 2. A disease of the Lachrymal apparatus.

Sti'mulant (L. stimulo, I goad). Applied subs. and adj. to remedies having the power of exciting the organic action of the different systems of the body.

Stimula'tion (same). A quickly diffused and transient increase of vital energy, and strength of action in the heart and arteries.

Sti'muli, Homoge'neous. Stimulants which "exert a vivifying influence when their action on the organic matter favours the production of the natural composition of the parts."—Müller.

Sti'mulus (L. stimulo, I goad). Anything which excites the organic action of any portion of the animal economy. Bot. A sting.

Stipa'tion (L. stipo, I fill with). An accumulation, or collection, in the cavities or tissues of the body.

Stipe (στύπος, stupos, stalk). Bot. The stem of the Monocotyledonous class of plants; the setæ of some Mosses; the stalks of the higher forms of Fungi; the part that supports the organs of reproduction in certain Lichens; the petiole of the leaf of a Fern; the filament which supports the Pappus and connects it with the seed; the stalk of a fruit within the corolla and calyx; the claw of a petal.

Stipelles (L. dim. stipes, stake). Bot. Small stipules situated at the base of the leaflets of a compound leaf.

Sti'pitate (στύπος, stupos, stalk). Bot. Having, or furnished with, a Stipe; supported by, or elevated on, a Stipe.

Stipula'ceous (L. stipula, stubble). Bot. Having or furnished with, growing on or close to, consisting of, or resembling, Stipules.

Sti'pular. Etym. as, and syn. of, Stipulaceous.

Sti'pulary (L. stipula, stubble). Bot. Occupying the place of Stipules.

Sti'pulate. Etym. as, and syn. of, Stipulaceous.

Stipula'tion (L. stipula, stubble). The situation and structure of the Stipules.—L. C. Richard.

Sti'pule (same). Bot. A small foliaceous appendage, generally situated at the base of the petiole.

Stipuli'ferous (stipula; and L. fero, I bear). Bot. Bearing Stipules.

Sti'pulous (L. stipula, stubble). Bot. Having very large Stipules.—Richards.

Stitch. A popular term for an acute lancinating pain, like the piercing of a needle.

Stœchiology (στοιχεῖον, stoicheion, element; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on, or the theory of, Elementary substances.

Stoichiometry (στοιχεῖον, stoicheion, element; μέτρον, metron, measure). A branch of Chemistry which treats of the proportions which substances must have when they enter into a state of neutrality.—J. B. Richter.

Stolon (L. stolo, shoot). Bot. A runner or shoot proceeding horizontally, and taking root at the joints.

Stoloniferous (L. stolo, shoot; fero, I bear). Producing, putting forth, or bearing, Stolons.

Stomach (στόμα, stoma, mouth; χέω, cheō, I pour). A musculo-membranous receptacle, the principal organ of digestion.

Stomachal. Stomachic. Stomachical (στόμα, stoma, mouth; χέω, cheō, I pour). 1. Pertaining to the Stomach. 2. Applied subs. and adj. to a remedy which is good for, or strengthens, the Stomach.

Stomach Pump. An instrument for introducing liquids to, and withdrawing matters from, the Stomach.

Stomata (στόμα, stoma, mouth). Bot. Passages between the cells of the Epidermis, bordered by cells of a peculiar form. Physiol. Certain circles or openings microscopically seen under certain circumstances between the endothelial cells of the walls of the blood-vessels.—Arnold.

Stomate (same). Bot. Having Stomata.

Stomatic (same). Applied adj. and subs. to a remedy used in affections of the Mouth.

Stomatitis (στόμα, stoma, mouth; and itis). Inflammation of the Mouth.

Stomato-gastric (στόμα, stoma, mouth; γαστήρ, gastēr, stomach). Pertaining to the Mouth and Stomach.

Stomatoplasty (στόμα, stoma, mouth; πλάσσω, I form). The operation for remedying a contracted aperture of the Mouth.

Stomatoscope (στόμα, stoma, mouth; σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). An instrument whereby a brilliant electrical light can be thrown into the Mouth, so as to light up in a remarkable manner every part of that cavity.—Prof. Bruns.

Stomo-cephalus (στόμα, stoma, mouth; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). A genus of Monsters having the two eyes close together, or else a Cyclopean eye; a mere tube for the nasal apparatus; rudimental jaws; and the mouth imperfect or absent. — I. G. Saint-Hilaire.

Stomography (στόμα, stoma, mouth; γράφω, graphō, I write). A description of the Mouth, or cavity of the Mouth.

Stone-pork. A popular name of Acne Vulgaris.

Stopping. The operation of stuffing the cavity of a carious tooth with some substance to prevent the access of foreign matter; the substance itself so employed.

Strabismometer (στραβισμός, străbismos, squinting; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). An instrument for measuring precisely and readily the amount of linear deviation of the squinting Eye, as well as the precise result obtained by Tenotomy. — Laurence.

Strabismus (στρέφω, strephō, I twist). A want of parallelism in the position and motion of the Eyes.

Strabotomy (στραβός, strabos, squinting; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). The application of Tenotomy for the relief of Squinting.

Strain (L. stringo, I grasp). Syn. of Sprain.

Straminеous (L. stramen, straw). Consisting of, or like, Straw.

Strangulation (στραγγός, straggos, twisted). 1. Forcible obstruction of the air-passages, either by the uniform pressure of a ligature round the neck, or by direct pressure on the trachea, or by both combined. 2. The condition of any part of the body too closely constricted. 3. Bot. Irregular contraction and expansion.

Strangury (στραγγεύω, straggeuō, I squeeze; οὖρον, ouron, urine). A discharge of Urine by drops, attended with pain.

Strapping. Strips of linen or calico spread with adhesive plaster.

Stratifica'tion (L. stratum, bed; facio, I make). Geol. 1. The process by which substances in the Earth have been formed into strata or layers. 2. The general arrangement or condition of all rocks, or other matters deposited from suspension in Water, in strata or layers, more or less horizontal, and parallel to each other.

Stra'tiform (L. stratum, bed; forma, form). In the form of Strata.

Stra'toid (L. stratum, bed; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Geol. Formed of layers placed one upon another.

Strato'meter (L. stratum, bed; metior, I measure). Geol. An instrument for determining in what manner the layers press upon each other.

Stra'tum (L. bed). Geol. and Miner. A layer of any deposited substance, which is spread out over a certain surface by the action of Water, or in some cases by Wind.

Streak. Miner. That appearance which the surface of a Mineral presents when scratched by a hard instrument; that appearance which a Mineral leaves on a rough porcelain slab when forcibly drawn or stroked along its surface.

Stremma (στρέφω, strephō, I twist). A sprain.

Strepsipterous (στρέφω, strephō, I twist; πτερόν, pteron, wing). Entom. Having the first pair of wings represented by twisted rudiments.—Kirby.

Strethophone (στρέφω, strephō, I reflect; φωνή, phōnē, sound). Syn. of Stethoscope, Differential. — Dr. Scott Alison.

Stria. (L. stria, groove). Anat., Nat. Hist. A streak, groove, or thread-like line.

Striate. Striated (same). Streaked; marked with superficial, or very slender, lines or stripes running parallel to each other.

Strict (L. strictus, drawn out). Bot. Upright; straight; not crooked.

Stricture (L. stringo, I tie hard). 1. A morbid contraction of some part of a tube or duct of the body. 2. The seat of constriction in strangulated Hernia.

Stridula'tion (L. stridor, noise). Entom. A kind of song, or rather monotonous noise, emitted by certain Orthopterous and Hemipterous Insects.

Stridulous (same). Making a small harsh sound, or a creaking.

Stri'gæ (L. striga, row of things). Bot. Little upright, unequal, stiff hairs, swelled at their roots.

Strigi'liform (L. strĭgĭlis, scraper; forma, form). Bot. Having the surface rough to the touch like a curry-comb.

Stri'gose. Stri'gous (etym. as Strigæ). Bot. Having, or covered with, Strigæ.

Strike. Geol. The direction or line of Outcrop or bearing of Strata, which is always at right angles to their prevailing dip.

Striped (D. streep, a line). Syn. of Striated.

Strobila (στρόβιλος, strobīlos, anything twisted up). Zoöl. The sexually mature Tænia Solium. The bodies of the Cestoid worms.—Van Beneden.

Stro'bile (L. strŏbĭlus, artichoke). Bot. An Anthocarpous fruit; an Amentum, the carpels of which are scale-like, spread open, and bear naked seeds; sometimes the scales are thin, with little cohesion; but they often are woody, and cohere into a single tuberculated mass.

Strobi'liform (L. strŏbĭlus, pine-cone; forma, form). Bot. Resembling a cone; cone-shaped.

Stroke. 1. Popular term for an Apoplectic, or Paralytic, seizure. 2. Syn. of Impulse of the heart.

Stroma (στρῶμα, strōma, anything strewed or spread). The foundation-texture, or basis of an organ, or of any deposit.

Stroma'tic (same). Miscellaneous; composed of different kinds.

Stromato'logy (στρῶμα, strōma, stratum; λόγος, logos, speech). The history of the formation of the Stratified rocks, with all that relates to their succession and organic remains.

Strombu'liform (στρόμβος, strombos, top; L. forma, form). Geol. Formed like a top.

Stromuhr (στρομβόω, stromboō, I whirl round). Syn. of Hæmometer.

Stro'ngyle (στρογγύλος, stroggulos, round). Zoöl. An Entozoon of the genus Ascaris found in the heart and kidney.

Stro'ntian. Stronti'tic. Pertaining to, or containing, Strontia.

Stro'phiolate. Stro'phiolated (L. strŏphĭŏlum, little garland). Bot. Having Strophioles, or Caruncles.

Stro'phiole (same). Bot. Syn. of Caruncle.

Stro'phulus. Syn. of Lichen, when occurring in early infancy.

Structure (L. struo, I pile up). The arrangement of the organic elements of organized beings. 2. Miner. The arrangement of the integrant particles of a Mineral. Geol. The arrangement of the parts of Rocks, viewed on a larger scale than that of their texture.

Struma (στρῶμα, strōma, anything strewed or spread). 1. Syn. of Scrofula. 2. Bot. A swelling in some leaves at the extremity of the petiole, where it is connected to the lamina.

Strumo'sis. Syn. of Tuberculization.

Struthio'phagous (στρουθός, strouthos, ostrich; φαγεῖν, phagein, to eat). Eating, or subsisting on, Ostriches.

Stru'thious (στρουθός, strouthos, ostrich). Pertaining to, or like, the Ostrich, or Ostrich tribe.

Strychnism. The aggregate of the toxical phenomena induced by Strychnia.

Stufas. Geol. Jets of steam issuing from fissures in volcanic regions at a temperature often above the boiling point.

Stuffing. Popular term for Dyspnœa accompanied with audible moist râles in the chest.

Stump (D. stomp, blunt). The part of a limb, or other organ of the body, remaining after a portion has been amputated, or destroyed.

Stunned (Fr. étonner, to astonish). Deprived, temporarily, of the senses, from concussion of the Brain.

Stupe (L. stupa, tow). Tow or other article wrung out of plain or medicated hot water, &c. and applied to a part.

Stupefa'cient (L. stupor, senselessness; facio, I make). Applied adj. and subs. to medicines of a stupefying quality.

Stuping (L. stupa, tow). The act of applying a Stupe.

Stupor (L. stupeo, I am senseless). Diminution, sometimes amounting to suspension, of the Intellectual faculties.

Stu'pose (L. stupa, tow). Bot. Full of filamentous matter. Having a tuft of hairs.

Stupra'tion (L. stuprum, rape). Violation of a female by force.

Stut'tering (Ger. stottern, to stop). Syn. of Stammering.

Stye (Sax. stigan, to ascend). Popular Syn. of Hordeolum.

Style (L. stylus, pen). Bot. The slender prolongation upwards from the Ovary, bearing the stigma.

Styli'ferous (L. stylus, pen; fero, I bear). Bot. Bearing a Style, or Styles.

Sty'liform (L. stylus, pen; forma, form). Syn. of Styloid.

Stylo-. Anat. A prefix in compound terms, denoting attachment to, or connexion with, the Styloid process of the Temporal bone, *e.g.*:—

Stylo-glossus. A muscle extended between the Styloid process and Stylo-maxillary ligament and the Tongue.

Stylohyal (styloid, and hyoid). A portion of the Pleurapophysis of the Hyoïdean or Hæmal arch of the parietal vertebra of the Skull of the archetype vertebrate skeleton.—Owen. Applied to the Styloid bone, because it assists in the functions of the Hyoid bone, or because it belongs to the Hyoid apparatus. — Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire.

Stylo-hyoid. 1. A Muscle extended between the Styloid process and the Hyoid bone. 2. Applied to other parts in relation with this muscle.

Sty'loid (στῦλος, stulos, style; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Shaped like a style or pen.

Stylo-pharyngeus. A Muscle extended between the Styloid process and the Pharynx and back part of the Thyroid cartilage.

Stylopod (στῦλος, stulos, style; πούς, pous, foot). Bot. The projection, or swelling, at the base of the styles in the Umbelliferæ.

Styloste'gium (στῦλος, stulos, style; στέγω, stegō, I cover). Bot. Syn. of Orbiculus, or Corona.

Sty'ptic (στύπη, stupē, tow). Applied adj. and subs. to medicines of an astringent quality.

Sub-. In composition, signifies Moderately, Somewhat, or Under, or Beneath. Chem. It denotes a Deficiency, *e.g.*:—

Sub-a'cetate. Chem. An Acetate having an excess of the base.

Suba'ction (L. sub, under; ago, I do). The act of reducing a body to any state.

Su'bacute. Applied to forms of Diseases attended with a less amount of Fever or of Inflammation than the Acute form.

Sub-aerial (L. sub, under; aër, air). Applied to phenomena which take place on the Earth's surface, or under the open air.

Su'balate (L. sub, under; ala, wing). Bot. Having a narrow wing, or margin.

Suba'pennine. Geol. A series of strata of the Older and Newer Pliocene Period, which are amply developed along the whole extent of Italy on both flanks of the Apennines, and form a line of low hills between the older chain and the sea.

Subapi'cular (L. sub, under; apex, top). Bot. Having the summit of the stem, without branches or leaves, slightly prolonged upon the ear or panicle.

Sub-a'queous (L. sub, under; aqua, water). Applied to phenomena that take place in, or under, the water.

Subche'late (L. sub, somewhat; χηλόω, chēloō, I cleave). Nat. Hist., Surg. Having a form somewhat like that of a clasp-knife, or claw.

Subcla'vian (L. sub, under; clavis, key). Situated under the Clavicle.

Sub-cre'pitant. Applied to a moist, auscultatory sound, produced by the bursting of larger bubbles than in Crepitation, and heard both during inspiration and expiration in certain Pulmonary diseases.

Subcuta'neous. Situated, or placed, beneath the Cutis or skin.

Su'berose (L. sub, somewhat; ērōsus, gnawed). Bot. Having the appearance of being a little eaten, or gnawed.

Su'berous (L. suber, cork). Corky; soft and elastic.

Subhornble'ndic. Geol. Applied to rocks containing disseminated Hornblende.

Subi'culum. Syn. of Hypothallus.

Subinvolu'tion (L. sub, somewhat; involvo, I roll up). Incomplete involution of the Uterus. The enlargement of the muscular tissue of the Uterus, without the presence of any inflammatory or heterologous deposits, which sometimes follow abortions, premature or natural confinements.—Sir J. Y. Simpson.

Subject. Applied, in the language of the dissecting-room, to a dead body.

Subje'ctive Sensations. Sensations which originate centrally, or in the Brain.

Subjecti'vity. Ment. Phil. Individuality; that which relates or pertains to Self, or to impressions made upon the Mind.

Su'blimate (L. sublīmis, high). The product of sublimation.

Sublima'tion (same). Chem. A process by which dry and solid matters are volatilized, and again condensed into the solid state by the application of cold.

Sublingua (L. sub, somewhat; lingua, tongue). Nat. Hist. A tongue-shaped organ, consisting of stiff fibrous tissue covered with mucous membrane, which, in certain genera of the Lemuridæ, is found on the under surface of the tongue projecting forwards from the frænum.

Sublo'bular (L. sub, under; Span. lobulo, small lobe). Placed, or situated, under a lobe.

Subluxa'tion (L. sub, somewhat; luxo, I displace). Surg. A partial Dislocation.

Submarine (L. sub, under; mare, sea). Applied to objects that have their place at some depth in the waters of the Sea, at the bottom of the Ocean, or covered by the waters of the Ocean.

Subme'dial (L. sub, under; medius, middle). Geol. Syn. of Transition, and applied to the lower Secondary rocks, which bear a close resemblance to some of the Primary rocks, though differing in being often fragmentary, and containing organic remains.

Subme'ntal (L. sub, under; mentum, chin). Situated under the Chin.

Subme'rgence (L. submergo, I plunge under water). Geol. Applied to all sinkings of the land whereby its surface is brought under the waters of the Ocean.

Submu'cous (L. sub, under; and mucous). 1. Situated under Mucous membrane. 2. Applied to a subcrepitant sound dependent on the presence of Mucus in the Bronchial tubes.

Sub-ope'rcular (L. sub, under; operculum, cover). Zoöl. One of the four bones of which the Operculum in Fishes consists.—Owen.

Su'boxyde. Chem. An Oxyde which consists of one equivalent of Oxygen and two of another element.

Su'b-porphyri'tic. Allied to Porphyry, but containing smaller and less distinctly marked points or crystals.

Sub-pubic (L. sub, under; and pubes). Situated under the Os Pubis.

Su'b-res'in. That portion of a Resin which is soluble only in boiling alcohol, and is precipitated again as the alcohol cools, forming a kind of seeming crystallization.

Sub-salt. Chem. 1. A Salt having an excess of the base. 2. A Salt in which there is less than one atom of acid to each atom of base.

Subses'sile (L. sub, under; sessĭlis, sessile). Bot. Almost sessile; having very short footstalks.

Subse'rous (L. sub, under; and serous). Situated under Serous membrane.

Subsi'dence (L. sub, under; sido, I sink down). Geol. Applied to sinkings of portions of the Earth's crust, which may be either gradual and scarcely perceptible over a long lapse of years, or sudden and destructive as arising from earthquake convulsions.

Su'bstantive (L. sub, under; sto, I stand). Nutritious in themselves; possessing an inherent and independent activity.—Paris.

Substitu'tion (L. substituo, I set before). 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. 1. Histol. or Physiol. A Doctrine that in the case of all tissues of a like nature it is quite possible, even whilst confining our attention to what occurs physiologically in the various classes of Animals, to find one tissue at a certain fixed point of the body replaced by an analogous one belonging to the same group, or, in other words, by an histological equivalent.—Virchow. 2. Pathol. Differs somewhat from the preceding, inasmuch as that in the diseased conditions in which a given tissue is replaced by another, this new formation, even when produced from the previously existing tissue, may deviate more or less from the original type.—Virchow.

Subsu'ltus (L. subsulto, I hop). Med. A convulsive motion, twitching, or starting.

Subterposition (L. subter, under; positus, placed). Geol. The Order of arrangement in which Strata are placed below each other.

Subtilifo'lious (L. subtĭlis, slender; folium, leaf). Bot. Having linear leaves, or folioles.

Su'bulate. Su'bulated (L. sūbŭla, awl). Nat. Hist. Shaped like an awl; awl-shaped; tapering to a point.

Su'buliform (L. sūbŭla, awl; forma, form). Syn. of Subulate.

Succeda'neum (L. succedo, I come in the place of). Dent. An Amalgam for filling teeth.

Suc'cessive Accidents. Surg. Secondary symptoms.

Succi'ferous (L. succus, juice; fero, I bear). Producing, or conveying, Sap.

Suc'cinated (L. succĭnum, amber). Combined with Succinic acid.

Suc'cinous (same). Pertaining to Amber.

Suc'cose. Suc'cous. Suc'culent. Suc'culous (L. succus, juice). Full of juice; juicy.

Succus'sion (L. succutior, I am jogged). A mode of determining the existence of fluid in the Thorax, by giving the patient's body a sudden smart shake, and listening to the sounds thereby produced.

Sucker (Span. and Port. sacar, to draw out). V. Surculus.

Suction (Fr. sucer, to suck). The producing a partial vacuum into which, when made by the mouth or otherwise, the fluid is forced by atmospheric pressure.

Suction-curette. Surg. An instrument to effect the extraction of soft-cataract by suction. — T. P. Teale, jun.

Suction-tractor. An instrument devised for the employment of suction in Ophthalmic and other departmental surgery.—Greenway.

Sucto'rial. Sucto'rious (Fr. sucer, to suck). Adapted for sucking or adhesion.

Suda'mina (L. sudor, sweat). Miliary vesicles apparently connected with copious sweating.

Suda'tion (same). A sweating.

Sudato'ria (same). Syn. of Idrosis.

Su'datory (same). Sweating.

Sudori'ferous (L. sudor, sweat; fero, I bear). Carrying, or conveying, the Sweat.

Sudori'fic (L. sudor, sweat; facio, I make). Applied subs. and adj. to remedies which produce, or excite, perspiration.

Sudori'parous (L. sudor, sweat; paro, I prepare). Secreting the perspiratory fluid.

Sudorous (L. sudor, sweat). Consisting of sweat.

Suffoca'tion (L. sub, under; focus, fire-hearth). A suspension of the function of Respiration, produced by other means saving those of Drowning, or direct pressure on the windpipe.

Suffra'ginous (L. suffrāgo, pastern or hough). Pertaining to the knee-joint of a beast.

Suffrute'scent. Suffru'ticose. Suffruti'culose (L. sub, somewhat; frutex, shrub). Bot. Shrubby in a slight degree; permanent or woody at the base, but the yearly branches decaying.

Suffumiga'tion (L. suffūmĭgo, I make smoke underneath). The application of fumes to any part of the body.

Suffu'sion (L. suffundo, I spread over). An extravasation of some fluid.

Suggilla'tion (L. sugillo, I make black and blue). Syn. of Ecchymosis. Mark left by a leech or cupping glass.

Su'lcate. Su'lcated (L. sulcus, furrow). Nat. Hist. Furrowed; grooved; having furrows or grooves.

Sulcus (L. furrow). Anat. A groove, or furrow on the surface of Bones and other organs.

Su'lpho-salts. Su'lphosels. Su'lphur Salts. The name given by Berzelius to certain double Sulphurets.

Su'lphurated (L. sulphur). Combined, or impregnated, with Sulphur.

Sulphu'reous (same). Pertaining to, having the qualities of, containing or impregnated with, Sulphur.

Su'lphuret (same). Chem. A combination of a metal with Sulphur.

Su'lphuret'ted (same). Having Sulphur in combination.

Sulphurise (same). To impregnate wine with Sulphurous Acid.

Su'lphury (same). Partaking, or having the qualities, of Sulphur.

Sun-stroke. 1. Syn. of Heliencephalitis. 2. Any affection occasioned by the action of the Sun on some part of the body.

Super-. In composition signifies *above, over, excess*. Chem. Prefixed to the name of a Salt to denote an excess of acid.

Superci'liary (L. super, above; cilium, edge of the eyelid). Pertaining, or in relation, to the Supercilium or eyebrow.

Superconception (L. super, above; concipio, I conceive). Syn. of Superfœtation.

Superfecunda'tion (L. super, above; fœcundus, fruitful). Syn. of Superfœtation.

Superfecu'ndity (same). Superabundant fecundity, or multiplication of the species.

Superfœta'tion (L. super, above; fœto, I bring forth). Abnormal conception, in which a female already pregnant, conceives a second time before the termination of the first gestation.

Superimpregna'tion (L. super, above; Fr. impregner, to impregnate). Syn. of Superfœtation.

Superinvolu'tion (L. super, over and above; involvo, I roll up). The Atrophy that results from excessive resorptive action in the Uterus after delivery.—Sir J. Y. Simpson.

Superior (L. super, above). Bot. Applied 1. To the Ovary when it has no adherence to the calyx. 2. To the organ of a whorl which is directed toward the axis of the plant whence the pedicle arises. 3. To the Calyx when it is adherent to the Ovary.

Supermo'lecule. A compounded Molecule, or combination of two Molecules of different substances.

Superna'tant (L. super, above; no, I swim). Floating on the surface.

Superœsophage'al. Above the Œsophagus.

Su'perplant. A Plant growing on another plant.

Super-pola'rity. Excessive irritability or sensibility.

Superposi'tion (L. super, above; positus, placed). Geol. The order of arrangement in which Strata and Formations are placed above each other.

Supervolute. Supervo'lutive (L. super, upon; volvo, I roll). Bot. Rolled upon itself in vernation.

Supina'tion (L. supinus, lying on the back). Anat. The movement of the forearm in which the palm of the hand is turned upwards. 2. Pathol. The horizontal position on the back.

Supina'tor (same). Anat. A Muscle whose action is to turn the palm of the hand upwards.

Su'pine (same). Lying, or turned, with the face, or fore part, upwards.

Supplementary Air. The Air reserved in the Lungs after an ordinary expiration, but which can be expelled by a forcible expiration.

Supporter (L. supporto, I support). A Bandage, of various materials and shape, applied round the Abdomen for support and pressure.

Suppo'sitory (L. sub, under; pono, I put). A solid medicine, of convenient shape and size, for introduction into the Rectum.

Suppres'sion (L. supprimo, I check). The stoppage, obstruction, or morbid retention, of discharges.

Suppura'tion (L. sub, under; pus, matter). The process by which Pus is formed, secreted, or generated.

Su'ppurative (same). Tending to, or promoting, Suppuration.

Supra- (L.) In composition signifies *above, over, beyond, more than*, e.g :—

Supraocci'pital. The Neural spine of the Neural arch of the hindmost segment of the Skull of the Archetype Vertebrate Skeleton.—Owen.

Supra-re'nal. Situated above the Kidneys.

Supra-spina'tus (L. supra, above; spina, spina). Situated above the spine (of the Scapula).

Su'ral (L. sura, calf of the leg). Pertaining to, or in relation with, the calf of the leg.

Su'rculus (L. shoot). Bot. A Sucker, or a branch which proceeds from the neck of a plant beneath the surface, and becomes erect as soon as it emerges from the earth, immediately producing leaves and branches, and subsequently roots from its base.

Su'rdity (L. surdus, deaf). Deafness.

Su'rgeon (χείρ, cheir, hand; ἔργον, ergon, deed). One who practises surgery.

Surgeon-apothecary. One who is both Surgeon and Apothecary.

Su'rgeoncy (etym. as surgeon). The office of Surgeon.

Surgeon-dentist. A legally qualified Surgeon, who confines his practice to diseases and operations of the Teeth.

Su'rgery (same). 1. That part of the healing art which includes the treatment of injuries of all kinds; of the greater portion of external and local maladies; of such internal diseases as produce recognizable external changes; and of all cases requiring external topical remedies, or manual, or operative interference. 2. The room or place where a Surgeon sees his patients, performs operations, or dispenses his medicines.

Su'rgical (same). Of, or pertaining to, Surgeons, or Surgery.

Suro'xyde (Fr. sur, over; and oxyde). An Oxyde containing a greater number of equivalents of Oxygen, than of the base, with which it is combined.

Su'rre'nal (L. sub, beneath; ren, kidney). Anat. Situated beneath the Kidneys.

Susceptibi'lity (L. suscipio, I take up). Augmented impressibility.

Suspe'nded Animation. That state in which the vital phenomena are suspended from some cause interrupting Respiration, but in which Life is not actually extinct, and may, under favourable circumstances, be restored.

Suspe'nsion (L. suspendo, I hang up). Chem. Applied to the state of solid bodies, the particles of which are held undissolved in water, and may be separated again from it by filtration.

Suspe'nsor (same). Bot. The cord which suspends the Embryo, and is attached to the radicle in the young state.

Suspe'nsory (same). Applied adj. and subs. to anything which suspends, or holds up.

Suspira'tion (L. suspiro, I sigh). The act of Sighing, or voluntarily fetching a slow, long, and deep Breath.

Su'stinent (L. sustĭnĕo, I sustain). Physiol. Applied to the Blood-vessels of the Lungs, usually denominated Bronchial, because every sort of vascular action, throughout every part of the Lung by which any damage to its tissue is remedied, is accomplished through these vessels.—Dr. J. Newton Heale.

Susurra'tion (L. susurro, I whisper). The act of Whispering.

Su'tural (L. sutura, suture). Bot. Applied to the dehiscence of a Pericarp when it takes place at a Suture.

Suture (L. suo, I sow). Anat. A kind of Synarthrodial articulation, in which the Bones unite either by the reciprocal reception of a series of processes and indentations at their margins, or by the mere juxtaposition of their plane but rough surfaces. Surg. A mode of keeping the edges of a wound in apposition by stitching them together in various modes. Bot. The point of junction of the valves of an Anther, and of a simple fruit.

Suture, Staple. A form of Suture adopted by Mr. Startin for uniting wounds in some operations for the removal of scars on the face and neck, and also in fissures of the soft palate and hare-lip. It consists in passing a somewhat flexible needle, shaped like a staple, through the lips of the wound; and then by means of a proper instrument, called a fastener, turning both of the protruding points or portions of the needle over the external wound, back on the body of the staple.

Suture, Telegraph. A form of Suture, which consists in the adoption of a very fine copper wire covered with gutta-percha.

Swab (Sax. swebban, to sweep). A piece of Sponge, or other material, tied to a rod of some sort, for cleansing, or applying remedies to, the Fauces, or deep-seated parts.

Swabbing (same). The process or operation of using a Swab.

Sweat. Syn. of Perspiration.

Sweating-sickness. A febrile Epidemic which prevailed in some European countries, but particularly in England, in the 15th and 16th centuries.

Sweet'-Spittle. Pathol. An increased secretion of Saliva, distinguished by a sweet taste.

Swelling. A morbid enlargement of the whole, or a part, of the body.

Swine-pox. Popular name for a variety of Chicken-pox, in which the vesicles are acuminated.

Syce'phalus (σύν, sun, together; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). A Monster who has two heads united together.

Syco'ma (σῦκον, sukon, fig). A Wart or excrescence, resembling a Fig, on any part of the body.

Syco'nus (same). Bot. An Anthocarpous fruit consisting of a fleshy rachis, having the form of a flattened disk, or of a hollow receptacle, with distinct flowers and dry pericarpia.

Syco'sis (same). A form of Acne affecting the sebaceous ducts, and hair-tubes of the bearded portion of the face. The disease indeed consists in abscess of the hair-follicles.

Sygol'liphyte (συγκολλάω, sugkollaō, I glue together; φυτόν, phuton, plant). Bot. A Plant, the fruit of which adheres so to the flower that it is incorporated with it.—Necker.

Syllepsiol'ogy (σύλληψις, sullēpsis, conjunction; λόγος, logos, speech). The doctrine of Conception, or Impregnation.

Sylvius, Aqueduct of. Anat. A passage, or communication, leading from the third to the fourth ventricle of the Brain.

Sylvius, Convolution of the Fissure of. Anat. A large, tortuous, and much-folded Convolution surrounding the island of Reil in the anterior lobe of the Brain.

Sylvius, Fissure of. Anat. The large fissure which separates the anterior and middle lobes of the Brain.

Sylvius, Ventricle of. Anat. The fifth ventricle of the Brain.

Symble'pharon (σύν, sun, together; βλέφαρον, blephăron, eyelid). An union, more or less complete, of the eyelid to the globe, following ulceration of both.

Symbol (συμβάλλω, symballō, I comprehend). A letter, or character, significant of something else.

Sym'meles (σύν, sun, together; μέλος, melos, limb). A genus of Monsters whose limbs are joined together. —I. G. Saint-Hilaire.

Sym'metry (σύν, sun, together; μέτρον, metron, measure). The Similarity in conformation and arrangement of many parts, situate either on, or on each side of, the median line of the Body. Bot. That kind of arrangement in which the number of parts of one series corresponds with that of the other series.

Sympathe'tic (σύν, sun, together; πάθος, pathos, affection). Dependent upon Sympathy, or mere irritation. Anat. Applied to that system of Nerves, which originate from a chain of Ganglia extending along the side of the whole Vertebral column.

Sy'mpathy (same). That connexion, or correspondence, in the Body, by which actions, motions, and sensations occur in certain parts, in consequence of a primary action, or irritation, in other and distant parts.

Symphyoce'phalus (σύν, together; φύω, phuō, I grow up; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). A double Monstrosity in which the union is by the head.

Symphyseo'tomy (symphysis; and τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). The operation of dividing the Symphysis pubis, proposed by M. Sigault as a substitute for Craniotomy.

Symphy'sia (συμφύω, sumphuō, I grow together). Geol. An abnormal union of parts usually separate.—Breschet.

Sy'mphysis (same). The Amphiarthrodial joints of the Pelvis, one between the two Ossa pubis, and the others between the Ilium and Sacrum.

Symphytanthe'rous (συμφύω, sumphuō, I grow together; ἀνθηρός, anthēros, flowery). Bot. Having the Stamens joined together by the Anthers.—Gleditsch and Mœnch.

Symphytogy'neous. Symphyto'gonous (συμφύω, sumphuō, I

grow together; γυνή, gunē, female). Bot. Having the Ovaries grown together or united with the Calyx.—Alex. Richard.

Sympieso'meter (συμπιέζω, sumpiezō, I compress; μέτρον, metron, measure). A kind of Barometer for measuring the weight of the atmosphere by the compression of a column of gas.—Alex. Adie.

Symple'ctic (σύμπλεκτος, sumplektos, connected). A name given by Cuvier to one of the small Tympanic bones in the Skull of Osseous fishes.

Symplo'cium (same). Bot. The elastic ring which most frequently unites the two valves by which the capsules of Ferns are opened across.—Hedwig.

Sympo'dia (σύν, sun, together; πούς, pous, foot). A Monstrosity in which the lower extremities are united.

Sy'mptom (σύμπτωμα, sumptōma, predicament). A functional, or vital, phenomenon of Disease.

Symptoma'tic (same). 1. Proceeding from some prior disease in some part of the body. 2. According, or pertaining, to Symptoms.

Symptomato'graphy (σύμπτωμα, sumptōma, predicament; γράφω, graphō, I write). Syn. of Semeiography.

Symptomato'logy (σύμπτωμα, sumptōma, predicament; λόγος, logos, speech). That branch of Pathology which treats of the Symptoms of disease.

Syn- (σύν, sun, with). In composition signifies *with*, *together*, a *uniting*, a *joining*, or *agreeing*.

Syna'ntheous (σύν, sun, together; ἄνθος, anthos, young bud). Bot. Having the leaves and flower-buds appearing at the same time.—De Candolle and Vivian. Having the flowers united together.

Syna'ntherous (σύν, sun, with; ἄνθος, anthos, young bud). Bot. Having the Anthers united so as to form a tube round the Style.

Syna'ptase (σύν, sun, with; ἅπτω, aptō, I connect). Syn. of Emulsin.

Syna'rmophyte (συναρμόζω, sunarmozō, I fit together; φυτόν, phuton, plant). Bot. A plant with Gynandrous flowers.—Necker.

Synarthro'sis (σύν, sun, together; ἄρθρον, arthron, joint). A class of Articulations, having but very limited motion, and a continuity of surface—*i.e.*, without the intervention of a synovial cavity.

Syna'throphyte (συναθροίζω, sunathroizō, I gather together; φυτόν, phuton, plant). Bot. A Plant, the fruit of which is formed by the aggregation of many Carpels.—Necker.

Synca'rpium (σύν, sun, together; καρπός, karpos, fruit). Bot. An aggregate fruit, in which the Ovaries cohere into a solid mass, with a slender receptacle, which is pulpy.

Synca'rpous (same). Bot. Formed of several Carpellary leaves united together.

Synce'phalous (σύν, sun, together; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). Zoöl. Having the head joined to the body.

Synchondro'sis (σύν, sun, together; χόνδρος, chondros, cartilage). Syn. of Amphiarthrosis.

Synchondro'tomy (σύν, sun, together; χόνδρος, chondros, cartilage; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). Syn. of Symphyseotomy.

Sy'nchronal. Sy'nchronous (σύν, sun, together; χρόνος, chronos, time). Occurring at, or performed in, the same time; contemporaneous; of the same date or epoch.

Sy'nchysis (σύν, sun, together; χύω, chuō, I pour). An unnatural fluidity of the Vitreous humour, which may or may not be also discoloured, or "sparkling."

Sy'ncline. Sy'nclinal (σύν, sun, together; κλίνω, klinō, I bend). Geol. Applied to Strata that dip from opposite directions inwards; or which incline to a common centre, joining a trough or basin-shaped hollow.

Sy'nclonous (σύν, sun, together; κλόνος, klonos, violent confused motion). Med. Characterized by tremulous and simultaneous Clonic agitation of the Muscles, more particularly when exerted under the influence of the Will.—Good.

Sy'ncope (σύν, sun, together; κόπτω, koptō, I harass). A sudden diminution, or suspension, of the Heart's action, accompanied with a cessation

of the function of Respiration, and a loss of Sensation and Motion.

Syndacti'lity (σύν, sun, together; δάκτυλος, daktŭlos, finger). A webbed condition of the Fingers; webfingeredness.

Syndesme'ctopy (σύνδεσμος, sundesmos, ligament; ἔκτοπος, ektopos, out of the way). Anat. An abnormal situation of the Ligaments.

Syndesmi'tis (σύνδεσμος, sundesmos, ligament; and itis). Inflammation of articular Ligaments.

Syndesmo'graphy (σύνδεσμος, sundesmos, ligament; γράφω, graphō, I write). A description of the Ligaments.

Syndesmo'logy (σύνδεσμος, sundesmos, ligament; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on the Ligaments.

Syndesmo'pathy (σύνδεσμος, sundesmos, ligament; πάθος, pathos, affection). Diseases of the Ligaments.

Syndesmo'sis (σύνδεσμος, sundesmos, ligament). The articulation of Bones by means of Ligament.

Syndesmo'tomy (σύνδεσμος, sundesmos, ligament; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). Anatomy, or dissection, of the Ligaments.

Syndra'mic (σύν, sun, with; δρᾶμα, drama, deed). Applied to that Mental combination of nervous impressions, which is the result of all the actions on the ultimate nervous fibrils at any one instant of time.—Smee.

Synechi'a (σύν, sun, together; ἔχω, echō, I fold). Adhesion of the Iris to the capsule of the Lens, or of the Iris to the Cornea.

Synecte'nterotome (σύν, sun, together; ἐκτός, ektos, free from; ἔντερον, enteron, intestine; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). Surg. An instrument used in the operation for incarcerated Hernia.—Delpech.

Syne'rgy (σύν, sun, together; ἔργον, ergon, labour). A co-operation in action between different organs of the body in health and disease.

Syngene'sian. Syngene'sious. Syngene'sous (σύν, sun, together; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). Bot. Having the Anthers united into a tube, the filaments on which they are supported being mostly separate and distinct.

Synize'sis (συνίημι, suniēmi, I bring together). A complete obliteration of the pupil of the Eye.—Hooper.

Synneuro'sis (σύν, sun, together; νεῦρον, neuron, ligament). Anat. The connexion of parts by means of Ligaments.

Sy'nocha (συνέχω, sunechō, I hold fast). Inflammatory continued Fever.

Synochre'ate (σύν, sun, together; χρέος, chreos, connexion). Bot. Uniting together on the opposite side of the axis from the leaf.

Sy'nochus (etym. as Synocha). Continued Fever, commencing as Inflammatory, progressing and terminating as Typhus.

Synorhi'zous (σύν, sun, with; ῥίζα, riza, root). Bot. Having the points of the Radicle incorporated with the Albumen in the seed.

Synosteo'graphy (σύν, sun, together; ὀστέον, osteon, bone; γράφω, graphō, I write). The branch of Anatomy which describes the Joints.

Synosteo'logy (σύν, sun, together; ὀστέον, osteon, bone; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on the Joints.

Syno'steophyte (σύν, sun, together; ὀστέον, osteon, bone; φυτόν, phuton, growth). A congenital osseous growth.

Synosteo'sis (σύν, sun, together; ὀστέον, osteon, bone). Union by Bone.

Synosteo'tomy (σύν, sun, together; ὀστέον, osteon, bone; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). Anatomy, or dissection, of the Joints.

Syno'via (σύν, sun, together; ᾠόν, ōon, egg). A viscid, transparent liquid, somewhat like white of egg, secreted by synovial membranes.

Synovi'parous Crypts (synovia; and L. pario, I beget). Protrusions or Herniæ of a portion of the Synovial membrane, from pressure from within, into, and at length through, the sub-synovial tissue and fibrous structure around the joint. In France considered as normal structures. Supposed, on the other hand, by some to be the origin of true Ganglion.

Synovi'tis (Synovia; and itis). Inflammation of the Synovial membrane.

Synsoma'tic (σύν, sun, together; σῶμα, sōma, body). Chem. Applied to Compounds having sufficient relation to their constituent principles to entitle them to remain in the same series with them.—Œrsted.

Synstigma'tic (σύν, sun, together; στίγμα, stigma, spot). Bot. Applied to Pollen when it forms a mass terminating inferiorly by a thread, having at its extremity a corpuscle which adheres to the stigma.

Synteno'sis (σύν, sun, together; τένων, tenōn, tendon). A species of Articulation, in which the bones are connected by tendon.

Synthe'rmal (σύν, sun, together; θέρμη, thermē, heat). Of equal Heat, or Temperature.

Sy'nthesis (σύν, sun, together; τίθημι, tithēmi, I place). Chem. The uniting of elements into a compound. That process in which old molecules attach to themselves more material, and new molecules, of greater weight, result—one substance has in fact combined with another, proving that all substances not elementary are formed by the union of two or more elementary substances. The uniting of atoms to form molecules. Surg. The uniting of divided or separated parts. Anat. The connexion of the bones in the Skeleton.

Synthe'tic Method. The process of first artificially inducing, and then studying, a Disease.—Richardson.

Syntonin' (σύν, sun, together; τόνος, tonos, tone). Syn. of Musculin.

Syntro'phic (σύν, sun, together; τρέφω, trephō, I nourish). Bot. Applied to all false parasite plants, which, without living at the expense of the vegetables on which they grow, partake in all points of their nature, and are subject to the same influences.—Wallroth.

Synulo'tic (συνουλόω, sunouloō, I cause to cicatrize). Applied adj. and subs. to remedies having power to heal, or form cicatrices on, wounds.

Synyme'nesis (σύν, sun, together; ὑμήν, umēn, skin). Union of Bones by membrane.

Synzoœ'ciphyte (σύν, sun, together; ζῷον, zōon, animal; οἶκος, oikos, dwelling; φυτόν, phuton, plant). Zoöl. An animal that lives in a habitation like a plant.—Lamouroux.

Syphilicoma (syphilis; and κομέω, komeō, I maintain). A Syphilis hospital.

Syphi'lides (syphilis). The cutaneous eruptions of secondary and tertiary Syphilis.—Alibert and Fuchs.

Syphiline. The specific matter of Syphilis.—Dr. Farr.

Syphilipho'bia (syphilis; and φόβος, phobos, fear). A morbid dread of suffering from Syphilis, which exists only in the imagination of the patient.

Sy'philis (etym. unknown). A virulent and specific Venereal affection, dependent upon a distinct morbid poison, the result of contagion from another person.

S. *Hereditary.* Constitutional Syphilis of the Child, derived during fœtal life from one of the parents.

S. *Primary.* Syphilis while limited to the part inoculated, and the lymphatic glands connected with it.

S. *Secondary.* Syphilis, when it affects parts not directly inoculated.

S. *Tertiary.* Applied to the later symptoms of Constitutional Syphilis, when separated by an interval of apparent health from the ordinary Secondary Syphilis.

Syphilization (syphilis). Inoculation with the matter of Syphilis to saturation.

Syphiloderma (syphilis; and δέρμα, derma, skin). A Syphilitic cutaneous eruption.

Syphilo'geny (syphilis; and γενάω, gennaō, I beget). The generation, or production, of Syphilis.

Syphilo'grapher (syphilis; and γράφω, graphō, I write). One who writes on Syphilis.

Sy'philoid (syphilis; and εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling Syphilis.

Syphiloma. A Syphilitic tumour.—Wagner of Leipsic.

Syphiloma'nia (syphilis; and μανία, mania, madness). Syphiliphobia, to

the extent of determinedly submitting to antivenereal treatment.

Syre'niform (σειρήν, seirēn, Siren; L. forma, form). Applied to a Monstrosity, where the lower extremities are conjoined.

Syringe (σῦριγξ, surigx, pipe). 1. A portable hydraulic instrument of the pump kind, for the purpose of injecting fluids. 2. To make use of a Syringe; to inject with a Syringe.

Syringi'tis (σῦριγξ, surigx, pipe; and itis). Inflammation of the Eustachian tube.

Syri'ngoid (σῦριγξ, surigx, pipe; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling a pipe or tube.

Syringo'tomy (σῦριγξ, surigx, fistula; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). Operation by incision for Fistula *in ano*.

Syrup (Ar. sirab, drink). A solution of Sugar either in water alone, or in liquids charged with some vegetable or other principle.

Syspa'sia (συσπάω, suspaō, I contract). A genus of Diseases characterized by Clonic spasm, diminished sensibility, and inability of speech.—Good.

Syssarco'sis (σύν, sun, together; σάρξ, sarx, flesh). Connexion of Bones by means of Muscles.

Systa'ltic (συστέλλω, sustellō, I contract). Consisting of alternate contraction and dilatation.

Systa'tica (σύστασις, sustăsis, putting together). Diseases affecting several, or all the, sensorial powers simultaneously.—Good.

Systel'lophyte (συστέλλω, sustellō, I contract; φυτόν, phuton, plant). Bot. A Plant, the persistent Calyx of which embraces the fruit to such a degree that it seems embodied with it.—Necker.

Sy'stem (σύστημα, sustēma, what consists of several parts). An assemblage of facts, or of principles and conclusions, scientifically arranged so as to form a complete whole. Anat. An assemblage of parts or organs, which are essentially necessary to the performance of some function. Nat. Hist. A methodical arrangement of objects. Geol. Such series or groups of Strata as are in intimate relation, chronologically speaking, and are characterized in the main by a marked similarity of fossil forms.

Sy'stem, Dualistic. Applied to the old Chemistry (before 1872) from the argument that there must be a duality in all chemical compounds, the elements uniting by twos to form binary compounds, the binaries again uniting by twos to form ternary compounds, and so on.

Syste'matism (same). Reduction of facts to a System.

Systemato'logy (σύστημα, sustēma, what consists of several parts; λόγος, logos, speech). The doctrine, or a treatise, of Systems.

Syste'mic (σύστημα, sustēma, what consists of several parts). Pertaining to the general System, or to the body generally.

Sy'stole (συστέλλω, sustellō, I contract). The movement of contraction of the heart and arteries.

T.

T Bandage. Surg. A bandage so named from its figure.

Taba'niform (L. tabanus, gadfly; forma, form). Having the form of the Gadfly.

Ta'basheer. 1. A concretion found in the knots of the Bamboo in the East Indies. 2. The sweet juice of the Bamboo stalks.

Tabefa'ction (L. tabes, wasting of the body; facio, I make). A wasting away; a gradual losing of flesh by disease.

Ta'befy (Ar. tabba, to be weakened). To emaciate; to waste gradually.

Tabes Dorsalis. A Wasting of the Body, accompanied with pain in the back or loins, caused by an intemperate indulgence in Venery.

Tabes Mesenterica. A Wasting of the Body from tubercular disease of the Mesenteric glands.

Tabe'tic. Tabid (L. tabeo, I waste). Pertaining to Tabes; wasted by disease.

Tabidness (same). The condition of being wasted by disease.

Tabi'fic (L. tabes, wasting of the body; facio, I make). Producing Consumption, or Tabes.

Table. Anat. The plates of compact tissue which partly form the bones of the Skull.

Table-layers. Geol. That peculiar structure in certain Igneous rocks, which gives to their sections the appearance of Stratification.

Ta'bular. Geol. Composed of, or arranged in square blocks, or table-like masses.

Tache Ce're'brale. The vivid Blush produced on the cutaneous surface by pressure of the fingers in certain forms of the Cerebral diseases of children.—Trousseau.

Tacho'meter (ταχύς, tăchus, quick; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). An instrument designed with a view to ascertain the velocity of the Blood, and the changes which it undergoes in the arteries and veins.—Chaveau and Lortet.

Tachy'meter (same). Nat. Phil. An instrument for quickly measuring level surfaces.

Tachyo'tomy (ταχύς, tăchus, quick; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). The art of operating, or cutting, quickly.

Tachytha'natous (ταχύς, tăchus, quick; θάνατος, thanatos, death). Rapidly mortal or lethal; killing quickly.

Tactile (L. tango, I touch). Pertaining to Touch.

Taction (same). The art of touching; touch.

Tæ'nia (L. ribbon). Zoöl. A genus of elongated, flattened, intestinal Worms. Anat. Applied to certain portions of organs in the form of lines, bands, or ribbons. Surg. A ligature; a long and narrow ribbon.

Tæniacide (L. tænia, genus of intestinal worms; cædo, I kill). Syn. of Tæniafuge.

Tæniafuge (L. tænia, genus of intestinal worms; fugio, I abominate). A remedy which destroys or expels Tapeworm.

Tæ'niate (L. tænia, ribbon). Bot. Marked with a longitudinal, broad, and coloured band.

Tæ'nioid (ταινία, tainia, ribbon; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Ribbon-shaped.

Tailing of Mercury. The peculiar appearance exhibited by Mercury, when poured upon a flat surface, in assuming the form of an irregularly elongated bar or tail.

Taking. Popular syn. of Contagious.

Talcose. Talcous. Talcky. Talcy (D. talk, tallow). Like, consisting of, or containing, Talc; having a talc-like aspect.

Taliacotian Operation (Taliacotius, the discoverer). An operation for the restoration of lost noses.

Talipes (L. talus, ankle; pes, foot). Syn. of Kyllosis.

T. *Calcaneus.* A variety of Club-foot in which the foot rests only on the back part of the heel.

T. *Equinus.* A variety of Club-foot in which the heel is merely raised, and the patient walks on the ball of the foot.

T. *Valgus.* A variety of Club-foot in which the outer edge of the foot is raised up, and the patient walks on the inner ankle.

T. *Varus.* A variety of Club-foot in which the heel is raised, the inner edge of the foot drawn upwards, and the whole foot twisted inwards.

Ta'lus (L. talus, foot). Geol. When fragments are broken off by the action of the weather from the face of a steep rock, as they accumulate at its foot they form a sloping heap, called a *talus.*

Tampon (Fr. plug). A plug, or dossil, of lint or rag for plugging a natural cavity of the body.

Tangibi'lity. Ta'ngibleness (L. tango, I touch). The quality of being perceptible to the touch, or sense of feeling.

Tape'tum (L. tapes, tapestry). A spot of brilliant lustre at the posterior part of the inner surface of the Choroid in many Quadrupeds and Fishes.

Tape-worm. A Worm, consisting of a long flat body composed of many pieces curiously articulated together, parasitic in the human intestines.

Taphrenchyma (τάφρος, taphros, trench; ἐγχέω, egcheō, I pour in). Bot. Pitted vessels.

Tap'ping (Sax, tœppan, to broach a vessel). Surg. The operation of removing fluid from any of the serous cavities of the body, in which it has collected in large quantity.

Tap'-root. Bot. A root which penetrates deep and perpendicularly into the ground without dividing.

Tar-acne. An eruption of Eczema or Acne as a consequence of the internal or external use of Tar.

Tara'ntism (Tarentum, where it was observed; or Tarantula, a species of spider). A feigned or imaginary disease endemic around Tarentum, characterized by an extreme desire for dancing to the sound of musical instruments, and popularly supposed to be caused by the bite of the Tarantula.

Tara'ntulism. Etym. as, and syn. of, Tarantism.

Ta'rdigrade. Ta'rdigradous (L. tardus, slow; gradus, step). Zoöl. Slow-paced; moving, or stepping slowly.—Cuvier.

Tarini pons. The greyish matter, at the bottom of the posterior perforated spot in the Cerebrum, connecting the diverging crura together.

Ta'rsal (ταρσός, tarsos, sole of the foot, and edge of the eyelid). Of, or belonging to, the Tarsus, or to the cartilage of the Eyelid.

Tarsa'lgia (ταρσός, tarsos, sole of the foot; ἄλγος, algos, grief). A painful form of Club-foot dependent on a special arthro-osteitis of the Tarsus, developing itself as a consequence of the growth of this part of the Skeleton.—M. Gosselin.

Tarsor'rhaphy (ταρσός, tarsos, edge of the eyelid; ῥαφή, raphē, seam). An operation for lessening the size of the opening between the Eyelids.

Tarso'tomy (ταρσός, tarsos, edge of eyelid; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). The section or removal of the Tarsal cartilages.

Tarsus (ταρσός, tarsos, sole of the foot, and edge of eyelid). 1. The space between the bones of the Leg and the Metatarsus. 2. A thin sheet of Cartilage seated in the substance of each Eyelid. 3. Pl. The articulated feet of Insects.

Tartar of the Teeth. An earthy-like incrustation which occasionally forms upon the Teeth, being deposited from the Saliva.

Tarta'reous. Consisting of, resembling, or partaking of the properties of, Tartar.

Tartarin. Tartarine. Fixed vegetable alkali or potassa.—Kirwan.

Tartarina'ted. Combined with Tartarin.

Tartariza'tion. The act of forming Tartar.

Tattoo'ing (formed by a reduplication of the Polynesian verb "ta," to strike). The operation, or practice, of puncturing the skin, and forcing colouring matters or gunpowder into the punctures.

Taurico'rnous (L. taurus, bull; cornu, horn). Having horns like a Bull.

Tau'riform (L. taurus, bull; forma, form). Having the form of a Bull.

Tau'rine (L. taurus, bull). 1. Pertaining to a Bull. 2. One of the products of the decomposition of Bile.

Tauto'chronous (ταὐτό, tauto, the same; χρόνος, chronos, time). Syn. of Isochronous.

Taxide'rmy (τάξις, taxis, order; δέρμα, derma, skin). The art of preparing and preserving the skins of animals.

Ta'xis (τάσσω, tassō, I arrange). The operation of reducing a Hernia by methodical pressure with the hand.

Taxo'logy (τάξις, taxis, order; λόγος, logos, speech). Nat. Hist. All that relates to Classification.—Devereux.

Taxo'nomy (τάσσω, tassō, I arrange; νόμος, nomos, law). Syn. of Biotaxy. —De Candolle. The principles of the Classification of plants.

Tears. The limpid fluid secreted by the Lachrymal gland.

Teat (θάω, thaō, I suckle). Syn. of Nipple.

Teated. Having teats, or protuberances resembling teats.

Tebbad (Pers.). The hot scorching winds that sweep across the dry sandy plains of Central Asia, carrying clouds of impalpable sand along with them, which are said to fall like "flakes of fire" on the skins of the unfortunate travellers.

Techno'logy (τέχνη, technē, art; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on, or description of, Art.

Tecno'logy (τέκνον, teknon, child; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on Children.

Tecomates. The gourds into which is poured the Balsamum Peruvianum when ready for the market.

Tectibranchiata (L. tego, I cover; βραγχία, bragchia, gills of a fish). Zoöl. Having the gills covered by the mantle.

Tectum (L. roof). Geol. The upper part of a vein of metal; a bank, or bed.

Teething. Popular syn. of Dentition.

Tegmen (L. tego, I cover). Bot. The second covering of the Seed.

Tegme'ntum (L. tego, I cover). Anat. The upper, softer, and finer part of the Crus cerebri. Bot. The scaly coat which covers the leaf-buds of Deciduous trees.

Te'gminate (same). Bot. Enveloped in a Tegmentum.—Mirbel.

Te'gument (same). Anat. The general name given to the combined structures which form the Skin. Bot. Syn. of Tegmentum. Entom. The coverings of the wings of the Order Orthoptera, or straight-winged Insects.

Teinody'nia (τείνω, teinō, I stretch; ὀδύνη, odunē, pain). Pain of the Tendons.

Tei'noscope (τείνω, teinō, I stretch; σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). An optical instrument formed by combining prisms of the same kind of glass in such a manner that the chromatic aberration of the light is corrected.

Te'la (L. web). Anat. Applied to web-like tissues.

Teleangie'ctasy (τέλος, telos, end; ἀγγεῖον, aggeion, blood-vessel; ἔκτασις, ektăsis, extension). Syn. of Nævus. A tumour formed by an excessive growth of vessels.

Telegraph Clerks' or Writers' Cramp. A form of Writers' Cramp said to be not uncommon in Telegraph Clerks, especially those who use Morse's instruments. The affection begins by some stiffness in the manipulation of letters in which the strokes and dots are disposed in a certain way. By degrees, all manipulation becomes impossible; the patient then tries to make use of the thumb, then of the wrist; but movement becomes impossible, and is accompanied by inco-ordinate motions. —M. Onimus.

Teleia'nthous (τέλειος, teleios, perfect; ἄνθος, anthos, flower). Bot. Provided with stamens and pistils.—Wachsendorff.

Tele'ngioscope (τῆλε, tēle, in the distance: ἐγγύς, eggus, near; σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). An instrument which combines the powers of the Telescope and of the Microscope.

Teleo'logy (τέλος, telos, end; λόγος, logos, speech). 1. The doctrine or Science of "final causes," or final purpose. 2. The Science of Mental Dynamics, or the Science which treats of the first principles of Mind, as an ordering force to ends.—Laycock.

Teleomi'croscope (τῆλε, tēle, in the distance; and microscope). Nat. Phil. An instrument for enlarging or increasing the forms of more remote or indistinct objects.

Teleorga'nic (τέλος, telos, end; ὄργανον, orgănon, organ). Biodynamic. Applied to, and significant of, "truly vital substances."—G. H. Lewes.

Tel'lural. Tel'luric (L. tellus, earth). Pertaining to, or proceeding from, the Earth.

Telluret'ted. Composed of, or containing, Tellurium.

Te'mperament (L. tempero, I moderate). Physiol. A peculiar organization of the system common to several individuals, which to a certain

extent influences the thoughts and actions.

Te'mperature (L. tempero, I mix). Phys. The state of a body with regard to Heat or Cold, as indicated by the Thermometer, or generally by its effects on other bodies; or the degree of free Caloric which a body possesses when compared with other bodies.

Temper-disease. A form of Hysteria, in which the mental disposition or temper becomes perverted; there is disturbed equilibrium of the naturally well-balanced moral faculties. Its object is frequently to excite and to maintain a state of active sympathy and attention, for which there is, as it were, a perpetual morbid and jealous thirst.—Marshall Hall.

Te'mpering (same). The process of giving Iron or Steel, especially the latter, the different degrees of hardness required for the various purposes to which it is applied.

Temple (L. tempus, time). The depression on each side of the head between the eye and the ear.

Te'mporal (same). Pertaining to, or in relation with, the Temple.

Te'mulence (L. temetum, strong wine). 1. Syn. of Delirium.—Plater. 2. An apoplectic state, depending upon drunkenness.—Ettmuller. 3. Drunkenness, or a condition resembling drunkenness.

Tena'city (L. teneo, I hold). Phys. That property of material bodies by which their parts resist an effort to force, or pull them, asunder.

Tena'culum (same). Surg. An instrument having a hooked extremity with a fine sharp point, which, in operations, is thrust through the walls of a bleeding blood-vessel to draw it out and enable it to be tied.

Tendon (L. tendo, I stretch). A form of white fibrous tissue which serves to attach Muscle to Bone, or some other part of the Sclerous system.

Tendons, Painful Crepitation of. A term applied by the French surgeons to the crackling sensation obtained by pressing an inflamed Bursa at an early stage.

Te'ndril (L. teneo, I hold). Bot. A filiform spiral prolongation of the fibro-vascular system of some leaves or their appendages, that winds round another body for the purpose of support.

Tene'smus (τείνω, teinō, I stretch). A continual inclination to void the contents of the Bowels, accompanied by straining and pain, and with dejection of a small quantity of Mucus only.

Tenonto'graphy (τένων, tenōn, tendon; γράφω, graphō, I write). Anat. A description (and delineation) of the Tendons.

Tenonto'logy (τένων, tenōn, tendon; λόγος, logos, speech). Anat. The doctrine of the Tendons.

Teno'ntophyte (τένων, tenōn, tendon; φυτόν, phuton, growth). Surg. A morbid growth in, or on, a Tendon.

Teno'ntostome (τένων, tenōn, tendon; ὀστέον, osteon, bone). Surg. An osseous tumour in, or on, a Tendon.

Tenontoto'mia. Etym. as, and syn. of, Tenotomy.

Tenosyni'tis (τένων, tenōn, tendon; σύν, sun, with; and itis). Inflammation of the synovial sheath of a Tendon.

Teno'tomy (τένων, tenōn, tendon; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). The division of, or operation of dividing, a Tendon.

Tension (L. tendo, I stretch). 1. The condition of a part which is stretched. 2. The degree to which a body is excited.

Tension-sound. A modification of the Systolic sound, giving the impression that the muscular contraction of the Heart is performed with undue energy. It is the earliest physical sign in Pericarditis.

Tensive (L. tendo, I stretch). Giving the sensation of tension, stiffness, or contraction.

Tensor (same). Anat. A Muscle that extends, or stretches, any part to which it is fixed.

Tent (same). Surg. A roll of lint, or linen, &c. used for the purpose of dilatation, or for preventing the too rapid closing of openings, sinuses, &c.

Te'ntacle (L. tento, I feel). Zoöl. A filiform process or organ, simple or

branched, on the bodies of various animals ; feelers.

Tenta'culated (same). Having Tentacles.

Tentaculi'ferous (L. tentaculum ; and fero, I bear). Producing Tentacles.

Tenta'culiform (L. tentaculum ; and forma, form). Zoöl. Having the form of a Tentacle, or little beard.

Tento'rium (L. tendo, I stretch). A process of the Dura Mater which separates the Cerebrum from the Cerebellum.

Tenuifo'lious (L. tenuis, slender ; folium, leaf). Bot. Having narrow leaves.

Tenuiro'stral (L. tenuis, slender ; rostrum, beak). Ornith. Slender-beaked ; having slender, elongated beaks.

Tenu'ity (L. tenuis, slender). Thinness ; slenderness ; rareness ; rarity.

Tephroce'phalous (τεφρός, tephros, tephros, ash-coloured ; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). Zoöl. Having the head of an ash-colour.

Tepifa'ction (L. tepidus, warm ; facio, I make). The act, or operation, of warming, making tepid, or moderately warm.

Ter- (L. thrice). Chem. A prefix to names of Salts, denoting that three atoms of Acid are combined with one of Base.

Terato'geny (τέρας, teras, monstrous birth ; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). The formation, or production, of Monsters.

Terato'logy (τέρας, teras, monstrous birth ; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on, or description of, Monsters and morphological changes. The branch of Physiology which treats of Monsters and their production. The doctrine of the production of Monsters.

Terato'sis (τέρας, teras, monstrous birth). The state, or condition, of a Monster.

Terceron. The offspring of one white parent and a Mulatto.

Te'rcine (L. ter, three). Bot. The third covering of the Ovule, or the sac formed by the hollowing out of the nucleus.

Terebi'nthinate. Terebi'nthine (L. terebinthus, turpentine). Pertaining to, consisting of, or partaking of the qualities of, Turpentine.

Terete (L. teres, long and round). Cylindrical and tapering ; columnar.

Te'rgal (L. tergum, back). Syn. of Dorsal.

Terge'minate (L. ter, thrice ; gĕmĭnus, double). Bot. Three times double.

Tergispe'rmous (L. tergum, back ; σπέρμα, sperma, seed). Bot. Bearing their reproductive corpuscles upon the back of their leaves.

Termi'nthus (τέρμινθος, terminthos, turpentine tree). A Carbuncle in shape and size like the ripe cone of the Turpentine tree.

Terms (τέρμα, terma, limit). Syn. of Menses.

Tern (L. ternus, three). Threefold ; consisting of three.

Te'rnary (same). Consisting of, or arranged in, threes. Containing three units ; composed of three atoms.

Te'rnate (same). Bot. Consisting of three leaflets. Arranged in threes.

Ternifo'lious (L. ternus, three ; folium leaf). Bot. Having verticillated leaves, three by three.

Terra'queous (L. terra, earth ; aqua, water). Consisting of land and water.

Ter'rene Ter'reous (L. terra, earth). Earthy ; pertaining to, or consisting of, Earth.

Terre'strify (L. terra, earth ; fio, I am made). To reduce to earth.

Terri'genous (L. terra, earth ; gigno, I beget). Produced by, or procured from, the Earth or the Earths.

Terri'vomous (L. terra, earth ; vomo, I vomit). Geol. Casting forth from time to time quantities of dirt and stone.

Tertiary (L. tertius, third). Geol. Applied to all that portion of the stratified crust of the Earth that occurs above the Chalk.

Tertian (L. tertius, third). Used sub. or adj. for a Disease or Fever,

whose paroxysms recur every third day.

Te'rtiary (same). Bot. Applied to a Peduncle which is the second degree of ramification of a compound Peduncle, or a bough of the branch which gives off the peduncle. Geol. Applied collectively to all soils found above the Limestone.

Tessella'ted (L. tessella, small square stone). Nat. Hist. Variegated by, or arranged in, square or lozenge-shaped compartments; chequered.

Tes'seral (L. tessĕra, die). Crystall. Having equal axes.

Tes'sular (L. tessella, small square stone). Crystall. Having three rectangular axes, all equal.

Test (L. testis, witness). Chem. A reagent; a substance which is employed to detect the presence of any ingredient in a Compound, by causing it to exhibit some known property; or it is a substance which, being added to another, indicates the chemical nature of that other substance, by producing certain changes in appearance and properties. Metall. A large Cupel, or vessel in the nature of a Cupel, formed of wood ashes and finely-powdered brick-dust, in which Metals are melted for trial and refinement.

Testa (L. shell). Bot. 1. The outer coat, or integument, of a Seed. 2. A general name for the integuments of a Seed.

Testa'ceiform (L. testa, shell; forma, form). Having the form of a kind of Shell.

Testaceo'graphy (L. testa, shell; γράφω, graphō, I write). Syn. of Testaceology.

Testaceo'logy (L. testa, shell; λόγος, logos, speech). The science of Testaceous Molluscs, or of those soft and simple animals which have a testaceous covering.

Testa'ceous (L. testa, shell-fish). Pertaining to Shells; consisting of Shells and like substances; having a hard shell, or shelly covering. Bot. Brownish-yellow, like that of unglazed brown earthenware.

Testes (L. testis, witness). 1. The Testicles. 2. The posterior tubercles of the quadrigeminal bodies of the Brain.

Te'sticles (same). The glands which secrete the Spermatic fluid in Males.

Testi'cular (same). Pertaining to the Testicles.

Testi'culate (same). Bot. Shaped like a Testicle. Having two oblong tubercles.

Testi'tis (L. testis, testicle; and itis). Syn. of Orchitis.

Test'-liquid. A solution of a substance employed as a test.

Test'-objects. Minute objects derived sometimes from the Animal, but usually from the Vegetable kingdom, whereby one is enabled to prove the efficiency of a Microscope.

Test'-paper. A paper impregnated with a chemical reagent for the detection of acidity or alkalinity in liquids.

Test'-tube. A kind of tube for holding the substance (liquid or solid) to be tested.

Test'-types, in Ophthalmic Surgery, consist of ordinary printers' letters having a gradual change of size.

Testu'dinal (L. testudo, tortoise). Pertaining to, or resembling, the Tortoise.

Testu'dinate. Testu'dinated. Testudi'neous (same). Resembling the back, or shell, of a Tortoise.

Teta'nic (τείνω, teinō, I stretch). 1. Pertaining to, denoting, or occasioning Tetanus, Convulsions, or Spasms. 2. Affected with Tetanus and in the excited condition.

Tetanized (same). Affected with, in a condition similar to, or made the subject of, natural or artificial Tetanus.

Te'tanode (L. tetanus). Affected with Tetanus, but in the state of *excitability*, or when *un*excited.

Te'tanoid (tetanus; and εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Like, or resembling, Tetanus. Of a tetanic character.

Te'tanus (τείνω, teinō, I stretch). A Disease characterized by a continuous contraction of all, or certain of, the

voluntary Muscles, with occasional exacerbations or aggravations of the spasm, until either recovery or death.

Tetrabra'nchiate (τέτρα, tetră, four; βραγχία, bragchia, gills of a fish). Zoöl. Having four gills.

Tetrache'nium (τέτρα, tetră, four; A, neg.; χαίνω, chainō, I open). Bot. A simple fruit formed by an Ovary adherent to the Calyx, which at maturity divides into four portions.—Richard.

Tetracho'tomous (τέτραχα, tetrăchă, into four parts; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). Bot. Ramifying in fours.

Tetrad (τέτρα, tetră, four). Chem. A body characterized by the power of uniting with four atoms of Hydrogen.

Tetradyna'mian. Tetradyna'mious. Tetrady'namous (τέτρα, tetră, four; δύναμις, dunămis, power). Bot. Having six Stamens, four of which are longer than the others.

Tetragy'nian. Tetragy'nious. Tetra'gynous (τέτρα, tetră, four; γυνή, gunē, female). Bot. Having four Pistils.

Tetrale'pidous (τέτρα, tetră, four; λεπίς, lepis, scale). Having four scales.

Tetrama'sthous (τέτρα, tetră, four; μασθός, masthos, breast). Zoöl. Having four breasts.

Tetra'merous (τέτρα, tetră, four; μέρος, meros, part). Bot. Consisting of four parts.

Tetra'ndrian. Tetra'ndrious. Tetra'ndrous (τέτρα, tetră, four; ἀνήρ, anēr, male). Bot. Having four Stamens.

Tetrape'talous (τέτρα, tetră, four; πέταλον, petălon, leaf). Bot. Containing four distinct Petals.

Tetraphyl'lous (τέτρα, tetră, four; φύλλον, phullon, leaf). Bot. Having, or consisting of, four distinct leaves or leaflets.

Tetrapodo'logy (τέτρα, tetră, four; πούς, pous, foot; λόγος, logos, speech). Zoöl. A treatise on Quadrupeds.

Tetra'pterous (τέτρα, tetră, four; πτέρον, pteron, wing). Having four Wings.

Tetra'scelus (τέτρα, tetră, four; σκέλος, skelos, leg). A Monster with four legs.—Gurlt.

Tetrase'palous (τέτρα, tetră, four; and sepal). Bot. Composed of four Sepals.

Tetraspe'rmous (τέτρα, tetră, four; σπέρμα, sperma, seed). Bot. Having four Seeds.

Te'traspore (τέτρα, tetră, four; σπορά, spora, seed). Bot. Among the Algæ, applied to a few angular spores when collected together.

Tetrasto'ma (τέτρα, tetră, four; στόμα, stoma, mouth). Comp. Anat. The generic name of a Parasite found in the tubes of the Kidney.

Tetrasty'lous (τέτρα, tetră, four; στῦλος, stulos, pillar). Bot. Having four Styles.

Tetrathe'cal (τέτρα, tetră, four; θήκη, thēkē, case). Having four Loculaments.

Tetter (corrupted from δαρτός, dartos, excoriated). A vague name for various Cutaneous diseases.

Textiform (L. textum, web; forma, form). Bot. Formed like a tissue, or network.

Texture (L. texo, I weave). Anat. and Bot. The particular disposition of the tissues that make up an organ. Geol. The mode of aggregation of the mineral substances of which Rocks are composed. It relates to the arrangement of their parts viewed on a smaller scale than that of their structure.

Thala'mic (θάλαμος, thalămos, room). Of, or pertaining to, the Optic Thalami.—T. J. Austin. Bot. Upon the receptacle.—Lestibondois.

Thalamiflo'ral. Thalamiflo'rous (L. thălămus, bed-chamber; flos, flower). Bot. Having the Stamens arising immediately from below the base of the Ovary.

Tha'lamus (θάλαμος, thalămos, bedroom). Anat. A large gangliform mass of the Brain, from which the optic nerve derives some of its fibres of origin. Bot. That portion of the Receptacle situated between the Calyx and Pistils, and on which the Ovary is situated.

Thalassi'bious (θάλασσα, thalassa, sea; βιόω, bioō, I live). Zoöl. Living in the waters of the Sea.—Gualtieri.

Thalas'sic (θάλασσα, thalassa, sea). Geol. Applied to the Strata found from the surface of the Earth to the Limestone exclusively.—Brongniart.

Thalas'siophytes (θαλάσσιος, thalassios, marine; φυτόν, phuton, plant). Sea-plants; a general term applied to the Vegetable productions of the Ocean, of its rocks, and of its shores.

Thal'logens (θαλλός, thallos, olive-bud; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). Bot. Certain flowerless plants having no axis, but consisting of cellular expansions, and bearing a Thallus.

Thal'lophytes (θαλλός, thallos, olive-bud; φυτόν, phuton, plant). Syn. of Thallogens.

Thal'lus (θαλλός, thallos, olive-bud). Bot. That part of a Cryptogamic plant which bears the reproductive organs. The structure formed by the multiplication with repeated forking and much matting together, of the Mycelium of certain Fungi.

Thana'simous. Tha'natic (θάνατος, thanatos, death). Of or belonging to Death; deadly; lethal.

Tha'natoid (θάνατος, thanatos, death; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling Death. Apparently dead.

Thanato'logy (θάνατος, thanatos, death; λόγος, logos, speech). A description, or the doctrine, of Death.

Thanato'meter (θάνατος, thanatos, death; μέτρον, metron, measure. A means of indicating the actual presence of Death.—Naasse.

Thanatopho'bia (θάνατος, thanatos, death; φόβος, phobos, fear). A dread, or fear, of Death.

Tha'natous. Etym. as, and syn. of, Thanasimous. Having, or full of, Death.

Thebe'sius, Foramina of. Certain orifices, either of the smallest Cardiac Veins, or only of small depressions, observable on the inner surface of the right Auricle.

Theca (L. sheath). Bot. The reproductive capsule of a Fern; the organ, which in Mosses, Lycopodiaceæ, and Equisetaceæ, contains the reproductive matter or spores. Anat. Applied to certain strong fibrous sheaths in which certain soft parts of the body are enclosed.

The'caphore (L. theca, sheath; fero, I bear). Bot. An elongated receptacle which bears one Ovary only, but not the Petals nor Stamens.

Thecasporous (θήκη, thēkē, sheath; σπορά, spora, seed). Bot. Having the spores in Thecæ, or developed in the interior of cases.—Carpenter.

Theci'dium (L. theca, sheath). Bot. A Monospermous fruit, with dry, hard, crustaceous, and adherent pericarp.

Theci'tis (L. theca, sheath; and itis). Inflammation of a fibrous sheath.

The'codont (θήκη, thēkē, sheath; ὀδούς, odous, tooth). Zoöl. Having the teeth implanted in sockets, either loosely or confluent with the bony walls of the cavity.—Owen.

The'iform (L. thea, tea; forma, form). Having the form of Tea.

Thein. An alkaloid, identical with Caffein, obtained from the leaves of the Tea plant.

Theli'tis (θηλή, thēlē, nipple; and itis). Inflammation of the Nipple.

Thenad (θέναρ, thenăr, palm of the hand). Towards the thenal aspect.—Barclay.

Thenal (same). Pertaining to, or in relation with, the Thenar.

Thenal Aspect. An aspect towards the side on which the Thenar is situated.—Barclay.

Thenar (θείνω, theinō, I strike). The Palm of the hand, or Sole of the foot.

Theoma'nia (θεός, theos, God; μανία, mania, madness). Religious madness, or melancholy.

The'ory (θεωρία, theōriă, view). A collected view of all that is known on any subject into one.

Therapeu'tic. Therapeu'tical (θεραπεύω, therăpeuō, I cure the sick). Pertaining to the art of restoring health; curative.

Therapeu'tics (same). That part of Medicine which relates to the treatment of diseases.

Therapeu'tist (same). One who practises Therapeutics.

Theriaki. A name given in Turkey to Opium-eaters.

Theriomo'rphia (θηρίον, thērion, wild beast; μορφή, morphē, shape). A faulty formation in Man resembling that of the lower animals.

Therio'tomy (θηρίον, thērion, wild beast; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). Syn. of Zootomy.

Thermæ'mous (θερμός, thermos, hot; αἷμα, aima, blood). Having warm blood; warm-blooded.

Thermal (θέρμη, thermē, heat). Pertaining to heat; warm; hot.

Thermic Fever. True Sunstroke: characterized by intense fever, the temperature 108° to 109° F., with profound disturbance both of the Cephalic and Spinal Nervous system,—in the form of insensibility with or without Delirium, and with restlessness, convulsions, or Paralysis of the motor tract.

Thermo- (θέρμη, thermē, heat). A prefix in compound words signifying relation to, or in connexion with, heat or warmth, *e.g.*:—

Thermod (θέρμη, thermē, heat; ὁδός, odos, way). The Odylic force found in Heat.—Reichenbach.

The'rmo-ele'ctric. Applied adj. and subs. to metallic bodies, which, when combined together, produce Thermo-electricity.

The'rmo-electricity. Electricity produced by heat.

The'rmo-electro'meter. An instrument for ascertaining the deflagrating or heating power of an electric current.

The'rmogen (θέρμη, thermē, heat; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). The elementary matter of Heat; caloric.

Thermo'genous (same). Miner. Deposited near the sources of Silicious thermal springs.—Haüy.

The'rmograph (θέρμη, thermē, heat; γράφω, graphō, I write). An instrument for graphically registering the variations of Temperature which occur at each instant in one or more parts of the body of an animal.

Thermo'meter (θέρμη, thermē, heat; μέτρον, metron, measure). An instrument for measuring Heat, or the Temperature of bodies, by the relative expansion of a certain quantity of air, liquid, or solid.

The'rmo-multiplier. A thermo-electric pile, first employed by Melloni, for detecting changes of temperature.

Thermo'phagy (θέρμη, thermē, heat; φαγεῖν, phagein, to eat). The habit, or custom, of eating what is hot.

The'rmophone (θέρμη, thermē, heat; φωνή, phōnē, sound). An apparatus for producing sounds from heated bodies.

The'rmopile (θέρμη, thermē, heat; πιλέω, pileō, I press close). An apparatus of alternately different metals joined together like the limbs of the letter W, for demonstrating that Electrical motion may be derived from Heat.

The'rmoscope (θέρμη, thermē, heat; σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). An instrument for exhibiting the powers of Heat; or for measuring the difference of Temperature.

The'rmostat (θέρμη, thermē, heat; ἵστημι, istēmi, I fix). An apparatus, contrived by Dr. Ure, for regulating Temperature in the processes of Distillation and Vaporization, &c. &c.

The'rmo-te'nsion (θέρμη, thermē, heat; L. tendo, I stretch). A process of increasing the direct cohesion of wrought-iron. It consists in heating the metal to a determinate temperature, generally from 500° to 600° of Fahrenheit, and in that state giving to it, by appropriate machinery, a mechanical strain or tension, in the direction in which the strain is afterwards to be exerted.—Johnson.

Thermo'tics (θέρμη, thermē, heat). The Science of Heat.

The'roid (θήρ, thēr, wild beast; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Applied to a class of Idiots like brutes in appearance and habits. — Dr. Henry Maudsley.

Theroty'pia (θήρ, thēr, wild beast; τύπος, tupos, type). The condition of a human Monstrosity when of the form of a lower animal.

Therotypo'logy (same; and λόγος, logos, speech). The doctrine of Therotypia.

Thesio'pnœa (θέσις, thesis, position; πνοή, pnoē, breath). Postural respiration. V. Prone-respiration.

Thigh-tone. An empty and dull tone, as is produced by percussing the Thigh, met with in cases of consolidation, or compression of the Lung.—Skoda.

Thin'-out. Geol. The extension, gradual diminution in thickness, and final disappearance of Strata or Layers.

Thio'nic (θεῖον, theion, sulphur). Chem. A term employed to designate certain compounds of Sulphur and Oxygen.

Thlipsence'phalus (θλίβω, thlibō, I compress; ἐγκέφαλος, egkephălos, brain). A Monster in whom the skull is open in the frontal, parietal, and occipital regions.

Thoraca'lgia (θώραξ, thōrax, trunk of the body; ἄλγος, algos, grief). Hyperæsthesia of the muscles at the anterior part of the Thorax.

Thoracente'sis (θώραξ, thōrax, trunk; κεντέω, kenteō, I stab). The operation of tapping the Chest in cases of effusion into the cavity of the Pleura.

Thora'cic (θώραξ, thōrax, trunk of the body). Pertaining to, or in relation with, the Chest.

Thoracodi'dymus ((θώραξ, thōrax, trunk of the body; δίδυμος, didŭmos, double). A double Monstrosity, in which the union is at the Thorax.—Gurlt.

Thoraco-gastrodi'dymus (θώραξ, thōrax, trunk of the body; γαστήρ, gastēr, belly; δίδυμος, didŭmos, double). A double Monstrosity, in which the union is at the Belly and Chest.—Gurlt.

Thoraco'meter (θώραξ, thōrax, trunk of the body; μέτρον, metron, measure). Syn. of Stethometer.

Thoraco'tomy (θώραξ, thōrax, trunk of the body; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). The operation of perforating the Chest.

Thorax (θώραξ, thōrax, trunk of the body). The Cavity of the body situated between the Neck and the Abdomen.

Thrænin' (θρέω, threō, I deplore). Syn. of Lacrymine.

Threpso'logy (τρέφω, trephō, I nourish; λόγος, logos, speech). The Doctrine of, or a treatise on, the Nutrition of organized bodies.

Throat. Bot. The orifice of a Gamopetalous flower.

Throbbing (θορυβέω, thorŭbeō, I disturb). 1. Beating with unusual force; palpitating. 2. Resembling, or apparently caused or augmented by, the pulsation of arteries.

Thro'mboid (θρόμβος, thrombos, clot; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling a Thrombus.

Thrombolo'sis. A form of Blood-poisoning, in which there is plugging in the veins, disintegration of the clot, and dissemination of the poisoned, broken-up fragments, giving rise to secondary deposits in the internal viscera. Ordinary Pyæmia.

Thrombo'sis (θρόμβος, thrombos, clot). The formation of a Thrombus in the Blood of a living vessel, the subsequent softening of the coagulum, and its conversion into a matter like pus. This being, according to Virchow, the process of so-called "Suppurative Phlebitis."

Thrombus (same). A small bluish tumour, formed by the escape of venous blood from an opened or ruptured vein, and its extravasation and coagulation in the areolar tissue. A small clot or coagulation of Blood developed in the place in which it is discovered.

Thrush. Popular Syn. of Aphthæ.

Thuri'ferous (L. thus, frankincense; fero, I bear). Producing, or bearing, Frankincense.

Thymela'ceous (θύμος, thumos, wart). Bot. Of, or pertaining to, an Order of Plants, whose most remark-

able property is the causticity which resides in the bark.

Thymiate'chny (θυμίαμα, thūmiāma, incense; τέχνη, technē, art). The art of using perfumes in medicine.

Thymio'sis (θύμος, thumos, wart). Syn. of Framboesia.—Swediaur.

Thy'mitis (θύμος, thumos, thymus gland; and itis). Inflammation of the Thymus gland.

Thy'moid (θύμος, thumos, thyme; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling Thyme.

Thymo'pathy (θυμός, thumos, mind; πάθος, pathos, affection). Mental affection, or derangement.

Thymus (θύμος, thumos, wart). A temporary glandular organ, situated partly in the Thorax and partly in the lower part of the Neck, in front of the great vessels.

Thy'reo- Thy'ro- (θυρεός, thŭreos, oblong shield). Anat. Names compounded with these words refer to parts attached to, or in connexion with, the Thyroid or shield-like cartilage of the Larynx.

Thyreoitis (thyroid; and itis). Inflammation of the Thyroid gland.

Thyrohyal. Comp. Anat. The homologue of the lateral Lingual bone, or larger horn of the Hyoid bone.—Owen.

Thyroid (θύρα, thura, door; or θυρεός, thŭreos, oblong shield; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Having the shape of a folding door, or of a shield.

Thyroi'dal. Thyroi'dean (etym. as Thyroid). Anat. Of, or belonging to, some object which is formed like, or resembles the shape of a shield.

Thyro'tomy (θυρεός, thŭreos, oblong shield; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). Surg. Division, or incision, more or less complete, of the Thyroid Cartilage.

Thyrse (θύρσος, thursos, Bacchanal staff). Bot. A variety of the Panicle, where the basal divisions are not so long as the middle ones, producing an ovate appearance.

Thy'rsoid (θύρσος, thursos, Bacchanal staff; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Bot. Resembling, or having somewhat the form of, a Thyrse.

Thysanourous (θύσανος, thusănos, fringe; οὐρά, oura, tail). Zoöl. Having fringed tails.

Thysi'florous (L. thyrsus; and flos, flower). Bot. Having flowers disposed in Thyrsi.

Ti'bia (L. flute). The shin, or largest bone of the Leg.

Ti'biad (same). Towards the Tibial aspect.—Barclay.

Ti'bial Aspect. The aspect towards the side on which the Tibia is situated.—Barclay.

Tic (Fr. spasm). A local and habitual convulsive movement of certain muscles.

Tic Douloureux (Fr. painful spasm). Neuralgia of the branches of the fifth pair of nerves.

Tictology (τίκτω, tiktō, I bring forth; λόγος, logos, speech). The doctrine of Childbearing.

Tidal Air. The air which is inspired and expired in ordinary respiration.

Tigel'la (L. dim. tignum, beam). Bot. That part of the Vegetable embryo which unites the radicle to the cotyledon. The young embryonic axis.

Tigel'lula (L. dim. tigella). Bot. The short and sterile filaments which are the one of two elementary organs of the mass of the Truffle.—Turpin.

Tigellus. Etym. as, and syn. of, Tigella.

Tigretier. Syn. in Abyssinia of Tarantism.

Ti'grine (L. tiger). Like a tiger.

Ti'mbre (Fr. tone). The quality of the tone of a vibration.

Time. Phrenol. The faculty which conceives the duration of phenomena, their simultaneousness or succession.

Tincto'rial (L. tingo, I stain). Pertaining to, or imparting, colour.

Tincture (same). Spirituous liquor impregnated with the active principles of some medicinal substance, or substances.

Ti'nea (L. mothworm). A generic name applied indiscriminately by various authors to certain forms of Porrigo, and Eczema; and also to a pustular inflammation about the roots of the eyelashes.

Tingling. A sharp, thrilling, jarring, tremulous sensation.

Tipulary (L. tippŭla, water spider). Pertaining to Insects of the Crane-fly genus.

Tisane (πτισάνη, ptĭsanē, barley broth). An aqueous medicine, containing but little, if any, medicinal agent.

Tis'sue (Fr. tistre, to weave). Anat. and Bot. The peculiar intimate structure of a part.

Tissue, Accidental or **Adventitious.** Pathol. A production, morbid, or foreign, yet organized and living, developed in some portion of the animal economy.

Tissue, Ino'dular. The accidental fibrous tissue, developed in suppurating and cicatrizing wounds and ulcers. —Delpech.

Titani'ferous (L. titanium; and fero, I bear). Producing, or containing, Titanium.

Tithoni'city (τιθωνός, tīthōnos, Tithonus). That property of Light by which it produces chemical rays.

Titilla'tion (L. tītillo, I tickle). The act of tickling; the state of being tickled.

Tituba'tion (L. tĭtŭbo, I stagger). Restlessness; an inclination to a constant change of position. A peculiarly unsteady and vacillating gait.

To-and-fro Sound. The auscultatory superficial sound, as of the rubbing of two rough surfaces backwards and forwards upon each other, heard in Pericarditis.

Toco'logy (τόκος, tokos, childbirth; λόγος, logos, speech). Syn. of Obstetrics.

Tocolosi. An operation described by Mariner as being performed in the Tonga Islands for the cure of Tetanus. It consisted in a seton being passed down the Urethra through the Perinæum, and moved so as to produce bleeding.

Tocophelial (τόκος, tokos, childbirth; ὠφελέω, ōpheleō, help). Obstet. An apparatus designed for helping a lying-in woman to help herself, to increase the expulsive efforts, compress the Womb, and redress its anterior obliquity, if any, and hinder relaxation of the organ, retention of the placenta, and hæmorrhage.—E. Diver.

Toddy. Palm wine: the inebriating drink formed by the fermentation of Jaggery.

Tokelau Lafa. Vide Ringworm, Tokelau; and Qune.

To'lerance (L. tŏlĕro, I bear). The power of bearing large doses of certain potent medicines.

Tome'ntose. Tome'ntous (L. tomentum, shear-wool). Bot. Covered with dense curled white down, or hairs.

Tomentum (L. shear-wool). Anat. The inner flocculent, vascular surface of the cerebral Pia Mater. Bot. A species of Pubescence, consisting of longish, soft, entangled hairs, pressed close to the surface.

Tomi'parous (τόμος, tomos, slice; L. pario, I bring forth). Nat. Hist. Multiplied by cuttings or divisions—*i.e.*, by separation of parts.—Bory.

Tone (τόνος, tonos, tension). That state of the body in which the animal functions are healthy, and performed with due vigour.

Tongue. The muscular mobile organ situate in the mouth.

To'nic (τόνος, tonos, tension). 1. Pertaining to tone. 2. Used subs. and adj. for those medicines which increase the strength and give vigour of action to the system. 3. Long-continued, not rapidly alternating with relaxation.

Toni'city (same). The property of passive contraction inherent in living muscular tissue.

Tonsil (L. tondeo, I clip). A prominent gland, situated on each side of the Fauces, between the pillars of the soft Palate.

Tonsil-guillotine. An instrument for excising a portion of the Tonsil.

Tonsil'lar. Etym. as, and syn. of, Tonsillitic.

Tonsilli'tic (L. tonsillæ, tonsils). Pertaining to, or in relation with, the Tonsils.

Tonsilli'tis. Inflammation of the Tonsils ; quinsy.

Tonsil'lotome (L. tonsillæ, tonsils ; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). Syn. of Tonsil-guillotine.

Tonsillo'tomy (same). Excision of the Tonsils.

Tooth-ache. Popular Syn. of Odontalgia.

Tooth-bone. A permanent thin layer of osseous tissue on the roots of the Teeth, lining also the pulp-cavity for a little way in. It likewise invests the Enamel with a delicate film on the first emergence of the Tooth from the gum.

To'othed. Bot. Divided so as to resemble Teeth.

Toothlet'ted. Bot. Furnished with very small teeth, or projections.

Tooth-rash. Popular syn. of a variety of Strophulus.

Topha'ceous (L. tophus, sandstone easily crumbling). Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, hard Calcareous matter.

To'phus (L.) Med., Surg. A soft tumour on a Bone; a concretion in the Joints. Miner. A Calcareous earth, consisting principally of Carbonate of Lime precipitated by water and porous. Chem. A hard calculous matter, like Lime, which subsides and accretes in vessels in which water is boiled.

To'pic. To'pical (τόπος, topos, place). Limited ; local.

To'rcular Herophili (L. torcŭlar, wine-press). The irregular cavity, formed by the convergence, or confluence of the principal venous sinuses of the Cranium.

To'rmina (L. torqueo, I twist). Transitory pains in the Bowels, of a twisting or wringing character.

To'rose. To'rous (L. tŏrōsus, full of stems and branches). Nat. Hist. Uneven ; alternately elevated and depressed ; protuberant ; brawny.

Torpent (L. torpeo, I am benumbed). That which diminishes the exertion of the irritative motions.

Torpor (same). The condition of a part which has become numb, and almost incapable of motion.

Torpori'fic (L. torpor ; and facio, I make). Tending to produce Torpor.

Torrefa'ction (L. torridus, hot ; facio, I make). Metal. The operation of roasting Ores. Pharm. The drying, or roasting, of Drugs over or before a fire.

Torricel'lian Vacuum (Torricelli, discoverer of the true principle of the construction of the Barometer). The Vacuum above the mercurial column in the Barometer.

To'rsion (L. torqueo, I twist). Surg. The act, or operation, of turning or twisting ; or of untwisting.

To'rsion-balance. A delicate instrument to measure small forces, such as those of Electricity, Magnetism, &c. Its principle consists in the torsion or twisting of a single fibre of very fine wire, silk, or spun glass.

Torsoclusion (L. torqueo, I twist ; claudo, I close). Surg. A mode of Acupressure which consists in first inserting the pin or needle parallel to the artery, causing its point to emerge, and twisting the pin above and at right angles to the vessel, and again sending the point for some distance into the tissues beyond.

Torticol'lis (L. torqueo, I twist ; collum, neck). The muscular affection commonly called Wry-neck.

To'rtile (L. torqueo, I twist). Nat. Hist. Writhed ; winding ; twisted.

To'rtual (L. torqueo, I torture). Tormented ; suffering ; giving the appearance of suffering.

Torulæ Cerevisiæ. The Yeast plant : found under certain conditions in the Stomach and in the Bladder.—Turpin.

To'rulose. To'rulous (L. dim. tŏrōsus, full of stems and branches). Bot. Cylindrical, with several swells and contractions.

To'rus (L. bed). Bot. Syn. of Thalamus.

Touch. The sense of Feeling, and of common Sensation.

Toucher (Fr. to touch). The digital examination of the Os and Cervix uteri.

Tou'rniquet (Fr. tourner, to turn). Surg. An instrument for diminishing, or stopping, the flow or course of Blood, by the use of strong compression on a main arterial trunk.

Toxæ'mia (τοξικόν, toxikon, poison for arrows ; αἷμα, aima, blood). Syn. of Toxicohæmia.

To'xic. To'xical (τοξικόν, toxikon, poison for arrows). Poisonous.

Toxicohæ'mia (τοξικόν, toxikon, poison for arrows ; αἷμα, aima, blood). Poisoned state of blood. Blood-poisoning.—Piorry.

Toxico'logy (τοξικόν, toxikon, poison ; λόγος, logos, speech). 1. A treatise on Poisons. 2. That Branch of medicine which treats of Poisons.

Toxico'ses (τοξικόν, toxikon, poison). A class of Diseases caused by the reception of Poisons into the system.—Fuchs.

Trabe'cula (L. dim. trabs, beam). Anat. and Pathol. A fibre or band, forming a connecting, bounding, or surrounding medium.

Trace, Primitive. The white streak or groove, which at a very early period occupies the middle line of the Area Pellucida, and which is the "first trace" of the axis of the Embryo.

Tra'chea (τραχύς, trāchus, rough). The Windpipe, or common air-passage of both Lungs. Pl. The breathing tubes of Insects. Bot. Pl. The spiral vessels of Plants.

Tracheitis. Inflammation of the Trachea. Croup.

Trache'lian (τράχηλος, trachēlos, neck). Syn. of Cervical.

Tracheli'podous (τράχηλος, trachēlos, neck ; πούς, pous, foot). Zoöl. Having the foot united with the neck.

Tracheli'smus (τράχηλος, trachēlos, neck ; σπασμός, spasmos, convulsion). Spasmodic action of the Muscles of the Neck.—Marshall Hall.

Trache'lo- (τράχηλος, trachēlos, neck). Anat. A prefix which denotes, pertaining to, or in relation with, the Neck.

Trachelocamphy'lus (τράχηλος, trachēlos, neck ; καμπύλος, kampulos, bent). Comp. Anat. One of the varieties of the Cysticercus.

Trache'nchyma (τραχεῖα, tracheia, windpipe ; ἐγχέω, egcheō, I pour in). Bot. The vascular tissue of Plants, which consists of spiral vessels resembling the tracheæ of Insects.

Tracheo-bronchitis. Inflammation of the Trachea and Bronchi.

Trache'ocele (τραχεῖα, tracheia, windpipe ; κήλη, kēlē, swelling). Syn. of Bronchocele.

Tracheo'phony (τραχύς, trachus, rough ; φωνή, phōnē, sound). Syn. of Laryngophony.

Tracheosteno'sis (τραχεῖα, tracheia, windpipe ; ὀστέον, osteon, bone ; νόσος, nosos, disease). A contracted, or ossified, condition of the Windpipe.

Tra'cheotome (τραχεῖα, tracheia, trachea ; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). An instrument for opening the Trachea.

Tracheo'tomy (same). The operation of making an opening into the Trachea.

Trachi'tis (L. trachea ; and itis). Inflammation of the Trachea.

Tracho'ma (τραχύς, trachus, rough). A roughness on the inner surface of the Eyelid, causing violent and painful Ophthalmia.

Trachy'tic (τραχύς, trachus, rough). Pertaining to, or consisting of, the rock Trachyte.

Trachy'tophyte (τραχύς, trachus, rough ; φυτόν, phuton, plant). Bot. A Plant having leaves rough to the touch.—Necker.

Tract (L. traho, I draw). Anat. Applied to certain regions or spaces.

Tracti'lity (same). Syn. of Ductility.

Tractora'tion (same). Syn. of Perkinism.

Tractors, Metallic. Metallic rods with pointed extremities, employed by Dr. E. Perkins in his bubble of Tractoration.

Trade-winds. Those perpetual or constant Winds which occur in all open seas on both sides of the Equator and to the distance of about thirty degrees north and south of it.

Tra'gicus (τράγος, tragos, buck-goat). Anat. A flat bundle of short Muscular fibres covering the outer surface of the Tragus.

Tragus (same). The small anterior triangular projection on the rim of the auricle of the Ear.

Tralu'cent (L. trans, on the other side; luceo, I shine). Transparent; clear.

Tramo'ntane (L. trans, beyond; mons, mountain). Living, lying, or being, beyond the Mountain.

Trance (L. transeo, I pass over). Popular syn. of Catalepsy.

Transca'lency (L. trans, on the other side; caleo, I am hot). The state of being pervious to Heat.

Transcende'ntal (L. trans, beyond; scando, I mount). Phil. Pertaining to that which transcends or goes beyond the limits of actual experience. Applied to that "knowledge which occupies itself not so much with objects as with the way of knowing these objects, as far as this is possible, *à priori*."—Kant.

Transforma'tion (L. trans, from one place to another; forma, form). 1. Syn. of Metamorphosis. 2. 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. 3. Transmutation, or supposed change, of one Metal into another. 4. Pathol. The conversion of the texture of one part into the proper texture of another part.

Transfu'sion (L. trans, over; fundo, I pour out). The act, or operation, of transferring the Blood of one animal into the veins of another.

Transi'tion (L. transeo, I pass over). Geol. A change or passage from one state, or period, to another.

Transi'tion of Matter. The continuous processes of decomposition and recomposition which take place in organic substances.

Translu'cence. Translu'cency (L. trans, on other side; luceo, I shine). Miner. The property of admitting rays of Light to pass through, but not so as to render objects distinguishable.

Transmissibi'lity (L. trans, over; mitto, I send). The faculty of transmitting impressions.

Transmutabi'lity (L. trans, from one place to another; muto, I change). Susceptibility of change into another nature or substance.

Transmuta'tion (same). The derivation of existing Species from preceding Species by a slow and gradual change of one form of organization into another, independent of the interference of any creative agent, and merely by the influence of external or physical conditions, or by the internal impulses of the organism as affected by extraneous causes.—Lamarck.

Transpira'tion (Fr. transpirer, to perspire). The act, or process, of passing off through the excretories of the Skin or Lungs. Bot. The exhalation of watery vapour from the surface of the leaves of plants.

Transplanta'tion (L. trans, over; planto, I set). Anat. and Pathol. The position of Organs in abnormal situations. Surg. The transference of one part to another locality.

Transposi'tion (L. trans, over; pono, I put). Anat. The occupation of a situation different to the ordinary one.

Transuda'tion (L. trans, through; sudo, I sweat). The act, or process, by which a fluid passes through a porous tissue or substance.

Transverse (L. trans, over; verto, I turn). Anat. In a direction across other parts.

Trap (Sw. trappa, stair). Geol. Certain volcanic rocks which are formed in large tubular masses, one upon another, like the ascending steps of a stair.

Trape'ziform (τραπέζιον, trăpezion, figure with four sides; L. forma, form). Syn. of Trapezoid.

Trape'zium (τραπέζιον, trăpezion, figure with four unequal sides). Anat. The first Bone of the second row of the Wrist bones.

Trape'zius (same). A large trapeziform Muscle at the posterior part of the neck and back.

Tra'pezoid (τραπέζιον, trăpezion, figure with four sides; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Having the shape of a Trapezium.

Trapezoi'dal (same). Having the form of a Trapezoid.

Trauma'tic (τραῦμα, trauma, wound). Pertaining to, produced by, or adapted for, Wounds.

Trau'matism (same). The state of the system induced by a severe Wound.

Trematoda (τρῆμα, trēma, pore). Zoöl. Characterized by suctorial pores.

Trembles. Popular term for the Mercurial tremor.

Tremor (L. tremo, I tremble). An involuntary trembling of a part, or the whole, of the body.

Tre'nchant (Fr. tranchant, edge). Sharp-edged; cutting.

Trepan (τρυπάω, trūpaō, I bore with an auger). 1. A circular saw, used formerly in the operation of Trepanning. It was made to cut through the Bone by a series of complete rotations. 2. To perforate the skull and take out a piece.

Trepana'tion (same). Surg. The operation with the Trepan.

Tre'phine (same). 1. The modern cylindrical saw, with a moveable centre-pin, used for perforating the Cranium. It is made to cut through the Bone by a series of rapid half-rotations, alternately to the right and left. 2. To perforate with a Trephine. Syn. of Trepan (2).

Tri- (τρεῖς, treis, three). In composition signifies *three*, or *thrice*.

Triache'nium (τρεῖς, treis, three; and achenium). Bot. A fruit which consists of three Achenia.

Triad (τρεῖς, treis, three). Chem. A Body characterized by the power of uniting with three atoms of Hydrogen.

Triade'lphous (τρεῖς, treis, three; ἀδελφός, adelphos, brother). Bot. Applied to Plants whose filaments are combined into three masses.

Tria'ndrian. Tria'ndrious. Tria'ndrous (τρεῖς, treis, three; ἀνήρ, anēr, male). Bot. Having three disdinct and equal Stamens.

Trias'sic. Geol. Pertaining to, or composed of, Trias, or the upper new red Sandstone.

Triba'sic Salts (τρεῖς, treis, three; βάσις, basis, base). Chem. A class of Oxygen-acid salts, which contain three atoms of base to one of acid.

Tribo'meter (τρίβω, tribō, I rub; μέτρον, metron, measure). An apparatus for measuring the force of Friction in rubbing surfaces.—Musschenbroeck and Coulomb.

Tri'ca. Bot. The shield, or reproductive organ, of a Lichen.

Trice'phalus (τρεῖς, treis, three; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). Nat. Hist. A Monster with three heads.

Triceps (L. tres, three; caput, head). Anat. A Muscle having, or arising by, three heads.

Trichi'asis (θρίξ, thrix, hair). A growing inwards of the Eyelashes, to such an extent that the surface of the Eyeball is swept over by them.

Trichi'dium (same). Bot. A tender, simple, or sometimes branched hair, which supports the sporules of some Fungaceous plants.

Trichi'na Spira'lis. A microscopic parasite sometimes discovered, in myriads, in the Muscles of voluntary motion.

Trichi'nia (θρίξ, thrix, hair). A fever of a Typhoid and Rheumatic character, with muscular inflammation, due to the Trichina Spiralis.—Laycock.

Trichini'asis. Trichinosis. That condition or disease in which the muscles or flesh are more or less infected with Trichinæ. The flesh-worm disease. Syn. of Trichinia.

Tricho-ce'phalus Dispar (θρίξ, thrix, hair; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). The hair-headed- or long thread-worm, whose favourite place of abode is the Cæcum and large Intestines.

Trichochroso'logy (θρίξ, thrix, hair; χρόα, chroa, colour; λόγος, logos, speech). The doctrine, or consideration, of the Coloration of the Hair.

Trichocla'sia (θρίξ, thrix, hair; κλάω, klaō, I break off). A disease consisting of brittleness of the hair.—E. Wilson.

Tricho'genous (θρίξ, thrix, hair; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). Hair-forming; promoting the growth of Hair.

Tri'choid (θρίξ, thrix, hair; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling Hair.

Tricho'logy (θρίξ, thrix, hair; λόγος, logos, speech). 1. Doctrine of the Hair. 2. Syn. of Carphology.

Trichoma'phyte (θρίξ, thrix, hair; φυτόν, phuton, plant). A Cryptogamous growth found in, and said to be the cause of, Plica.

Tricho'matose (θρίξ, thrix, hair). Interlaced, twisted, and agglutinated.

Tricho'monas Vaginæ (θρίξ, thrix, μονάς, monas, unity). An Animalcule found by Dormé in the vaginal mucus.

Tricho'myces Tonsurans. The parasitic mucedinous plant, of which is supposed to consist the granules of common Ring-worm according to the vegetable theory of its causation.—Malmsten.

Trichono'sis (θρίξ, thrix, hair; νόσος, nosos, disease). Disease of the hair.

Tricho'pathy (θρίξ, thrix, hair; πάθος, pathos, affection). The system of treating diseased affections of the Hair.

Tri'chophore (θρίξ, thrix, hair; φέρω, pherō, I bear). Bot. The filamentous base of mushrooms, when the filaments, by their agglutination, form a kind of membrane.—Nees Von Esenbeck.

Tricophyton Sporuloides. The Parasite found in cases of Plica.—Von Walther.

Trichophy'ton Tonsurans. Syn. of Trichomyces Tonsurans.—Malmsten.

Tricho'podous (θρίξ, thrix, hair; πούς, pous, foot). Bot. Having Hairy petioles.

Tricho'sis (θρίξ, thrix, hair). A generic term for all diseases of the Hair and Hair-follicles.—Good.

Tricho'tomous (τρίχα, trichă, in three parts; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). Bot. Divided into three parts.

Tricho'tomy (same). Division into three parts.

Tri'chroism (τρεῖς, treis, three; χροιά, chroia, colour). Nat. Phil. A phenomenon which takes place when a body, being placed between the eye and the light, seems to be of three different colours, according to the way in which the luminous rays traverse it.

Tri'clinate (τρεῖς, treis, three; κλίνω, klinō, I bend). Miner. Having the three axes all obliquely inclined to each other.

Tricoc'cous (τρεῖς, treis, three; κόκκος, kokkos, kernel). Bot. Having three cells with one seed in each.

Trico'state (L. tres, three; costa, rib). Three-ribbed; having three ribs.

Tricu'spid (L. tres, three; cuspis, point). Having three points.

Tricu'spidate (same). Bot. Three-pointed; ending in three points.

Trida'ctyle. Trida'ctylous (τρεῖς, treis, three; δάκτυλος, daktŭlos, finger). Three-fingered. Having three fingers, or toes.

Tride'ntate (L. tres, three; dens, tooth). Having three teeth.

Trience'phalus (τρεῖς, treis, three; ἐγκέφαλον, egkephălon, brain). A class of Monsters deprived of three organs of sense—smell, hearing, and sight.—Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire.

Trifa'cial (L. tres, three; facies, face). Anat. Applied to the fifth pair of Nerves, each of which divides into three great branches, and is distributed to the Face.

Trifa'rious (L. trifariam, three manner of ways). Bot. Arranged in triple rank, or in three rows.

Tri'fid (L. tres, three; findo, I cleave). Bot. Divided half way into three parts by linear sinuses with straight margins.

Triflo'rous (L. tres, three; flos, flower). Three-flowered; bearing three flowers.

Trifo'liate. Trifo'liated (L. tres, three; folium, leaf). Bot. Having three leaves, or leaflets.

Trifo'liolate (L. tres, three; dim. folium, leaf). Bot. Having three folioles.

Tri'gamous (τρεῖς, treis, three; γάμος, gamos, marriage). Bot. Having male, female, and hermaphrodite flowers all in the same head.

Triga'stric (τρεῖς, treis, three; γαστήρ, gastēr, belly). Anat. A Muscle which has three bellies.

Trige'mini (L. tres, three; gĕmĭnus, double). Another name for the fifth pair of nerves from their subdivisions.

Trigo'nal (τρεῖς, treis, three; γωνία, gōnia, angle). Bot. Having three prominent longitudinal angles.

Trigone (same). A small smooth triangular space, at the anterior part of the fundus of the Bladder.

Trigonoce'phalous (τρεῖς, treis, three; γωνία, gonia, angle; κεφαλή, kephalē, head). A peculiar shape of Head, in which examined from above the organ, has a broadly ovate, or even a somewhat triangular form, with the apex forwards at the forehead and the rounded base at the occiput.—Welcken.

Trigo'nous. Etym. as, and syn. of, Trigonal.

Trigy'nian. Trigy'nious. Tri'gynous (τρεῖς, treis, three; γυνή, gunē, female). Bot. Having three Styles, or Carpels.

Trihe'dric. Trihe'drous (τρεῖς, treis, three; ἕδρα, edra, base). Having three bases, or faces.

Tri'hilate (L. tres, three; hilum, small mark). Bot. Having three hila, or scars.

Tri'jugate. Tri'jugous (L. tres, three; jugum, yoke). Bot. Having three pairs of leaflets.

Trilabe (τρεῖς, treis, three; λαμβάνω, lambanō, I take hold of). Surg. An instrument for extracting foreign bodies of sufficiently moderate size from the Urethra, having three branches capable of being expanded in the Bladder, and then closed on the object to be withdrawn.

Tri'lobate. Tri'lobite (τρεῖς, treis; three; λόβος, lobos, lobe). Zoöl. Having three lobes, or sets of lobes.

Trilo'cular (L. tres, three; dim. locus, place). Having three loculaments.

Trimam'mial (L. tres, three; mamma, breast). Zoöl. Having three breasts, or rather three nipples.

Tri'merous (τρεῖς, treis, three; μέρος, meros, part). Bot. Consisting of three parts.

Trimo'rphic. Trimo'rphous (τρεῖς, treis, three; μορφή, morphē, form). Having, or of, three forms.

Trine'rvate. Tri'nerve. Tri'nerved (L. tres, three; nervus, nerve). Bot. Having three unbranched vessels, extending from the base to the apex of a leaf.

Tricœ'cious (τρεῖς, treis, three; οἶκος, oikos, house). Bot. Applied to an Order of Plants, of which one bears Hermaphrodite, another male, and a third female flowers.

Tri'partite (L. tres, three; partio, I divide). Bot. Divided into three parts down to the base, but not wholly separate.

Tri'pedal (L. tres, three; pes, foot). Having three feet.

Triphyl'lous (τρεῖς, treis, three; φύλλον, phullon, leaf). Bot. Having three leaves; three-leaved.

Tripin'nate (L. tres, three; pinna, leaf). Bot. Applied to a compound leaf, three times divided in a pinnate manner.

Tripinna'tifid (L. tres, three; pinna, leaf; findo, I cleave). Bot. Applied to a Pinnatifid leaf with the segments thrice divided in a pinnatifid manner.

Tri'ploid (τριπλόος, triploos, triple; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Consisting of three parts, or branches.

Triplo'pia (τριπλόος, triploos, threefold; ὤψ, ōps, eye). A kind of disordered Vision in which objects are tripled.

Trique'trous (L. triquetra, triangle). Three-sided; having three plane or longitudinal sides.

Trira'diate. Consisting of three spokes, or rays.

Tris- (τρεῖς, treis, three). Chem. A prefix denoting that a Salt has three equivalents of Base to one of Acid.

Trise'palous (τρεῖς, treis, three; and sepal). Bot. Having three Sepals.

Tri'smus (τρίζω, trizō, I gnash the teeth). Tetanus affecting the muscles of the Jaw.

Trispla'nchnic (τρεῖς, treis, three; σπλάγχνα, splagchna, entrails). Distributed to three great Splanchnic cavities.—Chaussier.

Triste'rnal (L. tres, three; sternum, breast-bone). The third bony portion of the Sternum.—Béclard.

Tristi'chous (τρίς, tris, three; στίχος, stichos, row). Bot. In three rows.

Tristimania (L. tristis, sad; mania, madness). Partial Insanity, marked by sad delusions.—Dr. Rush.

Trite'rnate (L. tres, three; ternus, three). Bot. Three times ternate.

Trito'xyde. Chem. A non-acid compound of one equivalent of a Base, with three equivalents of Oxygen.

Tritura'tion (L. tero, I rub). The act of reducing a substance to fine powder by rubbing.

Trivalent (L. tres, three; valeo, I am efficacious). Chem. Applied to atoms which have three bonds by which they can be united to other atoms. V. Quantivalence.

Trivalve. A shell with three valves.

Trive'rtebral (L. tres, three; and vertebra). Comp. Anat. Applied to a most remarkable Bone, unique in the spinal column of certain Mammalia, and composed of the last Cervical and the first two Dorsal vertebræ anchylosed together.—Huxley.

Tri'vial (L. trivium, place where three roads meet). Bot. Syn. of Specific (2).

Trocar (Fr. trois, three; quart, quarter). Surg. An instrument consisting of a perforator and canula for evacuating fluids from cavities.

Trocha'nter (τρέχω, trechō, I run). Anat. 1. Two processes at the upper extremity of the Thigh-bone. 2. The great Trochanter.—Chaussier.

Trochante'rian (same). Pertaining to, or in relation with, the great Trochanter.—Chaussier.

Trocha'ntin (same). The lesser Trochanter.—Chaussier.

Trochanti'nian (same). Pertaining to, or in relation with, the lesser Trochanter.—Chaussier.

Troche (τροχός, trochos, wheel). Syn. of Lozenge.

Trochi'diform (τροχός, trochos, wheel; L. forma, form). Resembling a wheel, or pulley.

Trochin (τρέχω, trechō, I turn). The smaller Tuberosity at the superior extremity of the Humerus.—Chaussier.

Trochi'nian (same). Pertaining to, or in relation with, the Trochin.—Chaussier.

Tro'chiter (same). The larger Tuberosity at the superior extremity of the Humerus.—Chaussier.

Trochite'rian (same). Pertaining to, or in relation with, the Trochiter —Chaussier.

Tro'chlea (same). Anat. An articular surface, or a cartilaginous loop, formed and acting like a pulley.

Tro'chleate (same). Bot. Twisted like a pulley.

Tro'choid (τροχός, trochos, wheel; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Anat. Applied to an articulation, in which one Bone rotates upon another.

Trombi'dium. A genus of Mites very apt to attack and deteriorate Ergot kept in a state of powder.

Tro'na. A sesquicarbonate of Soda, which occurs native on the banks of the lakes of Soda, in the province of Sukena, in Africa.

Trophe'siæ (τρέφω, trephō, I nourish). Tissue-nervous diseases, or the important group of diseases of the small arteries, capillaries, and tissues which are primarily dependent upon changes in the Nervous system. The neurotic disorders of Nutrition. Palsies of Nutrition.—Laycock.

Trophi (τρέφω, trephō, I nourish). Entom. The parts of the Mouth employed in receiving and preparing the food.

Tro'phic (same). Nourishing; nutritious. Syn. of Trophical. Nutrient; nutritive; presiding specially over the Nutrition of the tissues.

Tro'phical (same). Pertaining to nourishment, or nutrition.

Trophoneuro'ses (τρέφω, trephō, I nourish; νεῦρον, neuron, nerve). Diseases of Nutrition, induced by modified nervous influence. — Romberg.

Trophopa'thic (τρέφω, trephō, I nourish; πάθος, pathos, affection). Applied to diseases dependent on errors of Nutrition.

Tro'phosperm (τρέφω, trephō, I nourish; σπέρμα, sperma, seed). Bot. Syn. of Placenta.—Richard.

Troster. A Rhenish spirit made from the husks of Grape, fermented with Barley and Rye.

Tru'ncate. Tru'ncated (L. trunco, I cut off). Bot. Blunt, as if cut off.

Trunca'tion (same). The act, or process, of cutting off, or shortening.

Trunk (same). 1. The body of an animal without the limbs. 2. A proboscis or snout. 3. Anat. The main body of a vessel. 4. Bot. The woody stem of trees. Entom. The segment of the body between the head and the abdomen.

Truss (Fr. trousser, to tuck up). Surg. An apparatus for keeping up a reduced Hernia.

Trutina'tion (L. trŭtĭna, pair of scales). The act of weighing.

Trutta'ceous (L. trutta, trout). Pertaining to the Trout.

Tryma. Bot. A superior one-celled, one-seeded fruit, with a coriaceous or fleshy epi- and meso-carp, and a stony two-valved endo-carp with partitions on its inner concave surface.

Tu'bal (L. tubus, any hollow body). Developed in a tube.

Tubboe. Framboesia when it attacks the feet.

Tube (etym. as Tubal). Anat. Applied to certain vessels and canals. Bot. The part where the sepals of a Calyx, or the petals of a Corolla are united. Physiol. An element of the textures, a microscopical filament composed of a wall and contents.

Tube-atmolyser. Chem. An instrument for exhibiting the phenomenon of Atmolysis.

Tube-casts. Moulds of the Tubuli uriniferi, found by the microscope in the Urine of Renal disease.

Tube of Safety. Chem. A tube, open at both ends, inserted into a Receiver, the upper end communicating with the external air, while the lower is immersed in water.

Tuber (L. tumeo, I swell). Anat. 1. Syn. of Tuberosity. 2. A name given to other parts that are rounded. Bot. An annual thickened subterranean stem, provided at the sides with latent buds, from which new plants are produced the succeeding year. Pathol. A name given to a Tumour other than an infiltrated one, by reason of the method of its growth:—around the original focus or first rudiment of the Tumour, produced by the proliferation of a limited group of cells, little new foci are formed, which increasing in size, group themselves around the first, and so gradually give rise to a continually progressing enlargement of the existing Tuber. — Virchow.

Tu'bercle (L. tuber, excrescence). 1. Pathol. An exudation, the result of irritation of a particular set of tissues under certain constitutional conditions, possessing deficient vitality, sometimes grey, but more frequently of a yellowish colour, varying in size, form, and consistence, essentially composed of molecules and irregularly formed nuclei. 2. A small, hard, superficial tumour, circumscribed, and permanent, or suppurating partially. 3. A small, hard, greyish, tumour, observed in the course of Nerves, and apparently formed from the Neurilemma. 4. Caseous matter.—Empis. 5. Anat. and Bot. Applied to certain small eminences or elevations on various organs.

Tube'rcular. Tuber'culate (same). Of, or pertaining to, full of, or affected by, Tubercles, warts, or little round knobs.

Tube'rcula ted (same). Full of, or affected by, Tubercles. Bot. Having small knobs, or pimples.

Tu'bercules (same). Bot. Simple roots, which acquire a succulent con-

dition, become reservoirs of vegetable food, and serve for propagation, in consequence of being terminated by a bud ; little Tubers.

Tuberculi'tis (L. tuberculum, little swelling ; and itis). Inflammation of a Tubercle, or of tubercular masses.—Jos. Frank.

Tuberculiza'tion (L. tuberculum, little swelling). 1. The morbid hereditary state which gives rise to the development of Tubercle. 2. The process connected with ordinary Caseation.—Empis.

Tuberculocele (L. tuberculum, tubercle ; κηλή, kēlē, swelling). Tubercular disease of the Testicle.

Tube'rculoid (L. tuberculum, little swelling ; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling, or not unlike, crude Tubercle.

Tube'rculo-inflammatory. Pertaining to the inflammation associated with tubercular deposit.

Tuberculo'sis. 1. Etym. as, and syn. of, Tuberculization (1). 2. A term expressive of the important clinical facts which are bound up in the Acute Febrile disease attended with greater or less diffusion of granular deposits, including, nearly always, granulations (usually fatal) of the Cerebral Meninges.

Tube'rculous (same). Syn. of Tubercular.

Tuberi'ferous (L. tuber ; and fero, I bear). Bot. Producing, or bearing, Tubers.

Tube'riform (L. tuber, tuber ; forma, form). Of the form of, or resembling, a Tuber.

Tubero'sity (L. tuber, excrescence). Anat. A rough, unequal, process, or eminence on a Bone.

Tu'berous (same). Bot. Bearing, or consisting of, roundish fleshy bodies or Tubers, connected into a bunch by intervening threads.

Tubi'ferous (L. tubus, tube ; fero, I bear). Bot. Bearing tubes.

Tu'biform (L. tubus, tube ; forma, form). Having the form of a tube.

Tu'bulated (L. dim. tubus, tube). Pharm. Furnished with, or having, a small tube (and stopper).

Tu'bulature (same). The mouth, or short neck, at the upper part of a tubulated retort.

Tu'bule (same). A small tube, or duct.

Tu'buliform (L. dim. tubus, tube ; forma, form). Having the form of a small tube.

Tu'bulose (L. dim. tubus, tube). Resembling a tube, or pipe.

Tu'bulous. Etym. as, and syn. of, Tubulated and Tubulose.

Tufa'ceous (It. tufo, porous ground). Pertaining to, or resembling, calcareous Tufa.

Tulpius, Valve of. The Ilio-cæcal valve. It was, however, first described by Fallopius.

Tumefa'ction (L. tumor, swelling ; facio, I make). The act, or process, of swelling, or rising into a tumour ; swelling.

Tumour (L. tumeo, I swell). Surg. 1. A swelling which arises from the growth of a distinct and new production. 2. A morbid enlargement of any part of the body.

Tu'mulose. Tu'mulous (L. tumulus, hillock). Full of hills.

Tune (L. tonus, tone). Phrenol. The faculty which gives the perception of Melody.

Tunic. Anat. and Bot. A membrane that covers or envelops some part or organ.

Tu'nicate. Tu'nicated. Bot. Covered with a tunic or membrane ; coated. Zoöl. Provided with a very large Mantle, in form of a sac, which constitutes a respiratory cavity.

Tunicin'. Chem. The peculiar principle (allied to the amylaceous series) which forms the organic basis of the envelopes of the Tunicata.

Tu'nicle (L. dim. tunica, skin). A natural covering ; an integument.

Tunnelling. Surg. The mode of treating stricture of the Urethra by making pressure upon it from within.

Turbina'ceous (Fr. tourbe, turf). Of, or belonging to, Peat, or rather Turf.

Turbinals (L. turbo, top). Bones developed for the more immediate

support of each Olfactory capsule in Fishes.—Owen.

Tu'rbinate. Tu'rbinated (same). Shaped like a top; of a spiral oblong form.

Turbi'niform (L. turbo, top; forma, form). Bot. Formed like a top.

Turge'scence. Turgi'dity. Tu'rgidness (L. turgeo, I swell). Superabundance of fluids in a part.

Tu'rio (L. shoot). Bot. A fleshy bud elongated into a stem, and covered with scales on its first appearance.

Turioni'ferous (L. turio, shoot; fero, I bear). Bot. Producing Turiones.

Tu'rmeric-paper. Unsized paper brushed over with tincture of Turmeric.

Turning. 1. The manual operation by which one presentation of a Fœtus is substituted for another less favourable. 2. The rectification of certain malpositions of the Fœtus in Utero.

Turn of Life. The period of the natural cessation of the Menses. The aggregate of symptoms, which occasionally occur at that period.

Turri'culated (L. turricula, little tower). Conchol. Resembling, or having the form of, a Turret.

Tussi'cular (L. dim. tussis, cough). Pertaining to a slight cough.

Tussicula'ria (same). Syn. of Bechics.

Tussive (L. tussis, cough). Pertaining to, or produced by, cough.

Twi'tching. Sudden, short, or irregular spastic contractions of the tendons.

Ty'chica (τύχη, tuchē, chance). Accidental injuries or deformities.—Good.

Tydo'logy. Nat. Phil. That branch which embraces the entire facts and calculations relative to tides.—Desade.

Tylo'sis (τύλος, tulos, callosity). The so-called Psoriasis or Ichthyosis of the tongue, which, unlike these affections, is characterized by the retention and accumulation of the epithelial scales, so much so that hard, raised, corny or warty patches are formed which have a strong tendency to become cancerous.—Ullmann.

Ty'mpanal. Tympa'nic (τύμπανον, tumpănon, drum). Pertaining to, or in relation with, the Tympanum.

Tympani'tes (τύμπανον, tumpănon, drum; and itis). An elastic distension of the Abdomen from a morbid collection of air in the Intestines, or air in the Peritoneum. Drum-belly.

Tympani'tis (same). Inflammation of the lining membrane of the Tympanum.

Ty'mpanum (τύμπανον, tumpănon, drum). The drum-like cavity which constitutes the middle Ear.

Tympany. Etym. as, and syn. of, Tympanites.

Type (τύπος, tupos, stamp). A certain peculiarity in the form of a disease. Nat. Hist. That form which gives the character of Similarity to a group of individuals. Anat. The primary model, according to which the parts of an animal body are formed.

Typhæ'mia (typhus; and αἷμα, aima, blood). A typhous appearance of the Blood.

Typh Fever. A term meant to include all the varieties of "common low continued fever."—Dr. T. K. Chambers.

Ty'phia. Syn. of Typhoid, or the Fever propagated, and sometimes generated, by cesspool poison.

Ty'phic. Of, or pertaining to, Typhus fever.

Typhine. The supposed specific poison of Typhoid, and of Typhus Fever.—Dr. Farr.

Typhi'nia. The relapsing Fever, or Fever propagated, and sometimes generated, by Famine.

Typhli'tis (τυφλός, tuphlos, blind; and itis). Inflammation of the Cæcum.

Typhlo-enteri'tis (τυφλός, tuphlos, blind; ἔντερον, enteron, intestine; and itis). Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the Cæcum.

Ty'phoid (τῦφος, tuphos, stupidity; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). 1. A form of continued Fever, characterized by an eruption of rose-coloured spots, generally confined to the chest, belly, and

back, and almost always with Diarrhœa. It is invariably associated with a specific lesion of the Intestinal glands, and corresponding glands of the Mesentery. 2. Resembling Typhus.

Typhomania. The form of noisy and violent delirium observed in Typhus.

Typhoon' (τυφῶν, tūphōn, whirlwind). A hurricane in the Eastern, or Chinese, Seas.

Ty'pho-pneumonia. The Pneumonia sometimes a complication of Enteric, or Typhoid, Fever.

Ty'pho-rubeoloid. Applied to designate Typhus Fever, on the supposition of its being a new exanthematous disease.—Roupell.

Typho'sis (τῦφος, tuphos, stupidity). A generic term for a febrile state, accompanying a low, prostrate condition of the system, a torpid state of the intellectual faculties and of the nervous system. The following morbid states are recognised under this common head:—1. The Typhus fever proper. 2. The Typhoid, Enteric, or Pythogenic fever. 3. A state of the system in which the pyrexial action, which attends local diseases, assumes all the characteristics of the low typhoid condition, with tendency to early sinking, collapse, and fatal issue. 4. A state which supervenes upon Cholera, and which presents a pyrexial reaction, having marked typhoid characters of the kind above detailed. 5. A condition of the system, so often preluding a fatal issue, and which is implied when it is said that the patient has sunk into a low Typhoid condition, following upon severe injuries, wounds, or surgical operations, and upon such diseased processes as Erysipelas, Phlebitis, and purulent absorptions.—Dr. Lyons.

Ty'phous (τῦφος, tuphos, stupidity). Of, or pertaining to, Typhus. Applied to the Sloughing Ulcers or Carbuncles following the circumscribed inflammatory tumours or thickenings of the mucous membrane, which in the horse, suffering from Splenic Fever, are found as the result of the localized infiltration of the Stomach and Duodenum.

Ty'phus (same). A form of contagious, generally epidemic, continued Fever, dependent on a specific poison emanating from the bodies of persons previously infected, or generated *de novo* under circumstances tending to impair the essential or vital properties of the Blood, more especially overcrowding, defective ventilation, and insufficient nourishment—the poison probably being some compound of Ammonia. It is characterized by a very early and marked muscular prostration, and great Cerebral disturbance, a peculiar morbillous-like rash, and an entire absence of any other specific local affection.

Typhusoid. Applied to a Continued Fever, in which Typhoid spots exist on one part of the body, and purpuric Typhous Spots on another.—Dr. T. K. Chambers.

Ty'pic. Ty'pical (τύπος, tupos, stamp). Characterized by periodicity; or by the observance of a particular type.

Ty'pico-verte'bra. Anat. Applied to one of the segments of the Endoskeleton of the Vertebrata which constitute the axis of their bodies, and form the protecting canals of the Nervous and Vascular trunks.

Tyro'ma (τύρος, turos, cheese). A tubercular secretion of the Brain, from its cheese-like appearance.—Dr. Craigee.

Ty'rous (same). Having, or full of, cheese; cheesy; caseous.

Tyson's Glands. The numerous lenticular sebaceous glands collected around the Cervix and Corona of the Penis.

U.

Udo'meter (ὕδωρ, udōr, water; μέτρον, metron, measure). A Rain-gauge.

Ulæ'morrhage (οὖλον, oulon, gum; αἷμα, aima, blood; ῥήγνυμι, rēgnūmi, I burst forth). Hæmorrhage from the Gums.

Ulcer (ἕλκος, elkos, wound). A solution of continuity on the surface of any of the soft parts of the body,

caused by the destruction of a portion of their substance by disease; or by an injury which has not been repaired.

Ulcera'tion (same). 1. The process of forming into an Ulcer; or of becoming ulcerous. 2. A superficial Ulcer.

U'lcero-me'mbranous. Applied to diseases characterized by the formation of Ulcers covered with membranous exudations.

U'lcerous (ἕλκος, elkos, wound). 1. Having the nature, or character, of an Ulcer. 2. Ulcerated.

U'lcuscle. Ulcu'scule (L. dim. ulcus, ulcer). A little Ulcer.

-Ule. Chem. This termination indicates that the Compound enters into combination as the Radicle of a series.

Uli'tis (οὖλον, oulon, gum; and itis. Inflammation of the Gums.

U'lna (ὠλένη, ōlenē, arm). The larger of the two Bones of the fore-arm.

U'lnad (same). Towards the ulnar aspect.—Barclay.

U'lnar Aspect. The aspect towards the side on which the Ulna is situated.—Barclay.

U'ltimate Elements or Principles. Chem. Syn. of Element.

U'ltimi-sternal. The sixth or last bony portion of the Sternum.—Béclard.

Ulula'tion (L. ŭlŭlo, I howl). Howling.

U'mbel (L. umbella, screen-fan). Bot. A form of indefinite inflorescence, where the secondary axes are very long, and the primary axis very short, forming a kind of axis from which all the others spring, and which are nearly on the same level.

Umbel'late. Umbel'lated (same). Bot. Consisting of, growing on, or bearing, Umbels.

Umbel'let. Etym. as, and syn. of, Umbellule.

Umbelli'ferous (L. umbella, screen-fan; fero, I bear). Bot. Producing, or bearing, Umbels.

Umbel'lulate (L. dim. umbella, screen-fan). Bot. Disposed in small Umbels.

Umbel'lule (same). Bot. A small or partial Umbel; the divisions of an Umbel.

Umbi'lic. Umbili'cal (L. umbĭlīcus, navel). Pertaining to, or in relation with, the Navel.

Umbi'licate. Umbi'licated (same). Hollowed, or depressed in the centre, like a Navel.

Umbili'cus (L.). Anat. The Navel. Bot. Syn. of Hilum. Conchol. A circular perforation in the base of the lower whorl or body of many spiral Univalves.

U'mbonate. U'mbonated (L. umbo, boss of a shield). Having a knob in the centre like that of the ancient shield.

Umbra (L. shadow). Astron. 1. The apparently black central space, perfectly marked spot, on the Sun. It is very luminous, being only dark relatively to the illumined portion. 2. The perfect shadow which happens in Eclipses.

Umbraculi'ferous (L. umbraculum; and fero, I bear). Bot. In the form of an expanded Umbrella.

Umbra'culum (L. dim. umbra, shadow). Bot. A kind of parasol or disc which crowns the pedicle of certain Plants, and bears the reproductive corpuscles.

Umbral (L. umbra, shade). Geol. Applied to the fourteenth of the fifteenth series into which Professor Rogers subdivides the Palæozoic Strata—the "Dusk"—of the North American Appalachian Chain.

Umbri'ferous (L. umbra, shade; fero, I bear). Casting, or making, a shade.

U'nciform (L. uncus, hook; forma, form). Hook-like; having a curved, or hooked, form.

U'ncinate. U'ncinated (L. uncus, hook). Bot., Nat. Hist. Hooked at the end. Beset with bent spines like hooks.

Uncipressure. Surg. A method of arresting Hæmorrhage from wounded vessels by thrusting two or more

hooks into the depth of the wound, drawing the seized parts outwards, and keeping them in a state of tension for very many hours.—Verneuil.

Unconformable. Geol. Applied to Strata, when one set is laid on the upturned edges of another set. It indicates a break in geological sequence—the underlying set having been deposited, consolidated, and upturned, before the deposition of the overlying Strata. Vide "Conformable."

U'nction (L. ungo, I smear). Syn. of Inunction, and Ointment.

Unctuo'sity (same). Miner. The property which imparts to the fingers the sensation of being coated with some greasy matter.

U'nctuous (L. unctus, anointed). Miner. Applied to minerals which, when rubbed between the fingers, have a greasy feel.

U'nctuousness (same). The quality of resembling oil or grease.

U'ndulate. U'ndulated (L. dim. unda, wave). Bot. Waved.

Undula'tion (same). Med. A particular uneasy sensation of an undulatory motion in the Heart. Phys. A Vibration resembling a wave, propagated in succession through some fluid medium by impulses communicated to the medium. Surg. A certain motion of the matter of an Abscess when pressed, which indicates its fitness for opening. Geol. An alternate elevation and depression of Strata.

Undula'tionist (same). One who advocates the undulatory theory of Light.

U'ndulatory Theory. Opt. The hypothesis, according to which the phenomena of Light are explained by the supposed vibrations or undulations of an ethereal medium, set in motion by the luminous body.

U'ngeal. U'ngual. U'ngueal (L. unguis, nail). Pertaining to, or in relation with, the nails, claws, or talons.

U'nguent (L. ungo, I smear). Syn. of Ointment.

Ungui'culate. Ungui'culated (L. unguis, nail). Bot. Furnished with, having, or resembling, claws; clawed.

U'nguinal. Etym. as, and syn. of, Ungeal.

U'nguinous (L. ungo, I smear). Consisting of, or resembling, oil or fat.

U'nguis (L. nail). Anat. The lachrymal bone, from its resemblance to the nail of a finger. Bot. The claw, or lower contracted part, of a petal.

U'ngulate (L. ungŭla, hoof). Having hoofs; shaped like the hoof of a horse.

Uni- (L. unus, one). A prefix in compound words, denoting that there is but one object indicated by the remainder of the term, *e.g.*:—

Unicel'lular (L. unus, one; cellula, little cell). Having only one cell.

Uni'city of Syphilis. Capability of being contracted but once.

Uniclinal. Geol. Applied to the solitary bending which in some instances obtains in the elevation and depression of certain Rocks.—Darwin.

Unico'rnous (L. unus, one; cornu, horn). Having only one horn.

Unifa'cial (L. unus, one; facies, face). Having but one front surface.

Uniflo'rate. Uniflo'rous (L. unus, one; flos, flower). Bot. Bearing one flower only.

Uniformita'rian. Geol. One who holds the doctrine that the laws of Nature have acted uniformly throughout all time past, and that the appearances in the Earth's crust, however difficult of solution, are to be ascribed to the uniform action of these laws, and not to revolutionary or cataclysmal operations.

Uni'genous (L. unus, one; genus, race). Of one kind; of the same genus.

Uniju'gate (L. unus, one; jugum, yoke). Bot. Applied to a Pinni-nerved compound leaf, consisting of only one pair of leaflets.

Unila'teral (L. unus, one; latus, side). Bot. One-sided; leaning to, or arranged, on one side.

Unilo'cular (L. unus, one; dim. locus, place). Bot. Syn. of Unicellular.

Union by the First or Second Intention. Vide Intention.

Unipa'rient. Uni'parous (L. unus, one; pario, I bring forth). Producing one at a birth. Bot. Producing one Bract.

Unipolar (L. unus, one; polus, pole). Applied to substances of imperfect conducting power, which are capable of receiving only one kind of Electricity, when made to form links in the Voltaic chain.

Unise'xual (L. unus, one; sexus, sex). Bot. Having one sex only.

Uni'ting Bandage. A Bandage for bringing the edges of a wound into approximation.

Unit Jar. A small insulated Leyden jar, placed between the electrical machine and a larger jar or battery. Its use is to announce the number of the repeated discharges which pass through it, and from which an estimate may be formed of the amount of Electricity which passes into the larger jar or battery.

Unit of Heat. Unit, Thermal. Physiol. The amount of Heat, or Heat-energy, necessary to raise one pound of Water through 1° F., or in the French system one kilogramme of water, one centigrade degree. This unit is equivalent to 772 work-units.

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.

Unity of Type. Nat. Hist. A resemblance in general plan of Organization.

Uni'valent (L. unus, one; valeo, I am efficacious). Chem. Applied to atoms which have only one bond by which they can be united to other bonds. V. Quantivalence.

Univalve (L. unus, one; valvæ, folding doors). Zoöl. Composed of one calcareous piece.

Uni'vocal (L. unus, one; vox, word). Regular; pursuing always one method.

Unnamed Bone. Vide Innominatum.

Unprotected Districts. The principal Cities of the United Kingdom, where a woman can practise prostitution in any public thoroughfare, at any hour of the day or night, without hindrance, and inveigle men to her home, and communicate venereal disease to them without rendering herself amenable to any legislative interference.—Acton.

Unstra'tified. Geol. Applied to Rocks which do not occur in layers, or Strata, but in amorphous masses.

Unwell. A woman is popularly said to be unwell at each menstrual flux.

Uphea'val. Upheave. Uplift. Geol. An eruption; a sudden bursting up of the surface; a lifting up of Strata by some expansive or elevating power from below.

Upode'rmic (ὑπό, upo, under; δέρμα, derma, skin). Applied to a method of treating local Neuralgia by injecting solutions into the subcutaneous areolar tissue.

U'rachus (οὖρον, ouron, urine; ἔχω, echō, I hold). A fibro-cellular median cord, the vestige of a fœtal structure, which connects the fundus of the Bladder with the dense fibrous tissue in the situation of the Umbilicus.

Uræ'mia (οὖρον, ouron, urine; αἷμα, aima, blood). 1. A condition of the Blood in which it contains Urea. 2. Increase of Uric acid in the Blood.

Uraniscopla'sty (οὐρανίσκος, ourăniskos, palate; πλάσσω, plassō, I form). The operation of engrafting, or complete closing, in congenital imperfection of the hard and soft Palate.

Urano'graphy (οὐρανός, ourănos, heaven; γράφω, graphō, I write). Astron. A description of the Heavens. —Bode.

Uranoplasty. Etym. as, and syn. of, Uraniscoplasty.

U'rate (οὖρον, ouron, urine). A compound of Uric acid and a base.

Urce'iform (L. urceus, pitcher; forma, form). Zoöl. Formed like a vase, or goblet.

U'rceolar (L. dim. urceus, pitcher). Bot. Of, or pertaining to, a pitcher; having, or expanded into, a pitcher.

U'rceolate (same). Bot. Shaped like a pitcher, or urn.

Urceoli'ferous (same; and fero, I bear). Bot. Having small Calyces like little goblets.

U'rceolus (etym. as urceolar). Bot. A small pitcher-like body, formed by the two bracts, which, in the genus Carex, become confluent at their edges, and enclose the pistil.

Ure'a (οὖρον, ouron, urine). The chief characteristic Nitrogenous constituent of Urine, being the result of the last stage of oxydation in the system of Nitrogenous matter.

-Uret. Chem. A terminal denoting a compound of simple inflammable bodies with each other, or with Metals.

Ure'ter (same). A nearly cylindrical tube which conducts the Urine from each Kidney into the Bladder.

Ureteri'tis (L. ureter; and itis). Inflammation of the Ureter.

Ure'thra (οὖρον, ouron, urine). The excretory tube of the Bladder; and which conducts also the Semen of the Male.

Urethri'tis (L. urethra; and itis). Inflammation of the Urethra.

Urethrocele (L. urethra; and κηλή, kēlē, swelling). A prolapse of a portion of the Urethra, as into the Vagina of the female. Hernia of the Urethra.

Urethroplasty (L. urethra; and πλάσσω, plassō, I form). The operation of remedying defects in the canal of the Urethra.

Urethrorrha'gia (L. urethra; and ῥήγνυμι, rēgnūmi, I burst forth). Hæmorrhage from the Urethra.—Frank.

Urethror'rhœa (L. urethra; and ῥέω, reō, I flow). Urethral discharge.

Urethroscope (L. urethra; and σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). Surg. An instrument for optically examining the canal of the Urethra.

Urethrotome (L. urethra; τέμνω, temnō, I cut in two). An instrument for dividing urethral strictures; or for opening the urethra in Lithotomy.—Le Cat.

Urethro'tomy (same). The operation of opening, or incising, the Urethra.

Ure'tic (οὖρον, ouron, urine). 1. Of, or pertaining to, the Urine or Ureters. 2. Pl. Applied adj. and subs. to medicines which promote a discharge of Urine.

U'ric (same). Obtained from, or existing in, Urine.

Uricæ'mia (uric'; and αἷμα, aima, blood). A condition of the Blood in which it is surcharged with the excrementitious product Uric acid.—Dr. Austin Flint.

Urinæ'mia. Etym. as, and syn. of, Uræmia.

U'rinal (οὖρον, ouron, urine). A vessel or reservoir for receiving the Urine into.

U'rinary (same). Of, or pertaining to, the Urine.

Urina'tion (same). Syn. of Micturition.

Urine (οὐρέω, oureō, I make water). The fluid secreted by the Kidneys.

Urini'ferous (οὖρον, ouron, urine; φέρω, pherō, I bear). Carrying, or conveying, Urine.

Urini'parous (L. urina, urine; paro, I prepare). Secreting, or preparing, Urine.

Urino'meter (οὖρον, ouron, urine; μέτρον, metron, measure). An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of the Urine.

Urn. Bot. The hollow vessel in which the spores, or false seeds, of Mosses are lodged.

U'rochrome (οὖρον, ouron, urine; χρῶμα, chrōma, colour). The colouring matter of Urine.

U'rocyst (οὖρον, ouron, urine; κύστις, kustis, bladder). 1. Anat. The Urinary bladder. 2. Bot. A genus of the Ustilaginei, a parasitic family of the Fungi. This genus grows in the young, highly nitrogenized tissue of Grapes, and has been found by Dr. Hallier, of Jena, in the stools of Cholera patients. He surmises that

this growth destroys the intestinal epithelium by a purely local action, thus producing Cholera.

Urocy'stoid. Bot. Resembling, or of the nature of, an Urocyst (2).

Urodia'lysis (οὖρον, ouron, urine; διαλύω, dialuō, I disperse). A partial and temporary suppression of Urine.—Schönbein.

Uroerythrin' (οὖρον, ouron, urine; ἐρυθρός, eruthros, red). Syn. of Urorrhodin.

Uroge'nital. Pertaining to, or in relation with, the Urinary and Genital apparatus.

Uroglaucin' (οὖρον, ouron, urine; γλαυκός, glaukos, blue). Indigo-blue, an urinary deposit sometimes precipitated spontaneously by the decomposition of Uroxanthin.

Urohy'al (οὐρά, oura, tail; L. hyoïdes, hyoid bone). A bone extending backwards from the Basihyal symphysis, in most Fishes.—Owen.

Uro'logy. Etym. as, and syn. of, Uronology.

Uro'meles (οὐρά, oura, tail; μέλος, melos, limb). A genus of Monsters, in which the incomplete lower extremities are united, and terminate in an imperfect foot, the sole of which is directed forwards. — I. G. Saint-Hilaire.

Uro'mphalus (οὐρά, oura, tail; ὀμφαλός, omphalos, navel). A Monstrosity, consisting in the projection of the Urachus at the navel.

Urono'logy (οὖρον, ouron, urine; λόγος, logos, speech). The branch of Medicine which treats of the Urine.

Uropha'nic (οὖρον, ouron, urine; φαίνω, phainō, I display). Passing through the body, and reappearing in the Urine without undergoing decomposition.—Thudichum.

Urorrhodin' (οὖρον, ouron, urine; ῥόδον, rodon, rose). Indigo-red; an urinary deposit resulting from the decomposition of Uroxanthin. Syn. of Purpurin.

Uro'scopy (οὖρον, ouron, urine; σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). The judgment of diseases by inspection of the Urine.

Uro'ses (οὖρον, ouron, urine). Diseases of the Urinary organs.—Alibert.

Uro'stealith (οὖρον, ouron, urine; στέαρ, steăr, suet; λίθος, lithos, stone). A peculiar fatty constituent of certain Urinary calculi.—Heller.

Urous Acid. Syn. of Xanthin.

Uroxanthin' (οὖρον, ouron, urine; ξανθός, xanthos, yellow). A constituent, existing in small quantities, in healthy Urine, but obtained in considerable proportion in certain diseases of the Kidneys and Spinal cord.

Urrosacin' (L. urina, urine; rosaceus, of, or belonging to, roses). Syn. of Purpurin.

U'rsiform (L. ursa, bear; forma, form). In the shape of a Bear.

U'rsine (L. ursa, bear). Pertaining to, or resembling, a Bear.

Urtica'ria (L. urtīca, nettle). A cutaneous eruption, in which the skin has the appearance of having been stung with Nettles.

Urtica'tion (same). The act of whipping a limb with Nettles.

Ustila'ginoid. Bot. Resembling, or of the nature of a genus of the Ustilaginei.

U'stion (L. uro, I burn). 1. The act of burning, or of applying, the Actual Cautery. 2. The state, or effect, of being cauterized or burnt.

U'stulate (same). Bot. Blackened.

Ustula'tion (same). Pharm. The operation of drying by Heat. The operation of roasting Ores.

Uterine (L. uterus, womb). Pertaining to, or in relation with, the Womb.

Uterine Lameness. An interference with Locomotion, difficulty or pain in standing or walking, in various degrees, due to an abnormal condition of the Uterus.—Dr. Graily Hewitt.

Uteri'tis (L. uterus, womb; and itis). Inflammation of the Womb.

U'tero-abdo'minal. 1. Pertaining to the Uterus and the Abdomen. 2. Characterized by one Fœtus in the Womb, and one also in the cavity of the Belly.—Boivin.

U'tero-abdo'minal Supporter. An abdominal belt used in Prolapsus Uteri.

U'tero-gesta'tion. The period of Pregnancy.

U'tero-ova'rial. Characterized by one Fœtus in the Womb, and one also in the Ovary.

Utero'scope (ὑστέρα, ustera, womb; σκοπέω, skopeō, I scrutinize). A Speculum uteri.

Utero'tomy (ὑστέρα, ustera, womb; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). Surg. The operation of cutting into the Uterus. Incision of the Os uteri.

U'tero-tubal. Characterized by one Fœtus in the Womb, and one also in the Fallopian tube.

U'tero-vesi'cal. Of, or pertaining to, or connected with, the Womb and Bladder.

U'terus (L.). The womb.

U'tricle (L. dim. uter, bladder). Anat. 1. The larger of the two sacs, which compose the vestibular portion of the membranous labyrinth of the Ear. 2. A recess, median depression, or cul-de-sac, situated in the prostatic portion of the Urethra. Bot. 1. A one-celled, one or few-seeded, superior, Apocarpous fruit, having membranous coverings, and dehiscing by a partial circumscissile dehiscence. 2. Any thin bottle-like body. 3. The two confluent glumes of Carex.

U'tricle, Primordial. Bot. The delicate membrane which lines the internal surface of the wall of all young cells.—Mohl.

Utricu'liform (L. dim. uter, bladder; forma, form). Bot. Having the form of a Utricle.

U'triform (L. uter, bladder; forma, form). Bot. Having the form of a leathern bottle.

U'vea (L. uva, grape). The dense striated layer of pigment on the posterior surface of the Iris.

Uvei'tis (L. uvea; and itis). 1. Inflammation of the Uvea. 2. Syn. of Iritis.

U'veous (L. uva, grape). Resembling a grape, or bunch of grapes. 2. Pertaining to the Uvea.

U'vula (L. dim. uva, grape). Anat. 1. The red conical process depending from the middle of the lower border of the soft Palate. 2. Applied to certain lobules, elevations, or tubercles, somewhat resembling this process in form.

Uvuli'tis (L. uvula; and itis). Inflammation of the Uvula.

V.

Vacci'nal (L. vacca, cow). Of, or pertaining to, Vaccinia, or the Cow-pox.

Vaccina'tion (same). The operation of inoculating persons with the virus of the Cow-pox.

Vaccina'tor (same). One who inoculates with the Cow-pox virus.

Vac'cine (same). Of, or pertaining to, Vaccinia or Vaccination.

Vac'cine Lymph or Matter. The lymph contained in the vesicles of Vaccinia.

Vaccinel'la (L. dim. vacca, cow). 1. Spurious Cow-pox. 2. A secondary eruption occurring sometimes during Vaccinia.

Vacci'nia (L. vacca, cow). The Cow-pox: an eruptive vesicular disease, originally of the cow, and conveyed by inoculation to Man, as a preventive to Small-pox.

Vacci'nifer (vaccine; and L. fero, I carry). A person vaccinated, or bearing on the body the eruption of Vaccinia or Cow-pox.

Vaccinin. The specific matter of Cow-pox.—Dr. Farr.

Vaccinist (same). Syn. of Vaccinator.

Vaccinopho'bia (L. vaccinia, cow-pox; φόβος, phobos, fear). A morbid dread of the fancied ill effects of Vaccination.

Vacil'lant (L. văcillo, I sway to and fro). Bot. Applied to Anthers when

they are oblong, attached by the middle of their length, and mobile.

Va'cuolæ (L. vacuus, void). 1. Large roundish or pear-shaped bodies, interspersed amongst the cylindrical epithelial cells of the Villi of the small intestine, and also, here and there, between the columnar cells lining the Lieberkühnian follicles, supposed by Letzerich to be the commencement of the proper organs for absorption, but by others, Eimer and F. Schultze, that they are to be found on all Mucous membranes, and are the proper organs for the secretion of mucus. 2. The spaces, or clear spaces of indefinite size and arrangement, formed on the homogeneous plasma of a cell, and which contain the cell-wall, contents, and nucleus.—Huxley. 3. Comp. Anat. The minute spaces so often observed in the simplest and structureless Animalcules.

Vacuo'lation (same). Comp. Anat. The process by which in the Amœba, minute spaces or vacuoles are found in the little structureless mass.

Vacuoles. Etym. as, and syn. of, Vacuolæ.

Va'cuum (L. vacuus, empty). A space empty and devoid of all matter. Phys. The interior of a close vessel, from which the atmospheric air and every other gas have been extracted.

Vagal. Of, or pertaining to, or in relation with, that portion of nervous centre whence arises the Vagus nerve.

Va'giform (L. vagus, unsettled; forma, form). Bot. Applied to leaves of cellular Plants, when their false nervures are dispersed without order or regularity.—De Candolle.

Va'gina (L. sheath). Anat. 1. A membranous and dilatable tube extending from the Vulva to the Uterus. 2. Applied to other structures having the form of sheaths. 3. Bot. A dilated petiole, which embraces a more or less considerable portion of the circumference of the stem.

Vagi'nal (L. vagina, sheath). 1. Pertaining to, or in relation with, the Vagina. 2. Of, or pertaining to, a sheath.

Vagi'nant (same). Bot. Sheathing; investing like a tube.

Vagi'nate. Vagi'nated (same). Bot. Sheathed; invested by the tubular base of the leaf.

Vaginel'la (L. dim. vagina, sheath). Bot. A small membranous sheath, which embraces the base of the fasciculus of leaves in the Pines.—De Candolle.

Vaginismus (L. vagina; and spasmus, spasm). An involuntary spasmodic closure of the mouth of the Vagina, attended with such excessive supersensitiveness as to form a complete barrier to coition. This affection may be complicated with inflammation, but it does not depend upon it.—J. Marion Sims.

Vagini'tis (Vagina; and itis). Inflammation of the Vagina.

Vagi'noid (L. vagina, sheath; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Zoöl. Resembling a sheath.

Vaginopen'nous (L. vagina, sheath; penna, feather). Entom. Sheath-winged; having the wing covered with a hard case or sheath.

Vagus (L. vago, I wander). The Pneumogastric nerve, or middle bundle of the eighth pair of nerves.

Valetudina'rian. Valetu'dinary (L. valetudo, sickness). Applied adj. and subs. to one of delicate health, or subject to frequent diseases.

Valle'cula (L. dim. vallis, valley). Bot. An interval between the ribs of certain fruits.

Valley (L. vallis). Anat. A deep fossa separating the hemispheres of the Cerebellum, on the lower surface.

Valsa'lva, Sinuses of. Three small bulgings externally a little above the origin of the Aorta, corresponding with the position of the semilunar valves.

Va'lvæform (L. valvæ, folding doors; forma, form). Having the form of a valve.

Va'lvate (L. valvæ, folding doors). Having, resembling, or opening like, a valve; consisting of valves. Bot. Applied by the margin only.

Valve (same). Anat. A membranous duplicature, allowing the passage of fluid in one direction, and preventing its reflux or regurgitation. Bot. The

outer coat of a Capsule or other Pericarp; one of the pieces which compose a Capsule or Pericarp; one of the leaflets which compose the calyx and corol in Grasses. Conchol. The shell.

Va'lvet. Va'lvlet. Va'lvula. Etym. as, and syn. of, Valvule.

Va'lvular (L. valvæ, folding doors). Consisting of, or containing, valves.

Va'lvule (L. dim. valvæ, folding doors). A little valve. Anat. Applied to various small valve-like folds. Bot. One of the pieces which compose the outer covering of a Pericarp.

Vaporabi'lity. The quality of being capable of Vaporization.

Vapora'tion. The act, or process, of converting into, or of passing off in, Vapour.

Vapori'fic (L. vapor, vapour; facio, I make). Forming, or converting into, Vapour or Steam; expelling in a volatile form.

Va'porization (L. vapor, vapour). The artificial formation of Vapour.

Va'porose. Va'porous (same). 1. Full of vapours, or exhalations. 2. Windy; flatulent.

Va'pour. An aëriform fluid, of less permanency than a gas, and readily reducible to the liquid state on a slight diminution of temperature. Meteor. That invisible elastic fluid which rises constantly from the surface of land and water all over the world, at common temperatures, and which, uniting itself to the air, ascends into the higher regions of the atmosphere, and is carried by the winds to great distances.

Va'pour-bath. 1. The application of Vapour or Steam to the body in a close place; the place itself. 2. Chem. An apparatus for heating bodies by the vapour of water.

Va'pour-douche. A topical vapour-bath, which consists in the direction of a jet of aqueous vapour on some part of the body.

Va'pours. A disease of Nervous debility, in which a variety of strange images float in the Brain, or appear as if visible.

Va'poury. Full of vapours; hypochondriacal.

Va'riables. The zone of calms and light breezes, resulting from the neutralization of the Trade Winds for a certain distance to the North and South of the Equator.

Varicel'la (L. dim. variola, small-pox). Chicken-pox: a vesicular exanthema, of very much milder character than Small-pox.

Varicel'lar (same). Of, or pertaining to, Varicella. Of the nature, or character, of Varioloid (1).

Vari'ciform (L. varix, dilated vein; forma, form). Resembling a Varix.

Varico-ble'pharon (L. varix, distended vein; βλέφαρον, blephăron, eyelid). A varicose tumour of the Eyelid.

Varicoce'le (L. varix, distended vein; κηλή, kēlē, swelling). A varicose state of the veins of the Spermatic cord.

Varico'mphalus (L. varix, distended vein; ὀμφαλός, omphalos, navel). Varicose tumour of the Navel.

Va'ricose (L. varix, distended vein). Affected with, pertaining to, or connected with, Varix.

Varico'sis (same). The condition, or state, of a Varix.

Va'ricous. Etym. as, and syn. of, Varicose.

Variega'tion. Bot. The disposition of two or more colours in the several parts of Plants.

Vari'ety (L. varius, diverse). Nat. Hist. An organized Being that differs from others of the same Species, though not so essentially as itself to be reckoned a different species; it constitutes an accidental subdivision.

Vari'ola (L. varius, spotted). Small-pox: a severe form of Exanthema, commencing with an eruption of papules, passing gradually on to vesicles and pustules, and attended more or less with smart febrile symptoms.

Variola'tion (same). Variolous inoculation.

Varioliform (L. variola, small-pox; forma, form). Syn. of Varioloid (2).

Variolin' (L. variola, small-pox). The specific matter of Small-pox. — Dr. Farr.

Varioli'tic. Geol. Spotted; thickly marked with small round specks; having the aspect of Variolite, or small-grained amygdaloidal Porphyry.

Vari'oloid (L. variola, small-pox; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). 1. Modified Small-pox. 2. Resembling Small-pox.

Vari'olois (L. dim. variola, small-pox). Syn. of Varioloid (1).

Vari'olo-vaccina'tion. Inoculation with Variolo-vaccine lymph.

Vari'olo-vaccine. Applied adj. and subs. to the Cow-pox produced by the inoculation of Cattle with Variolous matter.

Va'rix (L. dilated vein). An enlarged and tortuous condition of a vein, or veins.

V. *Aneurismal.* An enlarged and tortuous condition of a Vein, which presents a vibrating thrill at each beat of the Pulse, from the admission of arterial blood into the vein. It is produced when an Artery is punctured through a Vein, and the two vessels adhere together, the communication between them remaining permanent.

V. *Arterial.* A cirsoid Aneurism.

Varolius, Bridge of. The transverse fibres which constitute the inferior surface of the Mesocephale.

Va'scular (L. vas, vessel). Pertaining to, consisting of, or full of, vessels.

Va'scular Area. Physiol. The space over which the vessels, formed in the germinal membrane of the Egg, spread themselves.

Va'sculares (etym. as Vascular). Bot. Plants which have stamens, pistils, and spiral vessels, and bear proper flowers.

Vasculariza'tion (L. vas, vessel). The act, or process, of becoming vaslar. Vascularity.

Va'scular System. That part of the Animal and Vegetable economy which relates to the, or consists of, vessels.

Va'scular Tissue. Bot. That species of Tissue which is composed of very elongated membranous tubes, and which takes distinctive names according to the modification the walls of the tubes undergo.

Va'scule (L. dim. vas, vessel). Bot. The cup which terminates the leaves of Nepenthes.

Vasculi'ferous (L. vas, vessel; fero, I bear). Bot. Having seed vessels divided into cells.

Vas deferens (L. bringing down vessel). Anat. The excretory duct of the Testis.

Va'siform (L. vas, vessel; forma, form). Shaped like a blood-vessel, or tube.

Va'siform Tissue. Bot. A name formerly given to that variety of cellular tissue now called *Pitted tissue*, or Bothrenchyma.

Vaso-dentine. That modification of Dentine in which the capillary tubes of the primitive vascular pulp remain uncalcified and carry red blood into the substance of the tissue. They form the vascular, or medullary, canals which are nearly parallel with, and equidistant from each other, in their course.—Owen.

Vaso-motor. Applied to those nerve-fibres which supply the muscular coat of the Blood-vessels.

Vate'rian Bodies. (Prof. Vater of Wittenberg). Syn. of Pacinian Corpuscles.

Vault (Span. voltear, to turn). Anat. A part convex superiorly, concave and arched inferiorly.

Vau'lted (same). Bot. Arched like the roof of the Mouth.

Veal'-skin. Pathol. An eruption of spots, giving a Veal-like appearance to the skin.

Vebris'sæ (L. vibro, I frizzle). 1. The stiff, long-pointed bristles which grow from the upper lip and other parts of the head in Mammals. 2. The hairs which grow and stand forward from the upper and under sides of the mouth in Birds.

Ve'ctis (L. lever). An obstetrical instrument, consisting of a single blade, used alternately as a tractor and a lever, for extracting the Fœtus alive.

Vegetabi'lity (L. vĕgĕo, I am lusty). Vegetable growth. Syn. of Vegetality.

Ve'getal Functions (same). The functions common to Plants and Animals.

Vegeta'lity (same). The aggregate of vital phenomena existing alone in Vegetables, though found also in Animals.

Vegeta'rian (same). An embracer and practiser of Vegetarianism.

Vegeta'rianism (same). The Doctrine that Man ought to live exclusively upon Vegetables.

Vegeta'tion (same). A Fungous excrescence; a fleshy granulation.

Ve'getative (same). Pertaining to growth, or nutrition.

Ve'getive (same). Having the nature of Plants.

Vegeti'vorous (L. vĕgĕo, I grow; voro, I devour). Subsisting on, or eating, Plants.

Ve'geto-alkalies. Alkaloids obtained from the Vegetable kingdom.

Ve'geto-animal. Partaking of the nature both of Vegetable and Animal matter.

Ve'geto-mineral. Chem. Pertaining to Vegetable and Mineral substances.

Ve'geto-sulphu'ric Acid. An Acid obtained by treating Ligneous fibre with Sulphuric acid.

Veiled Puff. A modification of the cavernous Respiration, as if a sort of moveable veil, agitated to and fro, was interposed between the cavity and the Ear.

Vein (L. venio, I proceed). A non-pulsating membraneous vessel for conveying the Blood from the Arteries towards and to the Heart. Pl. Geol. Cracks in Rocks filled up by substances different from the rock, which may either be earthy or metallic. Bot. Bundles of vessels in leaves.

Veined. Geol. Streaked; marked with lines or veins of colour, either parallel to, or crossing, each other.

Vei'nlet. Bot. A small Vein; a Vein branching off from a larger Vein.

Veinstone. 1. Syn. of Phlebolite. 2. Geol. The stony, or mineral, matter occupying a Vein.

Vein Truss. An instrument similar in shape to, though much smaller than, a Hernia truss, invented by Dr. Colles, of Dublin, for the palliative treatment of Varix.

Vellica'tion (L. vellĭco, I twitch). Syn. of Tic.

Velo'city (L. velox, swift). Phys. That affection of Motion by which a body moves over a certain space in a certain time.

Ve'lum (L. velo, I hide or cover). Anat. Applied to various parts which act as veils, or covers. Bot. A horizontal membrane connecting the margin of the pileus of a Fungus with the stipes.

Velutinous (L. vēlūmen, fleece). Bot. Having a velvety appearance.

Ve'nal (L. vena, vein). Syn. of Venous.

Venalized (same). Applied to that condition of the Blood, which consists in the retention of its venous character after having passed through the Lungs.

Vena'tion (same). Bot. The manner in which the veins of Leaves are arranged.

Venectasis (L. vena, vein; ἔκτασις, ektăsis, extension). Dilatation of Veins; varicose condition of Veins.

Ve'nefice (L. vĕnēnum, poison; facio, I make). The practice of poisoning.

Venena'tion (L. vĕnēnum, bad medicine). The act of Poisoning; Poison.

Ve'nenose (same). Poisonous; venomous.

Venera'tion (L. veneror, I worship). Phrenol. The organ which produces the sentiment of Respect and Reverence; and when directed to the Supreme Being, Adoration.

Vene'real (L. Venus, goddess of love). Pertaining to, or connected with, the pleasures of Love or Sexual intercourse.

Vene'reous (same). Giving vigour, or inclination, to Venery.

Ve'nery (same). Sexual intercourse.

Venese'ction (L. vena, vein; seco, I cut). The act, or operation, of opening a Vein for letting Blood.

Ve'nom (L. vĕnēnum, bad medicine). A noxious matter secreted by certain animals.

Ve'nomous (same). Poisonous; noxious to animal life.

Veno'sity (L. vena, vein). A condition in which the Blood is supposed to be more venous, to move more slowly; and the Venous Blood itself to be in greater quantity.

Ve'nous (same). Pertaining to a Vein or Veins, or to the blood of the Veins. Contained in a Vein.

Ve'nousness (L. vena, vein). Syn. of Venosity.

Ve'nous System. Anat. The whole assemblage of Veins.

Ventila'tion (L. ventus, wind). The act, or operation, of supplying a necessary quantity of fresh and pure air.

Ventila'tor (same). An instrument, or machine, for expelling foul and stagnant air, and introducing fresh and pure.

Ve'ntose (same). A cupping glass.

Vento'sity (same). Syn. of Flatulence.

Ve'ntrad (L. venter, belly). Towards the Ventral aspect.—Owen.

Ve'ntral (L. venter, belly). 1. Syn. of Abdominal. 2. Pertaining to the inferior surface of the body. Bot. Belonging to the anterior surface of anything.

Ve'ntricle (L. dim. venter, stomach). Anat. Applied to certain small cavities of the body.

Ve'ntricose. Ve'ntricous (L. venter, belly). Bot. Bellied; distended; swelling out in the middle. Conchol. Inflated; swelling out in the middle.

Ventri'cular. Ventri'culous (same). Pertaining to a ventricle; bellied; distended in the middle.

Ventri'loquism. Ventri'loquy (L. venter, belly; loquor, I speak). A species of Vocal Mimicry of Sounds, by which an illusion is produced on the hearer, who imagines that the sound comes not from the Mimic, but from some other appropriate source, at a given or varying distance, and in any or even several directions successively.

Ventri'potent (L. venter, belly; potens, powerful). Syn. of Abdominous.

Ve'ntrose (L. venter, belly). Having a belly, or swelling like a belly.

Ve'nule (L. dim. vena, vein). A small vein.

Vergent (L. vergo, I verge). Geol. Applied to the eleventh of the fifteenth series into which Prof. Rogers subdivides the Palæozoic strata — the "Descending Day" — of the North American Appalachian chain.

Ve'rjuice (Fr. verjus, sour grapes). An Acid liquor expressed from wild Apples, sour Grapes, &c.

Vermeo'logy (L. vermes, worm; λόγος, logos, speech). A discourse or treatise on, or that part of Natural History which treats of, Worms.

Vermi'ceous. Etym. as, and syn. of, Vermicular.

Ve'rmicide (L. vermes, worm; cædo, I kill). Applied adj. and subs. to a medicine which destroys Intestinal Worms.

Vermi'cular (L. vermes, worm). Syn. of Vermiform. Pertaining to a Worm. Resembling the motion of a Worm.

Vermicula'tion (same). The act, or operation, of moving in the form of, or after the manner of, a Worm.

Ve'rmicule (L. dim. vermes, worm). A little grub or worm.

Vermi'culose. Vermi'culous (L. vermes, worm). Full of, or resembling, Worms.

Ve'rmiform (L. vermes, worm; forma, form). Having the form, or shape, of a Worm.

Vermi'fugal. Ve'rmifuge (L. vermes, worm; fugo, I drive away). Syn. of Anthelmintic.

Vermina'tion (L. vermes, worm). 1. Syn. of Helminthiasis. 2. A griping of the Bowels. 3. Infestment of the skin by parasitic Animalcules.

Ve'rminous (same). Tending to breed, or caused by, Worms.

Vermi'parous (L. vermes, worm; pario, I bring forth). Producing Worms.

Vermi'vorous (L. vermes, worm; voro, I devour). Devouring, or feeding on, Worms.

Verna'cular (L. verna, home-born slave). That which begins in our own house or country; endemic.

Verna'tion (L. verno, I bud). Bot. The disposition of the nascent leaves within the Bud.

Ve'rnier. Nat. Phil. A small moveable scale, running parallel to the fixed scale of a Barometer, or other graduated instrument, and having the effect of subdividing the divisions of the instrument into more minute parts.

Vernix Caseosa. The unctuous coating to the surface of the body in the Fœtus, formed by the fatty matter secreted by the sebaceous follicles of the skin.

Verru'cæ (L. pl. warts). Bot. Warts, or sessile glands, produced upon various parts of Plants.

Verruca Necrogenica. A Disease of the skin produced by post-mortem examinations. It generally occurs slowly on the knuckles and on the first joints of the fingers without any preliminary vesication, commencing as a warty thickening of the Epithelium, which in course of time becomes of a dark colour, and fissured, until a kind of Ichthyotic condition is produced. If the disease should begin with a Pustule, the latter bursts, but instead of healing, a thickening of the cuticle takes place around it; and as from time to time a little fresh suppuration occurs, so the thickening and induration increase.

Verru'cose. Verru'cous (L. verrūca, wart). Warty; having little knobs, elevations, or excrescences resembling Warts.

Verru'culose (L. dim. verrūca, wart). Having minute, wart-like prominences.

Ve'rsatile (L. verto, I turn). Bot. Swinging lightly on a stalk, so as to be continually changing direction.

Ve'rsicoloured (L. verto, I turn; color, colour). Having various colours; changeable in colour.

Version (L. verto, I turn). Syn. Of Turning.

Ve'rtebra (same). One of the twenty-four Bones which by their union form the Vertebral column. One of those segments of the Endo-skeleton which constitute the axis of the body, and the protecting canals of the nervous and vascular trunks; and may also support diverging appendages. — Owen.

Ve'rtebral (L. vertebra, bone of the spine). Pertaining to, or in relation with, the Vertebræ.

Ve'rtebrate (same). Syn. Of Vertebrated. Bot. Contracted at intervals, like the vertebra of Animals, there being an articulation at each contraction, as in some leaves.

Ve'rtebrated (same). Provided with, or having, Vertebræ.

Vertebrody'mia (L. vertebra, bone of the spine; δυμι, dŭmi, two). A double Monstrosity, in which the union is by the Vertebræ.

Ve'rtex (L. verto, I turn). The top or crown of the Head, where the hairs turn. The uppermost point.

Ve'rtical (L. vertĭcŭla, whorl). Bot. 1. A mode of Inflorescence in which the flowers surround the stem in a kind of ring, upon the same plane. 2. That arrangement of leaves upon the stem in which more than two of them are opposite to one another, or are in the same plane.

Verticil'laster (same). Bot. The Cymose inflorescence of Labiate plants.

Verticil'late. Verticil'lated (same). Arranged like the rays of a wheel or spindle.

Verti'city (L. vertex, pole of the world). The property of the Loadstone, or of a Magnet, by which it turns to some particular point.

Verti'go (same). An affection in which objects appear to be all turning round, and the individual affected finds it difficult to maintain an erect posture.

Verugas (L. verrūca, wart). A disease of Peru, manifesting itself by sore throat and Pyrexia, followed in a few days by an eruption of red pimples or Boils, which increase to about

the size of an egg, and discharge blood copiously.

Veru Monta'num. A little elevation of the mucous membrane and subjacent tissue, on the floor of the prostatic portion of the Urethra.

Vesaniæ (L. vēsānus, not of sound mind). Mental diseases and defects. —Laycock.

Vesi'cal (L. vēsīca, bladder). Pertaining to, or in relation with, the Bladder.

Ve'sicant (same). Syn. of Blister (1).

Vesica'tion (same). The action, or the process of formation, of a Blister.

Vesi'catory (same). Applied adj. and subs. to substances having the property of producing Vesication.

Ve'sicle (L. dim. vēsīca, bladder). 1. A small irregularly - circumscribed elevation of the cuticle, containing a transparent watery fluid. 2. A small membranous cavity; a small bladder or cyst; a small bladder-like cavity.

Vesi'co-intesti'nal. Of, or pertaining to, or connected with, the Bladder and the Intestine.

Vesi'co-vagi'nal. Of, or pertaining to, or connected with, the Bladder and the Vagina.

Ve'siculæ (same). Cutaneous diseases, characterized by an eruption of Vesicles.

Ve'sicular (same). Of, or pertaining to, a Vesicle. Consisting of, or containing Vesicles.

Ve'siculate (same). Bladdery; full of bladders.

Vesiculi'ferous (L. dim. vēsīca, bladder; fero, I bear). Bearing, or containing, or producing, Vesicles.

Vesi'culo-tympani'tic. Applied to a sound elicited by percussion, which consists of the vesicular and tympanitic sounds combined.—Flint.

Ve'spertine (L. vespertīnus, pertaining to evening). Geol. Applied to the thirteenth of the fifteenth series into which Professor Rogers subdivides the Palæozoic Strata—the "Evening" —of the North American Appalachian chain.

Ve'spiary (L. vespa, wasp). The nest or habitation of Wasps, Hornets, &c.

Ve'spoid (L. vespa, wasp; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling a Wasp.

Ves'sel (L. vas). Anat. Any tube or canal in which the Blood and other fluids are contained, secreted, or circulated. Bot. Long tubes formed by the anastomosis of elongated cells, and the absorption of their separating walls.

Ve'stibule (L. vestio, I cover). Anat. 1. The angular space between the Nymphæ. 2. The central chamber of the membranous labyrinth of the Ear.

Ve'terinary (L. vĕtĕrīnus, that bears burdens). Pertaining to Beasts of burden.

Vexil'larious. Vexil'lary (L. vexillum, standard). Bot. Applied to Æstivation, when of the parts of the floral integuments, being five in number, the most external embraces all the rest, two intermediary are directly opposed to each other, and two interior are equally so.—De Candolle.

Vexil'lum (L. standard). Bot. The upper petal of a Papilionaceous flower.

Vi'able (Fr. vie, life). Properly organized, and sufficiently developed to live.

Vi'bices (L. vibex, wheal). Large purple cutaneous spots, like the marks produced by the strokes of a whip.

Vibrati'lity (L. vibro, I quiver). Capability of being preternaturally vibrated.

Vibra'tion (same). 1. A regular reciprocal motion of a body suspended. 2. The tremulous motion produced in a body when its particles are disturbed by any action or impulse.

Vi'bratory (same). Vibrating; consisting in Vibration. Causing to resemble Vibration.

Vi'briones (same). 1. A genus of Infusory Animalcules capable of executing rapid movements by means of repeated vibrations. 2. Physiol. Said to be simply the molecular fibrillæ which constitute the scum forming on the surface of putrid fluids, and which assume a vibratile movement. —J. Hughes Bennett.

Vica'rious (L. vices, changes). Taking the place of another.

Vidian Canal. The canal or circular foramen which pierces the root or base of each internal pterygoid process of the Sphenoid bone, and which gives passage to the Vidian nerve.

Vidian Nerve. One of the posterior branches of the Spheno-palatine, or Meckel's, ganglion.

Vieussens, Valve of. The thin semi-transparent layer of nervous matter which lies over the passage from the third to the fourth ventricle of the Brain.

Villi (L. villus, nap of cloth). Anat. Little elevations or processes (set close together) of the superficial part of the Corium of certain Mucous membranes, covered with Epithelium, and containing blood-vessels and lacteals. Bot. Long, straight, and soft hairs on the surface of a Plant.

Villi'ferous (L. villus, nap of cloth; fero, I bear). Bot. Having long hairs.

Vil'liform (L. villus, wool; forma, form). Zoöl. Applied to the teeth of certain Fishes, which are slender, sharp-pointed, and so minute, numerous, and closely aggregated, as to resemble the plush or pile of velvet.

Villous (L. villus, wool). Covered with Villi; or with long, straight, and soft hairs.

Villous Cancer. Applied to Cancer in mucous membranes, when covered by a villous growth.

Vi'men (L. twig). Bot. A long and flexible shoot.

Vi'minal (L. vimen, twig). Pertaining to, consisting of, or producing twigs.

Vimi'neous (same). Made of twigs, or shoots.

Vina'ceous (L. vinum, wine). 1. Pertaining to Wine or Grapes. 2. Of the colour of Wine.

Vinde'mial (L. vinea, vine; demo, I gather). Pertaining to a vintage, or grape-harvest.

Vindemia'tion (same), The operation of gathering Grapes.

Vinic. Etym. as, and syn. of, Vinose.

Vini'ferous (L. vinum, wine; fero, I bear). Bot. Wine-bearing, or wine-yielding.

Vi'nose. Vi'nous (same). Pertaining to, having the qualities of, or resembling, Wine.

Viola'ceous. Viole'scent (L. viola, violet). Having, or resembling, the colour of Violets.

Vi'parous. Etym. as, and syn. of, Viviparous.

Vi'perine (L. vipera, viper). Pertaining to a Viper.

Vi'perous (same). Having the qualities of a Viper; venomous.

Vire'scent (L. vireo, I am green). Greenish; slightly green.

Vi'rgate (L. virga, rod). Bot. Having the form of a rod; rod-shaped.

Virginal (L. virgo, virgin). 1. The external genital organs of a Virgin. 2. Pertaining to a Virgin.

Virgin-dip. A term used in the United States for the first year's flow of the Turpentine of a new tree. It is of special goodness.

Virgu'ltum (L. young twig). Bot. A young, slender branch.—De Candolle.

Virile'scence (L. vir, man). The condition of the old Female, in which she partakes of certain of the Male characteristics.—Mehliss.

Vi'rulent (L. virus, poison). Of the nature of, or caused by, a Virus. Very poisonous or venomous.

Virus (L. poison). 1. The inappreciable agent which, resulting from a morbid process, produces by transmission the same infectious disease in another individual. 2. The morbid matter which is known in certain diseases to convey such an agent.

Vi'sceral (L. viscus, entrail). Syn. of Splanchnic.

Vi'sceral Sense. Syn. of Seventh Sense.

Viscera'tion (L. viscus, entrail). Syn. of Exenterismus.

Visci'dity. Syn. of Viscosity.

Viscoid (ἰξός, ixos, mistletoe; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Bot. Like, or

pertaining to, the Mistletoe.—L. C. Richard.

Visco'sity. Vi'scousness (L. viscus, birdlime). That quality of soft substances which makes them adhere, so as to be easily parted.

Visno'meter (L. visus, vision; metior, I measure). An instrument to determine the mutual distance of the two parallel visual lines.—Smee.

Visnomy. A barbarous contraction of Physiognomy, q. v.

Vi'sual (L. video, I see). Pertaining to, concerning, or used in, Vision.

Vi'sual Angle. The angle formed at the Eye by the rays of Light which come from the extremities of the object.

Vi'sual Rays. Lines of Light, imagined to come from the object to the Eye.

Vi'tal (L. vita, life). Pertaining to, or essential to, Life.

Vi'tal Air. Oxygen gas.—Condorcet.

Vi'tal Capacity. A designation for the number of cubic inches of air a person can forcibly expire after a full Inspiration.—Hutchinson.

Vi'tal Fluid. Bot. The Latex, or milky juice of Plants.

Vi'talism (L. vita, life). The doctrine which ascribes every organic function to the direct agency of the Vital Principle.

Vi'talist (same). A believer in Vitalism.

Vi'talistic (same). Pertaining to Vitalism.

Vita'lity (same). The principle of Animation, or of Life.

Vi'talize (same). To furnish with the Vital Principle.

Vi'tal Principle. The unknown cause of Life, or a term expressive of an agency independent of organization, and itself capable of organizing and giving Life.

Vi'tals (same). The parts of Animal bodies which are essential to Life.

Vitaro'borant (L. vita, life; roboro, I strengthen). Applied adj. and subs. to any agent conducing to the strengthening of the system, or vital powers.

Vitel'lary. Etym. as, and syn. of, Vitelline.

Vitel'licle (L. dim. vitellus, yelk). 1. The little yelk-bag, or the bag containing that part of the yelk which has not been converted into the germ-mass and embryo. 2. The nutrient portion of the yelk of the ova of Fishes.

Vitel'ligine (L. vitellus, yelk; gigno, I beget). Yelk-forming.

Vitel'line (L. vitellus, yelk of egg). Pertaining to, or in relation with, or resembling, the yelk.

Vitel'line Duct. The constricted part at which the Vitellicle is continued into the wall of the intestinal canal.

Vitel'lo-intestinal Duct. A wide duct by means of which the nutritive substance of the yelk enters the alimentary canal for the nutrition of the Embryo.

Vitel'lo-mesenteric. Syn. of Omphalo-mesenteric.

Vitel'lus (L. yelk). Bot. A membrane enclosing the Embryos in some Plants.

Viticulture (L. vitis, vine; colo, I till). The cultivation of the Vine.

Vitiligo (L. vĭtŭlus, calf). Lupus non-exedens, from the veal-like, or white and glistening appearance of the skin. Syn. of Vitiligoidea.

Viti'ligoid (vĭtĭlīgo; and εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling Vitiligo.

Vitiligoi'dea (L. vĭtĭlīgo, white leprosy; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). A cutaneous disease which consists in a fatty degeneration of the subcutaneous or submucous tissue analogous to Atheroma. It appears sometimes in a tubercular form, at other times in yellow, irregular, slightly elevated patches of but little hardness. It is generally associated with functional disturbance of the Liver; and in the more severe forms with great enlargement of that organ and persistent jaundice.—Addison and Gull.

Vi'treo-electric. Containing, or exhibiting, positive Electricity, or that which is excited by rubbing glass.

Vi'treous (L. vitrum, glass). Syn. of Hyaline. Chem. Phil. Applied to that kind of Electricity elicited by rubbing glass.—Du Fay.

Vitre'scence (same). The quality of being capable, or the susceptibility, of conversion into glass.

Vitrifa'ction (L. vitrum, glass; facio, I make). The act, process, or operation, of converting into glass by heat.

Vitrifi'able (L. vitrum, glass; fio, I am made). Capable of being converted into glass by heat and fusion.

Vitrifica'tion. Etym. as, and syn. of, Vitrifaction.

Vi'triform (L. vitrum, glass; forma, form). Having the form, or resemblance, of glass.

Vi'trine (L. vitrum, glass). Anat. 1. The vitreous humour of the Eye.—Blainville. 2. The liquid contained in the membranous labyrinth of the Ear.—Breschet.

Vitrio'lation. The act, or process, of converting into a Sulphate, or a Vitriol.

Vitrio'lic. Pertaining to, having the qualities of, or obtained from, Vitriol.

Vi'triolous. Containing Vitriol.

Vi'trous (L. vitrum, glass). Miner. Shining like glass.

Vit'tæ (L. garlands). Bot. 1. The receptacles of Oil which are found in the fruits of certain Plants. 2. Various stripes which are found upon leaves.

Vit'tate (L. vitta, garland). Bot. Striped.

Vi'tuline (L. vĭtŭlus, calf). Pertaining to a Calf, or to Veal.

Vi'vency (L. vivo, I live). Manner of supporting Life, or Vegetation.

Vivifica'tion (L. vivus, alive; facio, I make). 1. The act of giving Life. 2. Chem. The act of giving new lustre, force, or vigour.

Vivi'parous (L. vivus, alive; pario, I bring forth). Producing young in a living and perfect state. Bot. Producing Bulbs that are capable of vegetation; or Seeds that germinate on the Plant.

Vivipa'tion (same). Physiol. The mode of generation, consisting in the Ovum, after being separated from the Ovary, becoming attached to the maternal organs, and continuing to derive its nourishment from them until birth.

Vivise'ction (L. vivus, alive; seco, I cut). The dissection of an Animal while alive.

Vivise'ctor (same). One who performs Vivisections.

Vocal (L. vox, voice). Connected with the formation of, or pertaining to, the Voice.

Vola'cious (L. volo, I fly). Apt, or fit, to fly.

Vola'lkali (same). Volatile alkali (by contraction).

Vola'tic (L. volo, I fly). Flying; flitting; inconstant.

Volati'lity (same). That property of a substance which disposes it to rise and float in the air, and thus to be dissipated.

Volatiliza'tion (same). The act, or process, of reducing solid substances into gas or vapour.

Volca'nic (L. vulcanus, god of fire). Geol. Applied to the products, or results of Igneous action apparent at the surface of the Earth: such Rocks are of recent or modern origin.

Volca'nic Bombs. Geol. Masses of melted Lava, sometimes thrown out by Volcanoes, which, as they fall, assume rounded forms (like bomb-shells), and are often elongated into a pear shape.

Volca'nic Cones. The volcanic hills of active, or of recent Eruption.

Volca'nic Foci. Geol. The subterranean centres of action in Volcanoes, where the Heat is supposed to be in the highest degree of energy.

Volca'nic Mud. The fœtid sulphureous mud discharged by Volcanoes.

Volcaniza'tion. The process of undergoing, or being affected by, Volcanic heat.

Volca'no. Geol. An opening in the surface of the earth, or frequently in a mountain, from which smoke, flames, stones, lava, and other substances are ejected.

Voli'tional (L. volo, I will). Of, or pertaining to, Volition or the Will.

Voli'tional-motor. Applied to those nerve-fibres which are the channel between the Will and the Muscles.

Volta-electro'meter. An instrument for the exact measurement of Electric currents.

Volta'graphy (Volta; and γράφω, graphō, I write). The art of copying in metals, deposited by electrolytic action, any form or pattern, which is made the negative surface of a voltaic circuit.

Volta'ic Electricity. Voltaism (Volta). The Electricity of chemical action; syn. of Galvanism; constant or current Electricity.—J. N. Radcliffe.

Voltaiza'tion. The therapeutical use of Voltaic Electricity.—J. N. Radcliffe.

Volta'meter (Volta; and μέτρον, metron, measure). An instrument for measuring the amount of Voltaic Electricity passing in a current through it, by means of the quantity of water decomposed in a given time.

Vo'ltaplast (Volta; and πλάσσω, plassō, I form). A kind of Voltaic battery used in Electrotyping.

Vo'ltatype (Volta; and τύπος, tupos, impression). A metallic cast formed by the Voltaic battery.

Vo'lubilate. Vo'lubile. Vo'luble (L. volvo, I roll). Bot. Climbing by winding, or twining, round another body.

Vo'lume (same). Phys. The *apparent* space which a body occupies.

Volume'tric Method. Pharm. Consists in adding a test solution, of a suitable and known strength, from a graduated tube to a known quantity of the substance to be tested until a visible change occurs, and then observing how much of the test solution was required to produce the change.

Volu'tion (L. volvo, I roll). Nat. Hist. A spiral turn, or wreath.

Vo'lva (same). Bot. The wrapper, or involucrum-like base, of the stem of certain Fungi.

Vo'lvulus (same). An Intussusception of the Bowel.

Vomer (L. ploughshare). A thin, flat, quadrilateral bone, set up vertically in the nasal fossæ.

Vo'mica (vomo, I cast up). A collection of purulent matter in the Lungs.

Vomi'tion (L. vomo, I cast up). The act, or power, of Vomiting.

Vo'mitive (same). Causing the ejection of matter from the Stomach.

Vo'mito (Sp.) The Yellow Fever, in its worst form, when it is usually attended with the Black Vomit.

Vo'mitory (L. vomo, I cast up). Applied adj. and subs. to an agent which produces, or procures, vomiting.

Vomituri'tion (same). 1. An ineffectual effort to vomit. 2. Slight, or easy, vomiting.

Vora'ginous (L. vorago, gulf). Full of gulfs.

Vo'rtical. Vo'rticose (L. verto, I turn). Whirling; turning.

Vortigi'nous (same). Having a motion round a centre.

Vulcani'city. Vu'lcanism (L. Vulcanus, God of Fire). Nat. Hist. The entirety of those Telluric phenomena which are to be ascribed to the constantly active reaction of the interior of the Earth upon its external crust or surface.—Humboldt.

Vu'lcanist (same). Geol. One who contends for the presence of Igneous action in the formation and modification of the Earth's crust.

Vulcaniza'tion. The act, process, or operation, of immersing India-Rubber in a bath of, or otherwise treating it with, fused Sulphur, or certain mixtures of Sulphur compounds, until, by absorption of a portion of the Sulphur, it assumes a carbonized appearance, and eventually acquires the consistence of horn, an increase of its valuable properties, and the addition of some new ones.

Vu'lnerary (L. vulnus, wound). Applied adj. and subs. to any substance useful in healing Wounds, or adapted to the cure of external injuries.

Vu'lnerose (same). Full of wounds.

Vulni'fic (L. vulnus, wound; facio, I make). Causing wounds.

Vu'lpine (L. vulpes, fox). Pertaining to the Fox.

Vu'lturine (L. vultur, vulture). Pertaining to, having the qualities of, or resembling, the Vulture.

Vu'lturous (same). Like a Vulture.

Vulva (L. womb). 1. The parts of the female genitals which are visible externally. 2. The longitudinal opening between the Labia majora of the female genitals.

Vulvar (L. vulva, womb). Pertaining to, or in relation with, the Vulva.

Vu'lviform (L. vulva, womb; forma, form). Bot. Having a cleft with projecting edges.

Vulvi'tis (L. vulva, womb; and itis). Inflammation of the Vulva.

W.

Wa'fer-paper. An article of Confectionery, now employed for the exhibition of nauseous electuaries, &c. It is made of fine wheat-flour and milk, or of cream and water, with a little white wine and sugar.

Waistcoat, Strait. A dress, used for restraining the violence of Maniacs, or those labouring under violent Delirium.

Walle'rian Law. The Law of direction of Physiological activity, or the Vis Nervosa, applied to the investigation of diseases of the Brain and Nervous system.—Laycock.

Warm-blooded Animals. Animals (Mammalia and Birds) which have a twofold circulation—viz., that which takes place in the Lungs, called the *pulmonic*, and that which takes place through the entire system, called the *systemic* circulation.

Warp. Geol. The deposit of muddy waters, artificially introduced into low lands.

Wart. A vegetation, consisting of elongated papillæ of the Cutis Vera, clothed with cuticle.

Wa'rted. Bot. Covered with, or having on the surface, protuberances like Warts.

Warty. Full of, resembling, or pertaining to, Warts.

Wash. Syn. of Lotion.

Washerwoman's Scall. A species of Psoriasis which affects the wrists or fore-arms of Washerwomen, from the irritation of soaps.

Washing. Pharm. Syn. of Elutriation. Miner. The operation of separating, by means of water, the metallic portion of ores from the earthy matters with which they are intermixed.

Water-bed. A bed or mattress, made of waterproof India-rubber, and filled with cold or hot water.

Water-brash. Popular syn. of Pyrosis.

Water-cure. Popular syn. of Hydropathy.

Water-cushion. A cushion of various shapes made and used similarly to the Water-bed.

Water-dressing. The treatment of Wounds and Ulcers by the application of water.

Water-gall. 1. A cavity made in the Earth by a torrent of water. 2. An appearance in the Rainbow.

Water-gilding. The gilding of metallic surfaces by covering them with a thin coating of Amalgam of Gold, and then volatilizing the Mercury by heat.

Water of Cotunnius. V. Cotunnius, Liquor of.

Water of Crystallization. The water which unites chemically with many salts during the act of Crystallizing.

Water-pang. Popular syn. of Pyrosis.

Waters, Green. Popular term for the Lochia, when they become of a greenish, yellowish, or soiled-water colour.

Waters, The. Popular term for the fluid secreted by the Amnion and contained in its cavity.

Water-strapping. The treatment of Ulcers and certain cutaneous eruptions of the Legs, with strips of linen or cotton saturated with water.

Water-tight. Having that degree of closeness which prevents the passage of Water.

Water-tomes. Popular syn. of Pyrosis.

Wat'tled (Sax. watel, twig). Bot. Having processes like the wattles of a Cock.

Waxing Kernels. Popular term for the small tumours formed by enlarged Lymphatic glands.

Waxy. Pathol. Having a fancied resemblance to Wax. Syn. of Lardaceous (1).

Wa'xy Casts. Microscopic filaments, composed of a waxy-looking substance, which has become moulded in the Tubuli Uriniferi found in the Urine in certain forms of Renal disease.

Wa'xy Degenera'tion. A species of Degeneration of an organ due to the deposit in it of a waxy-looking fibrinous material. It is one of the varieties of Amyloid degeneration: the amyloid matter being granular or amorphous.

Way. Anat. A name given to different canals in the body.

Weak-sightedness. Popular syn. of Asthenopia.

Weaning-brash. A severe form of Diarrhœa, which at times attacks the infant on weaning.

Weasand. Popular syn. of Trachea.

Wea'thered. Miner. and Geol. Having the surface altered in colour, texture, or composition, or the edges rounded off, by exposure to the weather.

Web. Anat. That which resembles a web. Ornith. The membrane which unites the toes of many Water-fowls.

Weberian Corpuscle, or Organ. The longitudinal depression which exists at the anterior part of the Veru montanum in the prostatic portion of the Urethra.

Weed. A short attack of Fever, to which parturient females are especially liable during the early part of their convalescence, though it may occur at a later period.

Weight. 1. A sensation of heaviness, or pressure, over the whole, or a part, of the body. 2. Phys. The pressure which a Body exerts vertically downwards, in consequence of the action of Gravity.

We'lding. (Ger. wellen, to join). The process of uniting together two or more pieces of Iron, or Iron and Steel, when heated to whiteness, by means of pressure by hammering.

Welk (Ger. welken, to wither). A non-suppurating tubercular protuberance, generally occurring on the Face.

We'lter's Tube. A safety-tube introduced into a Woulfe's bottle, to prevent retrograde pressure.

Wen. An encysted tumour.

Wet-strapping. Syn. of Water-strapping.

Wharto'nian Duct. The duct of the Submaxillary gland.

Wheal. A ridge, or elevation, of the Skin, produced by a rod, or whip, or by the sting of a Nettle; or as if produced in either of these ways.

Wheeze. To breathe hard, and with an audible sound.

Whirl. V. Whorl.

Whisper, Cavernous. A blowing sound heard over Pulmonary cavities when the patient whispers.—Flint.

Whispering Souffle. A bellows' sound heard over solidified Lung and cavities, when words are whispered. —Flint.

White. The child of a white father and Quintera mother.

White Blisters. Syn. of Burnt Holes.

White Fibrous Tissue. Anat. An inelastic tissue, exhibiting a beautiful silvery-white aspect. It is composed of exceedingly delicate Fibrillæ, running parallel to one another, and, if not stretched, disposed to take a wavy course.

White Gum. Popular term for a species of Strophulus, in which the pimples are small, hard, and whitish.

White Leprosy. Popular syn. of Lepra.

Whites. Popular syn. of Leucorrhœa.

White Softening of the Brain. A structural Softening of the Brain, the result of imperfect nutrition, owing to deficient supply of Blood. It is in most instances dependent upon mechanical obstruction, or degeneration of the Cerebral Arteries. Atrophic Softening of the Brain.

White Substance of Schwann. A white substance which forms a tube within the tubular membrane of a Nerve-tube.

White-swelling. A popular generic term for those colourless, swollen, larger joints, generally resulting from Chronic Inflammation of any of the articular tissues.

Wh'itlow (Sax. hwit, white; low, flame). An inflammation about the nails or ends of the Fingers, or affecting one or more of the phalanges of the Fingers, generally terminating in suppuration.

Whooping-cough (Goth. wopyan). Syn. of Pertussis.

Whorl. Comp. Anat. The spiral arrangement of Polyps on a stem. Bot. A species of Inflorescence in which the flowers surround the stem in the form of a ring. Conchol. The wreath or spiral turn of a shell.

Whorling. The act of disposing parts in a series of spiral curves round an axis.

Wild-fire. Popular name of Lichen Circumscriptus, an eruptive disease, consisting of clusters or patches of papulæ.

Wild-fire Rash. The Strophulus Volaticus, a species of Gum-rash, in which the pimples are in clusters or patches, generally flying from part to part.

Wild Li'chen. Lichen Agrius, an eruptive disease, in which the papulæ are distributed in clusters, or large patches, of a vivid red colour.

Willis, Circle of. Willisian Circle. A remarkable anastomosis, which exists between the branches of the Vertebral and internal Carotid arteries within the Cranium.

Willis, Cords of. Anat. Certain small, white, fibrous bands which extend obliquely across the triangular cavity of the superior longitudinal sinus.

Wind. Popular syn. of Flatulence.

Wind-bore. The extremity of the suction pipe of a pump.

Wind-contusion. A severe gunshot Contusion, or injury (accompanied with no, or but slight, damage to the skin), supposed to be occasioned by the mere sudden compression and displacement of the air by the Ball. The phenomenon is, probably, however, produced when the Ball, having its velocity greatly diminished, assumes a curvilinear or rolling motion. It then turns round the part, in the same manner as a wheel passes over a limb, instead of forcing a passage through it.

Wind-dropsy. Syn. of Tympanites.

Wind-gall. A soft tumour on the fetlock joints of a Horse.

Windiness. Popular syn. of Flatulence.

Windy. Flatulent.

Wine-madness. Syn. of Oinomania.

Wine-test. A re-agent for detecting the presence of Lead in Wine, by converting the acid into a salt of Lead.

Wing. Bot. The side petal of a Papilionaceous flower; any membranous border, or dilatation, of a seed, footstalk, stem, branch, flowerstalk, or calyx.

Wings of Ingrassias. The small wings of the Sphenoid bone.

Winslow, Foramen of. Anat. An opening or short canal, situated behind the right border of the Liver, in front of the ascending Vena Cava, and immediately behind the Spigelian lobe, leading down behind the Stomach into the sac of the Omentum, which by this means communicates with the general peritoneal cavity.

Winslow, Ligament of. Anat. The posterior ligament of the Knee-joints.

Wirsung, Canal of. (Its discoverer.) The Pancreatic duct.

Wisdom Teeth. The most posterior of the true molar teeth, not generally appearing before nearly adult age.

Wit (Ger. wissen, to know). Phrenol. The faculty which produces the Sentiment of the ludicrous, and gives the tendency to view objects in that light.

Wolffian Bodies. Two temporary glands which precede the development of the genito-urinary organs in Reptiles, Birds, and Mammalia, including Man.

Womb. The hollow organ in the Female for the reception, retention, and support of the Ovum during its development.

Wonder. Phrenol. A faculty of the Mind which produces the sentiment of wonder, surprise, or astonishment, and gives the love of the new and the strange.

Woods, The. A term applied to Sarsaparilla, Guaiacum, Sassafras, and Mezereon.

Woo'dy-fibre. Syn. of Woody-tissue.

Woo'dy-stem. Bot. A stem of a hard or woody nature, and which lasts for many years.

Woo'dy-tissue. Bot. The basis of the Wood in trees, and which consists of elongated cells or tubes of a woody nature, generally pointed at both ends, and lying close together, but having no direct communication with each other.

Woora'ra. A very powerful poison obtained from an unknown source in Guiana, containing a portion of Strychnine.

Work-unit. Physiol. The amount of mechanical work necessary to raise one pound one foot high.

Worm. Chem. and Pharm. The spiral metallic pipe through which, during Distillation, the vapour passes, and in which it is cooled and condensed. Pl. A generic name for the Parasitic animals which have been met with in the human body.

Worm-cake. A cake containing an agent for expelling Worms from the Stomach and Intestines.

Wormian Bones. Certain bony islets occurring in the sutures of the Cranium.

Worm-powder. A powder used for expelling worms from the Stomach and Intestines.

Worm-tea. A preparation used in the United States, consisting of Spigelia root, Senna, Manna, and Savine, mixed in various proportions.

Wo'rnal. Wo'rnil. A tumour on the backs of Cattle, occasioned by a Dipterous Insect which punctures the skin and deposits its eggs in each puncture.

Woulfe's Apparatus. Chem. An apparatus consisting of a series of bottles with several necks, used in Distillation, and for impregnating water and other liquids with gases or vapours.

Wound (W. gwanu, to stab). Surg. A solution of continuity in any of the soft parts of the body, occasioned by external violence.

Wound Balsam. Popular name for the Tinctura Benzoini Composita.

Wourali. Wourari. Syn. of Woorara.

Wrisberg, Nerve of. The smaller internal cutaneous nerve of the Brachial plexus.

Wrist-drop. Paralysis of the extensor muscles of the fore-arm, caused by the poison of Lead.

Writers' Palsy. Syn. of Writers' Spasm, from an erroneous conception of the real condition of the disease.

Writers' Spasm. Involuntary spasms of the muscles of the Thumb and Index finger, occasionally observed in those who write much.

Wry-neck. A deformity in which the Neck is drawn to one side, and at the same time somewhat forward.

X.

Xanthæ'matin (ξανθός, xanthos, yellow; and hæmatin). Chem. A yellow, bitter substance formed by dissolving Hæmatin in weak Nitric acid.

Xanthela'sma (ξανθός, xanthos, yellow; ἔλασμα, elasma, plate beaten out). Syn. of Vitiligoidea.—Erasmus Wilson. Yellow Hypertrophy of the epithelial lining of the Sebaceous ducts.

Xa'nthic Flowers (ξανθός, xanthos, yellow). Bot. Those which have yellow for their type, and which are capable of passing into red or white, but never into blue.

Xa'nthic Oxyde (same). A rare ingredient of Calculous concretions which forms a lemon-coloured compound by the action of Nitric acid.

Xa'nthide (same). A compound of Xanthogen and a metal.

Xanthin'. 1. Etym. as, and syn. of, Xanthic Oxide. 2. The yellow dyeing matter contained in Madder.

Xanthioid (xanthium; and εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Bot. Applied to the fruits of a species of Bastard, or Wild, Cardamomum, from their having the pericarp thickly beset with weak fleshy spines, giving them some resemblance to the fruits of a Xanthium.

Xanthode'rma (ξανθός, xanthos, yellow; δέρμα, derma, skin). Yellow skin.

Xa'nthogen (ξανθός, xanthos, yellow; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). The base of Hydroxanthic acid, taking its name from the yellowish colour of some of its compounds.

Xantho'ma (ξανθός, zanthos, yellow). Syn. of Vitiligoidea.—W. F. Smith.

Xa'nthophyll (ξανθός, xanthos, yellow; φύλλον, phullon, leaf). Bot. A peculiar waxy matter to which is sometimes attributed the yellow colour of some Leaves.

Xantho'psia (ξανθός, xanthos, yellow; ὤψ, ōps, vision). Yellow vision: a condition in which all, especially white, things appear yellow or yellowish to the sight.

Xantho'psin. A substance into which Santonin, when internally exhibited, is said (under certain conditions, not as yet well ascertained) to be transformed, wholly or in part, in the economy. This substance is excreted by the Urine, which it makes of a peculiar yellowish colour, and is detectable therein by means of caustic alkalies which immediately redden the urine.—Falck of Marburg.

Xantho'sis (ξανθός, xanthos, yellow). A yellow discoloration frequently noticed in Cancerous tumours.—Lebert.

Xa'nthous (same). 1. Yellow. 2. Having brown, auburn, yellow, flaxen, or red hair.—Pritchard.

Xanthu'ria (ξανθός, xanthos, yellow; οὖρον, ouron, urine). A condition of the System and Urine, in which the latter deposits Xanthic oxyde.

Xenoge'nesis (ξένος, xenos, stranger; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). The production of offspring totally unlike the parent, — offspring which pass through a different series of states, and do not return into the cycle of the parent. Syn. of Heterogenesis.—Milne Edwards.

Xerode'rma (ξηρός, xēros, dry; δέρμα, derma, skin). A congenitally dry and harsh condition of the Skin, which is sometimes accompanied merely with thin dry scales of Epidermis, at other times the papillæ and cutaneous glands also suffer.—Erasmus Wilson.

Xerophtha'lmia (ξηρός, xēros, dry; ὀφθαλμός, ophthalmos, eye). A dryness of the Eye from deficiency, either of the tears, or of the Conjunctival mucus.

Xero'sis (ξηρός, xēros, dry). 1. An epithelial affection of the Cornea which presents a dry, leaden, dead, as it were, mummified aspect. It consists in deficient restitution by fresh growths of the effete Epithelia undergoing Cornification. 2. A peculiar condition of the Conjunctiva consisting of a dry, cuticular appearance of the Eyeball, most commonly met with in persons of Scrofulous diathesis who

have long suffered from Chronic Ophthalmia.—Von Ammon.

Xi'phoid. Xiphoi'dian (ξίφος, xiphos, sword; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). 1. Having some resemblance to a Sword, or Sword's point. 2. Pertaining to, or in relation with, the Cartilage so called.

Xiphopa'ge (ξίφος, xiphos, sword; πήγνυμι, pēgnūmi, I fix). A double Monstrosity, in which the union is at the Epigastrium, or Ensiform cartilage.

Xiphosura (ξίφος, xiphos, sword; οὐρά, oura, tail). Zoöl. Having sword-shaped tails.

Xylo'dia (ξύλον, xulon, wood; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Bot. A Heterocarpian, non-symmetrical, Monospermous and ligneous fruit, borne upon a fleshy support.—Desvaux.

Xyloidin (same). 1. A highly combustible precipitate, in the form of a white powder, obtained by dissolving Starch in strong Nitric acid of sp. gr. 1·5, with gentle heat, and then adding water. 2. Paper, which has acquired the toughness of parchment and the combustibility of tinder, by having been immersed in strong Nitric acid, and then washed in distilled water.

Xylo'phagous (ξύλον, xulon, wood; φαγεῖν, phagein, to eat). Zoöl. Eating or feeding on wood.

Y.

Yam. A large esculent tuber, or root, produced by various plants of the genus Dioscorea, growing in tropical climates.

Yava-skin. The name given, in the Polynesian Isles, to Elephantiasis of the Antilles, or Barbadoes leg, from its being supposed to originate from drinking the heating beverage called *Yava*.

Ya'wning (Sax. geonan). Consists of a deep Inspiration, with considerable separation of the jaws, executed slowly and in an involuntary manner, and followed by a prolonged and more or less sonorous Expiration.

Yaws (Afric. yaw, raspberry). Syn. of Frambœsia.

Year Pimple. A name given by the Natives to the Aleppo Button, q.v.

Yeast (D. gisten, to ferment). The frothy, flocculent, and somewhat viscid substance produced during the fermentation of Wine, Beer, and Vegetable juices. It is a mass of microscopic Cryptogamic plants.

Yeast-plant. The fungous plant, or rather the state of the *Penicillium glaucum* or vinegar plant, which constitutes Yeast.

Yel'low-fe'ver. A Malignant Febrile disease of warm climates, usually continued, but sometimes assuming a paroxysmal type, which is often attended with yellowness of the skin, of some shade between lemon-yellow and the deepest orange-yellow, and often also with what is called black vomit; Typhus icterodes; hæmagastric pestilence.

Yel'low Fibrous Tissue. Anat. A kind of fibrous tissue distinguished by its yellow colour and its great elasticity. It is found in certain Ligaments, in the walls of Arteries, and in the vocal cords of the Larynx.

Yel'low Gum. The jaundice of infants.

Yel'low Wash. A lotion for Ulcers, formed by the decomposition of Corrosive sublimate in Lime water, which occasions a precipitate of a deep yellow colour.

Ymno'diphyte (ὑμενώδης, umenōdēs, full of membranous fibres; φυτόν, phuton, plant). Bot. A Plant, the organs of fructification of which are surrounded by a Spathe.—Necker.

Youk (Ger. jücken, to itch). Popular Scotch term for Scabies.

Ypsiloglos'sal (ὑψίλον, upsilon, letter U; γλῶσσα, glōssa, tongue). Anat. Of, or pertaining to, the Hyoid bone and the Tongue.

Ypsoophyte (ὑψόω, upsoō, I raise up; φυτόν, phuton, plant). Bot. A Plant, the stamens of which are inserted in the summit of the peduncle.—Necker.

Ysa'mbra. An old Spanish poison, consisting chiefly of Hellebore.

Yt'trious (Ytterby, quarry in Sweden). Pertaining to, or containing, the metallic oxyde, or earth Yttria.

Yuca. A plant in South America, from which the natives prepare an intoxicating beverage.

Yuck. Syn. of Youk.

Y-wer-a. A Spirit distilled in the Sandwich Islands from the root of the Tee-root.

Z.

Zambo. The offspring of a Negro and Mulatta. Syn. of Griff. The child of a Mulatto father and Zamba mother. The race is a miserable one.

Zambo-Chino. The child of a Negro father and China mother.

Zambo-claro. The child of an Indian father and Zamba mother.

Zambo-negro. The child of a Negro father and Mulatto mother, or of a Negro father and Zamba mother. It is perfectly black.

Zambo-prieto. The offspring of a black and Zambo.

Zein. The gluten of Zea Mays, or Indian Corn.

Zeloty'pia (ζῆλος, zēlos, emulation; τύπος, tupos, mark). A morbidly passionate zeal, or energy, in bodily or mental exertion.

Zenith (Ar.). Astron. That point in the Heavens which is vertical, or right above the head of the spectator.

Ze'olite (ζέω, zeō, I boil; λίθος, lithos, stone). A class of Earthy Minerals, so named from their boiling and swelling when heated by the blow-pipe.—Cronstedt.

Zeoli'tiform (ζέω, zeō, I boil; λίθος, lithos, stone; L. forma, form). Having the form of Zeolite.

Ze'ro. The numeral 0, which fills the blank between the ascending and descending numbers in a series.

Ze'ro, Absolute. The imaginary point in the scale of Temperature at which the whole Heat is exhausted. It is the expression of absolute cold, or privation of caloric.

Zinci'ferous (L. zincum, zinc; fero, I bear). Producing Zinc.

Zi'ncky (L. zincum, zinc). Pertaining to, or having the appearance of, Zinc.

Zi'ncode (L. zincum, zinc; ὁδός, odos, way). The positive pole of a Galvanic Battery.

Zi'ncoid (L. zincum, zinc; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling, or pertaining to, Zinc. Applied to the Zincous plate which is in connexion with a Copper plate in a Voltaic circle, and denoting the positive pole, or Zincoid.

Zinco'lysis (L. zincum, zinc; λύω, luō, I loose). Elect.-Chem. A mode of decomposition occasioned by the inductive action of the affinities of Zinc, or the positive metal.

Zi'ncolyte (same). Elect.-Chem. A body decomposible by Electricity, the decomposition being occasioned by the action of Zinc, or the positive metal.

Zincopo'lar. Elect.-Chem. Applied to the surface of the Zinc presented to the acid, which has Zincous affinity.

Zi'ncous (L. zincum, zinc). Pertaining to, or characteristic of, Zinc, or the Zincode.

Zi'ncous Element. Elect.-Chem. The basic, or positive element of a Binary compound.

Zi'ncous Pole. Elect.-Chem. That pole of a particle of Zinc, or of Hydrochloric acid, which has the attraction or affinity which is characteristic of Zinc, or Zincous attraction.

Zinn, Zonule of. Anat. A little ring or disc formed of regular projections or folds of membrane, resembling the Ciliary processes on the anterior surface of the Vitreous body, immediately around the cup-shaped depression which lodges the posterior segment of the Crystalline Lens.

Zoamylin' (ζῷον, zōon, animal; ἄμυλον, amŭlon, starch). Syn. of Glucogen.

Zoanthro'pia (ζῷον, zōon, animal; ἄνθρωπος, anthrōpos, man). A Melancholy Madness, with fixed ideas referrible to certain animals.

Zoia'trics (ζῷον, zōon, animal; ἰατρεία, iatreia, medical treatment). Veterinary art, or medicine.

Zo'ism (ζῷον, zōon, animal). The process of Animal life.

Zomidin' (ζωμός, zōmos, broth). Aqueous extract of flesh, probably identical with Osmazome.

Zona (ζώννυμι, zōnnūmi, I gird round). Syn. of Herpes Zoster, or Shingles.

Zona Pellu'cida. A thick membrane forming the external investment of the Ovulum. Anatomists are divided in their opinion respecting its nature.

Zo'nate (ζώνη, zōnē, girdle). Bot. Having a dark belt, zone, or concentric band.

Zone (same). Anat. A band or stripe, or the appearance of a band or belt running round an object. Nat. Hist. A belt, or geographical distribution, of the Fauna and Flora, in respect to temperature, &c.

Zonula Ciliaris. Syn. of Zinn, the Zonule of.

Zoobio'logy (ζῷον, zōon, animal; βίος, bios, life; λόγος, logos, speech). Animal Physiology.

Zo'ocarp (ζῷον, zōon, animal; καρπός, karpos, fruit). Syn. of Zoospore.

Zoo'chemy. Zooche'mistry (ζῷον, zōon, animal; Ar. kimia, occult art). Animal Chemistry.

Zoo'gen (ζῷον, zōon, animal; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). A glairy or mucus-like organic substance found in mineral waters, to which it is said to communicate the flavour and odour of Flesh-broth.—Gimbernat.

Zoo'geny (same). The Doctrine of the formation of the organs of Animate Beings.

Zoo'glœa (ζωή, zōē, life; γλοία, gloia, glue). A definite organic structure said to be found in Cholera evacuations, and in the intestinal mucus of the dead body. It consists of excessively fine granules or rods of Microzymes, clustered more or less densely in the interspaces of a more or less abundantly surrounding jelly. The gelatinous scum seen floating on the top of water containing putrescent organic matter.—Cohn.

Zoogono'logy (ζῷον, zōon, animal; γονή, gonē, offspring; λόγος, logos, speech). Physiol. The Doctrine of the springing, or development, of Animal Life.

Zoo'graphy (ζῷον, zōon, animal; γράφω, graphō, I write). A description, or the Natural History, of Animals.

Zo'oid (ζῷον, zōon, animal; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). 1. Resembling or pertaining to an Animal. 2. The coloured living pulp which is supposed to occupy the pores of the Blood Corpuscle. — Brücke. 3. The body of the Blood-Corpuscle itself.—Prof. Stricker.

Zoolite (ζῷον, zōon, animal; λίθος, lithos, stone). A petrified, or fossil, Animal.

Zoo'logy (ζῷον, zōon, animal; λόγος, logos, speech). The Natural History of Animals.

Zoomorpho'sis (ζῷον, zōon, animal; μόρφωσις, morphōsis, shaping). Zoöl. That Branch which treats of Animals contained in shells. —D'Angerville.

Zoonite (ζῷον, zōon, animal). Zoöl. Each of the parted Beings, the association of which forms Compound Animals.—Dugès.

Zoo'nomy (ζῷον, zōon, animal; νόμος, nomos, law). 1. The Science which treats of the laws of Animal Life. 2. The laws of Animal Life.

Zoonoso'logy (ζῷον, zōon, animal; νόσος, nosos, disease; λόγος, logos, speech). Zoöl. The doctrine, or nature, of diseases among Cattle.

Zoopatho'logy (ζῷον, zōon, animal; πάθος, pathos, affection; λόγος, logos, speech). Syn. of Zoonosology.

Zoopelvio'metry. Zoopelyo'metry (ζῷον, zōon, animal; πέλυξ, pelux, wooden bowl; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). Zoöl. The measuring of the backs of Cattle.

Zoo'phagous (ζῷον, zōon, animal; φαγεῖν, phagein, to eat). Feeding on other Animals.

Zoopharmaco'logy (ζῷον, zōon, animal; φάρμακον, pharmăkon, drug; λόγος, logos, speech). Zoöl. The study of Pharmacy suited to the diseases of the lower Animals.

Zoophysio'logy (ζῷον, zōon, animal; φύσις, phusis, nature; λόγος, logos, speech). Animal Physiology.

Zoophyte (ζῷον, zōon, animal; φυτόν, phuton, plant). Nat. Hist. A plant-like Animal, or one of the lowest beings in the Animal Scale, having its parts more or less distinctly arranged round an axis.

Zoophyto'graphy (ζῷον, zōon, animal; φυτόν, phuton, plant; γράφω, grapho, I write). Nat. Hist. A description of Zoophytes.

Zoophyto'logy (ζῷον, zōon, animal; φυτόν, phuton, plant; λόγος, logos, speech). The Natural History of Zoophytes.

Zoopsycho'logy (ζῷον, zōon, animal; ψυχή, psūchē, mind; λόγος, logos, speech). Zoöl. The doctrine of the existence of Mind in the Brute animals.

Zoosperm (ζῷον, zōon, animal; σπέρμα, sperma, seed. Syn. of Zoospore; animal Semen.

Zo'ospore (ζῷον, zōon, animal; σπόρα, spora, seed). Bot. The reproductive bodies of sexless Water-plants, which enjoy the power of Locomotion for a certain time.

Zoothe'ca (ζῷον, zōon, animal; θήκη, thēkē, case). Bot. A cell containing a Spermatozoöid.

Zoo'tomy (ζῷον, zōon, animal; τέμνω, temnō, I cut). The Anatomy, or dissection, of the lower Animals.

Zo'phoid (ζόφος, zophos, nether darkness; εἶδος, eidos, appearance). Resembling darkness.

Zoster (ζώννυμι, zōnnumi, I gird). The specific name of a form of Herpes, which goes (generally only half) round the body like a girdle.

Zumo'logy (ζύμη, zumē, leaven; λόγος, logos, speech). A treatise on, or the doctrine of, Fermentation.

Zumo'meter. Zumosi'meter (ζύμη, zumē, leaven; μετρέω, metreō, I measure). An instrument for ascertaining the degree of Fermentation occasioned by the mixture of different liquids, and the degree of heat which they acquire in Fermentation.

Zygapo'physis (ζυγόν, zugon, yoke; ἀπόφυσις, apophŭsis, process of a bone). The processes which grow out of the distal ends of the Neurapophyses and Hæmapophyses of an ideal typical Vertebra. The processes or exogenous portions of a Vertebra, by which it is connected with the adjoining Vertebra.—Owen.

Zygoda'ctylic. Zygoda'ctylous (ζυγόν, zugon, yoke; δάκτυλος, daktŭlos, finger). Ornith. Having the toes disposed in pairs.

Zygo'ma (ζυγόν, zugon, yoke). Anat. The osseous process of the Temporal bone, which articulates with the Malar bone.

Zymin' (ζύμη, zumē, leaven). The active principle of Fermentation, or of those morbific poisons supposed to act similar to a ferment on the economy. Syn. of Zymotosin.

Zy'mogen (ζύμη, zumē, leaven; γεννάω, gennaō, I beget). A variety of the Sphærobacteria, constituting the ferment of Contagion.

Zymo'logy. Etym. as, and syn. of, Zumology. The history or consideration of the morbid action of Miasmata and poisonous substances on the animal economy.

Zy'mome (ζύμη, zumē, ferment). One of the supposed constituent principles of the Gluten of Wheat.—Taddei.

Zymoses (same). Zymotic diseases, or those diseases which depend on Malaria or Miasmata for their origin.

Zymosio'meter. Etym. as, and syn. of, Zumometer.

Zymo'tic (etym. as zymome). Occasioned by a morbific principle, which acts upon, and in, the organism similar to a ferment.—Farr.

Zymo'tosin' (same). The poisonous principle of Zymotic diseases.—Dr. Evory Kennedy.

APPENDIX OF TERMS,

WITH THEIR

INDIAN SYNONYMES.

The subjoined Table will explain the pronunciation, and show the orthography, that has been adopted in conveying the sound, of the few accented Indian words, in the Roman character, used in this Appendix :—

ā like *a* in the word *Car*.
ī like *ee* in the word *eel*.
ū like *oo* in the word *foot*.
ṭ, ḍ, ṛ, are pronounced harder than *t*, *d*, *r*, in English.

Abdomen, peṭ.
Abortion, peṭ girnā.
Abrasion, ragaṛ.
Abscess, phoṛā, dumbal.
Absorbent, jāzib.
Absorption, jazb.
Abstemious, parhezgār.
Acacia, bābul.
Acarus, vach.
Accident, hādisa.
Accoucheuse, janā'i, dā'ī.
Acid, khattā.
Aconite, kāt bish, bachnāg.
Acrid, talkh.
Actual Cautery, gul.
Adhesion, yog.
Adipose, medmaya.
Adult, yubā.
Ague, tap-i-larza, jūṛī.
Ague Cake, tāb-tillī.
Air, bāyu.
Alchemy, kīmiyā.
Aliment, anna.
Alkali, khār.
Aloes, mushabbar.
Alterative, shodhak.
Alum, phitkari.
Amaurosis, kāla pānī.
Amenorrhœa, behaizī.
Amphibious, ubhachara.
Amputation, jazm.
Anasarca, soth.
Anatomy, tashrīh.
Animal, prānī.
Anodyne, muskkin.
Anthelmintic, krimināshak.
Antidote, tiryāk.
Antimony, surma.
Antiperiodic, pālānāshak.
Antipyretic, jwaranāshak.
Antiseptic, pachana nibārak.
Anus, mārag.
Aphrodisiac, mubahhī.
Aphthæ, ninānwān.

Apoplexy, sakta.
Appetite, bhuk.
Aquatic, jalīya.
Arsenic (white), sumbul.
„ **(yellow)**, hartāl.
Artery, dhamanī.
Articulation, sandhi.
Ascites, jalandar.
Asphyxia, dambund.
Assafœtida, hing.
Asthma, dama.
Atom, paramānu.
Axilla, bagal.
Azadirachta Indica, nīm.

Barley, jab.
Bath, gusal.
Betel, pān.
Bile, pit.
Bladder, masāna.
Blood, lohū, khūn.
Blood-letting, lohū lenā.
Bone, haḍḍī.
Borax, sohagā.
Bougie, bātī, salā.
Brain, dimāgh.
Bran, bhusi.
Bronchitis, galanalīdāha.
Bronchocele, ghegā.
Bubo, bāghī.
Bulimia, peṭāttī.

Calculus, pātthrī.
Caloric, gurmī.
Camphor, karpūr.
Canal, nālī.
Canine Teeth, kuttā-dānt.
Cantharides, teleni makhi.
Capsicum, lal marich.
Capsule, ḍhonḍ.
Carbon, angār.
Carbuncle, māgurā.
Cardamom, elāch.
Carditis, hritdāha.
Cartilage, upāsthi.
Castor Oil, arand kā tel.
Catalepsy, sakta.
Cataplasm, lep.
Cataract, chhani.
Catarrh, sardi.
Caustic, dāhak.
Chalk, kharī.
Chiretta, chirotā.
Chlorosis, pus.
Cholera, heizā, dakee, olāwotā.
Chronic, purāna.
Cinnamon, dārchīnī.
Climate, iklīm.
Cocoon, pelə.
Cold, ṭhandī.
Colic, bā'o sūl.
Coma, behoshī.
Compound, misrita.
Congestion, lohu-jamā.
Constipation, bastagī.
Constitution, mizaj.
Consumption, chha'ī, khoy-kash.
Contagion, sirāyat.
Contusion, choṭ, mār.
Convalescence, ifākat.
Convulsion, tashannug.
Copper Sulphate, tutia.
Cosmetic, angrāg.
Cough, kāsi, khansī.
Croton Seed, jaipāl.
Crucible, būta, mus.
Cubeb, kabab chīnī.
Curd, dahi.
Cure, ārām, shifā.
Cuticle, upacharma.

Datura stramonium, dhotūrā.
Deafness, karī.

Death, mout.
Debility, kāhili.
Degeneration, daniyat, bigār.
Deglutition, gilnā.
Delirium, sarsām.
Delirium Tremens, madāttoy.
Delivery, jannā.
Dermatozoa, charmaja.
Diabetes, silsil-i-baul, bohūmūt.
Diagnosis, nidān, tashkhīs.
Diarrhœa, atisār, is'hāl.
Diathesis, dhātu.
Digestion, hazm.
Disease, rog, bīmārī, marz.
Disinfectant, badbomār.
Dislocation, faskh, haddīkājorchhutnā.
Distillation, chulā'ī.
Diuresis, bahūmūt.
Diuretic, mūtkar.
Dose, māttrā.
Douche, jalashek.
Dress, paṭṭi lagānā.
Drop, bund.
Dropsy, istiksā.
Drug, dawā, dārū.
Druggist, pansārī.
Dysentery, raktātisār, pechish.
Dysmenorrhœa, bādhak.
Dyspepsia, badhazm.
Dysphagia, gilankashta.
Dysphony, bākrodh.
Dyspnœa, shvāshkashta.
Dyspermasia, sangamkashta.
Dysuria, mūttrakashta.

Ear, kān.
Ecchymosis, kālsirā.
Effluvium, bukhār.
Effusion, rezish.
Electuary, mājūn, pāk.
Element, bhut.
Elephantiasis, fīlpā, gode.
Emaciation, nahāfat.
Embrocation, tatār, tilā.
Embryo, janīn, bhrūna.
Emetic, bamankar.
Emmenagogues, rajasrābak.
Enema, pitchkārī.
Entozoa, antarja.
Epidemic, sārī, mārī.
Epilepsy, mirgī.
Epistaxis, nākse lohūgirnā.
Eructation, udgār.
Essence, zubda, sār.
Evacuation, dast.
Excrement, mal.
Expectorant, khankhārkar.
Expiration, damchhornā.
Extensor, prosārak.
Extract, khulāsa, sār.
Eye, ānkh.

Fæces, mal, goo.
Fat, charb.
Febrifuge, tapmār.
Femur, janghāsthi.
Fermentation, takhmīr.
Ferruginous, lohāghaṭit.
Fever, tap, jar, hummā, bukhār.
Filtration, chhānkan, sījna.
Fistula, nāsūr, nālī.
Fistula in Ano, bhagandar.
Flatulence, bāī.
Flexor, ākunchak.
Flooding, gharkī.
Fluid, draba.
Flux, srāba.
Fœticide, bhrunahatyā.
Fœtus, bhrūn.
Fracture, astibhanga.
Friction, gharsan.
Fumigation, bhapkārā.
———— to undergo, dhūnī lenā.
Function, kriyā.

Galbanum, gandh birejā.
Gall, pit.
Gall-bladder, pit-kosh.
Galls, mājū phāl.
Gall-stone, pit-patthar.
Gargle, kulli.
——— to, kulli karnā.
Garlic, lasun.
Gastralgia, sūl.
Gastritis, āmāshaya-dāha.
Germ, bīj.
Germination, ankūrita.
Ginger, sont.
Gizzard, patthrī.
Gland, gilaṭ.
Gleet, jiryān-i-manī, parme'o.
Globule, golī.
Gonorrhœa, sozāk, parmeh.
Gout, nikris, chourangībāt.
Granulation, ankūr.
Gravel, patthrī, kankarī, sang-reza.
Gripes, pechish, maror.
Guinea-worm, jalsūt, nārū.
Gum, aṭhā, gond.
Gums, mārhī.

Hæmaturia, lohūmūt, raktamūttra.
Hæmoptysis, raktakāsh.
Hæmorrhage, khungiryān, raktasrāba.
Hæmorrhoids, bawāsīr, arsh.
Headache, dard-i-sir.
Health, sihhat, ārām.
Heart, kaleja.
Heartburn, dard-i-mi'da, chhāti jalan.
Heat, garmī, tap.
Hectic Fever, tap-i-dikk.
Hellebore, kuṭkī.
Hemicrania, ardh-kapārī.
Hemiplegia, adhang, fāliz.
Hemp, bhāng.
Hemp, exudation of flowers of, charas.
Hemp, plant of, gānjā.
Hepatitis, yakritdāha.
Hermaphrodite, dvilinga.
Hernia, fatk.
Hiccough, hichkī, hikkā.
Honey, modhu.
Hooping-cough, ḍābā.
Hospital, beemar-khānā.
Humour, ras, akhāt.
Hybrid, doaslā.
Hydrocele, aṇḍsoth.
Hydropathy, jalachikitsā.
Hydrophobia, jalabhaya.
Hyperæmia, raktādhika.
Hypertrophy, vridhī.
Hysteralgia, jarāyu-sūl.
Hysteria, gulma-bāyu.

Icterus, yarkān, nabā.
Idiocy, jaratā.
Ignis Fatuus, chhalāwā.
Impotence, nāmardī.
Impregnation, garva, hāmila.
Inanition, bhukhā.
Induration, sakhtī.
Indigo, nīl.
Infanticide, bālahatya.
Infection, serāvat.
Infirmary, bīmār-khāna.
Inflammation, dāha, sozish.
Infusion, khisānda.
Injection, pichkārī.
Inoculation, tikā.
Insane, dīwāna.
Insanity, dīwānagī.
Insect, kīrā.
Integument, chhāl.
Intermission, chhuttī, nāgha.
Intermittent, antriyā.
Intestine, antriyān.
Iron, Sulphate of, hirākas.
Irritant, uddīpak.

Irritation, chir, uddīpan.
Ischuria, muttrarodh.
Issue, gul.
Itch, khujlī.

Kidney, gurda.

Lachrymation, ashrusrāba.
Laryngitis, kanthnalīdāha.
Larynx, kanṭh.
Leeches, jonk.
Lepra Maculosa Alba, pulveree, dhabal, chitā dāg.
Lepra Maculosa Nigra, kālā dāg, chaugnen.
Leprosy, kor, kushṭha.
Leucorrhœa, prodar.
Life, jī, jān.
Ligament, bandhni.
Light, nūr.
Lime, chūna; (*fruit*) nībū.
Linseed, masinā.
Liquefacient, taralkar.
Liquid, draba.
Lithotomy, patharī-chhed.
Litmus, nīlkāgaz.
Liver, yakrit, jigar.
Louse, jūn.
Lumbago, kumrī.
Lungs, phupphusa.
Lymph, lasikā.

Magnet, miknātīs, chūmak patthar.
Malaria, bad hāwa.
Malignant, dushita.
Mamma, stan.
Mania, bā'olā, mattata.
Marrow, gūdā, kalb.
Mastication, chabwā'ī.
Matter, padārth.
Measles, garmī-dāna, hām.
Medicine, dawā, dārū.
Melancholy, mākhūliyā.
Membrane, jhillī.

Menorrhagia, rajādhikya.
Menses. Menstruation, haiz, raj, phul.
Mercury, sīmāb, pārā.
Metal, dhātū, filizz.
Microscope, anuvīkshanā.
Milk Fever, dugdha-jara.
Milk Teeth, dugdha dant.
Monomania, ekmattatā.
Molar Teeth, kash-dānt.
Mole, til.
Moribund, mumūrshu.
Mortar, ukhlī.
Mortification, pachan.
Mould, bandh.
Mucus, chiṭkā, shleshma.
Murmur, walwalā, marmar.
Muscle, paṭṭh, pesī, nas.
Mustard, rāi.
Myrrh, bol.

Nails, nakhun.
Narcotic, muskir.
Nausea, bamono-dyama.
Nauseant, bamono-dyamak.
Necrosis, asthipatan.
Nerve, snayu.
Nervous Temperament, bayu-pradhān-dhātu.
Neuralgia, snayu-bedanā.
Nightmare, kābūs.
Nipple, bhiṭnī.
Nitre, sorā.
Numbness, asār.
Nutmeg, jaiphal.
Nutrition, parwarish.
Nux Vomica, kuchla.

Obesity, medatā.
Œdema, shoth.
Œsophagus, Gala-nalī.
Oil, tel.
Ointment, malham.

Operation, chhedan, kātan.
Ophthalmia, chakkhu dāha.
Opium, afīm.
Organ, indrī.
Organism, tarkīb.
Origin, ādi.
Osteology, asthī vidyā.
Oviparous, anḍja.
Ovum, anḍ.

Pachydermia, sthulacharma.
Palate, tālu.
Palpitation, hritkampa.
Paralysis, lakwa, pakshāghāt.
Parasite, parānga-pushta.
Paroxysm, bārī, pālā, naubat.
Parturition, prasav junna.
Pathology, nidān.
Penis, purusānga.
Pepper, marich.
Periodicity, mausīmī.
Pestle, dustu.
Phimosis, mudo.
Phlegm, kaf, balgham.
Phthisis, sill, rāj rog, khay-kāsh.
Physic, dawā, ilāj.
Physician, baid, tabīb.
Pill, golee.
Placenta, puren, phūl.
Plague, wabā, mahā-mārī.
Plaster, lep.
Plumbago rosea, lal-chitā.
Poison, zahar.
Pomegranate, anār.
Poppy-head, post.
Potash, khār.
Poultice, lopri.
Powder, chūr.
Predisposition, mailān.
Pregnancy, haml, garbh.
Probe, salāī.
Prognosis, āgam.
Prostration, malāl, durbalatā.
Psychology, monstatva.
Puberty, jauban.
Pulsation, dharak.
Pulse, nabz, nari.
Pupil, putlī.
Purgative, mushil, rechak.
Purulent, rīm.
Pus, pīb, rād.
Putrefaction, saran, bosidagī.
Putrid, bosīda.

Quack, nīm-hakīm.
Quartan Ague, chauthiyā.
Quinsy, galāphulnā.
Quotidian, rosāna.

Rape, balātkār.
Rash, garmi-dāna.
Recipe, nuskha.
Rectum, saralāntra.
Relapse, aud-i-marz.
Remission, tākhfīf.
Remittent Fever, bikarjavr .
Resin, dhūnā.
Respiration, usās.
Rheumatism, bāt.
Rhubarb, rewand.
Rib, pānjar.
Rigor, kampa.
Ringworm, dād.
Rumination, jugālī, jāgūr.

Sal-ammoniac, nausādar.
Saline, namkīn.
Saliva, thuk, lu ab.
Salivation, munh-ānā.
Salt, namak.
Scab, khasrā.
Scar, dāgh, chittī.
Scrofula, gandmāla dhātu.
Scrotum, andkosh.
Scybala, gubhīlā.

Secretion, srāb.
Sedative, durbalkar.
Seed, bīj.
Semen, shukra.
Senility, vardhakya.
Senna, sanā pāt.
Sensation, bodh.
Sense, indrīya.
Sialogogues, lālsrābak.
Sinus, nālī.
Skeleton, kankāl.
Skin, chamrā.
Solution, ārdra.
Spasm, maror.
Spinal Cord, harām magz.
Spleen, tihāl, pilaī.
Splints, bār.
Steam, bhāp.
Stomach, mida, pota.
Strabismus, kankhī.
Styptic, lohūrodhak.
Sudorific, gharmakar.
Suffocation, dambaud.
Sugar, sarkar.
Sulphur, gandhak.
Sulphuric Acid, gandhak drābak.
Suppuration, pībiyāhat.
Surgeon, jarrāh, ragzan.
Symptom, nishan, alāmat.
Syphilis, garmī bimarī.
Syringe, pichkarī.

Tamarind, amlī.
Teeth, dant.
Tendon, kandarā.
Temperament, dhātu.
Tenesmus, kontanī.
Tertian, tijārī.
Test, parīkshā, azmāish.
Testicle, anda.
Tetanus, tankār.
Thermometer, tāpamān yantra.
Time, kāl.
Tinospora Cordifolia, gulancha.
Tongue, jibh.
Tonic, balakārak.
Tooth-ache, dant darad.
Touch, sparsa.
Trachea, kanth nalī.
Tragacanth, katirā.
Traumatic, āghātik.
Tremor, kamp.
Trichiasis, perval.
Trismus, dant kīr.
Trunk, dhar.
Tube, nalī.
Tumour, āb resouli.
Turmeric, haldī.
Turpentine Oil, gandha bero jekātel.
Twins, jamak.

Ulcer, ghāo.
Umbilical Cord, nābhī nārī.
Umbilicus, nābhī.
Urethra, mūtra-nālī.
Urine, mūt.
Uterus, peṭ, jarāyu.
Uvula, aljibh.

Vagina, yonī.
Valve, kapāt.
Varicella, pān basant.
Variola, basant.
Vascular System, narī mandal.
Vegetarian, udbhīd bhojī.
Vein, shīrā.
Vermicide, krimi nāshak.
Vermis Ascaris, mulab.
Vermis Intestinalis, kirrum.
Vermis Tænia, kedudane.
Vertebra, kasherukā.
Vertigo, sir ghurnā.
Vesicle, phapholā.
Vinegar, sirkā.

Virulent, bishakta.
Virus, bish.
Vitality, jīban.
Viviparous, arāyuja.
Volition, ichchhā.
Vomitus, vaman.

Warts, anjin.
Water, pānī.
Wax, mom.
Weights, ozan.
Wisdom Teeth, gyāndant.
Wound, āghāt.

Yam, ratalū.
Yeast, māt, khamīr.
Yellow Fever, pitjar.
Yolk, zardee.

Zinc, dastā.
Zoology, prāni vidyā.

INDIAN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

THE following account of the Weights and Measures in use in the Peninsula of India is copied from the "Materia Indica" of Dr. Whitelaw Ainslie, who extracted the account almost entirely from Dr. Heyne's "Statistical Tracts on India:"—

The weights or dry measures of India are of two different kinds, both defined very accurately. The former is called the *Bazaar weight*, and is used in the sale of what are termed Bazaar articles; such as Tamarinds, Turmeric, and *all sorts of drugs*. The latter is used *for grain*, both in the Bazaars and all Revenue transactions. The great difficulty lies in the multiplicity of weights employed in different districts; for almost every principal town or small district has weights and measures differing widely from all those of the neighbourhood.

The general and uniform measure and weight is the *pucca seer*, which is properly understood to consist of *sixty-four dubs*, that is, supposing each *dub* to weigh four drachms; but sometimes the *dubs* are lighter than that, in which case more *dubs* are added to make up the *seer*.

Both fluids and dry articles are determined by weight, with the exception of Oil, for the sale of which a kind of graduated measure is employed.

The following weights may be considered as general for Hindoostan:—

1 Paddy seed (grain of rice in the husk) is 1 *visum*, = $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
4 Visums are 1 *gulivinda*, or 1 *patika*, or 1 *rati*,* = 2 grains.
2 Gulivindas are 1 *addaga*, = 4 grains.
2 Addagas are 1 *chinum*, = 8 grains.

* The seeds of the Abrus precatorius, or Indian Liquorice, are of the size of a small pea, are well known for their polish and beautiful black and red colours, and have given their name of *Rati* to a weight (=$2\frac{3}{10}$ grains) used by Hindi jewellers and druggists.—Flückiger and Hanbury.

2½ Chinums are 1 *tsavila*, = 20 grains.
2 Tsavilas are 1 *dharanum*, = 40 grains.
2 Dharanums are 1 *mada*, = 1 drachm, 20 grains.
3 Madas are 1 *tulam*, = 4 drachms.
6 Tulams are 1 *pava siru*, = 3 ounces.
4 Pavas are 1 *siru*, = 12 ounces.
5 Sirus are 1 *visa*, = 3 lbs. 12 ounces.
2 Visas are 1 *yettu*, = 7 lbs. 8 ounces.
2 Yettus are 1 *arda manugudu*, = 15 lbs.
2 Arda manugudus are 1 *manugudu*, 30 lbs.
5 Manugudus are 1 *yadum*, = 150 lbs.
2 Yadums are 1 *pandum*, = 300 lbs.
2 Pandums are 1 *puladoo-candy*, = 600 lbs.

DRY MEASURE.

4 Dubs weight are 1 *gidda*, = 2 ounces.
2 Giddas are 1 *arasola*, = 4 ounces.
2 Arasolas are 1 *sola*, = 8 ounces.
2 Solas are 1 *tavadu*, = 1 lb.
2 Tavadus are 1 *manika*, = 2 lbs.
2 Manikas are 1 *addadu*, = 4 lbs.
2 Addadus are 1 *conchum*, = 8 lbs.
2 Conchums are 1 *trasa*, = 16 lbs.
2 Trasas are 1 *tum*, = 32 lbs.
5 Tums are 1 *yadum*, = 160 lbs.
2 Yadums are 1 *pandum*, = 320 lbs.
2 Pandums are 1 *puttadu*, = 640 lbs.

ABBREVIATIONS

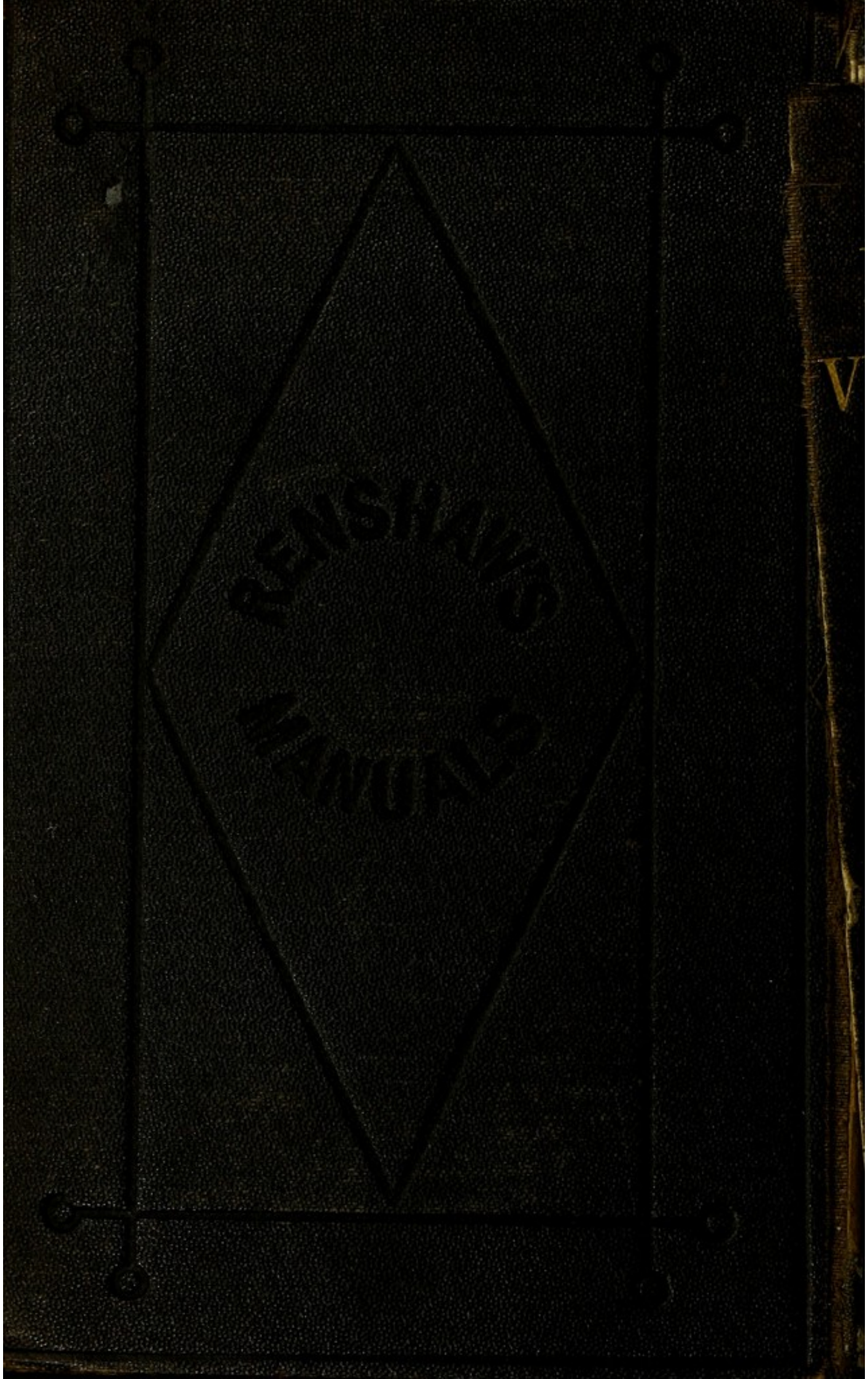
USED IN THE WHOLE WORK.

Acous. .....Acoustics.
Adj. .....Adjectively.
Afric. .....African.
Anat......Anatomy.
Ang.-Sax. .....Anglo-Saxon.
Ar. .....Arabic.
Arm......Armoric.
Astron. .....Astronomy.
Belg. .....Belgian.
Biol. .....Biology.
Bot. .....Botany.
Ch. .....Chaldee.
Chem. .....Chemistry.
Chem. Phil. ..... Chemical Philosophy.
Comp. Anat...... Comparative Anatomy.
Comp. Physiol.... Comparative Physiology.
Conchol. .....Conchology.
Cop. .....Copulative.
Crystall. .....Crystallography.
D. .....Dutch.
Dan. .....Danish.
Dent......Dentistry.
Dent. Surg. .....Dental Surgery.
Dim. .....Diminutive.
Du. .....Dutch.
e.g. ..... exempli gratiâ (*for the sake of example*).
Elect.-Chem. ..... Electro-Chemistry.
Embryol. .....Embryology.
Entom. .....Entomology.
Ethiop. .....Ethiopian.
Etym. .....Etymon.
F. .....Fahrenheit.
F. or *Fr.* .....French.
Geol. .....Geology.
Ger. .....German.
Goth......Gothic.
Gr. .....Greek.
Heb. .....Hebrew.
i.e. .....id est (*that is*).
Ich. .....Ichthyology.
Ind. .....Indian.
Ir. .....Irish.
It. or *Ital.*.....Italian.
L. .....Latin.
Mat. Med......Materia Medica.
Mech......Mechanics.
Med. .....Medicine.
Med. Jur. ..... Medical Jurisprudence.
Ment. Phil. ..... Mental Philosophy.
Metal. .....Metallurgy.
Meteor. .....Meteorology.
Miner. .....Mineralogy.
Nat. Hist......Natural History.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Nat. Phil. ..... Natural Philosophy.
neg. ..... negative.
Obstet. ..... Obstetrics.
Old Eng. ..... Old English.
Opt. ..... Optics.
Ornith. ..... Ornithology.
P. B. ..... British Pharmacopœia.
P. L. ..... Pharmacopœia of London.
Palæont. ..... Palæontology.
Path. ..... Pathology.
Pers. ..... Persian.
Pharm. ..... Pharmacy.
Phil. ..... Philosophy.
Phren. or *Phrenol.* ... Phrenology.
Phys. ..... Physics.
Physiol. ..... Physiology.
Pl. ..... Plural.
Pop. ..... Popular.
Port. ..... Portuguese.
priv. ..... privative.
q. v. ..... quod vide (*which see*).
Russ. ..... Russian.
S. ..... Singular.
Sax. ..... Saxon.
Sc. ..... Scotch.
Sex. Syst. ..... Sexual System.
Singh. ..... Singhalese.
Span. ..... Spanish.
Sp. Gr. ..... Specific Gravity.
Subs. ..... Substantively.
Surg. ..... Surgery.
Sw. ..... Swedish.
Sw. Goth. ..... Swedish Gothic.
Syn. ..... Synonyme.
Teut. ..... Teutonic.
Turk. ..... Turkish.
V. or *Vide* ..... See.
Vet. Surg. ..... Veterinary Surgery.
W. ..... Welsh.
Zool. ..... Zoology.

THE END.


PHYSIKUS
ARZT