

A medical vocabulary, or explanation of all names, synonymes, terms and phrases used in medicine and surgery and the relative branches of medical science / By a medical practitioner [i.e. Robert Gray Mayne].

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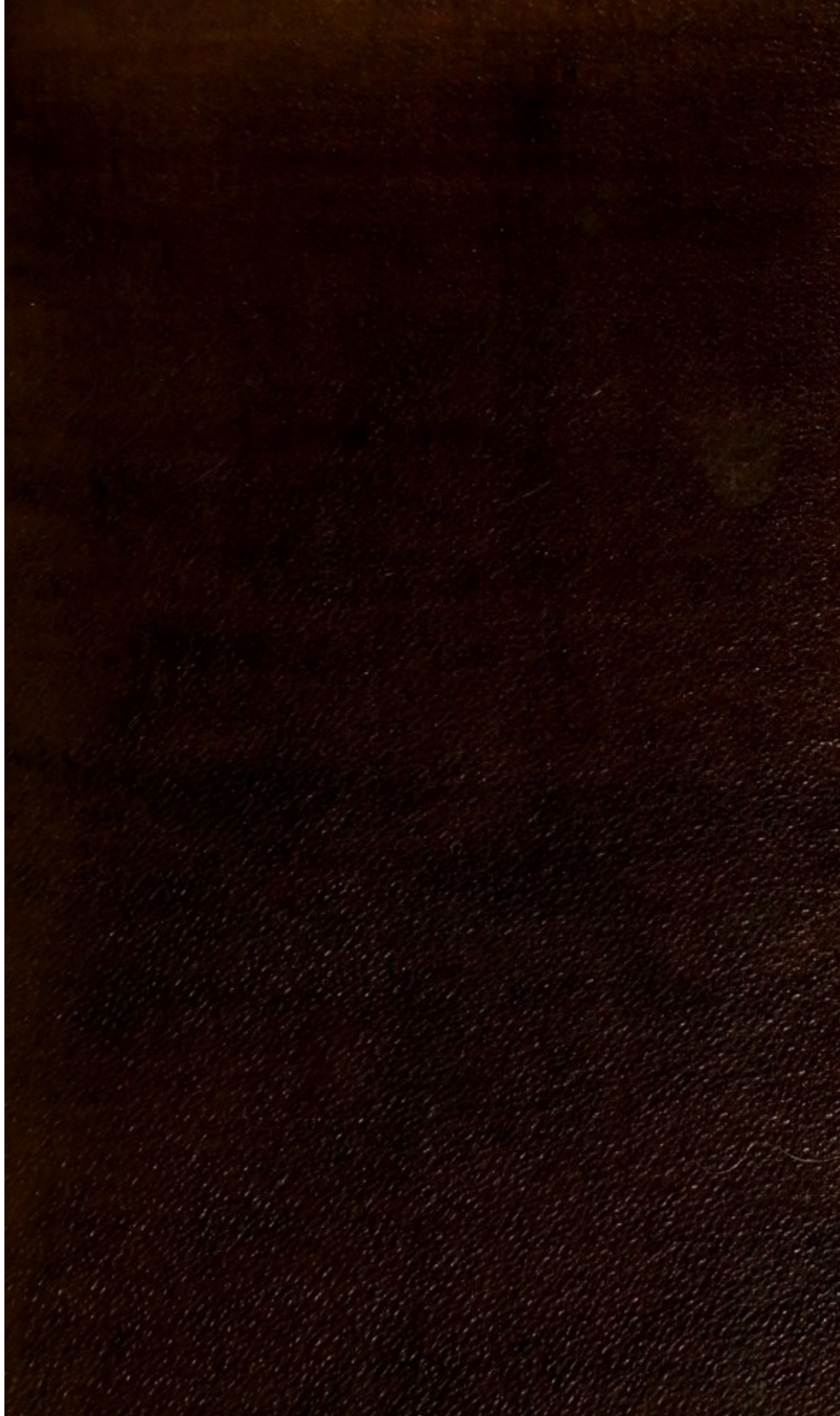
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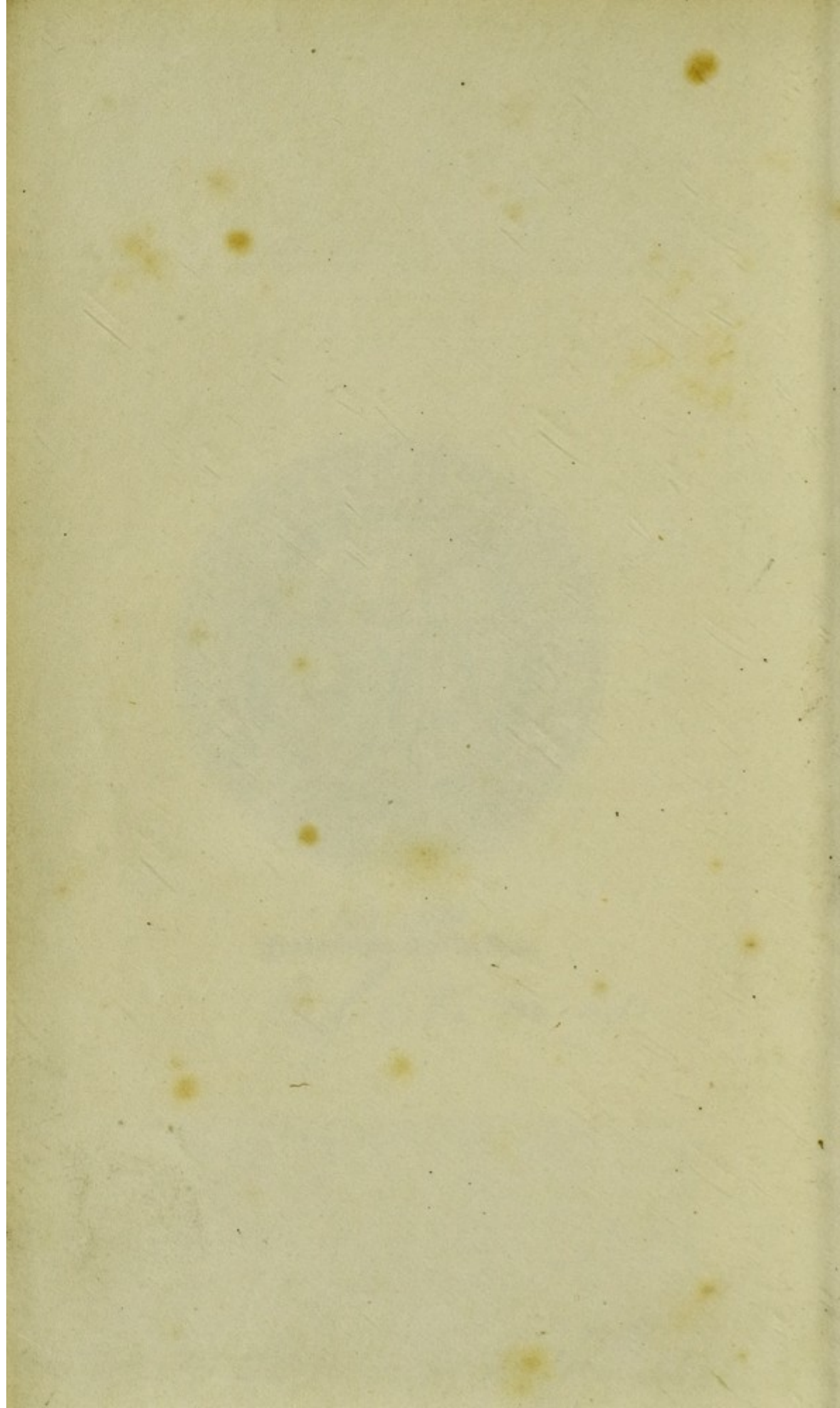
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A
MEDICAL VOCABULARY,
OR
EXPLANATION

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ALL NAMES, SYNONYMES, TERMS AND PHRASES USED
IN MEDICINE, SURGERY, AND THE RELATIVE
BRANCHES OF MEDICAL SCIENCE ;

GIVING
THE CORRECT DERIVATION, AND DIRECTIONS FOR THE
PROPER PRONUNCIATION OF EACH ;

INTENDED CHIEFLY AS
A BOOK OF REFERENCE FOR THE STUDENT,

BUT ALSO
ADAPTED TO GENERAL USE.

BY
A MEDICAL PRACTITIONER.

EDINBURGH :
JOHN CARFRAE & SON ;
LONGMAN, REES, ORME, & CO. LONDON ;
AND HODGES & SMITH, DUBLIN.

1836.

MEDICAL VOCABULARY

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BY
A. LEITCH, M.D.

NEW YORK: PUBLISHED BY J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
AND SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

1856.

PREFACE.

THE MEDICAL VOCABULARY is intended to afford, in a convenient form, the simple explanation, and, as an essential part of this, so far as practicable, the true derivation of all names, synonymes, terms and phrases now in use in Medicine, Surgery, and the collateral branches of a Medical education; together with directions for their proper pronunciation.

The idea of a work of this description suggested itself to the Author under annoying experience of the want of such a help, during the greater portion of the period enjoined for the Medical Student's attendance at Lectures. Much of the phraseology and technicalities of the profession, it must be owned with regret, is absurd, unaptly designative, and often overstrained in its application; so that the progress of the student is greatly retarded, from his being unable to comprehend its terms, or to trace the relation between them and their intended meaning. In regard to a large proportion of the language employed in Medical lectures and writings, an ordinary knowledge of the Greek and Latin Classics will not suffice for its interpretation; thus, a book of reference in which its manifold peculiarities are explained, is quite indispensable to the student.

It may be objected, that there already exist several valuable works, which, beside rendering a comprehensive signification of professional terms, contain complete instructions upon every point of Medical Science. In answer, it is submitted, that the very excellence of these, in the estimation of the Physician, and Surgeon, in so far disqualifies them for being interpreters to the young student. They are necessarily so diffuse in their elucidations, and are so deluged with obsolete, classical and fanciful synonymes, with minute description, narration and treatment of cases, and matter of opinion upon all practical points, as to appear to *him* formidably tiresome, complex, and bewildering: their bulk precludes their being at all times referred to, and, to some at least, their cost renders their possession inconvenient.

To non-professional individuals, for whose use this work is also intended, similar remarks are applicable; for they may be viewed in the same light as the young student, with respect to the almost universal unintelligibility of Medical language; but with this additional disadvantage, that they have few opportunities of hearing, or asking for definitions, while he, by oft-repetition in his hearing, may at last acquire some notion of the proper application of many of its terms.

To Medical Students, then, and to those unconnected with the profession, the Medical Vocabulary is offered, in the hope that it may be found useful.

Edinburgh, Sept. 1836.

ARRANGEMENT.

THE name, term, or phrase is set down with marks for its proper pronunciation—the long, short, and acute accents; if a Latin word, simple, or compound, its declension is given; next (in parenthesis) its derivation, and the reason therefore, where the connection may not be very apparent; then its character, and general and particular meaning, with the corresponding word or term in Latin, or English; lastly, its synonymes.

The full explanation is placed at the word or term in most general use, whether Latin or English; those corresponding, bearing reference to it merely.

The following Abbreviations are used:—

<i>Anat.</i>	for Anatomical,	or In Anatomy.
<i>Bot.</i>	" Botanical,	" " Botany.
<i>Chem.</i>	" Chemical,	" " Chemistry.
<i>M. Med.</i> or } <i>Mat. Med.</i> }	" Materia Medica.	
<i>Med.</i>	" Medical,	" " Medicine.
<i>Obstet.</i>	" Obstetric,	" " Obstetricy.
<i>Path.</i>	" Pathological,	" " Pathology.
<i>Pharm.</i>	" Pharmaceutical,	" " Pharmacy.
<i>Phys.</i>	" Physiological,	" " Physiology.
<i>Surg.</i>	" Surgical,	" " Surgery.
Adj.	for Adjective, or Adjectively.	Arab. for Arabian.
Dim.	" Diminutive of.	Fr. " French.
Linn.	" Linnæan.	Germ. " German.
Cl.	" Class.	Heb. " Hebrew.
Ord.	" Order.	Ital. " Italian.
Part.	" Participle.	Jap. " Japanese.
Pl.	" Plural.	Pers. " Persian.
Priv.	" Privative.	Sax. " Saxon.
m.	" Masculine.	Span. " Spanish.
f.	" Feminine.	Syr. " Syrian.
n.	" Neuter.	

MANAGEMENT.

It is a common mistake to suppose that the management of a business is a matter of mere routine. In fact, it is a most complex and difficult task, requiring a high degree of skill and judgment. The manager must be able to see the big picture, to anticipate the needs of the business, and to make decisions that will ensure its long-term success. This is not a task that can be delegated to others; it must be done by the manager himself.

The following table shows the results of the management of the business for the year 1900.

Item	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Capital	100,000	110,000	120,000	130,000	140,000	150,000	160,000	170,000	180,000	190,000	200,000
Assets	100,000	110,000	120,000	130,000	140,000	150,000	160,000	170,000	180,000	190,000	200,000
Liabilities	100,000	110,000	120,000	130,000	140,000	150,000	160,000	170,000	180,000	190,000	200,000
Profit	10,000	11,000	12,000	13,000	14,000	15,000	16,000	17,000	18,000	19,000	20,000
Dividend	5,000	5,500	6,000	6,500	7,000	7,500	8,000	8,500	9,000	9,500	10,000
Reserve	5,000	5,500	6,000	6,500	7,000	7,500	8,000	8,500	9,000	9,500	10,000

MEDICAL VOCABULARY.

ABD

A. The Greek α , used as a prefix in compound words, has a privative or negative force similar to the English *in*, *ir*, &c.; as, *Tonic*, possessing tone or strength; *A-tonic*, without, or having diminished tone or strength.

AA. These, written in prescriptions after the names of two or more medicines, are an abbreviation of *ana*, signifying that the quantity marked is to be taken of each.

ABBRĒVIĀTUS, *a, um. Bot.* Shortened, as when the cup is shorter than the tube of the flower: abbreviate.

ABDŌMEN, *inis. n.* (*Abdo*, to hide; because it hides its viscera.) *Anat.* The largest cavity of the human body: the belly.

ABDO'MINAL. (*Abdōmen.*) *Anat.* Belonging to, or connected with the abdomen. *Abdōmīnālis, is, e.*

ABDO'MINAL APONEURO'SIS. *Anat.* The tendons of the oblique and transverse muscles on the anterior part of the belly.

ABDO'MINAL RING. *Anat.* The fancied ring-like opening external and superior to the pubis, formed by the separation of the tendinous fibres of the lower portion of the external oblique muscle; transmitting in the male the spermatic cord, and in the female the round ligament. *Annūlus Abdōmīnis.*

ABDUCEN'TES NERVI. (*Abdūco*, to lead away.) *Anat.* The abducent, or sixth pair of nerves.

ABR

ABDUC'TION. (*Abdūco*, to lead away.) *Anat.* That movement by which one part is led away from another, or from the mesial line. *Abductio, ōnis. f.*

ABDUC'TOR, *ōris. m.* (*Abdūco*, to lead away.) *Anat.* A leader from; applied to muscles which perform, or assist in performing abduction.

ABBERRA'TION. (*Aberro*, to wander away.) A wandering or deviation from the ordinary condition, generally applied to the mind. *Abberratio, ōnis. f.*

ABIES, *ētis. f.* (*Abeo*, to proceed; from the great height to which it grows.) *M. Med.* The fir. See *Pinus Abies.*

ABIĒTIS RĒSĪNA. *M. Med.* The concrete resinous juice of the *Pinus abies*: Burgundy pitch.

ABLACTA'TION. (*Ab*, priv. and *lacto*, to give suck.) The weaning of a child. *Ablactatio, ōnis. f.*

ABOR'TION. (*Abōrior*, to be barren.) *Obstet.* The morbid expulsion of a fœtus from the uterus, at any time before the seventh month of pregnancy: a miscarriage. *Abortio, ōnis. f.*

ABOR'TIVE. *Bot.* Non-productive. *Abortivus, a, um.*

ABRA'SION. (*Abrādo*, to scrape off.) The partial tearing off, or fretting of the skin. *Abrasio, ōnis. f.*

ABRUP'TUS, *a, um.* (*Abrumpor*,
A

- to be broken off.) *Bot.* Applied to winged leaves ending without a leaflet or tendril: abrupt.
- AB'SCESS.** (*Abscēdo*, to depart; because it separates the parts where it forms.) *Surg.* A tumour or swelling containing pus. *Abscessus*, *ūs. m.*
- ABSIN'THIUM**, *ii. n.* (*Aψινθιον*.) *Mat. Med.* Wormwood. See *Artemisia Absinthium*.
- ABSOR'BENTS.** (*Absorbeo*, to suck up.) *Anat.* The lacteal and lymphatic vessels. *Pharm.* Medicines which neutralize acidity in the stomach and bowels. *Absorbens*, *tis. f.*; also used adj.
- ABSORPTION.** (*Absorbeo*, to suck up.) *Phys.* A function in animated bodies consisting in the taking up of substances applied to the mouths of absorbent vessels. *Absorptio*, *ōnis. f.*
- ABSTRACTION.** (*Abstrāho*, to draw away.) *Chem.* The separating of a fluid from a salt, &c. *Surg.* Applied to blood-letting. *Abstractio*, *ōnis. f.*
- ACĀCIA**, *a. f.* (*Ακαζω*, to sharpen.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Polygamia*; Ord. *Monăcia*.
- ACĀCIA ARABĪCA.** *M. Med.* The Egyptian thorn, or gum-arabic tree. *ACACIA VERA.*
- ACĀCIA CATHĒCHU.** *M. Med.* The plant which affords catechu, or Japan earth.
- ACĀCIÆ GUMMI.** *Mat. Med.* Gum-acacia or gum-arabic, obtained by exudation from the bark of the *Acacia Arabica*. *ARABICUM GUMMI.*
- ACĀLYCĪNUS**, *a, um.* } (*A*, priv. & *calyx*.)
ACĀLYCIS, *is, e.* }
Bot. Without a calyx, or flower-cup: acalycine.
- ACANTHĀCEUS**, *a, um.* (*Aκη*, a point.) *Bot.* Having prickles: prickly: acanthaceous.
- ACAU'LIS**, *is, e.* (*A*, priv. and *caulis*, a stem.) *Bot.* Having no stem.
- ACCĒLĒRĀTOR**, *ōris. m.* (*Accēlĕro*, to hasten.) *Anat.* A hastener forward; applied to a muscle of the penis whose action propels the urine. *EJACULATOR SEMINIS.*
- ACCES'SION.** (*Accēdo*, to draw near.) *Path.* The beginning of fits, or paroxysms in fever, &c. *Accessio*, *ōnis. f.*
- ACCESSŌRIUS**, *a, um.* (*Accēdo*, to be added to.) *Anat.* Applied to certain muscular appendages that assist the action of larger muscles to which they are super-added: also applied to two nerves of the neck: accessory.
- ACCOUCHE'MENT.** (*Fr. Accoucher*, to deliver.) *Obstet.* The act of being delivered.
- ACCOUCHEUR.** (*Fr. Accoucher*, to deliver.) A midwife.
- ACCRETION.** (*Ad*, and *cresco*, to increase.) The adhering together of parts naturally separate, as the fingers, &c. *Phys.* The process by which nutrient particles necessary to the maintenance of the body, are added to its various tissues. *Accrētio*, *ōnis. f.*
- ACE'PHALOUS.** (*A*, priv. and *κεφαλη*, the head.) *Obstet.* Without a head; applied to monsters so born.
- ACER'BITY.** (*Acer*, sharp.) Sourness with a sensation of harshness. *Acerbitas*, *ātis. f.*
- A'CEROSE.** (*Acus*, a needle.) *Bot.* Shaped like a needle: also, chaffy or like chaff. *Acerōsus*, *a, um.*
- ACERVŪLUS.** (*Dim. Acervus*, a heap.) *Anat.* The collection of sand-like particles in the pineal gland.
- ACES'CENT.** (*Acesco*, to grow sour.) *Chem.* Growing sour. *Acescens*, *tis. part.*
- ACĒTABŪLUM**, *i. n.* (*Acētum*, vinegar; from the *acetabulum* or ancient saucer in which vinegar was held.) *Anat.* The round cavity in the *os innominatum* which receives the head of the *os femoris*.
- A'CETATE.** (*Acētum*, vinegar.) *Chem.* Acetic acid in combination with a salifiable base. *Acētas*, *ātis. f.*

ACE'TIC. (*Acētum*, vinegar.) *Chem.* Belonging to vinegar, or acetic acid. *Acēticus*, *a*, *um*.

ACĒTŌSA, *æ*. *f.* (*Acesco*, to grow sour.) *M. Med.* Common sorrel or sour-dock. See *Rumex Acetos*.

ACĒTŌSELLA, *æ*. *f.* (*Acētōsa*, sorrel.) *Mat. Med.* Wood-sorrel. See *Oxalis Acetosella*.

ACE'TOUS. (*Acētum*, vinegar.) Belonging to vinegar. *Acetōsus*, *a*, *um*.

ACĒTUM, *i*. *n.* (*Acer*, sour.) Vinegar.

ACHE. (*Ἀχος*, affliction.) A continued throbbing pain. *Dōlor*, *ōris*. *m*.

ACHIL'LIS, TENDO. (From the story of *Achilles'* heel.) *Anat.* The tendon of *Achilles*: the strong tendon of the *gastrocnemii* or *gastrocnemius* and *solæus* muscles.

ACHŌLUS, *a*, *um*. (*A*, priv. and *χολη*, bile.) Wanting, or deficient in bile.

ACĪCŪLA, *æ*. *f.* (Dim. *Acus*, a needle.) *Bot.* A little spike.

ACI'CLAR. (*Acus*, a needle.) *Bot.* Needle-like. *Acicūlāris*, *is*, *e*.

ACID. (*Acesco*, to grow sour.) *Chem.* A substance characterized generally by a quality of sourness. Many bodies so named however, are without this, but agree in the other distinctive properties of acids, as changing the vegetable dyes to red, combining with alkalies, metallic oxides, &c. *Acidum*, *i*. *n.*

ACI'DIFIABLE. (*Acidum*, an acid.) *Chem.* Capable of being converted into an acid. *Acidifiābilis*, *is*, *e*.

ACIDIFICA'TION. (*Acidum*, an acid.) *Chem.* The formation of, or impregnating with acid. *Acidificatio*, *ōnis*. *f*.

ACI'DIFYING PRINCIPLE. *Ch.* That which, combining with an acidifiable substance, forms an acid.

ACI'DITY. (*Acidus*, acid.) *Chem.* The impression given to the organs of taste by tart or sour substances: acidness. *Aciditas*, *ātis*. *f*.

ACI'DULATED. (*Acidum*, an a-

cid.) Tinctured or blended with some acid. *Acidūlatus*, *a*, *um*.

ACI'DULOUS. (*Acidum*, an acid.) *Chem.* Salts in which the acid is slightly in excess, are so termed. *Acidūlōsus*, *a*, *um*.

ACĪDUM, *i*. *n.* (*Acesco*, to grow sour.) *Chem.* An acid.

ACĪNĀCĪFORMIS, *is*, *e*. (Pers. *Acināces*, a scimitar, and *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Resembling a scimitar, or sabre in shape, or outline: acinaciform.

ACĪNUS, *i*. *m.* (The stone of grapes.) *Anat.* Small granulations composing the substance of the liver and some other glandular bodies. *Bot.* The small berries which compose the fruit of the bramble, &c.

AC'ME, *es*. *f.* (*Ἀκμη*, a point.) *Path.* The highest degree, or height of a disease.

AC'NE. (*Ἀκμᾶι*, pimples on the face.) *Path.* A papular eruption, generally confined to the face, neck, shoulders, or breast: the *ionthus* and *varus*. *Acna*, *æ*. *f*.

ACONDŸLUS, *a*, *um*. (*A*, priv. and *κονδυλος*, a joint.) *Bot.* Without, or having no joint.

ACŌNĪTA, *æ*. *f.* (*Acōnītum*, wolfsbane.) *Mat. Med.* A poisonous principle lately obtained from the *Aconitum napellus*.

ACŌNĪTUM, *i*. *n.* A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Polyandria*; Ord. *Trigynia*.

ACŌNĪTUM NAPEL'LUS. *Mat. Med.* The plant aconite, monkshood, or wolfsbane.

ĀCOR, *ōris*. *m*. (*Acer*, sharp.) Sourness: acrimony; as, in the stomach from indigestion.

ĀCŌRUS, *i*. *m*. (*Ἀκορον*.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Hexandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*.

ACŌRUS CALĀMUS. *Mat. Med.* The sweet-scented flag.

ACŌTŸLĒDON, *ōnis*. *f*. (*A*, priv. and *κοτυληδων*.) *Bot.* Without, or having no cotyledon.

ACOUS'TIC. (*Ἀκουω*, to hear.)

- Belonging to the ear, or to sound. *Acousticus, a, um.*
- ACOUSTIC NERVE.** *Anat.* The auditory nerve, or *Portio mollis* of the seventh pair.
- A'CRID.** (*Acer, sharp.*) That which tastes hot, sharp, or acrimonious. *Acris, is, e.*
- A'CRIMONY.** (*Acris, acrid.*) A sharp, acrid, corrosive quality.
- ACRIS, is, e.** (*Acer, acrid.*) Sharp.
- ACRŌMIĀLIS, is, e.** (*Acrōmium, the acromion.*) *Anat.* Belonging to the acromion: acromial.
- ACRO'MION.** (*Ἀκρον, the top or extremity, and ὤμος, the shoulder.*) *Anat.* A process of the scapula. *Acrōmium, ii. n.*
- ACTION.** (*Ago, to do.*) *Phys.* The exercise of an active power: a faculty, or function of the body. *Actio, ōnis. f.*
- ACTIVE.** (*Ago, to do.*) *Med.* Acting with energy. *Activus, a, um.*
- ACTUAL CAUTERY.** *Surg.* A red hot iron or other substance, or fire, as having an immediate power inherent in it; in contradistinction to *caustics* which are termed *potential* cauteries.
- ACŪLEĀTUS, a, um.** (*Acūleus, a sting, or prickle.*) *Bot., Phys.* Having a sting, prickle, or sharp point: prickly: aculeate.
- ACŪLEUS, i. m.** (*Acus, a needle.*) *Bot.* A prickle.
- ACŪMĪNATUS, a, um.** (*Acūmen, a point.*) *Bot.* Pointed: ending in a point: acuminate.
- ACUPUNC'TURE.** (*Acus, a needle, and pungo, to prick.*) *Surg.* A small puncture made with a needle in some part affected with pain. *Acupunctūra, æ. f.*
- ĀCUS, ūs. f.** (*ἄκิส, a point.*) A needle.
- ACU'TE.** (*Acuo, to point.*) *Bot.* Ending in an acute angle or point. *Path.* Sharp and pungent; applied to diseases which have violent symptoms, are attended with danger, and terminate within a few days. *Acūlus, a, um.*
- AD LIBĪTUM.** *Med.* At will: at pleasure.
- ADAM'S APPLE.** *Anat.* See *Pomum Adami.*
- ADDĪTAMENTUM, i. n.** (*Addo, to adjoin.*) An addition. *Anat.* Term for a small suture sometimes found added to the lambdoid and squamous sutures.
- ADDŪCENS, tis. part.** (*Addūco, to bring to.*) *Anat.* Drawing, or bringing together: adducent.
- ADDUC'TION.** (*Addūco, to lead to.*) *Anat.* That movement by which one part is led or moved to another, or to the mesial line. *Adductio, ōnis. f.*
- ADDUC'TOR, ōris. m.** (*Addūco, to lead to.*) *Anat.* A leader to; applied to muscles that perform, or assist in performing adduction.
- ADENO'GRAPHY.** (*Ἀδην, a gland, and γραφω, to write.*) A treatise on the glands. *Adēnogrāphia, æ. f.*
- ADENO'LOGY.** (*Ἀδην, a gland, and λογος, a speech.*) The doctrine of the glands. *Adēnōlōgia, æ. f.*
- ĀDEPS, ἔπισ. m. and f.** The white or yellowish concrete oily substance in the cellular membrane of animals, having scarcely any smell, or taste: fat. **AXUNGIA.**
- ĀDEPS SUIL'LÆ.** *Mat. Med.* Hog's lard. **AXUNGIA PORCINA.**
- ADHE'SION.** (*Adhæreo, to stick to.*) The act of two bodies sticking, or cleaving to each other. *Chem.* That property by which certain bodies attract others, or the power by which their particles adhere to each other. *Surg.* One of the terminations of inflammation. *Adhæsiō, ōnis. f.*
- ADHE'SIVE.** (*Adhæreo, to stick to.*) Having the property of adhesion. *Adhæsivus, a, um.*
- A'DIPOCERE.** (*Adeps, fat, and cēra, wax.*) A peculiar substance like fat or spermaceti, formed by the spontaneous conversion of animal matter in certain conditions. *Adīpocēra, æ. f.*
- A'DIPOSE.** (*Adeps, fat.*) *Ana*

Of the nature of fat: fatty. *Adipōsus, a, um.*

A'DIPOSE MEM'BRANE. *Anat.* Cellular membrane with fat collected in its cells.

ĀDIPSIA, æ. f. (A, priv. and δίψα, thirst.) Want of thirst; a genus of the Ord. *Dysorexia*; Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

ADJŪVANS, tis. part. (*Adjūvo*, to assist.) *Med.* Assisting other remedies.

ADMIX'TURE. (*Admisceo*, to blend together.) The mixing or blending together of one substance with another. *Admistūra, æ. f.*

ADNĀTA TŪNĪCA. See *Tun. Adn.*

ADNĀTUS, a, um. (*Agnascor* vel *adnascor*, to grow to.) *Bot.* Closely connected: adnate.

ADŌLESCEN'TIA, æ. f. (*Adōlesco*, to grow.) *Phys.* The period between infancy, or according to some the 5th year and full stature, or manhood: adolescence.

AD PONDUS OMNIUM. *Med.* To the weight of the whole: as much as the whole.

ADPRES'SUS, a, um. (*Apprimo*, to press close.) *Bot.* Near to: pressed to: approximate.

A'DULT. (*Adōlesco*, to grow.) *Bot., Phys.* Any thing which has arrived at maturity. *Adultus, a, um.*

ADULTERA'TION. (*Adultēro*, to counterfeit.) *Chem., Pharm.* The mixing or corrupting of pure ingredients with others resembling them, but of inferior value. *Adultērātio, ōnis. f.*

ADVENTI'TIOUS. (*Advēnio*, to come to.) *Med.* That which is accidental or acquired, in opposition to hereditary or natural. *Adventitiūsus, a, um.*

ADVERSĪFŌLIUS, a, um. (*Adversus*, against, *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves opposite, or against each other on the same stem.

ADVER'SUS, a, um. *Bot.* Opposite: adverse.

ADŸNĀMIA, æ. f. (A, priv. and δύναμις, power.) Want, or deficiency of vital power.

ADYNA'MIC. (*AdŸnāmia.*) Deficient in vital power. *AdŸnāmīcus, a, um.*

ÆGŸLOPS, or ÆGĪLOPS, ōpis. m. (Aἴξ, a goat, and ὤψ, the eye; because goats were supposed subject to it.) *Surg.* Term for a sore under the inner angle of the eye; now considered to be only a stage of the *fistula lachrymalis*.

ÆŌRA, æ. f. (Aἰωρέω, to raise into the air.) *Med.* A species of gestation: swinging.

ÆQUĀLIS, is, e. (*Æquo*, to equal.) *Bot., Pharm.* Of the same dimensions or proportions: equal.

Æ'QUE. adv. Alike: equally.

ÆQUĪVAL'VIS, is, e. (*Æquus*, equal, and *valvæ*, folding doors.) *Bot.* Having equal valves: æquivalve.

ÆĒRATED. (*Ær*, the air.) *Chem.* Impregnated with carbonic acid.

ÆĒREUS, a, um. (*Ær*, the air.) Belonging to the air: ærial. *Æreus, a, um.*

ÆĒRIAL ACID. *Chem.* Carbonic acid. *Acidum Æreum.*

ÆĒRIAL PLANTS. *Bot.* Certain plants which after a time can live by absorption from the atmosphere, without requiring their roots to be fixed to any place, as, the *Flos æëris*, &c.

ÆĒRO'LOGY. (Aἴρ, the air, and λόγος, a discourse.) A treatise on the nature and properties of air. *Æërōlōgia, æ. f.*

ÆĒRO'METER. (Aἴρ, the air, and μέτρον, a measure.) *Chem.* An instrument for ascertaining the mean bulk of gases.

ÆRŌSUS, a, um. (*Æs*, brass, or copper.) Of the nature of copper.

ÆRŪGĪNŌSUS, a, um. (*Aerūgo*, the rust of copper.) Like the rust of copper: resembling verdigris in colour; also applied to a brownish colour: æruginous.

ÆRŪGO, ūnis. f. (*Æs*, brass or copper.) The rust of a metal, especially of copper.

ÆRŪGO ÆRIS. *Chem.* The rust, or impure subacetate of copper: verdigris.

ÆS, *æris*. n. Brass, a combination of copper and zinc.

ÆSCŪLUS, *i*. m. (*Esca*, food.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Hep-tandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*.

ÆSCŪLUS HIPPOCASTĀNUM. *Mat. Med.* The tree which yields the horse-chestnut.

ÆSTĪVĀLIS, *is*, *e*. (*Æstas*, summer.) Belonging to summer: æstival.

ÆSTĪVĀLES PLANTÆ. *Bot.* Plants which flower in summer.

ÆSTUĀRIUM, *ii*. n. (*Æstas*, summer.) *Med.* A stove for applying heat to all parts of the body at once: a vapour bath: an æstuary.

ÆSTUS, *ūs*. m. The sensation of heat; also, of inflammation in which there is heat and redness.

ÆTAS CRĒPĪTA. *Phys.* Decrepid age, reckoned from sixty upwards.

ÆTAS VIRĪLIS. *Phys.* Manhood, reckoned from the thirty-fifth to the fiftieth year.

ÆTHER, *ëris*. m. (*Αἰθήρ*.) *Mat. Med.* A volatile liquor, obtained by distillation from alcohol and a concentrated acid.

ÆTHERIĀLIS, *is*, *e*. (*Æther*.) Of the nature of, or belonging to æther: æthèrial.

ÆTH'MOID. *Anat.* See *Ethmoid*.

ÆTIO'LOGY. (*Αἰτία*, a cause, and *λογος*, a discourse.) The doctrine of the causes of disease. *Actiologia*, *e*. f.

AFFECTION. *Med.* A term nearly synonymous with disease, as, inflammatory, nervous, or rheumatic affection, &c. *Affectio*, *ōnis*. f.

AFFĒRENS, *lis*. part. (*Affĕro*, to bring.) *Anat.* Bringing to; applied to the lymphatic vessels.

AFFINITY. (*Affinis*, neighbouring.) *Chem.* Attraction. *Affinitas*, *atis*. f.

AFFINITY of AGGREGATION. *Chem.* A force by which two sub-

stances of the same kind tend to combine and form an aggregate, without their chemical properties being at all changed.

AFFINITY, CHEMICAL. A term expressive of that peculiar propensity which different species of matter have to unite with each other, or with portions of matter of the same species.

AFFINITY of COMPOSITION. *Chem.* A force by which substances of different kinds unite and form matter whose properties are different from those of the substances before their combination.

AFFINITY, COMPOUND. *Chem.* The uniting of three or more bodies by their mutual affinity, to form one homogeneous body.

AFFINITY, DOUBLE. See *Elective Attraction, Double*.

AFFINITY, INTERMEDIATE. *Chem.* Appropriate affinity, or affinity of an intermedium; when two substances of different kinds, showing no component affinity to each other, combine by the aid of a third, and unite into a homogeneous whole.

AFFINITY, SIMPLE. See *Elective Attraction, Simple*.

AFFUSION. (*Affundo*, to pour upon.) *Chem.* The pouring of water or some liquor repeatedly on a substance to cleanse it. *Med.* A remedy in low contagious fevers, consisting in the pouring on the patient, *in the state of the greatest heat and exacerbation of the disease, and in the early stage*, of a pailful of cold water, termed the cold affusion. *Affusio*, *ōnis*. f.

AFTER-BIRTH. *Obstet.* The placenta.

AFTER-PAINS. *Obstet.* Slight pains which are felt a short time after the birth of the child, from the contractile efforts of the uterus in throwing off the placenta and membranes of the ovum; which expulsion is termed *delivery*.

AGENT. (*Ago*, to do.) *Chem.* A substance capable of producing chemical action, whose presence

determines the combination or decomposition. *Agens, entis. m.*

AGEUSTIA or AGHEUSTIA, *æ. f.* (A, priv. and *γῆσις*, tasting.) Loss of taste; a genus of the Ord. *Dysæsthesiæ*; Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

AGGLUTINANT. (*Agglūtino*, to glue.) Adhesive; applied to external applications of a gluey or gummy nature, which favour the healing of parts by keeping them together. *Agglūtians, tis. part.*

AGGRĒGATÆ GLANDŪLÆ. See *Glandulæ Aggregatæ*.

AG'GREGATE. (*Aggrĕgo*, to gather together.) *Bot.* Applied to flowers which have a number of smaller flowers collected into clusters. *Chem.* When substances of the same kind are combined, producing one larger substance, it is so called, its chemical properties not differing from those of the original substances of which it is formed. *Aggrĕgātus, a, um.*

AGGREGA'TION. (*Aggrĕgo*, to gather together.) Several parts or things added together to form a whole. *Aggrĕgātio, ōnis. f.*

AGITA'TION. (*Agĭto*, to trouble.) Perturbation, mental emotion or disturbance arising from the violence of some prevailing passion. *Chem.* The act of shaking, or putting into motion by quickly-repeated action.

AGRYP'NIA, *æ. f.* (A, priv. and *ὑπνος*, sleep.) *Path.* Sleeplessness; watchfulness, or wakefulness.

A'GUE. (Fr. *Aigu*, acute.) *Path.* A species of fever in which the paroxysm leaves the patient for a time and then returns; if every day, it is called a *quotidian*; if every third day, a *tertian*; and if every fourth day, a *quartan*: intermittent fever.

AIR. The atmosphere. *Ær, is. m.*

AIR, FIXED. Carbonic acid.

ĀLA, *æ. f.* (A wing.) *Anat.* Applied to certain parts from their supposed resemblance to a wing, as the *alæ nasi*, &c. *Bot.* The side petals of the papilionaceous

flowers: also, a membrane added to a seed, stalk, &c.

ĀLÆFORMIS, or ĀLĪFORMIS, *is, e.* (*Ala*, a wing, and *forma*, resemblance.) Resembling a wing: aliform: pterygoid.

ALĀTUS, *a, um.* (*Ala*, a wing.) *Bot.* Winged; as certain stems and leaf-stalks that are winged with membranes.

ALBĪCAN'TIACORPÖRA. *Anat.* See *Corpora Albicantia*.

ALBI'NO. A term originally applied by the Portuguese to such negroes as were born with their skin, hair, and the iris of their eyes of one hue of unnatural whiteness, together with a rose colour of the pupil of the eyes. It is now applied to persons of any country who are distinguished by these peculiarities.

ALBI'NO-SKIN. A rare disease, characterized by the albino peculiarities, in European children—consisting in a dull, or unglossy white diffused over the body, white or flaxen hair, white iris, and rose-coloured pupil.

ALBŪGĪNEA, TUNĪCA. See *Tunica Albuginea*.

ALBŪGO, *inis. f.* (*Albus*, white.) *Surg.* A white opacity of the cornea, not superficial, but affecting its very substance.

ALBŪMEN, *inis. n.* (*Album*, the white of an egg.) *Chem.* A peculiar constituent principle which abounds in the animal and vegetable kingdom, whose presence, whether in the serum of the blood, white of egg, or the green feculæ of plants, &c., is indicated by its characteristic property of coagulability on the application of heat: coagulable lymph.

ALBUS, *a, um.* White; applied to several parts of the body and to diseases, from their colour.

ALCÖHOL, or ALKÖHOL. *Mat. Med.* Rectified spirits of wine. ALCOHOL FORTIUS. SPIRITUS RECTIFICATUS. SPIRITUS VINOSUS RECTIFICATUS.

ALEM'BIC. *Chem.* A utensil made

of glass, metal, or earthenware, fitted to receive volatile products from retorts; consisting of a body with a conical head adapted to it, from which a beak descends to be inserted into the receiver: a Moors-head. *Alembicus*, *i. m.*

ALEXIPHARMACUM, or *on*, *i. n.* (*Ἀλεξίω*, to repel, *φάρμακον*, a poison.) A medicine against poison: an antidote: an alexipharmic.

AL'GA, *æ. f. Bot.* An herb or weed growing on the sea-shore: seaweed.

ALIENA'TION. (*Aliēno*, to withdraw.) *Path.* Any wandering of the mind.

ALIENĀTUS, *a, um.* (*Aliēno*, to estrange.) *Bot.* Different: estranged: alienate.

ALIFORMIS, *is, e.* See *Alæformis*.

A'LIMENT. (*Alo*, to nourish.) Food, or that which having undergone the process of digestion, affords nourishment to the body. *Alimentum*, *i. n.*

ALIMEN'TARY. (*Alimentum*.) Belonging to food, or aliment: nourishing: *Alimentarius*, *a, um.*

ALIMEN'TARY CANAL. The whole passages by which the food is conveyed from the mouth to the anus. **ALIMENTARY DUCT**.

ALKALES'CENT. (*Alkali*.) *Chem.* Resembling an alkali, or having slightly alkaline qualities: becoming alkaline. *Alkalescens*, *tis. part.*

AL'KALI, or **AL'CALL**. (*Arab. Al*, the whole, or essence, and *kali*, the plant from which it was first obtained.) *Chem.* A substance which has properties the reverse of those of an acid, with which it combines so as to neutralize its activity and form a salt. It is characterized by its acrid and urinous taste and caustic quality, it changes the vegetable dyes to green, renders oils miscible with water, and is distinguished from an earth by its greater solubility.

AL'KALINE. (*Alkali*.) *Chem.* Belonging to, or having the properties of an alkali. *Alkalinus*, *a, um.*

ALKALINITY. (*Alkali*.) *Chem.*

The quality which certain substances possess from the presence of free alkali. *Alkalinitas*, *ātis. f.*

ALKALISA'TION. (*Alkali*.) *Chem.* The impregnating any spiritous liquid with an alkali. *Alkalisatio*, *ōnis. f.*

AL'KALOID. (*Alkali*, and *εἶδος*, resemblance.) *Chem.* Applied to a class of vegetable principles procured from certain plants and possessing alkaline characters. *Alkaloides*, *is. f.* also used adj.

ALKALO'METER. (*Alkali*, and *μετρον*, a measure.) *Chem.* An instrument for ascertaining the proportion of alkali in the potash and soda of commerce.

AL'KANET ROOT. (*Arab. Alkanah*, a reed.) *Mat. Med.* Root of the plant *Anchusa tinctoria*.

AL'KOHOL. See *Alcohol*.

ALLAN'TOID MEMBRANE. (*Ἀλλαντίας*, a sausage, *εἶδος*, resemblance; because it is long and thick in some animals like a hog's pudding, of which a sausage is formed.) A membrane peculiar to the fœtus of brutes containing the urine discharged from the bladder.

ALLIA'CEOUS. (*Allium*, garlic.) Belonging to, or of the nature of garlic. *Alliaceus*, *a, um.*

AL'LIUM, *ii. n.* (*Ἀλλίω*, to avoid; because of its disagreeable smell.) A. Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Hexandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*.

AL'LIUM CĒPA. *Mat. Med.* The onion.

AL'LIUM PORRUM. *Mat. Med.* The leek, or porret

AL'LIUM SATĪVUM. *Mat. Med.* Garlic.

AL'LOY. (*Fr. Aloyer*, to mix metals.) *Chem.* The combination of any two metals excepting mercury, as copper and zinc, gold and silver or copper, &c.; the least valuable of the two metals is called the alloy.

ALLSPICE. *Mat. Med.* Jamaica pepper.

ALMOND-TREE. *Mat. Med.* The plant *Amygdalus communis*.

ALMONDS OF THE EARS. *Anat.*
The tonsils. *Amygdalæ.*

ALOË, Æs. f. (Heb. *Ahlah*, growing near the sea.) A. Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Hexandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*.

ALOË PERFOLIATA. *Mat. Med.*
The tree which yields the hepatic and Socotrine aloes, according to the Edinburgh College.

ALOË SPICATA. *Mat. Med.* The tree which yields Socotrine aloes, according to the Dublin College.

ALOË VULGARIS. *Mat. Med.*
The tree which yields Barbadoes aloes, according to the London College.

A'LOES. *Mat. Med.* The English name for the juice of the aloe when prepared into an extract.

ALOËTIC. (*Aloë*.) *Pharm.* A medicine containing a large proportion of aloes. *Aloëticus, a, um.*

ALOPĒCIA, æ. f. *Path.* Baldness, or the falling off of the hair.

ALPHON'SIN. (*Alphonso Ferrier* of Naples, its inventor.) *Surg.* An instrument having three elastic branches for laying hold of and extracting balls.

ALPHOS or AL'PHUS. (*Αλφός*, a disease of the skin.) *Path.* A species of leprosy. *Lepra Alphos.*

AL'TERATIVE. (*Alterno*, to change.) *Med.* A medicine which re-establishes the healthy functions of the system without any sensible evacuation. *Alternans, tis. f.*; also used adj.

ALTER'NATE. (*Alterno*, to change.) *Bot.* Leaves, or branches which come out singly and by turns with those of the opposite side. *Alternatus, a, um.*

ALTHÆ'A, æ. f. (*Αλθίω*, to heal.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Monadelphica*; Ord. *Polyandria*.

ALTHÆ'A OFFICINĀLIS. *Mat. Med.* The plant marshmallow.

A'LUM. (*Arab.*) *Chem.* A salt composed chiefly of argillaceous earth, with an excess of sulphuric acid and a portion of potash. *Alūmen,*

inis. n. SUPERSULPHAS ALUMINÆ ET POTASSÆ.

ALŪMĪNA, æ. f. (*Alūmen*.) *Chem.*
The base of alum. One of the primitive earths: pure clay: alumine: argil: argillaceous earth.

ALUMINOUS. (*Alūmen*.) *Chem.*
Belonging to, or of the nature of alum. *Alūmīnosus, a, um.*

ALŪMĪNUM, i. n. (*Alūmen*.) *Chem.*
The supposed metallic base of alumine.

ALŪSIA, æ. f. (*Αλῶω*, to become insane.) *Path.* Hallucination: illusion.

ALŪSIA ELĀTIO. *Path.* Sentimentalism.

ALŪSIA HYPOCHONDRIĀSIS, *Path.* Low spirits.

ALVEĀRIUM, ii. n. (*Alveære*, a bee-hive.) *Anat.* That part of the external meatus of the ear, where the wax is situated.

ALVE'OLAR. (*Alveus*, a trough.) *Anat.* Belonging to the *alveoli*, or sockets of the teeth. *Alveolāris, is, e.*

ALVE'OLUS, i. m. (Dim. *Alveus*, a trough.) *Anat.* The socket of a tooth.

AL'VINE. (*Alvus*, the belly.) Belonging to the belly, stomach, or intestines. *Alvinus, a, um.*

ALVUS, i. f. and sometimes m. The belly, stomach, or intestines.

AMAL'GAM. (*Ἀμα*, together, and *γαμίζω*, to espouse.) *Chem.* A combination of mercury with any other metal.

AMĀRUS, a, um. Bitter.

AMAUROSIS, is. f. (*Αμαύρωω*, to darken.) *Surg.* A disease of the eye consisting in partial or total loss of vision, depending on paralysis of the retina conjoined usually with paralysis and dilatation of the iris, though occasionally it is rigidly contracted.

AM'BER. *M. Med.* A bituminous substance, transparent and generally of a yellow, or orange colour, having electric properties; anciently called *ηλεκτρον*, whence the word electricity. *Succinum, i. n.*

AM'BERGRIS. A concrete bituminous substance, generally of a greyish or ash colour, found about the sea coast of warm countries; it has also been found in the intestines of the spermaceti whale (*Physeter Macrocephalus*) but in what particular state of health, or of disease is uncertain: it is chiefly valuable as a perfume. *Ambra-grisea*, æ. f.

AMBLYŌPIA, æ. f. (Ἀμβλῦσις, weakened, and ὤψ, the eye.) *Surg.* Generally, incomplete amaurosis, or the weakness of sight attending certain stages and forms of this disorder.

AMBRAGRĪSEA, æ. f. Ambergris.

AMBULA'TION. (*Ambūlo*, to walk.) The act of walking. *Ambulatio*, ōnis. f.

AMBUSTIO, ōnis. f. (*Ambūro*, to burn.) A burn, or scald on any part of the body: a lesion of the body occasioned by the application of heat.

AMENORRHŒ'A, æ. f. (A, priv. μην, a month, and ῥέω, to flow.) *Path.* A stoppage of the menstrual discharge, partial, or total.

AMENTĀCEUS, a, um. (*Amentum*, a catkin.) *Bot.* Having an amentum, or catkin: amentaceous.

AMEN'TIA, æ. f. (A, priv. and mens, the mind.) *Path.* Idiotism: imbecility of mind; a genus of the Ord. *Vesaniæ*; Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology.

AMEN'TUM, i. n. (Ἀμμά, a bond or thong.) *Bot.* A catkin, or imperfect flower which hangs somewhat like a rope, or cat's tail; a species of inflorescence, considered by some as a kind of calyx.

AMMŌNIA, æ. f. (*Sal Ammoniac*, from which it is obtained.) *Chem.* The volatile alkali: ammonia: ammoniacal gas.

AMMO'NIAC, GUM. (*Ammōnia*, whence it was brought.) *M. Med.* A gum-resin, yielded by exudation, supposed by the tree *Heracleum gummiferum*. *Ammōnidcum*, i. n.

AMMO'NIAC, SAL. (Because it was found near the temple of *Jupiter*

Ammon in Egypt; being there formed by means of the urine of camels travelling thither with pilgrims.) *Chem.* A saline concrete substance formed by the combination of muriatic acid with ammonia: the muriate of ammonia.

AMMŌNIÆ, MŪRIAS. *Chem.* The muriate of ammonia, or sal ammoniac.

AMMŌNIUM, ii. n. (*Ammōnia*.) *Chem.* The supposed metallic base of ammonia.

AMMŌNIURĒTUM, i. n. (*Ammōnia*.) *Chem.* Ammonia in combination with an oxide or an alkali.

AMNĒSIA, æ. f. } A, priv. and
AMNESTIA, æ. f. } μνήσις, remembrance.) Want of remembrance: forgetfulness.

AM'NII, LIQUOR. *Phys.* The thin watery fluid in which the fœtus is suspended: the waters.

AMNIOS, ii. n. (Ἀμνος, a lamb.) *Phys.* The soft and most internal membrane of the uterus surrounding the fœtus: the amnion.

AMNIO'TIC. (*Amnios*, the amnion.) *Phys.* Belonging to the amnion.

AMŌMUM, i. n. A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Monandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*.

AMŌMUM CARDĀMŌMUM. *M. Med.* The former name for the lesser cardamom plant; now called *Elettaria cardamomum*. AMŌMUM REPENS.

AMMŌMUM ZEDOĀRIA. *Mat. Med.* The zedoary plant: zedoary.

AMŌMUM ZINGĪBER. *M. Med.* The ginger plant. ZINGIBER OFFICINALE.

AMOR'PHOUS. (A, priv. and μορφή, form.) Wanting form.

AMPHIARTHROSIS, is. f. (Ἀμφι, both, and ἄρθρον, an articulation.) *Anat.* A movement of bones, partaking of *Diarthrosis* and *Synarthrosis*, as in the tarsal and carpal bones, and the vertebrae.

AMPLEXICAULIS, is, c. (*Am-*

- plector*, to surround, and *caulis*, a stem.) *Bot.* Embracing the stem.
- AMPUL'LA, æ. f. (*Ampullor*, to swell.) *Anat.* The dilated, or trumpet-mouthed portions of the membranous semicircular canals of the ear are called *ampullæ*. *Bot.* A small membranous bag attached to the roots and immersed leaves of certain aquatic plants. *Chem.* A term for all bulged-out vessels.
- AMPULLŪLA, æ. f. (Dim. *Ampulla*.) *Anat.* Swollen or bulged-out in a small degree; applied to a canal, or bag slightly enlarged in the centre; also, to the expanded extremities of the *villi* of the intestines.
- AMPUTA'TION. (*Ampūto*, to cut off.) *Surg.* The operation of cutting off a limb, or the breast, the penis, &c. *Ampūtatio, ōnis. f.*
- AMYGDĀLA, æ. f. (*Αμυγδάλη*.) The fruit of the *Amygdalus communis*: the almond.
- AMYGDĀLÆ. *Anat.* The two gland-like bodies of the throat, which are called almonds, from their resemblance to that fruit.
- AMYGDĀLUS, i. m. (*Amygdāla*.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Icosandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*.
- AMYGDĀLUS COMMŪNIS. *M. Med.* The tree which yields both the bitter and sweet almond.
- AMYLUM, i. n. (A, priv. and *μύλη*, a mill; because formerly made from unground wheat.) *Starch.*
- AMYRIS, is. f. (A, priv. and *μύρον*, a sweet-scented juice.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Octandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*.
- AMYRIS ELĒMĪFĒRA. *M. Med.* The tree which yields gum elemi.
- AMYRIS GILEADENSIS. *Mat. Med.* The tree which yields the balsam of Gilead.
- ANA. Of each, expressed in medical prescriptions by the letters *aa*.
- ANÆMIA, æ. f. (A, priv. and *αἷμα*, blood.) *Med.* A deficiency of blood: the condition of the body after great loss of blood.
- ANÆSTHĒSIA, æ. f. (A, priv. and *αἰσθανομαι*, to feel.) Loss of touch; a genus of the Ord. *Dysæsthesiæ*; Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.
- AN'NAL. (*Anus*, the fundament.) Belonging to, or connected with the anus. *Anālis, is, e.*
- ANĀLYSIS, is. f. (*Αναλύω*, to undo.) *Chem.* A separation of any compound substance into its constituents.
- ANAPHRŌDĪSIA, æ. f. (A, priv. and *αφροδίσια*, things pertaining to Venus) Impotence; a genus of the Ord. *Dysorexiæ*; Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.
- ANĀSAR'CA, æ. f. (*Ανα*, through, *σαρξ*, the flesh.) Dropsy in the integuments of the body; a genus of the Ord. *Intumescentiæ*; Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology.
- ANASTŌMŌSIS, is. f. (*Ανα*, by *στομα*, a mouth). *Anat.* The communication of branches of vessels with each other, as if one mouth were joined to another.
- ANASTŌMŌTĪCUS, a, um. (*Anastomosis*.) Of the nature of anastomosis: anastomotic.
- ANA'TOMY. (*Ανα*, repeatedly, and *τεμνω*, to cut.) Generally, the cutting up or dissection of organized bodies, whether human, brute-animal, or vegetable, to expose the structure, uses, &c. of their different parts. *Anatōmia, æ. f.*
- ANA'TOMY, COMPAR'ATIVE. The dissection of the lower animals, plants, &c. in order to ascertain their resemblance to, or difference from the human body.
- ANA'TOMY, HUMAN. The dissection of the human body.
- ANC'EPS, *ἰπίτις*. adj. *Bot.* Having the edges sharp, like a two-edged sword: double-edged.
- ANCHŪSA, æ. f. (*Αγχω*, to strangle; from its supposed constringent quality.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*.
- ANCHŪSA TINCTŌRIA. *Mat. Med.* The alkanet plant.
- ANCHYLŌSIS, is. f. (*Αγκυλαι*,

plur. of *Αγγυλη*, a contraction of the nerves or sinews; being often caused by the contraction of the flexor muscles.) *Surg.* The morbid consolidation of the articulating extremities of two or more bones which previously formed a natural joint: a stiff-joint.

AN'CON, *ōnis. f.* (*Αγκων*, the elbow.) *Anat.* The triangular surface of the olecranon process of the ulna; being the part on which we rest when said to lean on the elbow.

ANCONĒUS. (*Ancon.*) *Anat.* A small triangular muscle of the elbow.

ANDRŌGŸNUS, *a, um.* (*Ανδρ, a man, and γυνη, a woman.*) *Bot.* Having male and female flowers on the same plant: hermaphrodite: androgenous.

ANĒTHUM, *i. n.* (*Ανευ, afar, and θεω, to run; from the spreading of its roots.*) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Digynia*.

ANĒTHUM FĒNICŪLUM. *Mat. Med.* The plant sweet fennel. FĒNICULUM DULCE.

ANĒTHUM GRAVEŌLENS. *M. Med.* The plant dill.

AN'EURISM. (*Ανευρύνω, to enlarge.*) *Surg.* A tumour filled with blood fluid, or solid, from the rupture, wound, ulceration, or simple dilatation of an artery. *Aneurisma, ālis. n.* A genus of the Ord. *Tumores*; Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

ANGĒLĪCA, *æ. f.* A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Digynia*.

ANGĒLĪCA ARCHANGĒLĪCA. *Mat. Med.* The plant angelica; ANGELICA SATIVA.

ANGĪNA, *æ. f.* (*Αγχω, to strangle; a suffocating sensation, more or less, being experienced.*) *Path.* A sore throat. CYNANCHE.

ANGĪNA PECTŌRIS. *Path.* A dreadful disease, in which there is felt the most excruciating pain in the breast, attended with a sense of strangulation and great anxiety.

ANGIOSPER'MIA, *æ. f.* (*Αγγος,*

a vessel, and *σπείρω, a seed.*) *Bot.* A plant whose seeds are contained in a capsule.

ANGŪLĀTUS, *a, um.* (*Angŭlus, a corner.*) *Bot.* Having angles: angled.

ANGŪLŌSUS, *a, um.* (*Angŭlus, a corner.*) *Bot.* Angular.

ANGUSTĪFŌLIUS, *a, um.* (*Angustus, narrow, and fŏlium, a leaf.*) *Bot.* Having narrow leaves: narrow-leaved.

ANGUSTU'RA BARK. *Mat. Med.* The bark of the tree *Bonplandia trifoliata*, or *Cusparia febrifuga*.

ANHY'DROUS. (*A, priv. and ὑδωρ, water.*) Without water.

ANIMAL, *ālis. n.* A living creature: an organized body endowed with life and voluntary motion.

ANIMAL HEAT. See *Calor Animalis*.

ANIMAL'CULE. (*Dim. Animal.*) *Phys.* A creature whose true figure cannot be ascertained without the aid of glasses, or which is invisible to the naked eye. *Animalculum, i. n.*

ANIMA'TION. (*Anīmo, to give being.*) *Phys.* The particular effect produced by the *vis vitæ*, by which life is begun and maintained, and by which the fœtus begins to act as a true animal after the female that bears it has quickened. *Animatio, ōnis. f.*

ANIMA'TION, SUSPENDED. *Path. Asphyxia, æ. f.*

ANISE or A'NISEED. *Mat. Med.* The seeds of the plant *Pimpinella anisum*.

ANĪSUM, *i. n.* (*A, neg. and ἴσος, equal; from the irregular shape of the leaves.*) *M. Med.* Anise or aniseed. See *Pimpinella Anisum*.

AN'KLE. *Anat.* That portion of the lower extremity where the leg and foot are united.

ANNEA'LING. *Chem.* The process by which substances naturally hard and brittle are rendered tough. Glass and iron are annealed by gradual cooling; brass and copper by heating and then suddenly plunging in cold water.

AN'NUAL. *Bot.* A plant that continues but one year, for the summer season, or only a few months. *Annuus, a, um.*

AN'NULAR. (*Annulus, a ring.*) *Anat.* Pertaining to, or shaped like a ring. *Annularis, is, e.*

ANNŪLĀRE, TŪBER. *Anat.* The *Pons Varolii*.

ANNŪLUS, *i. m.* (Dim. *Annus, a circle.*) *Anat., Bot.* A ring: a circular opening, or part resembling a ring.

A'NODYNE. (A, priv. and *οδύνη, pain.*) A medicine which by its soothing qualities assuages pain. *Anodynum, i. n.*

ANOR'CHIS, *idis. m.* (A, priv. and *ορχίς, the testicle.*) *Phys.* Term for a child whose testicles at birth have not yet descended into the scrotum.

ANŌRE'XIA, *æ. f.* (A, priv. and *ορεξις, an appetite.*) Diminished appetite: anorexy; a genus of the Ord. *Dysorexiæ*; Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

ANOS'MIA, *æ. f.* (A, priv. and *οσμή, to smell.*) Loss of the sense of smelling; a genus of the Ord. *Dysæsthesiæ*; Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

ANSERĪNUS, PES. *Anat.* The foot of a goose, which the distribution of the facial nerve is supposed to resemble. The *Parotidian plexus*.

ANTA'CID. (*Anti, against, and acidus, acid.*) A medicine which chemically destroys acidity or sourness, by combining with and so neutralizing it. *Antacidus, i. m.*; also used adj.

ANTA'GONIST. (*Anti, against, and ago, to act.*) *Anat.* Applied to muscles whose functions are opposed to each other, as, the abductors and adductors, &c. *Antagonistus, a, um.*

ANTAL'GIC. (*Anti, against, and algos, pain.*) That which assuages pain. *Antalgicus, a, um.*

ANTAL'KALINE. (*Anti, against, and alkali.*) *Chem.* Having the

power of neutralizing alkalies: such are all the acids. *Antalkalinus, a, um.*

ANTE'RIOR. (*Ante, before.*) *Anat.* That which is situated before another of the same kind.

ANTHELMIN'TIC. (*Anti, against, and ελμινς, a worm.*) A medicine which expels worms from the intestinal canal. *Anthelminticus, i. m.*; also used adj.

ANTHĒMIS, *idis. f.* (*Anthos, to flower; from its numerous flowers.*) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Syngenesia*; Ord. *Polygamia superflua*.

ANTHĒMIS NŌBĪLIS. *Mat. Med.* The herb which yields chamomile flowers. *CHAMÆMELUM.*

ANTHĒMIS PYRĒTHRUM. *M. Med.* The plant pellitory of Spain.

AN'THER. (*Anthos, a flower.*) *Bot.* The head, or summit of the filament, which two parts with the pollen, constitute the stamen, or male genital organ of plants. *Anthæra, æ. f.*

ANTHŌDIUM, *ii. n.* (*Anthos, a flower.*) *Bot.* A kind of calyx containing many flowers, being common to them all.

ANTHONY'S FIRE, ST. *Path.* The popular name for erysipelas, because St. Anthony of Padua was supposed to cure it by miracle.

ANTH'RAX, *ācis. m.* (*Anthrax, an inflamed tumour.*) *Surg.* A hard circumscribed inflammatory tumour that forms on the cheek, neck, or back, soon assuming a dark red or purple colour about the centre but considerably paler about the edges, having no central core, and terminating in gangrene under the skin: carbuncle.

AN'TI. (*Anti, against.*) This word prefixed to the names of diseases, classes of medicines, &c. means *against, or corrective of*; as, *antibilious, anti-spasmodic, &c. &c.*

ANTĪHĒLIX, *icis. m.* (*Anti, against, and helix; because opposed to it.*) *Anat.* The inner circular ridge of the external ear.

ANTIMO'NIAL. (*Antimonium, an-*

- timony.) Any compound medicine having antimony as its chief component. *Antimōnialis, is, e.*
- ANTIMO'NIAL POWDER.** *Mat. Med.* James's powder.
- ANTIMO'NIC.** (*Antimōnium*, antimony.) Belonging to antimony. *Antimōnicus, a, um.*
- ANTIMONIUM TARTARIZĀTUM.** *Mat. Med.* Tartar-emetic, or tartarized antimony.
- AN'TIMONY.** (Supposed *Αντι*, against, and *μονος*, a monk; because certain monks were poisoned by its injudicious administration.) *Chem.* A metal which, when found native, is brittle, of a dusky white colour, and has considerable lustre. It is also found in the state of an oxide, *antimōnial ochre. Antimōnium, ii. n.*
- ANTIPHLOGIS'TIC.** (*Αντι*, against, and *φλεγω*, to burn.) *Med.* Applied to that medical treatment which is intended to subdue inflammation, or the excited state of the system in inflammatory complaints. *Antiphlogisticus, a, um.*
- ANTITRĀGĪCUS, a, um.** (*Antitrāgus*.) *Anat.* Applied to a muscle on the *antitrāgus*.
- ANTITRĀGUS, i. m.** (*Αντι*, against, and *trāgus*; because opposed to it.) *Anat.* An eminence on the external ear opposite the *tragus*.
- ANTRUM, i. n.** *Anat.* A cavity.
- ANTRUM HIGHMÖRIĀNUM.** *Anat.* The sinus or cavity in the superior maxillary bone: the antrum of Highmore, who first described it. **ANTRUM MAXILLÆ, ANTRUM MAXILLARE.**
- ĀNUS, i. m.** (A circle.) *Anat.* The fundament: the extremity of the *rectum*, or of the great intestine.
- A'NUS, ARTIFICIAL.** *Surg.* An opening made in the parietes of the abdomen, through which the *fæces* are in whole, or in part discharged during life.
- ANXI'ETY.** *Path.* A dangerous symptom in acute diseases. *Anxietas, atis, f.*
- AOR'TA, æ. f.** (*Αηρ*, the air, and *τηρεω*, to keep; because, being found empty in the dead subject, the ancients supposed it contained only air.) *Anat.* The large arterial trunk arising immediately from the left ventricle of the heart, and giving origin to every artery in the body except the pulmonary: the great artery.
- A'PATHY.** (A, priv. and *παθος*, passion.) The privation of all passion, emotion, or excitement. *Apdthia, æ. f.*
- APE'RIENT.** (*Apērio*, to open.) That which gently opens the bowels. *Apēriens, tis, part.*
- APETALOUS.** (A, priv. and *πέταλον*, a petal.) *Bot.* Having no petal. *Apēdulus, a, um.*
- ĀPEX, icis, m.** The top, summit, or extremity of any body, or part.
- APHEL'XIA, æ. f.** (*Αφελξω*, to withdraw.) Absence of mind, *Aph. socors*: abstraction, *Aph. intenta*: reverie, or brown study, *Aph. otiosa*.
- APHŌNIA, æ. f.** (A, priv. and *φωνη*, the voice.) Dumbness: inability to speak: loss of voice; a genus of the Ord. *Dyscinesia*; Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.
- APHRŌDĪSIA, æ. f.** (*Αφροδιτη*, Venus.) *Path.* Immoderate desire of venery.
- APH'THA, æ. f.** (*Απτω*, to set on fire.) *Path.* The thrush, or sore-mouth.
- APH'THOUS.** (*Aphtha*.) Of the nature of, or resembling aphtha.
- APHYL'LOUS.** (A, priv. and *φυλλον*, a leaf.) Leafless: having no leaves. *Aphyllus, a, um.*
- ĀPIUM, ii. n.** A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Digynia*.
- ĀPIUM PETRŌSĒLĪNUM.** *Mat. Med.* Common parsley.
- APOCĒNŌSES.** (Aπο, from, and *κενωω*, to empty out.) Increased discharges; an order of the Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.
- APONEURŌSIS, is. f.** (Aπο, by, and *νευρον*, a nerve; because for-

merly supposed to be the expansion of a nerve.) *Anat.* The expansion of a tendon into a fibrous membrane.

APŎPHŶSIS, *is. f.* (Αποφύω, to grow from.) *Anat.* A process, or protuberance of bone. *Bot.* An excrescence from the receptacle of the *musci*.

APOPLEC'TIC. *Path.* Belonging to apoplexy. *Apoplecticus, a, um.*

APOPLE'XY. (Απο, on, or at, and πλησσω, to strike; because persons seized with it, fall suddenly as if struck down.) *Path.* The sudden arrest of the powers of sense and motion, the person lying as if asleep; respiration and the heart's action continuing. *Apoplexia, æ. f.*

APPĀRĀTUS, *ûs. m.* (*Appāreo*, to be forthcoming.) Applied to the instruments, utensils, and mechanical arrangements used in experimenting, operating, &c. in all the collateral branches of medical science.

APPEN'DICES EPIPLOÏCÆ. *Anat.* The epiploic appendages; being small prolongations of the peritonæum filled with a soft fatty substance, which are attached all along the large intestine only.

APPENDĪCŪLA, *æ. f.* (Dim. *Appendix*.) A little appendage.

APPENDĪCŪLĀTUS, *a, um.* (*Appendicula*.) *Bot.* Having a little appendage: appendiculate.

APPEN'DIX, *icis. f.* (*Appendo*, to hang by.) *Anat.* A part of or addition to any thing: an appendage.

APPEN'DIX VERMIFORMIS. *Anat.* A small process of the *cæcum* or *caput coli* about the size of a goose quill, which hangs into the pelvis.

APPETITE. (*Appēto*, to desire.) The natural desire for food at the proper time, and in moderate quantity. *Appētītus, ûs. m.*

APPETITE, CANINE, Insatiable or Voracious. *Path. Būlimia, æ. f.*

APPETITE, DEPRAVED. *Path. Pica, æ. f.*

APPLE, THORN. *M. Med.* See *Datura Stramonium*.

APPRO'XIMATE. (*Ad*, to, and *proxīmo*, to approach.) *Bot.* Near or close to each other: *Approxī-mātus, a, um.* *ADPRESSUS.*

APŸRE'XIA, *æ. f.* (A, priv. and πυρεξις, a fever.) *Med.* Without fever: apyrexia.

ĀQUA FORTIS. Weak nitric acid.

ĀQUA RĒGIA. *Chem.* A mixture of nitric and muriatic acids, which was supposed to be the only acid able to dissolve gold.

ĀQUA VĪTÆ. Ardent spirits of the first distillation.

A'QUÆDUCT OF FALLO'PIUS.

Anat. A canal in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, supposed to convey a watery fluid; first described by Fallopius.

ĀQUĀTICUS, *a, um.* (*Aqua*, water.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or growing in the water: aquatic.

A'QUEOUS HUMOUR. (*Anat.* The colourless fluid which fills the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye.

ĀQUŌSUS, *a, um.* (*Aqua*, water.) Belonging to, or of the nature of water: watery: aqueous.

ARA'BIC, GUM. *M. Med.* See *Acacia Arabica*.

ARACH'NOID MEMBRANE. (Αραχνη, a spider's web, and εἶδος, resemblance.) *Anat.* The second, or middle membrane of the brain, situated between the *dura mater* and *pia mater*.

AR'BOR, *ōris. f.* *Bot.* A plant, having a single trunk, rising high, very durable, woody, and divided above into branches which do not perish in winter: a tree. *Chem.* Any crystallization which ramifies like a tree.

AR'BOR VĪTÆ. *Anat.* The appearance presented by the thick mass of white substance in either hemisphere of the *cerebellum* when cut parallel to and about an inch from the median line, ramifying like a tree.

ARBORES'CENT. (*Arbōresco*, to grow to the size of a tree.) Becoming like, or acquiring the cha-

- racter of a tree. *Arborescens, entis.* part.
- ARBÖREUS, *a, um.* (*Arbor*, a tree.) *Bot.* Resembling a tree.
- ARBŪTUS, *i. f.* A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Decandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*.
- ARBŪTUS ŪVA URSI. *M. Med.* The plant bear's whortle-berry.
- ARCH OF THE AOR'TA. *Anat.* The curved portion of the great artery, between the ascending and descending portions.
- ARC'TIUM, *ii. n.* A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Syngenesia*; Ord. *Polygamia æqualis*.
- ARC'TIUM LAPPA. *Mat. Med.* The herb burdock.
- ARCUĀTUS, *a, um.* (*Arcuo*, to bend like a bow.) Bowed: bent like a bow.
- AR'DENS, *tis. part.* (*Ardeo*, to burn.) Burning hot: ardent.
- AR'DOR, *ōris. m.* (*Ardeo*, to burn.) Heat: warmth.
- AR'DOR URĪNÆ. *Path.* A sensation of heat in the urethra when making water, as if the urine were scalding hot.
- ARĒŌLA, *æ. f.* (Dim. *Area*, a vacant space.) *Anat.* The small reddish, or brownish circular space round the nipple of females. *Path.* Applied to the margins of pustules in certain eruptive diseases.
- ARGEN'TUM, *i. n.* (*Ἀργός*, white; from its colour.) Silver.
- ARGEN'TUM VĪVUM. Quicksilver: mercury.
- ARGIL'LA, *æ. f.* (*Ἀργός*, white.) *Chem.* Argil: alumine: clay.
- ARGILLA'CEOUS. (*Argilla*, argil.) *Chem.* Belonging to, or of the nature of argil or alumine. *Argillaceus, a, um.*
- ARIL'LUS, *i. m.* (*Areo*, to be dried up.) *Bot.* The proper exterior coat of a seed, which drying, falls off spontaneously.
- ARIS'TA, *æ. f.* *Bot.* The beard, or sharp point issuing from the husk of grasses: the awn.
- ARISTĀTUS, *a, um.* (*Arista*, the awn.) *Bot.* Having an awn, or long rigid spine: awned.
- ARISTŌLŌCHIA, *æ. f.* (*Ἀρίστος*, the best, and *λοχία*, child-birth; because its use was highly esteemed in disorders attendant on child-birth.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Gynandria*; Ord. *Hexandria*.
- ARISTŌLŌCHIA SERPENTĀRIA. *M. Med.* The plant Virginian Snake-root. SERPENTARIA VIRGINIANA.
- ARM. *Anat.* That portion of the upper extremity from the shoulder to the wrist; divided by the elbow-joint into the proper arm and fore-arm. *Brachium, ii. n.*
- ARMA, *ōrum. pl. n.* *Bot.* Offensive, or defensive weapons; one of the seven Linn. species of *fulera* of plants.
- ARMORĀCIA, *æ. f.* (*Armorica*, the country it was brought from.) *M. Med.* See *Cochlearia Armoracia*.
- ARNĪCA, *æ. f.* (*ἄρξ*, a lamb; from its leaf's resemblance to the soft coat of a lamb.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Syngenesia*; Ord. *Polygamia superflua*.
- ARNĪCA MONTĀNA. *Mat. Med.* The plant *arnica*, or leopard's bane.
- ARŌMA, *ātis. n.* (*ἄρῃ*, intensely, and *ὀσφρῶ*, to smell.) The fragrant principle of vegetable and other substances.
- AROMA'TIC. (*Arōma*, an odour.) Odoriferous: having an agreeable smell, as, spices and such substances.
- ARROW-ROOT. *M. Med.* The *fæcula* extracted from the root of the plant *Maranta arundinacea*.
- ARROW-SHAPED. *Bot.* *Sagittatus, a, um.*
- ARSE'NIATE. (*Arsēnicum*, arsenic.) *Chem.* Arsenic acid in combination with a salifiable base. *Arsēnias, ātis. f.*
- AR'SENIC. (Supposed *Ἀρσενν*, or *Ἀρσενν*, vigorous; from its powerful and deadly effects.) *Chem.* A metal plentifully met with in nature, generally in union with sulphur, or with other metals, or with oxygen, &c.

AR'SENIC, OX'IDE OF. *Chem.* Arsenious acid.

ARSE'NIUS ACID. The oxide of arsenic: white arsenic: rat's bane. ARSENICUM CRYSTALLINUM.

ARTĒMĪSIA, æ. f. A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Syngenesia*; Ord. *Polygamia superflua*.

ARTĒMĪSIA ABSIN'THIUM. *M. Med.* Common wormwood.

ARTĒMĪSIA CHINEN'SIS. *Mat. Med.* The mugwort of China, or Chinese wormwood, whose young leaves are prepared into a soft lanuginous substance called *Moxa*. MOXA JAPONICA.

ARTĒMĪSIA SANTŌNĪCA. *Mat. Med.* The Tartarian southernwood, or wormseed plant.

ARTERIŌSUS, DUCTUS. *Anat.* See *Ductus Arteriosus*.

ARTERIO'TOMY (*Αρτηρία*, an artery, and *τεμνω* to cut.) *Surg.* The operation of opening an artery. *Artēriotōmia*, æ. f.

AR'TERY. (*ἄρ*, the air, and *τηρεω*, to keep; because, being found empty after death, the antients supposed they contained air.) *Anat.* A membranous, elastic, pulsating tube or canal, which conveys the blood in its course from the heart to every part of the body, diminishing in size as it proceeds, and terminating in the commencement of a vein.

ARTHRI'TIC. (*Arthritis*, gout.) *Path.* Belonging to the gout. *Arthriticus*, a, um.

ARTHRI'TIS, *idis*. f. (*ἄρθρον*, a joint, and *itis*, inflammation.) *Path.* Inflammation of a joint; also rheumatism in a joint: gout. PODAGRA.

ARTHRODIA, æ. f. (*Ἀρθρώω*, to fasten by joints.) *Anat.* An articulation admitting of motion on all sides; a variety of the Cl. *Diarthrosis*.

ARTHRODY'NIA, æ. f. (*ἄρθρον*, a joint, and *ὀδυνη*, pain.) *Path.* Pain in a joint.

ARTHROPUŌSIS, *is*. f. (*ἄρθρον*, joint, and *πυον*, pus.) *Path.* A

collection of pus in a joint: white swelling; also applied to other affections; a genus of the Ord. *Phlegmasiæ*; Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

ARTHRŌSIS, *is*. f. (*Ἀρθρῶω*, to fasten by joints.) *Anat.* Articulation.

ARTICULAR. (*Articulus*, a joint.) *Anat.* Belonging to a joint. *Articulāris*, *is*, *e*.

ARTICULA'TION. (*Articulus*, a joint.) *Anat.* The connection or fastening together of the various bones of the skeleton, one to another in their natural situation: a joint. *Articulatio*, *ōnis*. f.

ARTICŪLĀTUS, a, um. (*Articulus*, a joint.) *Bot.* Jointed: knotted: articulate.

ARTICŪLUS, *i*. m. (Dim. *Artus*, a joint.) *Anat.* A joint. *Bot.* Applied to that part of the stalk between two knots or joints; also, a knot, or joint.

ĀRUM, *i*. n. A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Gynandria*; Ord. *Polyandria*.

ĀRUM MACŪLĀTUM. *M. Med.* The wake-robin plant.

ĀRUNDĪNĀCEUS, a, um. (*Arun-do*, a reed, or cane.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or resembling a reed: arundinaceous.

ARYTÆ'NO, or ARYTĒNO. *Anat.* This word, in compound names of muscles, denotes that they are connected with the arytenoid cartilage.

ARYTÆ'NOIDĒUS, a, um. (*Ἀρυταινα*, a funnel, and *ειδος* resemblance.) *Anat.* Resembling a funnel in shape.

ASĀRĀBAC'CA, æ. f. *Mat. Med.* The plant *Asarum Europæum*.

ASĀRUM, *i*. n. A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Dodecandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*.

ASĀRUM EUROPÆ'UM. *Mat. Med.* The *Asarabacca* plant.

ASCĀRIS, *idis*. f. (*Ἀσκαρίζω*, to move.) A genus of intestinal worms.

ASCEN'DENS, *entis*. part. (*Ascen-*

- do, to climb.) *Anat., Bot.* Rising up: ascending.
- ASCIDIĀTUS, *a, um.* (*Ascidium*, a pitcher.) *Bot.* Shaped like a pitcher: ascidiate.
- ASCIDIUM, *ii. n.* (*Ἀσκίδιον*, a small leathern bottle.) *Bot.* A pitcher; applied to a hollow foliaceous appendage, resembling a pitcher.
- ASCITES, *æ. m.* (*Ἀσцитες*, a large belly.) *Path.* Dropsy of the belly; a genus of the Ord. *Intumescentiæ*; Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology. HYDROPS UTRICULARIUS.
- ASHES. *Cinēres.* *Pōtassa, æ. f.*
- ASPER, *ēra, ērum.* *Bot.* Rough to the touch, from little inequalities in any part. SCABER.
- ASPERIFOLIUS, *a, um.* (*Asper*, rough, and *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Rough-leaved.
- ASPERMUS, *a. um.* (*A*, priv. and *σπέρμα*, a seed.) *Bot.* Wanting seed: aspermous.
- ASPHYXIA, *æ. f.* (*A*, priv. and *σφύξις*, the pulse.) *Path.* That lifeless state, in which there is a total suspension of the powers of mind and body: asphyxy.
- ASPHYXIA SUFFOCATIONIS. *Path.* Asphyxy from suffocation by hanging, or drowning.
- ASPIDIUM, *ii. n.* (*Ἀσπις*, a round shield.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Cryptogamia*; Ord. *Filices*.
- ASPIDIUM FILIX MAS. *Mat. Med.* The male fern, or polypody. POLYPODIUM FILIX MAS.
- ASSAFŒTIDA, *æ. f.* (Heb. *Asa*, to heal, *fætida*, stinking.) *M. Med.* The concrete gum resin, which is obtained by exudation from incisions made in the roots of the plant *Ferula assafetida*.
- ASSIMILATION. (*Ad. to*, and *similis*, like.) *Phys.* The converting of food into nutriment by the operation of the digestive functions. *Assimilatio, ōnis. f.*
- ASSURGENS, *entis. part.* (*Assurgo*, to rise up.) *Bot.* First bent down, then rising erect towards the apex.
- ASTHĒNIA, *æ. f.* (*A*, priv. and *σθένος*, strength.) Want of strength: debility.
- ASTHENOLOGY. (*A*, priv. *σθένος*, strength, and *λογος*, a discourse.) The doctrine of diseases arising from debility. *Asthēnologia, æ. f.*
- ASTHMA, *ātis. n.* (*Ἀσθμάζω*, to gasp for breath.) *Path.* A disease characterised by difficulty of breathing, returning at intervals with a sensation of constriction across the breast and in the lungs, wheezing, cough and expectoration; a genus of the Ord. *Spasmi*; Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology.
- ASTRĀGĀLUS, *i. m.* (*Ἀστραγάλος*, a die shaped like the ankle-bone.) *Anat.* The ankle-bone; the upper bone of the foot, on which the tibia rests. *Bot.* A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Diadelphia*; Ord. *Decandria*.
- ASTRĀGĀLUS TRĀGĀCANTHA. *Mat. Med.* The plant which yields the gum-tragacanth. ASTRAGALUS VERUS.
- ASTRINGENT. (*Astringo*, to gird or straiten.) A medicine which, applied to the body, produces contraction and condensation in the soft solids, thereby serving to check or diminish excessive discharges. *Astringens, tis. f.*; also part.
- ATA'XIC. (*A*, neg. and *τασσω*, to order.) *Path.* Having no regularity in the symptoms of a disease, or in the animal functions: malignant. *Ataxicus, a, um.*
- ATHĒRŌMA, *ātis. n.* (*Ἀθήρμα*, gruel, or panada.) *Surg.* An encysted tumour, containing a soft substance of the consistence of panada.
- ATHEROMATOUS. (*Athērōma.*) *Path.* Of the nature of atheroma. *Athērōmātōsus, a, um.*
- ATLAS, *antis. m.* (*Atlas*, said to bear the world on his shoulders; because it immediately sustains the head, which is like a globe.) *Anat.* The first vertebra of all.
- ATMOSPHERE. (*Ἀτμός*, a va-

pour, σφαῖρα, a globe or sphere.) *Phys.* The thin elastic fluid encompassing the earth to a height not well ascertained: the air.

A'TOM. (A, priv. and τέμνω, to cut; because it cannot be farther divided.) The smallest particle of matter, which is incapable of farther division. *Atōmus. i. m.*

ATO'MIC THE'ORY. *Chem.* A theory by which calculations are made regarding the ultimate particles or atoms of bodies, and the relative proportions in which they combine in compound substances: the doctrine of *definite proportions*.

ATO'NIC. (A, priv. and τόνος, strength.) *Path.* Without, or having diminished tone or strength. *Atōnicus, a, um.*

A'TONY. (A, priv. and τόνος, strength.) *Path.* Want of, or diminished muscular tone or power. *Atōnia, æ. f.*

ATRABĪLIS, *is. f.* (*Ater*, black, and *bilis*, bile.) *Path.* Black bile: melancholy.

ATRABI'LIARY CAPSULES. *Anat.* The renal capsules or glands. *Atrabiliariæ capsulæ.*

ATRŌPA, *æ. f.* (Ατρεπτος, one of the three Fates; from its deadly effects.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*.

ATRŌPA BELLADON'NA. *Mat. Med.* The plant deadly nightshade.

A'TROPHY. (A, priv. and τρέφω, to nourish.) *Path.* Wasting, or emaciation, with loss of strength, unaccompanied by fever; a genus of the Ord. *Marcores*; Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology.

ATRŌPIA, *æ. f.* A poisonous vegetable principle obtained from the *Atropa belladonna*, or deadly nightshade.

ATTE'NUANT. (*Attēnuo*, to make thin.) *Med.* That which can impart to the blood a thinner and more fluid consistence, as, water, whey, &c. *Attēnuans,antis. part.*

ATTĒNUĀTUS, *a. um.* (*Attēnuo*, to diminish.) *Bot.* Becoming slender: attenuated.

ATTOL'LENS, *tis. part.* (*Attollo*, to raise up.) *Anat.* Raising up.

A T T R A C' T I O N. (*Attraho*, to draw to.) *Chem.* Synonymous with affinity. *Attractio, ōnis. f.*

AUC'TUS, *a, um.* (*Aucto*, to increase.) *Bot.* Augmented; applied to a calyx having a series of distinct leaves around its base, shorter than its own.

AU'DITORY. (*Audio*, to hear.) *Anat.* Belonging to the organ of hearing. *Auditōrius, a, um.*

AU'DITORY NERVE. The *Portio mollis* of the seventh pair.

AU'RA, *æ. f.* (*Aω*, to breathe.) The air. *Phys.* A subtle vapour, or exhalation.

AU'RA EPĪLEPTĪCA. *Med.* The sensation felt by persons affected with epilepsy, as of a cold fluid, or vapour rising from some part of the body to the head.

AURAN'TIUM, *ii. n.* (Supposed *Aurum*, gold; from its colour.) *M. Med.* The orange, the fruit of the plant *Citrus aurantium*.

AU'REUS, *a, um.* (*Aurum*, gold.) Belonging to, or of the colour of gold: golden.

AURĪCŪLA, *æ. f.* (Dim. *Auris*, the ear.) A little ear or auricle. *Anat.* The external ear: also, in the pl. the auricles of the heart.

AURĪCŪLĀRIS, *is, e.* (*Auricūla*, the external ear.) *Anat.* Belonging to the ear: auricular.

AURĪCŪLĀTUS, *a, um.* (*Auricūla*, the external ear.) *Bot.* Shaped somewhat like an ear; applied to a leaf when it has a lobe on each side of its base: auriculate.

AU'RIS, *is. f.* (*Aura*, the air; because it is the conductor of sound.) *Anat.* The ear: also, the organ of hearing.

AU'RUM, *i. n.* Gold.

AUSCULTA'TION. (*Auscullo*, to listen.) *Med.* The act of listening or attending to the sound given by certain parts of the body when struck, (*percussion*) or to the sound of the functional movements of the internal organs, in order to

form a judgment of their condition. *Auscultatio, ōnis. f.*

AUSCULTA'TION, IMME'DI-ATE. *Med.* That in which the ear of the practitioner is placed close to the part, without any intervening instrument to assist.

AUSCULTA'TION, ME'DIATE. *Med.* That in which a stethoscope, a piece of ivory or hard wood, or the like, is placed between the part and the practitioner.

AUSCULTA'TOR. *Med.* One who practises auscultation.

AUTOP'SIA, æ. f. (*Αυτος*, himself, and *οττω*, to behold.) Evidence presented to the eye: autopsy.

AVENA, æ. f. (*Aveo*, to desire; because cattle are fond of it.) The oat. A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Triandria*; Ord. *Digynia*.

AVĒNA SATĪVA. *Mat. Med.* The oat plant.

AVĒNIUS, a, um. (A, priv. and, *vēna*, a vein.) *Bot.* Without a vein.

AVENS. The herb *Geum urbanum*.

AVOIRDUPO'IS. A weight having sixteen ounces in the pound.

AWL-SHAPED. *Subulatus, a, um.*

AWN. *Bot. Arista, æ. f.*

AWNED. *Bot. Aristatus, a, um.*

AXIL'LA, æ. f. (Supposed to be corrupted from *āgo*, to act.) *Anat.* The cavity under the upper part of the arm and shoulder: the armpit. *Bot.* The angle formed by a branch and the stem, or by a leaf with either.

AXILLĀRIS, is, e. (*Axilla*, the armpit.) *Anat.* Belonging to the armpit: axillary. *Bot.* Such branches and leaves as form an axilla.

A'XIS, is. m. (*Ago*, to act.) *Anat.* The second vertebra of the neck. **VERTEBRA DENTATA.**

AXUN'GIA, æ. f. (*Axis*, an axle-tree, *unguo*, to smear; because used for that purpose.) *M. Med.* The hardest and firmest part of the fat of animals. **ADEPS.**

AZOTE. (A, priv., *ζωω* to breathe; because unfit for respiration.) *Chem.* Nitrogen. *Azotum, i. n.*

A'ZYGOS. (A, priv. and *ζυγος*, a yoke.) *Anat.* Without a fellow, or corresponding part.

B.

BAC'CA, æ. f. *Bot.* A pulpy pericarpium without valves, in which the seeds are naked: a berry.

BACCI'FEROUS. (*Bacca*, a berry, and *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing berries. *Bacciferus, a, um.*

BACCIL'LUM, i. n. (Dim. *Bacca*, a berry.) *Bot.* A little berry.

BAKER'S ITCH. *Path. Psoriasis Diffusa.*

BALDNESS. *Defluvium*, or *Defluum Capillorum*. **CALVITIES.** **ALOPECIA.**

BALLOON'. (Fr. *Ballon*.) *Chem.* A spherical receiver.

BALM. *Mat. Med. Melissa Officinalis.*

BALM, or BALSAM OF GILEAD. See *Balsamum Gileadense*.

BAL'NEUM, i. n. *Med.* A bath.

BAL'NEUMANIMĀLE. *Med.* Any part of a newly-killed animal wrapped round the body, or a limb.

BAL'NEUM MĒDICĀTUM. *Med.* A bath impregnated with medicinal substances.

BAL'SAM. *Balsamum, i. n.*

BALSĀMĀTIO, ōnis. f. (*Balsamum*, a balsam.) *Med.* The embalming of dead bodies.

BALSĀMEA, æ. f. (*Balsamum*, a balsam.) See *Pinus Balsamea*.

BALSA'MIC. (*Balsamum*, a balsam.) Of a smooth oily consistence, and possessing emollient, sweet and aromatic properties. *Balsamicus, a, um.*

BALSĀMIFĒRUS, a, um. (*Balsamum*, a balsam, and *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing balsam.

BALSĀMUM, i. n. (Heb. *Baal sament*, the prince of oils.) *Chem.* A vegetable juice, either liquid, or which spontaneously becomes concrete, consisting of a resinous substance combined with benzoic acid, or which affords benzoic acid

by being heated, alone, or with water; soluble in alcohol or æther, but not in water: a balsam.

BALSĀMUM CANĀDENSE. *M. Med.* The Canadian balsam; obtained by spontaneous exudation from the trunk of the *Pinus balsamea*.

BALSAMUM CŌPAIBÆ. *M. Med.* See *Copaiba*.

BALSĀMUM GILEĀDEN'SE. *M. Med.* The balsam of Gilead; obtained by exudation from incisions made in the bark of the trunk of the *Amyris Gileadensis*.

BALSĀMUM PERŪVIĀNUM. *M. Med.* The Peruvian balsam; extracted by boiling the bark and young branches of the *Myroxylon peruiferum*.

BALSĀMUM TOLŪTANUM. *M. Med.* The balsam of Tolu; obtained from the *Toluisfera balsamum*.

BAN'DAGE. *Surg.* One or more pieces of cotton, linen, or flannel, for wrapping round parts of the body; they are *simple*, as the circular, spiral, uniting, &c.; or *compound*, as the T bandage, the suspensory, eighteen-tail, &c. &c. *Deligatio, ōnis. f. Fascia, æ. f.*

BAR'BA, *æ. f.* (*Barbārus*, savage; because uncivilized nations allow the beard to grow.) *Anat.* The hair on the chin and neighbouring parts of adults: the beard. *Bot.* A species of pubescence, or down, found on the leaves of some plants.

BARBA'DOES TAR. *M. Med.* *Petrŏleum Barbādense.* **BITUMEN BARBADENSE.**

BARBĀTUS, *a, um.* (*Barba*, a beard.) *Bot.* Bearded: barbate.

BĀRIL'LA, *æ. f.* The impure soda imported from Spain and the Levant, and called *Barillor*; made by the incineration of different plants that grow on the sea-shore.

BĀRIUM, *ii. n.* (*Barjtes*; because obtained from it.) *Chem.* The metallic base of the earth barytes.

BARK. *Bot.* The outmost covering of all vegetables. *Cortex, icis. m.*

Mat. Med. The Peruvian bark. *Cinchŏna, æ. f.* See *Cinchona*.

BAR'LEY. *Hordeum, i. n.*

BAR'REN. *Bot. Abortivus, a, um. Mascŭlus, a, um. Phys. Stērĭlis, is, e.*

BAR'RENNESS. *Phys. Stērilitas, ātis. f.*

BARY'TES, *æ. f.* (*Βαρυς*, weighty; from its weight.) *Chem.* One of the primitive earths. **TERRA PONDEROSA.**

BASE. *Bāsis, is. f.*

BĀSĪLĀRIS, *is, e.* (*Βασιλεύς*, a king.) *Anat.* Applied to certain bones, arteries, veins, processes, &c., from the importance of their situation, or being near the brain, which, as it were, governs the actions of the whole body: basiliary.

BASILICON OINTMENT. *Mat. Med.* The *Ceratum resinæ*.

BĀSĪLĪCUS, *a, um.* (*Βασιλεύς*, a king.) Royal: princely: basilic.

BĀSIS, *is. f.* (*Βάινω*, to rest upon.) The base, or lower part on which the rest appears to be founded. *Chem.* The earth, alkali, or metal, which is combined with an acid to form a salt. *Pharm.* The principal ingredient.

BAS'TARD. *Bot., Path.* A plant, or a disease closely resembling, but not really what it so appears to be; as, bastard pellitory, bastard peripneumony, &c.

BATH. *Med. Balneum, i. n.*

BAT'TLEDOOR-SHAPED. *Bot. Spatŭlātus, a, um.*

BEADED. *Bot. Granŭlātus, a, um.*

BEAK. *Rostrum, i. n.*

BEAR'S WHORTLEBERRY. *M. Med.* The plant *Arbutus uva ursi*.

BEARD. *Anat. Barba, æ. f.*

BEARDED. *Bot. Barbātus, a, um.*

BEE'S WAX. *M. Med. Cēra, æ. f.*

BECCABU'NGA, *æ. f.* (Germ. *Bachbungen*, water-herb.) *Mat. Med.* See *Veronica Beccabunga*.

BELLADON'NA, *æ. f.* (Ital. *Bella donna*, a handsome lady; because it is used by the Italian la-

- dies to remove the florid colour of their faces.) *Mat. Med.* The plant deadly nightshade, or *Atropa belladonna*.
- BELL-SHAPED.** *Bot.* *Campānūceus*, *a. um.* *Campāniformis*, *is, e.* *Campānūlātus*, *a. um.*
- BENT.** *Bot.* *Cernuus*, *a, um.* *Curvātus*, *a, um.*
- BENZO'ATE.** *Chem.* Benzoic acid in combination with an earthy, or alkaline base. *Benzōas*, *ātis. m.*
- BENZŌE,** *es. f.* Gum benzoin, or benjamin. *Benzōinum*, *i. n.*
- BENZŌES FLŌRES.** *Chem.* Benjamin flowers, produced in preparing benzoic acid, by the sublimation of gum benzoin.
- BENZO'IC.** (*Benzōinum.*) *Chem.* Belonging to benzoin. *Benzōicus*, *a, um.*
- BENZŌĪNUM,** *i. n.* (Arab. *Benzoah.*) *Mat. Med.* The gum benzoin, or benjamin; obtained by exudation from incisions made in the bark of the stem of the *Styrax benzoin*: benzoe.
- BERGAMO'TE, ESSENCE OF.** An essence prepared from the fruit of a bergamot pear-tree (the *Citrus mella rosa*, a variety of the *Citrus medica*), on which a citron has been grafted.
- BERRY.** *Bot.* *Bacca*, *a. f.*
- BI, or BIN.** (*Bis*, twice.) A word signifying twice or double, and forming a prefix in certain compound names, as, *biceps*, two-headed; *bicuspides*, two-pointed; *bicarbonate*, a carbonate with an excess of acid; *binoxalate*, &c.
- BIBŪLUS,** *a, um.* (*Bibo*, to drink in.) Attracting moisture: bibulous
- BI'CEPS,** *cipitis*, *adj.* (*Bis*, two, and *caput*, the head.) *Anat.* Two-headed.
- BI'CORNIS,** *is, e.* (*Bis*, two, and *cornu*, a horn.) *Bot.* Applied to plants whose *antheræ* have two horns.
- BICUSPIDATUS,** *a, um.* (*Bicuspis.*) *Anat.* Having two points: bicuspidate.
- BICUS'PIS,** *idis. f.* (*Bis*, twice,
- and *cuspis*, the point of a spear.) *Anat.* A tooth having two points. *Bot.* Two-pointed.
- BIEN'NIS,** *is, e.* (*Bis*, twice, and *annus*, a year.) *Bot.* Of two years duration: biennial.
- BIFĀRIUS,** *a, um.* *Bot.* Pointing two ways.
- BĪFĒRUS,** *a, um.* (*Bis*, twice, and *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing twice in the year.
- BĪFĪDUS,** *a, um.* (*Bis*, twice, and *fĭndo*, to cleave.) Forked: divided into two: bifid.
- BIFLŌRUS,** *a, um.* (*Bis*, twice, and *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Bearing two flowers.
- BIFURCATION.** *Bĭfurcātio*, *ōnis. f.*
- BIFURCĀTUS,** *a, um.* (*Bis*, twice, and *furca*, a fork.) *Bot.* Forked: bifurcate: dichotonous.
- BIFUR'CUS,** *a, um.* (*Bis*, twice, and *furca*, a fork.) Having two branches: forked.
- BIGĒMĪNĀTUS,** *a, um.* (*Bis*, twice, and *gĕmĭni*, twins) *Bot.* Twice paired; applied to a forked footstalk, which has two little leaves on the apex of each division: twin-forked: bigeminate: BIGEMINUS.
- BIJŪGUS,** *a, um.* (*Bis*, twice, and *jūgum*, a yoke.) *Bot.* In two pairs; applied to a winged leaf bearing two pairs of leaflets.
- BILĀBIĀTUS,** *a, um.* (*Bis*, twice, and *labium*, a lip.) *Bot.* Having two lips: bilabiate.
- BI'LIARY.** (*Bilis*, the bile.) Belonging to the bile: *Biliāris*, *is, e.*
- BI'LIARY DUCTS.** *Anat.* The small canals which arise from the *glandules* composing the substance of the liver.
- BI'LIOUS.** (*Bilis*, bile.) Relating to the bile, but generally used to express diseases arising from too great a secretion of bile, as, bilious diarrhœa, &c.
- BĪLIS,** *is. f.* *Phys.* The fluid secreted by the liver: bile. **FEL.**
- BILŌBUS,** *a, um.* (*Bis*, twice, and *lobus*, a lobe.) Having two lobes: bilobed.

BILÖCŪLĀRIS, *is, e.* (*Bis*, twice, and *lōcūlus*, a little cell.) *Bot.* Having two cells: bilocular.

BINĀTUS, *a, um.* (*Binus*, by couples.) *Bot.* In pairs: binate.

BINÖCŪLUS. (*Binus*, double, and *ōcūlus*, the eye.) *Surg.* A bandage for maintaining dressings on both eyes.

BĪNUS, *a, um.* (*Bis*, twice.) *Bot.* Two by two: by couples.

BIRD-FOOTED. *Bot.* *Pēdātus*, *a, um.*

BISMŪTHUM, *i. n.* (Germ. *Bismut.*) *Chem.* A yellowish white metal, found generally native, or in the metallic state: bismuth.

BISTORT. (*Bis*, twice, *torqueo*, to twist; from the appearance of its roots.) *Mat. Med.* The plant *Polygonum bistorta*.

BIS'TOURY. (Fr. *Bistoir*.) *Surg.* A small knife for surgical purposes; there are the straight, the curved, and the probe-pointed.

BIT'TER. *Amārus*, *a, um.*

BITTER CUCUMBER. The fruit of the *Cucumis colocynthis*.

BITTER PRINCIPLE. A peculiar principle on which the bitter quality of certain vegetables depends; as in the wood of quassia, gentian root, the hop, &c.

BIT'TERN. *Chem.* The water remaining after the crystallization of common salt in sea-water, or the water of salt springs.

BITŪMEN, *inis. n.* *Chem.* Term for certain inflammable mineral substances of different consistency from fluid to solid.

BITU'MINOUS. (*Bitūmen*.) *Chem.* Of the nature of, or belonging to bitumen. *Bitūmīnus*, *a, um.*

BIVAL'VIS, *is, e.* (*Bis*, twice, and *valva*, a valve.) Having two valves: bivalve.

BLACK. *Niger*, *gra*, *grum*.

BLACK DISEASE, or **BLACK VOMIT**. *Path.* *Mēlæna*, *æ. f.*

BLACK-WASH. *Pharm.* A lotion, composed of calomel and lime-water.

BLACK-WATER. The English term for water-brash, or *Pyrosis*.

BLADDER-FUCUS. *M. Med.* The plant *Fucus vesicatorius*.

BLADDER, GALL. *Anat.* *Vēsicula felleis*.

BLAD'DER, INFLAMMA'TION OF THE. *Cystitis*, *idis. f.*

BLADDER, U'RINARY. *Anat.* *Vēsica urīnāria*.

BLEAR-EYEDNESS. *Lipptūdo*, *inis. f.*

BLEEDING. See *Blood-letting*, and *Hæmorrhage*.

BLENNORRHĀGIA, *æ. f.* } (*Blēv-*
BLENNORRHŒ'A, *æ. f.* } *no*,
mucus, and *ρῑω*, to flow.) *Path.*
A discharge of mucus; but the latter is mostly applied to a discharge of mucus from the urethra and vagina.

BLEPHAROPTÖSIS, *is. f.* (*Blēφ-αρον*, the eyelid, and *πτωσις* a falling.) *Surg.* A prolapse of the upper eyelid, and inability to raise it. *PTOSIS*.

BLEPHĀRÖTIS, or **BLEPHĀRĪTIS**, *is. f.* (*Blēφαρον*, the eyelid, and *itis*, inflammation.) Inflammation of the eyelids.

BLESSED THISTLE. *Mat. Med.* The plant *Centaurea benedicta*.

BLIND'NESS. Deprivation, or want of sight. See *Amaurosis*. *Caligo*. *Cataract*.

BLIND'NESS, DAY. *Path.* *Nyctālōpia*, *æ. f.*

BLIND'NESS, NOCTUR'NAL. *Path.* *Hēmēralōpia*, *æ. f.*

BLIS'TER. A term for the *Emplastrum vesicatorium* itself, or the effect which it produces.

BLISTER-FLY. See *Cantharis*.

BLISTERED. *Bot.* *Bullātus*, *a, um.* *Med.* *Bullōsus*, *a, um.*

BLOOD. *Phys.* The red homogeneous fluid which circulates through the cavities of the heart, the arteries and veins. *Sanguis*, *inis. m.*

BLOOD, DRAGON'S. See *Dragon's blood*.

BLOOD-LETTING. *Surg.* A term embracing every artificial dis-

- charge of blood for the cure, or prevention of disease. It is *general*, as in venæsection and arteriotomy, or *topical*, as in the application of leeches, cupping-glasses, or by scarification.
- BLOOD, SPITTING OF.** *Path. Hæmopt̃̃sis, is. f.*
- BLOOD, VOMITING OF.** *Path. Hæmātēm̃̃sis, is. f.*
- BLOODY FLUX.** *Path. Dysent̃̃ria, æ. f.*
- BLOS'SOM.** *Bot. Cōrolla, æ. f.*
- BLOW-PIPE.** *Anat., Chem.* A simple tapering tube-like instrument of silver, or brass.
- BLUE DISEASE.** *Cyānōsis, is. m.*
- BLUE STONE.** *Chem.* The sulphate of copper
- BLUE VITRIOL.** *Chem.* The sulphate of copper
- BLUNT.** *Obtusus, a, um.*
- BOAT-SHAPED.** *Naviculāris, is, e. Scaphoides.*
- BODY.** A term comprehending every substance which is palpable to our senses. *Corpus, ōris. n.*
- BODY, HUMAN.** *Anat.* The head, trunk, and superior and inferior extremities in their natural connection, constituting man.
- BOIL.** *Surg. Furuncūlus, i. m.*
- BOLE ARME'NIAN.** A pale red-coloured earth, used for the removal of aphthæ from the mouths of children, and as a component in tooth powder. *Bōlus Armēniæ.*
- BOLE'TIC.** (*Bolētus.*) Belonging to the boletus. *Bolēticus a. um.*
- BOLĒTUS, i. m.** (*Bōλος, a mass.*) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Cryptogamia*; Ord. *Fungi*.
- BOLĒTUS IGNĀRIUS, or IGNI-ĀRIUS.** *Mat. Med.* The agaric of the oak, or touchwood.
- BŌLUS, i. m.** (*Bōλος, a mass.*) *Med.* Any solid round-formed medicine larger than an ordinary sized pill, yet small enough to be swallowed.
- BOM'BUS, i. n.** A beating, or ringing noise in the ears. Also, a sonorous discharge of flatus from the intestines.
- BONE.** *Os, ossis. n.*
- BONES, DOCTRINE OF THE.** *Osteōlōgia, æ. f.*
- BONES, GROWTH OF THE.** *Osteogēnia, æ. f.*
- BONPLAN'DIA TRĪFŌLIĀTA.** *M. Med.* See *Cusparia febrifuga*.
- BONY.** *Osseus, a, um.*
- BORA'CIC.** (*Borax.*) *Chem.* Belonging to borax.
- BO'RATE.** *Chem.* Boracic acid in combination with a salifiable base. *Boras, ātis. f.*
- BŌRAX, ācis. m.** (*Arab. Borak.*) *Chem.* A sub-borate of soda, or boracic acid with thrice the quantity of soda necessary to saturate the acid. *BORAS, or SUBBORAS SODÆ.*
- BORBORYG'MUS, i. m.** (*Βορβορύγος, to produce a rumbling in the bowels.*) *Med.* The gurgling noise created by flatus in the intestines.
- BOR'DER.** *Bot. Lamīna, æ. f.*
- BORDERED.** *Marginātus, a. um.*
- BO'RON.** *Chem.* The base of boracic acid.
- BO'TANY.** (*Βοτάνη, an herb.*) That branch of natural history which relates to the vegetable kingdom.
- BOTTLE-SHAPED.** *Bot. Lagēnæformis, is, e.*
- BOUGIE'.** (*Fr.* A wax candle; because they were chiefly made of wax.) *Surg.* A slender instrument made of elastic gum, wax, or metal, which is introduced into the urethra for the cure of diseases of that passage; there are bougies also for the rectum and œsophagus.
- BOUGIE', CAUS'TIC.** *Surg.* An ordinary bougie, having a thin roll of caustic in its middle.
- BOWED.** *Arcuātus, a, um.*
- BRACHIĀLIS, is, e.** (*Brachium, the arm.*) *Anat.* Belonging to the arm: brachial. *BRACHIEUS.*
- BRACHIĀTUS, a, um.** (*Brachium, the arm.*) *Bot.* Branching in pairs which are at right angles with those above and below, as, the leaves of the lilac, &c.: brachiate.
- BRĀCHII, OS.** *Anat.* The hume-

- rus, or long cylindrical bone of the arm. Os HUMERI.
- BRACHIUM, *ii. n.* (Βραχίον.) *Anat.* The arm, extending from the shoulder to the wrist. HUMERUS.
- BRAC'TEA, *æ. f.* (A thin leaf.) *Bot.* A floral leaf, generally of a different shape and colour from the other leaves of the plant.
- BRACTEATUS, *a, um.* (*Bractea*, a floral leaf.) *Bot.* Having a floral leaf: bracteate.
- BRAIN. *Anat.* Cerebrum, *i. n.*
- BRAIN, THE LITTLE. *Anat.* Cerebellum, *i. n.*
- BRAN. The husks of wheat. *Furfur, ūris, m.*
- BRANCH. *Ramus, i. m.*
- BRANCHED. *Ramosus, a, um.*
- BRASS. *Æs, æris. n.*
- BREAD. *Pānis, is. m.*
- BREAST. *Anat.* Mamma, *æ. f.*
- BREAST-BONE. *Sternum, i. n.*
- BRĒVIS, *is, e.* Short.
- BRISTLE. *Sēta, æ. f.*
- BRISTLE-LIKE. *Sētaceus, a, um.*
- BROMATO'LOGY. (Βρωμα, food, and λογος, a discourse.) A discourse, lecture, or treatise on food. *Brōmatōlōgia, æ. f.*
- BROME, or BRO'MINE. (Βρωμος, a stench; from its bad smell.) *Chem.* A new elementary body. *Brōmium, ii. n.*
- BRO'MIC (*Brōmium, brome.*) *Chem.* Belonging to brome, or bromine. *Brōmicus, a, um.*
- BRON'CHIA, *ōrum. n. pl.* (Βρόγχος, the windpipe.) *Anat.* The first two branches of the bronchus, trachea, or windpipe.
- BRONCHIĀLIS, *is, e.* (*Bronchia.*) *Anat.* Belonging to the bronchia: bronchial.
- BRONCHĪTIS, *idis. f.* (*Bronchia*, and *itis*, inflammation.) *Path.* Inflammation of the bronchia: croup.
- BRONCHŌCĒLE, *es. f.* (Βρόγχος, the windpipe, and κηλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* A disease marked by a tumour on the fore part of the neck, between the trachea and skin: *gotre* or *goitre*: tracheocele.
- BRONCHO'PHONISM. (Βρογχος, the windpipe, φωνη, the voice.) The sound of the voice in the bronchia. *Bronchophōnismus, i. m.*
- BRONCHO'TOMY. (Βρογχος, the windpipe, τεμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* The operation of cutting into the bronchus: laryngotomy: tracheotomy. *Bronchōtōmia, æ. f.*
- BRON'CHUS, *i. m.* (Βρογχος.) *Anat.* The trachea, or wind-pipe.
- BROOKLIME. *Mat. Med.* The plant *Veronica beccabunga.*
- BROOM. *Mat. Med.* The plant *Spartium scoparium.*
- BRU'CINE. *Chem.* A new vegetable alkali. *Brūcia, æ. f.*
- BRUISE. *Contūsio, ōnis. f.*
- BRUNNER'S GLANDS. *Anat.* The mucous follicles discovered by Brunner in the cellular tunic between the villous and muscular coats of the intestinal canal. *Glandulæ Brunnērii. GLANDULÆ SOLITARIE.*
- BRUNO'NIAN. Applied to a system of the practice of physic formed by Dr. Brown.
- BRYŌNIA, *æ. f.* (Βρύω, to abound; from its abundance.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Monæcia*; Ord. *Syngenesia.*
- BRYŌNIA ALBA. *M. Med.* The plant bryony.
- BŪBO, *ōnis. m.* (Βουβών, the groin; where they oftenest appear.) *Surg.* The swelling of a lymphatic gland, particularly in the groin, or axilla.
- BU'BON. (Βουβών, the groin; because supposed to cure tumours to which that region is liable.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Dygynia.*
- BŪBON GALBĀNUM. *Mat. Med.* The plant which yields the resinous substance galbanum.
- BUBŌNŌCĒLE, *es. f.* (Βουβών, the groin, and κηλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* A species of hernia, in

- which the bowels protrude at the abdominal ring: inguinal hernia.
- BUC'CA, æ. f. *Anat.* The hollow part of the cheek that stands out by blowing: also, the cheek itself.
- BUC'CAL. (*Bucca*, the cheek.) *Anat.* Belonging to the cheek. *Buccalis*, is, e.
- BUCCINATOR, ōris. m. (*Βυγανώω*, to sound a trumpet; because it chiefly, is used in doing so.) *Anat.* Applied to a thin flat muscle which forms the wall of the cheek: the trumpeter's muscle.
- BUCK-BEAN *M. Med.* The plant *Menyanthes trifoliata*.
- BUCK-THORN, PURGING. *Mat. Med.* The plant *Rhamnus catharticus*.
- BUD. *Bot. Gemma*, æ. f.
- BULBIFĒRUS, a, um. (*Bulbus*, a bulb, *fero* to bear.) *Bot.* Applied to stems bearing bulbs: bulbiferous.
- BULBŌSUS, a, um. (*Bulbus*, a bulb.) *Anat.* Applied to soft parts, naturally enlarged. *Bot.* Applied to roots having a bulb: bulbous.
- BULBŪLUS, i. m. (Dim. *Bulbus*, a bulb.) A little bulb.
- BUL'BUS, i. m. (*Βολβός*.) *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: a bulb.
- BULGED. *Gibbus*, a, um.
- BŪLĪMIA, æ. f. (*Βού*, a particle of excess, and *λιμός*, hunger.) Voracity: insatiable hunger: canine appetite: voracious appetite: a genus of the Ord. *Dysorexia*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. BULIMIASIS. BULIMUS.
- BUL'LA, æ. f. (A bubble.) A transparent vesicle, caused by burns, scalds, or otherwise: a blister.
- BULLĀTUS, a, um. (*Bulla*, a blister.) *Bot.* Blistered; applied to leaves where the surface rises above the veins: bullate.
- BULLŌSUS, a, um. (*Bulla*, a vesicle.) Having small bladders, or vesicles.
- BUNCH. *Bot. Racēmus*, i. m.
- BUN'DLE. *Bot. Fasciculus*, i. m.
- BUN'DLED. *Fasciculatus*, a, um.
- BUN'NION. *Surg.* An inflammation of the bursa mucosa, at the inside of the ball of the great toe.
- BUR'DOCK. *Mat. Med.* The plant *Arctium lappa*.
- BUR'GUNDY PITCH. *Mat. Med.* See *Abietis Resina*.
- BURN. *Surg. Ambustio*, ōnis. f.
- BURNT SPONGE. *M. Med.* See *Spongia Usta*.
- BUR'SA, æ. f. (*Βύσα*, a leathern bottle.) A bag.
- BUR'SA TESTIUM. *Anat.* The scrotum.
- BUR'SA MUCŌSA. *Anat.* A mucous bag for secreting and containing an oily substance, or kind of mucous fat, to lubricate tendons, muscles, and bones, in order to render their motion easy.
- BUTTERFLY-SHAPED. *Bot. Papilionaceus*, a, um.

C.

- CABAL'LINE. (*Καζάλλης*, a bad horse.) Belonging to a horse; applied to a coarse kind of aloes, being fit only for horses from its drastic quality. *Caballinus*, a, um.
- CAB'BAGE BARK-TREE. *Mat. Med.* The tree *Geoffræa inermis*.
- CĀCHE'XIA, æ. f. (*Κακος*, bad, and *έξις*, a habit.) *Path.* A depraved habit of the whole, or part of the body, characterised by a vitiated state of the solids and fluids: cachexy.
- CĀCHE'XIÆ. (Pl. of *Cachexia*.) Cachectic diseases, a class in Cullen's Nosology.
- CĀDĀVER, ēris. n. (*Cādo*, to fall.) A body deprived of life: a carcase, or dead body.
- CĀDŪCUS, a, um. (*Cādo*, to fall.) Falling: falling off.
- CÆ'CUM, i. m. (*Cæcus*, blind; from its being open only towards one part.) *Anat.* The blind gut, or first portion of the large intestine.
- CÆCUM. CAPUT COLI.

CÆRŪLEUS MORBUS. *Path.*
The blue disease. **CYANOSIS.**

CÆSARIAN OPERATION. *Obstet.* The operation of cutting into the womb, in order to extract the fœtus, when, from malformation or otherwise, a natural delivery cannot be effected; so termed, because *Julius Cæsar* is said to have been brought into the world in this manner; some deny this, however, and derive the term from *Cædo*, to cut.

CÆSPITOSUS, *a, um.* See *Cespitosus*.

CAFFEIN. A bitter principle obtained from coffee.

CAJŪPŪTI, ŌLEUM. *Mat. Med.* Cajeput oil, obtained from the plant *Melaleuca cajuputi*.

CĀLĀMĀRIUS, *a, um.* (*Cālmus*, a reed.) *Bot.* Reed-like.

CĀLAMINE. (*Cālmus*, a reed; from its appearance.) *M. Med.* A mineral composed of oxide of zinc and carbonic acid, united with a portion of iron and other substances. *Lāpis Cālmināris*.

CALCĀNEUM, *i. n.* (*Calx*, the heel.) *Anat.* The *Os calcis*.

CAL'CAR, *āris. n.* (*Calx*, the heel.) A horn or spur. *Anat.* The heel-bone. *Bot.* A tube forming an obtuse or acute sac at the side of the receptacle.

CALCARĀTUS, *a, um.* *B.* Spurred.

CALCA'REOUS. (*Calx*, lime.) Belonging to, or of the nature of lime. *Calcārius*, *a, um.*

CALCINA'TION. (*Calx*, lime.) *Chem.* The application of heat to saline, metallic, or other substances, so regulated as to deprive them of moisture, &c. and yet preserve them in a pulverulent form. *Calcīnātio*, *ōnis. f.*

CALCĪNĀTUS, *a, um.* (*Calx*, lime.) *Chem.* Calcined.

CAL'CIS, OS. *Anat.* The largest bone of the tarsus, forming the heel. **CALCANEUM.** **CALCAR.**

CAL'CIUM, *ii. n.* (*Calx*, lime, of which it is the basis.) *Chem.* The metallic base of lime.

CALCULUS, *i. m.* (*Dim. Calx*, a

chalk-stone.) *Path.* A stone-like concretion, which forms in the urinary bladder, kidney, gall-bladder, intestines, or in and about the joints.

CALCŪLUS BILIARIS, or **BILI-ŌSUS.** *Path.* A gall-stone.

CALEFA'CIENT. (*Cālidus*, warm, and *fācio*, to make.) Having power to excite warmth: making warm. *Cālēfāciens, tis, part.*

CĀLĪDUS, *a, um.* (*Cāleo*, to be hot.) Warm. *Med.* Used for animal heat, or the *vis vitæ*.

CĀLĪGO, *inis. f.* Dimness, darkness. *Path.* Dimness of sight, approaching imperceptibly, and without apparent cause: blindness; a genus of the *Ord. Dysæsthesiæ*; *Cl. Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

CALLĪCOC'CA, *æ. f.* A Linn. genus of plants. *Cl. Pentandria*; *Ord. Monogynia*.

CALLĪCOC'CA IPECACUANHA. *Mat. Med.* The ipecacuan plant. **CEPHAELIS IPECACUANHA.**

CALLO'SITY. (*Callus*, hardness.) Preternatural hardness. *Callōsitas, ātis. f.*

CALLŌSUS, *a, um.* (*Callus*, hardness.) Indurate: hard: callous.

CAL'LUS, *i. m.* or *um, i. n.* *Surg.* The osseous substance deposited between the divided portions of a fractured bone, in order to accomplish their reunion. It also means an unnatural hardness, or induration of any soft part, or a thickening of the cuticle, insensible to the touch.

CĀLOMĒLAS, *dnos. m.* *M. Med.* Calomel: submuriate of mercury.

CĀLOR, *ōris. m.* (*Cāleo*, to be hot.) Heat.

CĀLOR ANĪMĀLIS. Animal heat, whose principal, or at least most evident source, is in the respiration, appearing to proceed from the formation of carbonic acid, whether it takes place directly in the lungs, in the arteries, or in the parenchyma of the organs. It is ascertained that the heat of the blood increases nearly

- a degree in traversing the lungs, and being thence distributed to all parts of the body, animal heat is thus carried every where into the several organs.
- CALO'RIC.** (*Cālor*, heat.) *Chem.*
The matter of heat: igneous fluid.
- CALORI'METER.** (*Cālor*, heat, and μέτρον, a measure.) *Chem.*
An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of caloric disengaged from any substance.
- CALUM'BA, or CŎLOM'BA.** æ f.
(Because it comes from *Colomba* in Ceylon.) The plant calumba, or colomba.
- CALVĀRIA,** æ. f. (*Calvus*, bald.) *Anat.* That portion of the cranium which is above the orbits, temples, ears, and occipital protuberance: the calvarium.
- CALVĪTIES,** ei. f. (*Calvus*, bald.)
Want, or loss of hair, particularly on the sinciput: baldness.
- CALX,** cis. m. *Anat.* The heel.
CALCANEUM. **CALCAR.**
- CALX,** cis. f. (Arab. *Kalah*, to burn.) *Chem.* Lime: chalkstone.
- CĀLYCĪNUS,** a, um. (*Cālyx*, a flower-cup.) *Bot.* Belonging to a calyx: calycine.
- CĀLYCŪLATUS,** a, um. (*Calycēlus*, a little calyx.) *Bot.* Having a double calyx, or smaller ones: calyculate.
- CĀLYCŪLUS,** i. m. (Dim. *Cālyx*.) *Bot.* A little calyx: the membranous margin surrounding the apex of a seed.
- CĀLYP'TRA,** æ. f. (*Καλύπτω*, to cover.) *Bot.* A veil, or membranous covering placed over the *antheræ* in mosses.
- CĀLYPTRĀTUS,** a, um. (*Cālyptra*, the veil of mosses.) *Bot.* Having a veil, or covering like a calyptra: calyptrate.
- CĀLYX,** icis. m. (*Καλύπτω*, to cover.) *Bot.* The flower-cup, or empalements which cover the flower, for the most part green and surrounding the corolla.
- CAMBŌGIA,** æ. f. See *Gambōgia*.
- CAMĒRA, or CĀMARA,** æ. f. (An upper gallery.) *Anat.* The chambers of the eye are termed *Camerae*.
- CAMPĀNA,** æ. f. (A bell.) *Chem.*
A dish, or cover like a bell, for making sulphuric acid.
- CAMPANĀCEUS,** a, um. (*Campāna*, a bell.) *Bot.* Bell-shaped: campanaceous.
- CAMPĀNIFORMIS,** is, e. (*Campāna*, a bell, and *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Formed like a bell: bell-shaped.
- CAMPĀNŪLĀTUS,** a, um. (*Campānŭla*, a little bell.) *Bot.* Resembling a bell in form: bell-shaped.
- CAMPĒCHIĀNUS,** a, um. (*Campeachy*, a town in the bay of Honduras.) Campeachian; applied to logwood. See *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*.
- CAMPHŌRA,** æ. f. (Arab. *Camphura*.) *Mat. Med.* Camphor, or camphire, a peculiar concrete substance, prepared by distillation from the wood, pith, and knots of the tree *Laurus camphora*; found also in many other plants, especially of the aromatic kind.
- CAMPHORATE.** *Chem.* Camphoric acid in combination with a salifiable base. *Camphōras, ātis.* f.
- CAMPHŌRATUS,** a, um. (*Camphōra*.) *Pharm.* Having camphor in its composition: camphorated.
- CAMP'HORIC.** (*Camphōra*.) *Chem.* Belonging to camphor.
- CANĀDEN'SIS,** is, e. (*Canada*, a province of America.) Canadian; applied to a balsam.
- CĀNĀLĪCULĀTUS,** a, um. (*Cānālīcŭlus*.) *Bot.* Having a deep furrow, or channel: channelled: canaliculate.
- CĀNĀLĪCŪLUS,** i. m. (Dim. *Cānālīs*, a canal, or channel.) A little canal, or channel.
- CĀNALIS,** is. m. (*Canna*, a reed, or pipe.) *Anat.* A canal.
- CĀNĀLIS ARTĒRIŌSUS.** *Anat.* See *Ductus Arteriosus*.
- CĀNĀLIS VĒNŌSUS.** *Anat.* See *Ductus Venosus*.
- CANCELLĀTUS,** a, um. (*Cancelli*-)

- Anat.* Having a latticed or reticulated appearance: cancellated.
- CANCEL/LI, *ōrum*, pl. m. Lattices. *Anat.* Applied to the cancellated, or reticulated substance of bones.
- CAN'CER. (*Kαρκίνος*, a crab; because the turgid veins ramify round the part involved, like a crab's claws.) *Surg.* A painful scirrhus tumour terminating in a fatal ulcer. *Cancer, cri*, or *cēris*. m. CARCINOMA. Also, the crab-fish, from which the claws and eyes are selected for medical use. *Cancer astacus*.
- CAN'CER OF THE SCROTUM. The chimney-sweeper's cancer.
- CANCRO'RUM LĀPILLI ET CHĒLÆ. *M. Med.* Crab's stones and crab's claws obtained from the crab-fish, *Cancer astacus*. CARBONAS CALCIS DURIOR.
- CAN'CRUM, *i. n.* (*Cancer*.) *Path.* The canker.
- CAN'CRUM ŌRIS. *Surg.* A deep, foul, fetid, irregular ulcer with jagged edges, on the inside of the lips and cheeks.
- CĀNEL/LA, *æ. f.* (*Canna*, a reed; the pieces being rolled up like a reed.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Dodecandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*.
- CĀNEL/LA ALBA. *M. Med.* The laurel-leaved canella.
- CA'NINE AP'PETITE. *Path.* *Bulimia*, *æ. f.*
- CA'NINE MADNESS. *Path.* *Hydrophobia*, *æ. f.*
- CA'NINE TEETH. The four *cuspidati*; because resembling those correspondingly situated in the dog. *Dentes canini*.
- CANNŪLA, or CANŪLA, *æ. f.* (Dim. *Canna*, a reed.) *Surg.* A tubular instrument introduced by means of the *stilette* to which it forms a sheath, into a cavity or tumour, in order that, on removing the *stilette*, any fluid present may be allowed to pass through it.
- CANTHĀRIS, *idis. f.* (*Κάνθαρος*, a beetle, to which tribe it belongs.) *M. Med.* The blister fly: *LYTTA VESICATORIA*. *MELOE VESICATORIVS*. *MUSCA HISPANIOLA*.
- CAN'THUS, *i. m.* (*Κανθός*.) *Anat.* The angle, or corner formed by the junction of the eyelids; the internal being the greater and the external the lesser canthus.
- CAPILLĀCEUS, *a, um.* } (*Capillus*,
CAPILLĀRIS, *is, e.* } the hair.)
Hair-like: capillary.
- CAPIL'LARY. (*Capillus*, hair.) *Anat.* Applied to the minute ramifications of arteries which terminate on the surface of the body, or of internal cavities: hair-like. *Capillāris, is, e.*
- CĀPIL'LUS, *i. m.* The hair, particularly on the top of the head.
- CĀPISTRUM, *i. n.* (*Cāput*, a head.) *Surg.* A bandage for the head.
- CĀPITĀTUS, *a, um.* (*Cāput*, the head.) *Bot.* Having a head: growing in heads: headed.
- CĀPĪTEL'LUM, *i. n.* (Dim. *Cāpitulum*, a little head.) *Bot.* The head, or seed-vessels; applied to mosses, &c.
- CĀPĪTĪLŪVIUM, *ii. n.* (*Cāput*, the head, and *lāvo*, to wash.) *Med.* A lotion for the head.
- CĀPĪTŪLĀTUS, *a, um.* *Bot.* Having a capitulum, or little head on the top.
- CĀPĪTŪLUM, *i. n.* (Dim. *Cāput*, the head.) *Bot.* A little head, or knob.
- CAP'VI OIL. *Mat. Med.* The popular name for *Copaiba*.
- CAPREŌLARIS, *is, e.* (*Capreŏlus*, a tendril.) *Anat.* Resembling the tendril of a vine; applied to the spermatie vessels. *CAPREOLATUS*.
- CAPREŌLUS, *i. m.* (Dim. *Caprea*, a branch giving forth tendrils.) *Bot.* A tendril.
- CAPSĪCUM, *i. n.* (*Κάπτω*, to devour; from its biting quality.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*.
- CAPSĪCUM ANNUUM. *M. Med.* The plant from which Cayenne, or Guinea pepper, or capsicum is obtained.
- CAPSŪLA, *æ. f.* (Dim. *Capsa*, a box.) A capsule. *Anat.* A membranous covering like a bag, or

- pouch, containing some part, or organ, or the extremities of bones forming a joint. *Bot.* A membranous pericarp, which cleaves, or splits in a determinate manner.
- CAP'SULAR.** (*Capsŭla.*) *Anat.* Belonging to, or of the nature of a capule. *Capsulāris, is, e.*
- CAP'SULE OF GLISSON.** *Anat.* A thin but strong capsule, or sheath, which surrounds the ramifications of those vessels of the liver, which enter, or leave the transverse fissure, throughout the entire organ.
- CĀPUT, ūtis. n.** *Anat.* The head, distinguished into the skull, or cranium, and face: the upper end of a long bone: the origin of a muscle: the beginning of a part: any roundish protuberance which can be supposed to resemble a head
- CĀPUT CŌLI.** *Anat.* The beginning of the colon: the *cæcum.*
- CĀPUT GALLĪNĀGĪNIS.** *Anat.* A prominent fold of the lining membrane in the prostatic portion of the urethra: the *verumontanum*
- CA'RAWAY.** *Mat. Med.* The plant *Carum carui.*
- CAR'BO, ōnis. m.** (Heb. *Charbah*, burnt, or dried.) A coal. *Chem., Med.* Charcoal.
- CAR'BON, ōnis. n.** (*Carbo*, a coal.) *Chem.* The basis of charcoal.
- CAR'BONATE.** *Chem.* Carbonic acid in combination with a salifiable base. *Carbōnas, ātis. f.*
- CARBO'NIC.** (*Carbon*, its base.) *Chem.* Belonging to carbon. *Carbōnicus, a, um.*
- CARBUN'CLE.** *Surg. Anthrax, ācis. m.*
- CARBUNCŪLĀTUS, a, um.** (*Carbuncŭlus*, a carbuncle.) *Path.* Applied to the rubicund eruption on the nose and thereabout, of those who are given to potations: carbunculate.
- CARBUNCŪLUS, i. m.** (Dim. *Carbo*, a coal.) *Surg.* A carbuncle.
- CAR'BURET.** (*Carbo*, charcoal.) *Chem.* Charcoal, or carbon, in combination with any other substance. *Carbūrētum, i. n.*
- CARCĪNŌMA, ātis. n.** (*Καρκινος*, an eating ulcer.) *Surg.* The disease cancer.
- CARDĀMĪNE, es, f.** (*Καρδια*, heart, or courage; from its strengthening virtues.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Tetradynamia*; Ord. *Siliquosa.*
- CARDĀMĪNE PRATEN'SIS. M.** *Med.* The plant cardamine, or cuckoo-flower.
- CARDAMŌMUM, i. n.** (*Cardamum* and *amomum*, as partaking of the nature of both of these plants.) The cardamom plant. See *Amomum Cardamomum.*
- CAR'DIA, æ. f.** (*Καρδιά*.) *Anat.* The heart.
- CAR'DIAC.** (*Cardia*, the heart.) Belonging to, or situated near the heart. *Cardiacus, a, um.*
- CARDIAL'GIA, æ. f.** (*Καρδιά*, the heart, and *αλγος*, pain; because it seems in the situation of the heart.) *Path.* An uneasy or painful sensation in the stomach, as if from the presence of acrid substances, with anxiety, oppression, faintness, and often an inclination to vomit, or a plentiful discharge of clear, lymph-like saliva: the heart-burn. See *Pyrosis.*
- CARDĪTIS, ūdis. f.** (*Καρδιά*, the heart, and *itis*, inflammation.) *Path.* Inflammation of the heart; a genus of the Ord. *Phlegmasiæ*; Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.
- CĀRĪCA, æ. f.** (*Caria*, the place where they were cultivated.) *Mat. Med.* The fruit of the *Ficus Carica*: the fig.
- CĀRIES, ei. f.** (*Καρώ*, to benumb.) *Surg.* A disease of bones, analogous to ulceration of the soft parts.
- CĀRĪNA, æ. f.** *Bot.* The keel, or lower petal of the papilionaceous corolla.
- CĀRĪNĀTUS, a, um.** (*Cārīna*, a keel.) *Bot.* Keel-shaped.
- CA'RIOUS.** (*Caries*.) *Surg.* Applied to a bone, or part of a bone which is exposed, and nearly de-

prived of its vitality : affected with caries. *Cāriōsus, a, um.*

CARMĪ'NATIVE. (*Carmen*, a song or charm; from their soothing operation.) A medicine which assuages pain and drives off flatulency. *Carmīnātīvus, i. n.*; also used adj.

CAR'NEÆ COLUM'NÆ. *Anat.* The muscular projections within the ventricles of the heart.

CAR'NEUS, a, um. (*Cāro*, flesh.) Fleshy : carneous. **CARNOSUS.**

CARNIFOR'MIS, is, e. (*Cāro*, flesh, *forma*, resemblance.) Resembling, or having the appearance of flesh.

CARNŌSUS, a, um. (*Cāro*, flesh.) *Bot.* Fleshy : like flesh. **CARNEUS.**

CĀRO, carnis. f. *Anat.* The red part, or belly of a muscle : flesh.

CARO'TID. (*Καρω*, to stupify; from the comatose state produced by tying the vessel.) *Anat.* Applied to two arteries which arise, one on the right from the *arteria innominata*, and the other on the left immediately from the arch of the aorta. *Carōtīdus, a, um.*

CAR'ROT. *Mat. Med.* The plant *Daucus carota*.

CAR'ROT, WILD. *Mat. Med.* The plant *Daucus sylvestris*.

CAR'PUS, i. m. (*Καρπος*.) *Anat.* The carpus, or wrist, situated between the fore-arm and hand.

CAR'TILAGE, (Cāro, flesh.) Anat. A pearly white, glistening, elastic, uniform substance, adhering to articular surfaces of bones, either moveable, immoveable, or of a mixed character. *Cartilāgo, inis. f.*

CARTILAG'INOUS. (*Cartilāgo*, cartilage.) *Anat.* Of the nature or consistence of cartilage. *Bot.* Applied to leaves whose brim is furnished with a hard margin of different substance from the disk. *Cartilāgīnus, a, um.*

CARUM, i. n. (*Caria*, a province of Asia.) A Linn. genus of plants. *Cl. Pentandria*; *Ord. Digynia*.

CARUM CĀRUI. *Mat. Med.* The caraway plant.

CARUNCŪLA, æ. f. (*Dim. Cāro*,

flesh.) *Anat.* A little fleshy excrescence : a caruncle.

CARUNCŪLÆ MYRTĪFOR-MES. *Anat.* The remnants of the lacerated hymen, two, three, or four in number.

CARYŌPHYLLĀTA, æ. f. (*Cāryōphyllus*, the clove tree.) See *Eugenia Caryophyllata*.

CĀRYŌPHYLLUM, i. n. (*Cāryōphyllus*.) *Mat. Med.* The clove, produced by the plant *Eugenia caryophyllata*.

CARYŌPHYLLUS, i. m. (*Καρυον*, a nut, and *φυλλον*, a leaf; because supposed to be the leaf of the Indian nut.) A Linn. genus of plants. *Cl. Polyandria*; *Ord. Monogynia*.

CĀRYŌPHYLLUS ĀRŌMATĪ-CUS. *Mat. Med.* The clove. **EUGENIA CARYOPHYLLATA.**

CASCĀRILLA, æ. f. (*Dim. Cascara*, Span. for bark.) Applied to the bark of the plant *Croton eleutheria*, or *Croton cascarilla*.

CA'SEIC. (*Cāseus*, cheese.) Belonging to cheese. *Cāseīcus, a, um.*

CAS'SIA, æ. f. (*Arab. Katsa*, to tear off; the bark being stripped from the tree.) A Linn. genus of plants. *Cl. Decandria*; *Ord. Monogynia*.

CAS'SIA FISTŪLA, M. Med. The purging cassia-tree.

CAS'SIA, LAURUS. *Mat. Med.* See *Laurus Cassia*.

CAS'SIA SEN'NA. *Mat. Med.* The Senna plant.

CAS'TOR, ōris. m. (*Καστωρ*, the beaver, from *γαστήρ*, the belly; from its large size in that animal.) *Mat. Med.* Castor, a peculiar concrete substance obtained from the beaver. **CASTOREUM.**

CAS'TOR OIL. *Mat. Med.* An oil extracted from the seeds of the plant *Ricinus communis*. *Oleum ricīni.*

CASTŌREUM, i. n. See *Castor*.

CASTRA'TION. (*Castro*, to emasculate.) *Surg.* The operation of removing a testicle : orchotomy. *Bot.* The removal of the anthera of a flower. *Castratio, ōnis. f.*

CASTRATUS, *a, um.* (*Castro*, to emasculate.) *Surg.* Castrated.

CĀTĀLEPSIS, *is. f.* (Καταλαμβάνω, to seize, or attack.) *Path.* A disease consisting in the total suspension of sensibility and voluntary motion, and for the most part of mental power, the action of the heart and lungs continuing: trance: catalepsy.

CĀTĀMĒNIA, *ōrum. pl. n.* (Κατα, according to, and μην, the month.) *Phys.* The monthly discharge from the uterus: the menses: the menstrual discharge: the courses.

CĀTĀPLAS'MA, *ātis. n.* (Καταπλάσσω, to overlay with plaster.) A poultice, or cataplasm.

CA'TARACT. (Καταρρακτώ, to confound; because the sense of vision is confounded, if not destroyed.) *Path.* A disease of the eye, consisting of obstructed sight, or a weakness of, or impediment to sight, produced by opacity of the crystalline lens, or its capsule. *Cātāracta, æ. f.* GUTTA OPACA.

CATAR'RH. (Καταρρίω, to flow down.) *Path.* A common cold in the head, or chest: also, the epidemic called Influenza. *Cātarrhus, i. m.* A genus of the Ord. *Profluvia*; Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

CĀTĒCHU. indecl. (Japan. *Kate*, a tree, and *chu*, juice.) *Mat. Med.* The substance catechu, or Japan earth, obtained from the plant *Acacia catechu*.

CĀTHAR'SIS, *eos. f.* (Καθαίρω, to purge.) *Med.* Purgation of the excrements medically, or naturally.

CATHAR'TIC. (Καθαίρω, to purge.) A medicine which quickens or increases evacuation from the intestines, or which, given in a certain dose, produces purging. *Cātharticus, i. m.*; also used adj.

CATHAR'TINE. A peculiar substance obtained from the leaves of senna.

CA'THETER. (Καθίημι, to thrust into.) *Surg.* A tube introduced through the urethra into the bladder, for the purpose of draw-

ing off the urine. *Cathēter, ēris. m.* and *Cathētērus, i. m.*

CATHĒTERIS'MUS, *i. m.* (*Cathēter*.) *Surg.* The operation of introducing the catheter.

CATHO'LICON. (Κατα, denoting increased power, and όλιζός, universal.) A universal medicine.

CAT'KIN. *Bot. Amentum, i. n.*

CAT'LING. *Surg.* A long, narrow, double-edged, sharp-pointed, straight knife, for amputations.

CAU'DA, *æ. f.* (*Cādo*, to fall; from the natural direction in which it hangs.) A tail. *Bot.* An appendage to a seed, like a tail.

CAU'DA EQUĪNA. *Anat.* The termination of the spinal marrow about the second lumbar vertebra, which, giving off a large number of nerves, has a fancied resemblance to a horse's tail.

CAUDĀTUS, *a, um.* (*Cauda*, a tail.) *Bot.* Having a tail: tailed: caudate.

CAU'DEX, *icis. m.* *Bot.* The stem or trunk of a tree, or the body of the root of a plant.

CAUL. *Anat.* The English name for the epiploon, or omentum. *Obstet.* The amnion, which sometimes being torn by the child's head passing from the uterus, comes away with it, quite separated from the placenta.

CAULES'CENS. (*Caulis*, a stem.) *Bot.* Having a stalk, or stem.

CAU'LINE. (*Caulis*, a stem.) *Bot.* Belonging to the stem. *Caulinus, a, um.*

CAU'LIS, *is. m.* (Καυλός.) *Bot.* The stalk or stem of herbaceous plants.

CAUS'TIC. (Καίω, to burn; from the burning sensation of its application.) A substance which, on being applied to organized substances, destroys their texture. *Causticum, i. n.*

CAUS'TIC, LU'NAR. *Mat. Med.* The nitrate of silver.

CAUTERIZA'TION. (*Cautērium*.) *Surg.* The act of applying the cautery. *Cautērizatio, ōnis, f.*

CAU'TERY. (Καίω, to burn.) *Surg.*

- The *actual cautery*, or application of the red-hot iron. *Potential cautery* was the term applied to the use of caustics. *Cautērium*, *ii. n.*
- CAVER'NA, *æ. f.* (*Cāvus*, hollow.) A cavern.
- CAVERNŌSUS, *a, um.* (*Caverna*.) *Anat.* Having cells, or caverns.
- CA'VITY. (*Cāvus*, hollow.) Any cavity, or hollow place. *Cāvitas*, *atis. f.*
- CA'VUS, *a, um.* Hollow.
- CAYEN'NE PEPPER. *Mat. Med.* See *Capsicum Annuum*.
- CE'LE. (*Κηλη*.) A word which, added to another to form a compound term, signifies a tumour caused by the protrusion of some soft part, or parts, which are denoted by the prefix of said compound term, as, *Enterocoele*, *Epiplocele*, &c.
- CELL. *Anat.* *Cella*, *æ. f.* *Cellūla*, *æ. f.* *Bot.* *Lōcūlāmentum*, *i. n.*
- CEL'LULAR. (*Cellūla*, a little cell.) *Anat.* Having little cells. *Cellūlāris*, *is, e.*
- CEL'LULAR MEMBRANE. } *A-*
CEL'LULAR TEXTURE. } *nat.*
CEL'LULAR TISSUE. } See *Membrāna*.
- CE'MENT. *Chem.* Any thing used for the purpose of uniting, or cementing together pieces of what may have been broken, as, lute, glue, solder, &c. *Cæmentum*, *i. n.*
- CEMENTA'TION. *Chem.* A process by which metals are purified, or changed in their qualities by heat without fusion, by means of a composition called a cement, with which they are covered. Thus, iron is converted into steel by cementation with charcoal. *Cæmentatio*, *ōnis. f.*
- CENTAU'REA, *æ. f.* (*Centaurium*.) A Linn. genus of plants. *Cl. Syngenesia*; *Ord. Polygamia frustranea*.
- CENTAU'REA BĒNĒDICTA. *M. Med.* The plant, blessed or holy thistle.
- CENTAU'RIMUM, *ii. n.* (*Κενταυρεος*, a centaur; because *Chiron* the centaur is fabled to have cured by its use, Hercules' foot, which he had wounded with a poisoned arrow.) See *Chironia Centaurium*.
- CENTRA OVALIA OF VICQ D'AZYR. *Anat.* See *Vicq D'Azyr*.
- CEN'TRUM, *i. n.* (*Κεντραω*, to prick, or pierce.) *Anat.* The middle point of a part. *Chem.* The residence, or foundation of matter. *Med.* The part in which the virtue resides.
- CENTRUM OVĀLE OF VIEUSSENS. *Anat.* See *Vieussens*.
- CEPHAËLIS IPECACUAN'HA. See *Callicocca Ipecacuanha*.
- CE'PHĀLAL'GIA, *æ. f.* (*Κεφαλη*, the head, and *αλγος*, pain.) *Path.* Headache: pain in the head.
- CĒPHĀLE. (*Κεφαλη*.) *Anat.* The head.
- CEPHA'LIC. (*Κεφαλη*, the head.) Belonging to the head. *Cēphālicus*, *a, um.*
- CEPHA'LIC VEIN. (Because the head was supposed to be directly relieved by its being opened.) *Anat.* The anterior, or outermost vein of the arm.
- CĒPHALĪTIS, *idis. f.* (*Κεφαλη*, the head, and *itis*, inflammation.) *Path.* Inflammation of the brain and its membranes. *PHRENITIS*.
- CĒPHALO. (*Κεφαλη*, the head.) *Anat.* This word, in compound names of muscles, &c. denotes their attachment to, or connection with the head.
- CĒRA, *æ. f.* (*Κηρός*.) *Mat. Med.* Wax, a thick, tenacious, concrete substance, extracted from honeycomb. *CERUMEN*.
- CE'RASIN. Applied to certain gummy substances, which are soluble in boiling water, and swell, but do not readily dissolve in cold water, of which gum tragacanth is an example.
- CERĀSUS, *i. m. and f.* (*Κερασος*.) A cherry tree. See *Prunus Lauro Cerasus*.
- CĒRĀTUM, *i. n.* (*Cēra*, wax.) A kind of stiff compound ointment, in which wax predominates: *cerate*.
- CERCH'NUS, *i. m.* (*Κερχω*, to ren-

- der hoarse.) A noisy respiration, caused by the vapour and mucus of the lungs not being duly absorbed, and thus accumulating, the air passing and repassing creates a hissing noise: wheezing.
- CĚRĚBELLUM, *i. n.* (Dim. *CĚrebrum*.) *Anat.* The little brain.
- CEREBRUM, *i. n.* (Κέφα, the head.) *Anat.* The brain, situated within the cranium, and covered by the *dura mater*, the *tunica arachnoidea*, and the *pia mater*.
- CERIN. That part of common wax which dissolves in alcohol.
- CER'NUUS, *a, um.* *Bot.* Nodding: hanging its head: bent.
- CĚRŪMEN, *inis, n.* (Dim. *CĚra*, wax.) Wax. CERA.
- CĚRUS'SA, *æ. f.* *Chem.* The sub-carbonate of lead: cerusse, or white lead.
- CERVICAL. (*Cervix*, the neck.) *Anat.* Belonging to the neck. *Cervicālis, is, e.*
- CER'VIX, *icis, f.* (As if *cĚrebri via*; because the spinal marrow descends through it.) *Anat.* That portion of the body which is between the head and shoulders: the neck: also, applied generally to those parts of organs that are narrowed, somewhat like a neck.
- CESPĪTŌSUS, *a, um.* (*Cespes*, a turf.) *Bot.* Producing many stems from one root, forming a surface of turf, or sod: cespitose.
- CETA'CEOUS. (*Cĕtaceum*, spermaceti.) Belonging to, or of the nature of spermaceti. *Cĕtāceus, a, um.*
- CĒTĀCEUM, *i. n.* (*Cĕtus*, a whale; because it is obtained from a species of whale.) *M. Med.* An oily, concrete, crystalline, semitransparent matter, obtained from the cavity of the cranium of several species of whales, but chiefly the spermaceti whale, or *Physeter Macrocephalus*: spermaceti. SEVUM CETI.
- CETIC. (*Cĕtus*, a whale.) Of, or belonging to the whale. *Cĕticus, a, um.*
- CHAFF. *Bot.* *Pālea, æ. f.*
- CHAFFY. *Acĕrōsus, a, um.* *Palēaceus, a, um.*
- CHALA'ZION. (Χάλαζα, hail.) *Surg.* A small tubercle on the eyelid, supposed to resemble a hailstone. *Chalāzium, ii. n.*
- CHALK. *Mat. Med.* A common species of calcareous earth, or carbonate of lime. *Crĕta, æ. f.*
- CHALK-STONE. *Path.* The concretion in the hands and feet of those who are severely afflicted with gout, from their resembling chalk, though chemically different. *Calcŭlus podagrĭcus.*
- CHALY'BEATE. (*Chalybs*, iron, or steel.) *Med.* Belonging to iron: a medicine, of which iron enters into the composition. *Chalybeātus, a, um*; also *us, i. m.*
- CHAMÆMĒLUM, *i. n.* (Χαμαί, on the ground, μήλον, an apple.) *Mat. Med.* The common chamomile plant. ANTHEMIS NOBILIS.
- CHAMBERS OF THE EYE. *Anat.* See Camera.
- CHA'MOMILE. *M. Med.* *Chamæmelum, i. n.* ANTHEMIS NOBILIS.
- CHAN'CRE. (Fr.) *Surg.* A sore which arises from the direct application of the venereal poison.
- CHARCOAL. *Chem.* See Carbon.
- CHEEK-BONE. *Anat.* *Os Jugāle.* OS MALÆ. OS ZYGOMATICUM.
- CHĒLÆ CANCRŌRUM. See *Cancrŏrum Lapilli et Chelæ.*
- CHĒMIA, or CHĪMIA, *æ. f.* Chemistry.
- CHE'MICAL. (*Chĕmia*, chemistry.) Belonging to chemistry. *Chĕmīcālis, is, e.*
- CHE'MISTRY. (Arab. *Chama*, to burn; being the examination of all substances by fire.) A branch of natural philosophy, defined to be, "the science which investigates the composition of material substances, and the permanent changes of constitution which their mutual actions produce." *Chĕmia, or Chĭmia, æ. f.*
- CHĒMŌSIS, *eos, f.* (Χαίω, to gape; from its appearance.) *Surg.* Inflammation of the *membrana con-*

conjunctiva of the eye, in which it often happens that lymph or blood is effused in the cellular substance connecting it with the eyeball, and so causes it to be elevated and projected towards the eyelids, giving the appearance of a gap, or aperture along the middle of the eye.

CHERRY-TREE LAUREL. *M. Med.* The plant *Prunus lauro-cerasus*.

CHESTNUT, HORSE. See *Horse Chestnut*.

CHEVAS'TER or CHEVAS'TRE. (*Fr.*) *Surg.* A double-headed roller, the middle of which is applied to the chin; it is then carried on each side to, and crossed on the top of the head, from which it is continued down to the nape of the neck, again crossed, and then passed under the chin; and so on, till the whole is exhausted.

CHIAS'TRE. (*Χιάζω*, to form like the letter χ chi). *Surg.* A double-headed roller, for securing the compress over the wound, when the temporal artery has been opened.

CHICKEN-POX. *Path.* *Vārīcella*, æ. f.

CHIL'BLAIN. *Surg.* A painful, deep purple, or lead-coloured inflammatory swelling on the fingers, toes, heels, or other extreme part of the body, consequent on exposure to severe cold: a kibe. *Pernio*, *ōnis*. m.

CHILD-BED FEVER. Puerperal fever.

CHIMNEY-SWEEPER'S CANCER. *Surg.* A peculiar disorder, commencing as a wart-like excrescence on the inferior part of the scrotum, to which chimney-sweepers are peculiarly liable: cancer of the scrotum: soot-wart.

CHINCOUGH. *Path.* *Pertussis*, *is*. f.

CHĪRŌNIA, æ. f. (*Chiron*, the centaur, who first used it.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*.

CHĪRŌNIA CENTAU'RĪUM. *M. Med.* The plant centaur.

CHĪRURGIA, æ. f. (*Χεῖρ*, the hand, and *εργον*, a work; because its operations are performed by the hand.) Surgery, or chirurgery.

CHĪRURGĪCUS, *a*, *um*. (*Chīrurgia*, surgery.) Belonging to surgery: surgical.

CHĪRUR'GUS, *i*. m. (*Χεῖρ*, the hand, and *εργον*, a work.) A surgeon, or chirurgeon.

CHLO'RATE. *Chem.* Chloric acid in combination with a salifiable base. *Chlōras*, *ātis*. f.

CHLO'RIC. (*Chlōrium*.) *Chem.* Belonging to chlorine. *Chlōricus*, *a*, *um*.

CHLO'RIDE. (*Chlōrium*.) *Chem.* Chlorine in combination with different substances. *Chlōris*, *īdis*. f.

CHLO'RINE. *Chem.* An elementary body, formerly called oxymuriatic acid. *Chlōrium*, *īi*. n.

CHLORIO'DATE. (*Chlōrium*.) *Chem.* Chloriodic acid in combination with a salifiable base. *Chlōriōdas*, *ātis*. f.

CHLORIO'DIC. (*Chlōrium*, and *īōdium*.) *Chem.* Belonging to the compound of chlorine and iodine. *Chlōriōdicus*, *a*, *um*.

CHLŌRIUM, *īi*. n. (*Χλωρὸς*, green; from its colour.) *Chem.* Chlorine.

CHLOROCARBONIC. (*Chlōrium*, and *carbon*.) *Chem.* Belonging to the compound of chlorine and carbon. *Chlōrocarbōnicus*, *a*, *um*.

CHLOROCYA'NIC. } (*Chlōrium*,
CHLOROPRUSSIC. } and *cyanic*,
or *prussic acid*.) *Chem.* Belonging to the compound of chlorine and cyanic, hydrocyanic, or prussic acid. *Chlōrocyanicus*, or *Chlōroprussicus*, *a*, *um*.

CHLORŌSIS, *is*. f. (*Χλωρός*, green; from the greenish look of those affected with it.) *Path.* A disease peculiar to young females who labour under retention, or suppression of the menstrual discharge: green sickness; a genus of the Ord. *Adynamia*; Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology.

CHLO'ROUS. (*Chlōrium*.) *Chem.*

- Belonging to chlorine. *Chlorōsus*, *a*, *um*.
- CHOKÉ-DAMP.** (Germ. *Dampff*, a vapour or exhalation.) Applied by miners, to all irrespirable gases, or vapours.
- CHÖLÆ'US**, or **CHOLÆ'US**, *a*, *um*. (*Χολη*, bile.) Belonging to bile: biliary.
- CHÖLE**, *es. f.* (*Χολη*.) *Path.* The bile: chole.
- CHÖLĒDÖCHUS**, *a*, *um*. (*Χολη*, bile, and *δέχομαι*, to receive.) *Anat.* Receiving bile or gall. See *Ductus Communis Choledochus*.
- CHÖLĒRA**, *æ. f.* (*Χολη*, bile, and *ῥέω* to flow, or *χολᾶς*, the intestines, and *ῥέω*.) *Path.* A vomiting and purging of bile, with painful griping and spasm of the muscles of the abdomen, and calves of the legs, &c. A genus of the Ord. *Spasmi*; Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology.
- CHÖLĒRĪCUS**, *a*, *um*. (*Chölēra*.) Belonging to, or relieving cholera.
- CHOLOLITHIC.** (*Chölolithus*.) *Path.* Belonging to gall-stone. *Chölolithicus*, *a*, *um*.
- CHÖLÖLITHUS**, *i. m.* (*Χολη*, bile, and *λίθος*, a stone.) *Path.* A gall-stone.
- CHONDRO'LOGY.** (*Χονδρος*, a cartilage, and *λογος*, a discourse.) *Anat.* A dissertation or discourse on cartilages. *Chondrolōgia*, *æ. f.*
- CHON'DRUS**, *i. m.* *Anat.* A cartilage.
- CHOR'DA**, *æ. f.* (*Χορδη*, a string of a bow, or of a musical instrument.) *Anat.* A collection of fibres: a cord.
- CHOR'DÆ WIL'LISII.** *Anat.* Small fibres, which cross the sinuses of the *dura mater*, first described by Willis.
- CHOR'DÆ TENDĪNEÆ.** *Anat.* Tendinous, cord-like attachments which connect certain of the *carneæ columnæ* of the ventricles, to the auricular valves of the heart.
- CHORDEE'.** (Fr. *Chordé*, from *χορδη*, a string or cord.) *Path.* A painful tension and curvature of the penis, in the venereal disease.
- CHÖRĒA**, *æ. f.* (*Χορος*, a chorus, which antiently accompanied dancing.) *Path.* Convulsive movement of the limbs, as if the person were dancing: St. Vitus's dance.
- CHO'RION.** (*Χωρεω*, to contain.) *Obstel.* The second, or most external membrane involving the fœtus.
- CHO'ROID MEMBRANE.** *Anat.* The second tunic of the eyeball, immediately beneath the sclerotic coat, to which it is connected by vessels. Also, the *velum interpositum*, or choroid membrane of the brain.
- CHO'ROID PLEXUS.** *Anat.* A fold of thin vascular membrane, derived from the *pia mater*, situated in the lateral ventricles of the brain.
- CHRO'MATE.** *Chem.* Chromic acid in combination with a salifiable base. *Chrōmas*, *ātis. f.*
- CHR'OMIC.** (*Chrōmium*.) *Chem.* Belonging to the metal called Chromium. *Chrōmicus*, *a*, *um*.
- CHRŌMIUM**, *ii. n.* (*Χρωμα*, colour; because it gives colour to all its combinations.) *Chem.* A metal which may be extracted from the native chromate of lead, or of iron.
- CHRONIC.** (*Χρόνος*, time.) *Path.* Long-continued, in contradistinction to acute. *Chrōnicus*, *a*, *um*.
- CHYLE.** (*Χυλος*, juice extracted by decoction.) *Phys.* The milk-like liquor, separated by digestion from the chyme, from which the blood is formed; it occupies the lacteals (hence their name) and thoracic duct. *Chylus*, *i. m.*
- CHYLIFICA'TION.** (*Chylus* chyle, and *γίω*, to become.) *Phys.* The process by which chyle is separated from the chyme. *Chylificatio*, *ōnis. f.*
- CHYLOPOIE'TIC.** (*Χυλος*, chyle, and *ποιέω*, to make.) *Anat.*, *Phys.* Belonging to, or connected with the formation of chyle. *Chylopoieticus*, *a*, *um*.
- CHYLUS**, *i. m.* *Phys.* Chyle.
- CHYME.** (*Χυμος*, juice.) *Phys.* The pulpy mass formed by the food when it has undergone its first great change in the process of di-

gestion, and passed from the stomach into the duodenum. *Chymus*, *i. m.*

CHYMIFICA'TION. (*Chymus*, chyme, and *fio*, to become.) *Phys.* The process by which the food is converted into chyme. *Chymificatio*, *ōnis. f.*

CICATRISATUS, *a, um.* (*Cicatrix*, cicatrised.) *Bot.* Scarred. *Surg.* Applied to the skin of healed ulcers.

CICATRIX, *icis. f.* *Surg.* A scar or seam of a healed wound, sore, or ulcer.

CICATRIZA'TION. (*Cicatrix*.) *Surg.* The process by which a cicatrix is formed. *Cicatrizatio*, *ōnis. f.*

CICŪTA, *æ. f.* (As if *cæcuta*, blind; because it destroys the sight of those who use it.) *M. Med.* Hemlock. See *Conium Maculatum*.

CILIARY. (*Cilium*, the eyelid, or eyelash.) *Anat.* Belonging to the eyelid, or eyelash. *Ciliāris, is, e.*

CILIARY LIGAMENT. *Anat.* A grey-coloured ring, about two lines broad, corresponding to the junction of the iris to the choroid membrane, and of the cornea to the sclerotic coat of the eye.

CILIARY PROCESSES. *Anat.* About sixty or seventy small triangular folds of the choroid coat of the eye, arranged in a radiated manner round the crystalline lens.

CILIATUS, *a, um.* (*Cilium*, the eyelid, or eyelash.) *Bot.* Having hairs, or a species of pubescence on the margin of a leaf, or petal: fringed: bordered: fimbriated.

CINCHONA, *æ. f.* (The Countess del Cinchon, at Lima, having been signally cured by its use, it was so named after her.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*.

CINCHONA CORDIFOLIA. *M. Med.* Heart-leaved cinchona: the common or yellow Peruvian bark-tree. **CINCHONA OFFICINALIS.**

CINCHONA LANCEIFOLIA. *M. Med.* Lance-leaved cinchona: the pale Peruvian bark-tree.

CINCHONA OBLONGIFOLIA. *Mat. Med.* Oblong-leaved cinchona: the red Peruvian bark-tree.

CINCHONA OFFICINALIS. *M. Med.* The Cinchona cordifolia.

CINCHONINE. *Chem.* A peculiar vegetable principle resident in bark.

CINĒRES. (Pl. of *Cinis*, ashes.) Ashes: potash.

CINE'REOUS. (*Cinis*, ashes.) Belonging to, or resembling ashes. *Cinereus, a, um.*

CINERITIOUS. (*Cinis*, ashes.) *Anat.* Coloured like ashes; applied to the cortical substance of the brain. *Cinēritius, a, um.*

CINIS, *ēris. m.* The ash which remains after burning any thing.

CIN'NABAR. *Mat. Med.* A term for the red sulphuret of mercury. *Cinnābāris, is. f.*

CINNĀMŌMUM, *i. n.* (Arab. *Kinamon*.) *Mat. Med.* Cinnamon; the inner bark of the tree *Laurus cinnamomum*.

CINNAMON-TREE. *M. Med.* The plant *Laurus cinnamomum*.

CINNAMON-TREE, WILD. *M. Med.* The plant *Laurus cassia*.

CIR'ULAR. (*Circum*, round about.) Round. *Circulāris, is, e.*

CIRCULA'TION. (*Circūlo*, to encircle; because the blood as it were goes round the whole system.) *Phys.* The vital action by which the blood, poured by the ascending and descending *venæ cavæ* into the right auricle of the heart, is sent into the right ventricle; from whence it is transmitted through the pulmonary artery to the lungs where having undergone its peculiar change from venous to arterial, it is carried back by the pulmonary veins to the left auricle of the heart, and is then discharged into the left ventricle, whence it is propelled through the aorta to every part of the system, to be returned by the veins to the *venæ cavæ*. *Circulatio*, *ōnis. f.*

CIRCŪLUS, *i. m.* (Dim. *Circus*, a ring.) A little circle or ring. *Bot.*

- That part of a circle most distant from the centre.
- CIRCUMCISION.** (*Circumcīdo*, to cut about.) *Surg.* The operation of cutting off a circular piece of the prepuce, as is sometimes done in cases of phymosis: also, the Jewish custom, still practised, of cutting off the prepuce from the *glans penis*. *Circumcisio*, *ōnis*. f.
- CIRCUMFLEXUS**, *a*, *um*. (*Circumflecto*, to bend about.) *Anat.* Bowed, or bent about: circumflex; applied to arteries, veins, nerves, &c.: also, the *tensor palati* muscle.
- CIRCUMSCISSUS**, *a*, *um*. (*Circumscindo*, to cut round about.) *Bot.* Having a circular fissure: cut round about, or transversely.
- CIRRŌSUS**, *a*, *um*. (*Cirrus*.) *Bot.* Terminating in, or having a cirrus or tendril: cirrose.
- CIR'RUS**, *i*. m. *Bot.* A clasper, or tendril; one of the *fulcra* of plants.
- CLAVICULA.**
- CIRSŌCĒ'LE**, *es*. f. (*Κίρσος*, a dilated blood-vessel, and *κηλη*, a tumour.) *Surg.* A varicose distension and enlargement of the spermatic vein, often mistaken for a descent of a small portion of the omentum.
- CIRSOPHTHAL'MIA**, *æ* f. (*Κίρσος*, a varicose blood-vessel, and *οφθαλμός* the eye.) *Surg.* A varicose condition of the blood-vessels of the eye.
- CIS'TA**, *æ*. f. (*Κύω*, to contain.) *Surg.* A cyst.
- CISTER'NA**, *æ*. f. (*Cista*, a cyst.) *Anat.* A vessel: a hollow vault: a cistern.
- CITRATE.** (*Citrus*, the lemon.) *Chem.* Citric acid, or acid of lemons in combination with a salifiable base. *Citras*, *ātis*. f.
- CITRIC.** (*Citrus*, the lemon.) *Chem.* Belonging to the lemon. *Citricus*, *a*, *um*.
- CITRON.** The fruit of the *Citrus medica*: the lemon.
- CITRUS**, *i*. m. (*Κίτριον*, the lemon.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl, *Polyadelphia*; Ord, *Icosandria*.
- CITRUS AURANTIUM.** *M. Med.* The orange tree.
- CITRUS MĒDICA.** *M. Med.* The lemon tree.
- CLAM'MY.** *Bot.* *Viscōsus*, *a*, *um*.
- CLAP.** (Old Fr. word *Clapises*, which were public shops kept by single prostitutes.) *Surg.* The disease commonly but improperly called gonorrhœa; consisting of a discharge or running of a depraved or vitiated mucus from the urethra of men, and the urethra and vagina of women. **URETHRITIS VENEREA.**
- CLARIFICATION.** (*Clārus*, clear, and *fācio*, to make.) The process of purifying, or freeing a fluid from heterogeneous matter, or impurities. *Clarificatio*, *ōnis*. f.
- CLA'RIFIED.** *Pharm.* *Despūmātus*, *a*, *um*.
- CLASS.** A primary division of bodies in natural history. *Classis*, *is*. f.
- CLASSIFICATION.** The arrangement of objects into classes, or primary divisions; which are farther divided into orders, and these into genera. *Classificatio*, *ōnis*. f.
- CLAS'PER.** *Bot.* *Cirrus*, *i*. m.
- CLAVICULA.**
- CLAU'SUS**, *a*, *um*. (*Claudo*, to shut.) Closed: shut.
- CLĀVĀTUS**, *a*, *um*. (*Clāva*, a club.) Club-shaped: clubbed.
- CLĀVĪCŪLA**, *æ*. f. (Dim. *Clāvis*, a key; from its supposed likeness.) *Anat.* The collar-bone: the clavicle. **CLAVICULUS.** *Bot.* A tendril, or clasper.
- CLĀVUS**, *i*. m. (A nail; from its resemblance to the head of a nail.) *Surg.* A corn.
- CLAY.** Argillaceous earth. *Argilla*, *æ*. f.
- CLAY, PURE.** *Alūmīna*, *æ*. f.
- CLAW.** *Bot.* *Unguis*, *is*. m.
- CLEAR.** *Lūcidus*, *a*, *um*.
- CLEFT.** *Fissus*, *a*, *um*.
- CLEI'DO.** (*Κλεις*, the clavicle.) *Anat.* This word in compound names of muscles, &c., denotes

that they are attached to, or connected with the clavicle.

CLIMACTER, *ēris*. m. (Κλίμαξ, to proceed by degrees.) *Phys.* The progression of human life; divided into periods of seven years.

CLIMACTERIC. (Κλίμαξ, a ladder; because the ascent by it is gradual.) *Phys.* The ordinary term of life, varying from three-score to four-score years, was observed to present particular epochs at which the body is peculiarly affected, and suffers considerable change. These were contemplated by the Greek physiologists as five, and termed climacterics. The first begins with the *seventh* year; the second, with the *twenty-first*, or three times seven; the third, with the *forty-ninth*, or seven times seven; the fourth, with the *sixty-third*, or nine times seven; and the fifth, with the *eighty-first*, or nine times nine. *Climactēricus*, *a, um*.

CLIMBING. *Bot.* *Scandens*, *tis*. part.

CLINICAL. (Κλίνη, a bed.) Concerning a bed; as, clinical lectures, or those delivered at the bedside of patients. *Clinicus*, *a, um*.

CLINOID. (Κλίνη, a bed, and εἶδος, resemblance.) *Anat.* Resembling a bed. *Clinoides*, *is*. f.; also used adj.

CLITÖRIS, *īdis*. f. (Κλειω, to shut up; because it is shut up by the *labia pudendi*.) *Anat.* A small, glandiform body in the female, like a penis, composed of a cavernous substance, a glans but no perforation, and a prepuce; situated about half an inch above the *meatus urinarius*, and above the *nymphæ*.

CLITÖRIS'MUS, *i*. m. (*Clitōris*.) Enlarged clitoris.

CLOACÆ. (Pl. of *Cloaca*, *æ*. f. a common sewer.) *Surg.* The openings through the new bony shell in cases of *necrosis*, into the inclosed dead bone.

CLO'NIC. (Κλόνος, commotion.) *Path.* An agitated, or irregular

movement; applied to spasms of parts in which the contractions and relaxations are alternate, as in epilepsy.

CLOT. *Phys.* See *Crassamentum*.

CLOVE. *Mat. Med.* *Caryophyllum*, *i*. n.

CLOVE-TREE. *Mat. Med.* The plant *Eugenia caryophyllata*.

CLOVEGILLY FLOWER. } *M.*
CLOVE-PINK. } *Med.*

The plant *Dianthus caryophyllus*.

CLOVEN. *Fissus*, *a, um*.

CLUB. Applied to distortions of the foot; as club-foot, &c. *Bot.* Applied to plants, having some part like a club; as club-moss, &c.

CLUB-SHAPED. *Clāvatus*, *a, um*.

CLUS'TER. *Bot.* *Racēmus*, *i*. m. *Thyrus*, *i*. m.

CLYS'TER. *Med.* *Enēma*, *ātis*. n.

COĀDŪNĀTUS, *a, um*. *Bot.* Joined together.

COAGULABLE. (*Coāgūlo*, to curdle.) *Chem.* Having the property of coagulation. *Coāgūlābilis*, *is*, *e*.

COAGULABLE LYMPH. *Phys.* *Albūmen*, *īnis*. n.

COAGULA'TION. (*Coāgūlo*, to curdle.) *Chem. Phys.* The thickening state of the albuminous portion of certain animal and vegetable fluids, on the application of acids, or heat. *Coagūlatio*, *ōnis*. f.

COAGŪLUM, *i*. n. (*Coāgūlo*, to curdle.) *Chem. Phys.* The jelly-like consistence assumed by blood, &c. when acted on by heat.

COALES'CENT. (*Coālesco*, to grow together.) Growing together: concreting. *Coālescens*, *tis*. part.

COARCTĀTUS, *a, um*. (*Coarcto*, to press together.) *Bot.* Close together: crowded.

COATED. *Bot.* *Tūnicātus*, *a, um*.

COCCŪLUS, *i*. m. (Dim. *Coccus*, a berry.) A little berry; a new genus of plants by *De Candolle*. Cl. *Diœcia*; Ord. *Dodecandria*.

COCCŪLUS INDĪCUS. *M. Med.* Common name for the berries of

- the plant *Menispermum cocculus*.
Coccus INDICUS.
- COC'CUS, i. m.** (*Kozzos*, a kernel; also, an insect.) *Bot.* A cell, or capsule. It is also the name of a tribe of insects.
- COC'CUS CACTI.** *Mat. Med.* The cochineal insect, the dried female of which is used to impart a beautiful red colour to some medicines: cochineal. **COCHINELLA.**
- COCCYGĒUS, a, um.** (*Coccyx*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the coeeyx: coeeygeal: applied to a muscle, &c.
- COCCYX, cŷgis. f.** (*Kozzuž*, the cuckoo, whose bill it is supposed to resemble.) *Anat.* The small triangular bone, appended to the point of the *sacrum*.
- CO'CHINEAL.** *Mat. Med.* See *Coccus Cacti*.
- COCHLEA, æ. f.** (*Koχλιας*, a winding staircase.) *Anat.* A conical cavity of the internal ear, situated in the anterior part of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, in which are the *modiolus*, *scala*, and *spiral lamina*.
- COCHLEARE, is. n.** (*Cochlea*, a cockle, whose shell its bowl resembles.) A spoon.
- COCHLEARE AMPLUM, or MAGNUM.** *Med.* A table-spoon, containing half a fluid-ounce.
- COCHLEARE MĒDIUM.** *Med.* A dessert-spoon, containing about two tea-spoonfuls.
- COCHLEARE MĪNĪMUM.** *Med.* A tea-spoon, containing about one fluid-drachm.
- COCHLEARIA, æ. f.** (*Cochleare*, a spoon; from its resemblance.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Tetradynamia*; Ord. *Siliculosa*.
- COCHLEARIA ARMORĀCIA.** *Mat. Med.* The horse-radish plant. **RAPHANUS RUSTICANUS.**
- COCHLEARIA OFFĪCĪNĀLIS.** *Mat. Med.* The common, or lemon scurvy-grass.
- COCHLEATUS, a, um.** (*Kóχλος*, a snail with a spiral shell.) *Bot.* Winding like a shell: spiral.
- CŌCOS, i. f.** A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Monœcia*; Ord. *Hexandria*.
- CŌCOS BUTYRĀCEA.** *M. Med.* The plant which affords palm-oil.
- CÆCĀLIS, or CÆCĀLIS, is, e.** (*Cæcum*, the blind gut.) *Anat.* Belonging to the cæcum: cæcal, or cæcal.
- CÆ'CUM.** See *Cæcum*.
- CÆ'LIAC.** (*Koιλιας*, the belly.) *Anat.* Belonging to the belly. *Cœlidæus, a, um.*
- CÆRŪLEUS, ā, um.** Sky-blue: blue.
- COHE'SION.** (*Cōhæreo*, to stick together.) *Chem.* The power by which the particles of bodies adhere to each other. *Cōhæsio, ōnis. f.*
- COHOBA'TION.** *Chem.* The pouring of a fluid again and again on the matter from which it was distilled, and as often distilling it, to render it more efficacious.
- COĪTUS, ūs. m.** (*Coco*, to meet.) *Phys.* The coming together of male and female in the act of procreation.
- COLCHĪCUM, i. n.** A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Hexandria*; Ord. *Trigynia*.
- COLCHĪCUM AUTUMNĀLE.** *Mat. Med.* The plant meadow saffron, or colchicum.
- COLD.** *Chem.* *Frigus, ōris. n.* *Path.* A catarrh.
- COLD AFFU'SION.** *Med.* See *Affusion*.
- CŌLICA, æ. f.** (*Cōlon*.) *Path.* The belly-ache, or colic; a genus of the Ord. *Spasmi*; Cl. *Adynamia*, of Cullen's Nosology.
- CŌLICA PICTŌNUM, or PICTŌRUM.** *Path.* A species of colic, to which painters, glaziers, and those employed in lead-works are particularly liable, from absorption of the poison of the lead: the painter's colic.
- CŌLICUS, a, um.** (*Cōlon*.) *Anat.* Belonging to the colon: colic.
- COLLAP'SUS, a, um.** (*Collābor*, to fall away.) *Path.* Wasted, or shrunk: collapsed.

COLLÍCŪLUM, *i. n.* (Dim. *Collis*, a hill.) A little hill, or eminence.

COLLIQUATIVE. (*Colliqueo*, to melt; because it, as it were, melts away the body.) *Path.* Any excessive discharge, or evacuation. *Colliquativus, a, um.*

COL'LUM, *i. n.* (Dim. *Columna*, a pillar.) *Anat.* The neck.

COLLYRIUM, *ii. n.* (*Κωλύω*, to check, and *ῥύσις*, a disease of the eyes.) *Med.* A fluid application, or wash for the eyes.

CŌLŌCYN'THIS, *idis. f.* (*Κωλών*, the colon, and *κινέω*, to move.) *M. Med.* See *Cucumis Colocynthis*.

CŌLOM'BA, *æ. f.* See *Calumba*.

CŌLON, *i. n.* (*Κόλος*, hollow; because generally empty in the dead subject.) *Anat.* The greatest portion of the large intestine, between the *cæcum* and the *rectum*.

CŌLŌRĀTUS, *a, um.* (*Cōlōro*, to colour.) *Bot.* Coloured; applied to any other colour than green.

CŌLOS'TRUM, *i. n.* (*Κόλον*, food; because the first food of the infant.) *Phys.* The first milk in the breasts after delivery.

COLPŌCĒLE, *es. f.* (*Κόλπος*, the vagina, and *κηλη*, a tumour.) *Surg.* A tumour, or hernia situated in the vagina.

COLPOPTŌSIS, *is. f.* (*Κόλπος*, the vagina, and *πιπτω*, to fall.) *Surg.* A bearing or falling down, or prolapsus of the vagina.

COLTS-FOOT. *Mat. Med.* The plant *Tussilago farfara*.

CŌLUM'NA, *æ. f.* A column, or pillar.

CŌLUM'NÆ CAR'NEÆ. *Anat.* See *Carneæ Columnæ*.

CŌLUMNEL'LA, *æ. f.* (Dim. *Columna*.) *Bot.* A little column, or substance passing through the capsule, and connecting the several partitions and seeds.

CŌLUMNĪFĒRUS, *a, um.* (*Columna* a column, and *fēro* to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing a pistil like a pillar: columniferous.

CŌMA, *dis. n.* (*Κίω*, to lie down.)

Bot. A bush, or head of leaves, terminating the stalk. *Path.* A lethargic drowsiness.

CŌMĀTA. (pl. of *Cōma*.) Soporose diseases; an order of the Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology.

CO'MATOSE. (*Cōma*.) *Path.* Having a strong propensity to sleep. *Cōmatōsus, a, um.*

COMBINA'TION. *Chem.* A true chemical union of two or more substances, as opposed to mere mechanical mixture. *Combīnā-tio, ōnis. f.*

COMB-LIKE. *Pectinatus, a, um.*

COMBUS'TIBLE. (*Combūro*, to burn.) *Chem.* Capable of burning.

COMBUS'TION. (*Combūro*, to burn.) *Chem.* The act of absorption of oxygen by combustible bodies from atmospherical air: burning: inflammation. *Combustio, ōnis. f.*

COM'MINUTED. (*Commīnuo*, to crush.) *Surg.* Applied to a fracture, in which the bone is broken into several pieces. *Commīnūtus, a, um.*

COMMISSŪRA, *æ. f.* (*Commīto*, to join together.) *Anat.* A juncture, or commissure; applied to the corners of the lips at their junction, &c. &c.

COMMISSŪRA MAGNA *Anat.* See *Corpus Callosum*

COMPAC'TUS, *a, um.* Firm: compact.

COMPA'RATIVE. (*Compāro*, to set together.) Illustrating by comparison. *Compārātivus, a, um.*

COMPA'RATIVE ANATOMY. See *Anatomy, Comparative*.

COMPLE'XUS, *a, um.* (*Complexor*, to comprise.) *Anat.* Complex; applied to a muscle on the back of the neck.

COMPŌSĪTUS, *a, um.* (*Compōno*, to put together.) Compound, opposed to simple.

COMPOUND AFFINITY. See *Affinity, Compound*.

COM'PRESS. (*Comprimō*, to press

together.) *Surg.* Folded linen, lint, or other materials made into a kind of pad to be placed over parts which require particular pressure. *Compressus*, *i. m.*

COMPRES'SION. (*Comprimo*, to press together.) *Surg.* A diseased state of a part, produced by something pressing upon it; generally applied to the brain. *Compressio*, *ōnis. f.*

COMPRES'SOR, *ōris. m.* (*Comprimo*, to press together.) *Anat.* Applied to a muscle which presses together, or upon a part.

COMPRES'SUS, *a, um.* (*Comprimo*, to press together.) *Bot.* Flattened laterally: compressed.

CŌNĀRIUM, *ii. n.* (*Κώνος*, a cone; from its shape.) *Anat.* The posterior part of the pineal gland.

CONCĀVUS, *a, um.* *Bot.* Hollow: concave.

CONCENTRA'TION. (*Con*, and *centrum*, the centre.) *Chem.* The operation of rendering a fluid stronger, by evaporating a portion of the water it contains. *Concentrationis*, *ōnis. f.*

CONCEN'TRIC. (*Fr. Concentrer*, to tend towards the centre.) Having one common centre.

CONCEPTION. (*Concipio*, to conceive a child.) *Phys.* The impregnation of the *ovulum* in the *ovarium* of the female, by (it is conjectured) the uterus opening a little and drawing in the semen, or, as some say, merely the *aura seminalis*, or seminal vapour by aspiration, and directing it through the Fallopian tubes to the *ovarium*. *Conceptio*, *ōnis. f.*

CON'CHA, *æ. f.* A shell.

CONCOC'TION. (*Concoquo*, to digest.) *Phys.* The change which the food undergoes in the stomach: digestion. *Concoctio*, *ōnis. f.*

CONCRE'TION. (*Concreresco*, to grow together.) *Path.* The growing together of parts naturally separate, as the fingers. Also, the condensation of a fluid, or other substance, into a more solid consistence. *Concretio*, *ōnis. f.*

CONCUS'SION. (*Concutio*, to shake.) *Surg.* A diseased state, shewn by alarming symptoms, caused by great violence offered to the head, though on the closest examination, both of the living and the dead, no fissure, fracture, or extravasation can be discovered. *Concussio*, *ōnis. f.*

CONDUPLICĀTUS, *a, um.* (*Con*, and *duplicatus*, doubled.) *Bot.* Doubled, or folded together.

CONDENSA'TION. (*Condensio*, to make thick.) *Chem.* The act of bringing the component parts of vapour, or gas, nearer to each other by pressure, or cold. *Condensatio*, *ōnis. f.*

CON'DYLE. (*Κόνδυλος*, a tubercle.) *Anat.* A round eminence of a bone in a joint. *Condylus*, *i. m.*

CONDYLŌMA, *ātis. n.* (*Κόνδυλος*, a tubercle.) *Surg.* A small hard tumour: a wart-like excrescence about the anus and pudendum of both sexes.

CONE. *Bot. Strōbilus*, *i. m.*

CONE-SHAPED. *Cōnīcus*, *a, um.*

CONFEC'TION. (*Conficio*, to make up.) *Pharm.* Any thing made up with sugar: a conserve, or electuary. *Confectio*, *ōnis. f.*

CONFER'TUS, *a, um.* (*Confēro*, to put together.) *Bot.* Crowded together: clustered.

CONFLUENT. (*Confluo*, to run together.) *Bot. Path.* Running together. *Confluens*, *tis. part.*

CONFORMA'TION. (*Conformo*, to shape.) The natural shape, or form of a part. *Conformatio*, *ōnis. f.*

CONGELA'TION. (*Congēlo*, to freeze.) *Chem.* The change of a liquid body to a solid state, by losing its caloric. *Congelatio*, *ōnis. f.*

CONGE'NITAL. Born with a person: from birth. *Congēnītus*, *a, um.*

CONGĒRIES, *ei. f.* (*Congēro*, to heap up.) *Anat.* A collection number, or heap.

CONGESTION. (*Congēro*, to lay

- up.) *Path.* An unnatural accumulation of the usual contents of any vessels, or ducts. *Congestio, ōnis. f.*
- CON'GIUS, *ii. m.* A gallon.
- CON'GLOBATE. (*Conglōbo*, to gather into a ball.) *Anat.* Applied to a gland formed of contorted lymphatic vessels, having neither cavity nor excretory duct. *Bot.* Having a globular head. *Conglobātus, a, um.*
- CONGLO'MERATE. (*Conglōmēro*, to heap upon one.) *Anat.* Applied to a gland formed of small glomerate glands, whose excretory ducts unite into one. *Bot.* Irregularly crowded together. *Conglōmērātus, a, um.*
- CŌNĪCUS, *a, um.* (*Cōnus*, a cone.) Conical.
- CŌNĪFĒRUS, *a, um.* (*Cōnus*, a cone, and *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing cones: coniferous.
- CŌNIUM, *ii. n.* A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Digynia*.
- CŌNIUM MACŪLĀTUM. *Mat. Med.* The plant *cicuta*, or hemlock.
- CONJŪGĀTUS, *a, um.* (*Conjūgo*, to yoke.) *Bot.* Yoked: conjugate.
- CONJUNCTĪVA MEMBRĀNA. *Anat.* A thin, delicate, transparent membrane, which lines the eyelids, and is continued over the forepart of the eyeball.
- CONNĀTUS, *a, um.* (*Con*, and *nascor*, to grow.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves, united at their base. *Path.* Congenital.
- CONNĪVENS, *tis. part.* (*Connīveo*, to wink at, or dissemble.) *Anat.* Converging. *Bot.* Approaching, or inclining together, so as to hide what is within.
- CONNĪVENTES, VALVŪLÆ. See *Valvulæ Conniventes*.
- CONSER'VA, *æ. f.* (*Conservo*, to keep.) *Pharm.* A composition of some recent vegetable and sugar, of the consistence of honey: a conserve, or confection.
- CONSTIPA'TION. (*Constipo*, to cram close.) Costiveness: tardiness in evacuating the bowels. *Constipatio, ōnis. f.*
- CONSTITU'TION. (*Constituo*, to dispose.) The general habit, or temperament of the body, as evinced in the peculiar quality of the performance of its functions. *Constitūtio, ōnis. f.*
- CONSTRIC'TOR, *ōris. m.* (*Constringo*, to tie strait.) *Anat.* Applied to a muscle that straitens, or contracts a part.
- CONSUMP'TION. (*Consūmo*, to wear out.) *Path.* The disease *Phthisis pulmonalis*. *Consumptio, ōnis. f.*
- CONTA'GION. (*Contingo*, to touch.) *Path.* Infection: miasm: virus. *Contāgio, ōnis. f.*
- CONTINUED. (*Continuo*, to hold on.) *Path.* Applied to fevers whose symptoms continue without intermission, till the disease terminates. *Continuus, a, um.*
- CONTOR'SIO, *ōnis. f.* (*Contorqueo*, to twist.) A twisting, or contortion.
- CONTOR'TUS, *a, um.* (*Contorqueo*, to twist.) *Bot.* Twisted.
- CONTRACTĪLITY. (*Contrāho*, to draw together.) *Chem.* A property, by which the particles of bodies resume their original position, when the power applied to separate them is withdrawn. *Contractilitas, ātis. f.*
- CONTRACTŪRA, *æ. f.* (*Contrāho*, to draw together.) *Path.* Contraction; a genus of the Ord. *Dyscinesia*; Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.
- CONTRA-INDICA'TION. (*Contra*, against, and *indico*, to shew.) *Path.* That which, in a disease, forbids the use of a remedy which otherwise it would be proper to exhibit. *Contra-indicatio, ōnis. f.*
- COTRAYER'VA, *æ. f.* (*Contra*, against, and *yerva*, poison. Span.) See *Dorstenia Contrayerva*.
- CONTU'SION. (*Contundo*, to bruise.) *Surg.* A bruise. *Contusio, ōnis. f.*
- CONVALES'CENCE. (*Convalesco*, to grow well.) A state, lasting

- from the time a disease is cured, till recovery of the strength lost by it. *Convalescentia*, *æ. f.*
- CONVALESCENT. Returning to health, after a disease is cured: recovering. *Convalescens, tis. part.*
- CONVE'XUS, *a, um.* Arched: convex.
- CONVÖLŪTUS, *a, um.* (*Convolvo*, to wrap together.) Coiled: rolled up: convoluted.
- CONVOLVŪLUS, *i. m.* (*Convolvo*, to wind about, or entwine.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*.
- CONVOLVŪLUS JĀLĀPA. *Mat. Med.* The jalap plant.
- CONVOLVŪLUS SCAMMŌNIA. *M. Med.* The scammony plant.
- CONVULSION. (*Convullo*, to pull together.) *Path.* Violent agitation of all the limbs, or of a part of the body, marked by what are termed clonic spasms. *Convulsio, ōnis. f.*
- COPAIBA, or COPAIVA, *æ. f. M. Med.* A resinous juice, obtained by exudation from incisions made in the trunk of the *Copaifera officinalis*: capivi oil: balsam of copaiba.
- COPAIFĒRA, *æ. f.* (*Copaiva*, and *fĕro*, to bear.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Decandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*.
- COPAIFĒRA OFFICĪNĀLIS. *M. Med.* The plant which yields copaiba balsam.
- COPPER. *Cuprum, i. n.*
- COPPER, SULPHATE OF. *Mat. Med.* Blue-stone, or blue vitriol.
- COPPERAS. Blue, green, or white vitriol.
- COR, *dis. n.* The heart.
- CORĀCO. *Anat.* In compound names of muscles, this word denotes that they are attached to the coracoid process of the scapula.
- COR'ACOID. (*Κοραξ*, a raven, and *-ειδος*, resemblance.) *Anat.* Shaped like a crow's beak. *Cōracoidēs, a, um.*
- CORCŪLUM, *i. n.* (Dim. *Cor*, the heart.) *Bot.* The heart and essence of the seed: the embryo, or germ.
- CORDĀTUS, *a, um.* (*Cor*, the heart.) *Bot.* Heart-shaped.
- COR'DIAL. (*Cor*, the heart.) Any warm, stimulating medicine which raises the spirits. *Pōtio Cardiacus.*
- CÖRIĀCEUS, *a, um.* (*Cōrium*, leather.) *Bot.* Resembling leather: coriaceous.
- CÖRIAN'DRUM, *i. n.* (*Κορίς*, a bug; from the smell of this herb and its seeds when fresh.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Digynia*.
- CÖRIANDRUM SĀTĪVUM. *M. Med.* The coriander plant.
- CORN. (*Cornu*, a horn.) *Surg.* A horny, roundish hardness of the skin, with a root sometimes extending deep into the subjacent cellular substance. *Clāvus, i. n.*
- CORNEA, *æ. f.* (*Cornu*, horn; from its consistence.) *Anat.* A transparent, convexo-concave and nearly circular substance, forming the anterior fifth of the eyeball. *CORNEA LUCIDA.*
- CORNU CERVI. *M. Med.* Hartshorn.
- CORNU USTUM. *M. Med.* Burnt hartshorn.
- CORNŪTUS, *a, um.* (*Cornu*, a horn.) Having, or resembling horns: horn-shaped.
- CÖROL'LA, *æ. f.* (*Corōnŭla*, a little crown.) *Bot.* The leaves of a flower, being those more delicate and generally more coloured, which are between the calyx and the internal organs of the flower.
- CÖROLLŪLA, *æ. f.* (Dim. *Cōrolla*.) *Bot.* The partial floret of a compound flower.
- CÖRŌNA, *æ. f.* (A crown.) *Anat.* The basis of certain parts. *Bot.* Applied to parts of plants, from their resemblance.
- CÖRŌNA GLANDIS. *Anat.* The rim of the *glans penis*.
- CÖRŌNA VĒNĒRIS. *Path.* Venereal blotches on the forehead,

which often extend around it like a crown.

CORO'NAL SU'TURE. *Anat.* The suture formed by the union of the frontal with the two parietal bones.

CORONARY. (*Cōrōna*, a crown.) *Anat.* Applied to vessels and nerves which supply the *corona*, or basis of parts, or which encircle them like a crown. *Cōrōnārius*, *a*, *um*.

CORONATUS, *a*, *um*. (*Cōrōna*, a crown.) *Bot.* Like a crown : coronate.

CORONOID. (*Κορώνη* a crow, and *εἶδος* resemblance.) *Anat.* Applied to processes of bones that are curved, or in any way like a crow's beak. *Cōrōnoideus*, *a*, *um*.

CORONŪLA, *æ*. *f.* (*Dim. Cōrōna*, a crown.) *Bot.* The border surrounding the seeds of certain flowers, like a crown.

CORPORA ALBICANTIA. *Anat.* Two small white bodies of the size of peas, on the base of the brain. **CORPORA MAMILLARIA.**

CORPORA LUTĒA. *Anat.* Yellow spots found in the *ovaria* of females, in place of *ova*, which have been removed by impregnation.

CORPORA QUADRIGĒMĪNA. *Anat.* See *Tubercula Quadrigemina*.

CORPORA SESAMOIDEA. *Anat.* The small thickened bodies in the semilunar valves of the heart.

CORPORA STRIATA. *Anat.* Two smooth cineritious convexities, one in the forepart of each lateral ventricle of the brain.

CORPULENCY. *Path. Pōlysarcia*, *æ*. *f.*

CORPUS, *ōris*. *n.* A body, or substance.

CORPUS CALLŌSUM. *Anat.* The white medullary substance joining the two hemispheres of the brain, under the *falx cerebri* : the *Commissura magna*.

CORPUS DENTICŪLĀTUM *Anat.* A narrow cineritious line, with a serrated edge, observable

below the *tēnia hippocampi*, or *corpus fimbriatum*.

CORPUS FIMBRIĀTUM. *Anat.* A narrow white band along the internal, or concave edge of the inferior cornu of the lateral ventricle of the brain. **TĒNIA HIPPOCAMPI.**

CORPUS PSALLOIDES. See *Lyra*.

CORPUS OLIVĀRE. } *A-*
CORPUS PYRAMIDĀLE. } *nat.*
CORPUS RESTIFORME. } Six
prominences, two of each kind, on the medulla oblongata.

CORPUSCULAR. *Chem.* Belonging to the doctrine of bodies. *Corpusculāris*, *is*. *e.*

CORROBORANT. *Corrōbōro*, to strengthen.) *Med.* Giving strength. *Corrōbōrans*, *tis*. *part.*

CORROSIVE. (*Corrōdo*, to gnaw.) Having the power of separating the particles of a body : eating, or wasting away. *Corrōsivus*, *a*, *um*.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE. *Mat. Med.* The corrosive muriate, or the oxymuriate of quicksilver.

CORRŪGĀTOR, *ōris*. *m.* (*Corrūgo*, to wrinkle.) *Anat.* A wrinkler, or that which makes wrinkles.

CORRŪGĀTUS, *a*. *um*. Shrivelled : wrinkled : corrugated.

CORTEX, *icis*. *m.* or *f.* *Bot.* The outmost covering of the stem and branches of all plants : bark.

COR'TICAL. (*Cortex*, bark.) *Anat.* Covering, or investing a part, like the bark of a tree. *Bot.* Belonging to the bark of a tree. *Corticalis*, *is*, *e.*

CORTICŌSUS, *a*, *um*. (*Cortex*, bark.) *Bot.* Resembling bark, or rind.

CORYMBIFĒRUS, *a*, *um*. (*Cōrymbus*, and *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing corymbs.

CORYMBUS, *i*. *m.* (*Κόρυς*, the crown of the head; because it forms the summit of a plant.) *Bot.* A kind of spike, the partial flower-stalks of which are gradually longer on the common stalk, so that

all the flowers are on a level at the top: a corymb.

CÖRÛZA, æ. f. (Κάρα, the head, and ζῆω, to boil.) *Path.* A limpid, ropy, mucous defluxion from the nostrils, with sense of fulness of the nose.

COSME'TIC. (Κοσμέω, to adorn.) *Med.* Having the power of removing blotches and freckles. *Cosmēticus*, a, um.

COS'TA, æ. f. *Anat.* A rib. *Bot.* The tapering nerve-like substance extending from the base to the apex of a leaf.

COS'TAL. (*Costa*, a rib.) *Anat.* Belonging to a rib. *Costālis*, is, e.

COSTĀTUS, a, um. (*Costa*, a rib.) *Bot.* Having ribs: ribbed: nervous.

COS'TIVENESS. See *Constipation*.

COTUN'NIUS, WATER OF *Anat.* A peculiar fluid found within the membrane lining the vestibule and semicircular canals of the internal ear; first discovered by Cotunnus.

CÖ'TÛLĒDON, ðnis. f. (Κοῦλή, a cavity.) *Bot.* In the plural, seed-lobes, or seminal leaves of a porous substance, and perishing as the plant grows up.

CO'TYLOID. (Κοῦλή, a small drinking cup, εἶδος, likeness.) Resembling an ancient drinking cup. *Cōtyloides*, is. f., also used adj.

CO'TYLOID CAVITY. *Anat.* The *acetabulum*, or socket which receives the head of the *os femoris*.

COUCHING. *Surg.* The operation of displacing, breaking, and disturbing the opaque lens with a kind of needle for the purpose, in order to bring about the dispersion and absorption of a cataract.

COUGH. *Path.* A sonorous and violent expulsion of air from the lungs. *Tussis*, is. f.

COUNTER-OPENING. *Surg.* An opening made in an abscess, opposite to one already in it. *Contrāpertūra*, æ. f.

COUP DE SOLEIL. (Fr.) *Path.* A stroke of the sun; applied to any

affection produced suddenly by a scorching sun.

COURSES. *Phys.* See *Catamenia*.

COUVRE-CHEF. (Fr.) *Surg.* A bandage formed by a particular folding of a handkerchief.

COVER. *Bot.* *Operculum*, i. n.

COWHAGE, or **COWITCH**. *M. Med.* The down covering the outer surface of the pods of the plant *Dolichos pruriens*.

COW-POX. A disease which appears on the teats of the cow, in the form of vesicles of a blue or livid colour; from which the vaccine fluid, so beneficial to the human race, derives its origin. *Vaccinia*, æ. f.

CO'XA, æ. f. *Anat.* The hip, haunch, or hip-joint.

COXAL'GIA, æ. f. (*Coxa*, the hip-joint, and αλγος, pain.) *Surg.* Pain in the hip-joint: hip-joint disease. *Morbus Coxarius*.

COXĀRIUS, a, um. (*Coxa*, the hip-joint.) *Surg.* Belonging to the hip-joint.

CRAB FISH. *Cancer*, cri. or cēris. m.

CRAMP. (Germ. *Krempen*, to contract.) *Path.* *Spasmus*, i. m.

CRĀNIUM, ii. n. (Κεφα, the head.) *Anat.* The skull, or upper part of the head.

CRASSĀMENTUM, i. n. (*Crassus*, thick.) *Phys.* A soft, almost solid mass of a deep brownish red, entirely opaque, spontaneously formed by venous blood a short time after it has been extracted; found at the bottom of the vessel below the serum: the cruor or clot.

CREAM OF TARTAR. *M. Med.* The super-tartrate of potash.

CREEPING. *Bot.* *Rēpens*, tis. part.

CRĒMAS'TER, ēris. m. (Κρεμάω, to suspend.) *Anat.* A muscle which supports, compresses and raises the testicle and vessels, formed by the conjoined fibres of the *obliquus internus*, and *transversalis abdominis* muscles.

CREPITA'TION. *Path.* The re-jection downwards of gas or flatus

- from the stomach. *Crēpītatio*, *ōnis*, f.
- CRĚMOR, *ōris*, m. Cream: any substance floating on, and skimmed from the surface of a fluid.
- CRĚNĀTUS, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Notched: scalloped; applied to leaves when the indentations are rounded: obtusely crenate.
- CRĚPĪTUS, *ūs*, m. (*Crēpo*, to crackle.) *Surg.* The grating sensation, or noise produced by the ends of a fractured bone being rubbed against each other. *Path.* The crackling noise occasioned by pressing a part of the body, when air is collected in the cellular membrane.
- CRESCENT-SHAPED. *Bot.* *Lunātus*, *a*, *um*. *Lunūlātus*, *a*, *um*.
- CREST. *Crista*, *æ*, f.
- CRESTED. *Bot.* *Cristātus*, *a*, *um*.
- CRĚTA, *æ*, f. *Mat. Med.* The impure carbonate of lime: chalk.
- CRĚTĀCEUS, *a*, *um*. (*Crēta*, chalk.) Belonging to chalk: chalky: cretaceous.
- CRIBRĪFOR'MIS, *is*, *e*. (*Cribrum*, a sieve, and *forma*, likeness.) *Anat.* Perforated like a sieve: cribriform.
- CRĪCO. *Anat.* This word, in compound names of muscles, &c. denotes attachment to, or connection with the cricoid carriage.
- CRĪCOID. (*Κρίκος*, a ring, and *εἰδος*, resemblance.) *Anat.* Resembling a ring. *Cricoidēs*, *a*, *um*.
- CRIPPLE-DISEASE. *Path.* *Raphānia*, *æ*, f.
- CRĪSIS, *is*, f. (*Κρίσις*, the final issue.) *Path.* The sudden change which fevers are generally supposed to undergo at particular periods: a sudden variation of any kind, favourable or unfavourable, occurring in the general disease and influencing its character.
- CRISPUS, *a*, *um*. (*Crispo*, to curl.) *Bot.* Curled: crisp.
- CRIS'TA, *æ*, f. (As if *carista*, from *καρᾶ*, the head.) A crest: anything like the comb of a cock.
- CRIS'TA GALLI. *Anat.* The peculiar process on the superior surface of the ethmoid bone, to which the *falx cerebri* is attached.
- CRISTĀTUS, *a*, *um*. (*Crista*, a crest.) *Bot.* Crested.
- CRĪTICAL. (*Crisis*, a decision.) *Path.* Determining the issue of a disease.
- CRŌCUS, *i*, m. or *um*, *i*, n. A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Triandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*.
- CRŌCUS SĀTĪVUS. *M. Med.* The saffron plant.
- CROT'CHET. *Obstet.* A curved instrument with a sharp hook, for extracting the fœtus.
- CRŌTON, *ōnis*, f. A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Monœcia*; Ord. *Monadelphia*.
- CRŌTON ĚLEUTHĚRIA. *Mat. Med.* The plant which affords the cascarilla-bark. CROTON CASCARILLA.
- CRŌTON TIG'LIUM. *Mat. Med.* The plant from the seeds of which the croton-oil is obtained.
- CROUP. *Path.* A disease of the throat, marked by laborious and suffocative breathing, accompanied by a stridulous noise, a short dry cough and expectoration of a concrete membranous sputum: quincy. *Cŷnanche Laryngēa*, *Strīdŭla*, or *Trachiālis*. BRONCHITIS.
- CROWN. *Corōna*, *æ*, f.
- CRU'CIAL. (*Crux*, a cross.) Like a cross. *Crŭciālis*, *is*, *e*.
- CRU'CIBLE. (*Crŭcio*, to torture; because the substances put in them are, as it were, tortured by fire.) *Chem.* A vessel made of baked earth, or metal, for the various operations of fusion by heat. *Crŭcibŭlum*, *i*, n.
- CRŪCĪFORMIS, *is*, *e*. (*Crux*, a cross, *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Resembling a cross: cruciform.
- CRŪDĪTAS, *ātis*, f. (*Crūdus*, raw.) Bad digestion: rawness: crudity.
- CRU'OR, *ōris*, m. (*Κρούω*, to coagulate.) *Phys.* See *Crassamentum*.

CRURÆ'US, *a. um.* (*Crus*, the leg.) *Anat.* Belonging to the leg; applied to a muscle situated on the fore-part of the thigh.

CRU'RAL. (*Crus*, the leg.) *Anat.* Belonging to the leg, or lower extremity. *Crūralis*, *is, e.*

CRU'RAL ARCH. *Anat.* See *Poupart's Ligament*.

CRUS, *crūris. n.* *Anat.* The leg: the origin of some parts of the body, from their resemblance, as *crura cerebri*, &c.

CRYPTŌGĀMIA, *æ. f.* (*Κρυπτω*, to hide, and *γάμος*, a marriage.) *Bot.* A Linn. class of plants, comprising those whose parts of fructification have not been sufficiently ascertained, to refer them to any other class.

CRY'STALLINE. (*Crystallum*, crystal.) Resembling crystal. *Crystallinus*, *a, um.*

CRY'STALLINE LENS. *Anat.* A transparent, double convex lens inclosed in a fine capsule and situated in the fore-part of the vitreous humour of the eye.

CRYSTALLISA'TION. (*Crystallum*, a crystal.) *Chem.* A property by which crystallisable substances pass from a fluid, to a solid state, assuming certain determinate geometrical figures. *Crystallisatio, ōnis. f.*

CRYSTALLISA'TION, WATER OF. *Chem.* That portion of water combining with, and becoming a component part of salts in the act of crystallising.

CRYSTAL'LUS, *i. m., or um, i. n.* (*Κρυος*, cold, and *σπείλλω*, to contract.) *Chem.* The geometrical figures assumed by crystallisable bodies when they pass from a fluid to a solid state, are called crystals: a crystal.

CU'BEBS. *Mat. Med.* The berries or dried fruit of the plant *Piper cubeba*.

CU'BITAL. (*Cūbitus*, the fore-arm.) *Anat.* Belonging to the fore-arm. *Cūbitalis*, *is, e.*

CŪBĪTUS, *i. m.* (*Cūbo*, to lie

down; because the ancients leaned on that part, when lying along at their meals.) *Anat.* The fore-arm, extending between the elbow and wrist: the *ulna*, or *os cubiti*.

CU'BOID. (*Κυβος*, a cube, or solid square body, and *ειδος*, resemblance.) Like a cube. *Cuboides*, *is. f.*: also used adj.

CUCKOO-FLOWER. *Mat. Med.* The plant cardamine, or *Cardamine pratensis*.

CŪCULLĀRIS, *is, e.* (*Cūcullus*, a hood; from its shape.) *Anat.* Like a hood; applied to the trapezius muscle.

CŪCULLĀTUS, *a, um.* (*Cūcullus*, a hood.) *Bot.* Hooded: shaped like a hollow cone.

CU'CUMBER. *Cūcūmis*, *is. m.*

CU'CUMBER, BITTER. *M. Med.* The fruit of the plant *Cucumis colocynthis*.

CU'CUMBER, WILD. *Mat. Med.* The fruit of the plant *Momordica elaterium*.

CŪCŪMIS, *is. m., or er, ēris. m.* A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Monœcia*; Ord. *Syngenesia*.

CŪCŪMIS CŌLOCYNTHIS. *M. Med.* The plant which yields the bitter cucumber, or colocynth.

CŪCURBĪTA, *æ. f.* } *Surg.* A
CŪCURBĪTŪLA, *æ. f.* } cupping-glass.

CŪCURBĪTŪLA CRUENTA. *Surg.* A cupping-glass, with scarification.

CŪCURBĪTŪLA SICCA. *Surg.* A cupping-glass, without scarification.

CUL DE SAC. (Fr.) *Anat.* Applied to the *pleuræ* and *peritoneum*, each of which is disposed in the form of a shut sac.

CUL'MUS, *i. m.* (*Καλαμος*, a reed.) *Bot.* A reed, or straw: the proper stem, or trunk of grasses, rushes, and the like: culm.

CŪMĪNUM, *i. n.* A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Digynia*.

CŪMĪNUM CŪMĪNUM. *M. Med.*

The plant cumin.

CUNEIFORM. (*Cuneus*, a wedge, and *forma*, resemblance.) *Anat.*, *Bot.* Shaped like a wedge. *Cuneiformis*, *is*, *e*.

CUP'EL. (Germ. *Kuppel*, a cup.) *Chem.* A small vessel, made of phosphate of lime mixed with clay, in which gold and silver are refined, by melting them with lead.

CUPELLA'TION. (*Cupel*.) *Chem.* The process of refining gold and silver, by melting them in a cupel with lead. *Cupellatio*, *ōnis*. *f*.

CUPPING. (From the shape of the glasses.) *Surg.* The operation of applying *cucurbitulæ*, or cupping-glasses.

CUPRI, SULPHAS. *M. Med.* See *Copper*, *Sulphate of*.

CUPRUM, *i. n.* (*Cyprus*, whence it was formerly brought.) *Copper*, a reddish brown, hard, sonorous metal.

CURCŪMA, *æ. f.* (Arab. *Curcum*.) A Linn. genus of plants. *Cl. Monandria*; *Ord. Monogynia*.

CURCŪMA LONGA. *Mat. Med.* The turmeric plant.

CURETTE. (Fr.) *Surg.* A small instrument like a scoop, for removing any opaque matter that may remain behind the pupil, after the operation for cataract.

CURLED. *Bot. Crispus*, *a, um*.

CURVATUS, *a, um*. (*Curvus*, bowed.) Bent: *curvate*.

CUSPĀRIA FEBRĪFŪGA. *Mat. Med.* The tree which yields the angustura bark. *BONPLANDIA TRIFOLIATA*.

CUSPĪDĀTI. (Pl. of *Cuspīdātus*.) *Anat.* The canine teeth; because they are sharp-pointed.

CUSPĪDĀTUS, *a, um*. (*Cuspis*, a point.) *Anat. Bot.* Sharp-pointed: *cuspidate*. *MUCRONATUS*.

CUTA'NEOUS. (*Cūtis*, the skin.) Belonging to the skin. *Cūtaneus*, *a, um*.

CUTICLE. (Dim. *Cūtis*, the skin.)

Anat. The scarf-skin. *Cūticula*, *æ. f.* *EPIDERMIS*.

CŪTIS, *is. f.* *Anat.* The skin. *CUTIS VERA*. *DERMIS*. *PELLIS*.

CYA'NIC. (*Kύανος*, blue; from its colour.) *Chem.* Belonging to cyanic, or prussic acid. *Cyānicus*, *a, um*. *HYDRO-CYANIC*. *PRUSSIC*.

CYA'NOGEN. (*Kύανος*, blue, and *γίνομαι*, to become.) *Chem.* A peculiar principle, obtained by decomposing the prusside, or cyanide of mercury by heat: *prussine*.

CYĀNŌSIS, *is. m.* (*Kύανος*, blue.) *Path.* The blue disease: an unnatural blue colour of the skin, from congenital malformation of the heart, by which venous and arterial blood are mixed in its cavities, so as to be not wholly oxygenated; or from taking nitrate of silver, as in epilepsy, &c. *MORBUS CÆRULEUS*.

CYA'NURET. *Chem.* See *Uret*.

CYĀTHĪFORMIS, *is, e*. (*Cyāthus*, a little glass, and *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Shaped like a drinking-glass.

CŪCAS. A Linn. genus of plants. *Cl. Cryptogamia*; *Ord. Filices*.

CYCAS CIRCĪNĀLIS. *Mat. Med.* The plant which yields sago.

CŪLINDRACEUS, *a, um*. (*Cylindrus*, a cylinder.) *Bot.* Shaped like a cylinder.

CŪMA, *æ. f.* (*Κῶμα*, the foetus.) *Bot.* A kind of inflorescence consisting of several flower-stalks springing from one centre, and each stalk irregularly subdivided: a cyme or tuft.

CŪMĪNUM, *i. n.* See *Cuminum Cuminum*.

CŪMŌSUS, *a, um*. (*Cŷma*, a cyme.) *Bot.* Having the character of a cyme.

CŪNANCHE, *es. f.* (*Κυν*, a dog, and *αγχω*, to strangle; because dogs are said to be subject to it.) Inflammation of the throat; a genus of the *Ord. Phlegmasiæ*; *Cl. Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

CŪNANCHELĀRYNGĒA. *Path.* Croup.

- CŸNANCHE MĀLIGNA. *Path.* See *Tonsillitis*.
- CŸNANCHE PĀRÖTĪDĒA. *Path.* See *Parotitis*.
- CŸNANCHE PHĀRYNGĒA. *Path.* See *Pharyngitis*.
- CŸNANCHE STRĪDŪLA. }
CŸNANCHE TRACHEĀLIS. }
Path. Croup.
- CYPRUS TURPENTINE. *M. Med.* A limpid, fragrant, and grateful substance obtained by wounding the bark of the trunk of the *Pistacia terebinthinus*: Chian, or Chio turpentine. *Tē-rēbinthina Chia*.
- CYS'TIC. (Κυσίς, a bag.) *Anat.* Belonging to the urinary, or gall-bladder. *Cysticus, a, um*.
- CYS'TIS, *is. f.* (Κυσίς, a bag.) *Anat.* A bladder. *Surg.* The membranous bag in which any morbid substance is contained: a cyst.
- CYSTITIS, *idis. f.* (*Cystis*, a bladder, and *itis*, inflammation.) *Path.* Inflammation of the bladder; a genus of the Ord. *Phlegmasiæ*, Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.
- CYS'TITOME. (Κυσίς, a bag, and τεμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* An instrument for opening the capsule of the crystalline lens. *Cystitōmus, i. m.*
- CYSTÖCĒLE, *es. f.* (Κυσίς, the bladder, and κηλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* Hernia in which the urinary bladder is protruded.
- CYSTÖTOMY. (Κυσίς, the bladder, and τεμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* *Cystōtōmia, æ. f.* See *Lithotomy*.
- D.
- DACRYŌMA, *ātis. n.* (Δακρυω, to weep.) *Surg.* A stoppage in one, or both *puncta lachrymalia*, causing an effusion of tears.
- DĀMŌNŌMĀNIA, *æ. f.* (Δαιμονων, the devil, and μανία, madness.) *Path.* A kind of madness, in which the patient fancies himself possessed by devils.
- DAGGER-POINTED. *Bot. Nu-crōnātus, a, um*.
- DAMASK-ROSE. *M. Med.* The *Rosa centifolia*.
- DAM'SON. *M. Med.* The fruit of the *Prunus domestica*.
- DANDEL'ION. *Mat. Med.* The plant *Leontodon taraxacum*.
- DAPH'NE, *es. f.* (Δάϊω, to burn, and φωνη, a noise; because it makes a crackling noise when burning.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Octandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*.
- DAPH'NE MEZĒREUM. *M. Med.* The plant mezereon.
- DAR'TOS, *i. m.* (Δέρμας, a skin.) *Anat.* The cellular tissue immediately subjacent to the skin of the *scrotum*, by the contractility of which during life, the latter is corrugated.
- DATŪRA, *æ. f.* A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*.
- DATŪRA STRAMŌNIUM. *Mat. Med.* The herb thorn-apple.
- DATU'RINE. An alkaline principle of great narcotic power, discovered in the plant *Datura stramonium*.
- DAU'CUS, *i. m.* A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Digynia*.
- DAU'CUS CARŌTA. *Mat. Med.* The carrot plant. DAUCUS SATIVUS.
- DAU'CUS SYLVES'TRIS. *Mat. Med.* The wild carrot.
- DAY-BLINDNESS. *Path.* *Nyctālōpia, æ. f.*
- DAY-SIGHT. *Path.* *Hēmērdlōpia, æ. f.*
- DEADLY NIGHTSHADE. *Mat. Med.* The plant *Atropa belladonna*.
- DEAFNESS. *Dysēcœa, æ. f.* *Surditas, ātis. f.*
- DĒCAGŸNIA, *æ. f.* (Δεκα, ten, and γυνη, a woman.) *Bot.* A Linn. order of plants, Cl. *Decandria*; comprising those whose flowers have ten pistils.
- DĒCAN'DRIA, *æ. f.* (Δεκα, ten, and ανη, a man.) *Bot.* A Linn. class and also order of plants,

comprising those whose flowers have ten stamens.

DĒCAPHYLLUS, *a, um.* (*Δίζα*, ten, and *φυλλον* a leaf.) *Bot.* Ten-leaved: decaphyllous.

DECAYING. *Bot.* *Marcescens*, *tis. part.*

DĒCEMLÖCŪLĀRIS, *is, e.* (*Decem*, ten, and *Lōcŭlus*, a little pocket.) *Bot.* Ten-celled.

DĒCĪDUA REFLEXA TŪNĪCA. *Anat.* See *Tunica Decidua Reflexa*.

DĒCĪDUA UTĒRI TŪNĪCA. *Anat.* See *Tunica Decidua Uteri*.

DECĪDUOUS. (*Dēcĭdo*, to fall off.) *Anat.*, *Bot.* Falling off. *Dēcĭduus*, *a, um.*

DECLĪNĀTUS, *a, um.* (*Declino*, to bend.) *Bot.* Bending down: declining.

DECOC'TION. (*Dēcōquo*, to boil.) *Pharm.* A medicine made by boiling some medicinal substance in a watery fluid. *Chem.* A continued ebullition with water, to separate such parts of bodies as are soluble only at that degree of heat. *Dēcōctum*, *i. n.*

DECOMPOSĪTION. (*De* and *compōno*, to put out of order.) *Chem.* The separation of compound bodies into their constituent parts, or principles. *Decompōsĭtio*, *ōnis. f.*

DECORTICA'TION. *De*, from, and *cortex*, bark.) The removing of bark, husk, or shell, from a plant, or fruit. *Decortĭcātio*, *ōnis. f.*

DECREPITA'TION. *Chem.* The crackling noise produced by certain bodies when heated, as common salt, &c. *Decrēpĭlātio*, *ōnis. f.*

DĒCUM'BENS, *tis. part.* (*Dēcumbo*, to lie down.) *Bot.* Drooping: lying down: decumbent.

DĒCUR'RENS, *tis. part.* (*Dēcurre*, to run down.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves that run down the stem, or leafy border, or wing; and to leaf-stalks.

DĒCURSĪVUS, *a, um.* (*Dēcurre*, to run down.) *Bot.* Applied to leaflets that run down the stem: decursive.

DECUS'SATE. (*Dēcusso*, to cross.) *Anat.* Applied to nerves or muscular fibres that cross or decussate each other. *Bot.* Applied to leaves and spines, alternately crossing in pairs. *Dēcussātus*, *a, um.*

DEFÆCA'TION, or **DEFECA'TION**. (*Defæco*, to strain through a sieve.) The removal or separation of the fæces from anything. *Defæcātio*, *ōnis. f.*

DĒFĒRENS, *tis. part.* (*Dĕfĕro*, to convey.) Bringing: conveying.

DEFLAGRA'TION. (*Dĕflagro*, to be set on fire.) *Chem.* The burning of any inflammable substance. *Dĕflagrātio*, *ōnis. f.*

DEFLE'XUS, *a, um.* (*Deflecto*, to bend down.) *Bot.* Bending a little downwards: deflex.

DEFLŪVIUM, *ii. n.* (*Defluo*, to fall off.) *Path.* A falling off.

DEFLŌRĀTUS, *a, um.* (*Deflōresco*, to shed its blossoms.) *Bot.* Applied to the anthers of flowers that have shed their pollen, and to plants that have shed their flowers: deflorate.

DEFLU'XION. (*Defluo*, to flow.) A flowing of humours downwards. *Defluxio*, *ōnis. f.*

DEFOLIA'TION. (*De*, and *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* The fall of the leaf. *Defōliātio*, *ōnis. f.*

DEGLUTI'TION. (*De*, and *glūtĭo*, to swallow.) The act of swallowing any substance, solid, liquid, or gaseous. *Deglūtĭtio*, *ōnis. f.*

DEJE'CTION. (*Dejĭcio*, to go to stool.) The discharge of any excrementitious matter, but generally of the fæces. *Dĕjectio*, *ōnis. f.*

DELETE'RIOUS. (*Δηλεω*, to destroy.) Poisonous. *Delētĕrius*, *a, um.*

DĒLĪGĀTIO, *ōnis. f.* (*Dĕlĭgo*, to bind up.) A bandage.

DELIQUES'CENCE. (*Dĕlĭquesco*, to grow moist.) *Chem.*, *Pharm.* The state assumed by certain saline bodies which attract water from the air when exposed to it. *Dĕlĭquescentia*, *æ. f.* **DELIQUIUM**.

DĒLĪQUIUM, *ii. n.* (*Dĕlĭnquo*, to

- fail.) A want, or defect. *Chem., Pharm.* Deliquescence.
- DĒLIQUIUM ANĪMI.** *Med.* A swoon, or fainting. *SYNCOPE.*
- DĒLĪRIUM,** *ii. n.* (*Dēlīro*, to rage.) *Path.* A symptom consisting in the patient being fitful and wandering in his talk.
- DELIVERY.** *Obstet.* The expulsion of the placenta and membranes of the ovum, a short time after the birth of the child, constitutes what is implied by this term.
- DELPHINE.** A new vegetable alkali, discovered in the plant *Delphinium staphysagria.* *Delphinia, æ. f.*
- DELPHINIUM,** *ii. n.* (*Δελφιν*, the dolphin, whose head the flower of the larkspur resembles.) A Linn. genus of plants. *Cl. Polyandria; Ord. Trigynia.*
- DELPHINIUM STAPHYSAGRIA.** *Mat. Med.* The plant stavesacre.
- DEL'TOID.** (*Δελτα*, and *εἶδος*, resemblance.) Shaped like the Greek letter Δ. *Anat.* Applied to a triangular muscle on the shoulder. *Bot.* Trowel-shaped. *Deltoides, is. f. Deltoidēus, a, um.*
- DEMEN'TIA,** *æ. f.* (*De*, and *mens*, mind.) Want of intellect: madness.
- DEMER'SUS,** *a, um. Bot.* Below the surface of the water.
- DEMUL'CENT.** (*Demulceo*, to soften.) A medicine of a mucilaginous or oily consistence, which protects against the action of acrid matters, by involving their acrimony in a mild and viscid substance. *Demulcens, tis. part.*
- DENDROIDES,** *is. f.* (*Δενδρον*, a shrub, and *εἶδος*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Resembling a shrub.
- DENS,** *tis. m.* (As if *edens*, from *edo*, to eat.) A tooth.
- DENS LEONIS.** *Mat. Med.* The plant *Leontodon taraxacum.*
- DEN'TAL.** (*Dens*, a tooth.) Belonging to the teeth. *Dentalis, is, æ.*
- DENTĀTA.** (*Dens*, a tooth.) *Anat.* See *Vertebra Dentata.*
- DENTĀTUS,** *a, um.* (*Dens*, a tooth.) *Bot.* Toothed: dentate.
- DENTED.** *Bot. Retusus, a, um.*
- DENTICŪLĀTUS,** *a, um.* (*Dens*, a tooth.) Having little teeth: denticulate.
- DENTI'FRICE.** (*Dens*, a tooth, and *frico*, to rub.) A medicine for cleaning the teeth. *Dentifricium, ii. n.*
- DENTI'TION.** (*Dentio*, to breed teeth.) The cutting of the teeth. *Dentitio, ōnis. f.*
- DENUDA'TION.** (*Dēnūdo*, to make bare.) The act of laying bare any part. *Dēnūdātio, ōnis. f.*
- DĒNŪDĀTUS,** *a, um.* (*Dēnūdo*, to make bare.) *Bot.* Applied to plants whose flowers have no flower-cup: naked: denude.
- DEOB'STRUENT.** (*De*, and *obstruo*, to obstruct.) Having power to remove obstructions. *Deobstruens, tis. part.*
- DEPEN'DENT.** (*Dēpendeo*, to hang down.) *Bot.* Hanging down. *Dēpendens, tis. part.*
- DEPHLEGMA'TION.** (*De*, and *phlegma*, phlegm.) *Chem.* The act of separating the water from chemical liquors. *Dephlegmātio, ōnis. f.*
- DEPILATORY.** (*De*, and *pilus*, the hair.) That which removes hairs from the head, or any part of the body. *Depilātorius, a, um.*
- DEPRES'SION.** (*Deprimo* to press down.) *Surg.* The state of a part which has fallen down: one of the operations for cataract. *Path.* Applied to the lowness of spirits of persons suffering under disease. *Depressio, ōnis. f.*
- DEPRES'SOR,** *ōris. m.* (*Deprimo*, to press down.) *Anat.* A presser down; applied to muscles which draw or press down the part on which they act.
- DEPRES'SUS,** *a, um.* (*Deprimo*, to press down.) *Bot.* Pressed down,

- as when the sides of a leaf are higher than the disk : depressed.
- DERMATO'LOGY.** (*Δερμα*, the skin, and *λογος*, a discourse.) *Anat.* A lecture or treatise on the skin. *Dermatologia*, *æ. f.*
- DER'MIS.** (*Δερμα*.) *Anat.* The skin. See *Cutis*.
- DESCEN'DENS COLLI, or NŌNI.** *Anat.* A branch of the *Linguales*, or ninth pair of nerves.
- DESCEN'SUS,** *ús. m.* (*Descendo*, to move downwards.) A descent. *Chem.* A distillation *per descensum*, is that performed by placing the fire upon and around the vessel (*descensorium*), the orifice of which is at the bottom.
- DESICCA'TION.** (*Dēsicco*, to dry up.) The state of drying. *Dēsiccatio*, *ōnis. f.*
- DESIC'CATIVE.** (*Dēsicco*, to dry up) *Med.* Any application for drying up a wound, or sore. *Desiccativus*, *a, um.*
- DESPŪMĀTIO,** *ōnis. f.* (*Despūmo*, to clarify.) The clarifying of any fluid : despumation.
- DESPŪMĀTUS,** *a, um.* Clarified.
- DESQUAMA'TION.** (*Desquāmo*, to scale fishes.) The separating of *laminæ* or scales from bones, or the skin. *Desquāmatio*, *ōnis. f.*
- DETER'GENT.** (*Dētergeo*, to cleanse.) Any medicine which removes such humours as obstruct the vessels, or which cleanses wounds and ulcers. *Dētergens*, *tis. part.*
- DETONA'TION.** (*Dētōno*, to thunder.) *Chem.* Instantaneous combustion with loud explosion. *Dētōnatio*, *ōnis. f.*
- DETRŪSOR URĪNÆ.** *Anat.* A propeller of the urine; applied to the anterior longitudinal fibres of the muscular coat of the bladder, as if they formed a distinct muscle.
- DEUTEROPA'THIC,** (*Δευτερος*, second, and *παθος* suffering.) *Path.* An affection as by consent, where a second part suffers with the part originally affected : secondary. *Deutēropathicus*, *a, um.*
- DEUTO'XIDE.** *Chem.* Applied to certain substances susceptible of several stages of oxidisement, to signify the second stage.
- DEVIL'S DUNG.** The vulgar name for *Assafætida*.
- DI'A.** (*Δια*, through.) A prefix to many terms, which implies composition, mixture, &c.
- DIĀBĒTES,** *is. m.* (*Δια*, through, and *βαινω*, to go on.) *Path.* An immoderate flow of urine; a genus of the Ord. *Spasmi*; Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology.
- DIĀCHŸLUM,** *i. n.* (*Δια*, through, and *χυλος*, juice; being a plaster formerly made of juices.) *Med.* Applied to the *Emplastrum oxidii plumbi semivitrei*.
- DIĀCRĪSIS,** *is. f.* (*Διακρίνω*, to distinguish.) See *Diagnosis*.
- DIĀDEL'PHIA,** *æ. f.* (*Δις* twice, and *αδελφος*, a brotherhood.) *Bot.* A Linn. class of plants, comprising those whose flowers are hermaphrodites and have the male organs united below, into two sets of cylindrical filaments.
- DIĀERĒSIS,** *is. f.* (*Διαίρειω*, to separate.) *Surg.* A division of parts: a solution of continuity.
- DIĀETA,** *æ. f.* Diet : food.
- DIAGNŌSIS,** *is. f.* (*Διαγινωσκω*, to discern.) The science of signs by which one disease is distinguished from another. *DIACRISIS*.
- DIA'LŸSES.** (Pl. of *didlŷsis*, a destruction of parts.) Solutions, or disunion; an order of the Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.
- DIAN'DRIA,** *æ. f.* (*Δις*, twice, and *ανηρ*, a man.) *Bot.* A Linn. class of plants, comprising those which have hermaphrodite flowers with two stamens.
- DIAN'THUS,** *i. m.* A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Decandria*; Ord. *Digynia*.
- DIAN'THUSCĀRYŌPHYLLUS,** *Mat. Med.* The clove-pink, or clove-gillflower.
- DIĀPHĀNŌSUS,** *a, um.* (*Δια*, through, and *αινω*, to shine.) Transparent : diaphanous.

DIAPHŌRĒSIS, *is. f.* (*Διαφορεῖω*, to throw off.) *Med.* A perspiration.

DIAPHORE'TIC. (*Διαφορεῖω*, to throw off.) A medicine which produces perspiration. *Didphōrēticus*, *i. m.*: also used adj.

DI'APHRAGM. (*Δια*, and *φρασσω*, to shut in.) *Anat.* A large muscle forming the separation between the thorax and abdomen: the midriff. *Diaphragma*, *dtis. n.*

DIAPHRAGMĀTĪTIS, *idis. f.* (*Diaphragma*, and *itis*, inflammation.) *Path.* Inflammation of the diaphragm. **PARAPHRENITIS**.

DIARRHŒ'A, *æ. f.* (*Διαρρέω*, to flow through.) *Path.* A purging, looseness, or the too frequent passing of the fæces; a genus of the Ord. *Spasmi*; Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology.

DIARTHROSIS, *is. f.* *Δια*, through, and *αρθρον*, a joint.) *Anat.* A moveable articulation of bones.

DIASTŌLE, *es. f.* (*Διαστελλω*, to dilate.) *Phys.* The dilatation of the heart, by which, with its alternate contraction (*systole*) the circulation is carried on.

DIATHĒSIS, *is. f.* (*Διατιθημι*, to arrange.) *Med.* A particular state, or disposition of the body; as an inflammatory, or phlogistic diathesis.

DICHO'TOMOUS, (*Δις*, twice, and *τεμνω*, to cut.) *Bot.* Bifurcate: forked. *Dichōtōmus*, *a, um.*

DICOC'COUS. (*Δις*, twice, and *κόκκος*, a berry.) *Bot.* Two capsules united, one cell in each. *Dicoccus*, *a, um.*

DICŌTYLĒDŌNES. (*Δις*, twice, and pl. of *cōtylēdon*.) *Bot.* Having two cotyledons.

DICRO'TIC. (*Δις*, twice, and *κρονω*, to strike.) *Med.* Applied to the pulse, when the artery rebounds after it beats, like a double pulsation. *Dicroticus*, *a, um.*

DIDŸMUS, *i. m.* *Bot.* Twins: by two and two: double: didymous.

DIDŸNĀMIA, *æ. f.* (*Δις*, twice, and *δυναμις*, power; two powers.)

Bot. A Linn. class of plants, comprising hermaphrodites, whose flowers have two long and two short stamens.

DI'ET. *Diæta*, *æ. f.*

DI'ET-DRINK. *Med.* An alterative decoction of medicinal herbs.

DIETE'TIC. (*Διαιτάω*, to feed.) Belonging to diet. *Diatēticus*, *a, um.*

DIFFOR'MIS, *is, e.* *Bot.* Of various or different shapes.

DIF'FUSUS, *a, um.* *Bot.* Widely spread: scattered: diffuse.

DIGASTRĪCUS, *a, um.* (*Δις*, twice, and *γαστήρ*, a belly.) *Anat.* Two-bellied; applied to a muscle of the lower jaw.

DIGES'TER. *Chem.* A strong iron or copper kettle with a safety valve, for subjecting bodies to vapour at an elevated pressure.

DIGES'TION. (*Digēro*, to distribute.) *Phys.* The conversion of the food into chyle in the stomach. *Chem.*, *Pharm.* The slow action of matters on each other, by exposure to heat for a time.

DIGES'TIVE. (*Digēro*, to distribute.) Belonging to, or connected with digestion. *Surg.* Applied to substances which promote suppuration in a wound, or ulcer, as cerates, poultices, &c.

DIGĪTĀLIS, *is. f.* (*Digitus*, a finger; because its flower resembles one.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Didynamia*; Ord. *Angiospermia*.

DIGĪTĀLIS PURPŪREA. *Mat. Med.* The plant Fox-glove.

DIGĪTĀTŪS, *a, um.* (*Digitus*, a finger.) *Bot.* Finger-like: digitate. **DIGITIFORMIS**.

DIGĪTUS, *i. m.* A finger, or toe.

DIGĪTUS MĀNUS. *Anat.* A finger.

DIGĪTUS PĒDIS. *Anat.* A toe.

DIGYNIA, *æ. f.* (*Δις*, twice, and *γυνή*, a woman.) *Bot.* A Linn. order of plants, comprising such as have two styles.

DILATATION. (*Dilato*, to en-

large.) An increase of size : an enlargement. *Dilatatio, ōnis. f.*

DILL. *Mat. Med.* The plant *Ancithum graveolens*.

DILUENT, (*Diluo*, to dilute.) *Med.* Applied to substances that increase the fluidity of the blood, in all which, the chief ingredient is water ; it is in fact the only proper diluent. *Diluens, tis. part.*

DILŪTUS, *a, um.* (*Diluo*, to mix.) Mixed : made thin : diluted.

DĪMĪDIATUS, *a, um. Bot.* Halved : divided into two.

DIMNESS of SIGHT. *Caligo, ūnis. f.*

DĪNUS, *i. m.* (*Δινεω*, to twine round.) An imaginary unsteadiness of the person, or of the objects around, while really at rest : dizziness.

DICE'CIA, *æ. f.* (*Δις*, twice, and *οικια*, a house.) *Bot. A. Linn.* class of plants, comprising such as have male flowers on one individual and female on another of the same species.

DIOPTRIC (*Διοπτρομαι*, to see through.) Belonging to the doctrine of light. *Dioptricus, a, um.*

DIPĒTĀLUS, *a, um.* (*Δις*, twice, and *πεταλον*, a petal.) *Bot.* Two-petalled ; dipetalous.

DIPHYLLUS, *a, um.* (*Δις*, twice, and *φυλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Two-leaved : diphyllous.

DIPLŌMA, *ātis. n.* (*Διπλωω*, to fold up.) The instrument or license authorising Physicians or Surgeons to practise.

DIPLŌPIA, *æ. f.* (*Δίπλωος*, double, and *οπτομαι*, to see.) *Path.* A disease of the eyes, in which there is double, or treble vision.

DIREC'TOR, *ōris. m.* (*Dirigo*, to guide.) *Surg.* A grooved instrument for guiding a bistoury, &c. in certain operations.

DIS'CIFORM. (*Discus*, a quoit, and *forma*, resemblance.) Like a disk or quoit : discoid. *Disciformis, is. c. DISCOIDES.*

DIS'CUS, *i. m.* (*Δισκος*, a quoit.) *Bot.* The central part of a com-

pound flower, or of a leaf : the disk.

DISCU'TIENT. (*Discutio*, to discuss.) *Surg.* Applied to substances which promote the resolution of tumours. *Discutiens, tis. part.*

DISEASE. Any deviation from the state of health. *Morbus, i. m.*

DISK. *Bot. Discus, i. m.*

DISLOCATION. (*Δις*, out of, and *locus*, a place.) *Surg.* The displacement of a bone of a moveable articulation from its natural situation : luxation. *Dislocatio, ōnis. f.*

DISPEN'SARY. (*Dispenso*, to distribute.) A place where medicines are prepared, or where advice and medicines are given to the poor. *Dispensarium, ii. n.*

DISPEN'SATORY. (*Dispenso*, to distribute.) A book giving rules and instructions for the compounding of medicines. *Dispensatorium, ii. n. PHARMACOPŒIA.*

DISPER'MOUS. (*Δις*, twice, and *σπέρμα*, a seed.) *Bot.* Two-seeded. *Dispermus, a, um.*

DISSEC'TION. (*Dissēco*, to cut in pieces.) *Anat.* The cutting up of an animal, or vegetable, in order to ascertain its structure. *Dissectio, ōnis. f.*

DISSEC'TUS, *a, um.* (*Dissēco*, to cut in pieces.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves irregularly divided by deep seams, or cuts : incised : cut.

DISSE'PI'MENTUM, *i. n.* (*Dissepio*, to separate.) *Bot.* A separation that divides the cells of a capsule.

DISTENDED. *Ventricōsus, a, um.*

DISTĪCHIA, *æ. f.* } (*Δις*, twice, **DISTĪCHĪ'ĀSIS,** *is. f.* } and *στιχος*, a row.) *Surg.* An affection in which the tarsus has a double row of eye-lashes, one inwards against the eye, the other outwards.

DISTĪCHUS, *a, um.* (*Δις*, twice, and *στιχος*, a rank.) *Bot.* Two-ranked.

DISTILLA'TION. (*Distillo*, to drop by little and little.) *Chem.*

- A process for separating the volatile, from the more fixed parts, through the application of heat. *Distillatio, ōnis. f.*
- DISTŌMA**, *ālis. n.* (Δίς, twice, and στόμα, a mouth.) Two-mouthed; a genus of worms.
- DISTŌMA HEPĀTĪCUM**. A small flat flounder-like worm, found in the bile ducts of sheep and oxen, and which have also been found in the human subject: the liver-fluke.
- DIURĒSIS**, *is. f.* (Διά, through, and οὐρεῖω, to make water.) Increased secretion of urine.
- DIURE'TIC**. (Διουρησις, a discharge of urine.) A medicine which taken internally, increases the secretion of the kidneys. *Diureticus, i. m.*: also used adj.
- DIVĀRĪCĀTUS**, *a, um.* (Divārico, to stride.) *Bot.* Straddling: standing wide from each other.
- DIVER'GENS**, *tis. part. Bot.* Spreading out from the stem: divergent.
- DIZ'ZINESS**. *Dinūs, i. m.*
- DOCK**. *Mat. Med.* See *Rumex Acetosa*, and *Rumex Aquaticus*.
- DŌDĒCAN'DRIA**, *æ. f.* (Δωδεκα, twelve, and ἀνὴρ, a man.) *Bot.* A Linn. class of plants, comprising those which have hermaphrodite flowers with twelve stamens.
- DODGING TIME**. Popular term for the period at which the menstrual secretion finally disappears, being from the forty-fourth to the fiftieth year.
- DŌLABRĪFORMIS**, *is. e.* (Dŏlabella, a hatchet, and forma, likeness.) Hatchet-shaped.
- DOLĪCHOS**, *i. n.* (Δολιχος, long.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Dialdelphia*; Ord. *Decandria*.
- DOLĪCHOS PRŪRIENS**. *Mat. Med.* The plant which affords the cowhage, or cowitch.
- DŌLOR**, *ōris. f.* Pain.
- DOR'SAL**. (*Dorsum*, the back.) *Anat.* Belonging to the back. *Dorsālis, is, e.*
- DORSTĒNIA**, *æ. f.* A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Tetrandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*.
- DORSTĒNIA CONTRAYERVA**. *M. Med.* The plant Contrayerva.
- DOTTED**. *Bot. Punctatus, a, um.*
- DOUBLE**. *Bot. Didymus, a, um. Duplex, icis. adj.*
- DOVER'S POWDER**. *Mat. Med.* The *Pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus*.
- DOWNofSEED**. *Bot. Pappus, i. m.*
- DRACHMA**, *æ. f. Pharm.* A weight of sixty grains: a drachm.
- DRĀCO**, *ōnis. m.* The dragon.
- DRACUNCŪLUS**, *i. m.* (Δρακων, a serpent.) The muscular hair-worm, found in the legs and muscular parts of the arms of children in both Indies, and in other hot countries. *FILARIA MEDINENSIS*.
- DRA'GON**. *Drāco, ōnis. m.*
- DRAGON'S BLOOD**. *Mat. Med.* A dark, concrete, resinous substance, obtained by exudation from incisions made in the bark of the *Pterocarpus draco*. *Sanguis Drācōnis*.
- DRA'STIC**. (Δραστικός, active.) Applied to medicines that are very violent in their effects, as certain purgatives. *Drasticus, a, um.*
- DRI'VELLING**. An involuntary flow of saliva, as in old age, infancy, and idiocy: slavering.
- DROOPING**. *Bot. Nūtans, tis. part. Cernuus, a, um.*
- DROPSY**. *Path. Hydrops, ōpis. m.*
- DROPSY OF THE BELLY**. *Path. Ascites, æ. m.*
- DROPSY OF THE BRAIN**. *Path. Hydrŏcēphālus, i. m.*
- DROPSY OF THE CHEST**. *Path. Hydrŏthŏrax, ācis. f.*
- DROPSY OF THE OVARY**. *Path. Ascites Saccātus.*
- DROPSY OF THE SKIN**. *Path. Anŏsarca, æ. f.*
- DROPSY OF THE SPINE**. *Path. Hydrŏrachitis, idis. f.*

DROPSY OF THE TESTICLE.*Path. Hydrōcēle, es. f.***DROPSY OF THE UTERUS.***Path. Hydrōmetra, æ. f.***DROWNING.** *Submersio, ōnis. f.***DUCTILITY.** (*Dūco, to draw.*)

A property by which bodies can be elongated by drawing them through a hole of less area than the transverse section of the body so drawn. *Ductilitas, ātis. f.*

DUCTUS, ūs. m. (*Dūco, to lead.*)

A canal, or duct.

DUCTUS ARTERIOSUS. *Anat.*

A blood-vessel peculiar to the fœtus, communicating from the pulmonary artery directly to the aorta. **CANALIS ARTERIOSUS.**

DUCTUS BILIOSUS. *Anat.* See *Biliary Duct.***DUCTUS COMMUNIS CHOLĒDŌCHUS.** *Anat.* The common biliary duct formed by the union of the hepatic and cystic ducts, and conveying hepatic and cystic bile into the *duodenum*.**DUCTUS VĒNOSUS.** *Anat.* A blood-vessel peculiar to the fœtus, communicating from the *vena cava ascendens* to the *vena portæ* of the liver. **CANALIS VENOSUS.****DULCĀMĀRA, æ. f.** (*Dulcis, sweet, and āmārus bitter.*) *Mat. Med.* See *Solanum Dulcamara.***DUMBNESS.** *Aphōnia, æ. f.***DUNG.** See *Fæx, cis. f.***DUNG, DEVIL'S.** See *Devil's Dung.***DUODĒNUM, i. n.** (*Duōdēni, twelve.*) *Anat.* The first portion of the small intestine; extending in the lower animals, which alone were dissected by the antients, to about twelve finger's breadth.**DŪPLEX, icis. adj.** (*Duo, two, and plico, to fold.*) *Bot.* Two-fold: double.**DŪPLICĀTUS, a, um.** (*Duplico, to double.*) *Bot.* Doubled: duplicate.**DŪRA MĀTER.** (The *hard mother*, because it is of a hard tough quality, and was supposed to give origin to all other mem-

branes of the body.) *Anat.* The external membrane of the brain.

DŪRUS, a, um. Hard.**DUST.** *Bot. Pollen, inis. n.***DWARF.** *Pūmilio, ōnis. m. Bot. Hūmilis, is, e.*

DYSÆSTHĒSIÆ. (Pl. of *Dysæsthēsia, dys, difficulty, and αισθανομαι, to perceive.*) Diseases of the senses; an order of the Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

DYSCATĀPŌTIA, æ. f. (*Δυσ, difficulty, and καταπινω, to swallow down.*) *Path.* A term for *hydrophobia*, from the peculiar dread of water in that disease, which is caused by the difficulty of swallowing it.

DYSCĪNĒSIÆ. (Pl. of *Dyscīnēsia, dys, difficulty, and κινέω, to move.*) Depraved motions; an order of the Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

DYSĒCCE'A, æ. f. (*Δυσ, difficulty, and ακοη, hearing.*) Diminished hearing: deafness; a genus of the Ord. *Dysæsthēsiæ*; Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

DY'SENTERY. (*Δυσ, difficulty, and εντέρον, a bowel.*) *Path.* A disease marked by contagious fever, nausea, loss of appetite, and in which there is much griping and tenesmus, the stools consisting chiefly of mucus, sometimes mixed with blood, the natural fæces being retained, or voided in little hard balls termed *scybalæ*.

DYSLO'CHIA, æ. f. (*Δυσ, difficulty, and λοχία.*) *Path.* Suppression of the lochial discharge.

DYSMĒNORRHŒ'A, æ. f. (*Δυσ, difficulty, μην, a month, and ρέω, to flow.*) *Path.* Difficult menstruation.

DYSŌPIA, æ. f. (*Δυσ, difficulty, and ωψ, an eye.*) Bad sight; a genus of the Ord. *Dysæsthēsiæ*; Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

DYSŌRE'XIÆ. (Pl. of *Dysōrexia, dys, bad, and ορεξις, appetite.*) Depraved appetites; an order of the Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

DYSPEPSIA, *æ. f.* (Δυσ, difficulty, and πιπτω, to concoct.) *Path.* Indigestion, with want of appetite, distention of stomach, eructations, heartburn, &c.; a genus of the Ord. *Adynamia*; Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology.

DYSPERMATIS'MUS, *i. m.* (Δυσ, difficulty, and σπέρμα, a seed.) Difficult discharge of semen; a genus of the Ord. *Epischeses*; Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

DYSPHAGIA, *æ. f.* (Δυσ, difficulty, and φαγω, to eat.) Difficult swallowing; a genus of the Ord. *Dyscinesia*; Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

DYSPHONIA, *æ. f.* (Δυσ, bad, and φωνη, the voice.) Depraved, or imperfect voice.

DYSPNŒA, *æ. f.* (Δυσ, difficulty, and πνέω, to breathe.) Difficult breathing; a genus of the Ord. *Spasmi*; Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology.

DYSTĒCHI'ASIS, *is. f.* (Δυσ, bad, σῶχος, order.) See *Distichiasis*.

DYSŪRIA, *æ. f.* (Δυσ, difficulty, and ουρον, urine.) Difficult discharge of urine; a genus of the Ord. *Epischeses*; Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

E

EAR. *Anat.* The organ of hearing, comprehending the *external*, *middle*, and *internal* ear. *Auris*, *is. f.*

EAR-ACHE. *Otalgia*, *æ. f.*

EARTH. *Chem.* A solid, combustible, and colourless body, entering into the composition of the mineralstrata, and not convertible into metals by any of the ordinary methods of reduction. *Terra*, *æ. f.*

EAU DE LUCE. *Mat. Med.* The *Spiritus ammoniæ succinatus*.

EBRACTEĀTUS, *a, um.* (*E* and *bractea*, a floral leaf.) *Bot.* Without a floral leaf.

EBULLITION. (*Ebullio*, to bubble up.) *Chem.* The change of a fluid from a liquid to an elastic state by the application of heat, which dilates and converts it into vapour: boiling. *Ebullitio*, *ōnis. f.*

ECAUDĀTUS, *a, um.* (*E*, and *cauda*, a tail.) *Bot.* Without a tail, or spur.

ECCHŶMŌMA, *ātis. n.* } (*Εκχυω*,
ECCHŶMŌSIS, *is. f.* } to pour
out.) *Surg.* A soft, blue swelling from a bruise, or spontaneous extravasation of blood in the cellular substance: extravasation: a livid swelling; a genus of the Ord. *Tumores*; Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

ECCRINO'LOGY. (*Εκκρίνω*, to secrete, and *λογος*, a discourse.) The doctrine of secretions. *Eccrīnōlōgia*, *æ. f.*

ECHĪNĀTUS, *a, um.* (*Εχινος*, the hedge-hog.) *Bot.* Beset with prickles like a hedge-hog.

EC'STASY. (*Εξίσταμαι*, to have the faculties deranged.) *Path.* A total suspension of sensibility, voluntary motion and mostly of mental power; the body erect and inflexible, the pulsation and breathing not affected. *Ecstāsis*, *eos. f.*

ECTHŶMA, *ātis. n.* (*Εκθύω*, to break out in eruptions.) *Path.* An eruption of phlyzacious pustules, arising at some distance from each other, and not very numerous, unattended with fever and not contagious.

ECTŌPIÆ. (Pl. of *ectōpia*, *εκτεπος*, displaced.) Protrusions; an order of the Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

ECTRŌPIUM, *ii. n.* (*Εκτρέπω*, to turn from.) *Path.* A disease in which the eyelid folds on itself, so that the conjunctival surface becomes external: eversion of the eyelid.

ECZĒMA, *ātis. n.* (*Εζειω*, to boil up.) *Path.* A smarting eruption of small pustules generally crowded together, without fever and not contagious.

EFFERVE'SCENCE. (*Effervesco*, to boil over.) *Chem.* The agitation produced by mixing certain substances, caused by the sudden escape of a gas. *Effervescentia*, *æ. f.*

EFFLORES'CENCE. (*Effloresco*,

- to flourish.) *Bot.* The blooming of flowers: the time of flowering. *Chem.* The state of saline bodies when they spontaneously assume the form of a dry powder, by losing their water of crystallisation. *Path.* A morbid redness of the skin. *Efflorescentia, æ. f.*
- EFFLUVIUM**, *ii. n.* (*Effluo*, to flow out.) A flowing; applied in the plural to the small particles emitted by bodies, which though they do not sensibly decrease them, have perceptible effects on the senses.
- EFFUSION**. (*Effundo*, to pour out.) *Path.* The escape of any fluid out of its natural vessel or viscus and its lodgement in another cavity, in the cellular substance or in the substance of parts: also, the secretion of fluid from the vessels in a morbid state of parts; thus coagulable lymph is said to be effused on different surfaces. *Effusio, ònis. f.*
- EGG**. *Ovum, i. n.*
- EGG-SHAPED**. *Ovālis, is, e. Ovātus, a, um.*
- EJĀCŪLĀTOR**, *òris. m.* (*Ejċŭlor*, to squirt out.) *Anat.* A squirter out. See *Accelerator Urinæ*.
- EJA'CUATORY DUCT**. *Anat.* The seminal duct formed by the union of the duct of the *vesicula seminalis* with the *vas deferens* of the same side.
- EJECTION**. (*Ejċio*, to thrust out.) *Med.* The discharging of anything from the body. *Ejectio, ònis. f.*
- E'LAIN**. (*Ελαιον*, oil.) The oily principle of solid fats.
- ELAS'TIC**. (*Ελαω*, to urge forward.) *Chem.* Having the property of elasticity. *Elasticus, a, um.*
- ELASTIC FLUID**. *Chem.* A gas.
- ELASTI'CITY**. *Chem.* A property by which bodies return forcibly and of themselves, to the same dimensions or form they possessed before compression, or displacement by any external force. *Elasticitas, atis. f.*
- ELĀTĒRIUM**, *i. n.* *Ελαω*, to push forward; from its strong purgative quality.) *M. Med.* See *Momordica Elaterium*.
- E'LATIN**. The active principle of elaterium.
- ELBOW**. *Anat. Ancon, ònis. f. Olecrānon, i. n.*
- ELDER-TREE**. *Mat. Med.* The plant *Sambucus nigra*.
- ELECTIVE ATTRACTION, SIMPLE**. *Chem.* The operation, or agency by which, when a simple substance is applied to one compounded of two principles, it unites with one, so as to exclude the other.
- ELECTIVE ATTRACTION, DOUBLE**. *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.
- ELECTRICITY**. (*Ηλεκτρον*, amber; in which it was first observed.) *Chem.* A property by which certain bodies, when rubbed, excited, or heated, attract others and frequently emit sparks and streams of light. *Electricitas, atis. f.*
- ELECTRO-MAGNETISM**. Applied to a series of interesting phenomena connected with electricity, first observed by Oersted of Copenhagen in the winter of 1819-20.
- ELECTROMETER**, } (*Ηλεκτρον*,
ELECTROSCOPE, } amber, *με-*
τρον, a measure, and *σκοπιω*, to
spy.) An instrument formed of very delicate pith balls, or strips of gold leaf suspended from a point, for ascertaining, by their divergence, the presence of electricity. *Electrōmetrum, i. n.*
- ELECTUĀRIUM**, *ii. n.* *Pharm.* A confection, conserve, or electuary.
- ELEMENTS**. Rudiments or first principles: substances which cannot be farther decomposed by chemical analysis. *Elementum, i. n.*

- E'LEMI**, indecl. (Ethiopian.) *Mat. Med.* A resinous substance, obtained by exudation from incisions in the bark of the *Amyris elemifera*.
- ELĒPHANTIĀSIS**, *is. f.* (Ελεφας, the elephant.) *Path.* A disease which attacks the whole body, but chiefly the feet and legs, characterised by the skin being thick, rough, wrinkly, unctuous, and void of hair; said to be contagious: elephants' skin; a genus of the Ord. *Impetigenes*; Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology.
- ELĒPHANTIĀSIS ITALICA**
See *Pelagra*.
- ELETTARIA**, *æ. f.* A new genus of plants by Dr. Maton, Cl. *Monandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*.
- ELETTARIA CARDĀMŌMUM**.
Mat. Med. A new name for the lesser cardamom, or *Amomum cardamomum*.
- ELEUTHĒRIA**, *æ. f.* *Mat. Med.*
See *Croton Eleutheria*.
- ĒLĒVĀTOR**, *ōnis. m.* (Ēlĕvo, to lift.) *Anat.* See *Levator*. *Surg.* An instrument for raising any depressed parts of bone, particularly of the skull.
- ELIQUA'TION**. (*Elīquo*, to make liquid.) *Chem.* An operation, by which one substance is separated from another by fusion; consisting in the application of such a degree of heat as will make the more fusible matter flow, and not the other. *Elīquātio, ōnis. f.*
- ELI'XIR**. *n. indecl.* (Arab. *Elekser*, quintessence.) *Pharm.* A preparation similar to a compound tincture: an extract, or quintessence
- ELM**. *Mat. Med.* The plant *Ulmus campestris*.
- ELUTRIA'TION**. (*Elutrio*, to cleanse.) *Chem.* The act, or operation of pulverising metallic ores, or other substances and mixing them with water, so that the lighter parts capable of suspension are poured off and thus separated from the heavier particles, which fall to the bottom. *Elūtriatio, ōnis. f.*
- EMACIA'TION**. (*Emācio*, to make lean.) *Path.* *Emāciatio, ōnis. f.* **MAKASMUS. ATROPHIA.**
- EMARGĪNĀTUS**, *a, um.* *Bot.* Having a notch at the apex: nicked: emarginate.
- EMASCŪLATUS**, *a, um.* (*Emascūlo*, to make impotent.) Impotent: emasculate.
- EMBED'DED**. *Bot.* *Nidulans, tis. part.*
- EMBRŌCĀTIO**, *ōnis. f.* (Εμβρεχω, to soak.) *Med.* A fluid application for rubbing on any part: an embrocation.
- EM'BRYO**, *ōnis. m.* (Εν, in, and βρω, to spring out.) *Bot.* The germ of a plant: the *corculum*. *Phys.* The *fœtus in utero*, before the fifth month of pregnancy.
- EMBRYO'TOMY**. (Εμβρυον, a fœtus, and τεμνω, to cut.) *Obstet.* The separating of any part of the fœtus whilst *in utero*, to extract it. *Embryōtōmia, æ. f.*
- EMBRYULCIA**, *æ. f.* (Εμβρυον, a fœtus, and ελκω, to draw.) *Obstet.* The operation of breaking down the contents of the fœtal head by means of the perforator, or other destroying instrument, in order to effect delivery where the pelvis is deformed, so as to prevent its taking place in the natural way.
- EMERSUS**, *a, um.* (*Emergo*, to rise up.) *Bot.* Raised above the surface of the water.
- EMĒSIS**, *is. f.* (Εμειω, to vomit.) *Med.* The act of vomiting.
- EME'TIC**. (Εμειω, to vomit.) *Med.* A medicine which excites vomiting, independently of any effect from the quantity of matter taken into the stomach, or of its nauseous taste, or flavour. *Emēticus, i. m.*: also used adj.
- E'METIN**, or **E'METINE**. The principle on which the virtues of *Ipecacuan* depend.
- EMĪNEN'TIÆ QUADRĪGEMĪNÆ**. *Anat.* See *Tubercula Quadrigemina*.

EMME'NAGOGUE. (Εμμηνια, the menses, and αγω, to move.) A medicine which promotes the menstrual discharge. *Emmēnagogus, i. m.*

EMOL'LIENT. (*Emollio*, to soften.) *Med.* Having the power of softening, or relaxing the living animal fibre, without any mechanical action. *Emolliens, tis. part.*

EMPHY'SĒMA, ātis. n. (Εμφυσω, to inflate.) *Path.* A collection of air in the cellular texture under the skin: windy swelling. *PNEUMATOSIS.*

EMPHYSE'MATOUS. (*Emphŷsēma.*) *Path.* Of the nature of, or like emphysema. *Ephŷsēmātōsus, a, um.*

EMPLAS'TRUM, i. n. (Εμπλάσσω, to spread upon.) *Pharm.* A plaster.

EMPROSTHŌTŌNOS, i. m. (Εμπροσθεν, forward, and τεινω, to draw.) *Path.* See *Tetanus Emprosthotonos.*

EMPYĒMA, ātis. n. (Εν, in, and πυον, pus.) *Path.* A collection of pus in the cavity of the chest, one of the terminations of pleuritis.

EMPYREU'MA, ātis. n. (Εμπυρηνω, to kindle.) A peculiar and indescribably disagreeable smell, which animal and vegetable matter possesses when burned in close vessels.

EMPYREUMA'TIC. (*Empŷreu-ma.*) Having the quality or flavour of empyreuma. *Empŷreumāticus, a, um.*

EMUL'GENT. (*Emulgeo*, to milk out.) *Anat.* Straining through; applied to the vessels of the kidneys which are supposed to strain or milk the serum through the kidneys. *Emulgens, tis. part.*

EMUL'SIO, ōnis. f. (*Emulgeo*, to milk out.) *Pharm.* A preparation in which the expressed oil of seeds or kernels is diffused through water, by the medium of the sugar, mucilage, and fecula which the seeds contain: an emulsion.

EMUNC'TORY. (*Emungo*, to carry off.) *Phys.* A term for the

excretory ducts of the body. *Emunctōrium, ii. n.*

ENAM'EL. *Anat.* A very hard, compact, white substance investing the crown of the teeth, to which it is peculiar.

ENARTHROSIS, is. f. (Εν, in, and αρθρον, a joint.) *Anat.* The ball-and-socket joint; a variety of the Cl. *Diarthrosis.*

ENCAN'THIS, is. f. (Εν, in, and κανθος, the angle of the eye.) *Path.* A disease in which a small, soft, red excrescence grows from the *caruncula lachrymalis* and semilunar fold of the *conjunctiva.*

ENCE'PHALON. (Εν, in, and κεφαλη, the head.) *Anat.* The cerebrum: also, the whole contents of the cranium. *Encephalum, i. n.*

ENCYST'ED. (Εν, in, and κυστις, a bag.) *Path.* Applied to tumours that consist of a fluid, or other substance inclosed in a cyst, bag, or sac. *Saccātus, a, um.*

ENDE'MIC. (Εν, in, and δημος, a people.) *Path.* Any disease peculiar to a particular class of persons, or to a country. *Endēmīcus, a, um.*

ENĒMA, ātis. n. (Ενημι, to inject.) *Med.* A medicine in the liquid, or gaseous form, thrown into the rectum in order to empty the bowels of fæces, or otherwise: a clyster, or glyster.

E'NERGY. (Ενεργειω, to be active.) The degree of force exercised by any power; as, nervous energy, &c. *Energia, æ. f.*

ENER'VATING. (*Enervo*, to weaken.) Weakening, or destroying the power, force, or office of the nerves. *Enervans, tis. part.*

ENER'VIUS, a, um. (E, and nervus, a nerve.) *Bot.* Having no rib, or nerve: ribless.

ENNEAN'DRIA, æ. f. (Εννεα, nine, and ανηρ, a man.) *Bot.* A Linn. class of plants, comprising those which have hermaphrodite flowers with nine stamens.

ENŌDIS, is, e. (E, and nōdus, a knot.) *Bot.* Without knots, or joints: jointless.

- ENSATUS**, *a, um.* (*Ensis*, a sword.) *Bot.* Sword-shaped.
- ENSIFOR'MIS**, *is, e.* (*Ensis*, a sword, and *forma*, likeness.) *Anat., Bot.* Sword-shaped.
- ENTĒRĪTIS**, *idis. f.* (*Εντέρον*, an intestine, and *itis*, inflammation.) Inflammation of the bowels; a genus of the Ord. *Phlegmasiæ*; Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.
- ENTĒRO.** (*Εντέρον*, an intestine.) This word, in compound names, denotes that the thing named belongs to, is connected with, or resembles an intestine.
- ENTĒRŌCĒLE**, *es. f.* (*Εντέρον*, an intestine, and *κηλη*, a tumour.) *Path.* Hernia in which part of the intestine is protruded.
- ENTĒRO-EPIPLŌCĒLE.** (*Εντέρον*, an intestine, *επιπλοον*, the epiploon, and *κηλη* a tumour.) *Path.* Hernia in which a part of the intestine and epiploon are protruded.
- ENTERO'RAPHY.** (*Εντέρον*, an intestine, and *ραφη*, a suture.) *Surg.* The sewing together of the divided edges of the intestine. *Entērōrāphia*, *æ. f.*
- ENTĒROSCHEŌCĒLE**, *es. f.* (*Εντέρον*, an intestine, *σχέον*, the scrotum, and *κηλη*, a tumour.) *Path.* Protrusion of the intestines into the scrotum: scrotal hernia.
- ENTIRE.** *Bot. Intēger, a, um.* *Intēgerrimus, a, um.*
- ENTRŌPIUM**, *ii. n.* (*Εν*, in, and *τρεπω*, to turn.) *Path.* A disease in which the eyelid is turned in towards the eyeball.
- ENŪRĒSIS**, *is. f.* (*Ενουρηω*, to be incontinent of urine.) *Path.* Incontinency, or involuntary flow of urine: a genus of the Ord. *Apocenos*; Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.
- EPHĒLIS**, *idos. f.* (*Επι*, upon, and *ἥλιος*, the sun; because the sun causes them.) A term for the freckles, little yellow lentigenes, or spots, which appear on persons of fair skin; likewise the larger brown patches which arise from exposure to the sun, and also the large dusky patches which are similar in appearance but occur on other parts of the surface of the body which are covered.
- ĒPHĒMĒRA**, *æ. f.* (*Επι*, upon, and *ἡμέρα*, a day.) *Path.* A disease which lasts a day.
- EPHIAI'TES**, *is. m.* (*Εφαλλομαι*, to leap upon; from the peculiar sensation.) *Path.* A distressing sensation during sleep, generally preceded by some fearful dream wherein there is a severe struggle, during which the dreamer feels a great weight or oppression on his chest, as if some dæmon were sitting upon him, and attempts to cry, but only utters an unearthly kind of noise: night-mare: incubus. *ONEIRODYNIA GRAVANS.*
- EPHĪDRŌSIS**, *is. f.* (*Εφιδρωω*, to sweat.) *Path.* Violent morbid perspiration: sweating; a genus of the Ord. *Apocenos*; Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.
- EPICHRŌSIS**, *is. f.* (*Επιχρωζω*, to paint.) *Path.* Macular skin, or simple discolouration of the surface.
- EPICRA'NIAL.** (*Επι*, upon, and *κρανιον*, the cranium.) *Anat.* Lying, or situated on the cranium. *Epicrāniālis, is, e.*
- EPICRĀNIUM**, *ii. n.* (*Επι*, upon, and *κρανιον*, the cranium.) *Anat.* A term for the integuments, aponeurosis and muscular expansion upon the cranium.
- EPIDE'MIC.** (*Επι*, upon, and *δῆμος* a people.) *Path.* Any contagious disease that attacks several people at the same time and in the same place. *Epīdēmīcus, a, um.*
- EPIDER'MIS**, *idis. f.* (*Επι*, upon, and *δερμα*, the skin.) *Anat.* The external covering of the body: the cuticle, or scarf-skin.
- EPIDĪDŸMIS**, *is. m.* (*Επι*, upon, and *διδυμος*, a testicle.) *Anat.* An oblong substance, formed by numerous convolutions of the *vas deferens*, large above and below and narrow in the middle, attached to the testicle above by

vessels and in the rest of its extent by the reflected layer of the *tunica vaginalis*.

EPIGA'STRIC. (Επι, upon, and γαστήρ, the stomach.) *Anat.* Belonging to the epigastrium. *Epigastriacus*, *a*, *um*.

EPIGA'STRIC REGION. *Anat.* That portion of the abdomen, below the diaphragm, above the umbilical region and between the hypochondria.

EPIGA'STRIUM, *ii. n.* (Επι, upon, γαστήρ, the stomach.) *Anat.* That part of the abdomen, which is immediately over the stomach.

EPIGLOT'TIS, *idis*, or *is. f.* (Επι, upon, and γλωττις, the aperture of the windpipe.) *Anat.* The cartilage at the root of the tongue which forms a lid or cover for the glottis, or superior opening of the larynx.

EPILEP'SIA, *æ. f.* (Επιλαμβάνω, to arrest; from the suddenness of its attack.) A disease consisting of convulsions, with sleep, and generally froth at the mouth: the falling sickness: epilepsy; a genus of the Ord. *Spasmi*; Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology.

EPĪNYC'TIS, *idis. f.* (Επι, upon, and νύξ, night.) *Path.* A pustule containing a bloody sanies, rising in the night and forming an angry tumour on the arms, hands and thighs, of a dusky red, or of a livid colour, with much inflammation and pain.

EPĪPHŌRA, *æ. f.* (Επιφέρω, to carry to.) *Path.* A superabundant flow of tears, or of an aqueous, or serous humour from the eyes: flux of tears; a genus of the Ord. *Apoceneses*; Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

EPĪPHŶSIS, *is. f.* (Επι, upon, and φύνω, to grow.) *Anat.* A piece of bone growing upon another, but separated from it by a cartilage.

EPIPLO. This word, in compound names, denotes connection with, or disease of the epiploon.

EPIPLŌCĒLE, *es. f.* (Επιπλοον, the omentum, and κηλη, a tu-

mour.) *Path.* Hernia in which a portion of the omentum is protruded. **HERNIA OMENTALIS.**

EPIPLO'IC. (Επιπλοον, the omentum.) Belonging to the epiploon, or omentum. *Epiploicus*, *a*, *um*.

EPIPLO'IC APPENDAGES. *Anat.* See *Appendices Epiploicæ*.

EPĪPLOĪTIS, *idis. f.* (Επιπλοον, the omentum, and ἰtis, inflammation.) *Path.* Inflammation of the epiploon or omentum. **OMENTITIS.**

EPIPLO'ON, *i. n.* (Επιπλυνω, to sail upon; because it, as it were, floats on the intestines.) *Anat.* The omentum: the caul.

EPISPA'STIC. (Επισπασω, to draw to.) *Med.* Having the power of producing a serous, or puriform discharge, by exciting a previous state of inflammation, or suppuration. *Epispasticus*, *i. m.*; also used adj.

EPISTA'XIS, *is. f.* (Επισταζω, to distil.) Bleeding at the nose: hæmorrhage from the nose; a genus of the Ord. *Hæmorrhagiæ*; Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

EPĪTHĒLIUM, *ii. n.* *Anat.* The cuticle on the red portion of the lips.

EP'SOM SALT. *Mat. Med.* The Sulphate of magnesia.

EPŪLIS, *idis. f.* (Επι, upon, and ουλα, the gums.) A small swelling on the gums.

EQUĪTANS, *tis. part.* (Equito, to ride.) *Bot.* Laminated, or folded one upon another: equitant.

EQUĪTĀTIO, *ōnis. f.* (Equito, to ride.) *Med.* Riding on horseback.

EQUIVALENT. *Chem.* A term to express the system of definite ratios in which the corpuscular objects of the science reciprocally combine; referred to a common standard, reckoned unity.

EREC'TOR, *ōris. m.* (Erigo, to erect.) *Anat.* A raiser up; applied to certain muscles.

EREC'TUS, *a*, *um.* (Erigo, to erect.) *Bot.* Perpendicular; upright: erect.

ERĚTHIS'MUS, *i. m.* (*Ερεθίζω*, to irritate.) *Path.* The state of increased sensibility and irritability, attending the early stage of acute diseases.

ERO'SION. (*Erōdo*, to gnaw off.) *Path.* A term similar to ulceration, expressing a breach, or chasm in the substance of parts by the action of the absorbents.

ERŌSUS, *a, um.* (*Erōdo*, to gnaw off.) *Bot.* Jagged: gnawed: notched.

ERŌTŌMĀNIA, *æ. f.* (*Ερως*, love, and *μανία*, madness.) Melancholy, or madness caused by love.

ERRA'TIC. (*Erro*, to wander.) Wandering: not fixed. *Erraticus*, *a, um.*

ERR'HINE. (*Εν*, in, and *ῥιν*, the nose.) A medicine that, topically applied, causes a discharge from the nose of mucous, or serous fluid. *Errhinus*, *i. m.*: also used adj.

ERROR LŌCI. *Med.* A term of Boerhaave, who attributed inflammation and other diseases to the circumstance of too large globules of blood having got into too small vessels, where they formed an obstruction by this *error of place*.

ERUCTA'TION. (*Eructo*, to belch.) Any sudden burst of wind, or liquid by the mouth. *Eructatio*, *ōnis. f.*

ERUP'TION. (*Erumpo*, to burst out.) *Path.* A discolouration, or breaking out of pimples on the skin. *Eruptio*, *ōnis. f.*

ERŶSĪPĒLAS, *ātis. n.* (*Ερυνω*, to draw, and *πelas*, near; because it spreads over the neighbouring parts.) *Path.* A disease, known by redness, or inflammation on some part of the skin, attended with fever, inflammatory, or typhoid: St. Anthony's fire; a genus of the Ord. *Exanthemata*; Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

ERYSIPE'LATOID. (*Erŷsipēlas*, and *ειδος*, resemblance.) Resembling erysipelas.

ERŶTHĒMA, *ātis. n.* (*Ερυθραίνω*, to redden.) Redness of a part: a

mere rash, or efflorescence, [not accompanied by swelling, vesication, or fever: inflammatory blush.

ES'CHAR. (*Εσχαρώω*, to scab over.) *Surg.* Any living part, having been burnt by the actual, or potential cautery, loses its sensibility and vital principle, becomes hard, rough on the surface and of a black, or grey colour, forming a slough, or eschar.

ESCHARŌ'TIC. (*Eschar.*) *Med.* A substance which forms an eschar, or destroys vitality in the part on which it is applied. *Eschārōticus*, *i. m.*: also used adj.

ES'CULENT. That which may be eaten for food, whether animal, or vegetable. *Esculentus*, *a, um.*

ES'SENCE. *Chem., Pharm.* The chief properties, or virtues extracted from any substance, reduced to a small compass. *Essentia*, *æ. f.*

ESSENCE OF SUGAR. Oxalic acid.

ESSENT'IAL. (*Essentia*, essence.) That which is necessary to the constitution, or existence of a thing. *Chem.* Pure: highly rectified. *Essentiālis*, *is. e.*

E'THER. See *Æther*.

ETHER'IAL. *Chem.* Term for any highly rectified essential oil, or spirit. *Ethēriālis*, *is. e.*

ETHMOID, or **ÆTHMOID**. (*Εθμος*, a sieve, and *ειδος*, resemblance.) *Anat.* Resembling a sieve; applied to a bone of the head. *Ethmoides*, *is. f.*

EUDIO'METER. (*Ευς*, good, and *μετρον*, a measure; because it shews the quantity of good air.) *Chem.* An instrument by which the quantity of oxygen and nitrogen in atmospheric air is ascertained: an oxymeter. *Eudiōmetrum*, *i. n.*

EUDIO'METRY. *Chem.* The method by which the purity of atmospheric air is ascertained.

EUGĒNIA, *æ. f.* A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Icosandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*.

EUGĒNIA CARYŌPHYLLATA.

- M. Med.* The tree which produces the clove. **CARYOPHYLLUS AROMATICUS.**
- EUPHOR'BIA**, *æ. f.* A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Dodecandria*; Ord. *Trigynia*.
- EUPHOR'BIA OFFICINĀLIS.** *Mat. Med.* The plant which produces *Euphorbium*. **EUPHOR'BIA OFFICINARUM.**
- EUPHOR'BIUM**, *ii. n.* *Mat. Med.* A resinous substance, obtained by exudation from incisions in the branches of the *Euphorbia officinalis*.
- EUSTA'CHIAN TUBE.** *Anat.* A tube discovered by *Eustachius*, extending from behind the soft palate to the tympanum of the ear, to which it conveys the air.
- EUSTA'CHIAN VALVE.** *Anat.* The semilunar fold of the lining membrane of the heart, anterior to the opening of the inferior *vena cava*, into the right auricle.
- EVAPORA'TION.** *Chem.* The act, or operation of applying heat to any compound substance, in order to dispel the volatile parts. *Evāpōrātiō, ōnis. f.*
- EXACERBA'TION.** (*Exacerbo*, to become violent.) *Path.* Increased force, or violence of the symptoms of a disease, generally of febrile symptoms. *Exācerbātiō, ōnis. f.*
- EXANTHĒMA**, *ātis. n.* (*Ἐξανθήω*, to break out into pustules.) *Path.* A rash, or eruption on the skin.
- EXANTHĒMĀTA.** (Pl. of *Exanthēma*.) An order of the Cl. *Pyræxiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology.
- EXANTHE'MATOUS.** (*Exanthēma*.) *Path.* Of the nature of the exanthemata. *Exanthēmātus, a, um.*
- EXANTHĒSIS**, *is. f.* (*Ἐξανθήω*, to break out into pustules.) *Path.* Cutaneous efflorescence: eruption unconnected with internal affection.
- EXCITABI'LITY.** (*Excito*, to raise up.) *Med.* The capability of organised beings to be affected by certain agents termed *stimuli*, or exciting powers. *Excitabilitas, ātis. f.*
- EXCITA'TION.** (*Excito*, to excite.) *Med.* The act of rousing, or producing some power, or action. *Excitātiō, ōnis. f.*
- EXCIT'ING.** (*Excito*, to excite.) *Med.* That which has the power of greatly increasing, or altering the action of a part, or organ. *Excitans, tis. part.*
- EXCI'TING CAUSE.** *Med.* That which excites, or is the immediate cause of a disease.
- EXCORIA'TION.** (*Ex*, from, and *cōrium*, the skin.) Abrasion, or removal of the skin. *Excōriātiō, ōnis. f.*
- EX'CREMENT.** (*Excerno*, to void by stool.) *Med.* The alvine fæces. *Excrēmentum, i. n.*
- EXCRE'SCENCE.** (*Excresco*, to grow out.) Any preternatural formation, on any part of the body. *Excrementia, æ. f.*
- EXCRE'TION.** (*Excerno*, to sift.) *Phys.* The separation of those fluids from the blood, which are supposed to be useless, as the urine, perspiration, &c. *Excrētiō, ōnis. f.*
- EX'CRETORY DUCTS.** *Anat.* Small vessels, or ducts, that convey the secretion out of a gland; as those of the testicle, which carry the semen to the *vesiculæ seminales*. *Ductus Excrētōrii.*
- EXFOLIA'TION** (*Exfolio*, to shed the leaf.) *Path.* The separation of a dead piece of bone from the living. *Exfoliātiō, ōnis. f.*
- EXOPHTHAL'MIA**, *æ. f.* (*Ἐξ* out, and *οφθαλμος*, the eye.) *Path.* A swelling and protrusion of the eye-ball so that the eyelids cannot cover it, caused by inflammation, by a collection of pus, or by a congestion of blood.
- EXOSTŌSIS**, *is. m.* (*Ἐξ*, out, and *ὀστέον*, a bone.) *Path.* A tumour formed by an exuberant growth of bony matter on the surface of a bone, or by the enlargement of a part or the whole of a bone.

- EXO'TIC.** (*Eξω*, without.) That which comes from a foreign country. *Exōlicus*, *a*, *um*.
- EXPANDING.** *Bot.* *Pātens*, *tis*. part.
- EXPAN'SION.** (*Expando*, to spread out.) The increase of bulk or surface, of which natural bodies are susceptible. *Expansio*, *ōnis*. f.
- EXPEC'TORANT.** (*Ex*, out of, and *pectus*, the breast.) A medicine which facilitates, or promotes the rejection of mucus, or other fluids from the lungs and trachea. *Expectōrans*, *tis*. f.: also used adj.
- EXPECTORATION.** (*Ex* out of, *pectus*, the breast.) That which is ejected from the lungs or trachea, by spitting: also the act of performing this. *Expectōrātio*, *ōnis*. f.
- EXPEL'LENT.** (*Expello*, to drive out.) *Med.* Driving out bad humours. *Expellens*, *tis*. part.
- EXPIRA'TION.** (*Expīro*, to breathe forth.) *Phys.* The act of breathing out, or expelling air from the lungs. *Expīrātio*, *ōnis*. f.
- EXPLŌRATIO**, *ōnis*. f. (*Explōro*, to search diligently.) *Surg.* The probing of a wound, or ulcer: exploration.
- EXPRESSED OIL.** That which is obtained by pressing the substance that affords it.
- EXPRES'SION.** (*Exprīmo*, to press out.) *Pharm.* The act of forcing out the juices and oils of plants, by means of a press. *Expressio*, *ōnis*. f.
- EXSER'TUS**, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Standing forth: protruding.
- EXSIC'CATION.** (*Exsicco*, to dry up.) *Chem.*, *Pharm.* The act of drying moist bodies by the application of heat, or atmospheric air, or by absorbing the moisture by means of soft spongy substances. *Exsiccātio*, *ōnis*. f.
- EXTEN'SOR**, *ōris*. m. (*Extendo*, to stretch out.) *Anat.* A stretcher out, or extender; applied to muscles which antagonise the *flexors*.
- EXTĪPŪLATUS**, *a*, *um*. (*Ex*, from, and *stīpŭla*, a leafy appendage.) *Bot.* Without stipulæ.
- EXTIRPATION.** (*Extirpo*, to root out.) *Surg.* The complete removal, or eradication of any part, by the knife, or the application of caustic. *Extirpātio*, *ōnis*. f.
- EXTRACT.** (*Extrāho*, to draw out.) *Chem.* The product of an aqueous decoction. *Pharm.* The soluble parts of vegetable substances, first dissolved in spirit, or water and then reduced to the consistence of a thick syrup or paste by evaporation. *Extractum*, *i*. n.
- EXTRAC'TION.** (*Extrāho*, to draw out.) *Surg.* The taking of foreign substances out of any part of the body and of tumours out its cavities, as, cartilaginous tumours from the joints; also, of a diseased original part of the body in the single instance of cataract. *Extractio*, *ōnis*. f.
- EXTRAC'TUM**, *i*. n. An extract.
- EXTRĀFŌLIACEUS**, *a*, *um*. (*Extra*, without, and *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* On the outside of a leaf: extrafoliaceous.
- EXTRAVASA'TION.** (*Extra*, without, and *vas*, a vessel.) *Path.* The state of any fluid being out of its proper vessel, or receptacle. *Extrāvāsātio*, *ōnis*. f.
- EXTRE'MITY.** *Anat.* Term for any one of the four limbs of animals, distinguished from the other divisions of head and trunk; and farther distinguished in man, into upper and lower; in other animals, into anterior and posterior. *Extrēmītas*, *ātis*. f.
- EYE.** *Anat.* *Oculus*, *i*. m. *Bot.* *Hilum*, *i*. n.
- EYE-BROW.** *Anat.* *Supercilium*, *ii*. n.
- EYE-LASH.** *Anat.* *Cilium*, *ii*. n.
- EYE-LID.** *Anat.* *Palpebra*, *æ*. f.
- EYE-TEETH.** *Anat.* The upper *cuspidati*, or upper canine teeth, the fangs of which reach almost to the orbit, are consequently so called.

F

F, or FT. A contraction used in prescriptions for *fiat*, or *fiant*, signifying *let it*, or *let them be made*.

FĀBA, æ. f. A bean.

FACE. *Anat.* The anterior and lower part of the head. *Facies*, ei. f.

FA'CIAL. (*Facies*, the face.) *Anat.* Belonging to the face. *Faciālis*, is, e.

FA'CIAL NERVE. *Anat.* The *portio dura* of the seventh pair.

FĀCIES HIPPOCRATĪCA. The peculiar expression which the features assume immediately before death, having been so perfectly described by *Hippocrates*, is thus termed.

FA'CULTY. *Phys.* That power, or function, by which any act is performed. *Fācultas*, ātis. f.

FÆCES. (Pl. of *Fæx*, cis. f. sediment.) *Med.* The alvine excretions: excrements: dung.

FÆCŪLA, æ. f. (*Fæx*, sediment.) A substance which falls to the bottom after macerating, or grating down certain plants or seeds in water.

FÆX, æcis. f. The lees or sediment of fermented liquors.

FAINTING. *Syncōpe*, es. f.

FALCĪFORMIS, is, e. (*Falx*, a scythe, and *forma*, resemblance.) Resembling a scythe: falciform.

FALL OF THE LEAF. *Defōliātio*, ōnis. f.

FALLING DOWN. *Prōlapsus*, i. m.

FALLING OFF. *Path.* *Deflūvium*, ii. n.

FALLING SICKNESS. *Path.* *Eplēpsia*, æ. f.

FALLO'PIAN LIGAMENT. (*Fallopīus*, who, according to some, first particularised it.) *Anat.* See *Poupart's Ligament*.

FALLO'PIAN TUBES. *Anat.* Two canals inclosed in the peritonæum, communicating from the sides of the *fundus uteri* to the ovaries.

FALSE RIBS. *Anat.* The five inferior, which (except the last two, or floating ribs) are joined anteriorly to each other and to the cartilage of the last true rib.

FALX, cis. f. A scythe.

FALX CĒREBRI. *Anat.* A process of the *dura mater*, separating the hemispheres of the brain, and shaped somewhat like a scythe: the falciform process.

FĀMES, is. f. Hunger.

FAN-LIKE. *Flābelliformis*, is, e.

FARC'US, a, um. *Bot.* Stuffed: filled: crammed.

FARFĀRA, æ. f. (*Farfārus*, the white poplar; because its leaves resemble those of it.) See *Tussilago Farfara*.

FĀRĪNA, æ. f. The dusty glutinous particles procured from wheat and other seeds by grinding and sifting: flour.

FARINA'CEOUS. (*Fārīna*, flour.) Containing, or affording *farina*. *Farināceus*, a, um.

FAS'CIA, æ. f. *Anat.* The tendinous expansion of muscles: an aponeurosis. *Surg.* A swathe, bandage, or roller.

FAS'CIA LĀTA. *Anat.* The broad fascia or tendinous expansion continued from the tendons of the *glutei* and neighbouring muscles, which invests and maintains *in situ* the various muscles of the thigh.

FAS'CIAL. (*Fascia*.) *Anat.* Belonging to a fascia. *Fasciālis*, is, e.

FASCĪCŪLĀRIS, is, e. (*Fascis*, a bundle.) *Bot.* Bundled: clustered: fascicular; applied to roots.

FASCĪCŪLĀTUS, a, um. (*Fascis*, a bundle.) *Anat.*, *Bot.* Bundled: clustered: fasciculate; applied to nerves, leaves, &c.

FASCĪCŪLŪS, i. m. (*Fascis*, a bundle.) *Bot.* A parcel, or close bundle of flowers on little stalks variously inserted and subdivided, and level at the top: a fascicle. *Pharm.* A handful.

FASTĪGIĀTUS, a, um. (*Fastigium*, the top.) *Bot.* Flat-topped.

FASTING. A want of the usual supply of food.

FAT. *Adeps, ĩpis.* m. and f.

FATU'ITY. (*Fātuus*, silly.) Weakness of understanding: foolishness. *Fātuĩtas, ātis.* f.

FAU'CES. (Pl. of *fauz*, *cis.* f. the gorge, or mouth.) *Anat.* The cavity at the back of the mouth from which the pharynx and larynx proceed: the jaws.

FAUX, cis. f. *Bot.* The mouth, or opening of the tube of a monopetalous corol.

FAVŌSUS, a, um. (*Fāvus*, a honeycomb.) *Bot., Path.* Like a honeycomb: favose.

FĀVUS, i. m. (A honeycomb.) *Path.* A pustule which sometimes assumes the appearance of a cellular scab, like a honeycomb.

FEATHERED. *Plūmōsus, a, um*

FEBRES. (Pl. of *Febris*.) Fevers; an order of the Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

FE'BRIFUGE. (*Febris*, a fever, and *fūgo*, to drive away.) Applied to a medicine which can abate the violence of fevers. *Febrifūgus, i.* m.: also used adj.

FEBRĪLIS, is, e. Belonging to fever: febrile.

FEBRIS, is. f. *Path.* A fever.

FEBRIS BULLŌSA. See *Pemphigus*.

FECŪLA, æ. f. See *Fæcula*.

FECUNDA'TION. (*Facundo*, to make fruitful.) *Phys.* The act of making fruitful, or impregnating. *Fecundātio, ōnis.* f.

FEL, fellis. n. Gall: bile.

FĒMĪNEUS, a, um. *Bot.* Feminine; applied to flowers that have the pistil, and not the stamen.

FE'MORAL. (*Fēmur*, the thigh.) Belonging to the thigh: crural. *Fēmōrālis, is, e.*

FĒMUR, ōris. n. *Anat.* The thigh.

FĒNES'TRA, æ. f. A window.

FĒNES'TRA OVĀLIS. *Anat.* An oval-shaped foramen on the upper

part of the internal side of the cavity of the tympanum of the ear, closed by a membrane.

FĒNES'TRA ROTUN'DA. *Anat.* A round-shaped foramen on the internal side of the cavity of the tympanum of the ear, closed by a membrane.

FEN'NEL, SWEET. *Mat. Med.* The plant *Anethum fæniculum*.

FERMENTA'TION. *Chem.* The spontaneous changes which aqueous combinations of animal, or vegetable matter in certain circumstances undergo, comprising three kinds, the vinous or spiritous, the acetous, and the putrid. *Fermentātio, ōnis.* f.

FERMEN'TUM CĒRĒVĪSIÆ. *M. Med.* The scum, or froth of beer during fermentation: barm: yeast.

FERN, MALE. *Mat. Med.* The plant *Aspidium filix mas*, or *Polypodium filix mas*.

FERRO-CY'ANATE. *Chem.* Ferro-prussic acid in combination with a salifiable base. *Ferro-cyānus, i.* m.

FERRO-CYA'NIC. *Chem.* Belonging to the compound of ferrum and cyanium. *Ferro-cyānicus, a, um.*

FERRO-PRUSSIC. *Chem.* Belonging to the compound of iron and prussic acid. *Ferro-prussicus, a, um.*

FERRŪGĪNEUS, a, um. (*Ferrūgo*, rust of iron.) *Chem.* Belonging to iron: like iron-rust.

FERRUM, i. n. Iron.

FERTĪLIS, is, e. Fertile: fruitful.

FĒRŪLA, æ. f. A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Digynia*.

FĒRŪLA ASSĀFĒTĪDA. *M. Med.* The plant which yields asafœtida.

FEVER. *Path.* A disease which it is difficult to define; but in general terms it may be stated to commence with loss of appetite, langour, debility, unwillingness to move and sensation of cold like a stream of cold water down the

back, gradually extending over the whole surface of the body with shivering and suppressed secretions; which symptoms are ere long succeeded by flushings, increased heat of skin, quickened pulse, and by and by a perspiration, under which the violence of the whole symptoms abates. *Febris, is. f.*

FIBRE. The small and very minute threads, or filaments which, variously arranged, compose the structure of parts in animals and vegetables. *Fibra, æ. f.*

FIBRIL. (Dim. *Fibra*, a thread.) A minute thread-like root, proceeding from a radicle. *Fibrilla, æ. f.*

FIBRIN. A peculiar whitish, solid, insipid and inodorous compound substance, found in animal and vegetable matter, particularly the former, of the soft parts of which it is the largest constituent.

FIBROUS *Anat., Bot.* Composed of fibres. *Fibrösus, a, um.*

FIBŪLA, æ. f. (As if *figūla*, from *figo*, to fasten; because said to fasten the tibia and muscles.) *Anat.* The long bone on the outer side of the leg. *PERONE.*

FICUS, i. f. and us, ūs. f. A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Polygamia*; Ord. *Diœcia*. *Path.* A fleshy substance at the anus, like a fig.

FICUS CARICA. *Mat. Med.* The fig-tree.

FIG. The fruit of the *Ficus carica*.

FIG'WORT, KNOTTY-ROOTED. *Mat. Med.* The plant *Scrophularia nodosa*.

FILAMENT. (*Filum*, a thread.) *Anat.* A small delicate thread-like substance: a fibre. *Bot.* The thread-like part of a *stamen*. *Filamentum, i. n.*

FILARIA MĒDĪNENSIS. See *Dracunculus*.

FILIFORMIS, is, e. Thread-like: filiform.

FILINGS, STEEL *Mat. Med.* *Līmātūra ferri.*

FILIX, icis. f. Fern.

FIL'TER. An apparatus of various construction, for the purposes of filtration. *Filtrum, i. n.*

FILTRA'TION. *Chem.* The process by which a fluid is gradually separated from the particles that may be floating, or suspended in it: straining. *Filtratio, ōnis. f.*

FIMBRIA, æ. f. *Anat.* A fringe: in the plural, applied to the extremities of the Fallopian tubes.]

FIMBRIĀTUM, CORPUS. See *Corpus Fimbriatum*.

FIMBRIĀTUS, a, um. (*Fimbria*, a fringe.) Fringed: fimbriated.

FINGER-LIKE. *Bot.* *Digitatus, a, um.*

FIR. See *Pinus*.

FIRE. *Ignis, is. m.*

FIRM. *Compactus, a, um.*

FISH-GLUE. *Ichthyocola, æ. f.*

FISSŪRA, æ. f. (*Findo*, to cleave.) Any deep extended depression: a fissure.

FISSŪRA MAGNA SYLVII. *Anat.* The great fissure of Sylvius; the cleft separating the anterior from the middle lobe of either hemisphere of the *cerebrum*.

FIS'SUS, a, um. *Bot.* Cleft: cloven.

FISTŪLA, æ. f. A pipe. *Path.* A sinuous ulcer, often leading to a larger cavity and slow to heal.

FIS'TULOUS. Hollow. *Fistulösus, a, um.*

FIXED. *Chem.* Applied to such substances as cannot be made to pass by rarefaction from the state of an elastic fluid. *Fixus, a, um.*

FIXED AIR. A term for carbonic acid gas.

FIX'ITY. *Chem.* A property by which bodies withstand the action of heat. *Fixitas, ātis. f.*

FLĀBELLIFORMIS, is, e. (*Flābellum* a fan, *forma* resemblance.) *Bot.* Fan-like: flabelliform.

FLACCĪDUS, a, um. (*Flacceo*, to droop.) Hanging down: feeble: flaccid.

- FLAG, SWEET-SCENTED.** *M.* *Med.* The plant *Acorus calamus*.
- FLÄGELLIFORMIS, is, e.** (*Flä-gellum*, and *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Whip-like: flagelliform.
- FLÄGELLUM, i. n.** (*Flagrum*, a whip.) *Bot.* A runner which strikes out long and delicate like a whip.
- FLAMMŪLA, æ. f.** (Dim. *Flamma*, a fire; from its pungent taste.) *M. Med.* See *Ranunculus Flammula*.
- FLA'TULENCY.** (*Flo*, to blow.) *Path.* A collection of gaseous fluid in the stomach and bowels, by fermentation, or chemical separation from the articles of food taken into the stomach, or otherwise.
- FLĀTUS, ūs. m.** (*Flo*, to blow.) Wind, or gaseous fluid in the stomach or bowels.
- FLAX.** *Mat. Med.* The plant *Linum usitatissimum*.
- FLAX, PURGING.** *Mat. Med.* See *Linum Catharticum*.
- FLESH.** *Anat.* The muscles and generally the soft parts of an animal. *Bot.* Leaves, fruit, &c. of the consistence of flesh. *Caro, carnis. f.*
- FLESHY.** *Carnōsus, a, um.*
- FLEXĪLIS, is, e.** Easily bent: flexible.
- FLE'XOR, ōris. m.** (*Flecto*, to bend.) *Anat.* A bender; applied to muscles that oppose the *extensors* by flexing, or bending the limb or joint on which they are situated.
- FLEXUŌSUS, a, um.** (*Flecto*, to bend.) *Bot.* Having many bendings or turnings: zig-zag: flexuous.
- FLOATING.** *Bot.* *Nātans, tis. part.*
- FLOATING RIBS.** *Anat.* The last two of the false ribs, whose anterior extremities are not connected to the rest or to each other.
- FLOCCILA'TION.** (*Floccus*, the nap of clothes.) *Path.* Picking the bed-clothes; a very dangerous symptom. *Floccillatio, ōnis. f.*
- FLOODING.** *Path.* *Menorrhagia, æ. f.*
- FLORAL.** Belonging to flowers. *Flōrālis, is, e.*
- FLORENTINE ORRIS, or IRIS.** *Mat. Med.* The plant *Iris Florentina*.
- FLŌRES BENZOES.** See *Benzoes Flores*.
- FLO'RET.** *Floscūlus, i. m.*
- FLOS, flōris. f.** *Bot.* A flower: a part of a plant for the most part richly coloured, protecting the internal organs.
- FLOSCŪLŌSUS, a, um.** *Bot.* Having florets: flosculose.
- FLOSCŪLUS, i. m.** (Dim. *Flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* A little flower: a floret.
- FLOUR.** The powder of gramineous seeds, or of any farinaceous substance. *Fārīna, æ. f. Pollen, ūnis. n.*
- FLOW OF THE MENSES, IM-MODERATE.** *Menorrhāgia, æ. f.*
- FLOWER.** *Flos, flōris. f.*
- FLOWER DE LUCE.** The *Iris* plant; because its flowers resemble the rainbow in their hues.
- FLOWERS OF BENJAMIN.** See *Benzoes Flores*.
- FLU'ATE.** *Chem.* Fluoric acid in combination with a salifiable base. *Fluas, ātis. f.*
- FLUCTUA'TION.** (*Fluctuo*, to rise in waves.) *Surg.* The undulation of a fluid, as of pus in an abscess, or water in the abdomen. *Fluctuatio, ōnis. f.*
- FLUID.** (*Fluo*, to flow.) Having its particles easily separable, yielding to the least pressure and moving over each other in every direction. *Fluīdus, i. m.; also us, a, um.*
- FLUIDRACH'MA, æ. f.** (*Fluīdus*, a fluid; and *drachma*, a drachm.) *Pharm.* A measure of sixty drops: a fluid drachm.
- FLUIDUN'CIA, æ. f.** (*Fluīdus* a fluid, and *uncia* an ounce.) *Pharm.* A measure containing eight fluid drachms: a fluid ounce.
- FLUOBO'RATE.** *Chem.* Fluoboric

acid in combination with a salifiable base. *Fluobōras, ātis. f.*

FLUOBORIC. *Chem.* Belonging to the compound of fluorine and boron. *Fluoboricus, a, um.*

FLUOR ALBUS. *Path.* See *Leucorrhœa*.

FLUORIC. *Chem.* Belonging to fluor, or Derbyshire spar.

FLUORIDE. *Chem.* Fluorine in combination with a salifiable base.

FLUORINE. *Chem.* The supposed primary principle of fluoric acid.

FLUX. (*Fluo*, to flow.) *Chem.* The substance, or substances used to promote the fusion of metals. *Path.* Applied to cholera, diarrhœa and dysentery.

FLUXION. *Chem.* The change produced on metals or other bodies, from the solid to a fluid state, by applying heat. *Fluxio, ōnis. f.*

FLY. *Musca, æ. f.*

FLY, SPANISH. *Mat. Med.* See *Cantharis*.

FÆNICŪLUM DULCE. *M. Med.* See *Anethum Fœniculum*.

FÆTUS, ūs. m. (*Fæto*, to bring forth.) *Phys.* The child in utero, from the fifth month of pregnancy till birth.

FŌLIACEUS, a, um. (*Fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Leafy: foliaceous.

FOLIA'TION. (*Fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* The formation, or arrangement of leaves, as in the bud. *Fōliatio, ōnis. f.*

FŌLIATUS, a, um. (*Fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Leafy: foliate.

FŌLIŌLUM, i. n. (Dim. *Fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* A leaflet, or little leaf: a foliole.

FŌLIUM, ii. n. *Bot.* A leaf.

FOLLICŪLŌSUS, a, um. (*Follicul*, a little bag.) Belonging to a follicle: folliculose.

FOLLICŪLUS, i. m. (Dim. *Follis*, a bag.) *Anat.* A little bag, or follicle; applied to small simple glands, as the sebaceous glands. *Bot.* A single-valved pericarp.

FOMENTATION. (*Fōveo*, to keep warm.) *Med.* The application of hot flannels soaked in medicated decoctions, or in warm water, or of any other soft medicinal substance, to some part of the body, by which the vessels are relaxed and their morbid action sometimes removed. *Fōmentatio, ōnis. f.*

FŌMITES. (Pl. of *fōmes*, itis. m. fuel.) *Path.* Applied to goods, clothing, or other materials imbued with contagion.

FONS, tis. m. A fountain.

FONTANE' LLE. (Dim. *Fons*, a fountain; because the pulsation of the brain is seen like the bubbling motion of the sand in a spring of water.) *Anat.* The quadrangular space which exists for two or three years after birth, between the frontal, and the two parietal bones, at the junction of the latter with each other; termed anterior fontanelle, or *fons pulsatilis*, in distinction from a posterior one, triangular-shaped, between the occipital and parietal bones. *Fontanella, æ. f.*

FONTICŪLUS, i. m. (Dim. *Fons*, a fountain.) *Surg.* An issue or artificial ulcer.

FOOT. *Anat. Pes, pēdis. m.*

FOOT-BATH. *Pēdūvium, ii. n.*

FOOT-STALK. *Bot. Petiŏlus, i. m.*

FŌRĀMEN, īnis. n. *Anat.* A hole, or opening.

FŌRĀMEN OVĀLE. *Anat.* The hole, or opening in the *septum auricularum* of the fœtal heart, which in the adult is marked only as the *fossa ovalis*.

FŌRĀMĪNA THEBĒSII. *Anat.* Small orifices on different parts of the right auricle of the heart, first described by *Thebesius*, and supposed to be the extremities of small veins.

FOR'CEPS, īpis. f. (As if *ferriceps*, from *ferrum* iron, and *cipio*, to take.) *Obstet.* An instrument sometimes used for bringing the head of the fœtus through the pelvis,

- Surg.* Pincers of various construction, for different purposes.
- FOREN'SIC MEDICINE.** That which is connected with inquiries by courts of law.
- FORE'SKIN.** *Anat. Præputium*, ii. f.
- FORGETFULNESS.** *Path. Amnesia*, æ. f.
- FORKED.** *Furcatus*, a, um.
- FORMŪLA**, æ. f. A short form of prescription in practice, as distinguished from the more full instruction in the pharmacopœias.
- FOR'NAX**, æcis. f. *Chem.* A furnace.
- FORNICATUS**, a, um. (*Fornīcor*, to be arched.) *Bot.* Arched: vaulted.
- FORNĪCIFORMIS**, is, e. (*Fornix*, a vault, and *forma*, likeness.) Like a vault: forniciform.
- FORNIX**, icis. f. (An arch or vault.) *Anat.* The white, fibrous, triangular substance beneath the *corpus callosum*, and *septum lucidum*, and lying upon the *velum interpositum* of the brain.
- FOS'SA**, æ. f. *Anat.* A depression, pit, or sinus: also, the *pudendum muliebre*.
- FOS'SA NAVICŪLĀRIS.** *Anat.* The groove between the *hilex* and *antihilex* of the ear: also, the dilatation about an inch posterior to the external orifice of the male urethra.
- FOS'SA OVĀLIS.** *Anat.* The depression on the right auricle of the heart, which in the fœtus was the *foramen ovale*.
- FOS'SIL.** (*Fōdeo*, to dig.) *Chem.* That which is dug out of the earth: mineral. *Fossilis*, is, e.
- FOURCHETTE.** (Fr. A fork.) *Anat.*, *Obstet.* The termination of the *labia pudendi* at the edge of the perinæum: the commissure: the *frænum labiorum*.
- FÖVEA**, æ. f. A pit, or depression.
- FÖVEATUS**, a, um. *Bot.* Having a depression: pitted.
- FOXGLOVE.** *M. Med.* The plant *Digitalis purpurea*.
- FRACTŪRA**, æ. f. Fracture; a genus of the Ord. *Dialyses*; Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.
- FRACTURE.** (*Frango*, to break.) *Surg.* A solution of continuity of one or more bones, produced generally by external force, but occasionally by the powerful action of muscles, as in the broken *patella*.
- FRACTURE, SIMPLE.** *Surg.* When a bone is divided into two or more parts.
- FRACTURE, COMPOUND.** *Surg.* When in addition to simple fracture of a bone, the skin, muscles, tendons, &c. are lacerated and destroyed.
- FRÆ'NUM**, i. n. (A bridle.) *Anat.* Applied to certain folds of membrane that form attachments between different parts of the body, as the *frænum linguæ*, *frænum preputii*, &c.
- FRÆ'NUM LABIÖRUM.** See *Fourchette*.
- FRÄGĪLIS**, is, e. Brittle.
- FRÄGİLITAS**, atis. f. Brittleness: fragility.
- FRAMBŒ'SIA.** (Fr. *Framboise*, a raspberry.) The yaws; a disease in which excrescences like mulberries appear on various parts of the body, giving out a thin acrid discharge; a genus of the Ord. *Impetigenes*; Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology.
- FRANKINCENSE.** *Mat. Med.* A gum-resin obtained from the plant *Juniperus lycia*: the common kind is got from the *Pinus abies*. *Olibdnum*, i. n. *Thus*, ūris. n.
- FRAXĪNUS**, i. f. A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Polygamia*; Ord. *Diœcia*.
- FRAXĪNUS ORNUS.**
- FRAXĪNUS ROTUNDĪFŌLIA.** } Plants which yield manna.
- FRECKLE.** *Ephēlis*, idos. f. *Lentigo*, inis. f.
- FRIABĪLITY.** (*Frio*, to crumble.) The quality of being reducible into small pieces. *Friabilitas*, atis. f.

FRIABLE. (*Frio*, to crumble.)
Reducible into small pieces. *Friabilis*, *is*, *e*.

FRIGUS, *ōris*. *n*. (*Frigeo*, to be cold.) The absence of heat: cold.

FRINGE. *Fimbria*, *æ*. *f*.

FRINGED. *Ciliatus*, *a*, *um*. *Fimbriatus*, *a*, *um*.

FRONS, *dis*. *f*. *Bot*. A leaf.

FRONS, *tis*. *m*. and *f*. *Anat*. The forehead.

FRON'TAL. (*Frons*, the forehead.) *Anat*. Belonging to the forehead. *Frontalis*, *is*, *e*.

FRON'TAL SINUSES. *Anat*. Cavities above the nasal protuberances, and behind the superciliary ridges of the frontal bone, formed by the absorption of the *diploe* in that situation.

FRUCTIFICATION. *Bot*. A term embracing those parts of a plant appropriated to generation, consisting both of the flowers and fruit; thus terminating the old plant and beginning the new. *Fructificatio*, *ōnis*. *f*.

FRUCTUS, *ūs*. *m*. *Bot*. The seed-vessel and seed, the produce of the germen: fruit.

FRUCTUS HORÆI. Summer fruits; as cherries, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries, and the like.

FRUIT. *Bot*. *Fructus*, *ūs*. *m*.

FRUIT-STALK. *Bot*. *Pedunculus*, *i*. *m*.

FRUMENTACEOUS. (*Frumentum*, wheat.) *Bot*. Applied to all plants that in some way resemble wheat. *Frumentaceus*, *a*, *um*.

FRUTICŌSUS, *a*, *um*. (*Frutex*, a shrub.) *Bot*. Shrub-like: fruticose.

FŪCUS, *i*. *m*. A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Cryptogamia*; Ord. *Algæ*.

FŪCUS VĒSICŪLŌSUS. *M. Med*. The plant bladder-fucus, sea-oak, or sea-wrack.

FULCRUM, *i*. *n*. (A stay or prop.) *Bot*. Applied to the roots, trunk, and branches of vegetables; also,

to the various appendages of a plant, as the runners, suckers, tendrils, &c.

FŪLIGINŌSUS, *a*, *um*. (*Fūligo*, soot.) Sooty: fuliginous.

FULIGO, *inis*. *f*. (As if *fūmīligo*, from *fūmo*, to smoke.) Soot: wood-soot.

FULMINA'TION. (*Fulmen*, a thunder-bolt.) *Chem*. A quick explosion with noise; as of fulminating powder, and in the combustion of inflammable gas mixed with vital air. *Fulminatio*, *ōnis*. *f*.

FULMI'NIC. (*Fulmen*, thunder.) *Chem*. Belonging to an acid obtained from fulminate of silver, which is a combination of cyanic acid with oxide of silver. *Fulminicus*, *a*, *um*.

FUMIGA'TION. (*Fūmo*, to smoke.) *Med*. The employment of fumes to counteract contagious effluvia, as those of chlorine, or of nitric acid, &c. *Fūmīgatio*, *ōnis*. *f*.

FŪMUS, *i*. *m*. Smoke.

FUNCTION. *Phys*. A power, or faculty. *Functio*, *ōnis*. *f*.

FUNCTIONAL DISEASE. *Path*. That, where the function or office performed by an organ is vitiated, or when its secretion is vitiated, but its structure remains in its natural condition.

FUN'DAMENT. *Anat*. The anus. *Fundamentum*, *i*. *n*.

FUN'GIC. (*Fungus*, a mushroom.) Belonging to a fungus. *Fungicus*, *a*, *um*.

FUNGIFORMIS, *is*, *e*. (*Fungus*, a mushroom, *forma* resemblance.) Resembling a fungus: fungiform.

FUNGIN. The residual fleshy substance of mushrooms, after they have been subjected to the action of alcohol and water.

FU'NGUS, *i*. *m*. *Bot*. A Linn. order of plants. Cl. *Cryptogamia*. *Surg*. A redundant growth of flesh on an ulcer: proud flesh: any large, soft, spongy excrescence arising from diseased structure.

FU'NGUS CĒREBRI. See *Hernia Cerebri*.

FUNGUS HÆMĀTŌDES. *Path.*

The bleeding or bloody fungus; a disease beginning with a soft enlargement, or tumour, extremely elastic and in many cases very painful, gradually increasing and insinuating itself between the neighbouring parts; when ulceration takes place, it bleeds and shoots up a mass of bloody fungus: medullary sarcoma; soft cancer. HÆMATOMA.

FŪNĪCŪLUS, *i. m.* (Dim. *Fūnis*, a cord.) A little cord. *Bot.* The small filament connecting the imperfect seed to the receptacle.

FŪNIS UMBĪLĪCĀLIS. *Obstet.* The umbilical cord.

FUNNEL. *Infundibulum*, *i. n.*

FUNNEL-SHAPED. *Infundibuliformis*, *is, e.*

FURCĀTUS, *a, um.* (*Furca*, a fork.) Dichotomous: forked: furcate.

FURFUR, *ū, is, m.* Bran: also, seurf: dandriff.

FURFŪRĀCEUS, *a, um.* (*Furfur*, bran.) Bran-like: branny: furfuraceous.

FŪROR, *ō, is, m.* (*Fūro*, to be mad.) *Path.* Rage: madness: fury.

FŪROR UTĒRĪNUS. *Path.* Uterine madness. NYMPHOMANIA.

FURROWED. *Bot.* *Sulcatus*, *a, um.*

FŪRUNCŪLUS, *i. m.* (*Fūro*, to rage.) *Surg.* A boil, or inflammatory tumour.

FU'SIBLE. (*Fundo*, to cast metal.) *Chem.* Capable of being made fluid by applying heat. *Fūsilis*, *is, e.*

FU'SIBLE METAL. *Chem.* A compound of lead, tin, and bismuth, melting at 197° Fahr.

FŪSĪFORMIS, *is, e.* (*Fūsus*, a spindle, and *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Spindle-shaped: tapering: fusiform.

FU'SION. (*Fundo*, to cast metal.) *Chem.* The state of being melted, or made fluid by the application of heat. *Fūsiō*, *ōnis, f.*

FŪSUS, *a, um.* (*Fundo*, to pour out.) Poured out.

G.

GALBĀNUM, *i. n.* (Heb. *Chalbanah*.) *Mat. Med.* A resinous substance obtained by exudation from incisions in the stem of the plant *Bubon galbanum*.

GĀLEA, *æ, f.* (*Γαλή*, a cat; being formerly made of a cat's skin.) A helmet. *Bot.* The superior arched lip of ringent and personate corols. *Surg.* A bandage for the head.

GĀLEANTHRŌPIA, *æ, f.* (*Γαλή*, a cat, and *ανθρωπος*, a man.) *Path.* A species of insanity in which the patient imagines he is a cat.

GĀLEĀTUS, *a, um.* (*Γαλή*, a helmet.) *Bot.* Helmet-shaped.

GALE'NIC. *Med.* After the manner of *Galen*, whose practice of medicine lay much in multiplying herbs and roots in the same composition. *Galēnicus*, *a, um.*

GALL. *Bilis*, *is, f.* *Fel*, *fellis, n.*

GALL-BLADDER. *Anat.* *Vēsicula fellis*.

GALL-STONE. *Path.* *Calculus biliōsus*.

GAL'LA, *æ, f.* *M. Med.* The gall-nut; being a tubercle found on the branches of the *Quercus cerris*, produced by the bark being pierced by an insect of the *cynips* genus, to deposit its eggs; the juice slowly exuding, is inspissated and hardens.

GAL'LIC. (*Gallia*, Gaul.) Belonging to the French. *Chem.* (*Galla*, a gall-nut.) Belonging to the gall-nut. *Gallicus*, *a, um.*

GALLĪNĀGO, *nis, f.* (Dim. *Gallus*, a cock.) The wood-cock. See *Caput Gallinaginis*.

GALVANISM. (*Galvani*, who invented it.) A science presenting a variety of phænomena, produced by different conductors of electricity being placed in different circumstances of contact; particularly by their application in this way to the nerves of animal bodies. *Galvānismus*, *i. m.*

GAMBŌGIA, *æ, f.* *M. Med.* Gamboge, or camboge, a gum-resin

- obtained by exudation from incisions in the branches and trunk of the tree *Stalagmitis cambogioides*, and afterwards inspissated.
- GA'NGLION**, *ii. n.* (Γαγγλίον, a knot.) *Anat.* An enlargement in the course of a nerve, resembling a knot. *Surg.* An incysted tumour on a tendon, or aponeurosis, generally on the back of the hand, or foot; also, a genus of the Ord. *Tumores*; Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.
- GA'NGLION IMPAR.** *Anat.* A small ganglion situated on the coccyx.
- GA'NGRENE.** (Γεῶω, to gnaw; because it eats away the flesh.) *Path.* Incipient mortification.
- GAPING.** *Bot. Ringens, tis. part. Path. Pandiculatio, ōnis. f.*
- GARGĀRIS'MA**, *ātis. n., us, i. m., and um, i. n.* (Γαργαρίζω, to wash the throat.) A gargle, or wash for the throat.
- GARGLE.** See *Gargarisma*.
- GAS.** (Germ. *Gascht*, an eruption of wind.) *Chem.* All solid bodies, when converted into permanently elastic fluids by caloric, are called gases: aëriiform fluid. *GAZ.*
- GASSE'RIAN GANGLION.** *Anat.* A ganglion of the fifth pair of nerves, first found out by *Gasser*.
- GA'STRIC.** (Γαστήρ, the stomach.) Belonging to the stomach. *Gastricus, a, um.*
- GASTRĪTIS**, *idis. f.* (Γαστήρ, the stomach, and *itis*, inflammation.) Inflammation of the stomach; a genus of the Ord. *Phlegmasiæ*; Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.
- GA'STRO.** (Γαστήρ, the stomach.) This word, in compound names, denotes some relation to, or connection with the stomach.
- GASTRŌCĒLE**, *es. f.* (Γαστήρ, the stomach, and *κῆλη*, a tumour.) *Surg.* Hernia in which a portion of the stomach is protruded.
- GASTROCNĒMIUS**, *ii. m.* (Γαστήρ, the stomach, and *κνήμη*, the leg.) *Anat.* A muscle which chiefly forms the calf of the leg; sometimes called *externus*, in distinction from the *gastrocnemius internus* a name for the *soleus* muscle.
- GASTRŌDŶNIA**, *æ. f.* (Γαστήρ, the stomach, and *ὀδυνή*, pain.) *Path.* Pain in the stomach.
- GASTRO'TOMY.** (Γαστήρ, the belly, and *τεμνω*, to cut.) *Surg.* The operation of cutting open the belly. *Gastrōtōmia, æ. f.*
- GAZ.** See *Gas*.
- GĒLATINE.** (*Gĕlo*, to freeze.) *Chem.* A substance soluble in water, but not in alcohol, assuming when cold a tremulous consistence and liquifying again when its temperature is raised: gelly or jelly. *Gĕlatīna, æ. f.*
- GĒLĀTIO**, *ōnis. f.* (*Gĕlo*, to freeze.) Freezing. *Path.* The rigid state of the body in catalepsy, as if it were frozen.
- GĒMEL'LUS**, *i. m.* (*Gĕmīnus*, double.) *Anat.* Applied to two muscles, the superior and inferior, under the *glutæus maximus*.
- GĒMĪNUS**, *a, um. Bot.* Double: in pairs.
- GEM'MA**, *æ. f. Bot.* A bud, which contains the rudiments of a plant in a latent state till the season favours its evolution, so that in the bud, the vital principle is dormant.
- GEMMĀTIO**, *ōnis. f.* (*Gemma*, a bud.) *Bot.* A young bud: the origin of a bud.
- GENERATION.** (Γεινομαί, to beget.) *Phys.* The act of begetting, or reproducing; consisting on the part of the male, of a deposit of the semen in the vagina at a greater or less distance from the *os uteri*, while the function of the female is entirely conjectural: the most recent opinion is, that the uterus during impregnation, opens a little, draws in the semen (some say, merely the *aura seminalis*, or seminal vapour) by aspiration and directs it to the *ovarium* by means of the Fallopian tube, the fimbriated extremity of which closely embraces that organ: the contact of the semen determines the rup-

- ture of one of the vesicles of the ovary, and the fluid proceeding from it or the vesicle itself gradually passes along the Fallopian tube into the uterus where the new being is to be developed. *Gēnērātio, ōnis. f.*
- GENE'RIC. Belonging to the same genus. *Gēnērīcus, a, um.*
- GENĪCŪLĀTUS, *a, um.* (*Gēnīcŭlum*, a little joint.) *Bot.* Bent like the knee: geniculate.
- GĒNĪCŪLUM, *i. n.* (Dim. *Gēnu*, the knee.) *Bot.* A little knot, or joint.
- GĒNIO. (Γένιον, the chin.) *Anat.* This word in compound names denotes attachment to, or connection with the chin.
- GĒNĪTĀLIS, *is, e.* (*Gēno*, to beget.) *Anat.* Serving to engender: genital.
- GENITALS. (*Gēno*, to beget.) *Anat.* The parts contributing to generation.
- GENTIĀNA, *æ. f.* A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Digynia*.
- GENTIĀNA LŪTEA. *Mat. Med.* The Gentian plant.
- GEN'TIANINE. The bitter principle of certain vegetables.
- GĒNU. *n. indecl.* in the singular number. *Anat.* The knee.
- GENUFLE'XION. (*Gēnu* the knee, and *flecto*, to bend.) Kneeling. *Gēnūflexio, ōnis. f.*
- GĒNUS, *ēris. n.* (Γένος, a family.) An assemblage of species analogous to a certain extent, but distinguishable from the species of another genus, by some one article at least, and thus forming a subdivision of any class, or order of natural beings of the animal, vegetable, or mineral kingdoms, all agreeing in certain common and distinct characters.
- GEOFFRÆ'A, *æ. f.* (Named after *Geoffroy*.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Diadelphia*; Ord. *Decandria*.
- GEOFFRÆ'A ĪNERMIS. *M. Med.* The Cabbage bark-tree.
- GEO'LOGY. (Γῆ, the earth, and *λεγος*, a discourse.) A description of the structure of the earth. *Geōlōgia, æ. f.*
- GERM. *Bot. Corcŭlum, i. n.*
- GER'MEN, *īnis. n.* *Bot.* The rudiment of the young fruit and seed of vegetables, at the base of the pistil.
- GERMINA'TION. (*Germen*.) *Bot.* The act of shooting or sprouting: growth. *Germīnātio, ōnis. f.*
- GESTA'TION. (*Gēro*, to carry.) *Med.* Such a species of exercise as may be enjoyed without any bodily exertion; as swinging in a hammock, riding in a carriage, or sailing in a boat. *Obstet.* The state of a woman when pregnant. *Gestātio, ōnis. f.*
- GĒUM, *i. n.* A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Icosandria*; Ord. *Polygynia*.
- GĒUM URBĀNUM. *M. Med.* The herb Avens.
- GIBBO'SITY. (*Gibbus*, crooked.) Crookedness. *Gibbōsitas, ātis. f.*
- GIB'BUS, *a, um.* *Bot.* Branched out: crooked: gibbous.
- GIBBUS, *i. m.* *Path.* A swelling on the back, or any other part of the body.
- GID'DINESS. *Path. Vertigo, īnis. f.*
- GILEĀDENSIS, *is, e.* Belonging to Gilead. See *Amyris Gileadensis*.
- GILLY-FLOWER, CLOVE. *Mat. Med.* See *Dianthus Caryophyllus*.
- GIMBERNAUT'S LIGAMENT. *Anat.* The broad, thin, triangular insertion of Poupart's ligament forming the internal boundary of the femoral ring.
- GINGER. *Mat. Med. Zingiber, ēris. n.*
- GINGĪVA, *æ. f.* (*Gigno*, to beget; as if the teeth were born in them.) *Anat.* The highly vascular, fleshy substance covering the *alveoli* of the upper and lower jaw, and the necks of the teeth: the gum.
- GI'NGLŸMUS, *i. m.* (Γιγγλυμος, a hinge.) *Anat.* The hinge-like joint; a variety of the Cl. *Diarthrosis*.

GLÄBER, *bra, brum.* (Smooth.)
Bot. Without hair, or pubescence:
glabrous.

GLÄCIES, *ei. f.* (As if *gēlācies*,
from *gēlasco*, to freeze.) Ice.

GLADIĀTUS, *a, um.* (*Glādius*,
a sword.) *Bot.* Sword-shaped.

GLAND. *Anat.* An organ consist-
ing of blood-vessels, absorbents
and nerves, for secreting, or sepa-
rating some particular fluid
from the blood. *Bot.* A little
tumour discharging a fluid: a se-
cretory vessel. *Glandūla, æ. f.*

GLANDŪLA, *æ. f.* (Dim. *Glans*, a
gland.) *Anat.* A gland: a little
gland, or glandule.

GLANDŪLÆ AGGRĒGĀTÆ. *A-*
nat. The minute aggregate or
clustered glands between the vil-
lous and cellular coats of the intes-
tines: Peyer's patches or glands.

GLANDŪLÆ BRUNNĒRII. *A-*
nat. See *Glandulæ Solitariae*.

GLANDŪLÆ MEIBŌMII. See
Meibomian Glands.

GLANDŪLÆ ODŌRĪFĒRÆ.
Anat. The odoriferous glands:
small sebaceous glands around the
corona glandis penis, and on the
labia pudendi and *nymphæ*. GLAN-
DULÆ TYSONI.

GLANDŪLÆ PACCHIŌNIÆ.
Anat. Small oval-shaped, fatty
eminences under the *dura mater*,
and along the sides of the longi-
tudinal sinus.

GLANDŪLÆ SOLĪTĀRIÆ.
Anat. The single or solitary
glands, between the villous and
cellular coats of the intestines.
BRUNNER'S GLANDS.

GLANDULÆ TYSONI. *Anat.*
The *Glandulæ odoriferæ*.

GLANDŪLŌSUS, *a, um.* (*Glan-
dūla*, a gland.) *Anat.* Of the nature
of a gland: glandular. *Bot.* Hav-
ing little elevations like glands.

GLANS, *dis. f.* A gland.

GLANS PĒNIS. *Anat.* The nut-
like head of the penis.

GLASS. *Vitrum, i. n.*

GLASSE'RIAN FISSURE. *Anat.*

The fissure which is situated be-
tween the squamous and petrous
portions of the temporal bone, and
in the glenoid cavity.

GLASS-SHAPED. *Bot.* *Cyāthi-
formis, is, e.*

GLAUBER'S SALT. *Mat. Med.*
The Sulphate of soda.

GLAUCŌMA, *ātis. n.* (*Γλαυκος*,
blue; the eye affected, assuming
this colour.) *Path.* Dimness, or
defect of vision from opacity of
the vitreous humour.

GLAU'CUS, *a, um.* (*Γλαυκος*, sea-
green.) *Bot.* Grey, bluish green
colour: hoary: glaucous.

GLE'NOID. (*Γληνη*, a cavity, and
ειδος, resemblance.) *Anat.* Hav-
ing a cavity for articulation with
another bone. *Glēnoides, is. f.*:
also used adj.

GLI'ADINE. (*Γλια*, glue.) One of the
constituents of vegetable gluten.

GLIS'SON, CAPSULE OF. See
Capsule of Glisson.

GLIS'TENING. *Bot.* *Nitidus, a, um.*

GLO'BATE. (*Glōbus*, a ball.) *A-*
nat. Applied to glands formed of
lymphatic vessels connected to-
gether by cellular membrane and
passing out again, having no ex-
cretory duct. *Glōbātus, a, um.*

GLŌBŌSUS, *a, um.* (*Glōbus*, a ball.)
Bot. Round: globous.

GLŌBUS, *i. m.* A ball.

GLŌBUS HYSTĒRICUS. (Be-
cause attendant on *hysteria*.) *Path.*
A sensation as if a ball were as-
cending in the throat, being air
arising in the œsophagus and pre-
vented from escaping by spasm.

GLŌCHIS, *inis. f.* (*Γλωχis*.) A sharp,
or barbed point. *Bot.* A bristle-like
pubescence turned backwards at
its point into many straight teeth.

GLŌMUS, *i. m.* A clue of thread.

GLO'MERATE. (*Glōmēro*, to wind
round.) *Anat.* Applied to glands
formed of a clue, as it were, of
sanguineous vessels, having an ex-
cretory duct but no cavity. *Bot.*
Crowded together: congregated.
Glōmērātus, a, um.

- GLOS'SA, *a. f.* *Anat.* The tongue.
- GLOSSA'GRA, *a. f.* (Γλωσσα, the tongue, and αγρα, a seizure.) Violent pain in the tongue.
- GLOS'SO. (Γλωσσα, the tongue.) *Anat.* This word in compound names, denotes attachment to, or connection with the tongue.
- GLOSSŌCĒLE, *es. f.* (Γλωσσα, the tongue, and ζηλη, a tumour.) Extrusion of the tongue.
- GLOSSY. *Bot.* *Nitidus*, *a, um.*
- GLOT'TIS, *idis. f.* (Γλωττις, the aperture of the windpipe.) *Anat.* The superior opening of the larynx at the root of the tongue.
- GLŪCĪNA, *a. f.* (Γλυκυς, sweet; because the salts it forms, are so.) *Chem.* One of the primitive earths.
- GLUE. An inspissated jelly obtained by boiling the parings of hides and other offal in water. *Gluten*, *inis. n.*, and *Glutinum*, *i. n.*
- GLUMĀ, *a. f.* The husk of corn, or chaff: a species of calyx peculiar to corn and grasses.
- GLŪMŌSUS, *a, um.* (*Glūma*, chaff.) *Bot.* Having a husky calyx: *glumose*.
- GLUTE'AL. (Γλουτος, the buttock.) *Anat.* Belonging to the buttocks. *Glutealis*, *is, e.*
- GLŪTEN, *inis. n.* (As if *gēlūten*, from *gēlo*, to congeal.) Glue.
- GLU'TEN, ANIMAL. A substance forming the basis of the fibres of all the solid parts.
- GLU'TEN, VEGETABLE. A substance which is tasteless and insoluble in water, obtained from wheat-flour.
- GLŪTĒUS, *i. m.* (Γλουτος, the buttock.) *Anat.* Applied to three muscles of the buttocks, the *gluteus maximus*, *magnus*, or *major*; *gluteus medius*; and *gluteus minimus*, or *minor*.
- GLU'TINOUS. (*Gluten*.) Having the properties of gluten. *Glutinōsus*, *a, um.*
- GLUT'TONY. *Path.* *Bulimia*, *a. f.*
- GLŪCYRRHĪZA, *a. f.* (Γλυκυς, sweet, and ρίζα, a root.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Diadelphia*; Ord. *Décandria*.
- GLŪCIRRHĪZA GLA'BRA. *Mat. Med.* The liquorice plant.
- GLYSTER. *Enēma*, *ātis. n.*
- GNAWED. *Bot.* *Erōsus*, *a, um.*
- GO'TRE, or GO'TRE. The Swiss term for bronchocele.
- GOMPHŌSIS, *is. f.* (Τομφοῦ, to drive in a nail.) *Anat.* A variety of the Cl. *Synarthrosis*, in which one bone is fixed in another like a nail in wood, as the teeth in their sockets.
- GŌNORRHŒ'A, *a. f.* (Τονη, the semen, and ῥέω, to flow.) *Path.* An involuntary flow or discharge of semen without copulation: also (erroneously) applied to a discharge of purulent infectious matter from the urethra of males, and from the vagina and surfaces of the *labia*, *nymphæ*, *clitoris*, &c. of females: clap; a genus of the Ord. *Apoce-roses*; Cl. *Locales*, of Cull. Nos.
- GONYAL'GIA, *a. f.* (Τονυ, the knee, αλγος, pain.) Pain in the knee.
- GORGET. *Surg.* An instrument used in the operation of lithotomy, formed like a knife, with a beak that fits the groove in the staff.
- GOULARD'S EXTRACT, or LOTION. The *Liquor plumbi sub-acetatis*.
- GOUT. (Fr. *Goutte*.) *Path.* A disease characterised by pain in the joints chiefly of the great toe, or of the feet and hands, returning at intervals with more or less swelling and redness of the skin. *Arthritis*, *idis. f.* *PODAGRA*.
- GRAAFINÆ, VĒSICŪLÆ. *Anat.* A number of highly vascular vesicles united by cellular structure which principally compose the semicartilaginous substance of the *ovaria*, first noticed by *De Graaf*.
- GRĀCĪLIS, *is, e.* Small: thin: slender. *Anat.* Applied to a long, straight, slender muscle of the thigh, and to a process of the *malleus*.
- GRĀMEN, *inis. n.* Grass: all kinds of herbs.

- GRANIFĒRUS**, *a, um.* (*Grānum*, a grain, and *fĕro*, to bear.) Bearing grains: graniferous.
- GRANULATION**. (*Grānūlum*, a little grain.) *Chem.* The act, or state of the division of metallic substances into small particles or grains, to facilitate their combination with other substances. *Surg.* The process by which little grain-like, fleshy bodies form on the surface of ulcers and suppurating wounds, and serve both for filling up the cavities and bringing nearer together and uniting their sides. *Grānūlatio, ōnis. f.*
- GRĀNŪLĀTUS**, *a, um.* (*Grānum*, a grain.) *Bot.* Having many little heads, or knobs like grains: beaded. *Surg.* Grained: granulated.
- GRĀNŪLUM**, *i. n.* (Dim. *Grānum*, a grain.) A little grain.
- GRĀNUM**, *i. n.* A grain. *Pharm.* The sixtieth part of a drachm.
- GRĀTIŌLA**, *æ. f.* A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Diandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*.
- GRĀTIŌLA OFFĪCĪNĀLIS**. *M. Med.* The plant hedge-hyssop.
- GRAVEL**. *Path.* Small sand-like concretions or stones, which pass from the kidneys through the ureters in a few days.
- GRAVID UTERUS**. (*Grāvīdo*, to impregnate.) *Phys.* Applied to the womb or uterus while in the impregnated state.
- GRĀVĪDĪTAS**, *ātis. f.* (*Grāvīdo*, to impregnate.) Pregnancy.
- GRAVITY**. *Chem.* The cause, or power by which bodies naturally tend towards each other. *Grāvitas, ātis. f.*
- GRAVITY, SPECIFIC**. *Chem.* The comparative density of one body in regard to another assumed as the standard, *viz.* pure distilled water at the temperature of 60° Fahr. considered as 1000.
- GREEN-SICKNESS**. *Path. Chlōrōsis, is. f.*
- GREEN VITRIOL**. The sulphate of iron.
- GROIN**. *Anat. Inguen, inis. n.*
- GROOVED**. *Bot. Sulcātus, a, um.*
- GRU'MOUS**. (*Grūmus*, a lump.) Thick: clotted. *Grūmōsus, a, um.*
- GUAIAĀCUM**, *i. n.* The guaiac tree: also, a Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Decandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*.
- GUAIAACUM OFFĪCĪNĀLE**. *M. Med.* The tree which yields by exudation from incisions in its trunk, the concrete resinous substance guaiacum.
- GUINEA-PEPPER**. See *Capsicum Annuum*.
- GUM**. *Anat.* See *Gingiva*. *Chem.* The mucilage of vegetables, transparent and brittle when dry, and of an insipid taste, soluble in water in all proportions, but not in alcohol, or oil. *Gummi. indecl.*
- GUM-BOIL**. *Parūlis, idis. f.*
- GUMMA**, *ātis. n.* (Its contents being like gum.) *Surg.* A soft strumous tumour.
- GUMMI**. indecl. Gum.
- GUM-RESIN**. The juice of plants mixed with resin and an extractive matter taken to be a gummy substance; obtained generally by exudation from incisions, in the form of white, red, or yellow fluids which soon dry: it is only in part soluble in water, alcohol, wine, or vinegar, according to the proportion it contains of resin, or extract.
- GUSTATORY NERVE**. (*Gustus*, taste.) *Anat.* The lingual branch of the deep portion of the inferior maxillary, or third branch of the fifth pair of nerves.
- GUTTA**, *æ. f.* (Fr. *Goutte*.) A drop of any liquid matter.
- GUTTA SERĒNA**. See *Amaurosis*.
- GUTTA OPĀCA**. See *Cataract*.
- GUTTĀTIM**. Drop by drop.
- GUTTURAL**. (*Guttur*, the throat.) Belonging to the throat. *Guttūrālis, is, e.*
- GYMNASTIC**. (*Γυμνός*, naked; because performers in the ancient games were naked.) Belonging to

a method of curing diseases by exercise, or to that branch of science which treats of rules to be observed in all kinds of exercise for promoting health. *Gymnasticus*, *a*, *um*.

GYMNOSPER'MIA, *æ*. *f*. (Γυμνος, naked, and σπέρμα, a seed.) A Linn. order of plants. Cl. *Didynamia*, comprising such as have naked seeds.

GYNAN'DRIA, *æ*. *f*. (Γυνή, a woman, and ανήρ, a man.) A Linn. class of plants, comprising such as have hermaphrodite flowers, the stamens of which grow upon the pistil, the male and female organs being thus united and not separate as in other hermaphrodite flowers.

GÝRI. (Pl. of γῆρυσ, a circuit.) *Anat*. The convolutions, or circumvolutions of the brain.

H.

HÆMÄLÖPIA, *æ*. *f*. (Αἷμα, blood, and ὁπτομαι, to see.) A disease of the eyes in which every object appears of a red colour.

HÆMÄLOPS, *ōpis*. *m*. (Αἷμα, blood, and ὤψ, the eye.) A red mark in the eye: a blood-shot eye.

HÆMÄTĒMĒSIS, *is*. *f*. (Αἷμα, blood, and ἐμείω, to vomit.) A vomiting of blood.

HÆMA'TIC. (Αἷμα, blood.) Belonging to blood. *Hæmäticus*, *a*, *um*.

HÆ'MATIN. The colouring matter of logwood.

HÆMÄTÖCĒLE, *es*. *f*. (Αἷμα, blood, and κηλη, a tumour.) *Surg*. An enlargement of the scrotum from a quantity of blood being within its tunics, or within one or other of them.

HÆMÄTÖDES, FUNGUS. See *Fungus Hæmatodes*.

HÆMATO'LOGY. (Αἷμα, blood, and λογος, a discourse.) The doctrine of the blood. *Hæmätölögia*, *æ*. *f*.

HÆMÄTÖMA, *ätis*. *n*. (Αἷμα, blood.) *Surg*. The bleeding, or bloody fungus. See *Fungus Hæmatodes*.

HÆMATO'MATOUS. (*Hæmätöma*.) Resembling hæmatoma, or Fungus hæmatodes. *Hæmätömlösus*, *a*, *um*.

HÆMÄTOXŸLON, or *um*, *i*. *n*. (Αἷμα, blood, and ξυλον, wood; from its colour.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Decandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*.

HÆMÄTOXŸLON CAMPECHIANUM. *Mat. Med*. The logwood tree.

HÆMÄTŪRIA, *æ*. *f*. (Αἷμα, blood, and ουρον, urine.) A disease in which blood is discharged with the urine.

HÆMOPTY'SIS, *is*. *f*. (Αἷμα, blood, and πtyω, to spit.) The spitting of blood: hæmorrhage from the lungs; a genus of the Ord. *Hæmorrhagiæ*; Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology. HÆMOPTOE.

HÆ'MORRHAGE. (Αἷμα, blood, and ῥήσσω, to break out.) A flow of blood, from whatever cause. *Hæmorrhagia*, *æ*. *f*.

HÆMORRHOIDAL. (*Hæmorrhoids*.) Belonging to the hæmorrhoidal vessels, or the disease piles.

HÆMORRHOÏS, *idis*, *f*. (Αἷμα, blood, and ῥέω, to flow.) The disease called piles: the hæmorrhoids: a genus of the Ord. *Hæmorrhagiæ*; Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

HAIR. *Anat*. *Capillus*, *i*. *m*. *Pilus*, *i*. *m*.

HAIR-LIKE. See *Capillary*.

HAIRY. *Hirsutus*, *a*, *um*.

HALBERD-SHAPED. *Bot*. *Hastatus*, *a*, *um*.

HÄLĪTUS, *ūs*. *m*. (*Hälo*, to breathe.) A vapour.

HALLUCINA'TION. (*Hallucinor*, to mistake.) An error, mistake, or foolish imagination. *Hallucinatiō*, *ōnis*. *f*. ALUSIA.

HÄLO, *ōnis*. *m*. (Αλω, a circle.) *Anat*. The brownish circle around the female nipple. *Path*. The red margin of pustules. AREOLA.

HÄMÖSUS, *a*, *um*. (*Hämus*, a hook.) *Bot*. Hooked.

- HA'MULAR.** (*Hāmus*, a hook.) Hook-like. *Hāmūlāris*, *is*, *e*.
- HĀMŪLUS**, *i*. m. (Dim. *Hāmus*, a hook.) A little hook.
- HAND.** *Anat.* *Mānus*, *ūs*. f.
- HANDFUL.** *Med.* *Pūgillus*, *i*. m.
- HANGING.** Suspension by the neck, causing asphyxy from suffocation. *Suspensio*, *ōnis*. f. *Bot.* See *Cernuus*, *Dependens*, *Pendulus*.
- HARE-LIP.** *Surg.* A single, or double cleft, or division of one or both lips. *Lābium lēpōrinum*.
- HARMŌNIA**, *æ*. f. (*Ἀρμ*, to adapt.) *Anat.* Harmony; a variety of the class *Synarthrosis*, denoting such bones as are simply joined together, as the nasal and other bones of the face.
- HARROWGATE-WATER.** *Pharm.* A preparation in imitation of the water of the sulphureous springs of Harrowgate.
- HARTSHORN.** *Mat. Med.* The horn of certain kinds of the stag. *Cornu cervi*. Also, the common name for *aqua ammonia*.
- HASTATUS**, *a*, *um*. (*Hasta*, a spear.) *Bot.* Spear, or halberd-shaped: hastate.
- HATCHET-SHAPED.** *Dōlabriformis*, *is*, *e*.
- HAU'STUS**, *ūs*. m. *Med.* A draught.
- HEAD.** *Anat.* See *Cāput*.
- HEAD-ACHE.** Pain in the head, differently denominated according to the part affected or the variety of its cause. *Cēphālalgia*, *æ*. f.
- HEADED.** *Cāpitulātus*, *a*, *um*.
- HEALTH.** The proper disposition and condition of the several parts of the body for performing their respective functions, without impediment, or sensation of weariness. *Hygiēne*, *es*. f.
- HEARING.** *Phys.* The sense by which sounds are distinguished. *Auditus*, *ūs*. m.
- HEART.** *Anat.* A hollow muscular viscus, situated within the *pericardium*, from which proceeds the circulation of the blood. *Cor*, *dis*. n.
- HEART-BURN.** *Cardialgia*, *æ*. f.
- HEAT.** *Chem.* *Cālor*, *ōris*. m.
- HEAT, ANIMAL.** See *Calor Animalis*.
- HEAT, FREE.** *Chem.* That heat which quits the substance in which it existed, and combines with other substances, is called free or sensible heat so long as it remains thus.
- HEAT, LATENT.** *Chem.* That heat which existing in a substance, cannot be perceived to differ in quantity from that of the substances around it, is latent or combined caloric.
- HEC'TIC.** (*Ἑκτικός*, habit.) Belonging to the constitution, or habit. *Hecticus*, *a*, *um*.
- HEC'TIC FEVER.** A slow insidious fever, which according to John Hunter and others, may be either idiopathic, or symptomatic; the latter arising in consequence of "some incurable local disease." *Febris hectica*.
- HEDGE-HYSSOP.** *Mat. Med.* The plant *Gratiola officinalis*.
- HĒDERĀCEOUS.** (*Hēdēra*, ivy.) *Bot.* Resembling ivy: hederaceous.
- HELĪCIS MAJOR.** } (*Hēlix*.) *Anat.*
- HĒLĪCIS MĪNOR.** } Muscles of the helix.
- HĒLIX**, *icis*. m. *Anat.* The outer border of the *pinna* or external ear.
- HELLĒBŌRUS**, *i*. m. A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Polyandria*; Ord. *Polygynia*.
- HELLĒBŌRUS ALBUS.** *M. Med.* See *Veratrum Album*.
- HELLĒBŌRUS FĒTĪDUS.** *Mat. Med.* The plant Stinking hellebore.
- HELLĒBŌRUS NĪGER.** *M. Med.* The plant Black hellebore. *ME-LAMPODIUM*.
- HEL'MET.** *Bot.* *Gālea*, *æ*. f.
- HEL'MET-SHAPED.** *Bot.* *Gāleatus*, *a*, *um*.
- HELMINTHĪCUS**, *a*, *um* (*Ελμινς*, a worm.) Belonging to worms: helminthic.
- HE'MATIN.** See *Hæmatin*.
- HĒMĀTŪRIA.** See *Hæmaturia*.

HĒMĒRĀLŌPIA, *æ. f.* ('Ημῆρα, a day, and ὤψ, the eye.) *Path.* A defect of vision, by which objects are seen only in broad day-light: day-sight: night, or nocturnal blindness.

HĒMĪPLĒGIA, *æ. f.* ('Ημισυς, half, and πλῆσσω, to strike.) *Path.* Paralysis of one side. *Pārālŷsis hēmīplēgia*.

HE'MISPHERE. ('Ημισυς, half, and σφαῖρα, a globe.) *Anat.* Applied to either half of the *cerebrum*.

HEM'LOCK. *Mat. Med.* The plant *Conium maculatum*.

HENBANE, BLACK. *Mat. Med.* The plant *Hyoscyamus niger*.

HEPAR, *ātis. n.* ('Ηπαρ.) *Anat.* The liver.

HĒPĀTAL'GIA, *æ. f.* ('Ηπαρ, the liver, and αλγος, pain.) Pain in the liver.

HEPA'TIC. ('Ηπαρ, the liver.) Belonging to the liver. *Hēpāticus, a, um.*

HEPATISA'TION. ('Ηπαρ the liver; from its resemblance.) A change produced in the lungs, either natural after death, or in life by ecchymosis, or by inflammation, whereby their substance resembles that of the liver: any liver-like substance. *Hēpātīsatio, ōnis. f.*

HĒPĀTĪTIS, *īdis. f.* ('Ηπαρ, the liver, and *itis*, inflammation.) Inflammation of the liver; a genus of the Ord. *Phlegmasiæ*; Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

HEPTAN'DRIA, *æ. f.* ('Επτα, seven, and ανηρ, a man.) *Bot.* A Linn. class of plants, comprising those hermaphrodite flowers which have seven stamens.

HĒRA'CLEUM, *i. n.* A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Digynia*.

HĒRA'CLEUM GUMMĪFĒRUM. *Mat. Med.* The tree supposed to afford the gum ammoniac.

HERBA, *æ. f.* (Arab. *Erbah*.) *Bot.* An herb; applied to those plants properly, that flower and bear fruit only once and then wholly

perish, called *annuals*; also, to such as are in leaf one year, then flower and bear fruit the second and wholly perish, called *biennials*: generally, to those plants whose stalks are soft and have no woody substance.

HERBĀCEUS, *a, um.* (*Herba*.) *Bot.* Applied to plants that have soft stalks and perish as far as the root each year: herbaceous.

HERBĀRIUM. A collection of dried plants. *HORTUS SICCUS*.

HERMA'PHRODITE. ('Ερμης, Mercury, and Αφροδίτη, Venus.) *Anat.* One who partakes in somewhat of both sexes, yet belongs to neither perfectly; in whom either the male organs of generation are too little developed, or the female organs are too highly developed. *Bot.* A flower which contains stamens and pistils, within the same calyx and petals. *Hermaphrōditus, i. m.*

HERME'TIC SEAL. *Chem.* The closing of the end of a glass vessel while in a state of fusion.

HERNIA, *æ. f.* ('Εγχεσ, a branch.) *Surg.* A tumour formed by the protrusion of any of the viscera of the abdomen beyond its parietes: rupture: a genus of the Ord. *Ectopixæ*; Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

HĒRNIA CĒREBRI. *Surg.* A tumour rising from the brain through an ulcerated part of the *dura mater* and through an opening in the *cranium* after the operation of the trephine. *FUNGUS CĒREBRI*.

HERNIO'TOMY. (*Hernia*, and τεμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* The operation for removing the strangulated part in incarcerated hernia. *Herniōtōmia, æ. f.*

HER'PES, *is, m.* ('Ερπω, to creep.) Tetter; a skin disease in which little itchy vesicles cluster together, and terminate in furfuraceous scales: a genus of the Ord. *Dialyses*; Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

HERPE'TIC. (*Herpes*.) Belonging to the disease herpes. *Herpēticus, a, um.*

HETEROGE'NEOUS. ('Ετερος, different, and γένος, a kind.) Of different kinds: opposite in nature. *Hēterōgēneus, a, um.*

HEXA'GONAL. Six-sided. *Hexágōnus, a, um.*

HEXAGŶNIA, æ. f. ('Εξ, six, and γυνή, a woman.) *Bot.* A Linn. order of plants, comprising those which beside their classic character, have six pistils.

HEXAN'DRIA, æ. f. ('Εξ, six, and ἀνής, a man.) *Bot.* A Linn. class of plants, comprising such hermaphrodite flowers as have six stamens.

HEXĀPĒTĀLUS, a, um. ('Εξ, six, and πετάλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Six-petalled: hexapetalous.

HEXĀPHYL'LUS, a, um. ('Εξ, six, and φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Six-leaved: hexaphyllous.

HIC'COUGH. } *Singultus, i. m.*
HIC'CUP. }

HIGHMŌRIĀNUM, ANTRUM. See *Antrum Highmorianum.*

HĪLUM, i. n. *Bot.* The point of attachment of a seed to its seed-vessel or receptacle, by which it obtains its nourishment.

HIP. *Anat.* The upper part of the thigh. *Bot.* The ripe fruit of the *Rosa Canina.*

HIP-JOINT DISEASE. See *Coxalgia.*

HIPPŌCAMPI, PES. *Anat.* See *Pes Hippocampi.*

HIPPŌCAMPUS, i. m. ('Ιππόκαμπος, a sea insect, with a head like that of a horse.) The sea-horse.

HIPPŌCAMPUS MĀJOR. *Anat.* A large white substance extending along the floor of the *inferior cornu* of the lateral ventricles of the brain.

HIPPŌCAMPUS MĪNOR. *Anat.* A small eminence of white substance in the *posterior cornu* of the lateral ventricles of the brain.

HIPPŌCASTĀNUM, i. n. ('Ιππος, a horse, and καστανόν, a chestnut.) See *Æsculus Hippocastanum.*

HIPPOCRATIC COUNT-

NANCE. See *Facies Hippocratica.*

HIPPUS, i. m. Continued alternate contraction and dilatation of the pupil of the eye.

HIRSŪTIES, ei. f. *Path.* Hairiness, a disease in which superfluous hair grows on a part.

HIRSŪTUS, a, um. Hairy: rough: hirsute.

HIRTUS, a, um. *Bot.* Rough-haired.

HĪRŪDO, īnis. f. (*Haurio*, to drink up.) The medicinal leech.

HISPĪDUS, a, um. *Bot.* Bristly: hispid.

HOARSENESS, Raucēdo, īnis. f.

HOARY. *Bot.* *Glaucus, a, um.* *Incānus, a, um.*

HOG'S LARD. *Mat. Med.* *Adeps suillæ. Axungia porcina.*

HOLLOW. *Cāvus, a, um.* *Bot.* *Concāvus, a, um.*

HOLLOWED. *Bot.* *Sinuātus, a, um.*

HOMOGĒNEOUS. ('Ομοός, like, and γένος, a kind.) Of the same kind or quality throughout. *Hōmōgēneus, a, um.*

HONEY. *M. Med.* *Mel, mellis, n.*

HONEY-CUP. *Bot.* *Nectārium, īi. n.*

HOODED. *Bot.* *Cūcullātus, a, um.*

HOOF-SHAPED. *Ungulātus, a, um.*

HOOK, LITTLE. *Hāmūlus, i. m.*

HOOPING-COUGH. *Pertussis, is. f.*

HOP. *M. Med.* The plant *Humulus lupulus.*

HORDE'ŌLUM, i. n. (Dim. *Hordeum*, barley.) A small, highly inflammatory tumour on the edge of the eyelid: a styne.

HORDEUM, i. n. Barley.

HOREHOUND. *Mat. Med.* The plant *Marrubium vulgare*, or horehound.

HORIZONTAL. Parallel with the horizon: on a level. *Hōrizontālis, is, e.*

HORN. *Cornu. Bet. Calcar, āris. n.*

HORN-SHAPED. *Cornūtus, a, um.*

HORRIPILA'TION. (*Horror*, and *pilus*, the hair.) A sensation of

- creeping in different parts of the body. *Horripillatio, ōnis. f.*
- HORSE-CHESTNUT.** *Mat. Med.* The fruit of the plant *Æsculus hippocastanum*.
- HORSE-RADISH.** *Mat. Med.* The plant *Cochlearia armoracia*.
- HORTUS SICCUS.** A herbarium, or collection of dried plants.
- HOSPITAL GANGRENE.** *Surg.* A severe and peculiar species of humid gangrene, combined with phagedenic ulceration of a highly infectious nature, **HOSPITAL SORE.** **PHAGEDÆNA GANGRENO-SA.** **GANGRENA CONTAGIOSA.**
- HU'MERAL.** *Anat.* Belonging to the *humerus* or arm. *Hūmērālis, is, e.*
- HŪMĒRUS,** *i. m.* (ὤμος, the shoulder.) *Anat.* The arm: the shoulder: also the long bone of the arm, *os humeri*, or *os brachii*. **BRACHIUM.**
- HUMĪLIS,** *is, e. Bot.* Mean: humble: dwarfish.
- HŪMOR,** *ōris, m.* Any fluid of the body other than the blood: humour.
- HU'MORAL.** (*Hūmor.*) Belonging to the humours of the body. *Hūmōrālis, is, e.*
- HU'MULIN.** The narcotic principle of the *Humulus lupulus*.
- HŪMŪLUS,** *i. m.* (*Hūmus*, the ground; as, unless supported, it creeps on the ground.) A Linn. genus of plants. *Cl. Diœcia*; *Ord. Pentandria*.
- HŪMŪLUS LŪPŪLUS.** *M. Med.* The Hop plant.
- HU'NGER.** The peculiar sensation in the stomach, from the want of solid aliment. *Fāmes, is. f.*
- HUSK.** *Glūma, æ. f.*
- HY'ALOID.** (Υαλος, glass, and εἶδος, resemblance.) Resembling glass: transparent. *Hyāloides, is. f.*; also used adj.
- HY'ALOID MEMBRANE.** *Anat.* The extremely delicate membrane in the back part of the eye, whose numerous cells contain the *vitreous humour*.
- HYBERNĀCŪLUM,** *i. n. Bot.* An organic body which springs from the surface of a plant in order to protect the new shoot which it incases, from injury.
- HYBRĪDA,** *æ. m.* (Υἱεῖς, mongrel.) The offspring of two different species of animals, or plants: a mule, as to animals: a hybrid.
- HYDAR'THRUS,** *i. m.* (Υδωρ, water, and αρθρον, a joint.) The disease white-swelling; a genus of the *Ord. Tumores*; *Cl. Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. **SPINA VENTOSA.**
- HYDĀTIS,** *idis. f.* (Υδωρ, water.) A small vesicular tumour containing a watery fluid; by some supposed to be an animalcule: a hydatid; a genus of the *Ord. Tumores*; *Cl. Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.
- HY'DRAGOGUE.** (Υδωρ, water, and αγω, to drive out.) Applied to medicines which increase the secretions or excretions of the body and so remove water from any of its cavities, as cathartics, &c. *Hydrāgōgus, a, um.*
- HYDRARGŶRUM,** *i. n.* (Υδωρ, water, and αργυρος, silver: as if it were fluid silver.) *Mat. Med.* Mercury: quicksilver.
- HY'DRATE.** *Chem.* A compound of oxygen in a definite proportion, with water: a hydro-oxide. *Hydras, ātis. f.*
- HYDRI'ODATE.** *Chem.* Hydriodic acid in combination with an oxide, in a definite proportion. *Hydriōdas, ātis. f.*
- HYDRIO'DIC.** *Chem.* Belonging to a compound of water or vapour and iodine. *Hydriōdicus, a, um.*
- HYDRO.** (Υδωρ, water.) *Chem.* This word in compound names of acids, gases, &c., denotes that hydrogen, or water from which alone it is obtained, enters into their composition.
- HYDRŌCĒLE,** *es. f.* (Υδωρ, water, and κηλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* Water either in the membranes of the scrotum, in the coats of the testicle, or in the cellular texture of the spermatic cord: dropsy of the

testicle; a genus of the Ord. *Intumescentiæ*; Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology.

HYDRŌCĒPHĀLUS, *i. m.* ('Υδωρ, water, and κεφαλή, the head.) Water in the head: dropsy of the brain, or of the head; a genus of the Ord. *Intumescentiæ*; Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology.

HYDRO-CYA'NIC. See *Cyanic*.

HYDRŌCYSTIS, *idis. f.* ('Υδωρ, water, and κυστις, a vesicle.) Encysted dropsy.

HYDROGEN. ('Υδωρ, water, and γινομαι, to become.) *Chem.* The principal constituent element of water, from which alone it can be obtained. It is the base of inflammable air, and enters into the constitution of all animal and vegetable acids, of ammonia, and of all animal and vegetable bodies. *Hydrogēnium*, *ii. n.*

HYDRŌLĀPĀTHUM, *i. n.* ('Υδωρ, water, and λαπαθον, the dock.) See *Rumex Aquaticus*.

HYDROMETER. ('Υδωρ, water, and μετρον, a measure.) *Chem.* An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of fluids which contain water. *Hydrōmetrum*, *i. n.*

HYDRŌMETRA, *æ. f.* ('Υδωρ, water, and μητρα, the uterus.) Dropsy of the uterus; a genus of the Ord. *Intumescentiæ*; Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology.

HYDRŌPHŌBIA, *æ. f.* ('Υδωρ, water, and φοβέω, to fear; because those affected with it, have a dread of water.) Canine madness, a disease following on the bite of a rabid dog, or other animal: a genus of the Ord. *Spasmi*; Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology.

HYDROPHTHAL'MIA, *æ. f.*, and *um. ii. n.* ('Υδωρ, water, and οφθαλμος, the eye.) A disease in which the eye-ball is enlarged, by too much of the aqueous, or vitreous humours being collected; also, a disease consisting in mere anasarca, or œdematous swelling of the eyelid.

HYDROPS, *ōpis. m.* ('Υδωρ, water.) Dropsy; a disease in which the cellular substance, or the cavities

of the body are loaded with serous or watery fluid, receiving different appellations according to the situation of the fluid.

HYDRŌRĀCHĪTIS, *idis. f.* ('Υδωρ, water, and ραχίς, the spine.) *Surg.* A tumour on the spine of newborn children, generally about the lower vertebræ of the loins and upper part of the sacrum: dropsy of the spine; a genus of the Ord. *Intumescentiæ*; Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology. *SPINA BIFIDA*.

HYDRŌSARCŌCĒLE, *es. f.* ('Υδωρ, water, σαρκξ, flesh, and κηλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* Sarcocoele, with water effused in the cellular substance.

HYDRO-SUL'PHURET. *Chem.* Sulphuretted hydrogen in combination with a salifiable base.

HYDRŌTHŌRAX, *ācis. f.* ('Υδωρ, water, and θώραξ, the chest.) Dropsy of the chest; a genus of the Ord. *Intumescentiæ*; Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology.

HYDRURET. *Chem.* Hydrogen in combination with a metal. *Hydrūrētum*, *i. n.*

HYGIĒNE, *es. f.* ('Υγιαίνω, to be well.) Health.

HYGRO'LOGY. ('Υγρος, fluid, and λογος, a discourse.) The doctrine of the fluids or humours. *Hygrōlōgia*, *æ. f.*

HYGRO'METER. ('Υγρος, moist, and μετρον, a measure.) *Chem.* An instrument for ascertaining the degree of moisture in atmospheric air. *Hygrōmetrum*, *i. n.*

HY'GROSCOPE. ('Υγρος, moist, and σκοπιω, to spy.) *Chem.* An instrument for ascertaining the degree of moisture in substances.

HŪMEN, *ēnis. m.* (*Hūmen*, the god of marriage; because it is supposed to be entire till the consummation of marriage.) *Anat.* A thin membrane extending across the vagina at its entrance, of a circular, semilunar, or irregular form; esteemed the infallible test of virginity, but erroneously so, for it is not always developed.

HY'O. *Anat.* This word in com-

pound names of muscles, &c. denotes attachment to, or connection with the *os hyoides*.

HYOIDES, *is. f.* (Υ, and εἶδος, resemblance.) *Anat.* Like the Greek letter υ: hyoid.

HYOIDES, OS. *Anat.* The hyoid bone, between the root of the tongue and the larynx.

HYOSCY'ĀMUS, *i. m.* A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*.

HYOSCY'ĀMUS NĪGER. *M. Med.* The plant Black henbane: henbane.

HŸPER. (Υπερ, excess.) *Chem., Med.* A prefix signifying *in excess*; as, *hypercarbonate*, a carbonate with an excess of carbonic acid; *hypercatharsis*, excessive purging, &c. &c.

HYPER'TROPHY. (Υπερ, in excess, and τροφή, to nourish.) *Path.* An excessive growth, thickening, or enlargement of any particular organ: as of the brain, the heart, &c. *Hŷpertrōphia*, *æ. f.*

HYPNO'LOGY. (Υπνος, sleep, and λογος, a discourse) The doctrine of sleep. *Hypnōlogia*, *æ. f.*

HYPNO'TIC. (Υπνος, sleep.) *Med.* Inducing sleep. *Hypnōticus*, *a, um.*

HŸPO. (Υπο, under.) A prefix signifying *under*, and also *diminished in quantity or degree*; as *hypocatharsis*, slight purging, &c.

HYPOCHON'DRIAC. (Υπο, under, and χονδρος, a cartilage.) *Anat.* Belonging to the *hypochondria*. *Path.* One affected with *hypochondriasis*, or depression of spirits. *Hŷpōchondriacus*, *a, um.*

HŸPŌCHONDRIĀSIS, *is. m.* (Υποχονδριακος, affected in the hypochondriac viscera.) Vapours: hypochondriacism: low spirits; a genus of the Ord. *Adynamia*; Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology.

HŸPŌCHONDRIUM, *ii. n.* (Υπο, under, and χονδρος, a cartilage.) *Anat.* The space beneath the cartilages of the false ribs. **REGIO HYPOCHONDRIACA.**

HŸPŌCRĀTĒRĪFORMIS, *is. e.*

(Υπο, under, κρατης, a salver, and forma, resemblance.) *Bot.* Salver-shaped: hypocrateriform.

HYPOGA'STRIC. (Υπο, under, and γαστηρ, the stomach.) *Anat.* Belonging to the *hypogastrium*. *Hŷpōgastricus*, *a, um.*

HŸPŌGASTRIUM, *ii. n.* (Υπο, under, and γαστηρ, the stomach.) *Anat.* The abdominal space, above the pubes and below a line drawn between the anterior superior spinous processes of the iliac bones. **REGIO HYPOGASTRICA.**

HŸPŌGASTRŌCĒLE, *es. f.* (Υπο, under, γαστηρ, the stomach, and κηλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* Hernia in the hypogastric region.

HŸPŌPIUM, or **HŸPŌPYON**, *ii. n.* (Υπο, under, and πύον, pus.) *Surg.* An accumulation of a puriform fluid in the anterior and sometimes in the posterior chamber of the aqueous humour of the eye.

HYSSOP, HEDGE. See *Hedge Hyssop*.

HYSSŌPUS, *i. m.* (Υσσώπος.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Didynamia*; Ord. *Gymnospermia*.

HYSSŌPUS OFFICĪNĀLIS. *M. Med.* The Common hyssop plant.

HYSTĒRALGIA, *æ. f.* (Υστερα, the womb, and αλγος, pain.) Pain in the womb.

HYSTĒRIA, *æ. f.* (Υστερα, the womb; in which, the disease was supposed to arise.) *Path.* Hysterics; a disease which attacks in paroxysms or fits, preceded by dejection of spirits, anxiety of mind, effusion of tears, difficult breathing, sickness at the stomach and palpitations at the heart; or, by a pain on the left side with a sense of distension advancing upwards till it gets into the stomach and from thence into the throat, occasioning by its pressure, a sensation as if a ball was lodged there, which has been called *globus hystericus*. So far this disease may be described, but it presents such variety of appearances and symptoms that it is impracticable to give a more particular character or de-

finition of it, in a limited space; a genus of the Ord. *Spasmi*; Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology. **PASSIO HYSTERICA.**

HYSTĒRICUS, *a, um.* (*Hystēria*.) Belonging to the disease hysteria: hysteric.

HYSTĒRĪTIS, *idis. f.* (*Ὑστέρια*, the womb, and *itis* inflammation.) Inflammation of the uterus; a genus of the Ord. *Phlegmasiæ*; Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology. **METRITIS.**

HYSTĒRŌCĒLE, *es. f.* (*Ὑστέρια*, the womb, and *κηλη*, a tumour.) Hernia of the uterus.

HYSTĒRŌTŌMIA, *æ. f.* (*Ὑστέρια*, the womb, and *τεμνω*, to cut.) *Obstet., Surg.* The *Cæsarean* operation: hysterotomy.

HYSTRĪCYASIS, *is. f.* (*Ὑστρίξ*, a hedgehog.) A rare disease of the hairs, in which they stand erect.

I.

ICELAND MOSS, or **LIVERWORT.** *Mat. Med.* The plant *Lichen Islandicus.*

ICHOR, *ōris. m.* (*Ιχωρ*.) A thin, aqueous and acrid discharge.

ICHTHYŌCOLLA, *æ.* (*Ιχθυς*, a fish, and *κόλλα*, glue.) *Mat. Med.* Isinglass: fish-glue.

ICHTHYŌSIS, *is. f.* (*Ιχθυα*, the scale of a fish; from its resemblance.) A disease in which the skin becomes thickened, hard, rough, and in some cases almost horny with a tendency to scalliness: the fish-skin disease.

ICŌSAN'DRIA, *æ. f.* (*Εξοσι*, twenty, and *ανης*, a man.) *Bot.* A Linn. class of plants, comprising those which have hermaphrodite flowers with twenty or more stamens, inserted into the inner side of the calyx, or petals, or both, and so distinguished from *Polyandria*, in which the stamens are inserted into the *receptaculum* of the flowers.

ICTĒRĪTIA, *æ. f.* (*Ictērus*, the jaundice.) *Path.* A yellow eruption, or discolouration of the skin.

ICTĒRUS, *i. m.* The jaundice; a

disease characterized by yellowness of the skin and eyes; a genus of the Ord. *Impetigines*; Cl. *Cachexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

IDE. *Chem.* A terminal affixed to oxygen, chlorine, and iodine, when combined with each other, or with simple combustibles, or metals, in proportions not forming an acid; as, the *ox-ide* of chlorine, *chlor-ide* of sulphur, *iod-ide* of iron, &c.

I'DIOCY, or **I'DIOTCY.** *Amentia*, *æ. f.*

IDIOPA'THIC. (*Ιδιος*, peculiar, and *παθος*, an affection.) *Path.* A disease not consequent on another, but originating by itself. *Idiōpāthicus*, *a, um.*

IDIOSY'NCRASy. (*Ιδιος*, peculiar, *συν*, with, and *κρασις*, temperament.) *Med.* Peculiarity of constitution, or temperament: disposition or temper peculiar to an individual. *Idiōsynchrāsia*, *æ. f.*

I'DIOT. (*Ιδιος*, private; because unfit for intercourse with the world.) One who is silly, or without understanding. *Idiōta*, *æ. f.*

I'DIOTISM. *Amentia*, *æ. f.*

IGNITION. (*Ignis*, fire.) *Chem.* The application of fire when the combustible body is not in an aëri-form state: glowing heat.

I'LEAC PASSION. (*Ιλεος*, a kind of colic seated in the ileum intestine.) A disease characterized by severe griping pain, vomiting of faecal matter and costiveness, with retraction and spasm of the abdominal muscles. *Passio ileāca.* **ILEUS.**

ILEO-CÆCAL VALVE. *Anat.* The inferior semilunar fold of mucous membrane which secures the *ileum* against any matter re-entering it from the *cæcum*.

ILEO-COLIC VALVE. *Anat.* The superior semilunar fold of mucous membrane which secures the *ileum* against regurgitation from the *colon*.

I'LEUM, *i. n.* (*Είλεω*, to turn about; from its convolutions.) *Anat.* The third, or last portion of the small

- intestine, ending at the valve of the cæcum.
- I'LEUS, *i. m.* See *Ileac Passion*.
- ILIA. (Pl. of *ile, is. n.*, the flank.) *Anat.* The flank, where the small intestines are: the small intestines.
- I'LIAC. (*Ilia*, the flank.) *Anat.* Belonging to, or connected with the flank. *Iliacus, a, um.*
- I'LIAC REGION. *Anat.* The side of the abdomen between the ribs and hips.
- I'LIIUM, OS. (*Ilia*, the small intestines; because it supports them.) *Anat.* The upper portion of the *os innominatum*, which in the fœtus is a distinct bone: the haunch bone.
- ILLU'SION. *Path.* *Illusio, ōnis. f.* ALUSIA.
- IMAGINATION. *Path.* *Phantasma, ōtis. n.*
- IMBERBIS, *is, e.* (*In*, not, and *barba*, a beard.) *Bot.* Without a beard: beardless.
- IMBIBITION. (*Imbibō*, to drink in.) *Chem.* The act of drinking in, or sucking up moisture. *Imbibitio, ōnis. f.*
- IMBRĪCĀTUS, *a, um.* (*Imbrex*, a roof-tile.) *Bot.* Tiled, like tiles on a roof: imbricate.
- IMMER'SUS, *a, um.* (*Immergo*, to plunge.) *Bot.* Beneath the surface of water: immersed.
- I'MPAR, *dris. adj.* (*In*, not, and *par*, equal.) Odd; not even. See *Ganglion Impar*.
- IMPĒTĪGĪNES. (Pl. of *Impetigo*.) Cutaneous diseases; an order of the Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nomenclology.
- IMPĒTĪGO, *nis. f.* A skin-disease characterised by small, irregularly circumscribed pustules, which are slightly elevated and terminate in a laminated scab, unaccompanied by fever and not contagious.
- IMPLĪCĀTUS, *a, um.* (*Implīco*, to involve.) *Med.* Involved, as when two fevers affect a person at the same time: entangled: implicate.
- IM'POTENCY. *Path., Phys. Androphrōdisia, æ. f.* STERILITAS.
- IMPREGNATION. *Phys.* The act of making pregnant, or with young: fecundation. *Impregnatio, ōnis. f.* See *Conception*, and *Generation*.
- INÆQUĀLIS, *is. e.* (*In*, not, and *æquālis*, equal.) Unequal.
- INĀNIS, *is, e.* *Bot.* Hollow: empty: pithy.
- INANITION. (*Inānio*, to empty.) Emptiness of the body, or its vessels: defect of the mental powers. *Inānitio, ōnis. f.*
- INCĀNUS, *a, um.* *Bot.* Hoary: covered with a whitish down.
- INCĒRNĪCŪLUM, *i. n.* (*Incerno*, to sift.) A strainer, or sieve.
- INCINERATION. (*Incinero*, to burn to ashes.) The act of burning animal or vegetable matter to ashes. *Incineratio, ōnis. f.*
- INCISED. (*Incido*, to cut.) *Bot.* *Incisus, a, um.* DISSECTUS.
- INCĪSĪVUM, FORĀMEN. *Anat.* A foramen formed by the junction of the superior maxillary bones, situated immediately behind the roots of the *incisores* teeth.
- INCĪSĪVUS, *a, um.* (*Incido*, to cut.) *Anat.* Applied to certain muscles, &c.
- INCĪSOR, *ōris. m.* (*Incido*, to cut; because it cuts the food.) *Anat.* Applied to the four front teeth of either jaw.
- INCĪSUS, *a, um.* (*Incido*, to cut.) *Bot.* Cut into irregular segments.
- INCLĪNANS, *tis. part.* (*Inclino*, to bend down.) *Bot.* Bending down: inclining.
- INCLŪDENS, *tis. part.* (*Inclūdo*, to inclose.) *Bot.* Inclosing: including.
- INCLŪSUS, *a, um.* (*Inclūdo*.) *Bot.* Inclosed.
- INCOMPLĒTUS, *a, um.* *Bot.* Imperfect: incomplete.
- INCONTĪNENTIA, *æ. f.* (*In*, not, and *contīneo*, to contain.) Inability to retain the natural evacuations: incontinence.

- INCRASSĀTUS**, *a, um.* (*Incrasso*, to make thick.) *Bot.* Increasing in thickness.
- INCRĒMENTUM**, *i. n.* (*Inresco*, to grow upon.) Growth: increase.
- INCŪBUS**, *i. m.* (*Incūbo*, to sit upon; from the patient's sensation of a weight on the chest.) The night-mare. **EPHIALTES**. **ONEIRODYNIA GRAVANS**.
- INCURVĀTUS**, *a, um.* (*Incurvo*, to bow.) *Bot.* Bent or bowed inwards. **INCURVUS**. **INFLEXUS**.
- INCUS**, *ŭdis. f.* (A smith's anvil; *incūdo*, to strike as smiths do; from its supposed resemblance.) *Anat.* The largest of the small bones of the ear.
- INDEN'TED**. *Bot.* *Sinuātus*, *a, um.*
- INDEX**, *icis. c. g.* (*Indīco*, to point out; being employed to do so.) *Anat.* The fore-finger.
- INDIAN PINK**. *Mat. Med.* The plant *Spigelia marilandica*.
- INDICATED**. (*Indīco*, to point out.) *Med.* That which is pointed out, or demonstrated as proper to be done in a disease. *Indīcātus*, *a, um.*
- INDICĀTOR**, *ōris. m.* (*Indīco*, to point out; because attached to the index or fore-finger.) *Anat.* A muscle of the fore-finger. **EXTENSOR INDICIS**.
- INDIGĒNOUS**. (*Indu*, or *in*, and *gēno*, or *gigno*, to beget.) *Bot.*, *Path.* That which is peculiar to any country. *Indīgēnus*, *a, um.*
- INDIGESTION**. *Path.* *Dyspepsia*, *æ. f.*
- INDIVĪSUS**, *a, um.* (*In*, not, and *divīsus*, divided.) *Bot.* Not cloven: undivided.
- INDŪRĀTUS**, *a, um.* (*Indūro*, to harden.) Hardened: indurate.
- INEQUALIS**, *is, e.* See *Inæqualis*.
- INER'MIS**, *is, e.* (*In*, priv. and *arma*, arms.) *Bot.* Without spines, prickles, or the like: unarmed.
- INFEC'TION**. See *Contagion*.
- INFĒRUS**, *a, um.* (*Infra*.) *Bot.* Beneath: lower: inferior.
- INFLAM'MABLE**. (*Inflammo*, to set on fire.) *Chem.* That which readily burns. *Inflammābilis*, *is, e.*
- INFLAMMABLE AIR**. See *Hydrogen*.
- INFLAMMA'TION**. (*Inflammo*, to set on fire.) *Chem.* Combustion. *Path.* A disease characterized by redness, pain, heat and swelling, attended or not with fever. *Inflammātio, ōnis. f.* **PHLOGOSIS. ITIS**.
- INFLAMMA'TION**, of the bladder, *Cystitis, idis. f.* Of the brain, *Phrēnitis*. Of the *dura mater*, *pia mater*, or of the *tunica arachnoidea*, *Meningitis*. Of the eye, *Ophthalmitis*. Of the intestine, *Enteritis*. Of the iris, *Iritis*. Of the joints, *Arthritis*. Of the kidney, *Nephritis*. Of the liver, *Hepatitis*. Of the lungs, *Pneumonitis*. Of a nerve, *Neuritis*. Of the peritonæum, *Peritonitis*. Of the pleura, *Pleuritis*. Of the stomach, *Gastritis*. Of the testicle, *Orchitis*. Of the urethra, *Urēthritis*. Of the uterus, *Hysteritis*. Of a vein, *Phlebitis*.
- INFLA'MMATORY**. (*Inflammo*, to set on fire.) *Path.* Belonging to, or of the nature of inflammation. *Inflammātōrius*, *a, um.*
- INFLAM'MATORY FEVER**. *Path.* *Synōcha*, *æ. f.*
- INFLĀTUS**, *a, um.* (*Inflo*, to puff up.) *Bot.* Blown up like a bladder: inflated.
- INFLE'XUS**, *a, um.* (*Inflecto*, to bend in.) *Bot.* Curved or bent inwards. **INCURVATUS**.
- INFLORE'SCENCE**. (*Infloresco*, to blossom.) *Bot.* A Linn. term signifying the various ways in which flowers are joined to the plant by the pedunculus. *Inflorescentia*, *æ. f.*
- INFLUEN'ZA**, *æ. f.* (*Ital.* for influence; because supposed to be produced by the influence of the stars.) An epidemic disease, characterized by the suddenness of its attack, general depression, great heaviness over the eyes, and peculiarly distressing fever: a species of catarrh.

- INFRASCĀPŪLĀRIS**, *is, e.* (*In-fra*, beneath, and *scāpŭla*.) *Anat.* See *Subscapularis*.
- INFRASPĪNĀTUS**, *a, um.* (*Infra*, beneath, and *spīna*, the spine.) *Anat.* Applied to a muscle of the shoulder, arising from all the *dorsum scapulae* below its spine.
- INFUNDĪBŪLA**. (Pl. of *Infundibulum*, *i. n.* a funnel.) *Anat.* Three small tubes in the kidney, of a funnel shape, formed by the union of the *calyces* and ending in the *pelvis*.
- INFUNDĪBŪLĪFORMIS**, *is, e.* (*Infundibulum*, a funnel, and *forma*, resemblance.) Shaped like a funnel: infundibuliform.
- INFUNDĪBŪLUM**, *i. n.* (*Infundo*, to pour in.) A funnel.
- INFUSION**. (*Infundo*, to pour in.) *Pharm.* A liquor obtained by pouring water of any particular degree of temperature on such substances as are of a loose texture, as, flowers, leaves, &c.: also the act of obtaining such liquor. *Infusio*, *ōnis, f.*
- INGUEN**, *īnis, n.* *Anat.* The lower and lateral part of the abdomen immediately above the thigh: the groin.
- INGUINAL**. (*Inguen*, the groin) Belonging to the groin. *Inguinalis*, *is, e.*
- INHERENT POWER**. See *Irritability*.
- INJECTION**. (*Injicio*, to throw into.) *Med.* Any medicated liquor thrown into a natural, or preternatural cavity by a syringe, or injection-bag. *Injectio*, *ōnis, f.*
- INNŌMĪNĀTUS**, *a, um.* (*In*, not, and *nōmen*, a name.) Without a name: unnamed.
- INOCULATION**. (*Inoculo*, to ingraft.) The insertion of a poison into any part of the body, as that of the cow-pock, which supersedes, or at least modifies the smallpox. *Inoculatio*, *ōnis, f.*
- INOSCUATION**, (*In*, and *osculum*, a little mouth.) *Anat.* The junction or interunion of different branches of arteries, or of veins, or of the extremities of arteries with the origins of veins. *Inosculationio*, *ōnis, f.*
- INSANITY**. (*In*, not, and *sānus*, sound.) *Path.* Deranged intellect: madness. *Insania*, *e, f.*
- INSA'TIABLE APPETITE**. *Path.* *Bulimia*, *e, f.*
- INSOLATION**. (*Insolo*, to dry in the sun.) *Chem.* Exposure to the sun, in order to promote the chemical action of one substance upon another: blanching. *Insolatio*, *ōnis, f.*
- INSPIRATION**. (*In*, and *spiro*, to breathe.) The act of drawing in the breath. *Inspiratio*, *ōnis, f.*
- INSTINCT**. *Phys.* That provision of nature to animals, by which they are inclined to the punctual execution of those actions necessary for them; that is, propensities, inclinations, wants, by which they are constantly excited and forced to fulfil the intentions of nature. *Instinctus*, *ūs, m.*
- INTĒGER**, *gra, grum.* *Bot.* Undivided: uncloven: entire.
- INTĒGERRĪMUS**, *a, um.* (*Intēger*, entire.) *Bot.* Very, or perfectly entire; that is, not only uncloven, but having no notches, teeth, or incisions.
- INTERCO'STAL**. (*Inter*, between, and *costa*, a rib.) *Anat.* Between the ribs. *Intercostalis*, *is, e.*
- INTERMIT'TENT**. (*Intermitto*, to leave off for a time.) *Path.* A disease which disappears and returns again and again at regular, or uncertain periods. *Intermittens*, *tis, part.*
- INTERMIT'TENT FEVER**. See *Ague*.
- INTERNŌDIUM**, *ii. n. et us, ii. m.* (*Inter*, between, and *nōdus*, a knot.) *Anat.* Applied to the phalanges of the hand. *Bot.* The space between two knots, or joints.
- INTEROS'SEUS**, *a, um.* (*Inter*, between, and *os*, a bone.) *Anat.* Between bones: interosseous.

- INTERRUPTUS**, *a, um.* (*Inter*, between, and *ruptus*, broken.) *Bot.* Broken in its uniformity: interrupted.
- INTERSPINAL.** (*Inter*, between, and *spina*, a spine.) *Anat.* Between the spinous processes of the *vertebræ*. *Interspinalis, is, e.*
- INTERTRANSVERSĀLIS**, *is, e.* (*Inter*, between, and *transversus*, across.) *Anat.* Between the transverse processes of the *vertebræ*: intertransversal.
- INTERTRIGO**, *inis, f.* (*Inter*, between, and *trō*, to rub.) An excoriation, or galling of the skin about the anus, axilla, or other part of the body, with inflammation and moisture.
- INTERWOVEN.** *Bot. Cæspitōsus, a, um.*
- INTESTINAL.** (*Fr. Intestinal.*) Belonging to the intestines.
- INTESTINE.** (*Intus*, within.) *Anat.* The long membranous tube continuing from the stomach to the anus, situated in the cavity of the abdomen, and distinguished into the small and large, and by other characteristics. *Intestinum, i. n.*
- INTRĀFŌLIACEUS**, *a, um.* (*Intra*, within, and *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Growing on the inside of the leaves: intrafoliaceous.
- INTŪMESCENTIÆ.** (*Pl. of Intumescētia, æ, f.*) Swellings; an order of the *Cl. Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology.
- INTUSSUSCEPTION.** (*Intus*, within, and *suscipio*, to receive.) *Path.* A disease in which a portion of intestine passes for some length within another portion. *Intussusceptio, ōnis, f.*
- INVER'SIO**, *ōnis, f.* (*In*, and *verto*, to turn.) Turned outside in: inversion.
- INVOLŪCELLUM**, *i. n.* *Bot.* A partial involucre.
- INVOLUCRUM**, *i. n.* (*Involvo*, to wrap up.) *Anat.* A membrane covering any part. *Bot.* A cover: the calyx of umbelliferous plants standing at a distance from the flower.
- INVOLŪTUS**, *a, um.* (*In*, and *volvo*, to roll.) *Bot.* Rolled inwards: involute.
- I'ODATE.** *Chem.* Iodine in combination with oxygen and a metallic base. *Iōdas, ātis, f.*
- I'ODIC.** (*Iōdium.*) *Chem.* Belonging to iodine. *Iōdicus, a, um.*
- I'ODIDE.** *Chem.* A compound of iodine with a metal.
- I'ODINE.** *Iōdinium, ii. n.*
- IŌDĪNIUM**, or **IŌDĪUM**, *ii. n.* (*Ιωδης*, violet-colour.) *Mat. Med.* A simple body obtained from certain sea-weeds, and from sponge.)
- IODOSULPHURIC.** *Chem.* Belonging to iodic and sulphuric acids. *Iōdosulphūricus, a, um.*
- I'ODOUS.** (*Iōdium.*) *Chem.* Belonging to a compound of chlorate of potash and iodine. *Iōdōsus, a, um.*
- IŌNTHUS**, *i.* (*Ιον*, a violet, and *ανθος*, a flower.) *Path.* A violet-coloured pimple on the face. *ACNE.*
- IPĒCACUA'NHA**, *æ, f.* See *Calli-cocca Ipecacuanha*.
- ĪRIS**, *īdis, f.* (A rainbow; from the variety of its colours.) *Anat.* A delicate circular membrane, continuous with the choroid membrane, floating in the aqueous humour, suspended vertically behind the cornea and perforated in the middle by the pupil. *Bot.* The flower-de-luce, from the resemblance of its flowers to the rainbow: also, a Linn. genus of plants. *Cl. Triandria; Ord. Monogynia.*
- ĪRIS FLORENTĪNA.** *Mat. Med.* The plant Florentine iris, or orris.
- ĪRĪTIS**, *īdis, f.* (*Iris*, and *itis*, inflammation.) *Path.* Inflammation of the iris, a species of *Ophthalmia*.
- I'RON.** A metal of all others the most generally to be met with in the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms. *Ferum, i. n.*
- IRRITABILITY.** (*Irrito*, to provoke.) *Phys.* A property peculiar to muscular substance, by which it contracts on the application of

certain *stimuli*, without there being a consciousness of action: the contractility of muscular fibre: the *vis vitalis*: inherent muscular or tonic power. *Irritabilitas, âtis. f.*

IRRITATION. (*Irrito*, to provoke.) The action produced by the application of a stimulus. *Irritatio, ônis. f.*

IS'CHIAS, *âdis. f.* (*Ισχίον*, the hip.) *Path.* A rheumatic affection of the hip-joint. **SCIATICA.**

ISCHIATÖCĒLE, *es. f.* (*Ισχίον*, the hip, and *κηλη*, a tumour.) Hernia through the sciatic ligaments.

IS'CHIUM, *ii. n.* (*Ισχίς*, the loin; from its proximity to the loin.) *Anat.* The posterior and inferior bone of the pelvis in the young subject, forming the corresponding part of the *os innominatum* in the adult.

ISCHÛRIA, *æ. f.* (*Ισχω*, to restrain, and *ουρον*, the urine.) *Path.* A suppression, retention, or stoppage of the urine; a genus of the Ord. *Epischeses*; Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

I'SINGLASS. *M. Med.* A substance almost wholly gelatine, made from the sound of the *accipenser sturio*, or sturgeon, and other fishes. *Ichthyocolla, æ. f.*

IS'SUE. *Surg. Fonticulus, i. m.*

ITCH. *Path. Scabies, ei. f.*

ITCH, BAKER'S, &c. See *Baker's Itch.*

ÎTIS. (*Ιημι*, to urge against; thus denoting violent action.) *Path.* This *terminal*, added to the genitive case of the Greek name of an organ, means inflammation of that organ, as *cephalitis*, *gastritis*, *nephritis*, &c.

J.

JAGGED. *Erösus, a, um. Lâcînî-âtus, a, um.*

JĀLĀPA, *æ. f.* (*Chalāpa*, or *Kalāpa*; its native place.) Jalap. See *Convulvulus Jalapa.*

JAMAICA PEPPER. *Mat. Med.* The dried berries of the *Myrtus pimenta*: allspice.

JAMES'S POWDER. The Antimonial powder.

JAPAN EARTH. See *Acacia Catechu.*

JAUN'DICE. *Path. Icterus, i. m.*

JĒJŪNUM, *i. n.* (*Jējūnus*, empty.) *Anat.* The second portion of the small intestine.

JELLY. See *Gelatine.*

JESUIT'S BARK. A term for *Cinchona*, because it was first introduced into Europe by the Jesuits.

JOINT. *Articulus, i. m. Nodus, i. m.*

JOINTED. *Articulatus, a, um.*

JU'GAL. (*Jūgum*, a yoke.) Belonging to the cheek-bone. *Jūgâlis, is, e.*

JŪGĀLE, OS. *Anat.* The cheek-bone.

JU'GULAR. (*Jūgulum*, the throat.) Belonging to the throat. *Jūgûlâris, is, e.*

JŪGŪLUM, *i. n.* The throat, or forepart of the neck.

JŪNĪPĒRUS, *i. f.* A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Diœcia*; Ord. *Monadelphia.*

JŪNĪPĒRUS COMMŪNIS. *Mat. Med.* The Juniper-tree.

JŪNĪPĒRUS LYCIA. The plant which yields the true frankincense.

JŪNĪPĒRUS SABĪNA. *Mat. Med.* The Savin-tree.

JUVE'NTUS, *ûtis. f. Phys.* The third stage of life, or the period between the twenty-fifth and thirty-fifth year.

K.

KA'LI. (Arab.) The vegetable alkali: potash.

KEEL. *Bot. Cârina, æ. f.*

KEELED. *Cârînâtus, a, um.*

KELP. Incinerated sea-weed.

KE'RMES MINERAL. *Mat. Med.* A combination of oxide of antimony with sulphuretted hydrogen, resembling the red colour of the *kermes* insect.

KIBE. See *Chilblain.*

KIDNEY. *Anat.* The abdominal

viscus, shaped like a kidney bean, which secretes the urine. *Ren, rēnis*. m.

KIDNEY-SHAPED. *Rēniformis*, *is*. e.

KI'NIC. (Fr. *Kinia*, cinchona.) Applied to an acid obtained from the cinchona: cinchonic. *Kīnīcus*, *a*, *um*.

KI'NO. (Indian.) *Mat. Med.* A resinous substance obtained by exudation from a tree, a native of Africa.

KNEE-JOINTED. *Gēnīcūlātus*, *a*, *um*.

KNEE-PAN. *Anat. Pātella*, *æ*. f.

KNOTLESS. *Bot. Enōdis*, *is*, *e*.

KNOTTED. *Artīcūlātus*, *a*, *um*.

KRAMĒRIA, *æ*. f. A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Tetrandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*.

KRAMĒRIA TRIAN'DRIA. *M. Med.* The tree whose root forms the substance called *rhatania*.

KRAME'RIC. (*Kramēria*.) Belonging to the plant *Krameria triandria*.

KRE'OSOTE. (*Kῆτος* flesh, and *σώζω* to save; from its antiseptic qualities.) A colourless, brilliantly transparent liquid, of an oily consistency, highly antiseptic to meat, having a burning taste followed by sweetness, and a smell like that of wood smoke, or rather of smoked meat; obtained from crude pyroligneous acid, and from wood-tar, the antiseptic virtue of which substance and of smoke, seems owing to its presence.

L.

LĀBELLUM, *i*. n. (Dim. *Lābium*, lip.) A little lip. *Bot.* The inferior lip of ringent and personate plants.

LĀBIĀTUS, *a*, *um*. Lipped: labiate.

LĀBIUM, *ii*. n. *Anat.* The lip. *Bot.* Applied to the *corollæ* of plants.

LĀBIUM LĒPŌRĪNUM *Surg.* Hare-lip.

LA'BORATORY. A place where

chemical operations are performed. *Lābōrātōrium*, *ii*. n.

LA'BOUR. *Obstet. Partūritio*, *ōnis*. f.

LA'BYRINTH. *Anat.* That portion of the internal ear, comprising the cochlea, vestibulum, and semicircular canals.

LAC, *tis*. n. Milk.

LA'CCA, *æ*. f. (Arab. *Lakah*.) Stick-lac; a brownish red, brittle substance, deposited by a small insect on the branches of the *Croton lacciferum*; gathered in small pieces, or grains, it is called *seed-lac*; melted and cast into thin plates, *shell-lac*.

LĀCĒRUS, *a*, *um*. Rugged.

LĀCHRYMA, *æ*. f. (*Λαχρυμα*.) *Phys.* The limpid secretion of the lachrymal gland: a tear.

LA'CHRYMAL. Belonging to the tears, or near the place of their secretion. *Lāchrýmātis*, *is*, *e*.

LA'CHRYMAL BONE. *Anat.* The *Os unguis*.

LĀCĪNIA, *æ*. f. *Bot.* The segment of a fringed petal.

LACĪNIĀTUS, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Jagged; fringed: laciniate. *EROSUS*.

LACTA'TION. (*Lacto* to suckle.) The act, or time of giving suck. *Lactātio*, *ōnis*. f.

LA'CTEAL. (*Lac*, milk.) Milky: belonging to milk. *Lacteus*, *a*, *um*.

LA'CTEALS, or LACTEAL VESSELS. *Anat.* The absorbents of the mesentery, originating in the small intestine and conveying the chyle from thence to the thoracic duct. *Vāsa lactea*.

LACTE'SCENS, *tis*. part. (*Lactesco*, to have milk.) Having milk, or a milk-like fluid: lactescent.

LA'CTIC. Belonging to milk. *Lactīcus*, *a*, *um*.

LACTI'FEROUS. (*Lac*, milk, and *fēro*, to carry.) Conveying milk.

LACTI'FŪGA, *æ*. f. (*Lac*, milk, and *fūgo*, to drive off.) A medicine, or other means for dispelling milk.

LACTŪCA, *æ*. f. (*Lac*, milk; from its milky juice.) A Linn. genus

- of plants. Cl. *Syngenesia*; Ord. *Polygamia æqualis*.
- LACTŪCA SATIVA.** *Mat. Med.* The Garden lettuce.
- LACTŪCA VĪRŌSA.** *M. Med.* The Opium, or strong-scented lettuce.
- LĀCŪNA,** æ. f. (*Lacus*, a channel.) *Anat.* Applied to the excretory ducts opening on the internal surface of the urethra, and on other parts.
- LĀCŪNA MAGNA.** *Anat.* The great lacuna near the *fossa navicularis* of the male urethra.
- LĀCŪNŌSUS,** a, um. *Bot.* Dotted: pitted.
- LÆVIS,** is, e. Even: smooth.
- LAGĒNÆFORMIS,** is, e. (*Lāgēna*, a bottle, and *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Bottle-shaped: lagenæform.
- LAMBDOIDAL.** (Λ, and εἶδος, resemblance.) *Anat.* Belonging to the suture of this name. *Lambdoidālis*, is, e.
- LAMBDOIDAL SUTURE.** *Anat.* The suture connecting the two parietal bones to the occipital.
- LĀMEL'LA,** æ. f. A thin plate of metal.
- LĀMĪNA,** æ. f. (Ελαω to beat out.) A plate of metal. *Anat.* Any layer of bone, membrane, or other substance. *Bot.* The border of the corol of a polypetalous flower.
- LAMINABILITY.** (*Lāmīna*.) A property by which bodies are extensible in dimension by a gradually applied pressure. *Lāminābilitas*, ātis. f.
- LA'MINATED.** Applied to parts that consist of thin layers, or *laminæ* lying close upon each other.
- LĀNA,** æ. f. Wool. *Bot.* A kind of pubescence which covers the surface of plants.
- LĀNĀTUS,** a, um. *Bot.* Woolly.
- LANCEŌLĀTUS,** a, um. *Bot.* Shaped like a lance or spear: lanceolate.
- LANCET'TA,** æ. f. (Dim. *Lancea*, a spear.) *Surg.* A two-edged instrument, for bleeding, or other purposes: a lancet.
- LA'NGUOR,** ōris. m. *Path.* A listless unwillingness to use any exertion, with a feeling of faintness: languor.
- LĀPĪDEUS,** a, um. (*Lāpis*, a stone.) Full of stones: stony.
- LĀPIL'LI CANCRŌRUM.** See *Cancrorum Lapilli et Chelæ*.
- LĀPIS,** idis. m. A stone.
- LA'PPA,** æ. f. A bur, or clot-bur. See *Arctium Lappa*.
- LARCH-TREE.** See *Pinus Larix*.
- LARD, HOG'S.** See *Hog's Lard*.
- LARVĀLIS,** is, e. (*Larva*, a particular state of insects.) Belonging to *larvæ*; applied to skin diseases: larval.
- LĀRYNGĒUS,** a, um. (*Lārynx*, the windpipe.) Belonging to the larynx: laryngeal.
- LĀRYNGĪTIS,** idis. f. (*Lārynx*,) and *itis*, inflammation.) *Path.* Inflammation of the membrane lining the larynx, or the cellular substance connecting it to the surrounding parts.
- LARYNGO'PHONISM.** (Λαρυγγίς, the larynx, and φωνή, the voice.) The sound of the voice within the larynx. *Lāryngōphōnismus*, i. m.
- LARYNGO'TOMY.** (Λαρυγγίς, the windpipe, and τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* *Lāryngōtōmia*, æ. f. See *Bronchotomy*.
- LĀRYNX,** gis. f. *Anat.* The windpipe.
- LASSĪTŪDO,** ūnis. f. *Path.* A sensation of exhaustion and weakness, independent of fatigue.
- LA'TERAL.** (*Lātus*, the side.) Belonging to the side. *Lātērālis*, is, e.
- LA'TERAL OPERATION.** *Surg.* One of the operations of lithotomy; being performed to the left side of the perinæum.
- LĀTĒRĪTIUS,** a, um. (*Lāter*, a brick.) *Path.* Brick-like; applied to a sediment like brick dust, sometimes found in the urine: lateritious.
- LĀTISSĪMUS,** a, um. (*Lātus*, broad.) *Anat.* The broadest; applied to muscles.

LA'TTICED. *Cancellatus, a, um.*
Reticulatus, a, um.

LAU'DĀNUM, *i. n.* *M. Med.* The
Tinctura opii.

LAU'REL, CHERRY-TREE. See
Cherry-Tree Laurel.

LAU'RO-CĒRĀSUS, *i. m.* (*Laurus*,
the laurel, and *cērāsus*, the cherry-
tree.) *Mat. Med.* See *Prunus Lau-*
ro-Cerasus.

LAU'RUS, *i. et ūs. f.* A Linn. ge-
nus of plants. Cl. *Enneandria* ;
Ord. *Monogynia.*

LAU'RUS CAMPHŌRA. *M. Med.*
The Camphire, or camphor-tree.
See *Camphora.*

LAU'RUS CASSIA. *M. Med.* The
Cassia, or wild cinnamon-tree.

LAU'RUS CINNĀMŌMUM. *Mat.*
Med. The Cinnamon-tree.

LAU'RUS SASSAFRAS. *M. Med.*
The Sassafras tree.

LĀVENDŪLA, *æ. f.* (*Lāvo*, to wash ;
because it was used in baths.) A
Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Didy-*
namia ; Ord. *Gymnospermia.*

LĀVENDŪLA SPĪCA. *M. Med.*
The common Lavender plant.

LA'VENDER. *Mat. Med.* The
plant *Lavendula spica.*

LA'XATIVE. (*Laxo*, to loosen.) A
slightly purgative medicine. *Laxd-*
tivus, i. n. ; also used adj.

LA'XUS, *a, um.* (*Laxo*, to loosen.)
Bot. Spread out : diffused : not
crowded together. *Path., Phys.*
Loose : lax ; applied to the con-
dition of the animal fibre.

LEAD. *Plumbum, i. n.*

LEAF. *Bot. Fōlium, ū. n.*

LEAFLET. *Bot. Fōliolūm, i. n.*

LEAF STALK. *Bot. Pētiolūm, i. n.*

LEAFY. *Bot. Fōliāceus, a, um.*

LEATHER-LIKE. *Bot. Cōriāceus,*
a, um.

LEECH. *Med. Hīrūdo, ū. n.*

LEEK. *M. Med.* See *Allium Porrum.*

LĒGŪMEN, *ū. n.* (*Lēgo*, to
gather up ; because its seeds are
gathered to one side.) *Bot.* A pe-
ricarp of two oblong valves, in

which the seeds are ranged along
one suture only : a seed-shell : a
legume.

LEGU'MINOUS. (*Lēgūmen.*) *Bot.*
Belonging to a legume. *Lēgūmi-*
nōsus, a, um.

LE'MON. *Mat. Med.* The fruit of
the *Citrus medica.* *Limon.*

LE'MON SCURVY-GRASS. *M.*
Med. The plant *Cochlearia offici-*
nalis.

LE'MONS, SALT OF. Oxalic acid
combined with a small portion of
potash, as found in wood-sorrel :
also crystallized citric acid.

LĒNIENS, *tis. part.* (*Lēnio*, to mi-
tigate.) *Med.* Abating irritation :
lenient.

LE'NITIVE. (*Lēnis*, gentle.) *Med.*
Assuaging : gently palliating. *Lē-*
nītivus, a, um.

LENS, CRYST'ALLINE. *Anat.*
See *Crystalline Lens.*

LENTI'CULAR. (Fr. *Lenticulaire*,
doubly convex.) *Surg.* An instru-
ment for removing the irregu-
larities of bone from the edge of
the perforation made in the cra-
nium with the trephine ; convex
on one side, concave on the other
and one of its edges sharp, with a
littleshallow cup on the end of the
blade, its concavity towards the
handle, for receiving the little
pieces of bone, when detached.

LENTI'CŪLĀRIS, *is, e.* *Bot.*
Convex on both sides, like a len-
til-seed : lenticular.

LENTĪGO, *ū. n.* (*Lens*, a lentil ;
being like its seed.) A freckle on
the skin.

LENTIS'CUS, *i. m.* (*Lentesco*, to
become clammy ; from its gummy
juice.) See *Pistacia Lentiscus.*

LEN'TOR, *ū. n.* (*Lentus*, gluey.)
Viscosity, or gluey consistence of
any fluid.

LEON'TŌDON, *ū. n.* (*Λεων*,
the lion, and *οδον*, a tooth.) A
Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Synge-*
nesia ; Ord. *Polygamia æqualis.*

LEON'TŌDON TĀRA'XĀCUM.
Mat. Med. The plant Dandelion,
or piss-a-bed. DENS LEONIS.

- LE'OPARD'S-BANE.** *Mat. Med.* The plant *Arnica montana*.
- LĚPŎRĪNUS, a, um.** (*LĚpus*, a hare.) Hare-like: leporine; but chiefly denoting resemblance to the mouth of the hare.
- LE'PRA, æ. f.** (*Λεπρος*.) A disease of the skin, distinguished by circular patches of various size: leprosy; a genus of the Ord. *Impetigines*; Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology.
- LE'PROUS.** (*Lepros*.) *Bot.* Applied to the scaly appearance on crustaceous lichens. *Path.* Belonging to the disease *lepra*.
- LE'SION.** (*Lædo*, to hurt.) An injury, hurt, or wound. *Læsio, ōnis. f.*
- LETHAR'GIC.** (*Lĕthargus*.) *Path.* Belonging to lethargy. *Lĕthargicus, a, um.*
- LE'THARGY.** (*Ληθη*, forgetfulness.) *Path.* A marked drowsiness or sleep, which cannot be driven off. *Lĕthargus, i. m.*
- LETTUCE, GARDEN.** *Mat. Med.* The plant *Lactuca sativa*.
- LETTUCE, OPIUM, or STRONG-SCENTED.** *Mat. Med.* The plant *Lactuca virosa*.
- LEU'CINE.** (*Λευκος*, white.) *Chem.* A white pulverulent substance, obtained from beef-fibre.
- LEUCŎMA, ōtis. n.** (*Λευκος* white.) *Surg.* A milky opacity of the cornea, consisting of a firm callous cicatrix on this membrane, the effect of an ulcer or wound, with loss of substance.
- LEUCOPHLEGMĀSIA, æ. f.** (*Λευκος*, white, and *φλεγμα*, phlegm.) *Path.* A dropsical tendency, denoted by a pale, tumid and flabby condition of body.
- LEUCOPHLEGMA'TIC.** *Path.* Belonging to *Leucophlegmasia*. *Leucophlegmaticus, a, um.*
- LEUCORRHŒ'A, æ. f.** (*Λευκος*, white, and *ῥέω*, to flow.) *Path.* The whites; a whitish, milky, mucous secretion from the vagina of women, arising from debility. **FLUOR ALBUS,**
- LĚVĀTOR, ōris. m.** (*LĚvo*, to lift up.) *Anat.* An elevator, or lifter up; applied to certain muscles which act thus.
- LE'VER.** (*LĚvo*, to lift up.) *Obstet. Vectis, is. m.*
- LEVIGATION.** (*Lævigo*, to loosen.) *Chem.* Trituration, or rubbing down, facilitated by the interposition of a fluid, in which the solid is not soluble. *Lævigatio, ōnis. f.*
- LE'XIPHARMIC.** See *Alexipharmicum*.
- LĪBER, bri. m.** *Bot.* The inner rind or bark of a plant.
- LĪCHEN, ĕnis. m.** *Bot.* A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Cryptogamia*; Ord. *Algæ*. *Path.* A disease affecting adults, being an extensive eruption of *papulæ* connected with internal disorder, usually terminating in scurf, recurrent, not contagious.
- LĪCHEN ISLANDĪCUS. M. Med.** The Iceland-moss, or liverwort.
- LĪCHEN ROCCE'LLA.** The herb from which the chemical test, *Litmus*, is obtained. **ROCELLA TINCTORIA.**
- LID.** *Bot.* *Operculum, i. n.*
- LI'EN, ĕnis. m.** (*Λειος*, soft.) *Anat.* The spleen. **SPLEN.**
- LIFE.** (*Βίος*.) *Phys.* The peculiar condition, or mode of existence of living beings. *Vita, æ. f.*
- LIGĀMENTUM, i. n.** (*Ligo*, to bind.) *Anat.* A peculiar, elastic, membranous substance, connecting the ends of moveable bones: a ligament.
- LIGĀTŪRA, æ. f.** (*Ligo*, to bind.) *Surg.* A thread of silk, or flax, for tying arteries, or other parts: a ligature.
- LIG'NEUS, a, um.** *Bot.* Woody: ligneous.
- LIG'NUM, i. n.** Wood.
- LIGŪLĀTUS, a, um.** (*Ligŭla*, a shoe-latchet.) Strap, or riband-shaped.
- LĪLIĀCEUS, a, um.** (*Lilium*, a lily.) *Bot.* Resembling the lily: liliaceous.

- LĪMĀTŪRA, *æ. f.* (*Līma*, a file.)
File dust: filings.
- LIMBUS, *i. m.* *Bot.* The brim or border.
- LIME. *Chem.* *Calx, cis. f.*
- LIMON. (*Heb.*) See *Lemon*.
- LINC'TUS, *ūs. m.* (*Lingo*, to lap.)
Pharm. A lohoch, or electuary: a medicine to be licked off the spoon, because of its adhesive consistence.
- LĪNEA, *æ. f.* (*Līnum*, a thread.)
A line.
- LĪNEA ALBA. *Anat.* The central tendinous line, from the ensiform cartilage to the pubes.
- LĪNEÆ SĒMĪLŪNĀRES. *Anat.*
The curved white lines on the *recti abdominis* muscles.
- LĪNEĀRIS, *is, e.* (*Līnea*, a line.)
Bot. Strap-shaped: linear.
- LĪNEĀTUS, *a, um.* Lined: streaked: lineate.
- LĪNGUA, *æ. f.* *Anat.* The tongue.
- LĪNGUĀLIS, *is, e.* (*Līngua*.) *Anat.*
Belonging to the tongue: lingual.
- LĪNGUIFORMIS, *is, e.* } (*Līngua*,
LĪNGŪLĀTUS, *a, um.* } and *forma*,
resemblance.) *Bot.* Tongue-shaped.
- LĪNĪMENTUM *i. n.* (*Līno*, to anoint.) *Pharm.* A thin ointment: a liniment.
- LĪNNÆ'AN. (*Linnæus*, the great naturalist.) The Linnæan system, or according to the system of arranging the productions of the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms laid down by Linnæus.
- LĪNSEED, or LĪNTSEED. *Mat.*
Med. The seed of the plant *Linum usitatissimum*. *Līnospermum, i. n.*
- LĪNTEUM, *i. n.* *Surg.* Lint; a soft woven stuff, made by scraping old linen cloth, used as the common dressing in all cases of wounds and ulcers.
- LĪNUM, *i. n.* A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Pentagynia*.
- LĪNUM CĀTHARTĪCUM. *Mat.*
Med. The plant Purging flax.
- LĪNUM USĪTATISSIMUM. *M.*
Med. The Common flax plant.
- LĪP. *Lābium, ii. n.*
- LĪPPĪTŪDO, *īnis. f.* A disease consisting in a raw state of the margin of the eyelids, from which a puriform humour exudes.
- LĪQUIFAC'TION. *Chem.* The state of being melted, of being made liquid, or of being dissolved. *Līquīfactio, ōnis. f.*
- LĪQUOR, *ōris. m.* (*Līqueo*, to grow liquid.) Anything liquid: a liquor.
- LĪQUORICE, SPANISH. See *Spanish Liquorice*.
- LĪTHARGŪRUM, *i. n.* and *ūs, i. m.* (*Λίθος*, a stone, and *αργυρος*, silver.) *Chem.* An oxide of lead imperfectly vitrified: litharge.
- LĪTHIA, *æ. f.* An alkali, having a sharp burning taste.
- LĪTHIATE. *Chem.* Lithic acid in combination with a salifiable base. *Lithias, ātis. f.*
- LĪTHIC. (*Λίθος*, a stone.) *Chem.* Applied to an acid obtained from human *calculi*, from human urine, and from that of the camel: uric. *Lithicus, a, um.*
- LĪTHIUM, *ii. n.* The metallic base of *Lithia*.
- LITHO'LOGY. (*Λίθος*, a stone, and *λογος*, a discourse.) A treatise or lecture on stones. *Lithōlōgia, æ. f.*
- LITHONTRIP'TIC. (*Λίθος*, a stone, and *τρίβω*, to carry off.) A medicine which has the power of counteracting a disposition in the system to the formation of *calculi*; applied to certain alkalies, which by combining with the lithic, or uric acid, of which *calculi* for the most part consist, form a soluble compound. *Lithontriplicus, i. m.*: also used adj.
- LITHO'TOMY. (*Λίθος*, a stone, and *τεμνω*, to cut.) *Surg.* The operation of cutting into the bladder to withdraw a stone or calculus: cystotomy. *Lithōtōmia, æ. f.*
- LITHO'TRITY. (*Λίθος*, a stone, and *τρίβω*, to break in pieces.) *Surg.* The operation of breaking a stone or calculus in pieces by means of

- a peculiarly formed instrument, introduced through the urethra. *Lithōtritas, ātis. f.*
- LIT'MUS.** *Chem.* A test of a bluish colour, obtained from the plant *Lichen roccella*; paper stained with it, being presently turned red by the presence of an acid.
- LIVER.** *Anat.* A large abdominal viscus of a brownish red colour, situated below the diaphragm in the right hypochondrium, and partly in the epigastric region. *Hēpar, ātis. n.*
- LIVER-FLUKE.** See *Distoma Hepaticum*.
- LIVER, INFLAMMATION OF THE.** *Path. Hēpātilis, īdis. f.*
- LIVIDUS, a, um.** Of a bluish-grey, or lead-colour: livid.
- LIVOR, ōris. m.** (*Liveo*, to grow black and blue.) The mark of a blow: lividness. |
- LIXI'VIAL.** (*Lix*, wood-ash.) *Chem.* Applied to salts obtained by lixiviation. *Lixivialis, is, e.*
- LIXIVIA'TION.** (*Lixivium*.) *Chem.* The solution of an alkali, or a salt in water or other fluid, in order to form a *lixivium*.
- LIXIVIUM, ii. n.** (*Lix*, wood-ash.) *Chem.* A fluid impregnated with an alkali, or a salt.
- LÖBĀTUS, a, um.** (*Löbus*, a lobe.) *Bot.* Lobed: lobate.
- LOBE.** *Löbus, i. m.*
- LÖBŪLUS, i. m.** (Dim. *Löbus*, a lobe.) A little lobe.
- LÖBUS, i. m.** *Anat.* Applied to such parts of certain viscera, as are more or less distinct from the rest. *Bot.* A principal division of leaves, or other parts.
- LÖCĀLES.** (Pl. of *lōcalis*, local.) Local diseases; a class of Cullen's Nosology.
- LO'CHIA.** (*Λοχίαια*, to bring forth.) *Phys.* The serous discharge from the uterus and vagina of women, for some days after delivery: the cleansings.
- LOCKED-JAW.** *Surg.* The disease *Tetanus trismus*.
- LÖCŪLĀMENTUM, i. n.** *Bot.* A cell: the space between the partitions of a capsule.
- LOG'WOOD.** *Mat. Med.* The tree *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*.
- LÖMENTĀCEUS, a, um.** (*Lōmentum*.) *Bot.* Of the nature of a lomentum: lomentaceous.
- LÖMENTUM, i. n.** *Bot.* A bivalve pericarp, separated into cells by small partitions.
- LONG'ING.** The peculiar and often whimsical desires of females, during pregnancy and those states in which the uterine discharge is suppressed.
- LONGISSĪMUS, a, um.** The longest. *Anat.* Applied to a muscle of the back, &c.
- LONGITU'DINAL SINUS.** *Anat.* A triangular canal immediately under the bones of the skull, and in the falciform process of the *dura mater*, extending from the *crista galli* to the *tentorium*.
- LONGSIGHTEDNESS.** See *Presbyopia*.
- LONGUS, a, um.** Long. *Bot.* Applied, when the tube of the calyx is of equal length with that of the blossom.
- LOOSENESS.** *Path.* See *Diarrhæa*.
- LOOSE-STRIFE.** *Mat. Med.* The plant *Lythrum salicaria*.
- LOPPED.** *Bot. Truncātus, a, um.*
- LO'TION.** *Pharm.* A medicated fluid for external application. *Lōtio, ōnis. f.*
- LOW-SPIRITS.** *Path. Alūsia hȳpōchondriāsis.*
- LO'ZENGE.** *Morsellus, i. m. Pasta, æ. f.*
- LŪCĪDUS, a, um.** (*Lux*, light.) Transparent: clear: lucid.
- LU'ES, is. f.** (*Λυω*, to melt away.) *Path.* A plague, or pestilence.
- LU'ES VĒNĒREA.** The venereal disease. *SYPHILIS*.
- LUMBĀGO, īnis. f.** (*Lumbus*, the loin.) *Path.* A rheumatic affection of the muscles about the loins.

LUMBAR. Belonging to the loins.

Lumbālis, is, e.

LUMBAR AB'SCESS. *Surg.*

Called also *psoas* abscess, because the matter is found at the side of the *psoas* muscle, or between it and the *iliacus internus*.

LUMBRICĀLIS, *is, e.* (*Lumbricus*, the earth-worm.)

Resembling or belonging to the earth-worm. *Anat.* Applied to certain muscles, from their fancied resemblance.

LUMBRICOIDES, *is, f.* (*Lumbricus*, and *εἶδος*, resemblance.)

Like to the *lumbricus*, or earth-worm.

LUMBRICUS, *i. m.* The earth-worm :

also the long round worm found in the intestines of man.

LUNAR CAUSTIC. *Mat. Med.*

The Nitrate of silver.

LŪNĀRIS, *is, e.* (*Lūna*, the moon.)

Shaped like, or belonging to the moon : lunar.

LŪNĀRE, *OS.* (From its shape.)

Anat. A bone of the *carpus*.

LUNATIC. (*Lūna*, the moon ; be-

cause the malady appears to be influenced by its changes.) *Path.*

One affected with lunacy, a species of madness. *Lūndticus, i. m.*

LUNĀTUS, *a, um.* See *Lunulatus*.

LUNG. *Anat. Pulmo, ōnis. m.*

LŪPIA, *æ. f.* (*Λυπιω*, to molest.)

Path. A malignant, corroding and fatal ulcer, that eventually bares the bones and cartilages : also, a soft, spongy, fungoid tumour in the knee and elbow joint : a wen ; a genus of the *Ord. Tumores* ; *Cl. Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

LU'PULIN, or LU'PULINE. A

fine yellow powder, obtained by beating and sifting the hop, being the peculiar principle on which its virtues depend.

LŪPŪLUS, *i. m.* (*Λυπη*, dislike ;

because of its bitter taste.) See *Humulus Lupulus*.

LŪPUS, *i. m.* (A wolf ; because of

its unceasing destructiveness.) A corroding disease, like cancer : also, a term for the "*noli me tangere*" affecting the nose and lips,

and for other slow tubercular affections, especially about the face, ending in ragged ulcerations, which destroy the skin and muscular parts to a considerable depth.

LŪRĪDUS, *a, um.* Pale : ghastly :

lurid. *Bot.* Applied to certain plants which produce such effects when eaten.

LUSUS NATŪRÆ. A whim, or

sport of nature : a monster.

LUTE. *Chem.* A composition for

closing the junctures of vessels to prevent the escape of gas or vapour in distillation. *Lutum, i. n.*

LŪTEA, CORPŌRA. See *Corpora*

Lutea.

LŪTEUS, *a, um.* Yellow.

LŪTUM, *i. n.* (*Λυτος*, soluble.) Lute.

LU'XATIO, *ōnis. f.* (*Luxo*, to dis-

locate.) *Surg.* A dislocation : luxation of a bone ; a genus of the

Ord. Ectopixæ ; *Cl. Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

LYCANTHRŌPIA, *æ. f.* (*Λυκος*,

a wolf, and *ανθρωπος*, a man.) *Path.*

A species of insanity, in which the patient steals out and wanders about in unfrequented places in the night, as a wolf does.

LYMPH. *Phys.* The colourless,

transparent liquid that passes through the lymphatic vessels.

Lympha, æ. f.

LYMPHA'TIC. (*Lympha*, lymph.)

Belonging to, or like lymph.

Anat. Applied to the absorbent vessels containing lymph, forming with the lacteals, the absorbent system. *Lymphaticus, a, um.*

LŪRA, *æ. f.* (*Λυρα*, a lyre, or harp.)

Anat. The inferior surface of the fornix of the cerebrum, marked

posteriorly by several fine oblique lines, like the strings of a harp ;

hence its name. *CORPUS PSALLOIDES*.

LŪRĀTUS, *a, um.* (*Lŷra*, a lyre.)

Bot. Shaped like a lyre : lyrate.

LY'THRUM, *i. n.* (*Λυθρον*, blood ;

from its colour.) A Linn. genus of plants. *Cl. Dodecandria* ; *Ord.*

Monogynia.

LY'THRUM SĀLĪCĀRIA. *Mat. Med.* The common, or purple Willow-herb, the plant loose-strife.
 LY'TTA, æ. f. A genus of insects.
 LY'TTA VĒSĪCĀTŌRIA. See *Cantharis*.

M.

M. In prescriptions, when following the names of chips, herbs, flowers, or the like, it signifies *manipulus*, a handful; following several ingredients, it signifies, *misce*, mix.

MACE. *Mat. Med.* The middle bark, or covering of the nutmeg. *Mācis*, *īdis*. f.

MACERATION. (*Mācēro*, to make soft by steeping.) *Pharm.* The steeping, or infusion of a substance in water with or without heat, so as to be for the most part dissolved, in order to extract its virtues. *Mācērātio*, *ōnis*. f.

MACIS, *īdis*. f. *M. Med.* Mace.

MACŪLA, æ. f. A permanent spot, or stain of some part of the skin, with sometimes an alteration of the natural texture, but not connected with any disorder of the constitution.

MACULAR. Belonging to *maculæ*, or natural spots. *Bot.* Spotted. *Mācūlātus*, *a*, *um*.

MADDER. *Mat. Med.* The plant *Rubia tinctorum*.

MAD'NESS. *Path.* *Mānia*, æ. f.

MAD'NESS, CANINE. *Path.* *Hydrōphōbia*, æ. f.

MAGNĒSIA, æ. f. *Chem.* One of the primitive earths.

MAGNĒSIUM, *īi*. n. *Chem.* The metallic base of magnesia.

MAG'NETISM. (*Magnes*, the magnet.) The property of attraction, or repulsion, possessed by the loadstone.

MAHA'GONI. See *Swietenia Mahagōni*.

MAJÖRĀNA, or MARJÖRĀNA, æ. f. (*Māius*, May; because it flowers in this month.) See *Origanum Majorana*, and *Origanum Vulgare*.

MA'LAR. (*Māla*, the cheek-bone.) Belonging to the cheek-bone. *Mālāris*, *is*, *e*.

MĀLĀRE, OS. See *Jugale, Os*.

MALĀRIA, æ. f. *Path.* An endemic intermittent which attacks people in the neighbourhood of Rome, especially about the Pontine marshes.

MALE FERN. *Mat. Med.* The plant *Aspidium filix mas*.

MALE IMPOTENCY. See *Impotency*.

MA'LIC. (*Mālum*, an apple.) Belonging to an apple. *Mālicus*, *a*, *um*.

MALIG'NANT. (*Mālus*, evil.) *Path.* Applied to diseases, whose symptoms seem to endanger life. *Mālinus*, *a*, *um*.

MALLEABILITY. (*Malleus*, a hammer.) *Chem.* The capability of metals to be beaten out by the hammer in thin plates, without cracking. *Malleābilitas*, *ātis*. f.

MALLE'OLUS, *i*. m. (Dim. *Malleus*, a mallet, which it has been supposed to resemble.) *Anat.* Applied to the projections of bone on the *tibia* and *fibula*, which form the inner and outer ankles.

MALLEUS, *i*. m. (A hammer; from its fancied resemblance.) *Anat.* One of the small bones of the internal ear.

MALLOW, COMMON. *M. Med.* The plant *Malva sylvestris*.

MALLOW, MARSH. See *Marsh Mallow*.

MAL'VA, æ. f. A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Monadelphia*; Ord. *Polyandria*.

MAL'VA SYLVES'TRIS. *M. Med.* The common Mallow plant.

MĀMIL'LA, æ. f. (Dim. *Mamma*, the breast.) *Anat.* The nipple: the breast of man.

MAM'MA, æ. f. (*Μαμμη*, the instinctive cry of an infant for the breast.) *Anat.* The breast, or globular projection on either side of the thorax of females.

MAM'MARY. (*Mamma*.) Belonging to the *mamma*, or breast.

MAMMILLARIA, CORPORA.

See *Corpora Albicantia*.

MAMMILLARIS, *is, e.* (*Mamma*.)
Mammary: mammillary.

MANDIBŪLA, *æ. f.* (*Mando*, to chew.) *Anat.* The jaw, or mandible. MAXILLA INFERIOR.

MA'NGANESE. A peculiar metal, or metallic substance, next to iron, the most generally diffused through the earth. *Mangānēsium, ii. n.*

MANGANESIC. Belonging to manganese. *Mangānēsicus, a, um.*

MANHOOD. *Phys.* See *Virilis Ætas*.

MANIA, *æ. f.* (*Μανίαι*, to rage.) *Path.* Delirium, unaccompanied with fever: madness; a genus of the *Ord. Vesaniæ*; *Cl. Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology.

MANĪPŪLUS, *i. m.* A handful.

MAN'NA, *æ. f.* (*Syr. Mano*, a gift; having been given for food to the children of Israel in the wilderness.) *Mat. Med.* A substance obtained by spontaneous exudation, or more copiously from incisions in the trunk of the *Fraxinus ornus*, the *Fraxinus Rotundifolia*, and other species of the ash-tree.

MANNĪFĒRUS, *a, um.* (*Manna*, and *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing manna.

MANU'BRIUM, *ii. n.* (A hilt, or handle.) *Anat.* Applied to the uppermost portion of the *sternum*.

MĀNUS, *ūs. f.* *Anat.* The hand.

MĀRAN'TA, *æ. f.* A Linn. genus of plants. *Cl. Monandria*; *Ord. Monogynia*.

MĀRAN'TA ARUNDĪNĀCEA. *M. Med.* The Arrow-root plant.

MĀRAS'MUS, *i. m.* (*Μαράσσω*, to grow lean.) *Path.* Wasting of the flesh: emaciation.

MARBLE. *Mat. Med.* A species of lime-stone, or carbonate of lime. *Marmor, ōris. n.*

MARCES'CENS, *tis. part.* (*Marceo*, to wither.) *Bot.* Withering; decaying.

MARCŌRES. (*Pl. of marcor, ōris. m.* leanness, from *marceo*, to be-

come lean.) Emaciation of the body; an order of the *Cl. Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology.

MARGĪNĀTUS, *a, um.* Having a border or margin.

MAR'NE. (*Māre*, the sea.) Belonging to the sea. *Mārinus, a, um.*

MAR'NE ACID. *Chem.* Muriatic acid, or spirit of salt.

MAR'NE SALT. The Muriate of soda.

MAR'JORAM, COMMON. *M. Med.* The plant *Origanum vulgare*.

MAR'JORAM, SWEET. *M. Med.* The plant *Origanum majorana*.

MARJŌRĀNA. See *Majorana*.

MAR'MOR, *ōris. n.* Marble.

MAR'ROW. *Anat.* The fat substance in the cavities of the long cylindrical bones, secreted by the small arteries of its proper membrane. *Mēdulla, æ. f.*

MARRŪBIUM, *ii. n.* (*Heb. Marob*, a bitter juice.) A Linn. genus of plants. *Cl. Didynamia*; *Ord. Gymnospermia*.

MARRŪBIUM VULGARE. *Mat. Med.* Common hoar-hound, or hore-hound.

MARSH-MALLOW. *Mat. Med.* The plant *Althæa officinalis*.

MARSŪPIĀLIS, *is, e.* (*Marsūpium*, a pouch; from its resemblance.) *Anat.* Applied to the *obturator internus* muscle.

MARSŪPIUM, *ii. n.* (A pouch.) *Anat.* Applied to the large cavity of the *peritonæum*.

MAS, *māris. m.* The male in all kinds of creatures.

MASCŪLUS, *i. m.* (*Dim. Mas*.) A little male.

MASCŪLUS, *a, um.* Male.

MASKED. *Bot. Persōnātus, a, um.*

MAS'SA, *æ. f.* (*Μασσω*, to knead.) *Pharm.* Any compound from which pills are to be made: a mass.

MAS'SA CARNEA JACO'BI SYL'VII. *Anat.* The fleshy mass of *James Sylvius*, who first noted it; applied to the *musculus accessorius digitorum pedis*.

- MASSĒTER**, *ēris*. m. (*Μασσάω*, to chew; because it is employed in chewing.) *Anat.* A short thick muscle of the lower jaw.
- MASTICA'TION**. (*Mastīco*, to chew.) The act of chewing; also, the taking, chewing and insalivation of the food. *Masticatio, ōnis* f.
- MAS'TICATORY**. (*Mastīco*, to chew.) A medicine which has to be chewed. *Masticatorium, ii*. n.
- MAS'TICH**, or **MAS'TICHE**. *M. Med.* A resin produced by exudation from the shrub *Pistacia lentiscus*.
- MASTITIS**, *īdis*. f. (*Μασος*, the breast, and *itis*, inflammation.) Phlegmonous inflammation of the female breast.
- MASTÖDŸNIA**, *æ*. f. (*Μασος*, the breast, and *ὀδυνή*, pain.) Pain in the mamma, or female breast.
- MAS'TOID**. (*Μασος*, the breast, and *εἶδος*, resemblance.) Resembling a nipple: belonging to the mastoid process of the temporal bone. *Mastoidæus, a, um*
- MATER**, **DŪRA**. See *Dura Mater*.
- MĀTER**, **PIA**. See *Pia mater*.
- MATĒRIA MĒDĪCA**. A general arrangement, or class of substances natural and artificial, which are used in the cure of diseases.
- MA'TRIX**, *icis*. f. (*Ματρηξ*.) *Anat.* The womb, or uterus.
- MATTED**. *Cæspitōsus, a, um*.
- MATTER**. *Pus, pūris*. n.
- MATURA'TION**. (*Matūro*, to ripen.) The process succeeding inflammation, by which pus is formed in an abscess. *Matūratio, ōnis*. f.
- MAXIL'LA**, *æ*. f. (*Μασσάω*, to chew.) *Anat.* The upper, or lower jaw.
- MAXIL'LARY**. (*Maxilla*.) Belonging to the jaw. *Maxillāris, is, e*.
- MAXIL'LARY SINUS**. See *Antrum Highmorianum*.
- MEA'DOW CROWFOOT**. *M. Med.* The plant *Ranunculus acris*.
- MEA'DOW SAFFRON**. *M. Med.* The plant *Colchicum autumnale*.
- MEA'SLES**. *Path. Rubeōla, æ*. f.
- MEA'SURE**. *Mensūra, æ*. f.
- MEĀTUS**, *ūs*. m. An opening, leading to a canal, or duct.
- MECO'NIC**. (*Μηκων*, the poppy.) Applied to an acid, which is a constituent of opium, the produce of the poppy. *Mecōnicus, a, um*.
- MĒCŌNIUM**, *ii*. n. (*Μηκων*, the poppy; from its resemblance in colour and consistence, to the juice of the poppy.) *Phys.* The dark green excrementitious substance found in the large intestines of the foetus.
- ME'DIAN**. In the middle: between others. *Mēdiānus, a, um*.
- MĒDIASTĪNUM**, *i*. n. (*Mēdiostans*, standing in the middle.) *Anat.* The septum, or duplication of the *pleura* (itself said to form three cavities, the anterior, middle, and posterior *mediastina*) which divides the cavity of the thorax into two parts.
- ME'DIATE**. In the middle, between two others. *Mēdiātus, a, um*.
- ME'DICAL**. Belonging to the practice of medicine. *Mēdicus, a, um*.
- MĒDĪCĀMENTUM**, *i*. n. (*Mēdico*, to heal.) A medicine, or medicament.
- MĒDĪCĪNA**, *æ*. f. See *Medicine*.
- MEDI'CINAL**. (*Mēdicīna*.) Having power to restore health, or cure disease. *Mēdicīnālis, is, e*.
- MEDI'CINAL HOURS**. Those in which medicines may be taken with most advantage; being, in the morning fasting, an hour before dinner, four hours after it, and at bedtime.
- ME'DICINE**. (*Mēdico*, to heal.) The medical art generally: also, that division of it comprising the cure of diseases which are not *Surgical*: also, any substance exhibited for the cure of a disease, or to allay its violence. *Mēdicīna, æ*. f.
- MĒDĪCUS**, *i*. m. (*Mēdico*, to heal.) A physician.
- MĒDĪCUS**, *a, um*. Medical.

MĒDUL'LA, *æ. f.* *Anat.* The marrow. *Bot.* The pith, or pulp of vegetables.

MĒDUL'LA OBLONGĀTA. *Anat.* The medullary substance which lies within the cranium, on the basilar process of the occipital bone, formed by the connection of the *crura cerebri et cerebelli*, and terminating in the spinal marrow.

MEDUL'LARY. (*Mēdulla*, marrow.) Resembling marrow. *Mēdullāris, is, e.*

ME'GRIM. A kind of headache, affecting one side near the eye, or temple.

MEIBO'MIAN GLANDS. (First described by *Meibomius*.) *Anat.* Small glands, between the conjunctiva and tarsal cartilages.

MEL, *mellis. n.* Honey.

MĒLĒNA, *æ. f.* (*Μελας*, black.) *Path.* The black disease: the black vomit; a disease consisting in the vomiting of a concrete, blackish red blood, mixed with a large quantity of insipid, acid, or viscid phlegm.

MĒLĀLEU'CA, *æ. f.* (*Μελας*, black, and *λευκος*, white.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Polyadelphia*; Ord. *Icosandria*.

MĒLĀLEU'CA CAJŪPUTI. *Mat. Med.* The plant from which Cajuput oil is obtained, by distillation from the leaves and fruit.

MĒLAMPŌDIUM, *ii. n.* (*Mēlampus*, a shepherd who first used it.) See *Helleborus Niger*.

MĒLANCHŌLIA. *æ. f.* (*Μελας*, black, and *χολη*, bile; because supposed to proceed from an over-secretion of bile.) A disease characterized by gloomy thoughtfulness, ill-grounded fears, and general depression of mind: melancholy: a genus of the Ord. *Vesaniæ*; Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's N.

MĒLĀNŌMA, *ātis. n.* } (*Μελας*,
MĒLĀNŌSIS, *is. f.* } black.)
A disease, in which there are dark soot-coloured tubercles under the integuments, and in the viscera.

MELANO'TIC. (*Mēlānōsis*.) Belonging to melanosis. *Mēlānōticus, a, um.*

MĒLĪCĒRIS, *idis. f.* (*Μελι*, honey, and *κηρος*, wax.) *Surg.* An incysted tumour, the contents of which are of the consistence and appearance of honey. **MELICERIA**.

MĒLIS'SA, *æ. f.* (*Μελισσα*, a bee; because bees gather honey from it.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Didynamia*; Ord. *Gymnospermia*.

MELIS'SA OFFĪCĪNĀLIS. *Mat. Med.* Balm.

MELOË VĒSĪCĀTŌRIUS. *Mat. Med.* The blister-fly. **CANTHARIS**.

MEMBRĀNA, *æ. f.* (*Membra*, a limb; because it covers the limbs.) *Anat.* Expanded cellular texture or tissue, thin and of great pliability: membrane. *Bot.* A fine delicate film, being the *testa* of seeds.

MEMBRĀNĀCEUS, *a, um.* (*Membrāna*.) Like membrane: membranaceous.

MEMBRANOUS. (*Membrāna*.) Of the nature of membrane. *Membrānōsus, a, um.*

MEMBRANO'LOGY. (*Membrāna*.) The doctrine of the membranes. *Membrānōlōgia, æ. f.*

MEMBRUM VIRĪLE. The penis.

MENINGE'AL. (*Meninx*, a membrane of the brain.) *Anat.* Belonging to the membranes of the brain. *Mēningeālis, is, e.*

MĒNINX, *gis. f.* (*Μανὸς*, thin.) *Anat.* A term for the membranes of the brain.

MĒNISPER'MUM, *i. n.* (*Μηνη*, the moon, and *σπέρμα*, a seed; from the crescentic shape of the seed.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Diæcia*; Ord. *Dodecandria*.

MĒNISPERMUM COCCŪLUS. *Mat. Med.* The plant whose berries are called *Cocculus Indicus*.

MĒNORRHĀGIA, *æ. f.* (*Μῆνεις*, the menses, *ῥηγνυμι*, to burst forth.) Immoderate flow of the menses, or of blood from the uterus: flooding: a genus of the Ord. *Hæmorrhagiæ*; Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen.

- MEN'S ES.** (*Mensis*, a month.) *Phys.* The periodical discharge from the uterus. **CATAMENIA.**
- MEN'S ES, IMMODERATE FLOW OF THE.** *Mēnorrhāgia*, *æ. f.*
- MEN'S ES, OBSTRUCTION OF THE.** *Amēnorrhæa*, *æ. f.*
- MEN'S ES, NON-APPEARANCE OF THE.** *Emansio mensium.* **CHLOROSIS. RETENTIO MENSIIUM.**
- MENSTRUATION.** (*Menses*.) *Phys.* Applied to the monthly periods of the discharge of a red fluid from the uterus of every healthy woman who is not pregnant nor giving suck, from the time of puberty to the approach of old age; ceasing generally in this country between the forty-fourth and forty-eighth year. *Menstruatio, ōnis. f.*
- MENSTRUATION, DIFFICULT, or PAINFUL.** *Dysmēnorrhæa*, *æ. f.*
- MEN'S TRUUM,** *i. n.* *Chem., Pharm.* A liquid used to dissolve, or extract the virtues of ingredients, by infusion, decoction, &c. : a solvent.
- MEN'TAL.** (*Mens*, the mind.) Belonging to the mind. *Mentalis*, *is, e.*
- MEN'THA,** *æ. f.* A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Didynamia*; Ord. *Gymnospermia*.
- MEN'THA PĪPĒRĪTA.** *M. Med.* The Peppermint plant.
- MEN'THA PŪLĒGIUM.** *M. Med.* The plant Pennyroyal.
- MEN'THA SĀTĪVA, or VĪRĪDIS.** *M. Med.* The Spearmint plant.
- MĒNYAN'THES,** *is. f.* (*Μην*, a month, and *ανθος*, a flower; because it is in flower about a month.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*.
- MĒNYAN'THES TRIFŌLIĀTA.** *Mat. Med.* The plant Trefoil, or buckbean.
- MEPHITIC.** (*Mēphitis*.) Having a foul, poisonous smell, or vapour. *Mēphiticus*, *a, um.*
- MĒPHĪTIS,** *is. f.* (*Syr. Mephuhith*, a blast.) A poisonous exhalation.
- MER'CURY.** The only one of the metals which remains fluid at the ordinary temperature of the atmosphere, but becoming solid when 40 degrees below 0 on Fahrenheit's thermometer. *Mercurius*, *ii. n.* **HYDRARGYRUM.**
- MĒRUS,** *a, um.* Unmixed: genuine.
- MESENTERIC.** *Anat.* Belonging to the mesentery. *Mēsentericus*, *a, um.*
- ME'SENTERY.** (*Μεσος*, the middle and *εἰς*, the intestine.) *Anat.* The largest process of the peritonæum, to which the *jejunum* and *ileum* intestines are attached, containing between its laminæ, arteries, veins and nerves, also numerous absorbent vessels and glands. *Mēsenterium*, *ii. n.*
- ME'SIAL LINE.** *Anat.* An imaginary line which divides the body perpendicularly into two symmetrical portions.
- MĒSŌCÆCUM,** *i. n.* (*Μεσος*, the middle, and *cæcum*, the blind-gut.) *Anat.* A process of the peritonæum to which the cæcum is attached.
- MĒSŌCĒPHĀLON,** *i. m.* (*Μεσος*, the middle, and *κεφαλή*, the head; because situated below the centre of the brain.) *Anat.* See *Pons Varolii*.
- MĒSŌCŌLON,** *i. m.* (*Μεσος*, the middle, and *κολον*, the colon.) *Anat.* A process of the peritonæum to which the colon is attached.
- MĒSŌRECTUM,** *i. n.* (*Μεσος*, the middle, and *rectum*, the straight gut.) *Anat.* A process of the peritonæum to which the rectum is attached.
- METACAR'PAL.** Belonging to the metacarpus. *Mētācarpālis*, *is, e.*
- MĒTĀCAR'PUS,** *i. m.* (*Μετα*, after, and *καρπος*, the wrist.) *Anat.* Those bones of the hand which are between the *carpus*, or wrist, and the fingers.
- MET'TAL.** *Chem.* A firm, heavy, opaque and hard substance, cha-

- racterized by its fusibility and peculiar lustre when cut, or broken, by its malleability and ductility. *Mētallum*, *i. n.*
- MĒTALLUR'GIA**, *æ. f.* (*Μεταλλ-
λον*, a metal, and *εργον*, a work.)
Chem. That part of the science relating to the operations of metals.
- METAS'TĀSIS**. (*Μεθίστημι*, to transpose.) The translation of a disease from one place to another.
- METATAR'SAL**. Belonging to the metatarsus. *Mēdtarsālis*, *is, e.*
- MĒTĀTARSUS**, *i. m.* (*Μετα*, after, and *ταρσος*, the tarsus.) *Anat.* The bones of the foot that are between the tarsus and the toes.
- ME'TRA**, *æ. f.* (*Μητρα*.) *Anat.* The womb, or uterus.
- METRĪTIS**, *idis. f.* (*Μητρα*, the womb, and *itis*, inflammation.) *Path.* Inflammation of the womb.
- HYSTERITIS**.
- MEZE'REON**. } See *Daphne*
MEZĒREUM, *ii. n.* } *Mezereum*.
- MĪASM**. (*Μιαίνω*, to pollute.) Corruption: contagion: pollution: infection, or rather the floating and impalpable effluvia, or particles, by which infection is communicated. *Miasma*, *dis. n.*
- MID'RİFF**. *Anat.* The diaphragm.
- MĪLIARIA**, *æ. f.* (*Milium*, millet; the eruption resembling its seed.) A disease attended with eruption of small red pimples: miliary fever; a genus of the Ord. *Exanthemata*; Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's N.
- MĪLI'ŌLUM**, *i. n.* (Dim. *Milium*, millet.) A small tumour in the eyelid like a millet-seed.
- MILK**. *Phys.* An opaque, white-coloured fluid, secreted by peculiar glands in the breasts of the class of animals *Mammalia*, of a mild saccharine and slightly aromatic flavour. *Lac*, *lactis. n.*
- MILK-BLOTCH**. An eruption of white vesicles on the forehead, scalp, or extending about half over the face of infants during teething.
- MILK-WORT**, **RATTLE-SNAKE**. *Mat. Med.* The plant *Polygala senega*.
- MINDERERUS' SPIRIT**. (*Minderer*, who first exhibited it.) *M. Med.* The *Liquor acetatis ammoniæ*.
- MINERAL**. *Chem.* A substance which is not organized, forming a particular division of the productions of nature, and comprising earths, salts, inflammable fossils, metals and their ores. *Mīnērālis*, *is. f.*; also used adj.
- MINERAL TAR**. *Mat. Med.* See *Petroleum Barbádense*.
- MINERALIZATION**. (*Mīnērālis*, a mineral.) *Chem.* The state of a metallic substance being deprived of its usual properties by combination with some other substance. *Mīnērālīzātio*, *ōnis. f.*
- MINERA'LOGY**. (*Mīnērālis*, a mineral, *λογος*, a discourse.) That part of natural history which treats of minerals. *Mīnērālōgia*, *æ. f.*
- MINIM**. *Pharm.* The 60th part of a fluid drachm. *Mīnimum*, *i. n.*
- MINIUM**. The red oxide of lead.
- MINT**. *Mentha*, *æ. f.*
- MINT, PEPPER**. See *Peppermint*.
- MINT, SPEAR**. See *Spearmint*.
- MISCAR'RIAGE**. See *Abortion*.
- MISTŪRA**, *æ. f.* *Pharm.* A fluid composed of two or more ingredients: a mixture.
- MĪTHRĪDĀTIUM**, *ii. n.* (*Mithridates*, king of Pontus, by whom it was first used as an antidote against poison.) *Pharm.* A preparation of numerous ingredients still prescribed by some, against nervous irritation.
- MĪTIGATING**. See *Palliative*.
- MĪTRAL**. (*Mitra*, a mitre.) Resembling a mitre. *Mitrālis*, *is, e.*
- MĪTRAL VALVES**. *Anat.* The left auriculo-ventricular valves of the heart.
- MIXED FEVER**. *Path.* A fever having a mixture of the symptoms of an inflammatory and a typhus fever, being a compound of *synocha* and *typhus*. *Synōchus*, *i. m.*
- MĪXTURE**. *Mistūra*, *æ. f.*
- MŌDI'ŌLUS**, *i. m.* (Dim. *Mōdius*,

a measure.) *Anat.* The central pillar of the *cochlea* of the ear. *Surg.* The crown, or round saw of a trepan.

MÖLA, æ. f. A mole, or shapeless mass of fleshy substance in the uterus.

MO'LAR. (*Möla*, a mill; because the molar teeth grind the food.) *Anat.* Applied to the *molares*, or grinder-teeth. *Mölāris*, is, e.

MOLE. *Möla*, æ. f.

MÖLENDİNĀCEUS, a, um. (*Möla*, a mill.) *Bot.* Resembling a wind-mill: molendinaceous.

MOL'LIS, **POR'TIO**. See *Portio Mollis*.

MOLLITIES OS'SIUM. Softness of the bones; a disease in which the bones become preternaturally flexible, either from an inordinate absorption, or from an imperfect secretion of the phosphate of lime, on which their solidity depends.

MOLLUS'CUM, i. n. A disease of the skin, in which numerous tubercles grow slowly, of various size and with little sensibility, without constitutional disturbance and having apparently no natural termination.

MOMOR'DICA, æ. f. (*Mordeo*, to bite; from its acrid taste.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Monæcia*; Ord. *Syngenesia*.

MOMOR'DICA ELĀTĒRIUM. *Mat. Med.* The plant which produces the wild cucumber.

MÖNĀDEL'PHIA, æ. f. (*Monos*, single, and *ἀδελφότης*, brotherhood.) *Bot.* A Linn. class of plants, comprising such as have hermaphrodite flowers, with all the stamens united below into one body or cylinder, through which the pistil passes.

MONAN'DRIA, æ. f. (*Monos*, single, and *ανηρ*, a man.) *Bot.* A Linn. class of plants, comprising such as have hermaphrodite flowers with only one stamen.

MONKS-HOOD. *Mat. Med.* The plant *Aconitum napellus*.

MÖNÖCÖTYLĒDON, ōnis. f.

(*Monos*, single, and *κοτυληδων*, a cotyledon.) *Bot.* Having one cotyledon.

MÖNÖCŪLUS, i. n. (*Monos*, single, and *oculus*, the eye.) *Surg.* A bandage used in *fistula lachrymalis* and diseases of the eye.

MONŒ'CIA, æ. f. (*Monos*, single, and *οικία*, a house.) *Bot.* A Linn. class of plants, comprising such as have male and female organs in separate flowers, but on the same plant.

MÖNÖGŶNIA, æ. f. (*Monos*, single, and *γυνή*, a woman) *Bot.* A Linn. order of plants, comprising such as have only one style.

MÖNÖMANIA, æ. f. (*Monos*, single, and *μαινομαι*, to rage.) A kind of insanity in which the patient is irrational on one subject only.

MONOPE'TALOUS. (*Monos*, single, and *πέταλον*, a petal.) *Bot.* Having but one petal. *Mönöpētalus*, a, um.

MONOPHYL'LOUS. (*Monos*, single, and *φυλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having but one leaf. *Mönóphyllus*, a, um.

MONOSPER'MAL. (*Monos*, single, and *σπέρμα*, a seed.) *Bot.* Having but one seed. *Mönospermus*, a, um.

MONS, tis. m. A mount, or hill.

MONS VĒNĒRIS. *Anat.* The triangular eminence in the upper and anterior part of the *pubes* of women.

MON'STER. Children born with a redundancy, or multiplicity—a deficiency, or want—a confusion, or a transposition of parts, are so termed. *Monstrum*, i. n. **LUSUS NATURE**.

MOORSHEAD. See *Alembic*.

MOR'BUS, i. m. A disease.

MOR'BUS COXĀRIUS. See *Coxalgia*.

MORGA'GNI, LĪQUOR. *Anat.* A small quantity of fluid contained between the crystalline lens and its capsule; discovered by *Morgagni*.

MORGA'GNI, SINUSES OF. *Anat.* Three small dilatations at the com-

mencement of the aorta, external to and corresponding with the semilunar valves; first pointed out by *Morgagni*.

MORPHIA, æ. f. A vegetable alkali constituting the narcotic principle of opium: morphine.

MORSEL'US, i. m. (Dim. *Morsus*, a bite, or mouthful.) A little mouthful: a lozenge.

MOR'SUS, ūs. m. (*Mordeo*, to bite.) A bite, grasp, or sting.

MOR'SUS DIA'BOLI. The devil's bite, a significant name for the *fimbriæ* of the Fallopian tubes, from their peculiar function.

MORTIFICA'TION. (*Mors*, death, and *fio*, to be made.) *Path.* The loss of vitality, or death of a part of the body. *Mortificatio, ōnis. f.* See *Gangrene*, and *Sphacelus*.

MOSCHĀTA, NUX. See *Nux Moschata*.

MOSCHĀTUS, a, um. (*Moschus*, musk.) *Bot.* Musky.

MOS'CHUS, i. m. (Arab. *Mosch*.) *M. Med.* Musk; a black coloured substance, slightly unctuous, having a very strong, durable smell and a bitter taste; being a peculiar secretion deposited in a small sac near the umbilicus of the male musk animal, the *Moschus moschiferus*.

MOSS. *Bot.* *Muscus*, i. m.

MOTHER'S MARK. See *Nævus maternus*.

MOTHER-WATER. *Chem.* The residual fluid after evaporating sea-water, or any other solution containing salts, and taking out the crystals.

MŌTOR, ōris. m. (*Mōveo*, to move.) *Anat.* A mover; applied to muscles, &c.

MŌTŌRES OCŪLŌRUM. *Anat.* The third pair of nerves, which are distributed on certain muscles that move the eyeball.

MOUTH. *Anat.* *Os*, ōris. n. *Bot.* *Faux*, cis. f.

MOXA, æ. f. (Japan.) *Surg.* A soft woolly substance prepared from

the dried young leaves of the Chinese mugwort, or *Artemisia Chinensis*, and burned in Eastern countries on the skin for the prevention and cure of certain diseases; various other substances answer the same purpose, being made up into a cone or cylinder about an inch long and fitted in an instrument called a *porte moxa*, for the purpose of applying it on the precise spot wished, where it is burned by the aid of a blow-pipe till the whole is consumed. **MOXA JAPONICA**.

MU'CIC. (*Mucus*, gum.) Belonging to mucus. *Mucicus*, a, um.

MU'CILAGE. (*Mucus*, gum.) *M. Med.* An aqueous solution of gum. *Mucilago, ōnis. f.*

MUCILA'GINOUS. (*Mucilago*, mucilage.) Gummy. *Mucilaginosus*, a, um.

MUCILA'GINOUS EXTRACTS. Those that are easily soluble in water, but not in alcohol, and undergo spiritous fermentation.

MU'COUS. Of the nature of, belonging to, or resembling mucus. *Mucosus*, a, um.

MUCRŌNĀTUS, a, um. (*Mucro*, a sharp point.) *Bot.* Sharp-pointed; dagger-pointed. **CUSPIDATUS**.

MUCUS, i. m. (*Μύξα*, the mucus of the nose.) *Phys.* Animal mucus, one of the primary fluids of an animal body: also, vegetable mucus, or gum.

MUGWORT, CHINESE. *M. Med.* The plant *Artemisia Chinensis*.

MULE. *Hybrida*, æ. f.

MULTA'NGULAR. (*Multus* many, *angulus* a corner.) Having many corners. *Multangularis*, is, e.

MULTĪFĪDUS, a, um. (*Mullus*, many, *findo*, to divide.) Divided into many parts. *Anat.* Applied to a muscle of the spine, which has numerous attachments.

MULTĪFLŌRUS, a, um. (*Multus*, many, and *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having many flowers.

MULTILO'ULAR. (*Multus* many, and *loculus*, a little cell.)

- Bot.* Having many cells. *Multilocularis, is, e.*
- MULTIPAR'TITE.** (*Multus*, many, and *partitus*, divided.) *Bot.* Having many divisions. *Multipartitus, a, um.*
- MULTIVAL'VE.** (*Multus*, many, and *valvis*, a valve.) *Bot.* Having more than two valves. *Multivalvis, is, e.*
- MUMPS.** *Parötitis, idis. f.*
- MŪRIAS HYDRARGŪRI COR-RŌSIVUM.** *Mat. Med.* The corrosive muriate of mercury, or corrosive sublimate.
- MŪRIAS SODÆ.** Common salt
- MU'RIATE.** *Chem.* Muriatic acid in combination with a salifiable base. *Murias, ātis. m.*
- MURIA'TIC.** (*Mūria*, brine.) Belonging to sea-salt. *Mūriātīcus, a, um.* **HYDROCHLORIC.**
- MŪRĪCĀTUS, a, um.** (*Mūrex*, the pointed edge of a rock.) *Bot.* Full of sharp points, or prickles.
- MURMUR, RESPIRATORY.** See *Respiratory Murmur.*
- MUS'CA, æ. f.** (Μύζω, to murmur.) A genus of insects: the fly.
- MUS'CA HISPANIŌLA.** The Spanish fly. **CANTHARIS.**
- MUS'CLE.** *Anat.* A name for parts consisting of distinct portions of flesh susceptible of contraction and relaxation, the motions of which being subject to the will, they are called *voluntary* muscles: also, for parts of the body whose power of contraction depends on their muscular fibres, which are called *involuntary*, as the heart, which is a hollow muscle: the muscles of respiration being influenced by the will, as well as acting independently of it, are regarded as *mixed* in their action. *Muscūlus, i. m.*
- MUS'CLAR.** (*Muscūlus*, a muscle.) Belonging to a muscle. *Muscūlāris, is, e.*
- MUS'CLAR FIBRE.** Fibres composing the body of a muscle, which are disposed in distinct *fasciculi* or bundles, divisible into smaller, and these into less *ad infinitum.*
- MUS'CLAR MOTION.** Muscular motions are of three kinds, voluntary, involuntary, and mixed, according to the character of the muscles by which they are performed.
- MUSCŪLUS, i. m.** (Dim. *Mus*, a mouse; from some resemblance to a flayed mouse.) *Anat.* A muscle.
- MUS'CUS, i. m.** (Μοσχός, tender; from its delicate structure.) *Bot.* Moss.
- MUSK.** *M. Med.* *Moschus, i. m.*
- MUSTARD.** *Mat. Med.* The seeds of the plants *Sinapis alba et nigra*, reduced to powder.
- MŪTĪCUS, a, um.** *Bot.* Without the arista, or awn: beardless.
- MŪTĪTAS, ātis. f.** (*Mūtus*, dumb.) Inability to articulate: dumbness; a genus of the Ord. *Dyscinesia*; Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.
- MŪTĪTAS ATŌNĪCA.** Dumbness from an affection of the nerves of the tongue.
- MŪTĪTAS ORGĀNICA.** Dumbness from removal, or injury of the tongue.
- MŪTĪTAS SURDŌRUM.** Dumbness from being born deaf, or having become so in infancy.
- MYDRI'ĀSIS, is. f.** (Μυδᾶω, to be damp; because supposed to be caused by too much moisture.) A disease of the iris of the eye, in which the pupil is preternaturally dilated.
- MYLO.** (Μύλη, a mill; in allusion to the grinder teeth.) *Anat.* This word in compound names of muscles, denotes that they arise from, or are attached near the *molars*, or grinder teeth.
- MYŌLAM'PUS, i. m.** A throbbing, or pulsation in muscular parts.
- MYO'LOGY.** (Μύς, a muscle, and λόγος, a discourse.) The doctrine of the muscles. *Myōlōgia, æ. f.*
- MYŌPIA, æ. f.** (Μυω, to wink, and ωψ, the eye.) Near-sightedness.
- MYO'TOMY.** (Μύς, a muscle, and

τεμενω, to cut.) Dissection of the muscles. *Myōtōmia*, *æ. f.*

MYRIS'TICA, *æ. f.* A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Diæcia*; Ord. *Monadelphica*.

MYRIS'TICA MOSCHATA. *Mat. Med.* The tree which produces the nutmeg and mace.

MYRO'XYLON, *i. n.* (*Μυρον*, an ointment, and *ξύλον*, wood.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Dian-dria*; Ord. *Monogynia*.

MYRO'XYLON PERUÏFĒRUM. *Mat. Med.* The tree which yields the Peruvian balsam.

MYR'RHA, *æ. f.* (*Heb.*) *Mat. Med.* A gum-resin, the tree from which it is obtained not yet correctly known; but Bruce says it much resembles the *Acacia vera* of Linn.

MYRTIFORMIS, *is, e.* (*Myrtum*, a myrtle-berry, and *forma*, resemblance.) Like a myrtle-berry: myrtiform. See *Caruncula Myr-tiformes*.

MYR'TUS, *i. m.* A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Icosandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*.

MYR'TUS PĪMEN'TA. *Mat. Med.* The tree which produces Jamaica pepper, or allspice.

N.

N. Used in prescriptions as the initial of *numero*, signifying, in number.

NÆ'VUS, *i. m.* A natural mark, or blemish.

NÆ'VUS MĀTER'NUS. A mother's mark, being a mark on the skin from birth, the effect, as is said, of the mother's longing for, or aversion to particular objects.

NAIL. *Anat. Unguis, is. m.*

NAKED. *Nūdus, a, um.*

NAPEL'LUS, *i. m.* (Dim. *Nāpus*, a turnip; from its bulbous root.) See *Aconitum Napellus*.

NAPH'THA, *æ. f.* (*Ναφθα.*) A pale, yellow, but clear and very pure inflammable liquid of the bituminous kind, found floating on the surface of certain springs.

NAPH'THALINE. A greyish white substance formed in the rectification of the petroleum of the coal-gas works.

NARCO'TIC. (*Ναρκόω*, to stupify.) A medicine that induces sleep. *Narcōticus, i. m.*; also used adj.

NAR'COTINE. An active principle of opium.

NĀRIS, *is. f.* *Anat.* The nostril.

NĀSĀLIS, *is, e.* (*Nāsus*, the nose.) Belonging to the nose: nasal.

NĀSUS, *i. m.* *Anat.* The nose.

NĀTANS, *tis. part.* (*Nāto*, to float.) *Bot.* Floating on the surface.

NĀTES, *is. f.* (*Nāto*, to totter; because they shake by the motion of walking.) *Anat.* The buttock.

NĀTES CĒREBRI. *Anat.* The two superior and anterior of the *Tubercula quadrigemina*.

NA'TURAL. *Nātūralis, is, e.*

NA'TURAL ORDERS. A classification of the objects of nature from their appearance, characters, or habits.

NA'TURALPHILO'SOPHY. The science of natural bodies and their properties: physics.

NĀTŪRĀLIA, *um. pl. n.* (*Nātūra*, nature.) The parts of generation: the privities.

NA'TURALS. See *Res Naturales*.

NAU'SEA, *æ. f.* (*Ναυς*, a ship; because it is like the sickness experienced in sailing.) *Med.* Disgust and loathing, with only the inclination to vomit.

NĀVĪCŪLĀRIS, *is, e.* (*Nāvīcula*, a little boat.) Boat-shaped: navi-cular.

NEAR-SIGHTEDNESS. *Myōpia, æ. f.*

NĚBŮLA, *æ. f.* (A cloud.) *Surg.* A cloud-like spot on the cornea.

NECK. *Anat. Collum, i. n.*

NECRŌSIS, *is. f.* (*Νεκρώω*, to kill.) *Surg.* The death of a bone, or part of a bone; analogous to mor-tification of the soft parts.

NECTĀRIUM, *ii. n.* (*Neclar*; from

the sweet quality of its contents.)
Bot. That part of the corolla of a flower (present only in certain cases) which contains, or secretes honey: the nectary, or honey-cup.

NEEDLE. *Acus, ūs. f.*

NEEDLE-SHAPED. *Bot. Acērōsus, a, um.*

NEPHRAL'GIA, *æ. f.* (*Νεφρος*, the kidney, and *αλγος*, pain.) Pain in the kidney.

NEPHRITIC. (*Νεφρος*, the kidney.) Belonging to the kidney. *Nephriticus, a, um.*

NEPHRITIS, *idis. f.* (*Νεφρος*, the kidney, *itis*, inflammation.) Inflammation of the kidneys; a genus of the Ord. *Phlegmasiæ*; Cl. *Pyrexiae*, of Cullen's Nosology.

NERVES. *Anat.* The long, medullary cords by which sensation and volition are conveyed to and from the *sensorium*, and by which the organs of respiration are supplied.

NERVOUS. *Anat.* Resembling, or belonging to the nerves. *Bot.* Having a rib, or nerve. *Med.* Applied to fevers and affections of the nerves, and to medicines that act on the nervous system. *Nervosus, a, um. NEUROTICUS.*

NESTLING. *Bot. Nidūlans, tis. part.*

NETTLE-RASH. *Urticaria, æ. f.*

NEURAL'GIA, *æ. f.* (*Νευρον* a nerve, *αλγος* pain.) Pain in a nerve.

NEURILEM'MA, *atis. n.* (*Νευρον*, a nerve, and *λεμμα*, a covering.) *Anat.* The sheath, or covering of a nerve: the neurileme.

NEURO'LOGY. (*Νευρον*, a nerve, *λογος*, a discourse.) The doctrine of the nerves. *Neurōlogia, æ. f.*

NEURŌSES. (Pl. of *Neurōsis*.) Nervous diseases; a class of Cullen's Nosology.

NEURŌSIS, *is, e.* (*Νευρον*, a nerve.) Belonging to a nerve.

NEURŌTĪCUS, *a, um.* (*Νευρον*, a nerve.) Belonging to the nerves: nervous: neurotic.

NEURO'TOMY. (*Νευρον*, a nerve, and *τεμνω*, to cut.) *Anat.* The dis-

section of the nerves. *Surg.* The cutting, or division of a nerve. *Neurōtōmia, æ. f.*

NEU'TRAL (*Neuter*, neither of the two.) *Bot.* Having neither stamens nor pistils and so producing no seed. *Chem.* Saline compounds of an acid and an alkali, having the character of neither acid, nor alkaline salt. *Neutrālis, is, e.*

NEUTRALISA'TION. *Chem.* The state of an acid in combination with an alkali, in such proportion that the compound does not change the vegetable blues. *Neutrālīsatio, ōnis. f.*

NICKED. *Bot. Emarginatus, a, um.*

NICŌTIĀNA, *æ. f.* (*Nicott*, who first brought it into Europe.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*.

NICŌTIĀNA TĀBĀCUM. *Mat. Med.* The Virginian tobacco plant.

NI'COTIN. A peculiar principle obtained from tobacco.

NICTĪTĀTIO, *ōnis. f.* A very quick and frequent closing of the eyelids: frequent winking.

NĪDŪLANS, *tis. part.* (*Nidūlor*, to put in a nest.) *Bot.* Embedded: nestling, as the seeds on the surface of the strawberry: nidulate.

NĪGER, *gra, grum.* Black.

NIGHT-BLINDNESS. *Path. Hēmērdlōpia, æ. f.*

NIGHT-MARE. *Path. Oneirōdŷnia grāvans. EPHIALTES. INCUBUS.*

NIGHT-SHADE, DEADLY. See *Deadly Nightshade*.

NIGHT-SHADE, WOODY. See *Woody Nightshade*.

NIGHT-SIGHT. *Nyctdlōpia, æ. f.*

NIPPLE. *Anat.* The small, conical projection in the centre of the breasts of men and women. *Mā-milla, æ. f. Pāpilla, æ. f.*

NĪTĪDUS, *a, um.* *Bot.* Smooth: glistening: shining: glossy.

NI'TRATE. (*Nitrum*, nitre.) *Chem.* Nitric acid in combination with a salifiable base. *Nitras, ātis. f.*

NITRE. (*Νιτρον*.) *Chem.* A perfect

neutral salt, formed by the union of nitric acid with potash: the nitrate of potash: saltpetre. *Nitrum*, *i. n.*

NITRIC. (*Nitrum*, nitre.) Belonging to nitre; applied to the acid of this name, obtained from nitre. *Nitricus*, *a, um.*

NITRITE. (*Nitrum*, nitre.) *Chem.* Nitrous acid in combination with a salifiable base.

NITROGEN. (*Νιτρογον*, nitre, and *γεννάω*, to generate; because it generates nitre.) *Chem.* An important elementary principle, forming about four fifths of the volume of atmospheric air: azote. *Nitrogenium*, *ii. n.*

NITRO. *Chem.* This word in compound terms denotes that nitre or nitric acid is their chief constituent.

NITROUS. (*Nitrum*, nitre.) Belonging to nitre; applied to the acid of this name, best obtained by exposing nitrate of lead to heat in a glass retort. *Nitrosus*, *a, um.*

NITRUM, *i. n.* Nitre, or saltpetre.

NŌBĪLIS, *is, e.* Noble; applied to many objects by way of eminence.

NOCTAMBULATION. (*Nox*, night, and *ambūlo*, to walk.) Sleep-walking. *Noctambulatio*, *ōnis. f.* ONEIRODYNIA ACTIVA.

NOCTURNAL BLINDNESS. *Hēmērālōpia*, *æ. f.*

NOCTURNAL SIGHT. *Nyctālōpia*, *æ. f.*

NODDING. *Bot. Nātans*, *tis. part. Cernuus*, *a, um.*

NODE. (Heb. *Anad*, to tie.) A knob, knot, or joint. *Bot.* A slight thickening at a joint, as in certain grasses. *Surg.* A hard circumscribed tumour on a bone arising from a swelling of the periosteum. *Nodus*, *i. m.*

NŌDŌSUS, *a, um.* (*Nodus*, a knot.) *Bot.* Knotty: nodose.

NŌLI ME TANGĒRE. *Path.* A malignant disease affecting the skin and sometimes the cartilages of the nose, being a species of *lupus*, beginning with little spread-

ing ulcerations that become partly hidden by furfuraceous scales.

NŌMA, *æ. f.* (*Νεμω*, to eat away.) *Path.* An ulcerous disease of the skin, and frequently of the cheek, or the *vulva* of young girls.

NŌNI, DESCENDENS. See *Descendens Colli*, or *Noni*.

NON-NA'TURALS. See *Res Non-Naturales*.

NOR'MAL. (*Norma*, a rule, or square.) Natural condition, or that which was originally given, or prescribed. *Normalis*, *is, e.*

NOSE. *Anat. Nāsus*, *i. m.*

NOSE, BLEEDING OF THE. *Epistaxis*, *is. f.*

NOSO'LOGY. (*Nosos*, a disease, *λογος*, a discourse.) The doctrine of diseases; chiefly applied to their classification, or methodical arrangement. *Nösōlōgia*, *æ. f.*

NOSTAL'GIA, *æ. f.* (*Νοστέω*, to return, and *αλγος*, pain.) An intense longing for return to one's native country, a disease not unfrequent among young soldiers, and such as circumstances have placed in foreign climes; a genus of the Ord. *Dysorexia*; Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

NOS'TRIL. *Anat. Nāris*, *is. f.*

NOS'TRUM. *Our own*, a significant term for any quack medicine.

NOTCHED. *Bot. Erōsus*, *a, um. Crēnātus*, *a, um.*

NŌTHUS, *a, um.* (*Νοθος*.) Spurious: false.

NŪCĀMEN'TUM, *i. n.* *Bot.* Synonymous with *Amentum*.

NŪCHA, *æ. f.* *Anat.* The nape, or back part of the neck.

NU'CLEUS. *i. m.* (*Nux*, a nut.) *Bot.* The kernel of a nut, or of the stone of fruit. *Surg.* Any thing about which a substance or matter gathers; as, a cherry-stone, or the like, being found to form the *nucleus* of a calculus of the bladder: the centre of a tumour.

NŪTANS, *tis. part.* (*Nūto*, to nod or bend.) *Bot.* Drooping: nodding: nutant.

NUTMEG. *Mat. Med.* The seed or kernel of the fruit of the tree *Myristica moschata*.

NUTRITION. (*Nutrio*, to feed young.) *Phys.* The act of nourishing, or of supporting the strength and growth which it is designed to nourish: the assimilation, or identification of nutritive matter to our organs. *Nutritio*, *ōnis*. f.

NUX, *cis*. f. *Bot.* Fruit having a hard shell: a nut.

NUX MOSCHATA. *M. Med.* The nutmeg.

NUX VOMICA. See *Strychnos Nux Vomica*.

NYTCALŌPIA, *æ*. f. (*Νυξ*, night, and *ὤψ*, the eye.) *Path.* A defect of vision, by which objects are seen only in the evening and at night: night, or nocturnal sight: day-blindness.

NYMPHA, *æ*. f. (*Νυμφα*, a water-nymph; because fancied to preside, as it were, over the water-course.) *Anat.* The membranous fold, descending on each side from the prepuce of the *clitoris* in the external organs of generation of the female; they are also termed *Labia minora*, in distinction from the proper *Labia*, or *Labia pudendi*.

NYMPHOMANIA, *æ*. f. (*Νυμφα*, the nymph, the seat of the irritation, and *μανια*, madness.) *Path.* Excessive desire for coition, in females; a genus of the Ord. *Dysorexiæ*; Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. **FUROR UTERINUS.**

NYMPHOTOMY. (*Νυμφα*, the nymph, and *τεμνω* to cut.) *Surg.* The operation of cutting away the *nymphæ*. *Nymphotomia*, *æ*. f.

NYSTAGMUS, *l*. m. (*Νυστάζω*, to sleep; because it is like the winking of a sleepy person.) *Path.* A twinkling of the eyelids: also, a constant, involuntary motion of the eyeball.

O

OAK. *Mat. Med.* The tree *Quercus robur*.

OAK, POISON. See *Poison Oak*.

OAT. *Mat. Med.* The seed of the plant *Avena sativa*.

OBCORDATUS, *a*, *um*. (*Ob*, inversely, and *cordatus*, heart-shaped.) *Bot.* Inversely heart-shaped, having its apex to the stem: obcordate.

OBE'SITY. (*Obesus*, fat.) *Path.* *Pōlysarcia*, *æ*. f.

OBLIQUUS, *a*, *um*. Indirect: oblique.

OBLO'NGUS, *a*, *um*. Considerably longer than broad: oblong.

OBŌVATUS, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Egg-shaped, but having the smallest end inversely; obovate.

OBSŌLĒTUS, *a*, *um*. (*Obsŏleo*, to grow out of fashion.) *Bot.* Indistinct: obsolete.

OBSTET'RIC. (*Obstētrix*, a midwife.) Belonging to midwifery. *Obstētricus*, *a*, *um*.

OBSTĪPATIO, *ōnis*. f. (*Obstīpo*, to stop up.) Stoppage in the bowels: obstipation: costiveness; a genus of the Ord. *Epischeses*; Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

OBTŪRATOR, *ōris*. m. (*Obtūro*, to stop up.) *Anat.* A stopper up of any hole, or cavity.

OBTŪSUS, *a*, *um*. (*Obtundo*, to blunt.) *Bot.* Rounded at the apex: blunt: obtuse.

OCCĪPĪTĀLIS, *is*, *e*. Belonging to the occiput: occipital.

OCCĪPĪTIS, *OS*. *Anat.* The occipital bone, forming the posterior and inferior part of the cranium.

OCCĪPĪTO. *Anat.* This word in compound names of muscles, denotes connection with the occiput.

OCCĪPUT, *ītis*. n. *Anat.* The back part of the head.

OCCLŪSUS, *a*, *um*. (*Occlūdo*, to shut up.) *Bot.* Shut up: occlude.

OC'CULT. (*Occūlo*, to hide.) Hidden.

OCTAN'DRIA, *æ*. f. (*Ὀκτω*, eight, and *ανηρ*, a man.) *Bot.* A Linn. class of plants, comprising those which have hermaphrodite flowers with eight stamens.

OCTĀNUS, *a*, *um*. } (*Octo*, eight.)

OCTĀVUS, *a*, *um*. } The eighth.

ŌCŪLUS, *i. m.* *Anat.* The eye.

ODONTA'GRA, *æ. f.* (ὀδους, a tooth, and αγγεα, a seizure.) Gout in the teeth: toothache.

ODONTAL'GIA, *æ. f.* (ὀδους, a tooth, and αλγος, pain.) Violent pain in a tooth: toothache; a genus of the Ord. *Phlegmasiæ*; Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

ODONTAL'GIC. Belonging to the toothache. *Odontalgicus, a, um.*

ODON'TOID. (ὀδους, a tooth, and εἶδος, resemblance.) Resembling a tooth in shape. *Odontoides, is. f.* also used adj.

ŌDŌRĪFĒRUS, *a, um.* (ὀδωρ, a smell, and φέρο, to bear.) Having a smell or odour.

ŌDŌRĪFĒRÆ, GLANDŪLÆ. See *Glandulæ Odoriferæ*.

ODOUR. Smell, whether good or bad. *Odor, ōris. n.*

ÆCO'NOMY, ANIMAL. The doctrine of all matters relating to animal life: physiology. *Æcōnōmia Animālis.*

ÆDĒMA, *ālis. n.* (Οἰδέω, to swell.) *Surg.* A swelling from the effusion of a serous fluid in the cellular substance of a part: when more extensive, it is termed *Anasarca*.

ÆDE'MATOUS. (Ædēma.) Belonging to œdema. *Ædēmātōsus, a, um.*

ÆSŌPHĀGÆ'US, *a, um.* (Οἰσοφάγος, the gullet.) *Anat.* Belonging to the œsophagus: œsophagæal: also, applied to the muscle forming the *sphincter œsophagi*.

ÆSŌPHĀGIS'MUS, *i. m.* (Æsōphāgus.) Difficult swallowing, from spasm of the œsophagus.

ÆSŌPHĀGĪTIS, *īdis. f.* (Æsōphāgus, and *itis*, inflammation.) Inflammation of the œsophagus.

ÆSŌPHĀGUS, *i. m.* (Οἶω, to carry, and φάγω, to eat; because it conveys what is eaten, to the stomach.) *Anat.* The membranous and muscular tube, which is continued from the *pharynx* to the cardiac orifice of the stomach.

ÆSTRUM, *i. n.* (Æstrus, the gad-bee; whose sting so excites cattle.)

Phys. The orgasm, or pleasurable sensation experienced during the operation of the appetites or passions; particularly that during coition, termed *æstrum venereum*.

OFFĪCĪNĀLIS, *is, e.* (*Officina*, a shop.) Applied to such medicines as are directed by the Colleges to be kept in the shops: officinal.

OIL. *Oleum, i. n.*

OINTMENT. *Unguentum, i. n.*

ŌLEA, *æ. f.* (Ελαια, oil.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Monandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*.

ŌLEA EURŌPÆ'A. The Olive plant, from whose fruit olive oil is obtained: also, an olive. OLIVA.

OLEAN'DER. See *Rhododendron Chrysanthum*.

OLE'CRĀNON, *i. n.* (ὀλένη, the ulna, and κεῖνον, the head.) *Anat.* The process, or humeral extremity of the ulna, on which we lean when resting on the elbow: the elbow.

OLEFI'ANT GAS. *Chem.* The oil-making gas, a term for *carburetted hydrogen* gas, because when mixed with its own bulk of chlorine, the gaseous mixture is condensed over water into a peculiar oily-looking compound.

ŌLĒRĀCEUS, *a, um.* (Olus, a pot-herb.) Of the nature of pot-herbs: oleraceous.

ŌLEUM, *i. n.* (Olea, the olive, the oil of which alone, was first so called.) *Chem.* A fat, unctuous, greasy, combustible matter, solid or fluid, not soluble in water, and volatile in various degrees: oil: also the juice of certain vegetables extracted by distillation.

OLFAC'TORY. (Olfactus.) Belonging to the organ, or sense of smell. *Olfactorius, a, um.*

OLFAC'TORY NERVES. *Anat.* The first pair of nerves, distributed on the pituitary, or Schneiderian membrane of the nose.

OLFAC'TUS, *ūs. m.* (Olfacio, to smell to). *Phys.* The sense, or act of smelling.

OLĪBĀNUM, *i. n.* *Mat. Med.* Frankincense.

ŌLĪVA, *æ. f.* (Ελαια.) The olive: the olive tree. OLEA. OLEA EUROPEA.

ŌLĪVARIS, *is, e.* (*Oliva*, the olive.) Resembling the olive: olivary.

OLĪVĀRIA CORPŌRA. See *Corpus Olivare*.

OLIVE. *Olea, æ. f. Oliva, æ. f.*

OLIVE-TREE. *Mat. Med.* The plant *Olea Europæa*. OLIVA.

ŌLĪVĪFORMIS, *is, e.* (*Oliva*, the olive, and *forma*, resemblance.) Shaped like the olive: oliviform.

ŌMENTĪTIS, *idis, f.* (*Omentum*, and *itis*, inflammation.) *Path.* Inflammation of the omentum, or epiploon. EPIPLOITIS.

ŌMEN'TUM, *i. n.* (*Omen*, a token; because the soothsayers drew omens, or tokens of good or bad, from its inspection.) *Anat.* The caul, or epiploon, a duplicature of the *peritonæum*, having between its laminæ several long tortuous vessels and some adipose substance.

OMO. (*Όμος*, the shoulder.) *Anat.* This word in compound names of muscles signifies that they are attached to the *scapula*.

OMPHALŌCĒLE, *es, f.* (*Όμφαλος*, the navel, and *κηλη*, a tumour.) *Surg.* The protrusion of a portion of bowel or omentum, or both, at the umbilicus. HERNIA UMBILICALIS.

ONEIRŌDŶNIA, *æ. f.* (*Όνειρον*, a dream, and *οδύνη*, inquietude.) Disturbance, or restlessness of the imagination during sleep: night-mare; a genus of the Ord. *Vesaniæ*; Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's N.

ONEIRŌDŶNIA ACTĪVA. Sleep-walking: noctambulation.

ONEIRŌDŶNIA GRĀVANS. The night-mare. EPHIALTES. INCUBUS.

ONION. *Mat. Med.* The plant *Allium cepa*.

ONION, SEA. See *Scilla Maritima*.

ONŶCHIA, *æ. f.* (*Όνυξ*, the nail.) *Surg.* An abscess near the nail of the fingers: whitlow.

ONYX, *ŷchis. m. and f.* (*Όνυξ*, a nail, or the precious stone so named; from its supposed resemblance to the spots upon either.) *Surg.* A small collection of matter in the anterior chamber of the aqueous humour of the eye, or between the layers of the cornea.

OPA'CITY. Dimness: obstruction of light: non-transparency. *Opacitas, ætis, f.*

OPENING. *Bot. Patens, tis. part.*

OPERCŪLĀTUS, *a, um.* (*Operculum*.) *Bot.* Having a lid, or cover: operculate.

OPERCŪLUM, *i. n.* *Bot.* A lid, or cover.

OPHTHAL'MIA, *æ. f.* Inflammation of the eye; a genus of the Ord. *Phlegmasiæ*; Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Ophthalmitis*.

OPHTHALMĪTIS, *idis, f.* (*Όφθαλμος*, the eye, and *itis*, inflammation.) *Path.* Inflammation of the whole bulb of the eye, or of its membranes. OPHTHALMIA.

OPHTHALMŌDŶNIA, *æ. f.* (*Όφθαλμος*, the eye, and *οδύνη*, pain.) *Path.* Violent pain in the eye, not the effect of inflammation.

OPHTHALMOPTŌSIS, *is, f.* (*Όφθαλμος*, the eye, *πτωσις*, a fall.) *Surg.* A falling down, or displacement of the eye from its natural situation, by violence, a tumour within the orbit, or otherwise.

O'PIATE. (*Opium*; because like it in its effects.) A medicine that causes sleep: a preparation of opium. *Opiatum, i. n.*

OPISTHŌTŌNOS, *i. n.* (*Όπισθιν*, backwards, and *τεινω*, to draw.) See *Tetanus Opisthotonos*.

ŌPIUM, *ii. n.* (Supposed *οπός*, juice.) *Mat. Med.* The concrete juice of the plant *Papaver somniferum*, obtained by exudation from incisions in the cortical part of its capsule.

OPODEL'DOC. A term for a camphorated soap liniment.

ŌPŌPĀNAX, *æcis, f.* (*Όπός*, juice,

and παναξ, the panacea.) *M. Med.* A gum resin obtained from the plant *Pastinaca opopanax*.

OPPÖSĪTĪFÖLIUS, *a, um.* (*Oppōsītus*, placed against, and *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Applied to a flower-stalk growing opposite to a leaf.

OPPÖSĪTUS, *a, um.* (*Ob*, against, *pōsītus*, placed.) Opposed: opposite.

OPPRES'SION. (*Opprīmo*, to press down.) *Path.* A sense of weight, as in difficulty of breathing; hence, *præcordial* oppression, is a sense of weight about the præcordia.

OP'TIC. (*ὀπτομαί*, to see.) Relating to the eye. *Opticus, a, um.*

OP'TIC NERVES. *Anat.* The second pair, ultimately expanding into the retina, in which resides the sense of vision.

ORANGE. *Mat. Med.* The fruit of the plant *Citrus aurantium*.

ORBĪCŪLĀRIS, *is, e.* (*Orbīcŭlus*, the wheel of a pulley.) Round: circular: orbicular.

ORBĪCŪLĀTUS, *a, um.* (*Orbīcŭlus*, the wheel of a pulley.) *Bot.* Round and flat: orbiculate.

OR'BIT. (*Orbis*, a circle; from its form.) *Anat.* The bony cavity in which the eyeball, &c. are situated. *Orbitum, i. n.*

OR'CHIS, *is, m.* (*ὀρεγομαί*, to desire.) *Anat.* A testicle.

OR'CHIS, *idis, f.* *Bot.* A Linn. genus of plants. *Cl. Gynandria*; *Ord. Diandria*.

OR'CHIS MASCŪLA. *Mat. Med.* The plant Male orchis, or salop.

ORCHĪTIS, *idis, f.* *Path.* Inflammation of the, or swelled testicle.

ORCHO'TOMY. (*ὀρχίς*, a testicle, and *τεμνω*, to cut.) *Surg.* The operation of cutting out, or removing a testicle by the knife: castration. *Orchōtōmia, æ. f.*

ORDER. A division of a class, comprising *genera* varying in some respects from others, but having the essential characters of the class. *Ordo, inis, m.*

ORE. The mineral substance from which metals are extracted.

ORE'XIA, *æ. f.* } (*ὀρεγομαί*, to de-
ORE'XIS, *is, f.* } sire.) Desire, or appetite.

ORGAN. *Phys.* A part of an animal, or vegetable, capable of performing some perfect act, or office. *Orgānum, i. n.*

ORGA'NIC. (*Orgānum*, an organ.) *Path.* Generally used to express the distinction between a disease of structure and one of function, the former being termed *organic*, as when the substance of the heart is changed from its natural condition. *Phys.* Belonging to an organ: having an organised structure. *Orgānicus, a, um.*

ORGANISA'TION. A construction, or arrangement of parts, so as to have a defined structure and subserviency to each other. *Orgānīsatio, ōnis, f.*

ORGASM. (*ὀρεγάω*, to desire eagerly.) *Phys.* Eager desire, especially venereal: salacity. *Orgasmus, i. m.* See *Æstrum*.

ORĪGĀNUM, *i. n.* (*ὄρος*, a mountain, and *γανόω*, to delight; because it grows on the side of mountains.) A Linn. genus of plants. *Cl. Didynamia*; *Ord. Gymnospermia*.

ORĪGANUM MAJÖRĀNA. *Mat. Med.* The plant Sweet marjoram.

ORĪGĀNUM VULGĀRE. *M. Med.* The plant Common marjoram.

ORNITHO'LOGY. (*ὄρνις*, a bird, and *λόγος*, a discourse.) The branch of natural history which treats of birds. *Ornithōlōgia, æ. f.*

OR'PIMENT. The yellow sulphuret of arsenic. *Orpimentum, i. n.*

OR'RIS, FLO'RENTINE. *Mat. Med.* The plant *Iris Florentina*.

ORTHOPNŒ'A, *æ. f.* (*ὀρθος*, erect, and *πνοή*, breathing.) *Path.* Quick and laboured breathing, in which the person has to maintain an upright posture.

OS, *ōris, n.* (*ὄσσω*, the voice.) The mouth. *Anat.* Applied to the openings of parts.

OS, *ossis, n.* *Anat.* A bone.

OS EXTER'NUM. *Anat.* The entrance into the vagina.

OS INTERNUM. } *Anat.* The ori-
OS TINCÆ. } fice of the ute-
rus. See *Tincæ*, *Os*.

OS'CHEAL. (*Οσχη*, the scrotum.)
Belonging to the scrotum. *Osche-*
alis, *is*, *e*.

OSCHEŌCĒLE, *es*. *f*. (*Οσχη*, the
scrotum, and *κηλη*, a tumour.)
Surg. A tumour of the scrotum:
scrotal hernia.

OSCILLA'TION. (*Oscillum*, an
image swung in the air.) Vibration.
Oscillatio, *ōnis*. *f*.

OSCĪTANS, *tis*. *part*. (*Oscito*, to
yawn.) Yawning: gaping.

OSCŪLUM, *i*. *n*. (Dim. *Os*, a mouth.)
A little mouth.

OS'MAZOME. A peculiar animal
principle of muscular fibre, of a
brownish yellow colour, which
gives the rich agreeable taste and
flavour to roasted meat, soups, &c.

OS'SEUS, *a*, *um*. (*Os*, a bone.) Of
the nature or quality of bone:
bony: osseous.

OSSĪCŪLUM, *i*. *n*. (Dim. *Os*, a
bone.) A small bone.

OSSI'FIC. (*Os*, a bone, and *fio*, to
become.) Forming bone. *Ossifi-*
cus, *a*, *um*.

OSSIFICA'TION. (*Os*, a bone, and
fācio, to make.) The formation
of bone. *Ossificatio*, *ōnis*. *f*.

OSSĪVŌRUS, *a*, *um*. (*Os*, a bone,
and *vōro*, to devour.) Destroying,
or devouring bone.

OSTEO'GENY. (*Οσείον*, a bone,
γενεῖα, generation.) The growth
of bones. *Osteōgēnia*, *a*. *f*.

OSTEO'GRAPHY. (*Οσείον*, a bone;
and *γραφω*, to describe.) The de-
scription of the bones. *Osteogrā-*
phia, *a*. *f*.

OSTEO'LOGY. (*Οσείον*, a bone,
and *λογος*, a discourse.) The doc-
trine of the bones. *Osteōlōgia*, *a*. *f*.

OSTEŌSARCŌMA, *a*. *f*. } (*Οσείον*,
OSTEŌSARCŌSIS, *is*. *f*. } a bone,
and *σαρξ*, flesh.) A disease of a
bone, in which a fleshy, medul-
lary, or cartilaginous mass grows
within it, causing at first an en-
largement of the original bony

cylinder or shell, and at length
partially absorbing it, or causing
it to fracture. Some consider that
the term ought to be limited to
an affection in which the bones
are changed into a substance like
that of a cancerous gland.

OSTHE'XIA, *a*. *f*. (*Οσώδης*, osse-
ous, and *ἔξις*, habit.) Ossific dia-
thesis: osthexy.

OSTI'ŌLUM, *i*. *n*. (Dim. *Ostium*,
a door.) A little door or opening.

OS'TIUM, *ii*. *n*. A door, or opening.

OS'TREA, *a*. *f*. (*Οστρακον*, a shell.)
An oyster.

OTAL'GIA, *a*. *f*. (*Ους*, the ear, and
αλγος, pain.) Pain in the ear:
ear-ache.

QTĪTIS, *idis*. *f*. (*Ους*, the ear, and
itis, inflammation.) *Path*. Inflam-
mation of the ear.

OTOPYŌSIS, *is*. *f*. (*Ους*, the ear,
and *πυον*, pus.) Purulent discharge
from the ear.

OTORRHŒ'A, *a*. *f*. (*Ους*, the ear,
and *ῥέω*, to flow.) A discharge
from the ear.

OURO'LOGY. (*Ουρον*, urine, and
λογος, a discourse.) The doctrine of
judging of diseases by inspecting
the urine. *Ourōlōgia*, *a*. *f*.

OUROS'COPY. (*Ουρον*, urine, and
σκοπεω, to see.) The art of judg-
ing of diseases by inspecting the
urine. *Ouroscōpia*, *a*. *f*.

OVĀLIS, *is*, *e*. (*Ovum*, an egg.)
Egg-shaped: oval.

OVA'RIAN. (*Ovārium*.) Belonging
to the ovary. *Ovāriānus*, *a*, *um*.

OVĀRIUM, *ii*. *n*. (Dim. *Ovum*, an
egg.) *Anat.* The ovary, a flat oval
body connected to the uterus, one
on each side, by the broad liga-
ments, containing a number of
vesicles, or *ova*.

OVĀTUS, *a*, *um*. (*Ovum*, an egg.)
Bot. Egg-shaped, either flat, as a
leaf, or like the solid egg, as cer-
tain seeds: ovate.

O'VIDUCT. (*Ovum*, an egg, and
ductus, a canal.) A term for the
Fallopian tube, because the *ovum*
passes through it from the ovary
to the uterus. *Oviductus*, *ūs*. *m*.

OVIPAROUS. (*Ovum*, an egg, and *pārio*, to bring forth young.) *Phys.* Applied to animals that bring forth their young in the egg. *Ovipārus*, *a*, *um*.

OVŪLUM, *i. n.* (Dim. *Ovum*, an egg.) A little egg.

OVUM, *i. n.* (ὄν.) *Phys.* The ovum or vesicle in the *ovarium*: also, the egg of all birds and oviparous animals.

O'XALATE. *Chem.* Oxalic acid in combination with a salifiable base. *Oxālas*, *ātis*. *m.*

OXA'LIC ACID. A highly poisonous acid obtained from wood-sorrel, sugar, &c.: the acid, or essence of sugar. *Acidum Oxālicum*.

OXĀLIS, *is. f.* (Οξύς, sharp; from its acrid juice.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Decandria*; Ord. *Pentagynia*.

OXĀLIS ACĒTŌSELLA. *M. Med.* The plant Wood-sorrel.

OXIDA'TION. *Chem.* The combining of a certain quantity of oxygen with metals or other substances. *Oxidātio*, *ōnis*. *f.*

O'XIDE. (*Oxygen*, and the terminal *ide*.) *Chem.* A metal, or other substance combined with oxygen, without being in the state of an acid. *Oxidum*, *i. n.*

O'XYGEN. (Οξύς, acid, and γεννάω, to beget; because it generates acidity.) *Chem.* A substance universally diffused through nature, being a constituent part of atmospheric air, of water, of acids, and of all bodies of the animal and vegetable kingdoms. *Oxýgēnium*, *i. n.*

OXYGENA'TION. (*Oxýgēnium*.) *Chem.* This term includes every combination with oxygen, and though often confounded with *oxidation*, is thus quite distinct from it, and of more general import. *Oxýgēnātio*, *ōnis*. *f.*

OXYMEL, *elis. n.* (Οξύς, acid, and μέλι, honey.) *Mat. Med.* Honey and vinegar boiled to a syrup.

OXY'METER. (*Oxýgēnium*, and μέτρον, a measure.) See *Eudiometer*.

OXŸMŪRIAS HYDRARGŸRI. *Mat. Med.* Corrosive sublimate, or the oxymuriate of mercury.

OXYMU'RIATE. *Chem.* Oxymuriatic acid, or chlorine in combination with a salifiable base. *Oxýmūrias*, *ātis*. *f.*

OXYMURIA'TIC ACID. *Chem.* A substance which was held to be a compound of muriatic acid and oxygen, but declared by Sir H. Davy to be an elementary body, which he termed chlorine.

OXYŌPIA, *æ. f.* (Οξύς, acute, and ὤψ, the eye.) Unusual acuteness of vision.

OY'STER. *Ostrea*, *æ. f.*

OY'STER-SHELLS. *Mat. Med.* *Testæ Ostreārum*.

OZÆ'NA, *æ. f.* (Οζή, a stench.) *Surg.* A foul, stinking ulcer in the inside of the nostrils, discharging a purulent matter and sometimes accompanied by caries of the bones.

P.

P. *Med.* Used for *pugillus*, a handful, or pugil: also, for *pars*, a part, or *partes*, parts.

P. *Æ. Med.* Used for *partes æquales*, or equal parts.

PĀBŪLUM, *i. n.* (*Pasco*, to feed.) Food: aliment.

PACCHIŌNIÆ, GLANDŪLÆ. See *Glandulæ Pacchioniæ*.

PAGĪNA, *æ. f.* *Bot.* The surface of a leaf.

PAIN. A sensation of uneasiness or irritation. *Dōlor*, *ōris*. *m.*

PAINS. *Obstet.* The throes of childbirth.

PAINTER'S COLIC. See *Colica Pictonum*.

PA'LTE. *Anat.* *Pālātum*, *i. n.*

PĀLĀTO. *Anat.* This word in compound names of muscles, denotes that they arise from, or are connected with the palate.

PĀLĀTUM, *i. n.* (*Pālo*, to set with pales; in reference to the teeth, which are set round it.) *Anat.* The roof of the mouth, or palate.

- PALĀTUM DŪRUM.** *Anat.* The hard palate; the fore part of the roof of the mouth, formed by the *ossa palati*.
- PĀLATUM MOLLE.** *Anat.* The soft palate, lying behind the hard, or bony palate.
- PĀLEA,** *æ. f. Bot.* Chaff: short, linear, obtuse, dry scales.
- PĀLEACEUS,** *a, um.* (*Pālea*, chaff.) *Bot.* Covered with chaff: chaffy: paleaceous.
- PALLIATIVE.** (*Pallium*, a cloak.) *Med.* Relieving, but not radically curative: assuaging: mitigating. *Palliātivus, a, um.*
- PALM OIL.** *Mat. Med.* An orange-coloured substance of the consistence of ointment, obtained from the kernels of the fruit of the plant *Cocos butyracea*.
- PALMA,** *æ. f.* (*Πάλλω*, to wield.) *Anat.* The palm of the hand. *Bot.* A palm-tree.
- PALMA CHRISTI.** *M. Med.* The plant *Ricinus Communis*.
- PALMARIS,** *is, e.* (*Palma*.) Belonging to the hand: palmar; applied to two muscles of the hand.
- PALMATUS,** *a, um.* (*Palma*.) *Bot.* Shaped like a hand: palmate.
- PALPEBRÆ.** (*Pl. of palpebra, æ. f.* from *palpito*, to throb; from their continual motion.) *Anat.* The eyelids, upper and lower.
- PALPITATIO,** *ōnis. f.* (*Palpito*, to throb.) Convulsive motion of a part: panting: palpitation of the heart; a genus of the Ord. *Spasmi*; Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's N.
- PALSY.** *Path. Pārālŷsis, is. f.*
- PAMPINIFORMIS,** *is, e.* (*Pampinus*, a tendril, and *forma*, resemblance.) Resembling a tendril: pampiniform.
- PĀNĀCĒA,** *æ. f.* (*Παν*, all, and *αἰώ*, to cure.) A term for certain remedies that, in old times, could cure every disease; but now, unhappily, none such are known.
- PĀNĀDA,** *æ. f.* (*Pānis*, bread.) Bread boiled in water, to a pulpy consistence.
- PANCREAS,** *ātis. n.* (*Παν*, all, and *κρέας*, flesh; from its flesh-like substance.) *Anat.* A long, flat, glandular viscus in the epigastric region, and below the stomach, which secretes a juice that is mixed with the chyle in the duodenum; somewhat resembling a dog's tongue in appearance.
- PANCREATIC.** (*Pancreas*.) Belonging to the pancreas. *Pancreāticus, a, um.*
- PANDEMIC.** (*Παν*, all, and *δῆμος*, the people.) A disease which attacks all in the same place and at the same time, or which is very general. *Pandēmīcus, a, um.*
- PANDICŪLATIO,** *ōnis. f.* (*Pandeo*, to stretch asunder.) *Path.* Gaping: yawning: pandiculation.
- PANICŪLA,** *æ. f. Bot.* A loose spike of grass, much and irregularly subdivided: a panicle.
- PANICŪLATUS,** *a, um. Bot.* Like a panicle: paniculate.
- PĀNIS,** *is. m.* Bread.
- PAN'NUS,** *i. n.* (A rag, or cloth.) *Path.* A thick membranous excrescence, various in colour and stretching over the cornea, being composed of two or three *pterygia* occurring together. *Surg.* A tent for a wound.
- PANŌPHŌBIA,** *æ. f.* (*Παν*, all, *φοβος*, fear.) A species of melancholy, distinguished by causeless fears.
- PĀPĀVER,** *ēris. n.* (*Pappa*, pap; because nurses gave it to children in their food to make them sleep.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Polyandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*.
- PĀPĀVER RHŌE'AS.** *Mat. Med.* The Red corn poppy. **PAPĀVER ERRATICUM.**
- PĀPĀVER SOMNĪFĒRUM.** *M. Med.* The plant White poppy, from which opium is obtained.
- PAPILIONACEOUS.** (*Papilio*, a butterfly.) *Bot.* Resembling a butterfly. *Papiliōnāceus, a, um.*
- PĀPIL'LA,** *æ. f. Anat.* The nipple: also, the minute termination of a nerve, as the *papillæ* of the tongue.
- PĀPILLŌSUS,** *a, um.* (*Pāpilla*.)

Bot. Having small dots, or points like nipples: papillose.

PAPPŌSUS, *a, um.* (*Pappus.*) Having pappus, or seed-down: pappose.

PAPPUS, *i. m.* *Anat.* The hair on the middle of the chin. *Bot.* The seed-down of certain plants.

PAPŪLA, *æ. f.* *Path.* A small acuminated, inflamed elevation of the skin: a pimple.

PAR, *pāris. n.* A pair.

PAR VĀGUM. *Anat.* The eighth pair of nerves.

PĀRĀBYS'MA, *ātis. n.* (*Παραβύω,* to force in intrusively.) *Path.* Turgescence.

PARĀCENTĒSIS, *is. f.* (*Παρακεντίω,* to pierce at the side.) *Surg.* The operation of tapping, or making an opening into the thorax, abdomen, &c., for the discharge of fluid, in hydrothorax, ascites, empyema, &c.

PARĀCŪSIS, *is. f.* (*Παρα, from,* and *ακούω,* to hear; as if something were taken from the hearing.) *Path.* Depraved, or defective hearing: wrong hearing; a genus of the Ord. *Dysæsthesiæ*; Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

PĀRĀLŪSIS, *is. f.* (*Παραλύω,* to enervate.) *Path.* The palsy, a disease characterized by a loss or diminution of the power of voluntary motion, affecting any part of the body; a genus of the Ord. *Comata*; Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology.

PĀRĀPHĪMŌSIS, *is. f.* (*Παρα, about,* and *φιμόω,* to bridle.) *Surg.* A disorder in which the prepuce is constricted behind the *glans penis*, and cannot be drawn forward.

PĀRĀPHŌNIA, *æ. f.* (*Παρα, bad,* and *φωνή,* the voice.) Change, or alteration of the voice: bad voice; a genus of the Ord. *Dyscinesiæ*; Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

PĀRĀPHRĒNITIS, *idis. f.* (*Παρα, badly,* and *φρενίτις,* inflammation of the brain.) *Path.* A term for *Diaphragmatitis*, because in some of its symptoms it resembles *phre-*

nitis, though this disease be not at all present.

PĀRĀPLĒGIA, *æ. f.* (*Παραπλήσσω,* to strike badly.) Palsy of one half of the body, the upper, or lower. *Pārālŷsis pārāplēgia.*

PARĀP'SIS, *is. f.* (*Παρα, bad,* and *απτομαι,* to touch.) *Path.* Morbid touch.

PARASITIC. Belonging to a parasite: parasitical. *Pārāsīticus, a, um.*

PĀRĀSĪTUS, *i. m.* (*Παρασιτίω,* to live at another's expense.) An animal, or vegetable that draws its sustenance from others; the first, living in the bodies of other animals, as *polypi*, *worms*, &c.; the plant fixing its roots into other plants: a parasite.

PAREGO'RIC. (*Παραγορεύω,* to assuage.) A medicine that mitigates, or allays pain. *Pārēgōricus, a, um.*

PAREGO'RIC ELIXIR. *M. Med.* The *Tinctura opii camphorata*, or, *English* paregoric elixir, to distinguish it from the *Tinctura opii ammoniata*, which was formerly also called Paregoric elixir.

PARENCHŪMA, *ātis. n.* (*Παριγχοω,* to strain through; as if the blood were strained through it, to form the different secretions.) *Anat.* The connecting medium of the substance of the viscera. *Bot.* The green juicy bark under the epidermis of trees.

PARI'ETAL. (*Πάριες,* a wall.) Resembling, or belonging to a wall. *Pāriētālis, is, e.*

PARI'ETAL BONES. (Because they defend the brain, like walls.) *Anat.* The two quadrangular bones, one on each side, forming the transverse arch of the cranium.

PĀRŌNŶCHIA, *æ. f.* (*Παρα, about,* and *ονυξ,* the nail.) A collection of pus, or an abscess in the fingers: whitlow, or whitloe.

PARO'TID GLAND. *Anat.* The large, conglomerate, salivary gland, situated under the ear. *Glandula pārōtidēa.* PAROTIS.

PAROTIDE'AN PLE'XUS. *Anat.* See *Anserinus Pes*.

PARŌTĪDĒUS, *a, um.* (Παρεα, about, and ους, the ear.) Belonging to the parotid gland: parotid: parotideal: parotidean.

PĀRŌTĪTIS, *idis. f.* (Pārōtis, the parotid gland, and itis, inflammation.) *Path.* Inflammation of the parotid gland: the mumps. **CYNANCHE PAROTIDEA.**

PA'ROXYSM. (Παροξυσμός, to aggravate.) *Path.* An evident increase of the symptoms of a disease, which after a certain time declines: a periodical fit, or attack of a disease. *Pāroxysmus, i. m.*

PARSLEY. *Mat. Med.* The plant *Apium petroselinum.*

PARTĪTUS, *a, um.* Divided into different portions: partite.

PARTURITION. (Pārio, to beget a child.) *Obstet.* The expulsion of the fœtus from the uterus at the expiration most frequently of thirty-nine weeks from conception. *Partūritio, ōnis. f.*

PARŪLIS, *idis. f.* (Παρεα, about, and ουλον, the gum.) *Surg.* Inflammation, boil, or abscess in the gums: gumboil.

PAS'SA, *æ. f.* A grape, or raisin.

PAS'SIO ILEĀCA. See *Ileac Passion.*

PASSŪLĀTUS, *a, um.* (Passŭla, a fig, or raisin.) Applied to certain medicines of which raisins form the chief component.

PAS'TA, *æ. f.* A cake, or lozenge.

PASTIL'LUM, *i. n.* (Dim. *Pasta.*) A little lump, like a lozenge: a troch, or pastil.

PASTĪNĀCA, *æ. f.* (*Pastus*, food.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Digynia.*

PASTĪNĀCA ŌPŌPŌNAX. *Mat. Med.* The plant which affords the gum-resin Opoponax.

PĀTEL/LA, *æ. f.* (Dim. *Pātina*, a pan; from its shape.) *Anat.* The knee-pan. **ROTULA.**

PĀTENS, *tis. part.* (Pāteo, to be open.) *Bot.* Expanding: spreading: opening.

PATHE'TIC NERVES. (Παθος,

an affection; because, it is said, by *their* influence the eyes express the affections or passions of the mind.) *Anat.* The fourth pair of nerves, or *trochleatores. Nervi pathēti.*

PATHOGNOMŌNIC. (Παθος, disease, and γινώσσω, to know.) *Path.* A term applied to the peculiar, or characteristic symptoms of a disease. *Pathognōmōnicus, a, um.*

PATHO'LOGY. (Παθος, disease, and λογος, a discourse.) The doctrine of diseases; a branch of natural philosophy embracing everything connected with diseases. *Pathōlōgia, æ. f.*

PĀTŪLUS, *a, um.* (Pāteo, to be open.) *Bot.* Open.

PEACH TREE. *Mat. Med.* The plant *Amygdalus Persica.*

PEC'CANT. (*Pecco*, to do evil.) *Path.* Bad: vitiated: corrupt. *Peccans, tis. part.*

PECTEN, *inis. m., and n.* (A comb; from its supposed resemblance to an ancient comb.) *Anat.* The *Os pubis*, which is a distinct bone in the fœtal pelvis.

PEC'TIC ACID. *Chem.* An acid said to be diffused through all kinds of vegetables. *Acidum pecticum.*

PECTĪNÆUS, *a, um.* (*Pecten.*) Belonging to the pubes, or pecten: applied to muscles, &c. **PECTĪNALIS.**

PECTĪNĀLIS, *is, e.* See *Pectinæus.*

PECTĪNĀTUS, *a, um.* (*Pecten*, a comb.) *Bot.* Shaped like a comb: pectinate.

PEC'TORAL. (*Pectus*, the breast.) Belonging to the chest. *Pectōrālīs, is, e.*

PECTORI'LOQUISM, or **PECTORI'LOQUY.** (*Pectus*, the breast, and *lōquor*, to speak.) The sound of the voice within the breast, or chest. *Pectōrālōquismus, i. m.*

PECTUS, *ōris. n.* *Anat.* The breast.

PĒDĀTUS, *a, um.* (*Pes*, a foot.) *Bot.* Shaped like a bird's-foot: pedate.

PĒDĪCELLĀTUS, *a, um.* (*Pēdīcellus.*) *Bot.* Having a small and partial foot-stalk: pedicellate.

PĚDĪCEL'LUS, *i. m.* (*Pes*, a foot.)
Bot. A little foot-stalk: a pedicle.
PEDICULUS.

PE'DICLE. *Bot.* *Pēdicellus*, *i. m.*
Pēdicūlus, *i. m.*

PĚDĪCŪLĀRIS, *is, e.* (*Pēdicūlus*, a louse.) Belonging to lice: pedicular.

PĚDĪCŪLĀTIO, *ōnis, f.* (*Pēdicūlus*, a louse.) A disease in which lice are constantly breeding on the skin. **MORBUS PEDICULARIS**.
PTHIRIASIS.

PĚDĪCŪLUS, *i. m.* (Dim. *Pes*, a foot; from its numerous small feet.) The louse; a genus of insects, Ord. *Aptera*. There are two species found on the human body, the *Ped. humanus*, or common louse; and the *Ped. pubis*, or crab-louse. *Bot.* The foot-stalk of a flower, or leaf. **PEDICELLUS**.

PĚDĪLŪVIUM, *ii. n.* (*Pes*, a foot, and *lavo*, to wash.) *Med.* A bath for the feet.

PĚDUNCŪLĀTUS, *a, um.* (*Pēduncūlus*.) *Bot.* Growing on flower or fruit-stalks: pedunculate.

PĚDUNCŪLUS, *i. m.* *Bot.* The foot-stalk of flowers, or fruit, but not of leaves: a peduncle. See *Petiolus*.

PELA'GRA, *æ. f.* A curious disease common in certain parts of Italy, beginning by a shining red spot on some part of the head, or of the body; the skin somewhat elevated and producing numerous variously-coloured tubercles, gradually becomes dry and cracks, till at length the epidermis falls off in white furfuraceous scales, leaving the same shining redness as before, which goes on in a similar course. **ELEPHANTIASIS ITALICA**.

PELLĪCŪLA, *æ. f.* (*Pellis*, a hide.) *Anat.*, *Bot.* A very thin skin: a pellicle. *Chem.*, *Med.* Applied to such an appearance on the surface of fluids, to slender membranous productions, &c.

PEL'LIS, *is. f.* See *Cutis*.

PELTĀTUS, *a, um.* (*Pelta*, a shield, or target.) *Bot.* Shield, or target-

shaped, having the stalk inserted into the disk of the leaf, not into its base: peltate.

PEL'VIC. (*Pelvis*.) Belonging to the pelvis. *Pelvicus a, um*.

PEL'VIS, *is. f.* (Πελλίς, a bowl; from its shape.) *Anat.* The cavity forming the lowest part of the trunk; composed of the two *ossa innominata*, the *os sacrum*, and *os coccygis*, lined and covered by muscles, integuments, &c.

PEM'PHIGOID. (*Pemphigus*, and *ἴδος*, resemblance.) Resembling pemphigus. *Pemphigoides, is. f.*; also used adj.

PEM'PHĪGUS, *i. m.* (Πέμφιξ, a blister, or pustule.) *Path.* An eruption of vesicles from the size of a pea to a walnut, generally accompanied by fever: vesicular fever; a genus of the Ord. *Exanthemata*; Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology. **FEBRIS BULLOSA**.

PENDŪLUS, *a, um.* (*Pendeo*, to hang on.) *Bot.* Hanging: pendant: pendulous.

PĚNETRANS, *tis. part.* (*Pēnetro*, to enter into.) *Med.* Penetrating.

PĚNĪCIL'LĪFORMIS, *is, e.* (*Pēnīcillus*, a painter's pencil, and *forma*, likeness.) Pencil-shaped: penicilliform.

PĚNĪCIL'LUS, *i. m. or um, i. n.* (Dim. *Pēnīcūlum*, a brush.) *Anat.* The arrangement of the minute ramifications of the *vena portæ*, composing the small glands which form the substance of the liver, are termed *penicilli*, because they resemble a hair-pencil.

PĚNIS, *is. m.* (*Pendeo*, to hang down.) *Anat.* The cylindrical member that hangs down from under the arch of the pubis, in man. **MEMBRUM VIRILE**.

PENNYROYAL. *M. Med.* The plant *Mentha pulegium*.

PENTA'GONAL. (Πέντε, five, and γωνία, an angle.) Five-cornered: quinque-angular. *Pentagōnus, a, um*.

PENTAN'DRIA, *æ. f.* (Πέντε, five, and ἀνὴρ, a man.) *Bot.* A Linn.

class of plants, comprising such as have hermaphrodite flowers with five stamens.

PENTĀPHYLL'US, *a, um.* (Πεντάς, five, and φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Five-leaved: pentaphyllous.

PEPERINE. See *Piperine*.

PE'PO. (Πέπω, to ripen.) *Bot.* A fleshy succulent pericarpium, having its seeds inserted into the sides of the fruit.

PEPPER. *Piper, ěris. n.*

PEPPER, BLACK. See *Piper Nigrum*.

PEPPER, CAYENNE. } See *Cap-*
PEPPER, GUINEA. } *sicum*
Annuum.

PEPPER, JAMAICA. See *Myrtus Pimenta*.

PEPPER, LONG. See *Piper Longum*.

PEPPERMINT. *Mat. Med.* The plant *Mentha Piperita*.

PEP'TIC. (Πέπω, to ripen.) Digestive. *Pepticus, a, um.*

PERACUTE. *Path.* Very severe, or acute. *Peracutus, a, um.*

PERCOLA'TION. (*Per*, through, and *cōlo*, to strain.) *Phys.* A term applied to animal secretion; because the glands resemble a strainer in regard to the liquors they secrete. *Percōlatio, ōnis. f.*

PERCUS'SION. (*Percutio*, to strike.) *Path.* The act of striking any part of the body with the fingers, or an instrument, to ascertain its healthy or diseased condition. *Percussio, ōnis. f.*

PEREN'NIAL. *Bot.* Lasting more than two years. *Pĕrennis, is, e.*

PERFEC'TUS, *a, um.* (*Perficio*, to finish.) *Bot.* Applied to a flower which has calyx, corols, and one, or more stamens and pistils: perfect.

PERFO'LIATE. (*Per* through, and *fōlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Applied to plants whose leaves have the stem running through them. *Perfōliatus, a, um.*

PERFÖRANS, *tis. part.* (*Perfōro*, to bore through.) *Anat.* Going through: perforating; applied to

certain muscles whose tendons perforate those of others.

PERFÖRĀTUS, *a, um.* (*Perfōro*, to bore through.) *Anat.* Pierced through: perforated; applied to certain muscles whose tendons are perforated by those of others. *Bot.* Applied to leaves that are pierced through by the stem, or which have small dots, or perforations.

PERFUME. *Suffimentum, i. n.* *Suffitus, i. m.*

PERIAN'THIUM, *ii. n.* (Περί, about, and ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Term for the calyx, when contiguous to, and forming a part of the flower: a perianth.

PĚRĪCARDĪTIS, *idis. f.* (*Pĕrīcardium*, and *itis*, inflammation.) *Path.* Inflammation of the pericardium.

PĚRICAR'DIUM, *ii. n.* (Περί, about, and καρδία, the heart.) *Anat.* The membranous bag which contains the heart.

PĚRĪCARPIĀLIS, *is, e.* (*Pĕrīcarpium*.) Belonging to the pericarpium.

PĚRĪCAR'PIUM, *ii. n.* (Περί, about, and καρτος, a seed.) *Bot.* The seed-vessel, or covering of the seed of plants: the pericarp.

PĚRĪCHÆ'TIUM, *ii. n.* (Περί, about, and χαιτη, a hair.) *Bot.* A scaly sheath, investing the fertile flower and base of the foot-stalk of some mosses.

PĚRICRĀNIUM, *ii. n.* (Περί, about, and κρανιον, the cranium.) *Anat.* The membrane forming the immediate covering of the bones of the cranium, or skull.

PĚRĪNÆ'UM, *i. n.* (Περίνέω, to flow around; because it is generally moist.) *Anat.* The space extending from the *os coccygis* to the arch of the pubis. *Obstet.* The space, about an inch and a half in length, between the *anus*, and the *fourchette*, or inferior commissure of the *labia pudendi*.

PĚRIOS'TEUM, *i. n.* (Περί, about, and ὀστέον, a bone.) *Anat.* The membrane forming the immediate covering of bones.

PĚRIPNEUMŌNIA, *æ. f.* (Περὶ, concerning, and πνεύμων, the lung.) *Path.* Peripneumony, or inflammation of the lungs. **PNEUMONITIS**.

PĚRIPNEUMŌNIA NŌTHA. *Path.* Bastard, or spurious peripneumonia.

PERISTAL'TIC. (Περὶστέλλω, to contract.) *Phys.* Applied to the peculiar motion of the intestines, like that of a worm in its progress, by which they gradually propel their contents; also, to a similar motion of the Fallopian tubes, after conception, by which the ovum is conveyed from the ovarium into the uterus. *PĚristalticus, a, um.*

PĚRISTŌMIUM, *ii. n.* (Περὶ about, and σωμα, the mouth.) *Bot.* The fringe-like, membranous margin around the mouth of the theca, or capsule of certain mosses.

PĚRĪSYS'TŌLE, *es. f.* (Περὶστέλλω, to contract.) *Phys.* The pause, or instant of time between the contraction and dilatation of the heart.

PĚRĪTŌNÆ'UM, *i. n.* (Περὶτείνω, to stretch all over.) *Anat.* A strong serous membrane which invests the parietes and viscera of the abdomen, in the form of a shut sac.

PĚRĪTŌNĪTIS, *idis. f.* (Περὶτόναιον, the peritonæum, and ἴτις, inflammation.) *Path.* Inflammation of the peritonæum on the parietes of the abdomen; when inflammation attacks the peritonæum investing any of the viscera, the disease takes the name of the viscus so affected, as *Gastritis, Hepatitis, Nephritis, &c.*

PER'MANENT. *Bot.* *Persistens, tis. part.*

PER'NIO, *ōnis. m.* A kibe, or chilblain.

PĚRŌNE. (Περὶονη, from πείρω, to traverse; because it passes through or traverses the leg.) *Anat.* The fibula, or peron.

PĚRŌNĒUS, *a, um.* (*PĚrōne*, the fibula.) *Anat.* Belonging to the peron, or fibula; applied to certain muscles of the leg.

PERPENDĪCŪLĀRIS, *is, e. Bot.* Downright: perpendicular.

PERSĪCA, *æ. f.* (*Persia*, its native soil.) The peach-tree, or *Amygdalus Persica*.

PERSIS'TENS, *tis. part.* (*Persisto*, to constitute.) *Bot.* Permanent.

PERSŌNĀTUS, *a, um. Bot.* Masked: disguised: personate.

PERSPIRA'TION. (*Perspiro*, to breathe through.) *Phys.* The vapour secreted by the extremities of the cutaneous arteries on the surface of the body. *Sensible* perspiration is that which is visible on the surface in little drops. *Invisible* perspiration is that separated in the form of an invisible vapour. *Perspiratio, ōnis. f.*

PERTUS'SIS, *is. f.* (*Per*, very much, and *tussis*, a cough.) *Path.* A contagious disease commonly affecting children, characterised by a convulsive, strangulating cough, with whooping, returning by fits which are usually terminated by vomiting: whooping-cough: chin-cough; a genus of the Ord. *Spasmi*; Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nomenclature.

PERU'VIAN BALSAM. See *Balsamum Peruvianum*.

PERVĪĜĪLIUM, *ii. n.* (*Per*, very much, and *vīgīlo*, to watch.) Disinclination to sleep: watching: vigilance.

PES, *pēdis. m.* *Anat.* The foot, consisting of tarsus, metatarsus, toes, and its proper coverings.

PESANSĔRĪNUS. See *Anserinus, Pes*.

PES HIPPOCAMP'I. *Anat.* The foot of the hippocampus, a tuberculated expansion of the white substance (*Hippocampus Major*) extending along the floor of the inferior cornu of the lateral ventricles of the brain.

PES'SARY. (Πέσσω, to soften; because it ameliorates the condition of those who require its use.) *Surg.* An instrument in the form of a ring, or ball, introduced into the vagina to prevent prolapsus of the uterus. *Pessarium, ii. n.*

PESTILEN'TIAL. (*Pestis*, the plague.) Belonging to, or producing the plague. *Pestilentialis*, *is*, *e*.

PES'TIS, *is*, *f*. (A pest, or infection.) *Path*. The plague, a highly contagious disease characterised by typhus fever, great prostration of strength, buboes, carbuncles, petechiæ, hæmorrhage, and colliquative diarrhœa; a genus of the Ord. *Exanthemata*; Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

PE'TAL. *Bot*. The coloured leaflets of the corolla of a flower. *Petalum*, *i*, *n*.

PETÄLLIFORMIS, *is*, *e*. (*Petd-lum*, a petal., and *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot*. Resembling a petal: petaliform.

PETËCHIA. *æ*, *f*. (Ital. *Petechio*, a flea-bite; which they resemble.) *Path*. A small red, or purple spot like a flea-bite.

PËTIÖLÄRIS, *is*, *e*. (*Pëtiölus*, a leaf-stalk.) *Bot*. Belonging to, or proceeding from the petiole, or leaf-stalk: petiolar.

PËTIÖLÄTUS, *a*, *um*. (*Pëtiölus*, a leaf-stalk.) *Bot*. Having a leaf-stalk, or petiole: petiolate.

PËTIÖLUS, *i*, *m*. (Dim. *Pes*, a foot.) *Bot*. The foot-stalk of leaves: a leaf-stalk: a petiole.

PETIT, CANAL OF. *Anat*. A small, triangular canal between the two layers of the hyaloid membrane that enclose the crystalline lens, the base of which canal is formed by the circumference of the lens; discovered by John Lewis Petit.

PETRÖLEUM, *i*, *n*. (*Petra*, a rock, and *ölum*, oil.) A black, bituminous, liquid substance that flows between rocks, or issues from the earth: rock-oil.

PETRÖLEUM BARBADEN'SE, *Mat. Med*. Barbadoes tar: mineral tar. **BITUMEN BARBADENSE.** **BITUMEN PETROLEUM.**

PETRÖSELINUM. *i*, *n*. (*Πιτρεα*, a rock, and *σελινον*, parsley.) See *Apium Petroselinum*.

PEYER'S PATCHES. The *gla-*

dulæ aggregatæ, or assemblages of minute glands, observed on some parts of the internal surface of the intestines, first noticed by Peyer.

PHÄGËDÆ'NA, *æ*, *f*. (*Φαγω*, to eat away.) *Path*. A malignant ulcer that spreads very rapidly.

PHAGEDÆ'NIC. (*Φαγω*, to eat away.) *Path*. Of the nature of phagedæna.

PHALAN'GES. (Pl. of *Phalanx*, *gis*, *f*. a battalion of foot.) *Anat*. Applied to the small bones of the fingers and toes.

PHANTAS'MA, *âtis*, *n*. (*Φανταζω*, to make appear.) Imagination.

PHARMACEU'TIC. *Pharmácia*, pharmacy.) Belonging to pharmacy. *Pharmaceuticus*, *a*, *um*.

PHARMÄCÖPÆ'IA, *æ*, *f*. (*Φαρμακον*, a medicine, and *ποιω*, to make.) A book, or approved system of directions for compounding medicines: a dispensatory.

PHAR'MACY. (*Φαρμακον*, a medicine.) The art of preparing medicines to be used in the treatment of diseases. *Pharmácia*, *æ*, *f*.

PHÄRYNGËUS, *a*, *um*. (*φαρυγξ*, the pharynx.) Belonging to the pharynx: pharyngeal.

PHÄRYNGÏTIS, *idis*, *f*. (*Pharynx*, and *itis*, inflammation.) *Path*. Inflammation of the membrane forming the pharynx. **CYNANCHE PHARYNGEA.**

PHARYNGO'TOMY. (*Φαρυγξ*, the pharynx, and *τεμνω*, to cut.) *Surg*. The operation of cutting into the pharynx. *Phäryngötómia*, *æ*, *f*.

PHÄRYNX, *gis*, *f*. (*Φιγω*, to conduct; because it leads the food into the œsophagus.) *Anat*. The musculo-membranous bag at the back of the mouth, and upper part of the œsophagus.

PHÏMÖSIS, *is*, *f*. (*Φιμόω*, to constrict.) *Surg*. A constriction of the extremity of the prepuce, which cannot be drawn back to uncover the glans.

PHLEBO'TOMY. (*Φλεβ*, a vein, and *τεμνω*, to cut.) *Surg*. The

operation of opening a vein: venæsection. *Phlebōtōmia*, *æ. f.*

PHLEGM. (Φλέγω, to excite; because its presence excites coughing.) The thick, viscid mucus secreted by the lungs. *Chem.* Water formed by distillation. *Phlegma*, *ātis. n.*

PHLEGMĀSIA, *æ. f.* (Φλέγω, to burn.) Inflammation.

PHLEGMĀSIA DŌLENS. *Path.*

A disease generally occurring to women soon after delivery, characterized by a sense of pain, weight and stiffness in the lumbar, hypogastric, or inguinal region on one side, or in the hip, the top of the thigh, and corresponding *labium pudendi*; accompanied, and often preceded by fever; the pain increases to an excruciating degree, extending along the thigh and down to the knee, then down the leg to the foot, each part when the pain has lasted for some time gradually becoming much swelled till throughout its whole extent the limb appears uniform, and feels very tense: the disease white-leg.

PHLEGMĀSIÆ. (Pl. of *Phlegmasia*.) Inflammations with fever; an order of the Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

PHLEG'MON, *ōnis. m.* (Φλεγω, to burn.) *Surg.* A bright red inflammation, with a throbbing, pointed tumour, tending to supuration.

PHLOGIS'TON. (Φλογίζω, to burn.) *Chem.* The inflammable principle, which was supposed to be pure fire, or the matter of fire resident in combustible bodies, in contradistinction to fire in action, or at liberty.

PHLŌGŌSIS, *is. f.* (Φλογόω, to inflame.) Inflammation; a genus of the Ord. *Phlegmasiæ*; Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

PHLYCTÆ'NA, *æ. f.* (Φλύζω, to bubble up.) *Path.* A pellucid vesicle containing a serous fluid.

PHLYC'TIS, *idis. f.* (Φλύζω, to inflame.) *Surg.* A tumour, with considerable heat.

PHLYZA'CIOUS. Belonging to, or of the nature of *phlyzacium*. *Phlyzācius*, *a, um.*

PHLYZĀCIUM, *ii. n.* (Φλυζω, to inflame.) *Path.* A small pustule containing pus, raised on a round, hard, inflamed base, and terminating in a dark-coloured scab.

PHOS'PHATE. *Chem.* Phosphoric acid in combination with a salifiable base. *Phosphas*, *ātis. f.*

PHOSPHA'TIC. Belonging to phosphorus. *Phosphāticus*, *a, um.*

PHOS'PHITE. *Chem.* Phosphorous acid in combination with a salifiable base. *Phosphis.*

PHOSPHORES'CENCE. The luminous appearance emitted by phosphorescent bodies. *Phosphōrescentia*, *æ. f.*

PHOSPHO'RIC. Belonging to phosphorus. *Phosphōricus*, *a, um.*

PHOSPHOROUS. Belonging to, or of the nature of phosphorus. *Phosphōrōsus*, *a, um.*

PHOSPHŌRUS, *i. m.* (Φως, light, and φέρω, to carry.) *Chem.* A simple substance which is always found in combination with oxygen, that is, in the state of phosphoric acid.

PHOS'PHURET. *Chem.* Phosphorus in combination with a combustible body, or with a metallic oxide.

PHŌTŌPHŌBIA, *æ. f.* (Φως, light, and φοβέω, to dread.) *Path.* Extreme intolerance of light.

PHŌTOP'SIA, *æ. f.* (Φως, light, and οψις, vision.) *Path.* An affection in which bright fiery rays, or coruscations are seen: lucid vision.

PHRE'NIC. (Φρένες, the diaphragm; being the plural of φρήν, the mind, which the ancients supposed to exist in the diaphragm and parts immediately above it.) Belonging to the diaphragm. *Phrēnicus*, *a, um.*

PHRĒNĪTIS, *idis. f.* (Φρήν, the mind, the seat of which is in the brain, and ἰtis, inflammation.) Inflammation of the brain; a genus of the Ord. *Phlegmasiæ*; Cl.

- Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.
CEPHALITIS.
- PHTHĪRIĀSIS**, *is*, or *eos*. f. (*Φθειρα*, a louse.) *Path.* A disease in which lice are bred on several parts of the body, which often puncture the skin and produce little sordid ulcers. **PEDICULATIO.**
- PHTHISIS**, *is*, or *eos*. f. (*Φθισω*, to consume.) *Path.* Pulmonary consumption, a disease characterized by emaciation, debility, cough, hectic fever, and purulent expectoration. **PHTHISIS PULMONALIS.**
- PHŶMA**, *ātis*. n. (*Φυω*, to produce.) *Surg.* A tubercle on any external part of the body: also, a genus of Willan's arrangement of cutaneous diseases.
- PHYSCŌNIA**, *æ*. f. (*Φυσκων*, a big-bellied man.) *Path.* Enlargement of the abdomen, marked by a tumour occupying one part of it, of slow growth and neither sonorous nor fluctuating; the different species are characterized by the name of the viscus whose diseased condition produces the enlargement, as *Physconia Hepatica*, &c.; a genus of the Ord. *Intumescentiæ*; Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology.
- PHYSICIAN.** *Mēdicus*, *i*. m.
- PHYSIO'LOGY.** (*Φυσις*, nature, and *λογος*, a discourse.) The doctrine or science of the nature and constitution of living bodies. *Physiōlōgia*, *æ*. f.
- PHYSOME'TRA**, *æ*. f. (*Φυσσων*, to inflate, and *μητρα*, the womb.) *Path.* A tympany, or windy swelling of the uterus; a genus of the Ord. *Intumescentiæ*; Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology.
- PHYTO'LOGY.** (*Φυτον*, an herb, and *λογος*, a discourse.) The doctrine of plants. *Phytōlōgia*, *æ*. f.
- PIA MĀTER.** (The *kind mother*; because it distributes the vessels to the substance of the brain.) *Anat.* The most internal of the three membranes of the brain.
- PĪCA**, *æ*. f. (The magpie; because said to be subject to this complaint.) Depraved appetite, and desire for unnatural food, common in chlorosis, pregnancy, &c.; a genus of the Ord. *Dysorexiæ*; Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.
- PICRŌMEL**, *ellis*. n. (*Πικρος*, bitter, *μελι*, honey; from its taste.) The characteristic principle of bile.
- PICRŌTO'XIA**, *æ*. f. The poisonous principle of the *Cocculus Indicus*: picrotoxine.
- PICTŌNUM**, or **PICTŌRUM**, **CŌ-LĪCA.** See *Colica Pictorum*.
- PIGMEN'TUM**, *i*. n. (*Pingo*, to paint.) A paint, or pigment.
- PIGMEN'TUM NIGRUM.** *Anat.* The black pigment covering the internal surface of the choroid membrane of the eye.
- PILES.** *Path.* A disease of the veins at the extremity of the *rectum*, around the anus or fundament. **HÆMORRHOIS.**
- PĪLEUS**, *i*. m. (A hat, or bonnet.) *Bot.* The orbicular expansion of a mushroom, covering the fructification.
- PILL.** *Pharm.* *Pilula*, *æ*. f.
- PĪLŌSUS**, *a*, *um*. (*Pilus*, the hair.) Having hair: hairy: pilous.
- PĪLŪLA**, *æ*. f. (Dim. *Pila*, a ball.) *Pharm.* A small round form of a dry medicine, of the size of a pea, which can be swallowed whole: a pill.
- PĪLUS**, *i*. m. (*Πιλος*, carded wool.) *Anat.* The short hair all over the body: the hair of the head, the eyebrows and eyelashes, are termed *pili congeniti*, because they are grown before birth; that which grows from certain parts of the surface of the body after birth, is termed *pili postgeniti*.
- PĪMEN'TA**, *æ*. f. (*Pimenta*, the Spanish fir.) See *Myrtus Pimenta*.
- PIMPĪNEL'LA**, *æ*. f. (As if *bipinnella*; the arrangement of its leaves being doubly pinnate.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Digynia*.
- PIMPĪNEL'LA ANĪSUM.** *Mat. Med.* The plant Anise.
- PINE.** *Pinus*, *i*. m.
- PĪNEAL.** (*Pinea*, a pine-tree.) Resembling the fruit of the pine.

PINEAL GLAND. *Anat.* A small substance about the size of a pea, situated above the *tubercula quadrigemina*, shaped like a heart, the base anteriorly.

PINGUIDENOUS. (*Pinguis*, fat.) Fatty: greasy: unctuous. *Pinguidēnōsus*, *a*, *um*.

PINIC. (*Pinus*, the fir.) Belonging to the fir.

PINK, INDIAN. See *Indian Pink*.

PINNA, *æ*. *f.* (*Πinna*, a wing.) *Anat.* The *ala*, or lower cartilage of either side of the nose: also, the broad part of the external ear. *Bot.* The leaflet of a pinnate leaf.

PINNA'TIFID. (*Pinna*, and *fido*, to slit.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves that are cut transversely into oblong parallel segments. *Pinnā'tifidus*, *a*, *um*.

PINNĀTUS, *a*, *um*. (*Pinna*, a leaflet.) *Bot.* Having several leaflets proceeding laterally from one stalk: winged: pinnate.

PINNŪLA, *æ*. *f.* (Dim. *Pinna*, a leaflet.) *Bot.* The leaflet of bipinnate and tripinnate leaves.

PINNŪLĀTUS, *a*, *um*. (*Pinnŭla*.) *Bot.* Applied to the leaflet of winged leaves when it is again subdivided: pinnulate.

PĪNUS, *i*. *m.* and *ūs*. *f.* A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Monœcia*; Ord. *Monadelpia*.

PĪNUS ABIES. *Mat. Med.* The Spruce fir-tree, which yields the Burgundy pitch, or *Pix abietina*, and common frankincense, or *Abietis resina*.

PĪNUS BALSĀMEA. *Mat. Med.* The tree which affords the Canadian balsam.

PĪNUS LĀRIX. *Mat. Med.* The Larch-tree, which affords the Venice turpentine.

PĪNUS SYLVES'TRIS. *M. Med.* The Scotch fir-tree, which yields the common turpentine, white and yellow resin, tar, or the *Pix liquida*, and common pitch, or *Pix nigra*.

PIPE. *Syrinx*, *gis*. *f.*

PĪPER, *ēris*. *n.* (*Πιπρω*, to concoct; because it promotes digestion.) Pepper. A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Diandria*; Ord. *Trigynia*.

PĪPER CŪBĒBA. *Mat. Med.* The plant whose dried fruit is termed Cubebs.

PĪPER LONGUM. *M. Med.* The Long-pepper plant.

PĪPER NIGRUM. *Mat. Med.* The Black-pepper plant.

PĪPERINE. A fatty, resinous matter, the active principle of black pepper.

PĪSĪFOR'ME, OS. *Anat.* The pisiform, or sesamoid bone of the *carpus*.

PĪSĪFORMIS, *is*, *e.* (*Pisum*, a pea, and *forma*, resemblance.) Resembling a pea: pisiform.

PISS-A-BED. *M. Med.* The plant *Leontodon taraxacum*.

PISTĀCIA, *æ*. *f.* A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Diœcia*; Ord. *Pentandria*.

PISTĀCIA LENTIS'CUS. *M. Med.* The shrub which yields the resin Mastich, or Mastiche.

PISTĀCIA TĒRĒBINTHĪNUS. *M. Med.* The tree which affords the Chian, or Cyprus turpentine.

PISTIL. *Pistillum*, *i*. *n.*

PISTILLIFEROUS. (*Pistillum*, a pistil, *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing pistils, as certain flowers or florets with pistils one or more, but no stamens. *Pistillifĕrus*, *a*, *um*.

PISTIL'LUM, *i*. *n.* (A pestle; from its resemblance.) *Bot.* A pistil, or pointal, the female organ of generation of a flower.

PĪSUM, *i*. *n.* A pea.

PIT OF THE STOMACH. *Scrobiculus cordis*.

PITCH. *Pix*, *icis*. *f.*

PITCHER-SHAPED. *Bot. Ascidiatus*, *a*, *um*. *Urceolatus*, *a*, *um*.

PITH. *Bot. Mēdulla*, *æ*. *f.*

PITHY. *Bot. Inānis*, *is*, *e.*

PITUĪTA, *æ*. *f.* Snot: phlegm: viscid and glutinous mucus.

PITU'ITARY. (*Pituita*, phlegm

Belonging to phlegm. *Pituitarius*, *a*, *um*.

PITUITARY MEMBRANE. *Anat.* The soft, vascular, mucous membrane which lines the nose and its sinuses, and on which the olfactory nerves and branches from other nerves are distributed: the Schneiderian membrane.

PITYRIASIS, *is*, *f*. (Πιτυρον, bran; from its resemblance.) *Path.* A skin-disease in which irregular patches of small thin scales repeatedly form and separate, unattended with inflammation, and never collecting into crusts: branny-like exfoliations; a genus of the Ord. *Squamæ*, of Willan's classification.

PIX, *icis*, *f*. Pitch.

PIX ABIËTINA. *Mat. Med.* Burgundy pitch, a concrete resinous substance obtained by exudation from incisions through the bark of the *Pinus abies*.

PIX LIQUIDA. *M. Med.* Tar, obtained from the *Pinus sylvestris*, by subjecting pieces of the wood to a strong heat in an oven constructed for the purpose.

PIX NIGRA. *Mat. Med.* Common pitch, or inspissated tar. **RESINA NIGRA.**

PLĀCĒBO. (*Plāceo*, to please.) *I will please*; a term for a medicine given rather to please than to benefit a patient.

PLĀCEN'TA, *a*, *f*. (Πλακους, a cake; from its resemblance.) *Obstet.* A circular, flat, vascular flesh-like substance in the impregnated uterus, forming the principal medium by which the communication is preserved between the parent and child: the after-birth.

PLAGUE. *Path. Pestis*, *is*, *f*.

PLAITED. *Plīcātus*, *a*, *um*.

PLAN'TA, *a*, *f*. *Anat.* The inferior surface, or sole of the foot.

PLANTĀRIS, *is*, *c*. (*Planta*.) Belonging to the sole of the foot; applied to a muscle of the leg, inserted into the inside of the posterior part of the *os calcis*: plantar.

PLĀNUM, *OS.* *Anat.* The orbital portion of the ethmoid bone.

PLĀNUS, *a*, *um*. Flat: level: smooth: plain.

PLASTER. *Pharm. Emplastrum*, *i*, *n*.

PLA'TINA. *Platinum*, *i*, *n*.

PLĀTĪNUM, *i*, *n*. (Span. *Plata*, silver, or the river *Plata*, near which it is found.) A metal existing in nature only in a metallic state: pure platinum is the heaviest body in nature, its colour not distinguishable from that of silver; it is not acted on by the air, nor by the most concentrated simple acids even when boiling, or distilled from it: platina.

PLATYS'MA-MYOI'DES. (Πλατὺς broad, μὺς a muscle, and εἶδος, resemblance.) *Anat.* The broad, thin sub-cutaneous muscle on the side of the neck.

PLĒTHŌRA, *a*, *f*. (Πλήθω, to be full.) Excessive fulness of the vessels: a superfluity of blood: also, a fulness or plumpness of body.

PLEU'RA, *a*, *f*. (Πλευρά, the side.) *Anat.* A serous membrane, which is divided into two portions by the *mediastinum*, that form the right and left cavities of the thorax and invest its viscera, like a shut sac.

PLEU'RA PARIËTĀLIS, or **COS-TĀLIS.** *Anat.* That portion of the pleura which lines the parietes or ribs.

PLEU'RA PULMŌNALIS. *Anat.* That portion of the pleura which invests the lungs.

PLEURAL'GIA, *a*, *f*. (Πλευρά, and αλγος, pain.) Pain in the pleura, or side. **PLEURODYNIA.**

PLEURĪTIS, *idis*, *f*. (Πλευρά, the side, *itis*, inflammation) Inflammation of the pleura: pleurisy.

PLEURŌCOLLĒSIS, *is*, *f*. (Πλευρά and κολλάω, to adhere.) *Path.* Adhesion of the pleura; as that of the lungs to the parietes of the chest, &c.

PLEURŌDŶNIA, *a*, *f*. (Πλευρά, and ὀδυνη, pain.) See *Pleuralgia*.

PLEUROSTHŌTŌNOS, *i. m.* (Πλευρὸν the side, τενῶ to stretch.) A spasmodic disease in which the body is bent to one side.

PLE'XUS, *ús. m.* (*Plecto*, to twist, or knit.) A network. *Anat.* The twining and intercrossing generally of the vessels of the system, but chiefly of the nerves.

PLĪCA, *æ. f.* (*Plīcor*, to be knit together.) A disease peculiar to Poland, Lithuania, and Tartary, in which the hair becomes intricably knitted and glued together: knitted, or plaited hair.

PLĪCĀTUS, *a, um.* (*Plīcor*, to be knit together.) *Bot.* Folded: plaited.

PLUMBUM, *i. n.* Lead; a metal found in different states, but seldom, if at all, in the metallic.

PLUMMĒRI PĪLŪLÆ. The celebrated Plummer's pills, for which the *Pilulæ hydrargyri submuriatis compositæ*, are intended as a substitute.

PLŪMŌSUS, *a, um.* (*Plūma*, a feather.) Feathered: plumose.

PLŪMŪLA, *æ. f.* (Dim. *Plūma*, a feather.) *Bot.* The scaly part ascending from the heart of the seed, resembling a little feather.

PNEUMA'TIC. (Πνευμα, wind, or air.) Belonging to air, or gas. *Pneumāticus, a, um.*

PNEUMA'TIC TROUGH. *Chem.* A trough of a particular construction for collecting gases under water, or quicksilver, so as to exclude atmospheric air.

PNEUMĀTŌCĒLE, *es. f.* (Πνευμα wind, κηλη a tumour.) *Surg.* Any kind of hernia filled with flatus.

PNEUMATO'METER. (Πνευμα, air, and μετρον, a measure.) An instrument for measuring the quantity of inspired air. *Pneumātōmetrum, i. n.*

PNEUMĀTŌSIS, *is. f.* (Πνευματόω, to distend with wind.) Windy swelling; a genus of the Ord. *Intumescentiæ*; Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology. **EMPHYSEMA**.

PNEUMŌNIA, *æ. f.* (Πνεύμων, the lungs.) Inflammation of the lungs;

a genus of the Ord. *Phlegmasiæ*; Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Pneumonitis*.

PNEUMŌNĪTIS, *idis. f.* (Πνεύμων, the lungs, and *itis*, inflammation.) *Path.* Inflammation of the lungs. **PNEUMONIA**. **PERIPNEUMONIA**.

PNEUMO'NIC. (Πνεύμων, the lungs.) Belonging to the lungs. *Pneumōnicus, a, um.*

PŌCŪLĀRIS, *is, e.* (*Pōcŭlum*, a cup.) Resembling a cup. See *Sinus Pocularis*.

POD. *Bot. Silīqua, æ. f.*

PŌDA'GRA, *æ. f.* (Πους, the foot, and *αγρεα*, a seizure.) Gout; a genus of the Ord. *Phlegmasiæ*; Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology. **ARTHRITIS**.

POINTAL. *Bot. Pistillum, i. n.*

POINTED. *Acūmīnātus, a, um.*

POI'SON. An animal, mineral, or vegetable substance which, applied externally, or taken into the body, operates such a change in the animal economy as to produce disease and death. *Toxicum, i. n. Vēnēnum, i. n.*

POISON-OAK. *M. Med.* The plant *Rhus toxicodendron*.

POL'LEN, *inis. n.* (Fine flour, or dust.) *Bot.* The farina of flowers, contained in the anther and thrown out in warm dry weather, by its coat contracting and bursting, to which however much of it adheres.

POL'LENIN. A peculiar and highly combustible substance, obtained from the pollen of tulips.

POL'LEX, *icis. m.* *Anat.* The thumb: the great toe.

PŌLYĀDEL'PHIA, *æ. f.* (Πολυς, many, and *αδελφότης*, a brotherhood.) *Bot.* A Linn. class of plants, comprising such as have hermaphrodite flowers, with several stamens united into three, or more distinct bundles.

PŌLYAN'DRIA, *æ. f.* (Πολυς, many, and *ανηρ*, a man.) *Bot.* A Linn. class of plants, comprising such as have hermaphrodite flowers with several stamens inserted into the receptaculum of the flow-

er, and so distinguished from *Icosandria*, in which the stamens are situated on the calyx, or petals.

PÖLYDIP'SIA, æ. f. (Πολυς, much, and διψή thirst.) Excessive thirst; a genus of the Ord. *Dysorexia*; Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

PÖLYGĀLA, æ. f. (Πολυς, much, and γάλα, milk; from its milky juice.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Diadelphia*; Ord. *Octandria*.

PÖLYGALA SĚNĚGA. *Mat. Med.* The plant Rattlesnake milk-wort, or seneka.

PÖLYGĀMIA, æ. f. (Πολυς, many, and γάμος, a marriage.) *Bot.* A Linn. class of plants, comprising those which have hermaphrodite flowers, and also male and female flowers.

PÖLYGÖNUM, i. n. (Πολυς, many, γονυ, a joint; from its numerous joints.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Octandria*; Ord. *Trigynia*.

PÖLYGÖNUM BISTOR'TA. *M. Med.* The plant Bistort.

POLYPE'TALOUS. (Πολυς many, and πεταλον a petal.) *Bot.* Having many petals. *Pölypētālus*, a, um.

POLYPHYL'LOUS. (Πολυς many, and φυλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having many leaves. *Pölyphyllus*, a, um.

PÖLYPÖDIUM, ii. n. (Πολυς many, πους a foot; from its numerous roots.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Cryptogamia*; Ord. *Filices*.

PÖLYPÖDIUM FĪLIX MAS. *M. Med.* The plant Malefern, or polypody. *ASPIDIUM FĪLIX MAS.*

PÖLYPUS, i. m. (Πολυς many, and πους, a foot; from its numerous ramifications.) *Bot.* A genus of zoophytes. *Surg.* A tumour originating in the nose, uterus, or vagina; named from its being supposed to have several roots, or feet, like zoophyte polypi.

PÖLYSAR'CIA, æ. f. (Πολυς much, σαρξ flesh.) *Path.* An increased bulk of body beyond what is healthy, seemingly from an over accumulation of fat in the adipose membranes: unwieldy corpulency: fatness: obesity; a genus of the

Ord. *Intumescencia*; Cl. *Cachexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

POLYSPER'MOUS. (Πολυς many, and σπέρμα a seed.) *Bot.* Having many seeds: polyspermal. *Pöly-spermus*, a, um.

PŌMACEUM, i. n. (*Pōmum*, an apple.) The fermented juice of apples: cider.

POMPHŌLYX, ŷgis. f. (Πομφος, a bladder.) A small vesicle: also, a skin disease in which there is an eruption of *bullæ*, without inflammation round them, and unattended by fever.

PŌMUM ADĀMI. (From the fanciful idea of a part of the forbidden fruit which Adam ate, having stuck in his throat.) *Anat.* Adam's apple; the prominence in the anterior part of the thyroid cartilage of the larynx forming an angular projection on the anterior part of the neck.

PONS VARŌLII. *Anat.* The bridge of *Varolius* (because first described by him), a square portion of medullary substance connected with, and indeed common to the *cerebrum*, *cerebellum*, and *medulla oblongata*. MESOCEPHALON. TUBER ANNULARE.

POP'LES, itis. m. *Anat.* The ham: the knee-joint.

POPLITE'AL. (*Poples*, the ham.) Belonging to the ham, or back part of the knee-joint. *Popliteus*, a, um.

POPPY, RED. *M. Med.* The plant *Papaver rhæas*.

POPPY, WHITE. *M. Med.* The plant *Papaver somniferum*.

PORCĪNUS, a, um. (*Porcus*, a hog.) Belonging to a hog.

PO'RIFORM. *Bot.* Resembling a pore. *Pōriformis*, is, e.

PORPHŶRA, æ. f. A name for the scurvy. See *Scorbutus*.

POR'RE'T. *Mat. Med.* The plant *Allium porrum*.

PORRĪGO, inis. f. (*Porrigo*, to spread out.) A genus in Willan's arrangement of cutaneous dis-

eases : ringworm of the scalp : scald-head.

POR'RUM, *i. n.* and *us, i. m.* See *Allium Porrum*.

POR'TA, *æ. f.* (A door, or gate.) *Anat.* That part of the liver where its vessels enter.

POR'TIO, *ōnis. f.* *Anat.* A portion, or branch.

POR'TIO DŪRA. *Anat.* The hard portion (being of firmer consistence than the other) or branch of the seventh pair of nerves : the Facial nerve.

POR'TIO MOLLIS. *Anat.* The soft portion or branch of the seventh pair of nerves : the Auditory, or Acoustic nerve.

PŌRUS, *i. m.* *Anat., Bot.* A duct : a pore.

PŌRUS OPTĪCUS. *Anat.* A small, dark point in the centre of the optic nerve, being the central artery of the retina, over the internal layer of which it spreads its branches.

POSSĒTUM, *i. n.* Milk curdled with wine, treacle, or an acid : a posset.

POSTERIOR, *or, us.* *Anat.* That which is situated more behind, in relation to others.

POSTĪCUS, *a, um.* At the back of : behind.

POT'ASH. *Chem.* The vegetable alkali ; being obtained in pots in an impure state, by the incineration of vegetables : an hydrated protoxide of potassium. *Pōtassa, æ. f.* **KALI.**

PŌTAS'SIUM, *ii. n.* *Chem.* The metallic basis of potash.

POTENTIAL CAUTERY. The *Potassa fusa*, or the *Nitras argenti*, in contradistinction to the actual cautery, or red-hot iron.

POUCH. *Saccūlus, i. m.*

POUPART'S LIGAMENT. *Anat.* That portion of the inferior thickened edge of the tendon of the *obliquus externus abdominis*, stretching from the anterior superior spinous process of the ilium to the

spine of the pubes, and the commencement of the *linea-ileo-pectinea*, being first particularized by *Poupart* : the crural arch : *Fallopian's* ligament.

PRÆCOR'DIA, *ōrum. n. pl.* *Anat.* The parts before, or around the heart : the fore part of the thoracic region.

PRÆDISPOSING. (*Prædispono.*) *Path.* Applied to the peculiar condition, habit of body, idiosyncrasy, age, temperament, sex, or structure of a part, which renders the system susceptible of disease. *Prædisponens, tis. part.* **PROEGUMINAL.**

PRÆDISPOSITION. *Path.* Any state of the system which disposes to the action of disease. *Prædispositio, ōnis. f.*

PRÆMOR'SUS, *a, um.* (*Præmordeo*, to bite off.) Bitten off : præmorse. *Bot.* Applied to a root ending abruptly, as if bitten off.

PRÆPUCE. (*Præpūto*, to lop off before ; because it is cut off in circumcision.) *Anat.* The membranous, or cutaneous fold which covers the *glans penis* ; also applied to a similar covering for the *glans clitoridis* : the foreskin. *Præputium, ii. n.*

PRECIPITATION. (*Præcipito*, to cast down.) *Chem.* If an acid and an oxide be united, and an alkali be added which has a greater affinity to the acid than the oxide has—the alkali combines with the acid, and the oxide sinks to the bottom. This process of decomposition is precipitation ; the oxide is named the precipitate, and the alkali the precipitant. *Præcipitatio, ōnis. f.*

PREG'NANCY. The state of being with child. *Gestatio Uterina.*

PREMATURE LABOUR. *Obstet.* That which takes place during the last three months of the natural term, but before its completion.

PRESBYŌPIA, *æ. f.* (*Πρεσβυς*, old, and *ὤψ*, the eye ; because old men are subject to it.) *Path.* A defect of vision by which objects are seen

- imperfectly when near, but clearly when a little removed; depending on too slow contraction of the iris.
- PRI'APISM.** (Πρίαπτος, the virile member.) A continual erection of the penis. *Priāpismus*, *i. m.*
- PRICKLE.** *Bot. Aculeus*, *i. m.*
- PRICKLY.** *Bot. Aculeatus*, *a, um.*
- PRĪMÆ VIÆ.** *Anat.* The first passages; a term for the stomach and intestines.
- PRI'MARY.** *Path.* Those that are first, or prior to others; applied to diseases, their causes and symptoms, &c. *Primārius*, *a, um.*
- PRIMITIVE EARTHS.** *Chem.* They are nine in number, Barytes, Strontia, Lime, Magnesia, Alumina or Clay, Silica, Glucina, Zirconia, Yttria; to which a tenth has lately been added, Florina.
- PRINCIPLES.** *Chem.* Substances composed of two, or more elementary bodies, as fibrine, gelatine, water, &c.
- PRISMA'TIC.** Shaped like a prism. *Prismatīcus*, *a, um.*
- PRI'VITIES.** See *Naturalia*.
- PRO RE NĀTA.** A term in prescriptions, signifying, *for the occasion, or as the occasion may require.*
- PROBANG.** *Surg.* A slender piece of whalebone, with a small bit of sponge fixed to its extremity.
- PROBE.** (*Prōbo*, to try.) *Surg.* An instrument for trying the depth and extent of wounds, &c. *Stylus*, *i. m.*
- PRO CESS.** (*Prōcēdo*, to go forth.) *Anat.* A projecting point, or eminence of a bone; also applied to similar objects in the soft parts: a protuberance. *Processus*, *ūs. m.*
- APOPHYSIS.**
- PRŌCĪDEN'TIA,** *æ. f.* (*Prōcīdo*, to fall down.) *Surg.* A falling down of some part, as the anus, uterus, &c.
- PROCTAL'GIA,** *æ. f.* (Προκτος, the anus, and αλγος, pain.) Violent pain in the anus.
- PROCUM'BENS,** *tis. part.* (*Prōcumbo*, to lie along.) *Bot.* Lying on the ground: trailing: procumbent.
- PROËGU'MINAL.** (Προηγούμεναι, to precede.) *Path.* Precedent: predisposing. *Proëgūmīnālis*, *is, e.*
- PRÆŌTIA,** *æ. f.* (Πρω, premature.) Genital precocity.
- PROFLŪVIA.** (Pl. of *Proflūvium*, *it. n.*, a flux.) Fluxes with fever; an Order of the Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.
- PROFUN'DUS,** *a, um.* *Anat.* Deep, as opposed to superficial.
- PROFŪSIO,** *onis. f.* (*Profundo*, to pour out.) A flowing: a flow of blood; a genus of the Ord. *Apo-cenoses*; Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.
- PROGNŌSIS,** *is. f.* (Προ, before, γινωσκω, to know.) *Path.* Knowledge of a disease, formed from a consideration of its symptoms.
- PROGNOS'TIC.** (Προγινωσκω, to know before.) *Path.* Applied to the symptoms from consideration of which a prognosis is formed. *Prognostīcus*, *a, um.*
- PROLAP'SUS,** *i. m.* (*Prolābor*, to glide down.) A protrusion, or falling down of some viscus, so as to be partly external, or uncovered; applied to the anus, uterus, &c.: uncovered protrusion; a genus of the Ord. *Ectopia*; Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.
- PRŌLĪFER,** *a, um.* (*Prōles*, a progeny, and *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Proliferous; applied to stems that shoot new branches from the points of the old ones, and to flowers that grow through the centre, or out of the side of one another.
- PRO'MINENT.** *Bot.* Applied to parts of a seed vessel when it projects beyond the valves. *Prōmī-nens*, *tis. part.*
- PRONA'TION.** (*Prōnus*, prone.) The act of turning the palm of the hand downwards. *Prōnātio*, *ōnis. f.*
- PRŌNĀTOR,** *ōris. m.* (*Prōnus*, prone.) *Anat.* Applied to certain muscles used in pronation.
- PRŌNUS,** *a, um.* *Bot.* Having the upper surface downwards: prone.
- PROP.** *Bot. Fulcrum*, *i. n.*
- PROPHYLAC'TIC.** (Προ, and φυ-

- λάσσω, to guard.) *Med.* Any means used for the preservation of health, or prevention of disease. *Prophylacticus*, *a*, *um*.
- PROPRIUS, *a*, *um*. Belonging to some particular thing: proper to.
- PROSTATE. (Προ, before, and ἵστημι, to stand; because situated before the urinary bladder.) *Anat.* Standing before; applied to the large, heart-shaped gland below the neck of the urinary bladder, and behind the bulb of the urethra.
- PROSTRATUS, *a*, *um*. *Bot.* Lying flat, or spreading horizontally over the ground: depressed: prostrate.
- PROTRUDING. *Bot. Exsertus*, *a*, *um*. *Protrusus*, *a*, *um*.
- PRÖTÜBĒRAN'TIA, *æ*. *f.* (*Pro*, before, and *tūneo*, to swell.) A protuberance. *Anat.* An apophysis: a process.
- PROUDFLESH. *Surg. Fungus*, *i*. *m.*
- PROXIMATE CAUSE. *Path.* That which occurs next to, or immediately after the exciting cause, being in fact the disease itself.
- PRŪNUS, *i*. *m.* (The tree which yields the plum, or prune.) A *Linn.* genus of plants. *Cl. Icosandria*; *Ord. Monogynia*.
- PRŪNUS LAURO-CĒRĀSUS. *M. Med.* The Cherry-tree laurel.
- PRŪRĪGO, *inis*. *f.* (*Prurio* to itch.) *Path.* A papular eruption affecting the whole surface of the skin, or confined to some particular place or organ, accompanied with a sense of constant itching; there are several varieties.
- PRUSSIATE. *Chem.* Prussic acid in combination with a salifiable base. *Prussias*, *atis*. *f.*
- PRUS'SIC. *Chem.* Belonging to Prussian blue; applied to an acid obtained from that substance, from the leaves of the *Prunus lauro-cerasus*, and from the bitter kernels of fruits, as the almond, peach, &c. *Prussicus*, *a*, *um*. *CYANIC. HYDROCYANIC.*
- PRUS'SINE. *Chem.* See *Cyanogen*.
- PSALLOIDES, CORPUS. (Ψαλ-
- λος a lyre, and εἶδος resemblance.) See *Lyra*.
- PSELLIS'MUS, *i*. *m.* (Ψελλίζω, to stammer.) Hesitation of speech: stammering: bad utterance; a genus of the *Ord. Dyscinesia*; *Cl. Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.
- PSEUDO. (Ψευδης, false.) Prefixed to the names of some diseases because resembling others: spurious: also, applied to flowers and substances under similar circumstances.
- PSEUDOBLEPSIS, *is*. *f.* (Ψευδης false, and βλέψις sight.) Depraved sight, in which objects are imagined, or seen different from what they really are: false vision; a genus of the *Ord. Dysæsthesia*; *Cl. Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.
- PSEUDÆSTHĒSIA, *æ*. *f.* (Ψευδης false, and αἰσθανομαι, to feel.) False, or imaginary feeling: imaginary sense of touch in organs that have been long removed, as experienced by those who have suffered amputation, in regard to the separated limb.
- PSO'Æ. (Ψοαι the loins.) *Anat.* The loins: also applied to two pairs of muscles of the loins.
- PSO'AS. (Ψοαι, the loins.) Belonging to the loins.
- PSO'AS ABSCESS. See *Lumbar Abscess*.
- PSŌRA, *æ*. *f.* (Ψωρα.) The itch; a genus of the *Ord. Dialyses*; *Cl. Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. *SCABIES.*
- PSŌRI'ĀSIS, *is*. *f.* (Ψωρα.) A cutaneous disease having several varieties, characterized by a rough, scaly cuticle, continuous, or in separate irregular patches; generally with fissures of the skin: tetter.
- PSŌRI'ĀSIS DIFFŪSA. *Path.* Bakers', bricklayers', or grocers' itch, &c.
- PSO'RIC. (Ψωρα.) Belonging to the itch, or psora. *Psoricus*, *a*, *um*.
- PSŌROPHAL'MIA, *æ*. *f.* (Ψωρα, the itch, and οφθαλμος, the eye.) *Path.* An inflammation of the eyelids, attended with itchy ulcerations: psorophthalmy.

PSOROPHTHALMIC. Belonging to psorophthalmia. *Psorophthalmicus, a, um.*

PSYDRACIUM, ii. n. (Ψύδραξ, a small blister.) *Path.* A minute species of pustule causing a slight elevation of the cuticle, irregularly circumscribed, and terminating in a laminated scab.

PTĚRÖCARPUS, i. m. (Πτερόν, a wing, and καρπός, fruit.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Diadelphia*; Ord. *Decandria*.

PTĚRÖCARPUS DRÄCO. *Mat. Med.* The tree which yields Dragon's-blood.

PTĚRÖCARPUS SANTÄLĪNUS *Mat. Med.* The tree, the wood of which is called Redsaunders. *SANTALUM RUBRUM.*

PTĚRŸGIUM, ii. n. (Πτερυξ, a wing.) *Bot.* A wing. *Path.* A membranous excrescence chiefly on the internal canthus of the eye, expanding on the albuginea and cornea towards the pupil.

PTĚRŸGO. *Anat.* In compound names, this word denotes attachment to, or connection with the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone.

PTERYGOID. (Πτερυξ a wing, and εἶδος resemblance.) Resembling a wing. *Pterygoidæus, a, um.* *ALÆFORMIS.*

PTĪSĀNA, æ. f. (Πίσσω, to bruise, or pound.) Barley pounded and made into balls: also, a drink made of farinaceous substances boiled in water, and sweetened: a ptilisan.

PTÖSIS, is. f. (Πόσις, to fall.) *Surg.* A prolapsus of, or inability to raise the upper eyelid.

PTYA'LAGOGUE. (Πύαλον, spittle, and αγω, to act.) A medicine which causes the flow of the saliva. *Ptyäläggögus, i. m.* *SIALAGOGUS.*

PTY'ALISMUS, i. m. (Πυαλίζω, to spit abundantly.) *Med.* Increased and involuntary flow of saliva: salivation: ptyalism: flux of saliva; a genus of the Ord. *Apocnoses*; Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

PTY'ÄLUM, i. n. (Πύαλον.) The saliva, or mucus from the bronchia: spittle.

PŪBES, is. f. *Anat.* The external part of the region where the generative organs are situated, which is covered with hair after puberty. *Bot.* Down: pubescence.

PUBE'SCENCE. (*Pubesco*, to grow mossy.) *Bot.* Applied to all kinds of hair and bristle-like bodies on the surface of leaves, pods, stems, &c. *Pubescentia, æ. f.* *PUBES.*

PUBE'SCENT. (*Pubesco*, to grow mossy.) *Bot.* Having soft wool, or hair. *Pubescentia, tis. part.*

PŪBIS, OS. *Anat.* A distinct bone in the foetal pelvis. *PECTEN.*

PŪDEN'DUM, i. n. (*Pūdōr*, modesty.) *Anat.* The parts of generation.

PŪDEN'DUM MŪLIE'BRE. *Anat.* The female parts of generation.

PU'DIC, or PU'DICAL. (*Pūdōr*, modesty.) Belonging to the pudenda. *Pūdicus, a, um.*

PUER'PERAL. Belonging to, or consequent on childbearing. *Puerpērālis, is, e.*

PUER'PERAL FEVER. *Path.* A severe febrile disease which takes place generally about the third day after childbirth, originating in an inflamed condition of the peritonæum.

PŪGIL/LUS, i. m., and um, i. n. (*Pugnus*, the fist.) *Pharm.* A handful: a pugil.

PŪLĚGIUM, ii. n. (*Pūlex*, a flea; because its smell, when burnt, destroys fleas.) See *Mentha Pulegium*.

PUL'MO, ōnis. m. (Πνεύμων, for πνεύμων, the lungs.) *Anat.* The lung.

PUL'MONARY. (*Pulmo*.) Belonging to the lungs: pulmonic. *Pulmōnālis, is, e.*

PUL'MONARY CONSUMPTION. *Phthisis Pulmōnālis.*

PULMO'NIC. *Pulmōnicus, a, um.* See *Pulmonary*.

PULMŌNĪTIS, idis. f. (*Pulmo*, the

- lung, and *itis*, inflammation.) *Path.* Inflammation of the lungs. **PNEUMONIA.**
- PULPŌSUS**, *a, um.* Soft: pulpy.
- PULSE.** (*Pello*, to beat down.) The beating of the heart felt along the arteries. *Pulsus, ūs. m.*
- PULTĀCEUS**, *a, um.* Pulpy: pul-taceous.
- PULVE'RULENT.** (*Pulvĕro*, to cover with dust.) Full of dust: of the quality of dust. *Pulvĕrū-lentus, a, um.*
- PULVIS**, *ĕris. m. Pharm.* A powder.
- PŪMĪLIO**, *ōnis. m.* A dwarf.
- PUNCTĀTUS**, *a, um.* (*Pungo*, to prick.) Dotted: pricked: punctured.
- PU'NCTUM**, *i. n.* (*Pungo*, to prick.) A prick, or puncture.
- PU'NCTUM AU'REUM.** *Anat.* The golden point; a small orange-coloured or yellow spot on the internal surface of the retina and in the axis of the eye.
- PUPIL.** (*Pūpa*, a babe, from the miniature reflection of the person who looks on it.) *Anat.* The round opening in the centre of the iris. *Pūpilla, æ. f.*
- PŪPĪLLĀRIS**, *is, e.* (*Pūpilla.*) Be-longing to the pupil.
- PURGĀMEN'TUM**, *i. n. Med.* A purge.
- PURGATIVE.** *Pharm.* That which increases the alvine excretions, either by exciting the peristaltic motion of the bowels, or inducing their mucous secretion. *Purgāti-vus, a, um.*
- PURGING FLAX.** *Mat. Med.* The plant *Linum catharticum.*
- PŪRIFORM.** (*Pus*, and *forma*, likeness.) Resembling pus. *Pūrī-formis, is, e.*
- PURPŪRA**, *æ. f.* (*Πορφύρεα*, a shell of a purple colour.) A disease hav-ing several varieties, in which there are small distinct purple specks and patches, attended with general debility but not always with fever,
- PU'RULENT.** (*Pus.*) Having the quality of pus. *Pūrulentus, a, um.*
- PUS**, *pūris. n.* (*Πυρς.*) A bland, cream-like fluid found in abscesses, or on the surface of sores: matter.
- PUS'TULE.** (*Pus.*) *Path.* A small globate, or conoidal elevation of the cuticle, containing pus or lymph. *Pustula, æ. f.*
- PUTREFAC'TION.** (*Putrĕfācio*, to make rotten.) The spontaneous decomposition of those animal, or vegetable matters which exhale a fœtid smell: putrid fermentation. *Putrĕfactio, ōnis. f.*
- PUTRID FEVER.** *Typhus, i. m.*
- PYLO'RIC.** (*Pylōrus.*) Belonging to the pylorus. *Pylōricus, a, um.*
- PŶLŌRUS**, *i. m.* (*Πυλη*, an en-trance, and *φυλας*, a guard; guard-ing, as it were, the entrance of the bowels.) *Anat.* The inferior aper-ture of the stomach, at the com-mencement of the *duodenum.*
- PYRA'MIDAL.** Like a pyramid. *Pyrāmidālis, is, e.*
- PŶRĀMĪDĀLIA, CORPŌRA.** See *Corpus Pyramidale.*
- PŶRE'THRUM**, *i. n.* (*Πυρς*, fire; from its hot taste.) See **ANTHE-MIS PYRETHRUM.**
- PYRETO'LOGY.** (*Πυρῆλος*, fever, and *λογος*, a discourse.) The doc-trine of fevers. *Pyrĕtōlōgia, æ. f.*
- PŶRE'XIÆ.** (*Pl. of pyrexia, æ. f.* fever.) Febrile diseases; a class of Cullen's Nosology.
- PŶRE'XIAL.** (*Pyrexia*, fever.) Be-longing to fever: febrile. *PŶrexī-ālis, is, e.*
- PŶRĪFORMIS**, *is, e.* (*PŶrum*, a pear, and *forma*, resemblance.) Resembling a pear: pear-shaped: pyriform.
- PŶRO.** (*Πυρς*, fire.) *Chem.* This word, as a prefix in compound names, denotes that they are obtained through the application of fire, as *pyro-acetic*, &c.
- PYROLIG'NOUS.** (*Πυρς*, fire, and *lignum*, wood.) *Chem.* Applied to an acid obtained by the destruc-

tive distillation of wood. *Pýrölig-nösus, a, um.*

PYRO'METER. (Πῦρ, fire, and μέτρον, a measure.) *Chem.* An instrument for measuring those higher degrees of heat to which the thermometer cannot be applied. *Pýrömetrum, i. n.*

PYRÖSIS, is. f. (Πυρόω, to burn.) *Path.* A disease characterized by pain in the stomach, with copious eructation of a watery insipid fluid, being a form of *cardialgia*: black-water: water-brash; a genus of the Ord. *Spasmi*; Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Q.

Q. P. Used for *quantum placet*, or, as much as is thought fit.

Q. S. Used for *quantum sufficit*, or, as much as may be sufficient.

Q. V. Used for *quantum vis*, or, as much as you will.

QUADRANGŪLĀRIS, is, e. Four-cornered: quadrangular.

QUADRĀTUS, a, um. Squared: of a square figure: quadrate.

QUADRI. This, as a prefix in compound terms, signifies that there are four of the objects expressed by the word to which it is prefixed, as *quadri-lateral*, four-sided, &c.

QUARTĀNA, æ. f. *Path.* A kind of intermittent fever in which the paroxysm returns once in every seventy-two hours: quartan ague; a genus of the Ord. *Febres*; Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

QUAS'SIA, æ. f. (*Quassi*, a slave who first used it as a remedy in malignant fevers at Surinam) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Decandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*.

QUAS'SIA AMĀRA, or EXCELSA. *M. Med.* The Quassia tree.

QUAS'SIA SĪMĀROU'BA. *M. Med.* The Simarouba tree.

QUER'CUS, ūs. m. (Supposed *quæ-ro*, to enquire; because the Druids consulted the oak, in their ceremonies.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Monœcia*; Ord. *Polyandria*.

QUER'CUS CERRIS. *M. Med.* The tree which affords the gall-nut.

QUER'CUS RÖBUR. *M. Med.* The Oak-tree.

QUICKLIME. Unquenched, or unslacked lime.

QUICKSILVER. *Hydrargyrum, i. n.*

QUID PRO QUO. The substitution of one thing to supply the want of another.

QUININE. *M. Med.* One of the two proximate principles (the other, *Cinchonine*) in which the medicinal virtues of bark reside; chiefly got from the *Cinchona cordifolia*. *Quina, Quinia, or Quinina, æ. f.*

QUININE, SULPHATE OF. *Chem.* A saline compound of sulphuric acid and quinine.

QUINCY. See *Croup*.

QUOTĪDIĀNA, æ. f. *Path.* A kind of intermittent fever, in which the paroxysm returns once in every twenty-four hours: quotidian ague; a genus of the Ord. *Febres*; Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

R.

R. This letter, written (generally ending with a slight flourish) at the beginning of a prescription, stands for *Recipe*, signifying *Take*.

RĀBIES, ei. f. (*Rābio*, to be mad.) That disease of dogs in which their saliva being absorbed into the human system, through a wound, bite, or scratch, produces hydrophobia.

RĀBIES CĀNĪNA. Canine madness; hydrophobia.

RĀCĒMUS, i. m. (*Rāmus.*) *Bot.* A bunch or cluster of currants, grapes, or the like; a raceme.

RACHIAL'GIA, æ. f. (Ράχις, the spine, and ἄλγος, pain.) Pain in the spine of the back.

RACHIS, eos. f. (Ράχις.) *Anat.* The spine. *Bot.* The rib or leaf-stalk of ferns: the spike-stalk or receptacle of the florets in the spikelets of grasses, or of the spikelets themselves.

RACHISA'GRA, æ. f. (Ράχις, the

spine, and *αγγελ*, a seizure.) *Path.* Gout suddenly fixed in the spine.

RACHITIS, *idis. f.* (*ῥάχις*, the spine; because supposed to originate in a fault of the spinal marrow.) *Path.* A disease peculiar to children, usually between the periods of nine months and two years of age, characterized by great debility, a leucophlegmatic appearance of the whole body, a bloated, or very florid countenance, flaccidity of the muscles, disinclination to motion, enlarged abdomen, head, and joints, swelling and softness of the bones, a quick and feeble pulse, &c.: the rickets; a genus of the Ord. *Intumescentiæ*; Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology.

RACŌSIS, *is. f.* (*ῥάκος*, a rag.) *Path.* A ragged excoriation of the relaxed scrotum.

RA'DIAL. (*Rādīus*, a bone of the arm.) Belonging to the *radius*. *Rādīālis, is, e.*

RĀDIĀTUS, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a species of compound flower in which the florets of the disk are tubular and those of the radius ligulate, as the daisy: radiate.

RAD'ICAL. (*Rādix*, a root, or ground of any thing.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves springing from a root, as those of the cowslip. *Chem.* That which by its union with the acidifying principle, or oxygen, which is common to all acids, distinguishes one from another, as sulphur is the radical of sulphuric acid. *Rādīcālīs, is, e.*

RĀDĪCANS. (*Rādīcor*, to take root.) *Bot.* Applied to a stalk bending to the ground and taking root where it touches the earth, or changing to any other body and striking root by fibres which do not imbibe nourishment, as the ivy.

RAD'ICLE. (*Dim. Rādix*, a root.) A little root, or rootlet. *Rādīcūla, æ. f.*

RĀDIUS, *iī. m. Anat.* A bone of the fore-arm, named from its supposed resemblance to the spoke of a wheel. *Bot.* A ray of a flower.

RĀDIX, *icis. f.* A root.

RĀLE. (*Fr.*) A rattle; applied to particular sounds heard by means of the stethoscope.

RĀLE CREPITANT. *Path.* The crepitating rattle; a pathognomonic sign of the first degree of *pneumonia*; being a noise like that of butter boiling, or of particles of salt thrown on live coals, or on heated iron; caused by the air passing through a fluid in the minute air cells.

RĀLE MU'CUSE. *Path.* The mucous rattle; like the sound produced by blowing through a pipe into soapy water; caused by the air passing through sputa accumulated in the bronchia, or trachea, or through softer tuberculous matter.

RĀLE SI'BILANT. *Path.* The sibilant, or hissing rattle; like the sound produced by suddenly separating two oiled surfaces; caused by the presence of mucosity, not very abundant, but thin, viscous, and obstructing more or less completely the small bronchial ramifications which the air must traverse to reach the air vesicles.

RĀLE SONORE. *Path.* The sonorous rattle; like the sound of the cooing of a dove, or sometimes the snoring of a sleeping man; owing to the contraction of the bronchial tubes by the swelling of their lining membrane, or to some change in the form of these canals.

RAMOLISSEMENT. (*Fr.*) *Path.* A softening.

RĀMOSIS'SĪMUS, *a, um. (Rāmus*, a branch.) *Bot.* Having branches repeatedly subdivided: very much branched.

RĀMŌSUS, *a, um. (Rāmus*, a branch.) *Bot.* Belonging to a bough, or branch: branched: ramous.

RĀMUS, *i. m. Bot.* A branch of a tree: a primary division of a stem into two.

RANCIDITY. The change which oily substances undergo, when exposed to the air, acquiring a strong offensive smell and altered taste. *Ranciditas, ātis. f.*

- RA'NINE.** (*Rāna*, a swelling in the tongue of beasts.) *Anat.* Applied to a branch of the lingual artery. *Rāninus, a, um.*
- RANŪLA, æ. f.** (*Rāna*, a frog; because the patient's voice is hoarse, or croaking, like a frog's.) *Surg.* A tumour under the tongue, from accumulated saliva and mucus in the ducts of the sublingual gland.
- RĀNUNCŪLUS, i. m.** (*Rāna*, a frog; because growing where frogs abound.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Polyandria*; Ord. *Polygynia*.
- RĀNUNCŪLUS ACRIS. M. Med.** The Meadow crow-foot plant.
- RĀNUNCŪLUS FLAMMŪLA. M. Med.** The Lesser spearwort plant.
- RĀPHĀNIA, æ. f.** (*Rāphānus*, the radish; because the seeds of a species, when eaten, are said to produce the disease.) The cripple disease: spasms of the joints; a genus of the Ord. *Spasmi*; Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology.
- RĀPHĀNUS, i. m.** A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Tetradynamia*; Ord. *Siliculosa*.
- RĀPHĀNUS RUSTICĀNUS. M. Med.** See *Cochlearia Armoracia*.
- RĀPHE, es. f.** (*Ῥαφή*, a seam, or suture.) *Anat.* An apparent ridge or suture, as in the median line of the *scrotum*, or of the *corpus callosum* of the brain.
- RAREFAC'TION.** (*Rārus*, thin, and *fācio*, to make.) The state of any medium being made thin, or expanded, as atmospheric air is expanded or rarefied by the application of heat. *Rārēfactio, ōnis. f.*
- RASH.** *Exanthēma, ātis. n.*
- RAT'S BANE.** *Chem.* Arsenious acid. *Mat. Med.* The seed of the tree *Strychnos nux vomica*.
- RATTLE.** See *Rāle*.
- RATTLES.** The vulgar term for the rattling sound in the throat of dying persons shortly before dissolution.
- RATTLING.** *Path.* See *Rhōnchus*.
- RATTLE-SNAKE MILKWORT. M. Med.** The plant *Polygala senega*.
- RAUCĒDO, inis. f.** (*Raucus*, hoarse.) Hoarseness, caused by an inflamed state of the mucous membrane of the larynx and trachea.
- RAY. Bot. Rādus, ii. m.**
- RAW, PROCESS OF. Anat.** The *processus gracilis* of the malleus.
- REA'GENT. Chem.** That which is used for detecting the presence of other bodies: a test.
- REAL'GAR. Chem.** The Red sulphuretted oxide of arsenic.
- RECEIVER. Chem.** A vessel fitted to the beak or neck of a retort, alembic, or the like, for receiving the product of distillation.
- RĒCEPTĀCŪLUM, i. n.** (*Rēcīpio*, to receive.) A receptacle. *Bot.* The common basis on which the parts of fructification are connected.
- RĒCEPTĀCŪLUM CHŪLI. Anat.** The receptacle, or somewhat expanded lower portion of the thoracic duct.
- RECLĪNĀTUS, a, um.** (*Reclīno*, to lie upon.) *Bot.* Bending downwards: reclining.
- RECTIFICATION.** (*Rectīfīco*, to make clear.) *Chem.* A second distillation in which substances are purified by their more volatile parts being raised by heat carefully managed. *Rectīfīcatio, ōnis. f.*
- RECTĪFĪCĀTUS, a, um. Chem.** Made stronger: rectified.
- RECTUM, i. n.** (Because it was supposed to be straight.) *Anat.* The last portion of the large intestine, terminating at the anus.
- REC'TUS, a, um.** Straight.
- RECUR'RENT.** (*Recurro*, to run back.) *Anat.* Turning, or running back. *Recurrens, tis. part.*
- RECURVĀTUS, a, um. } Bot. Bent**
RECURVUS, a, um. } or bowed
backwards. **REFLEXUS.**
- RED SAUNDERS. M. Med.** The wood of the tree *Pterocarpus santalinus*.
- REDUC'TION.** (*Rēdūco*, to bring back.) *Chem.* The process by which metals, that may have been changed or disguised by a union with

other substances, are restored to their metallic state. *Surg.* The returning of a dislocated bone into its place. *Reductio, ōnis. f.*

REFLEXUS, *a, um.* Bent back : reflected. *RECURVATUS.*

REFRACTION. (*Refringo*, to break.) In *Dioptrics*, the variation of a ray of light from that right line in which its motion would have continued were it not for the resistance made by the thickness of the medium through which it passes. *Refractio, ōnis. f.*

REFRACTUS, *a, um.* (*Refringo*, to break.) Bent, as if broken : refracted.

REFRIGERANT. (*Refrigero*, to cool.) A medicine which cools the body, or the blood. *Refrigerans, tis. f.*; also used adj.

REFRIGERATORIUM, *ii. n.* (*Refrigero*, to cool.) *Chem.* A vessel filled with cold water, for condensing vapours, or cooling substances made to pass through it.

RĚGĪMEN, *inis. n.* (*RĚgo*, to govern.) *Med.* The plan, or regulation of the diet.

RĚGION. A particular portion of the body, according to the division of Anatomists. *RĚgio, ōnis. f.*

RĚGIUS, *a, um.* Royal.

REMITTENT. (*Remitto* to abate.) *Path.* Applied to disorders, the symptoms of which abate considerably and then return, again and again, till the disease is overcome.

REMITTENT FEVER. *Path.* A fever in which the common symptoms of febrile action very perceptibly increase in violence, at least once every twenty-four hours, and then abate.

REMOTE. (*Removeo*, to withdraw.) *Bot.* At a distance from each other; applied to the whorls of flowers, leaves, &c. *Path.* Applied to the causes of diseases. *RĚmōtus, a, um.*

REN, *ēnis. m.* *Anat.* The kidney.

RE'NAL. (*Ren.*) Belonging to the kidney. *RĚnālis, is, e.*

RE'NAL GLANDS. See *Atrabiliary Capsules.*

RE'NIFORM. (*Ren*, and *forma*, resemblance.) Kidney-shaped. *RĚniformis, is, e.*

RĚPAN'DUS, *a, um.* *Bot.* Bending, or waved : serpentine : repand.

REPEL'LENT. (*RĚpello*, to beat back.) *Med.* Causing diseases to recede : driving back. *Repellens, tis. part.*

RĚPENS, *tis. part.* (*RĚpo*, to creep.) *Bot.* Creeping.

REPLICĀTUS, *a, um.* (*Replĭco*, to unfold.) Unfolded so as to form a groove, or channel : replicate.

REPULSION. (*RĚpulso*, to beat back.) That power, force, or agency which all matter possesses, and which is in constant opposition to attraction. *RĚpulsio, ōnis. f.*

RES NĀTURĀLES. The naturals; comprehending, according to Boerhaave, life, its cause, and its effects, which remain in some degree notwithstanding all disease.

RES NON-NĀTŪRĀLES. The non-naturals; a term signifying those principal things and substances, which though they do not form components of the body, still are necessary to its existence, as air, food, sleep, rest, &c.

RE'SIN. (*Ῥέω*, to flow; because it flows from the tree.) A solid, inflammable substance of vegetable origin, soluble in alcohol and oil but not in water, and yielding a large quantity of soot by combustion. *RĚsĭna, æ. f.*

RĚSĪNA ALBA. *Mat. Med.* White resin, the inspissated juice obtained by exudation from incisions in the bark of the *Pinus sylvestris*, &c.: also, the residuum of the distillation of turpentine in a particular state of purity.

RĚSĪNA FLĀVA. *Mat. Med.* Yellow resin, the residuum of the distillation of oil of turpentine.

RĚSĪNA NIGRA. See *Pix Nigra.*

RĚSOLU'TION. (*RĚsolvo* to undo.) *Path.* One of the terminations of inflammation in which it gradually disappears, without abscess, mortification, &c. *RĚsōlūtio, ōnis. f.*

RESOL'VENT. (*Rēsolvō*, to undo.) *Surg.* Applied to such substances, as discuss inflammatory, or other tumours. *Rēsolvens, tis. part. DISCUTIENT.*

RE'SONANCE. (*Rēsōno*, to sound with an echo.) *Path.* A more than naturally sonorous resounding of the voice existing in a part in which it cannot be perceived in the healthy state.

RESPIRA'TION. (*Respiro*, to breathe.) *Phys.* The act, or function of breathing. *Respiratio, ōnis. f.*

RESPIRA'TION, BRONCHIAL. *Path.* A particular sound of the respiration, caused by the air passing through the bronchial tubes without entering the minute air-cells, these being compressed, condensed, or solidified.

RESPIRA'TION, CA'VERNOUS. *Path.* A particular sound of the respiration caused by the air passing from the bronchia into large morbid cavities, instead of the air-cells.

RESPIRA'TION, PU'ERILE. *Path.* A particular sound of the respiration, like that in infants, consisting in increased intensity of the respiratory murmur, being observed not in cases of lesion of the lung, or of a part of the lung, but only in the healthy parts of the lung, the action of which is temporarily increased to supply the loss of the part diseased.

RESPIRATORY. Belonging to respiration.

RESPIRATORY MURMUR. The murmuring sound heard from the lungs of a healthy adult; caused by the expansion of the air-cells.

RESTIFORMIS, is, e. (*Restis*, a cord, and *forma*, resemblance.) Cord-like: rope-like: restiform.

RĒSŪPĪNĀTUS, a, um. part. (*Rēsūpino*, to turn upward.) *Bot.* Having the lower surface turned upwards: reversed: resupinate.

RESUSCITA'TION. (*Rēsuscito*, to raise up again.) The restoring of those to life, who were appa-

rently dead: revivification. *Rēsuscitatio, ōnis. f.*

RĒTE, is, n. A net. *Anat.* An interlacement of fibres, nerves, or vessels, like network.

RĒTE MŪCŌSUM. *Anat.* A mucous substance situated between the dermis and epidermis, which gives the colour to the skin: it is best demonstrated in the negro, in whom it is of course black.

RETENTION. *Rētineo*, to keep back.) The keeping back of any of the excretions, but particularly the urine. *Rētentio, ōnis. f.*

RETICULAR. (*Rēte*, a net.) Intertwined like a net. *Reticulāris, is, e.*

RĒTĪCŪLĀTUS, a, um. (*Rēte*, a net.) Made of network: having meshes: reticulated.

RĒTĪCŪLUM, i, n. (Dim. *Rēte*, a net.) A little net, or web.

RE'TIFORM. (*Rēte*, a net, and *forma*, likeness.) Net-like. *Rēti-formis, is, e.*

RĒTĪNA, æ, f. (*Rēte*, a net, or web.) *Anat.* The most internal membrane of the eye, being an expansion of the optic nerve.

RĒTĪNĀCŪLA, æ, f. (*Rētineo*, to hold back.) A stay, or tie. *Anat.* Applied to the frænum or fold of membrane continued from each commissure of the *ilio-cæcal* and *ilio-colic* valves, round on the inner side of the cæcum.

RĒTĪNĀCULUM, i, n. (*Rētineo*, to hold back.) An instrument for keeping the bowels in their place.

RĒTĪNĪTIS, idis, f. (*Rētina*, and *itis*, inflammation.) *Path.* Inflammation of the retina.

RETORT. (*Rētorqueo*, to bend back; from the curvature of its neck or beak.) *Chem.* A vessel made of glass, earthenware, or iron, for carrying on distillation in. A tubulated retort, is the same kind of vessel with a small hole in the roof. *Rētorta, æ, f.*

RETRĀHENS, tis. part. (*Retrāho*, to draw back.) *Anat.* Drawing back; applied to a muscle of the ear.

RETROCE'DENT. (*Rētrōcēdo*, to go back.) *Path.* Applied to diseases that move from one part to another. *Retrōcēdens, tis.* part.

RETROR'SUM. Bent backward.

RETRÖVER'SIO, *ōnis. f.* (*Retro*, backwards, and *verto*, to turn.) Turned backward: retroversion.

RETRÖVER'SIO UTĒRI. A displacement of the uterus occurring between the third and fourth month of pregnancy, in which the *fundus* is thrown downwards below the promontory of the sacrum, and presses on the rectum, while the *os* and *cervix* are forced upwards and forwards, against, or over the *symphysis pubis*.

RĒTŪSUS, *a, um.* *Bot.* Dented: retuse.

REVERSED. *Bot.* *Rēsūpīnātus, a, um.*

REVIVIFICA'TION. See *Resuscitation*.

RĒVÖLŪTUS, *a, um.* (*Revolvo*, to roll back.) *Bot.* Rolled back: revolute.

REVUL'SION. (*Rēvello*, to draw off.) A term used by the humoral pathologists signifying the drawing of humours a contrary way. *Rēvulsio, ōnis. f.*

RHAM'NUS, *i. m.* (*Ῥαίω*, to wound; because of its numerous thorns.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*.

RHAM'NUS CATHARTĪCUS. *M. Med.* The plant Purging buckthorn.

RHĀTĀNIA, *æ. f.* *M. Med.* The root of the tree *Krameria triandria*: rhatany.

RHE'UM, *i. n.* (*Rha*, a river in Russia, now called the Wolga, from whose banks it was first brought.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Enneandria*; Ord. *Trigynia*.

RHE'UM PALMĀTUM. *M. Med.* The officinal, or palmate Rhubarb plant.

RHE'UM UNDŪLĀTUM. *Mat. Med.* The Siberian, or undulated Rhubarb plant.

RHEU'MA, *ātis. n.* (*Ῥεω*, to flow.)

The discharge from the lungs of nostrils, caused by cold.

RHEUMĀTISMUS, *i. m.* (*Ῥεῦμα*, a humour floating in the body; which was supposed to cause it.) *Path.* A disease in which there are severe pains in the joints, heightened by the action of the muscles in connection, and considerable heat in the part, attended with pyrexia: rheumatism; a genus of the Ord. *Phlegmasiæ*; Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

RHÖDÖDEN'DRON, *i. n.* (*Ῥόδον*, the rose, and *δένδρον* a tree.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Decandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*.

RHÖDÖDEN'DRON CHRYSAN'THUM. *Mat. Med.* The plant Oleander, rose-bay, or yellow-flowered rhododendron.

RHŒ'AS, *ados. m.* (*Ῥεω*, to flow; its juice flowing from incisions made in it.) See *Papaver Rhœas*.

RHOMBOIDĒUS, *a, um.* (*Ῥομβος*, a figure in geometry, equal-sided but of greater length than breadth, and *εἶδος*, resemblance.) Nearly diamond-shaped, but longer one way than another: rhomboid: rhomboidal. *Anat.* Applied to two muscles of the back. *Bot.* Applied to leaves, &c.

RHOM'BUS, *i. m.* (*Ῥομβος*.) Nearly a square, or diamond shape.

RHON'CHUS, *i. m.* (*Ῥογχος*.) *Path.* A rattling, or very strong wheezing.

RHU'BARB, OFFICI'NAL. *Mat. Med.* The plant *Rheum palmatum*.

RHU'BARB, SIBERIAN. *M. Med.* The plant *Rheum undulatum*.

RHUS, *i. m.*, and *f.* (*Ῥεω*, to flow; because it stops fluxes.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Trigynia*.

RHUS TOXICÖDEN'DRON. *M. Med.* The Poison-oak, or sumach.

RIB. *Anat. Costa, æ. f. Bot. Nervus, i. m.*

RIBAND-SHAPED. *Ligulātus, a, um.*

RIBBED. *Costātus, a, um.*

RIBLESS. *Enervis, is, e. Enervius, a, um.*

- RĪCĪNUS**, *i. m.* (A vermin called a tike, that annoys dogs, sheep, &c.; which its seed resembles.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Monœcia*; Ord. *Monadelphia*.
- RICINUS**, **COMMŪNIS**. *M. Med.* The Castor-oil plant. **PALMA CHRISTI**.
- RICKETS**. *Path. Rachitis, idis. f.*
- RIC'TUS**, *is. m.* (*Ringor*, to grin.) *Bot.* The opening between the lips of ringent, or personate flowers.
- RĪGĪDUS**, *a, um.* Stiff: hard: inflexible: rigid.
- RĪGOR**, *ōris. m.* (*Πῡγρω*, to become cold.) *Path.* A sudden coldness with shivering.
- RĪMA**, *æ. f.* An opening: a fissure.
- RĪMŌSUS**, *a, um.* (*Rīma*.) Having fissures, or cracks.
- RĪMŪLA**, *æ. f.* (Dim. *Rīma*.) A small fissure, chap, or cleft.
- RING**. *Annulus, i. m.*
- RING-WORM**. *Porriġo, īnis. f.*
- RĪNGENS**, *tis. part.* (*Ringor*, to grin.) *Bot.* Gaping: grinning: ringent.
- ROASTING**. *Chem.* The process, usually performed in crucibles, by which mineral substances are divided, some of their principles being volatilized and others changed, to fit them for other operations.
- RŌBŌRANS**, *tis. part.* (*Rōbōro*, to make strong.) Strengthening: roborant.
- ROCEL'LA TINCTŌRIA**. *Mat. Med.* The plant Litmus, or Dyer's lichen. See *Lichen Rocella*.
- ROCHELLE SALT**. *M. Med.* The *Tartras potassæ et sodæ*, or *Soda tartarizata*. **SAL RUPELLENSIS**.
- ROCK-OIL**. See *Petroleum*.
- ROD-SHAPED**. *Virgātus, a, um.*
- RŌSA**, *æ. f.* A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Icosandria*; Ord. *Polygynia*.
- RŌSA CANĪNA**. *M. Med.* The Dog-rose, or hip-tree.
- RŌSA CENTĪFŌLIA**. *Mat. Med.* The Damask-rose.
- RŌSA GALLĪCA**. *Mat. Med.* The Red-rose. **ROSA RUBRA**.
- ROSE**. *Rōsa, æ. f.*
- ROSEBAY**. See *Rhododendron Chrysanthum*.
- ROSEMARY**. *M. Med.* The plant *Rosmarinus officinalis*.
- RŌSE'ŌLA**, *æ. f.* (*Rōsa*, a rose; from its colour.) *Path.* A rose-coloured rash having several varieties; not contagious, and without papulæ, or wheals, but of various figure, and mostly symptomatic of different febrile diseases.
- RŌSEUS**, *a, um.* (*Rōsa*, a rose.) Coloured like the rose.
- ROSMĀRĪNUS**, *i. m. or um, i. n.* A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Diandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*.
- ROSMĀRĪNUS OFFĪCĪNALIS**. *M. Med.* The Rosemary plant.
- ROSTEL'LUM**, *i. n.* (Dim. *Rostrum*, a beak.) *Bot.* A little beak; applied to the descending pointed part of the corculum of a seed.
- ROSTRĀTUS**, *a, um.* (*Rostrum*, a beak.) *Bot.* Beaked: rostrate.
- ROS'TRUM**, *i. n.* (*Rōdo*, to gnaw; because birds tear their food with it.) A beak; applied to parts resembling a beak.
- RŌTĀCEUS**, *a, um.* (*Rōta*, a wheel.) Like a wheel: rotaceous.
- ROTANG**, **CĀLĀMUS**. Name of a plant which yields the resin called Dragon's blood.
- RŌTĀTOR**, *ōris. m.* (*Rōto*, to turn.) That which turns, or wheels round.
- RŌTĀTUS**, *a, um.* (*Rōta*, a wheel.) *Bot.* Like a wheel: rotate.
- RŌTŪLA**, *æ. f.* (Dim. *Rōta*, a wheel.) See *Patella*.
- ROTUN'DUS**, *a, um.* (*Rōta*, a wheel.) Round-shaped: circular.
- ROUGH**. *Asper, ěra, ěrum. Scāber, bra, brum. Scabrīdēus, a, um.*
- ROUGHNESS**. *Scabrīties, ei. f.*
- ROUND-SHAPED**. *Rōtundus, a, um.*
- RUBEFA'CIENT**. (*Rūbēfācio*, to make red.) A substance which, applied to the skin, reddens without blistering it. *Rūbēfāciens, tis. f.*; also, part.

RÜBE'ÖLA, *æ. f.* (*Rübeo*, to blush.) *Path.* The measles; a disease known by inflammatory fever, hoarseness, dry cough, sneezing, and drowsiness; about the third, fourth, or fifth day, some discoloration is left on the surface of the body, and occasionally the cuticle separates; a genus of the Ord. *Exanthemata*; Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

RÜBER, *bra, brum.* Red.

RÜBIA, *æ. f.* (*Rüber*, red; its root being so.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Tetrandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*.

RÜBIA TINCTÖRUM. *M. Med.* The Madder plant.

RÜBİGO, *inis. f.* (*Rüber*, red.) Rust.

RUCTUS, *us. m.* (*Ructo*, to belch.) An eructation.

RUE. *Mat. Med.* The plant *Ruta graveolens*.

RÜGÖSUS, *a, um.* (*Rügo*, to have wrinkles.) Rugged: shrivelled: wrinkled: rugous.

RÜMEX, *icis. m.* (A spear; its leaves being so shaped.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Hexandria*; Ord. *Trigynia*.

RÜMEX ACĒTÖSA. *M. Med.* The common Sorrel, or sour-dock.

RÜMEX AQUĀTICA. *Mat. Med.* The plant Water-dock. **RUMEX HYDROLAPATHUM.**

RUMINATION. *Phys.* The chewing of the cud, or bringing up of the food which has been swallowed, into the mouth again to be properly chewed; an operation common in the lower animals, but rare in man. *Ruminatio, onis. f.*

RUNCİNĀTUS, *a, um.* (*Runcina*, a saw.) *Bot.* Notched: toothed: runcinate.

RUNNER. *Sarmentum, i. n.*

RUPELLEN'SIS, SAL. (*Rupella*, Rochelle, where it was first made.) The Rochelle salt.

RÜPIA, *æ. f.* (*Ρυτος*, sordes; from the bad smell and foul state of the parts affected.) An eruptive disease in which there are broad flat vesicles, not becoming confluent, of slow growth, and their base

slightly inflamed; they are succeeded by an ill-conditioned discharge which thickens into superficial scabs, easily detached, and immediately replaced by new ones.

RUPTURE. *Surg.* Hernia. *Ruptura, æ. f.*

RUST. *Chem.* The powder, or crust which grows on iron and other metals when exposed to the air. *Rübigo, inis. f.*

RÜTA, *æ. f.* (*Ρυω*, to preserve; because supposed to preserve against contagion.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Decandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*.

RÜTA GRĀVE'ÖLENS. *M. Med.* The common Rue plant.

RUTİDÖSIS, *is. f.* (*Ρυτις*, a wrinkle.) *Path.* A drawing, shrinking, or puckering of the cornea; affording a certain sign of death.

RUYSCH'IĀNA, MEMBRĀNA. *Anat.* The internal layer of the choroid coat of the eye; first particularized by *Ruysch*.

RYE, ERGOT OF. See *Secale Cornutum*.

S.

S. A. Used for *secundum artem*, or according to art.

S., or SS., following any quantity, means *semis*, or half.

SĀBĪNA, *æ. f.* (Because used by the *Sabine* priests in their ceremonies.) See *Juniperus Sabina*.

SĀBULOUS. (*Sābulum*, fine gravel.) Gritty: sandy; as the calcareous matter in urine. *Sābulösus, a, um.*

SĀBUR'RA, *æ. f.* Foulness of the stomach: dirt: sordes.

SAC, CUL DE. See *Cul De Sac*.

SACCĀTUS, *a, um.* Encysted, or contained in a membranous bag: saccated.

SAC'CHĀRUM, *i. n.* (Arab. *Sacchar*.) Sugar. Also, a Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Triandria*; Ord. *Digynia*.

SAC'CHĀRUM NON PÜRİFİCĀTUM. *M. Med.* Moist sugar.

SAC'CHĀRUM OFFİCİNĀLE. *M. Med.* The Sugar-cane.

- SAC'CHĀRUM PŪRĪFĪCĀTUM. *M. Med.* Refined sugar.
- SAC'CHĀRUM SĀTUR'NI. The Acetate, or sugar of lead.
- SAC'CULATED. (*Saccūlus*.) Bagged, or pursed out in numerous little expansions. *Saccūlōsus, a, um.*
- SAC'CŪLUS, *i. m.* (Dim. *Saccus*, a bag.) A little bag, or pouch.
- SAC'CŪLUS ĀDĪPŌSUS. *Anat.* The *bursa mucosa* of a joint.
- SAC'CUS, *i. m.* A bag.
- SA'CRAL. (*Sacrum*.) Belonging to the sacrum. *Sacrālis, is, e.*
- SA'CRO. *Anat.* This word, in compound names, denotes connection with the sacrum.
- SA'CRUM, *i. n.* (*Sacer*, sacred; because it was formerly offered in sacrifices.) *Anat.* The triangular bone that is wedged between the *ossa innominata* posteriorly, forming a considerable portion of the true pelvis: in the young subject, it consists of five or six pieces, united by cartilage.
- SADDLE, TURKISH. See *Sella Turcica*.
- SAFFRON. *Mat. Med.* The plant *Crocus sativus*.
- SAFFRON, MEADOW. *M. Med.* The plant *Colchicum autumnale*.
- SĀGĀPĒNUM, *i. n.* *M. Med.* A yellow gum-resin imported from Alexandria, the produce of a tree unknown.
- SAGE. *M. Med.* The plant *Salvia officinalis*.
- SAGIT'TAL. (*Sāgitta*, an arrow.) Shaped like an arrow. *Sāgittālis, is, e.*
- SAGIT'TAL SUTURE. *Anat.* The suture uniting the parietal bones to each other.
- SĀGITTĀTUS, *a, um.* (*Sāgitta*, an arrow.) *Bot.* Shaped like an arrow.
- SA'GO. *M. Med.* The fecula obtained from the pith, or medullary part of the branches of the plant *Cycas circinalis*.
- SAINT ANTHONY'S FIRE. *Path.* *Erȳsipēlas, ātis, n.*
- SAINT VITUS' DANCE. *Path.* *Chōrēā, æ. f.*
- SAL, *ālis, m.* ('Αλς, salt.) A salt.
- SAL AMMŌNI'ĀCUM, *Mat. Med.* See *Ammoniac, Sal.*
- SAL CORNU CERVI. *Mat. Med.* The Subcarbonate of ammonia.
- SAL DIŪRĒTĪCUS. *Mat. Med.* The Acetate of potash.
- SALACITY. Lechery: lust. *Salacitas, ātis, f.* ORGASM.
- SĀLĪCĀRIA, *æ. f.* (*Sālix*, a willow; from the resemblance between their leaves.) See *Lythrum Salicaria*.
- SAL'IFIABLE. (*Sal*, a salt, and *fio*, to be made.) Having the property of forming a salt.
- SALI'NE. (*Sal*, a salt.) Of the nature of a salt. *Sālinus, a, um.*
- SĀLĪVA, *æ. f.* *Phys.* The fluid secretion of the salivary glands: spittle. PTYALUM. SPUTUM.
- SALI'VAL. Belonging to the saliva or spittle. *Sālivālis, is, e.*
- SALIVA'TION. *Salivatio, ōnis, f.* See *Ptyalism*.
- SALIX, *icis, f.* (Heb. *Sala*.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Diœcia*; Ord. *Diandria*.
- SĀLIX ALBA. *Mat. Med.* The White willow.
- SĀLIX CAPREA. *Mat. Med.* The Great round-leaved willow.
- SĀLIX FRĀGĪLIS. *M. Med.* The common Crack willow.
- SAL'OP. *Mat. Med.* The plant *Orchis mascula*.
- SALT. *Chem.* A compound in definite proportions of an acid with an alkali, earth, or metallic oxide.
- SALT, COMMON. An impure murate of soda.
- SALT, EPSOM. See *Epsom Salt*.
- SALT, NEUTRAL, or SECONDARY. *Chem.* A salt obtained from a combination of an acid with an alkali, earth, or metallic oxide, the constituents of which are so proportioned that the resulting substance is neither acid nor alkaline.

- SALT OF LEMONS. See *Lemons*,
Salt of.
- SALT, ROCHELLE. See *Rochelle*
Salt.
- SALT, TASTELESS. *Mat. Med.*
The Phosphate of soda.
- SALT, VO'LATILE. *Mat. Med.*
The Subcarbonate of ammonia.
- SALTPETRE. *Mat. Med.* The
Nitrate of potash: nitre.
- SALVĀTEL'LA, VĒNA. (*Sālus*,
health; because its being opened
was thought of singular efficacy
in cases of melancholy.) *Anat.* A
small vein from the little finger,
which joins the basilic vein.
- SALVER-SHAPED. *Bot. Hýpo-*
crātēriformis, is, e.
- SAL'VIA, æ. f. A Linn. genus of
plants. Cl. *Diandria*; Ord. *Mono-*
gynia.
- SAL'VIA OFFĪCĪNĀLIS. *M. Med.*
The garden or common Sage plant.
- SAMBŪCUS, i. n. A Linn. genus
of plants. Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord.
Trigynia.
- SAMBŪCUS NI'GRA. *Mat. Med.*
The Elder-tree.
- SA'NATIVE. (*Sāno*, to heal.) Hav-
ing power to cure diseases. *Sā-*
nātivus, a, um.
- SANDĀLĪFORMIS, *is, e.* (*Sandā-*
litum, a sandal, and *forma*, resem-
blance.) *Bot.* Like a sandal, or
slipper: sandaliform.
- SAND-BATH. *Balneum Arēnæ.*
- SANGUIFICA'TION. (*Sanguis*,
blood, and *fācio*, to make.) *Phys.*
The natural function by which the
blood is formed from the chyle.
Sanguificātio, ōnis, f.
- SANGUIN'EOUS. (*Sanguis*, blood.)
Belonging to blood: bloody. *San-*
guineus, a, um.
- SA'NGUIS, *inis, m.* Blood.
- SĀNIES, *ei, f.* *Surg.* A thin, fætid,
serous, and greenish discharge
from fistulæ, ulcers, &c., some-
times tinged with blood.
- SAN'TALUM, i. n. (*Arab. Zandal.*)
A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Te-*
trandria; Ord. *Monogynia*.
- SAN'TĀLUM RU'BRUM. See *Ple-*
rocarpus Santalinus.
- SANTŌNĪCA, æ. f. (*Santōnia*, its
native place.) See *Artemisia San-*
tonica.
- SAPHĒNA, æ. f. (*Σαφής*, manifest.)
Anat. Applied to two large super-
ficial veins of the leg, the *internal*
and *external* saphena.
- SA'PID. (*Sāpio*, to smell of.) Hav-
ing a smell, or taste of: savoury;
applied to such bodies as produce
an impression upon the organ of
taste. *Sāpidus, a, um.*
- SĀPO, *ōnis, m.* *Chem.* A compound
of certain principles in oils, fats,
or resin, with a salifiable base, in
definite proportions: soap.
- SĀPO ALBUS. *M. Med.* White soap.
- SĀPO DŪRUS. *Mat. Med.* Casti-
lian, hard, or Spanish soap.
- SĀPO MOL'LIS. *M. Med.* Soft soap.
- SAPONA'CEOUS. (*Sāpo*, soap.)
Of the nature, or appearance of
soap. *Sāpōnāceus, a, um.*
- SAPONULE. (*Sāpo*, soap.) *Chem.*
A volatile or essential oil in com-
bination with different bases.
- SARCŌCĒLE, *es, f.* (*Σαρκῆς*, flesh,
and *νεύμα*, a tumour.) *Surg.* A
fleshy enlargement of the testicle.
- SARCŌMA, *ātis, n.* (*Σαρκῆς*, flesh.)
Surg. A fleshy tumour; a genus
of the Ord. *Tumores*; Cl. *Locales*,
of Cullen's Nosology. *SARCOSIS.*
- SARCO'MATOUS. (*Sarcōma*.) Of
the nature of sarcoma: fleshy.
Sarcōmātōsus, a, um.
- SARCŌSIS, *is, f.* (*Σαρκῆς*, flesh.) See
Sarcoma.
- SARDON'IC LAUGH. A singular,
convulsive grin, or laugh, which
was first observed in those who
had eaten the herb *Sardonīa*, a
kind of smallage. *Risus Sardōnī-*
cus. SPASMUS CYNICUS.
- SARMENTĀCEUS, *a, um.* (*Sar-*
mentum.) *Bot.* Having twigs, or
runners: sarmentaceous.
- SARMENTŌSUS, *a, um.* (*Sar-*
mentum.) *Bot.* Full of runners;
applied to a trailing shoot from

- the root, which is naked between the joints: sarmentous.
- SARMEN'TUM, *i. n.* Bot. A twig: a runner.
- SARSĀPĀRIL'LA, *æ. f.* (Span. A red tree.) See *Smilax Sarsaparilla*.
- SARTŌRIUS. (*Sartor*, a tailor; because it is called into action in crossing the legs as tailors do.) Anat. A flat slender muscle, the longest of the human body, situated on the inner part of the tibia and fore part of the thigh.
- SAS'SAFRAS. (*Sassefras*, a river in America, on whose banks it grows in abundance.) See *Laurus Sassafras*.
- SĀTIVUS, *a, um.* Bot. Applied to that which may be sown, set, or planted.
- SATURA'TION. (*Sātūro*, to fill.) Chem., Pharm. The state of a body which has dissolved another to an extent, to which only, it has power to effect its solution. *Sātūrātio, ōnis. f.*
- SĀTŸRI'ĀSIS, *is. m.* (Σάτυρος, a Satyr; because they were greatly addicted to venery.) Excessive desire for coition in men: incontinence in men; a genus of the Ord. *Dysorexia*; Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.
- SAUCER. *Scūtella, æ. f.*
- SAUNDERS, RED. See *Red Saunders*.
- SAVIN, or SAVINE. Mat. Med. The tree *Juniperus Sabina*.
- SCAB. Path. A crust-like substance which forms on superficial ulcerations by concretion of the fluid discharged from them. *Scabies, ei. f.*
- SCĀBER, *bra, brum.* Bot. Rough: rugged: scabrous. ASPER.
- SCĀBIES, *ei. f.* (*Scābo*, to scratch.) Path. The itch. PSORA. Also, a scab.
- SCABRĪDĒUS, *a, um.* (*Scāber*.) Bot. Rough.
- SCABRĪTIES, *ei. f.* Roughness.
- SCA'BROUS. *Scāber, bra, brum.*
- SCĀLA, *æ. f.* A ladder, or staircase.
- SCĀLA TYMPĀNI. Anat. The superior of the two *scalæ* of the cochlea, communicating with the tympanum.
- SCĀLA VESTĪBŪLI. Anat. The inferior of the two *scalæ* of the cochlea, communicating with the vestibule.
- SCALD. Surg. A lesion of the body occasioned by the application of heat through the medium of some fluid. *Ambustio, ōnis. f.*
- SCALE. Path. *Squāma, æ. f.*
- SCĀLĒNUS, *a, um.* (Σκαλήνης, irregular.) Anat. Applied to a muscle at the side of the neck, variously divided by different anatomists into from two to five muscles, distinguished according to their position.
- SCAL'PEL. (*Scalpo*, to carve.) A common, straight, surgical knife: a dissecting knife. *Scalpellum, i. n.*
- SCALY. *Squāmōsus, a, um.*
- SCAM'MONY. M. Med. The plant *Convolvulus scammonia*.
- SCAN'DENS, *tis. part.* (*Scando*, to climb.) Bot. Climbing.
- SCĀPHA, *æ. f.* A little boat. Anat. A term for the *fossa navicularis* of the external ear.
- SCA'PHOID. (Σκάφη, a little boat, and εἶδος, resemblance.) Anat. Resembling a little boat. *Scāphoidēs, a, um.* NAVICULARIS.
- SCĀPŪLA, *æ. f.* Anat. The shoulder-blade.
- SCA'PULAR. (*Scāpūla*.) Belonging to the scapula. *Scāpūlaris, is, e.*
- SCĀPUS, *i. m.* Bot. A stalk which springs from the root, bearing the flowers and fruit, but not the leaves, as in the cowslip: a scape.
- SCAR. *Cicatrix, icis. f.*
- SCARFSKIN. Anat. The Cuticle, or epidermis.
- SCARIFICA'TION. Surg. The operation of making small superficial incisions, or punctures with a lancet, or scarificator, in order to take away blood, or let out fluids, &c. *Scārificātio, ōnis. f.*
- SCARIFICA'TOR. Surg. An instrument used in the operation of

cupping, formed like a box, having ten, twelve, or more lancets perfectly fitted on the same level, which are struck at once into the part by means of a spring, and are so constructed that the depth of their incisions can be regulated as required. Also, an instrument used chiefly by dentists, for separating the gum from the teeth.

SCARLĀTĪNA, *æ. f.* (Ital. *Scarlatto*, a deep red.) *Path.* The Scarlet fever; characterized by contagious fever, swollen face, and a scarlet eruption on the skin in patches, ending in three or four days in desquamation of the cuticle; a genus of the Ord. *Exanthemata*; Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

SCARRED. *Cicatrīsātus, a, um.*

SCĒLĒTOS, *i. m.* (Σκέλλω, to dry.) *Anat.* A skeleton.

SCHINDŸLĒSIS, *is. f.* (Σχινδυλίω, to split into small pieces.) *Anat.* A variety of the Cl. *Synarthrosis*, in which one bone is received into a slit in another, as the vomer into the sphenoid bone.

SCHNEIDE'RIAN MEMBRANE (*Schneider*, a German anatomist, who first discovered it.) See *Pituitary Membrane*.

SCIA'TIC. (*Ischiāticus*.) Belonging to the ischium. *Sciāticus, a, um.*

SCIĀTĪCA, *æ. f.* (*Sciāticus*.) *Path.* A rheumatic affection of the hip-joint. *ISCHIAS*.

SCIL'LA, *æ. f.* (Σέλλω, to dry; because said to dry up humours.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Hexandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*.

SCIL'LA MARĪTĪMA. *Mat. Med.* The plant Squill, or sea-onion.

SCIL'LITINE. The acrid principle of squills.

SCI'MITAR-SHAPED. *Bot. Aclinacliformis, is, e.*

SCIR'RHUS, *i. m.* (Σκίρρω, to harden.) *Path.* A hard, indolent tumour of a glandular part: an induration; but generally restricted to that preceding cancer in the ulcerated state; a genus of the Ord. *Tumores*; Cl. *Locales*, of

Cullen's Nosology. **SCIRRHOMA**. **SCIRRHOIS**. **SCLERIASIS**.

SCĪTĀMĪNĒUS, *a, um.* (*Scitāmentum*, a dainty.) *Bot.* Fair: dainty: scitamineous.

SCLĒRI'ĀSIS, *is. f.* (Σκληρώω, to harden.) *Path.* An induration, or hard tumour: a scirrhus.

SCLERO'TIC. (Σκληρώω, to harden.) Hard: tough. *Sclērōticus, a, um.*

SCLERO'TIC COAT. *Anat.* The external dense, opaque, fibrous membrane of the eye, which is continuous with the fibres of the sheath of the optic nerve. *Tūnica Sclērōtica*.

SCO'BIFORM. (*Scobs*, saw-dust, and *forma*, likeness.) Resembling saw-dust. *Scōbiformis, is, e.*

SCOL'LOPED. *Bot. Crēnātus, a, um. Sinuātus, a, um.*

SCORBŪTUS, *i. m.* (Germ. *Schorboet*.) *Path.* A disease characterized by heaviness, weariness, dejection of spirits, anxiety, and oppression at the præcordia, sallow and bloated countenance, hurried respiration, offensive breath, spongy gums, œdematous swelling of the legs, foul ulcers, fœtid urine, extremely offensive stools, &c.: the scurvy: a genus of the Ord. *Impetigines*; Cl. *Cachexia*, of Cullen's Nosology. **PORPHYRA**.

SCÖRIÆ. (Pl. of *Scōria*, *æ. f.*; from σζω, excrement.) The refuse, or useless part of any substance: dross.

SCRÖBĪCŪLĀTUS, *a, um.* (*Scrōbiculus*.) Hollowed: having deep holes.

SCRÖBICŪLUS, *i. m.* (Dim *Scrobs*, a ditch.) A little ditch: a hollow.

SCRÖBĪCŪLUS CORDIS. *Anat.* The pit of the stomach.

SCRÖFŪLA, or **SCRÖPHŪLA**, *æ. f.* (*Scrōfa*, a sow; because swine are said to be subject to it.) *Path.* A disease characterized chiefly by a chronic swelling of the absorbent glands in various parts of the body, particularly those of the neck, behind the ears, and under

- the chin, tending slowly to imperfect suppuration: the king's evil; a genus of the Ord. *Impetiginos*; Cl. *Cachexia*, of Cullen's Nosology. **STRUMA**.
- SCROFULOUS**. Like, or belonging to scrofula.
- SCRŌPHŪLĀRIA**, *æ. f.* (*Scrōfula*; from the tuberculous appearance of its roots, like scrofulous tumours.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Didynamia*; Ord. *Angiospermia*.
- SCRŌPHŪLĀRIA NŌDŌSA**. *M. Med.* The common, or Knotty-rooted figwort.
- SCROTAL**. (*Scrōtum*.) Belonging to the scrotum. *Scrōtalis, is, e.*
- SCROTAL HERNIA**. *Surg.* Protrusion of part of an abdominal viscus, or viscera into the scrotum. **OSCHEOCELE**. **SCROTOCELE**.
- SCRŌTIFORMIS**, *is, e.* (*Scrōtum*, and *forma* resemblance.) *Bot.* Like a bag, or purse: scrotiform.
- SCRŌTŌCĒLE**, *es. f.* (*Scrōtum*, and *κῆλη* a tumour.) *Surg.* Hernia in the scrotum.
- SCRŌTUM**, *i. n.* (As if *scorteum*, a leather coat.) | *Anat.* The common integuments which inclose the testicles: the scrotum.
- SCROTUM, CANCER OF THE**. See *Chimney-sweeper's Cancer*.
- SCRŪPŪLUS**, *i. m.* (Dim. *Scrūpus*, a little stone.) *Pharm.* A weight of twenty grains: a scruple.
- SCURF**. *Path.* Small exfoliations of the cuticle, or bran-like scales which occur after some cutaneous eruptions: dandriff. *Furfur, ūris. m.*
- SCURVY**. *Path.* *Scorbūtus, i. m.*
- SCŪTEL'LA**, *æ. f.* } (Dim. *Scūtum*
SCŪTELLUM, *i. n.* } a shield.) *Bot.*
A species of fructification which is orbicular, concave, and raised at the margin, as in some lichens.
- SCU'TIFORM**. (*Scūtum*, a shield, and *forma* likeness.) Like a shield. *Scūtiformis, is, e.* **THYROID**.
- SCY'BĀLA**. (Pl. of *Scybālum, i. n.* *Σκυβάλλον*.) Dry hard excrement that has formed into little rounded balls like sheep's dung, or larger.
- SCY'PHĪFER**, *ēra, ērum.* (*Scyphus*, a bowl, and *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bowl, or cup-bearing, from the shape of the fructification in some lichens.
- SEA-OAK**. *Mat. Med.* The plant *Fucus vesiculosus*, or sea-wrack.
- SEA-ONION**. *M. Med.* The plant *Scilla maritima*.
- SEAM**. *Sātūra, æ. f.*
- SEBA'CEOUS**. (*Sēbum*, or *sēvum*, suet.) Fatty: suety; applied to glands which secrete a fatty humour. *Sēbaceus, a, um.*
- SEBA'CIC**. (*Sēbum*, suet.) Belonging to suet, or to fatty substances. *Sēbaceus, a, um.*
- SE'BATE**. (*Sēbum*, suet.) *Chem.* Sebatic acid in combination with a salifiable base. *Sēbas, ālis. m.*
- SĒBUM**, *i. n.* See *Sevum*.
- SĒCĀLE**, *is. n.* (*Sēco*, to cut; because cut with the sickle.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Triandria*; Ord. *Digynia*.
- SECĀLE CĒREĀLE**. The Rye-plant.
- SĒCĀLE CORNŪTUM**. The horned rye; a diseased growth, or excrescence of the plant *secale cereale*, black and curved, like the spur of a fowl: the ergot of rye.
- SE'CONDARY**. *Path.* That which acts in subordination to, or consequent on another, as *secondary symptoms*, in distinction from those which are *primary*.
- SECONDARY FEVER**. *Path.* The febrile condition ensuing after a crisis, or after the discharge of some morbid matter.
- SECRE'TION**. *Phys.* A natural, function of the body, by which the various fluids are separated, and their supply maintained: also, the separated fluid itself. *Secrētio, ōnis. f.*
- SEC'TIO**, *ōnis. f.* (*Sēco*, to cut.) A cutting: a dissection.
- SEC'TIO CADĀVĒRIS**. A dissection: examination of a dead body.

- SEC'TIO CÆSĀRĒA.** *Obstet.*, *Surg.* The Cæsarean operation.
- SECUN'DINES.** *Obstet.* The after-birth, or placenta, and membranes expanded from its edge.
- SĚCUN'DUM ARTEM.** *Med.* According to art, denoted in prescriptions by the initials *S. A.*
- SĚCUN'DUS, a, um.** *Bot.* On one side: unilateral.
- SECU'RIFORM.** (*Sċŭris*, an axe, and *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Like an axe. *Sċŭriformis, is, e.*
- SED'ATIVE.** (*Sċdo*, to mitigate.) *Med.* Having power to relieve, or assuage pain. *Sċdātivus, a, um.*
- SĚDENTĀRIUS, ii. m.** (*Sċdeo*, to sit.) One who works at his trade sitting: a sedentary.
- SED'IMENT.** The particles in liquids which by their weight fall to the bottom. *Sċdimentum, i. n.*
- SED'LITZ POWDER.** A compound of Rochelle salt, carbonate of soda, and tartaric acid, which, mixed with water, forms an effervescing aperient in imitation of Sedlitz water.
- SEED.** *Bot.*, *Phys.* *Sċmen, inis. n.*
- SEED-COAT.** *Bot.* *Arillus, i. m.*
- SEED-DOWN.** *Bot.* *Pappus, i. m.*
- SEED-LOBE.** *Bot.* *Cōtŷlēdon, ōnis. f.*
- SEED-VESSEL.** *Bot.* *Pċricarpium, ii. n.*
- SEEING.** See *Vision.*
- SEGMENTUM, i. n.** *Bot.* A shred, or slice: a part of a circle: a segment.
- SEIDLITZ POWDER.** See *Sedlitz Powder.*
- SĚLĪNE, es. f.** (*Σελήνη*, the moon; from their resemblance.) *Path.* A disease of the nails in which little white spots appear in their substance.
- SEL'LA, æ. f.** (As if *sedda*, from *sċdeo*, to sit.) A saddle.
- SEL'LA TUR'CICA.** (A Turkish saddle; from its fancied resemblance.) *Anat.* The depression within the four clinoid processes of the sphenoid bone, on which the pituitary gland rests.
- SEMEIO'TIC (Sċmeiōtice.)** Treating of the signs, or symptoms of diseases. *Sċmeiōticus, a, um.*
- SĚMEIÖTICE, es. f.** (*Κημείον*, a sign.) *Path.* That branch which treats of the signs, or symptoms of diseases.
- SĚMEN, inis. m.** (*Sċmĭno*, to sow.) *Bot.* The seed of plants. *Phys.* The seed, or seminal liquor secreted in the testicles, proceeding through the *epididymis* and *vas deferens* into the *vesiculæ seminales*, from which *sub coitu* it is emitted into the female vagina, and there, by means not certainly known, impregnates the *ovulum* in the *ovarium*.
- SĚMI. Indecl.** Half; used as a prefix in many compound terms.
- SĚMĪCŪPIUM, ii. n.** A half-bath, or up to the hips.
- SEMILU'NAR.** Half moon-shaped. *Sċmĭlūnāris, is, e.*
- SEMILU'NAR VALVES.** *Anat.* The three valves at the commencement of the aorta, and the same number at the beginning of the pulmonary artery; named from their shape.
- SĚMI-MEMBRĀNŌSUS, a, um.** Half-membranous. *Anat.* Applied to a muscle of the thigh.
- SEMPERVIRENS, tis. part.** (*Semper*, always, and *vireo*, to be green.) *Bot.* Permanent through one, two, or more winters: ever-green.
- SĚNĚGA, æ. f.** (*Senegaw*, the natives of which place use it against the bite of the rattlesnake.) See *Polygala Senega*.
- SEN'NA, æ. f.** (Arab. *Senna*, acute; from its sharp-pointed leaves.) See *Cassia Senna*.
- SENSA'TION.** *Phys.* Consciousness of the approach of any foreign body from its contact with the extremities of our nerves: feeling. *Sensatio, ōnis. f.*
- SENSE.** *Sensus, ūs. m.*
- SENSIBI'LITY.** (*Sentio*, to discern by the senses.) *Phys.* That faculty by which the brain perceives an impression received by it.

- SENSÖRIUM**, *ii. n.* (*Sentio*, to discern by the senses.) *Anat.* The seat, or organ of any of the senses.
- SENSÖRIUM COMMŪNE**. *Anat.* The common seat of all the senses, or that part of the brain where the nerves proper to their organs, take their origin.
- SENSUS**, *ús. m.* (*Sentio*, to perceive.) *Phys.* A sense; the senses are *external*, viz. hearing, seeing, smelling, tasting, and feeling; and *internal*, viz. imagination, judgment, memory, attention, and the passions.
- SENTĪCŌSUS**, *a, um.* (*Sentis*, a brier.) *Bot.* Like a brier, or thorn: thorny.
- SEN'TIENT**. (*Sentio*, to perceive.) Particularly susceptible of sensation, as, the sentient extremities of the nerves, &c. *Sentiens, tis. part.*
- SENTIMEN'TALISM**. *Path. Al-lusio Elātio.*
- SEN'TIS**, *is. m.* *Bot.* A brier, or bramble: a thorn.
- SE'PARATE**. *Bot.* When stamens and pistils are found on the same plant (of the Cl. *Monœcia*) but in different flowers, they are said to be separate. *Sēpārātus, a, um.*
- SĒPES**, *is. f.* *Bot.* A hedge.
- SĒPIARIUS**, *a, um.* (*Sēpes*.) Belonging to a hedge.
- SEP'TIC**. (*Σήπω*, to putrify.) Belonging to putrefaction. *Septicus, a, um.*
- SEP'TUM**, *i. n.* (*Sēpio*, to hem in.) *Anat.* A partition.
- SEP'TUM LŪCĪDUM**. *Anat.* A thin, triangular portion of the brain, which forms the partition between the lateral ventricles.
- SĒRĪCEUS**, *a, um.* (*Sērīcum*, silk.) Silky.
- SERO'SITY**. *Sērōsitas, ātis. f.* **SERUM**.
- SE'ROUS**. (*Sērūm*, whey.) Belonging to serum. *Sērōsus, a, um.*
- SERPENTARIA**, *æ. f.* (From the roots of the plant first bearing this name, resembling the tail of the rattlesnake.) See *Aristolochia Serpentaria*.
- SER'PENTINE**. *Bot. Répandus, a, um.*
- SERPĪGO**, *inis. f.* (*Serpo*, to creep.) *Path.* A ringworm, or tetter.
- HERPES**.
- SERRĀTUS**, *a, um.* (*Serra*, a saw.) Toothed like a saw: serrated.
- SERRŪLĀTUS**, *a, um.* (Dim. *Serrātus*.) Minutely serrated: serrulate.
- SĒRUM**, *i. n.* (*Sērus*, late; because some time elapses before it becomes apparent.) The greenish yellow fluid which separates from the blood when cold and at rest: serosity: also, the whey of milk.
- SE'SAMOID**. (*Σήσαμον*, a grain of Indian corn, and *εἶδος*, resemblance.) Resembling a grain of Indian corn. *Sēsāmoidēus, a, um.*
- SES'QUI**. This word signifies *one and a half*, of any measure, number, or weight.
- SESSĪLIS**, *is. e.* *Bot.* Sitting close to the stem, without a foot-stalk: sessile.
- SĒTA**, *æ. f.* A bristle. *Bot.* A species of pubescence covering certain plants.
- SĒTĀCEUM**, *i. n.* (*Sēta*, a bristle; horse-hairs being first used as setons.) *Surg.* A seton.
- SĒTĀCEUS**, *a, um.* (*Sēta*, a bristle.) *Bot.* Bristly: setaceous.
- SĒTĪFORMIS**, *is, e.* (*Sēta*, a bristle, and *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Resembling a bristle: setiform.
- SE'TON**. *Surg.* An artificial ulcer produced by passing through the integuments, a flat instrument (the seton needle) carrying with it a portion of thread or silk, by occasionally moving which, backwards and forwards, a constant irritation is kept up. *Sētāceum, i. n.*
- SĒTŌSUS**, *a, um.* (*Sēta*, a bristle.) Bristly: setose.
- SĒVUM**, *i. n.* Tallow: suet. **SEBUM**.
- SĒVUM CĒTI**. *M. Med.* Spermaceti
- SĒVUM OVIL'LUM**. *Mat. Med.* Mutton suet.
- SHAFT**. *Bot. Stylus, i. m.*

SHAGGY. *Bot.* *Hirsutus*, *a, um.*

SHARP. *Acutus*, *a, um.*

SHARP-POINTED. *Mucronatus*, *a, um.*

SHEATH. *Vagina*, *a, f.* *Spätha*, *a, f.*

SHEATHED. *Vaginatus*, *a, um.*

SHEDDING. *Bot.* *Caducus*, *a, um.*

SHELL. *Testa*, *a, f.*

SHIELD-SHAPED. *Bot.* *Peltatus*, *a, um.*

SHIN-BONE. *Anat.* The tibia.

SHINGLES. *Path.* A form of the disease *Herpes*. *HERPES ZOSTER.*

SHOOT, *Bot.* *Surculus*, *i, m.*

SHORT-SIGHTEDNESS. *Myopia*, *a, f.*

SHRIVELLED. *Rugosus*, *a, um.*
Corrugatus, *a, um.*

SHRUB-LIKE. *Bot.* *Fruticosus*, *a, um.*

SHUT UP. *Bot.* *Occlusus*, *a, um.*

SIÄLÄGÖGUS, *i, m.* (*Σιάλον*, saliva, and *αγω*, to expel.) A medicine which excites an unusual flow of saliva: a sialagogue: *Sialagoga topica*, are those sialagogues which act by being held in the mouth, as tobacco, &c.: *Sialagoga interna*, those which act by being taken internally, as the preparations of mercury, &c.: a ptialagogue.

SIBBENS. A Scotch term for a disease like syphilis.

SICKNESS, HOME. *Nostalgia*, *a, f.*

SIGHT. See *Vision*.

SIGHT, BAD. *Dysopia*, *a, f.*

SIGHT, DAY. *Hemeralopia*, *a, f.*

SIGHT, DIMNESS OF. *Caligo*, *inis, f.*

SIGHT, NIGHT. *Nyctalopia*, *a, f.*

SIGILLATUS, *a, um.* (*Sigillum*, a seal.) Sealed.

SIGILLUM HERMETICUM. See *Hermetic Seal*.

SIGMOID. (*Σ*, and *ἴδος*, likeness.) Resembling the Greek letter *Σ*. *Sigmoides*, *is, f.*; also used adj.

SIGMOID FLEXURE. *Anat.* Applied to the portion of the colon

between the descending portion and the rectum.

SIG'NUM, *i, n.* A sign or symptom.

SİLİCA, *a, f.* (Heb. *Selag.*) *Chem.* One of the primitive earths.

SİLİCIOUS. (*Silex*, flint.) Belonging to flint: flinty. *Siliceus*, *a, um.*

SİLİCON, *i, or um, i, n.* *Chem.* The base of Silica.

SİLİCŪLA, *a, f.* (Dim. *Siliqua*, a pod.) *Bot.* A little pod.

SİLİCŪLŌSA. *Bot.* The first Linn. order of plants; Cl. *Tetradynamia*, comprising such as have broad short pods.

SİLİQUA, *a, f.* *Bot.* A long, dry, bivalve pericarpium, in which the seeds are fixed alternately to each edge forming the suture: a pod.

SİLİQUŌSÆ. *Bot.* The second Linn. order of plants; Cl. *Tetradynamia*, comprising such as have long pods.

SİLİQUŌSUS, *a, um.* (*Siliqua*, a pod.) *Bot.* Having pods: siliquose.

SILVER. *Argentum*, *i, n.*

SIMĀROU'BA, *a, f.* (A patronymic name of America.) See *Quassia Simarouba*.

SIMPLE. *Med.* The opposite of compound. *Simplex*, *icis, adj.*

SİNĀPIS, *is, f.*; *e, is, n.*; or *i, n.* indecl. (*Σινεπας*; because it hurts the eyes.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Tetradynamia*; Ord. *Siliquosa*.

SİNĀPIS ALBA. *Mat. Med.* The White mustard plant.

SİNĀPIS N'GRA. *M. Med.* The Black mustard plant.

SİNĀPIS'MUS, *i, m.* (*Sinapis*.) *Pharm.* A poultice made of mustard and vinegar: a sinapism.

SİNĀPIUM, *ii, n.* A decoction or infusion of mustard-seed.

SIN'CĪPUT, *itis, n.* *Anat.* The fore part of the head.

SİNE PĀRI. Without a fellow. *Azygos*.

SINGLE. *Solitarius*, *a, um.*

SINGUL'TUS, *us, m.* A convulsive

motion of the diaphragm and neighbouring parts: the hiccough, or hiccup.

SĪNUĀTUS, *a, um*. Bot. Hollowed: scalloped: sinuated.

SĪNUS, *ūs. m*. A cavity, or depression. *Surg.* A long, narrow, hollow track leading from some abscess, diseased bone, or the like.

SĪNUS, LONGITU'DINAL. See *Longitudinal Sinus*.

SĪNUS, INFERIOR LONGITU'DINAL. *Anat.* A vein of the *dura mater*, running along the lower margin of the *falx cerebri*.

SINUS, MAXIL'LARY. See *Antrum Highmorianum*.

ĪNUS PŌCŪLĀRIS. *Anat.* A large lacuna in the centre of the *verumontanum*.

SĪNUSES, LATERAL. *Anat.* Two veins of the *dura mater*, termed the right and left lateral sinuses, running along the crucial spine of the occipital bone and on part of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone.

SĪNUSES OF MORGA'GNI. See *Morgagni, Sinuses of*.

SĪRIĀSIS, *is. f.* (Σιρίδις, a cavity.) *Path.* An inflammation of the brain, said to be peculiar to children, with hollowness of the eyes, and depression of the fontanelles.

SITIO'LOGY. (Σίτος, aliment, and λόγος, a discourse.) The doctrine of aliment. *Sitiōlōgia, æ. f.*

SĪTIS, *is. f.* Thirst.

SKEL'ETON. *Anat.* The bones of the body stripped of their coverings, dried and preserved in their natural situation; when attached by wires, it is called an *artificial*, and when by means of their natural ligaments, it is termed a *natural* skeleton. *Scēlētos, i. m.*

SKIN. *Anat.* The skin, as commonly regarded, is composed of three membranes; outermost, the scarfskin, cuticle, or epidermis; middle, the rete mucosum; and innermost, the true skin, cutis, or dermis.

SKULL. *Anat.* The bony part of

the head and forehead considered separately from the face, and consisting of eight bones. *Crānium, ii. n.*

SLAVERING. See *Drivelling*.

SLEEP. *Phys.* That state in which the whole senses are at rest, for the purpose of renewing the vital energy which has been exhausted by exercise, and of assisting nutrition. *Somnus, i. m.*

SLEEPLESSNESS. *Path. Agrypnia, æ. f.*

SLEEPWALKING. *Oneirōdŷnia Activa*.

SLOUGH. (Sax. *Luh*, a lake; from its moisture.) *Surg.* Applied to parts in the state of *sphacelus*, which are generally of a dark brown, or black colour, devoid of circulation, sensibility, and natural heat; because they separate from the rest of the body, or were fancied to do so, just as the skin of a snake is thrown off at a certain period of the year, the part detached being commonly called the *slough*.

SMALL-POX. *Path. Vdriōla, æ. f.*

SMELL. *Phys.* That sense by which we perceive and appreciate the odours which escape from almost every body in nature. *Olfactus, ūs. m.*

SMĪLAX, *dcis. f.* A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Diœcia*; Ord. *Hexandria*.

SMĪLAX SARSĀPĀRIL'LA. *M. Med.* The Sarsaparilla plant.

SNAKE-ROOT, VIRGINIAN. *M. Med.* The plant *Aristolochia serpentaria*.

SNEEZING. *Phys.* A convulsive motion of the respiratory organs, caused by irritation of the nostrils, from the application of some stimulant. *Sternūtatio, ōnis. f.*

SNORING. } *Path. Stertor, ōris.*
SNORTING. } *m.*

SOAP. *Sāpo, ōnis. f.*

SOAP, CASTILIAN. } *Mat. Med.*
SOAP, SPANISH. } *Sāpo Dūrus.*

SO'COTRINE ALOES. See *Aloe Perfoliata*, and *Aloe Spicata*.

- SŌDA, *æ. f.* (Arab.) *Chem.* The mineral alkali.
- SŌDÆ, MŪRIAS. The Muriate of soda, or common salt.
- SŌDÆ, SUL'PHAS. *M. Med.* The Sulphate of soda, or Glauber's Salt.
- SŌDIUM, *ii. n.* *Chem.* The metallic base of soda.
- SOEM'MERING, SPOT OF. *Anat.* The *Punctum aureum*, or round yellow spot on the internal surface of the retina.
- SŌLĀNUM, *i. n.* (*Sōlor*, to ease; because of its stupifying power.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*.
- SŌLĀNUM DULCĀMĀRA. *Mat. Med.* The plant Woody nightshade.
- SOLEIL, COUP DE. See *Coup De Soleil*.
- SŌLĒUS, *i. m.* (*Sōlea*, a sole-fish; from its resemblance in shape.) *Anat.* A muscle which contributes to the formation of the calf of the leg. GASTROCNEMIUS INTERNUS.
- SOL'ID. *Sōlidus, a, um.*
- SOL'IDS. *Anat.* The bones, ligaments, muscles, membranes, nerves, and vessels.
- SŌLĪTĀRIUS, *a, um.* Single: solitary.
- SOLU'TION. *Chem., Pharm.* A solid body dissolved in a fluid, so as to form an apparently homogeneous liquor. *Sōlūtio, ōnis. f.*
- SOL'VENT. *Menstruum, i. n.*
- SOMNAM'BULISM. *Oneirōdŷnia Activa.*
- SOMNIFEROUS. (*Somnus*, sleep, and *fēro*, to bring.) Inducing sleep. *Somniferus, a, um.*
- SOMNŌLEN'TIA, *æ. f.* Sleepiness.
- SOM'NUS, *i. m.* *Phys.* Sleep.
- SOOT. *Fūligo, ōnis. f.*
- SOOT-WART. See *Chimney-sweeper's Cancer*.
- SOOTY. *Fūliginōsus, a, um.*
- SOPHISTICA'TION. *Chem., Pharm.* Adulteration of any substance by mixing it with others of inferior quality. *Sophisticatio, ōnis. f.*
- SŌPOR, *ōris. m.* Sound, or deep sleep.
- SOPORIFEROUS. (*Sōpor* and *fēro*, to bring.) Inducing sound sleep.
- SOR'DES, *is. f.* *Surg.* Applied to the matter discharged from ulcers, when it is fœtid, glutinous, of a dark red colour, and like the grounds of coffee, or clotted blood mingled with water: filth.
- SORE-THROAT. See *Cynanche*.
- SOR'REL, COMMON. *Mat. Med.* The plant *Rumex acetosa*.
- SORREL, WOOD. See *Wood Sorrel*.
- SOUND. *Surg.* An instrument for introducing through the urethra to discover whether there is a calculus in the bladder, from the sound produced by the contact.
- SOUR. *Acidus, a, um.*
- SOUR-DOCK. See *Rumex Acetosa*.
- SOUTHERNWOOD, TARTARIAN. *M. Med.* The plant *Artemisia santonica*.
- SPĀDIX, *icis. m.* *Bot.* An elongated receptaculum: a pedunculus proceeding from a spatha.
- SPAIN, PELLITORY OF. See *Pellitory of Spain*.
- SPANISH FLY. *Mat. Med.* The insect *Musca Hispaniola*. CANTHARIS. LYTTA VESICATORIA.
- SPAR'SUS, *a, um.* (*Spargō*, to strew.) Spread abroad: scattered: dispersed.
- SPAR'TIUM, *ii. n.* (*Σπάργη*, a rope; because its long, slender, tough branches were used in making cordage.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Diadelphia*; Ord. *Decandria*.
- SPAR'TIUM SCŌPĀRIUM. *Mat. Med.* The common Broom plant.
- SPAS'MA, *ātis. n.* (*Σπάω*, to draw.) The voluntary straining which occurs when violent exertion is used.
- SPAS'MI. (Pl. of *Spasmus*, a convulsion.) Spasmodic diseases; an order of the Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology.
- SPASMO'DIC. Belonging to spasm. *Spasmōdicus, a, um.*
- SPASMO'LOGY. (*Σπασμῶδης, a*

- spasm, λόγος, a discourse.) The doctrine of spasms, or convulsions.
- SPAS'MUS, *i. m.* (Σπάω, to draw.) *Path.* A sudden, involuntary contraction of muscles, or of muscular fibres: a convulsion, cramp, or spasm.
- SPAS'MUS CŶNĪCUS. See *Sardoniac Laugh*.
- SPĀTHA, *æ. f.* (Σπάθη, a slice, or ladle.) *Bot.* A species of calyx resembling a sheath.
- SPĀTŪLA, *æ. f.* (Σπάθη, a slice, or ladle.) A broad instrument like a knife with blunt edges, for spreading ointments, &c.
- SPĀTŪLĀTUS, *a, um.* *Bot.* Shaped like a spatula: battledoor-shaped: spatulate.
- SPEARMINT. *Mat. Med.* The plant *Mentha sativa*, or *viridis*.
- SPEAR-SHAPED. *Hastatus, a, um.* *Lanceolatus, a, um.*
- SPEARWORT, LESSER. *M. Med.* The plant *Ranunculus flammula*.
- SPECIES, *ei. f.* Individual objects in the animal, vegetable, or mineral kingdoms, resembling each other in appearance, or composition.
- SPECIFIC. Belonging to a species: particular: trivial. *Med.* That which is of infallible efficacy in the cure of diseases. *Specificus, a, um.*
- SPECŪLUM, *i. n.* (Spēcio, to behold.) *Surg.* An instrument for widening natural openings, so as to obtain a view of internal parts.
- SPEECHLESSNESS. *Aphōnia, æ. f.*
- SPERMACE'TI. (Σπέρμα, seed, cētus, the whale.) *Cētaceum, i. n.*
- SPERMA'TIC. (Σπέρμα, seed.) Belonging to the testicle, or ovary. *Spermaticus, a, um.*
- SPERMĀTŌCĒLE, *es. f.* (Σπέρμα, seed, and σήλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* A swelling of the testicle, or epididymis, from an accumulation of semen.
- SPERMORRHŒ'A, *æ. f.* (Σπέρμα, seed, and ῥέω, to flow.) *Path.* A flowing of semen.
- SPHĀCĒLUS, *i. m.* (Σφάζω, to destroy.) *Surg.* The complete death of a part: complete mortification.
- SPHĒNO. *Anat.* This word in compound names of muscles, &c. denotes that they are connected with the sphenoid bone.
- SPHE'NOID. (Σφῆν, a wedge, and εἶδος, resemblance.) Like a wedge; applied to a bone which is fixed in the cranium like a wedge. *Sphēnoides, is. f.*: also used adj.
- SPHENOIDAL. Belonging to the sphenoid bone. *Sphēnoidālis, is, e.*
- SPHĒNOIDES, OS. *Anat.* The sphenoid bone, supposed to resemble a bat with extended wings.
- SPHE'RICAL. (Σφαῖρα, a globe.) Round-shaped. *Sphæricālis, is, e.*
- SPHINC'TER, *ēris. m.* (Σφίγγω, to squeeze.) *Anat.* A circular muscle which contracts or closes round the aperture to which it is attached.
- SPĪCA, *æ. f.* *Bot.* A species of inflorescence like an ear of corn, being a common stalk with numerous flowers, that have no, or very small partial stalks: a spike.
- SPĪCŪLA, *æ. f.* (Dim. *Spīca* a spike.) *Bot.* A little spike: a spikelet.
- SPĪGĒLIA, *æ. f.* (*Spīgēlius*, a botanist.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*.
- SPĪGĒLIA MARĪLANDĪCA. *M. Med.* The Indian pink plant.
- SPIGE'LIAN LOBE. *Anat.* The middle lobe of the liver, first particularised by *Spigelius*.
- SPIKE. *Bot. Spīca, æ. f.*
- SPIKELET. *Bot. Spīcūla, æ. f.*
- SPIKE-STALK. *Bot. Rāchis, eos. f.*
- SPĪLUS, *i. m.* (Σπίλος.) A spot, or stain on the skin.
- SPĪNA, *æ. f.* (Dim. *Spīca*, as if *spīcūlina*.) *Anat.* The back-bone or spine, from the thorn-like processes of the vertebræ: the vertebral column. *Bot.* A thorn, or rigid prickle proceeding from the woody part of the plant.
- SPĪNA BĪFĪDA. *Surg.* The cloven spine. See *Hydrorachitis*.
- SPĪNA VENTŌSA. *Surg.* A dis-

ease in which matter is formed in a bone and makes its way outward below the skin, sometimes insinuating itself into the cellular substance, so as to render it soft and flabby, as if filled with air, hence its term *ventosa* — that of *spina* being derived from the prickling sensation it causes, like the puncture of thorns. **HYDARTHROS.**

SPI'NAL. *Anat.* Belonging to the back-bone, or spine. *Bot.* Belonging to the stem, leaves, &c. of plants which have thorns. *Spinālis, is, e.*

SPINDLE-SHAPED. *Fusiformis, is, e.*

SPINE. *Spina, æ. f.*

SPINES'CENS, *tis. part. Bot.* Growing thorny: spinescent.

SPINŌSUS, *a, um.* Spinous: spinal.

SPI'RAL. Twisted like a corkscrew. *Spirālis, is, e.*

SPIRĪTUS, *ūs. m.* Spirit; a term almost exclusively confined to alcohol.

SPIRĪTUS MINDĒRĒRI. See *Mindererus' Spirit.*

SPISSĀMENTUM, *i. n.* (*Spisso, to thicken.*) *Pharm.* A substance for thickening oils and ointments.

SPISSĀTUS, *a, um.* (*Spisso, to thicken.*) Thickened: inspissated.

SPITTING OF BLOOD. *Path.* *Hæmoptysis, is. f.*

SPITTLE. *Ptyālum, i. n.* *Saliva, æ. f.* *Spūtum, i. n.*

SPLANCH'NIC. (*Σπλάγχνον, an entrail, or viscus.*) Belonging to the entrails, or viscera. *Splanchnicus, a, um.*

SPLANCHNO'LOGY. (*Σπλάγχνον, an entrail, λόγος a discourse.*) The doctrine of the viscera. *Splanchnologia, æ. f.*

SPLEEN. (*Σπλήν.*) *Anat.* A purple, or livid-coloured, imperfect oval viscus in the left hypochondrium, whose function is not yet ascertained. *Splen, ēnis. f.* **LIEN.**

SPLĒNAL'GIA, *æ. f.* (*Σπλήν, the spleen, and αλγος, pain.*) Pain in the region of the spleen.

SPLE'NETIC. (*Σπλήν, the spleen.*)

Belonging to the spleen. *Splēnēticus, a, um.*

SPLĒNITIS, *idis. f.* (*Σπλήν, the spleen, and itis, inflammation.*) Inflammation of the spleen; a genus of the Ord. *Phlegmasiæ*; Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

SPLĒNIUS, *ii. m.* (*Σπλήν, the spleen; because like its shape.*) *Anat.* A muscle of the neck.

SPLĒNŌCĒLE, *es. f.* (*Σπλήν, the spleen, and κήλη, a tumour.*) *Surg.* Hernia of the spleen.

SPLINT. *Surg.* A thin piece of wood, tin, or pasteboard, for retaining fractured bones in apposition, during the process of their reunion.

SPONGE. (*Σπόγγος.*) *Spongia, æ. f.*

SPON'GIA OFFĪCĪNĀLIS. *Mat. Med.* The sea-production Sponge.

SPON'GIA PRÆPĀRĀTA. *Surg.* Prepared sponge: sponge-tent; sponge dipped in hot, melted *emplastrum ceræ compositum* and pressed between iron plates, then when cold, cut in pieces of any shape, for dilating small openings, the wax melting by the heat of the part, and so allowing the sponge to expand; now seldom used.

SPON'GIA USTA. *M. Med.* Burnt sponge.

SPONGIŌSUS, *a, um.* (*Spongia.*) resembling sponge: spongy.

SPORA'DIC. (*Σπείρω, to sow.*) *Path.* Applied to infectious diseases which seize only a few persons at a time. *Spōrādīcus, a, um.*

SPOT OF SOEM'MERING. See *Soemmering, Spot of.*

SPRAIN. *Subluxatio, ōnis. f.*

SPREADING. *Diffusus, a, um.* *Pātens, tis. part.*

SPRUCE-FIR. *M. Med.* The tree *Pinus abies.*

SPUR. *Bot.* *Calcar, āris. n.*

SPURIOUS. *Nōthus, a, um.*

SPURRED. *Calcārātus, a, um.*

SPŪTUM, *i. n.* (*Spuo, to spit.*) *Saliva*: also, expectoration, or what is coughed up from the chest and spit out.

- SQUĀMA**, *æ. f. Path.* An opaque whitish lamina of morbid cuticle of small size, running into layers, or crusts, which fall off repeatedly, and are soon reproduced: a scale.
- SQUĀMÆ**. (Pl. of *Squāma*.) Scaly diseases; an order of Willan's arrangement of cutaneous diseases.
- SQUĀMĀTUS**, *a, um.* } (*Squāma*.)
SQUĀMŌSUS, *a, um.* } Scaly:
 squamose: squamous.
- SQUA'MOUS SUTURE**. *Anat.* That between the parietal bone and the squamous portion of the temporal bone; because the latter overlaps the former like a scale.
- SQUARRŌSUS**, *a, um.* (*Squarra*, rough.) *Bot.* Rough: scaly: scurfy: squarrose.
- SQUILL**. *M. Med.* The plant *Scilla maritima*, or sea-onion.
- SQUINTING**. *Strābismus*, *i. m.*
- STALAC'TICAL**. Of the nature of stalactites.
- STALAC'TITES**. The calcareous formation suspended from vaults, the evaporation of water that oozes through the walls or roofs leaving behind the calcareous substance with which it was charged.
- STĀLAGMĪTIS**, *is. f.* (*Σταλαγμῶς*, a dropping; the gum it yields being produced in this way.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Polygamia*; Ord. *Monœcia*.
- STĀLAGMĪTIS CAMBŌGIOIDES**. *Mat. Med.* The tree which yields Gamboge.
- STALK**. *Bot. Scāpus*, *i. m.*
- STĀMEN**, *inis. n.* *Bot.* The filament sustaining the anther, to which latter the pollen adheres, being the male genital organ of plants, found generally within the corolla, near the pistil.
- STĀMĪNA**. (Pl. of *Stāmen*.) *Path.* The vigour of the constitution. *Phys.* First principles of any substance.
- STAMINIFEROUS**. (*Stāmen*, and *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Having one or more stamens, but no pistils. *Stamīniferus*, *a, um.*
- STAM'MERING**. *Blāsītas, ātis. f.*
- STAND'ARD**. *Bot. Vexillum*, *i. n.*
- STAN'NIC**. (*Stannum*, tin.) Belonging to tin. *Stannicus*, *a, um.*
- STAN'NUM**, *i. n.* Tin.
- STĀPĒDIUS**, *ii. m.* (*Stāpes*.) *Anat.* A muscle of the internal ear.
- STĀPES**, *edis. m.* (*Stat pes*; from its resemblance to a stirrup, in which the foot stands.) *Anat.* A bone of the internal ear.
- STĀPHĪSA'GRIA**, *æ. f.* (*Σταφίς αργία*, a wild vine; from the resemblance of its leaves.) See *Delphinium Staphisagria*.
- STĀPHŪLE**, *es. f.* (*Σταφυλή*, a grape; from its resemblance.) *Anat.* The uvula.
- STĀPHYLINE**. (*Σταφυλή*, a grape.) Like a grape. *Stāphylīnus*, *a, um.*
- STĀPHŪLĪNUS**, *i. m.* (*Stāphyle*, the uvula.) *Anat.* A muscle of the uvula.
- STĀPHŪLŌMA**, *ātis. n.* (*Σταφυλή*, a grape; from its fancied resemblance.) *Surg.* A disease of the eyeball, in which the cornea loses its transparency, rises and even projects beyond the eyelids, like a pearl-coloured tumour, sometimes smooth, sometimes uneven, and attended with loss of sight.
- STAPHYLOSIS**.
- STAR-LIKE**. *Stellātus*, *a, um.*
- STARCH**. *Amāltum*, *i. n.*
- STĒARINE**. (*Στέαρ*, fat.) The fatty substance of *Adeps*, or fat.
- STĒĀTŌCĒLE**, *es. f.* (*Στέαρ*, fat, and *κῆλη*, a tumour.) *Surg.* A fatty, or suety substance in the serotum.
- STĒĀTŌMA**, *ātis. n.* (*Στέαρ*, fat.) *Surg.* An encysted tumour containing a fatty substance: a steatome.
- STEEL**. The best, finest, hardest, and closest-grained, forged iron, combined with carbon by a particular process. *Chālybs*, *ȳbis. m.*
- STEL'LA**, *æ. f.* (A star.) *Surg.* A stellated bandage, being a roller wound crosswise on the back like

the figure 8 laterallized, in order to keep back the shoulders.

STELLĀTUS, *a, um.* (*Stella*, a star.) Star-like: stellated.

STEM. *Bot. Caulis, is. m. Stipes, itis. m.*

STEMLESS. *Bot. Acaulis, is, e.*

STENO'S DUCT. *Anat.* A small white tube passing from the anterior and superior part of the parotid gland, and opening in the mouth, discovered by *Steno*: the parotid duct.

STĒRĪLIS, *is, e.* Barren: sterile.

STERILITY. *Path., Phys.* Inability in the male to beget, or in the female to conceive offspring: impotency. *Stērilitas, atis. f.*

STERNAL'GIA, *æ. f.* (*Στέρεον*, the sternum, and *αλγος*, pain.) Pain in the region of the sternum.

STER'NO. (*Στέρεον*.) *Anat.* This word in compound names of muscles, denotes that they are attached to, or connected with the sternum.

STER'NUM, *i. n.* (*Στέρεον*.) *Anat.* The oblong, flat bone at the fore-part of the thorax, consisting in the young subject of several pieces united by cartilages, in the adult of three, or only two, and in the old subject often of one entire bone: the breast-bone. *Os PECTORIS.*

STERNŪTĀMENTUM, *i. n.* (*Sternuo*, to sneeze.) A substance which causes sneezing: snuff: a sternutatory, or errhine.

STERNŪTĀTIO, *ōnis. f.* (*Sternūto*, to sneeze often.) Sneezing: sternutation.

STER'TOR, *ōris. m.* (*Sterto*, to snore.) *Path.* A snoring or snorting.

STERTŌRUS, *a, um.* (*Stertor*.) Like stertor, or snoring: stertorous.

STETHOSCOPE. (*Στήθος*, the breast, and *σκοπέω*, to examine.) A cylindrical-shaped instrument of cedar-wood, 12 inches long but divisible into two equal parts for convenience of using one or both together, and 1½ inches in diameter, perforated through its length, with one end of each part turned into a conical cavity, the one to

receive the separate half, and the other to receive the part acting as a stopper; for ascertaining, by attentively listening through this medium, the state of the respiration, of the heart's action, &c. as affected by disease of the organs by which these functions are performed.

STHĒNIA, *æ. f.* (*Σθένος*, strength.) Used by the Brunonians to denote a state of body, disposing to inflammatory disease.

STICKY. *Viscōsus, a, um.*

STIG'MA, *atis. n.* (*Στίζω*, to inflict blows.) *Bot.* That part of the pistil which is placed at the summit of the style. *Path.* A small red speck on the skin without elevation of the cuticle. Also, a natural mark, or spot.

STILETTE. *Surg.* A small sharp-pointed instrument inclosed in a *cannula*, or sheath, for thrusting into a cavity, or tumour, so that when it is withdrawn, any fluid present may pass through the *cannula*, which is left in the wound for this purpose.

STILLĪCĪDIUM, *ii. n.* (*Stilla*, a drop, and *cādo*, to fall down.) A dropping, or trickling down.

STĪMULANT. (*Stimūlo*, to incite.) Having power to excite the animal energy. *Stimulans, tis. f.*; also part.

STĪMŪLUS, *i. m.* (*Στιγμή*, a puncture.) *Bot.* A sting. *Path., Phys.* That which excites the energy of a part.

STING. *Bot. Stimūlus, i. m.*

STĪPES, *itis. m.* (*Στίπος*.) *Bot.* A stem, or stipe of a fungus, fern, or palm.

STĪPĪTĀTUS, *a, um.* *Bot.* Having a stipe, or foot-stalk.

STĪPŪLA, *æ. f.* *Bot.* A leafy appendage to the proper leaf, or its foot-stalk.

STĪPULAR. *Bot.* Belonging to the stipula. *Stipulāris, is, e.*

STŌLO, *ōnis. m.* *Bot.* A shoot, twig, scion, or sucker.

STŌLŌNĪFĒRUS, *a, um.* (*Stōlo*, a shoot, and *fēro*, to bear.) *Bot.*

- Sending forth shoots, or suckers: stoloniferous.
- STÖMÄCÄCE, *es. f.* (Στόμα, the mouth, and κακός, evil.) *Path.* Canker of the mouth, characterized by fetor, with bloody discharge from the gums, the edges of which are ulcerated.
- STO'MACH. (Στόμα, the mouth, and χέω, to pour; the food passing into it from the mouth and œsophagus.) *Anat.* The membranous bag, or receptacle of the food, situated between the œsophagus and duodenum, in the left hypochondriac and the epigastric regions, composed of three coats, or membranes; the outermost, *serous*, or *peritoneal*; the middle, or *muscular*; and the innermost, *mucous*, or *villous*. *Stömachus, i. m.*
- STO'MACH, INFLAMMATION OF THE. *Gastritis, idis. f.*
- STOMA'CHIC. Belonging to the stomach: also, that which strengthens its action. *Stömachicus, a, um.*
- STÖMÄCHICA PAS'SIO. *Path.* A disorder characterized by extreme aversion to food, and excessive disgust even at thought of it; when necessitated to eat, a pain follows worse than hunger itself.
- STÖMÄCHUS, *i. m.* The stomach.
- STONE. *Lāpis, idis. m. Path.* A calculous concretion in the kidney, urinary bladder, gall-bladder, intestines, or in and about the joints. *Calculus, i. m.*
- STONE-POCK. *Path.* An acrid, hard, suppurating pimple: a species of acne.
- STO'RAX. *M. Med.* The inspissated resinous juice of the tree *Styrax officinale*.
- STRÄBIS'MUS, *i. m.* (Στραβίζω, to squint.) An affection of the eye in which objects are seen in an oblique manner, from the axis of vision being distorted: squinting; a genus of the Ord. *Dyscinesia*; Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.
- STRADDLING. *Divāricātus, a, um.*
- STRAIGHT. *Rectus, a, um. Bot. Strictus, a, um.*
- STRAIN. *Subluxatio, ōnis. f.*
- STRAINING, VOLUNTARY. *Spasma, ātis. n.*
- STRÄMÖNIUM, *ii. n.* (*Strāmen*, straw; from its fibrous roots.) See *Datura Stramonium*.
- STRAN'GURY. (Στεγγξ, a drop, and οὔρον, urine.) *Path.* A painful difficulty in making water, which is discharged only by drops. *Strangūria, æ. f.*
- STRAP-SHAPED. *Ligulātus, a, um. Lineāris, is, e.*
- STRAW. *Culmus, i. m.*
- STREAKED. *Lineātus, a, um.*
- STRIĀTUS, *a, um.* (*Strio*, to make furrows.) *Bot.* Scored: furrowed: striated.
- STRIC'TURE. (*Stringo*, to bind.) *Surg.* A contraction in a canal, tube, or duct, as the œsophagus, urethra, &c. *Strictūra, æ. f.*
- STRIC'TUS, *a, um. Bot.* Stiff: straight.
- STRĪDÖR, *ōris. m.* (*Strideo*, to crack.) A noise: a crashing.
- STRĪDOR DEN'TIUM. Grinding of the teeth: tooth-edge; a sympathy with the ear on hearing unpleasant sounds, as the sharpening of a saw; caused by the union existing between the nerves of the teeth and those of the ear.
- STRĪDŪLÖSUS, *a, um. Path.* Creaking: stridulous. See *Cynanche Stridula*.
- STRĪGA, *æ. f. Bot.* A white, bristle-like pubescence.
- STRĪGÖSUS, *a, um. (Strīga.) Bot.* Having strigæ: strigose.
- STRÖBĪLĪFORMIS, *is, e. (Ströbilus*, a cone, and *forma*, likeness.) Resembling a cone: strobiliform.
- STRÖBĪLUS, *i. m. Bot.* A species of pericarpium formed from an amentum, as the cone of the pine-tree: a cone.
- STROKE OF THE SUN. See *Coup De Soleil*.
- STRON'TIA, *æ. f.* (Because first found in a lead mine at *Strontian*, in Argyleshire.) *Chem.* One of the

primitive earths, formerly called strontites.

STRON'TIUM, *ii. n. Chem.* The metallic base of Strontia.

STRÖPHI'ÖLUM, *i. n. Bot.* A small curved protuberance near the scar, or base of some seeds.

STRÖPHÜLUS, *i. m. Path.* A papular eruption of various form, peculiar to infants: tooth-rash.

STRŪMA, *æ. f. (Στεῦμα, congestion.) Path.* A scrofulous tumour: scrofula.

STRŪMÖSUS, *a, um. (Strūma.)* Of the nature of scrofula: strumous.

STRYCH'NIA, *æ. f. Strychnine*, a peculiar, proximate principle of an alkaline nature, in which the activity of the medicine resides, obtained from the kernel of the fruit of the *Strychnos nux vomica*.

STRYCH'NINE. *Strychnia, æ. f.*

STRYCH'NOS, *i. m. (Στεῦχος, a species of nightshade; from the analogy of their narcotic properties.)* A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*.

STRYCH'NOS NUX VÖMICA. *Mat. Med.* The tree which yields the Vomica nut, or ratsbane.

STUPA, STŪPHA, or STUP'PA, *æ. f. (Στύφω, to steep wool in some liquid mixture.)* A fomentation, or stupe.

STŪPOR, *ōris. m. (Stūpo, to be stupified.)* Senselessness: stupefaction: insensibility.

STUT'TERING. A great degree of stammering.

STY, or STYE. *Hordéolum, i. n.*

STŸLIFORMIS, *is, e. (StŸlus, a bodkin, and forma, resemblance.)* Resembling a style, or bodkin: styliform.

STŸLO. *Anat.* In compound names of muscles, this word denotes their attachment to, or connection with the styloid process of the temporal bone.

STY'LOID. (Στύλος, a pillar, εἶδος, likeness.) Like a stake, or pillar: styliform. *StŸloidēus, a, um.*

STŸLUS, *i. m. (A pin to write with on wax tablets.) Bot.* That part of the pistillum which raises the stigma from the germen: the shaft or style of a flower. *Surg.* A probe.

STŸMÄTÖSIS, *is. f. (Στύω, to be in a state of priapism.)* Violent erection of the penis, with bloody discharge.

STYP'TIC. (Στύφω, to constrict by astringency.) Having the power of stopping hæmorrhages, through an astringent quality. *Stypticus, a, um.*

STŸRAX, *ācis. m. (Στέραξ, a reed; in which it used to be kept.)* A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Decandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*.

STŸRAX BEN'ZOIN. *Mat. Med.* The tree which affords the concrete balsam Benzoin.

STŸRAX OFFICINALE. *M. Med.* The tree which affords Storax.

SUB. *Anat.* This word in compound names, signifies under, or beneath; as *sublingual*, under the tongue. *Bot.* It denotes a likeness or near approach to some shape or character, as *subrotundus*, roundish; *subsessilis*, having somewhat of a footstalk. *Chem.* It denotes an imperfection or deficiency, as *subcarbonate*, an imperfect carbonate; there being a deficiency of acid in its composition. *Path.* It expresses a slighter degree, or extent of disease, as *subacute*, *subluxation*, &c.

SUBÄCĒTAS CU'PRI. The Subacetate of copper, or verdigris. *ÆRUGO ÆRIS.*

SUBCAR'BONATE. *Chem.* A compound in which there is a predominance of the salifiable base and consequently a deficiency of acid.

SUBCLA'VIAN. (*Sub*, under, *clāvīcŭla*, the clavicle.) *Anat.* Under the clavicle. *Subclāvīcŭlus, a, um.*

SUBCLÄVIUS, *ii. m. (Sub*, under, and *clāvīcŭla*, the clavicle.) *Anat.* A muscle inserted into the lower surface of, and thus being *under* the clavicle.

SUBCŮTÄNEUS, *a, um. (Sub*, under, and *cŭtis*, the skin.) *Anat.* Under the skin: subcutaneous.

- SUB'LIMATE, CORRO'SIVE.** See *Corrosive Sublimate*.
- SUBLIMATION.** (*Sublimātus*, raised up.) *Chem.* The process of raising volatile substances by the application of heat, and condensing in the solid form; the product being then called a sublimate. *Sublimatio, ōnis. f.*
- SUBLĪMIS, is, e.** High, exalted. *Anat.* Applied to those objects that are superficial, or nearer the surface than others; to designate which latter the term *profundus*, or deep, is used.
- SUBLINGUĀLIS, is, e.** (*Sub*, under, and *lingua*, the tongue.) *Anat.* Under the tongue: sublingual.
- SUBLUXATIO, ōnis. f.** (*Sub*, imperfect, and *luxo*, to loosen.) *Surg.* A sprain, or strain.
- SUBMER'SIO, ōnis. f.** (*Sub*, under, and *mergo*, to sink.) Drowning: submersion. **ASPHYXIA SUFFOCATIONIS.**
- SUBMER'SUS, a, um.** (*Sub* and *mergo*, to put under water.) *Bot.* Under the surface of water.
- SUBMU'RIATE.** *Chem.* An imperfect muriate. *Submūrias, ātis. f.*
- SUBRĀMŌSUS, a, um.** (*Sub*, imperfect, and *rāmōsus*, branched.) *Bot.* Somewhat branched.
- SUBRŌTUNDUS, a, um.** (*Sub*, and *rōtundus*, round.) *Bot.* Somewhat globular: roundish.
- SUBSALT.** *Chem.* A salt in which the base is in excess over the acid.
- SUBSCĀPŪLARIS, is, e.** (*Sub*, under, and *scāpūla*.) *Anat.* Under the scapula: subscapular; applied to a muscle beneath the scapula. **INFRASCAPULARIS.**
- SUBSUL'TUS TENDĪNUM.** (*Subsulto*, to leap.) *Path.* Convulsive twitchings of the tendons of the hands, or feet, common in low nervous and typhous fevers; indicative of approaching dissolution.
- SŪBŪLĀTUS, a, um.** (*Sūbūla*, an awl.) *Bot.* Awl-shaped: subulate.
- SUCCĒDĀNEUM, i. n.** (*Succēdo*, to come in place of.) Coming in place of another: a substitute.
- SUC'CINATE.** *Chem.* Succinic acid in combination with a salifiable base. *Succinas, ātis. f.*
- SUCCINIC.** (*Succinum*, amber.) *Chem.* Belonging to amber. *Succinicus, a, um.*
- SUC'CĪNUM, i. n.** (*Succus*, juice; because formerly supposed to exude from a tree.) See *Amber*.
- SUCCŪLEN'TUS, a, um.** } (*Succus*,
SUC'CŪLENS, tis. part. } juice.)
Bot. Juicy: rich: succulent.
- SUC'CUS, i. m.** Juice.
- SUCKER.** *Bot.* *Stōlo, ōnis. m.*
- SŪDĀMEN, īnis. n.** (*Sūdor*, sweat.) *Path.* A vesicle like a millet-seed, which appears in numbers, suddenly, and unattended by fever, after great sweating from hard labour.
- SŪDĀTIO, ōnis. f.** (*Sūdor*, sweat.) A sweating.
- SŪDOR, ōris. m.** Sweat, or perspiration.
- SŪDOR ANGLĪCUS.** *Path.* The sweating sickness of England.
- SŪDŌRĪFĪCUS, a, um.** (*Sūdor*, sweat, and *fācio*, to make.) Inducing sweat, or perspiration: diaphoretic: sudorific.
- SUET.** *Sēbum*, or *Sēvum, i. n.*
- SUFFĪMEN'TUM, i. n.** } A per-
SUFFĪTUS, ūs. m. } fume.
- SUFFŌCĀTIO, ōnis. f.** (*Suffōco*, to stop the breath.) Choking: suffocation.
- SUFFRŪTEX, īcis. m.** (*Sub*, imperfect, and *frūtex*, a shrub.) *Bot.* An under-shrub: a ligneous, or somewhat woody plant.
- SUFFRŪTĪCŌSUS, a, um.** (*Suffrūtex*.) *Bot.* Somewhat woody, or of the nature of a shrub.
- SUFFŪSIO, ōnis. f.** (*Suffundo*, to pour down; because something was supposed to be poured behind the crystalline lens.) *Surg.* A term for cataract: a suffusion or extravasation of some humour, as of blood in the eye, commonly termed *blood-shot*.
- SUGAR.** *Saccharum, i. n.*

SUGAR, ACID, or ESSENCE OF.
Oxalic acid.

SUGAR OF LEAD. The Acetate of lead.

SŪGILLATIO, *ōnis*. f. (*Sūgillo*, to make black or blue marks on the face by beating.) The marks left by a leech, or cupping-glass: sugillation.

SUIL'LÆ, ADEPS. See *Adeps Suillæ*.

SULCATUS, *a, um*. (*Sulco*, to furrow.) *Bot.* Having deep lines lengthways: furrowed: grooved: sulcate.

SUL'CUS, *i. m.* A furrow, or trench.

SULPHATE. (*Sulphur*.) *Chem.* Sulphuric acid in combination with a salifiable base. *Sulphas, ātis*. m.

SULPHITE. *Chem.* Sulphureous acid in combination with a salifiable base. *Sulphis*.

SULPHUR, *ūris*. n. (*Sal*, and *πῦρ*, fire; from its combustible nature.) Brimstone; the only simple combustible substance found in nature pure, and in abundance.

SULPHU'REOUS. Belonging to sulphur. *Sulphūreus, a, um*.

SULPHU'REOUS ACID. *Chem.* An acid obtained from sulphur, but having less oxygen in its composition than the sulphuric.

SULPHURET. *Chem.* Sulphur in combination with an alkali, earth, or metal. *Sulphūrētum, i. n.*

SULPHU'RIC. Belonging to sulphur. *Sulphūricus, a, um*.

SULPHU'RIC ACID. *Chem.* Vitriol: oil of vitriol: vitriolic acid.

SULPHURIS, FLÖRES. *Chem.* Sulphur: flowers of sulphur.

SULPHUROUS. See *Sulphureous*.

SUMACH. See *Rhus Toxicodendron*.

SUMMER FRUITS. See *Fructus Horæi*.

SŪPER. Above, or upon. *Chem., Pharm.* It denotes an excess of one of the components of a saline substance; as supersulphate. *Med.* It

means excess; as super-purgation, &c. *Phys.* It signifies additional; as superfætation.

SŪPERCI'LIIUM, *ii. n.* (*Sūper*, above, and *cilium*, the eye-lash.) *Anat.* The eyebrow.

SŪPER'FLUUS, *a, um*. (*Superfluus*, to run over.) *Bot.* In excess: superfluous.

SŪPERFÆTATIO, *ōnis*. f. (*Sūper*, upon, and *fætus*.) *Phys.* A second impregnation, before the first has run its course, the possibility of which is very doubtful: superfætation.

SŪPĒRIOR, *or, us*. *Anat.* Above: higher: superior.

SUPĒRIOR AU'RIS. *Anat.* A muscle of the ear: the *Attollens aurem*.

SŪPERPURGATIO, *ōnis*. f. (*Sūper* in excess, and *purgo*, to purge.) *Med.* Excessive purging: super-purgation.

SUPERSALT. *Chem.* A salt having the acid in excess over the base.

SŪPĒRUS, *a, um*. *Bot.* Above.

SUPINA'TION. (*Sūpinus*, held up.) The act of turning the palm of the hand upwards. *Sūpinatio, ōnis*. f.

SŪPĪNĀTOR, *ōris*. f. (*Sūpinus*, held up.) *Anat.* A holder up; applied to muscles that turn the palm of the hand upwards.

SUPPÖSĪTÖRIUM, *ii. n.* (*Sub*, under, and *pōno*, to place.) *Med.* A substance put into the rectum, to be retained till gradually dissolved: a suppository.

SUPPRES'SIO, *ōnis*. f. (*Supprimo*, to put a stop to.) *Path.* A complete stoppage, or non-secretion of any humour: suppression. *RE-TENTIO*.

SUPPRES'SIO MEN'SIUM. *Path.* Amenorrhœa.

SUPPURA'TION. (*Suppūro*, to fester.) One of the terminations of inflammation, by which pus is formed: a gathering of matter: a festering. *Suppuratio, ōnis*. f.

SUPRA. *Anat.* Applied to a part, or object, which is above another.

SUPRA-FÖLIĀCEUS, *a, um*. *Bot.*

- Situated above a leaf: supra-foliaceous.
- SURCŪLUS**, *i. m.* *Bot.* The stalk, or branch of mosses: a twig.
- SURDĪTAS**, *ātis. f.* Deafness: thickness, or dulness of hearing.
- SURFEIT**. (*Fr. Surfait.*) A nausea, heaviness, or oppression of the stomach, with impeded perspiration, and sometimes eruptions on the skin; caused by excessive eating or drinking, or by something unwholesome, or disgusting in the food.
- SUR'GEON**. *Chirurgus, i. m.*
- SUR'GERY**. *Chirurgia, æ. f.*
- SUSPENDED ANIMATION**. *Asphyxia, æ. f.*
- SUSPEN'SIO**, *ōnis. f.* (*Suspendo*, to hang up.) Hanging: suspension. **ASPHYXIA SUFFOCATIONIS.**
- SUSPENSŌRIUM**, *ii. n.* (*Suspendo* to hang up.) A bag, or bandage, to allow a part to hang in: a suspensory.
- SŪSUR'RUS**, *i. m.* (*Sūsurro*, to whisper.) Low muttering: a slight noise like the humming of bees: a whisper.
- SŪTŪRA**, *æ. f.* (*Suo*, to sew together.) A seam, or suture. *Anat.* The union of flat bones by their margins, as those of the cranium. *Bot.* A slight groove on the external side of a capsule, where the valves are united. *Surg.* The drawing together of the lips of a wound, either by the *twisted suture*, which is simply winding a ligature in the form of the figure 8 round the ends of a pin inserted through both lips of the wound; or by the *interrupted*, or *knotted suture*, being a number of stitches tied separately and at short distances from each other.
- SWEAT**. *Perspiratio, ōnis. f.* *Sūdor, ōris. m.*
- SWEATING**. *Sūdatio, ōnis. f.*
- SWEATING, MORBID**. *Ephīdrōsis, is. f.*
- SWEET-SCENTED FLAG**, *Mat. Med.* The plant *Acorus calamus.*
- SWIĒTĒNIA**, *æ. f.* A Linn. genus of plants. *Cl. Decandria; Ord. Monogynia.*
- SWIĒTĒNIA FEBRĪFŪGA**. *Mat. Med.* The tree Febrifuge swietenia.
- SWIĒTĒNIA MAHA'GONI**. *Mat. Med.* The Mahogany tree.
- SWINE-POX**. *Path.* A species of *Varicella*, in which the vesicles are pointed, and the fluid clear throughout the disease.
- SWINGING**. *Æōra, æ. f.*
- SWOON**. *Dēlīquium, ii. n.*
- SWORD-SHAPED**. *Ensātus, a, um. Ensiformis, is, e. Glādiātus, a, um. Lanceolātus, a, um. XIPHOID.*
- SYCŌSIS**, *is. f.* (*Σŷζον*, a fig; from the granulated appearance of the ulceration in this disease.) *Path.* An eruptive disease in which there are inflamed and somewhat hard tubercles clustering together in irregular patches, about the beard and on the scalp of adults. *Sycosis mente*, when the disease is confined to the chin, or bearded portion of the face. *Sycosis capillitii*, when it appears about the hairy scalp.
- SYMBLĒPHĀRUM**, *i. n.* (*Σύν*, together, and *ἐλέσασθαι*, the eyelid.) *Surg.* Adhesion of the eyelid, chiefly the upper, to the eyeball.
- SYMBŌLŌGIA**, *æ. f.* (*Σύμβολον*, a sign, and *λόγος*, a discourse.) The doctrine of the signs and symptoms of diseases: *symbology.*
- SYMMET'RICAL**. Belonging to symmetry. *Symmetrīcālis, is, e.*
- SYM'METRY**. (*Σύν*, together, and *μέτρον*, a measure.) The due and exact proportion of one thing to another, in respect of the whole. *Symmetria, æ. f.*
- SYMPATHE'TIC**. Belonging to sympathy. *Sympāthēticus, a, um.*
- SYMPATHE'TIC BU'BO**. *Surg.* Inflammation of a gland from mere irritation.
- SYMPATHE'TIC NERVES**. *Anat.* Two nervous cords, or chains of ganglions descending from the base of the cranium through the neck and thorax along the heads

of the ribs, into the abdomen along the lumbar vertebræ, then into the pelvis close to the sacrum, and down to the coccyx, terminating in the *ganglion impar*.

SYMPATHY. (Συμπαθείω, to suffer with.) That intimate connection and dependence which subsists between one part of the body and the rest, constituting a general sympathy. It is divided into the *sympathy of equilibrium*, in which one part is weakened by the increased action of another; and the *sympathy of association*, in which two parts act together at the same time.

SYM'PHŶSIS, *is. f.* (Σύν, together, and φύω, to produce.) *Anat.* A natural union of bones, by means of an intervening substance; a variety of the *Cl. Synarthrosis*.

SYMP'TOM. (Συμπτωμα, concurrent.) *Path.* A concurring circumstance happening simultaneously with the disease. A train of appearances in a disease which shew its nature and character. *Symptōma*, *æ. f.*

SYNARTHROSIS, *is. f.* (Σύν, together, αρθρον, a joint.) *Anat.* An immoveable joint; a class of articulations having three varieties, *Sutura*, *Gomphosis*, *Symphysis*.

SYNCHONDRŌSIS, *is. f.* (Σύν, together, and χόνδρος, a cartilage.) *Anat.* A union of bones by means of an intervening cartilage; a species of *sympphysis*, as of the pubes.

SYNCHONDRŌTŌMIA, *æ. f.* (Συνχονδρώσις, the symphysis of the pubes, τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* The operation of dividing the symphysis of the pubes: *synchondrotomy*.

SYN'CHRONOUS. (Σύν, together, and χρόνος, time.) Happening at the same time.

SYN'CHŶSIS, *is. f.* (Συνχύω, to confound.) *Surg.* A mingling, or confounding of the humours of the eye, in consequence of rupture of the internal membranes and capsule, by a blow: also, a dissolution of the vitreous humour, or destruction of its consistence.

SYN'CŌPE, *es. f.* (Σύν, together, and κόπτω, to fell.) A suspension of respiration and the heart's action, complete, or partial: swooning: fainting; a genus of the *Ord. Adynamia*; *Cl. Neuroses*, of Cullen's *Nosology*. *DELIQUIUM ANIMI*.

SYNDESMO'LOGY. (Σύνδεσμος, a ligament, and λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat.* The doctrine of the ligaments. *Syndesmōlōgia*, *æ. f.*

SYNDESMŌSIS, *is. f.* (Σύνδεσμος, a ligament.) *Anat.* Union of bones by ligament, as of the radius and ulna; a species of *sympphysis*.

SYNĒCHIA, *æ. f.* (Συνέχεια, connection.) *Surg.* Adhesion of the iris to the cornea, or *Synechia anterior*: also, adhesion of the uvea to the capsule of the lens, or *Synechia posterior*.

SYNEURŌSIS, *is. f.* (Σύν, together, and νεύρον, a nerve; the term nerve formerly including ligaments, membranes, and tendons.) *Anat.* Union of bones by means of an intervening membrane; a species of *sympphysis*.

SYNGĒNĒSIA, *æ. f.* (Σύν, together, and γένεσις, generation.) *Bot.* A Linn. class of plants, comprising those in which the anthers are united into a tube, the filaments on which they are supported, being mostly separate and distinct.

SY'NŌCHA, *æ. f.* (Συνέχω, to plague.) *Path.* A pure inflammatory fever; a species of continued fever, characterized by increased heat; frequent, strong, hard pulse; high-coloured urine; senses not impaired; and attended with symptoms denoting general inflammation in the system, and thus distinguished from either the nervous, or the putrid fever: inflammatory fever; a genus of the *Ord. Febres*; *Cl. Pyrexia*, of Cullen's *Nosology*.

SY'NŌCHUS, *i. m.* *Path.* Mixed fever; a genus of the *Ord. Febres*. *Cl. Pyrexia*, of Cullen's *Nosology*. See *Mixed Fever*.

SŶNŌVIA, *æ. f.* *Anat.* The unctuous, fluid secretion of certain glands in the joints, with which

the cartilaginous surfaces of the articulating heads of the bones are lubricated, and their motions facilitated.

SYNOVIAL. Belonging to synovia. *Synoviālis, is, e.*

SYN'THĒSIS, is. f. (Συντίθημι, to place together.) *Chem.* Combination: the opposite of analysis.

SYPH'ILIS. (Supposed Σιφίλω, to hurt; from its effects.) *Surg.* The venereal disease; constituted by the venereal poison being received into, or diffused through the system, there producing its peculiar effects, as ulcers of the mouth, or fauces, spots, tetters, and ulcers of the skin, pains, swelling and caries of the bones: pox.—So long as the effects of the poison are local, and confined to, or near the genitals, the disorder is distinguished according to its seat, or appearance; as *gonorrhœa venerea*, chancre, bubo, &c.; a genus of the Ord. *Impetigines*; Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology. **LUES VENEREA.**

SYPHILOID. (*Syphilis*, and εἶδος, resemblance.) Resembling syphilis. *Syphiloïdes, is. f.* also used adj.

SŸRINX, gis. f. (Σύριγξ, a fistula.) A pipe: a fistula: a syringe.

SŸRŪPUS, i. m. *Pharm.* Syrup; sugar dissolved in water, termed the *Syrupus simplex*; more generally, syrup means a composition of the juice of herbs, flowers, or fruits, boiled with sugar to a thick consistence.

SYSSARCŌSIS, is. f. (Σύν, together, and σὰρξ, flesh.) *Anat.* Union of bones by means of a kind of connecting muscle, as the *os hyoides* to the sternum.

SYS'TEM, ABSORBENT. *Anat.* The absorbent vessels.

SYS'TEM, GEN'ITAL. *Anat.* The parts of generation.

SYS'TEM, VAS'ULAR. *Anat.* The arteries and veins.

SYS'TŌLE, es. f. (Συστέλλω, to draw together.) *Phys.* The contraction of the heart, by which, with its alternate dilatation (*diastole*), the circulation is carried on.

SYSTREM'MA, ātis. n. (Συστρέφω, to twist together.) The cramp.

T.

T-BANDAGE. *Surg.* A bandage formed somewhat like this letter; for supporting dressings in diseases of the anus, groin, perinæum, &c.

TĀBĀCUM, i. n. (*Tōbāgo*, whence it was first brought.) Tobacco. See *Nicotiana Tabacum*.

TĀBES, is. f. (Heb. *Tab*, to pine away, or consume.) *Path.* A consumption, or wasting of the body, characterized by weakness, emaciation, and fever, without cough, or spitting: wasting; a genus of the Ord. *Marcotes*; Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology.

TACT. See *Touch*.

TAC'TUS, ūs. m. (*Tango*, to touch.) *Phys.* Tact: touch.

TĀE'NIA, æ. f. (Ταινία, a fillet, or tape.) The tapeworm; a genus of intestinal worms, having long, flat, and jointed bodies.

TĀE'NIA HIPPOCAM'PI. *Anat.* See *Corpus Fimbriatum*.

TAIL. *Cauda, æ. f.*

TĀMĀRIN'DUS, i. m. (Arab. *Tamar*, or *tamarindi*, the date.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Monadelphica*; Ord. *Triandria*.

TĀMĀRIN'DUS INDĪCA. *Mat. Med.* The Tamarind tree.

TĀNĀCĒTUM, i. n. A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Syngenesia*; Ord. *Polygamia superflua*.

TĀNĀCĒTUM VULGĀRE. *Mat. Med.* The common Tansy plant.

TAN'NIN. (From its use in tanning leather.) *Chem.* The peculiar principle in vegetable substances on which depends the important medicinal property of astringency.

TANSY. *M. Med.* *Tānācētum, i. n.*

TAPERED. *Acūmīnātus, a, um.*

TAPEWORM. *Tænia, æ. f.*

TAPPING. *Surg.* *Pārdēntēsis, is. f.*

TAR. See *Pix Līquida*.

TAR, BARBA'DOES. See *Petroleum Barbādense*.

TĀRANTIS'MUS, *i. m.* The desire of dancing, excited by the bite of the tarantula.

TĀRAN'TŪLA, *æ. f.* (*Tāranta*, a city of Naples, where they abound.) A venomous spider, whose bite is said to be cured by music, the patient being thereby excited to dancing, or violent exercise.

TARA'XĀCUM, *i. n.* (*Ταράσσω*, to change; from its effects on the blood.) See *Leontodon Taraxacum*.

TĀRA'XIS. (*Ταράσσω*, to disturb.) A slight inflammation of the eye.

TARGET-SHAPED. *Bot. Peltatus*, *a, um.*

TAR'SAL. *Anat.* Belonging to the cartilages of the eyelids, or to the tarsus of the foot. *Tarsālis*, *is, e.*

TARSAL CARTILAGES. *Anat.* The thin elastic plates, upper and lower, which give shape to the eyelids.

TAR'SUS, *i. m.* (*Ταρός*.) *Anat.* That portion of the foot between the metatarsal bones and the leg, itself comprising seven bones: the instep: also, the thin cartilage towards the edge of each eyelid, giving it firmness and shape.

TAR'TAR. (*Τάρταρος*, infernal; being the sediment, or dregs, which falls to the bottom.) The crust which is found on the inside of wine-casks: the impure supertartrate of potash: also, an earthy-like substance deposited from the saliva, which becomes incrustated on the human teeth about the age of puberty and afterwards. *Tartārum*, *i. n.*

TAR'TAR, CREAM OF. *M. Med.* Pulverized Supertartrate of potash.

TAR'TAR-EME'TIC. *M. Med.* The Tartrate of antimony, or *Antimonium tartarizatum*.

TARTA'RIC. Belonging to tartar; applied to an acid obtained from tartar, where it is found combined with potash. *Tartāricus*, *a, um.*

TAR'TRATE. *Chem.* Tartaric acid in combination with a salifiable base. *Tartras*, *ātis. f.*

TASTE. *Phys.* That sense by which

we perceive the savours, or impressions of certain bodies upon the tongue, which is its *principal* organ; the lips, the inside of the cheeks, the palate, the teeth, the *velum pendulum palati*, the pharynx, œsophagus, and even the stomach, being susceptible of receiving impressions by contact of the same bodies, which are termed *sapid* bodies. *Gustus*, *ūs. m.*

TA'XIS. (*Τάσσω*, to put right.) *Surg.* The operation of replacing by the hand without using instruments, any parts which have quitted their natural situation, as in reducing hernia, &c.

TEAR. *Phys.* The clear liquid secreted by the lachrymal glands. *Lachryma*, *æ. f.*

TEC'TUS, *a, um.* (*Τέγο*, to hide.) *Bot.* Covered; opposed to *nudus*, or naked.

TEETH. *Anat.* The small, hard, white bones, fixed in the *alveoli* of the upper and lower jaw: at maturity, they are generally 32 in number, 16 in either jaw, viz. 10 *molars*, or grinders; 2 *cuspidati*, canine, or eye-teeth; and 4 *incisores*; each tooth is composed of the *crown*, or that part which is above the gum and covered with enamel, the *fangs*, or *root* which is fixed into the socket, and the *neck* or grooved boundary between these two, close to the edge of the gum. In children there are only 20 teeth, there being just 4 *molars* to each jaw; they are termed *temporary*, or *milk* teeth, because they are all shed between the age of 7 and 14, and their places supplied by the *permanent*, or *adult* teeth. The 12 additional teeth required to make up the number 32, consist of 3 *adult* grinders on each side of either jaw; the first appears generally about the 12th year; the second about the 17th, or 18th; and the third, or *dens sapientiæ*, between the 20th and 30th, though there are instances of their not having appeared till the age of 40, 50, 60, and even 80, and of their not having appeared at all during the

natural extent of life. Rare cases have occurred, where a third set of teeth have appeared about the age of 60, or 70. *Dentes*. pl. of *Dens*, *tis*. m.

TEETHING. See *Dentition*.

TEG'UMENTS, or INTEG'UMENTS. *Anat.* Applied to the *epidermis*, *rete mucosum*, *dermis*, and adipose membrane, which form the covering of every part of the body except the nails, therefore termed *common integuments*. *Tēgūmenta*, or *Intēgūmenta*. pl. of *Tēgūmentum*, or *Intēgūmentum*, *i*. n.

TĒLA, *æ*. f. (*Texo*, to weave.) A web of cloth. *Anat.* Applied to the cellular membrane.

TEM'PERAMENT. (*Tempĕro*, to mingle.) The proportionable mixture, or peculiar constitution of the humours of the body: temperaments are distinguished into the choleric, melancholic, phlegmatic, and sanguineous. *Tempĕrāmentum*, *i*. n.

TEM'PERATURE. A certain degree of sensible heat, as denoted by the thermometer. *Tempĕrātūra*, *æ*. f.

TEMPLE. *Anat.* The flat portion at either side of the head, above the ears. *Tempus*, *ōris*. n.

TEM'PORAL. (*Tempus*, the temple.) Belonging to the temple. *Tempōrālis*, *is*, *e*.

TEN'DO, *īnis*, or *ōnis*. m. (*Tendo*, to stretch out.) *Anat.* The smooth, white, shining extremity of a muscle: a tendon.

TEN'DO ACHIL'LIS. *Anat.* See *Achillis*, *Tendo*.

TEN'DRIL. *Bot.* *Cirrus*, *i*. m.

TĒNES'MUS, *i*. m. (*Τείνω*, to bind together; from the sensation of constriction in the part.) *Path.* A constant desire to go to stool, with great straining, but no discharge.

TEN'SOR, *ōris*. m. (*Tendo*, to stretch.) *Anat.* An extender, or stretcher; applied to muscles which act thus.

TENT. *Surg.* A roll of lint, or piece of prepared sponge for keeping open, or dilating sores, sinuses, &c.

TENTŌRIUM, *ii*. n. (*Tendo*, to stretch.) *Anat.* The horizontal process of the *dura mater* which separates the cerebrum from the cerebellum.

TĒNUIS, *is*, *e*. Slender: thin.

TĚŘĚBEL'IA, *æ*. f. (Dim. *Tĕrebra* a perforator.) *Surg.* A trepan, or instrument for sawing out a circular portion of the skull: a trephine.

TĚREBRA, *æ*. f. (*Τερέω*, to bore.) *Surg.* A trepan, or trephine: also, a perforator.

TĚŘĚBIN'THĪNA, *æ*. f. (*Τερέβινθος*, the turpentine-tree.) Turpentine, obtained from several species of the pine-tree.

TĚŘĚBIN'THĪNA CANĀDEN'SIS. *Mat. Med.* Canadian turpentine, obtained from the tree *Pinus balsamea*.

TĚŘĚBIN'THĪNA CHIA. *Mat. Med.* See *Cyprus Turpentine*.

TĚŘĚBIN'THĪNA VĚNĚTA. *M. Med.* Venice turpentine, obtained by exudation from the tree *Pinus larix*.

TĚŘĚBIN'THĪNA VULGĀRIS. *Mat. Med.* Common turpentine, obtained from the tree *Pinus sylvestris*.

TĚŘĚBIN'THĪNÆ, ŌLEUM. *M. Med.* The oil obtained by distillation from the liquid resin of the *Pinus sylvestris*.

TĚRES, *ētis*. adj. *Anat.* Long and round: cylindrical.

TERGĚMĪNUS, *a*, *um*. (*Ter*, thrice, and *gēmīnus*, double.) *Bot.* Three times double, as when a forked leaf-stalk has two leaflets at the end of each portion, and two at the division of the fork.

TERMĪNĀLIS, *is*, *e*. *Bot.* Terminating: terminal, as when flowers terminate a branch.

TERMINO'LOGY. (*Termino*, to define, and *λόγος*, a discourse.) A treatise on, or system of names, or terms. *Termīnōlōgia*, *æ*. f.

TERMIN'THUS, *i. m.* (Τέριμινθος, the turpentine-tree; from resemblance to its fruit.) *Path.* A black, hot pustule, found generally on the legs of females.

TER'NARY. (*Ter*, thrice.) Consisting of three. *Ternārius*, *a, um.*

TERNĀTUS, *a, um.* (*Ter*, thrice.) *Bot.* Ternate; applied to leaves composed of three leaflets.

TER'NUS, *a, um.* (*Ter*, thrice.) *Bot.* By threes: ternate; applied to leaves three together.

TER'RA, *æ. f. Chem.* An earth.

TER'RA PONDĒRŌSA. *Chem.* The primitive earth Barytes.

TERRĒNUS, *a, um.* (*Terra*, earth.) Earthy: terrene.

TERTIĀNA, *æ. f.* (*Ter*, thrice.) *Path.* A kind of intermittent fever in which the intermission lasts about 48 hours, and thus the paroxysm returns every third day, reckoning inclusively: tertian ague; a genus of the Ord. *Febres*; Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

TESSELLĀTUS, *a, um.* (*Tessera*, a square.) Chequered: tessellated.

TEST. *Chem.* See *Reagent*.

TES'TA, *æ. f.* The shell of a fish. *Bot.* The covering, or skin within which all the parts of a seed are contained.

TESTA'CEUS, *a, um.* (*Testa*, a shell.) Belonging to a shell: testaceous.

TES'TES, CĒREBRI. *Anat.* The two inferior and posterior of the *Tubercula quadrigemina*.

TESTICLE. *Anat. Testis, is. m.*

TESTICLE, SWELLED. *Surg.* *Orchitis, idis. f.*

TESTĪCŪLUS, *i. m.* (Dim. *Testis*.) A small testicle.

TES'TIS, *is. m.* (A witness; being evidence of manhood.) *Anat.* The testicle.

TETA'NIC. Belonging to tetanus. *Tetānīcus*, *a, um.*

TĚTĀNUS, *i. m.* (Τείνω, to stretch.) *Surg.* A disease in which there is a spasmodic contraction of the

muscles of voluntary motion, with tension and rigidity of the parts affected: spasm with rigidity: cramp; a genus of the Ord. *Spasmi*; Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology.

TĚTĀNUS EMPROSTHŌTŌNOS. *Surg.* Violent spasmodic contraction of certain muscles, so as to bend the body forwards.

TĚTĀNUS OPISTHŌTŌNOS. *Surg.* Violent spasmodic contraction of certain muscles, so as to bend the body backwards.

TĚTĀNUS TRIS'MUS. *Surg.* Locked jaw.

TETRĀDŸNĀMIA, *æ. f.* (Τέτρα, four, and δύναμις, power.) *Bot.* A Linn. class of plants, comprising such as have hermaphrodite flowers with six stamens, of which four are long, and two short.

TETRĀGŌNUS, *a, um.* (Τέτρα, four, and γωνία, an angle.) Four-cornered: square.

TETRĀGŸNIA, *æ. f.* (Τέτρα, four, and γυνή, a woman.) *Bot.* A Linn. order of plants, comprising such as have four pistils.

TETRAN'DRIA, *æ. f.* (Τέτρα, four, and ἀνὴρ, a man) *Bot.* A Linn. class of plants, comprising such as have hermaphrodite flowers with four stamens of equal length.

TETRĀPĚTĀLUS, *a, um.* (Τέτρα, four, and πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Having four petals: tetrapetalous.

TETRĀPHYL'LUS, *a, um.* (Τέτρα, four, and φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having four leaves: tetraphyllous.

TETRASPERMĀLIS, *is, e.* (Τέτρα, four, and σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having four seeds: tetraspermal.

TETTER. *Path. Psōriāsis, is. f.*

THĀLĀMUS, *i. m.* (Θάλαμος.) A bed. *Anat.* Applied to a body of white substance at the base of each of the lateral ventricles, which in part gives origin to the optic nerve. *Bot.* The receptaculum.

THAPSUS, *i. m.* (*Thapsus*, an island.) See *Verbascum Thapsus*.

THĚBĚSII, FORĀMĪNA. See *Foramina Thebesii*.

THĒCA, *æ. f.* A sheath, or case.

THĒCA VERTĒBRĀLIS. *Anat.*

A prolongation of the *dura mater*, lined by the arachnoid membrane, which is continued down and invests the spinal cord as far as the third lumbar vertebra, and sends off a tubular process to each of the spinal nerves.

THERAPEUTICS. (Θεραπεία, to cure.) That branch of medical science which treats of the application of remedies, and the means used for the cure of diseases.

THĒRĪĀCA, *æ. f.* (Θήρ, a wild animal.) A medicine against poison, or the bites of venomous animals.

THIGH. *Anat.* *Fēmur*, *ōris. n.*

THIGH-BONE. *Anat.* *Os fēmōris.*

THIRST. *Phys.* An instinctive feeling, or internal sensation, by which we experience a desire to drink. *Sitis, is. f.*

THISTLE, BLESSED. See *Blessed Thistle.*

THORĀ'CIC. Belonging to the chest, or thorax. *Thōrācicus, a, um.*

THORĀ'CIC DUCT. *Anat.* The principal trunk of the absorbent vessels, about the diameter of a crow quill, and lying upon the dorsal vertebræ.

THŌRAX, *ācis. f.* (Θώραξ, a coat of mail; because it incases the viscera of the chest.) *Anat.* The chest, or that part of the body between the neck and diaphragm.

THORĪNA, *æ. f.* *Chem.* An earth discovered by Berzelius, in 1816.

THORN. *Bot.* *Spīna, æ. f.*

THORN-APPLE. *Mat. Med.* The herb *Datura stramonium.*

THREAD. *Filamentum, i. n.*

THREAD-LIKE. *Filiformis, is, e.*

THREE-CORNERED. *Trigōnus, a, um.*

THREE-FIBRED. *Trīnervus, a, um.*

THREE-LOBED. *Trilōbātus, a, um.*

THROMBUS, *i. m.* (Θρόμβος, a clot of blood.) *Surg.* A small tumour of extravasated blood, that

has escaped under the integuments after bleeding.

THRUSH. *Path.* *Aphtha, æ. f.*

THUS, *ūris. n.* (Θύω, to sacrifice; from its use in sacrifices.) *M. Med.* Frankincense.

THY'MUS GLAND. *Anat.* A gland in the neck of the foetus, disappearing after birth as a gland; ascertained by Sir Astley Cooper, through dissections chiefly of the foetal calf, to contain a milky fluid like chyle, which, on being analyzed, was found to contain all the properties of blood.

THY'RO. *Anat.* This word in compound names of muscles, signifies that they are connected with the thyroid cartilage.

THY'ROID. (Θυρεός, a shield, and εἶδος, resemblance.) Resembling a shield. *Thyroidēus, a, um.* SCUTIFORM.

THY'ROID CAR'TILAGE. *Anat.* The largest, most anterior and superior of the cartilages of the larynx, forming in front, the *pomum Adami*, more prominent in men than in women.

THY'ROID GLAND. *Anat.* A large gland situated on the cricoid cartilage, trachea, and horns of the thyroid cartilage.

THYR'SUS, *i. m.* *Bot.* A sprout, or spike, like a pine cone: an oviform bunch, or cluster.

TĪBIA, *æ. f.* (A pipe; from its resemblance in shape.) *Anat.* The internal and largest bone of the leg: the shin-bone.

TĪBIAL. Belonging to the tibia. *Tibialis, is, e.*

TIC DOULOUREUX. (Fr.) *Path.* A disorder characterized by severe attacks of pain affecting the nerves of the face, most frequently the *infra-orbitary* branches of the fifth pair: neuralgia.

TILED. *Imbricātus, a, um.*

TIN. A comparatively rare, yellowish white metal, considerably harder than lead, scarcely at all sonorous, and very malleable, though not very tenacious. *Stannum, i. n.*

TIN'CA, *æ. f.* (As if *tinctor*, dyed; from its colour.) The Tench fish.

TIN'CÆ, *OS. Anat.* The mouth of the tench fish; applied to the mouth of the uterus, from its fancied resemblance.

TINCTŪRA, *æ. f.* (*Tingo*, to dye.) *Pharm.* A solution, or extract of any substance in, or by means of spirit of wine: a tincture.

TINEA, *æ. f.* (A worm breeding in hives.) Scald-head; a genus of the *Ord. Dialyses*; *Cl. Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. **TINEA CAPITIS. PORRIGO.**

TINNĪTUS, *ūs. m.* A ringing, or tinkling.

TIS'SUE. (*Fr. Tissu.*) *Anat.* Applied to the different animal textures: cellular tissue. See *Membrana*.

TOBAC'CO. *Mat. Med.* The plant *Nicotiana tabacum*.

TOE. *Anat. Dīgītus Pēdis.*

TOLUĪFĒRA, *æ. f.* (*Tolu*, and *fēro*, to bear; because it produces the balsam of Tolu.) A Linn. genus of plants. *Cl. Decandria*; *Ord. Monogynia*.

TOLUĪFĒRA BALSĀMUM. *M. Med.* The tree which yields the balsam of Tolu.

TOLŪTĀNUM BALSĀMUM. See *Balsamum Tolutanum*.

TŌMENTŌSUS, *a, um.* (*Tōmentum*.) *Bot.* Covered with a whitish down like wool: downy: woolly: tomentose.

TŌMEN'TUM, *i. n.* (A flock of wool.) *Bot.* A species of pubescence of a woolly, or downy substance, covering the surface of certain plants.

TŌMEN'TUM CĒREBRI. *Anat.* The small vessels on the inside of the *pia mater*, penetrating the cortical substance of the brain, which when detached from it, have a somewhat woolly, or flocky appearance.

TONGUE. *Anat.* The soft, fleshy, and very mobile viscus, in the cavity of the mouth, constitut-

ing the principal organ of taste. *Lingua*, *æ. f.* See *Taste*.

TONGUE-SHAPED. *Lingulformis, is, e. Lingulatus, a, um.*

TON'IC. (*Τείνω*, to draw.) Rigid contraction of muscles without relaxation. (*Τονόω*, to invigorate.) *Med.* That which increases the tone of the muscular fibre. *Tōnīcus, a, um.*

TON'IC POWER. *Phys.* See *Irritability*.

TON'SIL. *Anat.* A small, oval, almond-shaped gland in the recess between the pillars, or arches descending from the sides of the soft palate to the tongue and pharynx. *Tonsillæ, ārum. f. pl.*

TONSILLĀRIS, *is, e. Anat.* Belonging to the tonsils.

TONSILLĪTIS, *īdis. f.* (*Tonsillæ*, the tonsils, and *ītis*, inflammation.) *Path.* Inflammation of the tonsils, a species of sore-throat: when matter forms in this disease, the patient is said to have a quincy. **CYNANCHE MALIGNA.**

TOOTH. *Dens, tis. m.* See *Teeth*.

TOOTHACHE. *Odontagra, æ. f. Odontalgia, æ. f.*

TOOTH-RASH. *Strōphūlus, i. m.*

TOOTHED. *Dentatus, a, um. Ser-rulatus, a, um.*

TO'PHUS, *i. m.* (*Heb. Toph.*) *Surg.* A swelling particularly affecting a bone, or the periosteum: a toph.

TOP'ICAL. (*Τόπος*, a place.) *Med.* Applied to a particular place. *Tōpicus, a, um.*

TOR'CŪLAR, *āris. n.* (A wine-press; from *torqueo*, to rack, or torture; because the grapes are, as it were, tortured in it.) *Surg.* The tourniquet: a bandage to check hæmorrhage after a wound, or amputation.

TOR'CŪLAR HERŌPHĪLL. *Anat.* The wine-press of *Herophilus*, who first described it; a kind of reservoir in which the four sinuses of the *dura mater* meet; situated opposite the tuberosity of the occipital bone.

TORMENTIL'LA, *a. f.* (*Tormentum*, pain; because it was supposed to relieve pain in the teeth.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Icosandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*.

TORMENTIL'LA EREC'TA, *M. Med.* The plant Upright septfoil, or tormentil.

TORMEN'TUM, *i. n.* A racking pain. *Path.* Applied to the Ileac passion, from its severity.

TOR'MĪNA, (Pl. of *tormen*, *inis. n.*) *Path.* Severe griping, or wringing pains in the bowels.

TÖRÖSUS, *a, um. Bot.* Brawny swelling of a part, as of a pericarpium from the enlargement of its seeds: protuberant.

TOR'POR, *ōris. m.* (*Torpeo*, to be numbed.) Deficient sensation: numbness.

TORTICOL'NIS, *is. m.* (*Torqueo*, to twist, and *collum*, the neck.) *Surg.* The wry-neck.

TOR'TĪLIS, *is, e.* (*Torqueo*, to twist.) Winding: writhed: twisted.

TOUCH, *Phys.* That sense by which we are enabled to know the physical properties of bodies; the exercise of which is properly limited to the parts intended for this use, and so is distinguished from *tact*, which is with slight exception generally diffused through all our organs, and particularly over the cutaneous and mucous surfaces.

TOUR'NIQUET, (Fr. *Tourner*, to turn; pressure being increased by turning a screw.) *Surg.* An instrument for stopping the flow of blood into a limb, by compressing the principal vessels by which it is conveyed.

TOXICŌDEN'DRON, or *um, i. n.* (*Τοξικόν*, a poison, and *δένδρον*, a tree.) See *Rhus Toxicodendron*.

TOXICO'LOGY, (*Τοξικόν*, a poison, and *λόγος*, a discourse.) The doctrine of poisons. *Toxicologia, a. f.*

TO'XĪCUM, *i. n.* (*Τόξον*, an arrow; because their points used to be poisoned.) A poison. **VENENUM**.

TRĀBĒCŪLA, *a. f.* (Dim. *Trabs*, a beam.) *Anat.* A small beam;

applied to the thread-like processes in the longitudinal sinus of the *dura mater*, and to the small medullary fibres of the brain forming the commissures.

TRĀCHEA, *a. f.* (*Τραχὺς*, rough; from the inequalities of its cartilages.) *Anat.* A cartilaginous and membranous canal situated in front of the oesophagus, and extending from the larynx to the lungs, to which it conveys the air; at the lungs it divides into two branches, the right and left bronchial tubes, which again and again divide and ramify through the corresponding lung, *ad infinitum*: the windpipe. **TRACHELOS**.

TRĀCHEĀLIS, *is, e.* Belonging to the trachea: tracheal.

TRĀCHĒLA'GRA, *a. f.* (*Τράχηλος*, the neck, and *αγρα*, aseizure.) *Path.* Gout in the neck.

TRĀCHĒLO, (*Τράχηλος*, the neck.) *Anat.* This word in compound names of muscles, denotes that they are connected with the neck.

TRĀCHĒLOS, (*Τραχὺς*, rough.) The windpipe. See *Trachea*.

TRĀCHEŌCĒLE, *es. f.* (*Trachea*, the windpipe, and *κύλη*, a tumour.) *Surg.* A tumour on the trachea. See *Bronchocele*.

TRACHEO'TOMY, (*Trachea*, the windpipe, and *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Surg.* The operation of cutting into the windpipe: bronchotomy: laryngotomy: *Tracheotomia, a. f.*

TRĀCHĪTIS, *idis. f.* (*Trachea*, and *itis*, inflammation.) *Path.* Inflammation of the windpipe: croup.

TRĀCHŌMA, *ātis. n.* (*Τραχὺς*, rough.) Roughness on the internal surface of the eyelid, causing violent ophthalmia, and severe pain on moving the eyelid.

TRĀGĀCAN'THA, *a. f.* (*Τράγος*, a goat, and *ακανθα* a thorn; because its pod resembles the goat's beard.) *M. Med.* Gum-tragacanth, obtained by exudation from the plant *Astragalus tragacantha*.

TRĀGĪCUS, *i. m.* (*Tragus*.) *Anat.* A muscle of the tragus.

- TRĀGUS**, *i. m.* (Τράγος, a goat; from the short hairs that grow on it, in advanced life.) *Anat.* The small cartilaginous eminence of the auricle, or *external ear*, situated in front of the *meatus externus*.
- TRAIL'ING**. *Bot.* *Prōcumbens*, *tis.* part.
- TRANCE**. *Path.* *Catālepsia*, *æ. f.*
- TRANSFU'SION**. (*Transfundo*, to pour from one vessel into another.) *Surg.* The introducing of blood taken from the veins of one living animal, into those of another; also, applied to the introduction of other fluids than blood. *Transfusio*, *ōnis. f.*
- TRANSPARENT**. *Transpārens*, *tis.* part. **DIAPHONOSUS**.
- TRANSPIRA'TION**. (*Trans*, beyond, and *spiro*, to breathe.) *Phys.* Emission of vapours through the skin: perspiration. *Transpirātio*, *ōnis. f.*
- TRANSUDA'TION**. The passing, or oozing of the blood, or other fluid, unaltered, through the pores of any substance; and so distinguished from *perspiration* which implies that the perspired fluid is *secreted* from the blood. *Transūdātio*, *ōnis. f.*
- TRANSVERSĀLIS**, *is, e.* } Placed
- TRANSVER'SUS**, *a, um.* } across: transverse. *Anat.* Applied to certain muscles, from their direction.
- TRĀPĒZIUM**, *ii. n.* (Τραπέζιον, a four-sided geometrical figure; from its shape.) *Anat.* The first bone of the second row of the carpus.
- TRĀPĒZIUS**, *ii. m.* (Τραπέζιον, a four-sided geometrical figure; from its shape.) *Anat.* The most superficial muscle of the posterior part of the neck and back. **CUCULLARIS**.
- TRĀPĒZOI'DES**, *OS.* (Τραπέζιον, the trapezium, and *είδος*, resemblance.) *Anat.* The second bone of the second row of the carpus.
- TRAUMA'TIC**. (Τραῦμα a wound.) Belonging to a wound. *Traumāticus*, *a, um.*
- TREFOIL**. *Mat. Med.* The plant *Menyanthes trifoliata*.
- TRĒMOR**, *ōris. m.* (Trēmo, to tremble.) Involuntary trembling.
- TREPAN**. (Τρυπάω, to perforate.) *Surg.* A circular saw by which the operation of *trepanning* is performed, or a circular portion of bone removed from the skull.
- TREPHINE**. *Surg.* The more modern instrument for perforating the cranium, or removing a circular piece of bone from the skull; which has generally superseded the trepan.
- TRIAN'DRIA**, *æ. f.* (Τεῖς, three, and *ανῆρ*, a man.) *Bot.* A Linn. class of plants, comprising such as have hermaphrodite flowers with three stamens.
- TRIANGŪLĀRIS**, *is, e.* (*Tres*, three, and *angŭlus*, a corner.) Three-cornered: triangular.
- TRĪCEPS**, *īptis. adj.* (*Tres*, three, and *caput*, the head.) *Anat.* Three-headed.
- TRĪCHI'ĀSIS**, *is. f.* (Θρίξ, the hair.) *Surg.* A disease in which the eyelashes are turned in towards the eyeball.
- TRĪCHIS'MUS**, *i. m.* (Θρίξ, the hair.) *Surg.* A fracture like a hair, scarcely perceptible.
- TRĪCHŌCĒPHĀLUS**, *i. m.* (Θρίξ, the hair, and *κεφαλή*, the head.) *Path.* The hair-headed worm.
- TRĪCHŌMA**, *ātis. n.* (Θρίξ, the hair.) *Path.* Plaited hair; a genus of the Ord. *Impetigines*; Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology.
- TRICHIA. PLICA**.
- TRĪCHŌSIS**. (Θρίξ, the hair.) *Path.* A genus in Good's classification, comprising the most of the diseases of the hair.
- TRICHO'TOMOUS**. (Τρεῖς, three, and *τέμνω*, to cut.) Divided into three. *Trichōtōmus*, *a, um.*
- TRĪCHŪRIS**, *īdis. f.* (Θρίξ, the hair.) *Path.* The long hair-worm.
- TRICOC'COUS**. (Τρεῖς, three, and *κόκος*, a grain.) *Bot.* Three-seeded.
- TRICUSPID**. (*Tres*, three, and *cuspis*, a point.) Three-pointed. *Tricuspis*, *īdis. adj.* *Tricuspidātus*, *a, um.*

TRICUSPID VALVE. *Anat.* The valve at the auricular opening in the right ventricle.

TRĪFĪDUS, *a, um.* (*Tres*, three, and *findo*, to cleave.) Three-clefted.

TRĪFŌLIĀTUS, *a, um.* (*Tres*, three, and *fōlium*, a leaf) *Bot.* Having three leaves: trifoliate. See *Menyanthes Trifoliata*.

TRĪGĒMĪNI. (Pl. of *trīgēmīnus*, *a, um*, three-fold.) *Anat.* The fifth pair of nerves, which having formed the *Gasserian ganglion*, are divided into three branches, the *ophthalmic*, and the *superior* and *inferior maxillary*.

TRĪGONE. *Anat.* The small triangular space, smooth and dense, on the mucous membrane lining the urinary bladder, and which is denoted by imaginary lines from the orifice of the urethra, to and between the orifices of the ureters. *Trīgōnus*, *i. m.*

TRĪGŌNUS, *a, um.* (*Τρεῖς*, three, and *γωνία*, a corner.) Three-cornered: trigonal.

TRĪGŶNĪA, *æ. f.* (*Τρεῖς*, three, and *γυνή*, a woman.) *Bot.* A Linn. order of plants, comprising such as have three pistils.

TRĪHĪLĀTUS, *a, um.* (*Tres*, three, *hilum*, the eye or scar on a seed.) *Bot.* Having three *hila*, or eyes.

TRĪLŌBĀTUS, *a, um.* } (*Tres*,
TRĪLŌBUS, *a, um.* } three,
and *lobus*, a lobe.) Three-lobed: trilobate.

TRĪLŌCŪLĀRIS, *is, e.* (*Tres*, three, and *locūlus*, a pocket.) *Bot.* Three-celled: trilocular.

TRĪNERVIS, *is, e.* (*Tres*, three, and *nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Three-nerved: three-ribbed; applied to leaves with three strong nerves running from the base to the apex.

TRĪPAR'TĪTUS, *a, um.* (*Tres*, three, and *partitus*, divided.) Divided into three: tripartite.

TRĪPHYL'LUS, *a, um.* (*Τρεῖς*, three, and *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* three-leaved: triphyllous.

TRĪPINNĀTUS, *a, um.* (*Τρεῖς*,

three, and *πίννα*, a wing.) *Bot.* Three-winged: tripinnate.

TRĪPLĪNERVIS, *is, e.* (*Triplus*, triple, and *nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Triply-nerved: triply-ribbed; applied to leaves which have two large ribs branching off from a main one, above the base, as in the sun-flower, &c.

TRĪPLŌPIA, *æ. f.* (*Τρεῖς*, three, and *οπω*, to see.) *Surg.* The disease *Diplopia*.

TRĪQUE'TRA, O'S'SA. See *Wormii*, *Ossa*.

TRĪQUE'TRUS, *a, um.* Triangular.

TRIS'MUS, *i. m.* (*Τεῖζω*, to gnash.) *Surg.* Locked jaw: *trismus nascentium*, that which attacks infants within two weeks from birth: *trismus traumaticus*, that which attacks persons of all ages, from cold, or a wound. TETANUS TRISMUS.

TRISPER'MUS, *a, um.* (*Τρεῖς*, three, and *σπέρμα*, a seed.) *Bot.* Three-seeded.

TRĪTERNĀTUS, *a, um.* (*Tres*, three, *ternatus*, triple.) *Bot.* Three times triple, as when the divisions of a triple leaf-stalk are subdivided into threes.

TRĪTĪCUM, *i. n.* (*Těro*, to thresh from the husk.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Triandria*; Ord. *Digynia*.

TRĪTĪCUM HYBER'NUM. *Mat. Med.* The Wheat plant.

TRITURA'TION. (*Těro*, to crumble in pieces.) The process of reducing solid bodies to powder, by continued rubbing. *Trituratio*, *ōnis. f.*

TRĪVIAL. Synonymous with *specific*, and added to the generic name to distinguish the particular species, as *Rosa*, the name of a genus, whose trivial names are, *canina*, *centifolia*, *Gallica*.

TRO'CAR. (Corruption of *un trois quart*, Fr. a three quarters; from its three-sided point.) *Surg.* A sharp-pointed instrument used in the operation of tapping.

TRŌCHAN'TER, *ri. m.* (*Τεῖχω*,

to run; from the use of the muscles attached to it.) *Anat.* Applied to two processes of the thigh-bone, the *major* and *minor* trochanters.

TRÖCHIS'CUS, *i. m.* (Dim. Τρόχος, a wheel.) *Med.* A small round tablet: a troch.

TROCH'LEA, *æ. f.* (Τρόχλος, to run.) A pulley. *Anat.* The fibro-cartilaginous pulley situated near the *internal angular process* of the frontal bone, through which the tendon of the *Obliquus superior* muscle passes.

TROCHLEĀRIS, *is, e. Anat.* Belonging to the trochlea: trochlear; applied to the *Obliquus superior oculi*, from its tendon passing through the trochlea.

TROCHLEĀTÖRES. (Pl. of *trochleator*, *ōris. f.*) *Anat.* The pathetic, or fourth pair of nerves; because they are distributed to the trochlearis muscle. See *Pathetic Nerves*.

TROUGH, PNEUMATIC. See *Pneumatic Trough*.

TROWEL-SHAPED. *Bot. Deltoides, is. f. Deltoideus, a, um.*

TRUE. *Path.* Applied to certain diseases, in contradistinction to those which only resemble them, as *peripneumonia vera*, and *notha*. *Vērus, a, um.*

TRUE RIBS. *Anat.* The seven superior, or the sternal ribs, which are attached to the sternum by separate cartilages.

TRUE SKIN. *Cūtis Vēra*. See *Cutis*.

TRUNCĀTUS, *a, um.* (*Truncus*, the body of a tree without the boughs.) *Bot.* Lopped: truncated.

TRUN'CUS, *i. m.* The trunk. *Anat.* The body exclusive of the head and the extremities. *Bot.* The body, or stem of a tree, or shrub, from its root to its division into boughs, or branches.

TŪBA, *æ. f.* (*Tūbus*, a hollow body.) A tube. *Anat.* A canal, as the Eustachian, and Fallopian tubes. *Bot.* The lower and narrow part of a monopetalous flower. *Surg.* A hollow instrument.

TUBE, EUSTA'CHIAN. See *Eustachian Tube*.

TUBE, FALLOPIAN. See *Fallopian Tubes*.

TŪBER, *ēris. n.* (*Tūmeo*, to grow big.) A knob, or excrescence. *Anat.* A rounded part. *Bot.* A round swollen-out root, as the turnip, &c. *Surg.* A knot, or swelling.

TŪBER ANNŪLĀRE. See *Pons Varolii*.

TŪBERCĪNĒREUM. *Anat.* A soft grey substance situated posteriorly to the commissure of the optic nerves, connected to these nerves anteriorly, and to the *corpora albicantia* posteriorly.

TŪBER'CŪLA. (Pl. of *Tūberculum*.) An order in Willan's Cutaneous diseases, defined small, hard, prominent, and circumscribed tumours, permanent, or partially suppurating.

TŪBER'CŪLA QUADRĪGĒMĪNA. *Anat.* Four oval-shaped bodies situated below the posterior commissure of the brain, termed the *nates* and *testes*, from their appearance and relative position. *CORPORA QUADRIGEMINA. EMINENTIÆ QUADRIGEMINÆ.*

TUBER'ULAR. Having tubercles: tubercled: tuberculate. *Tūberculāris, is, e.*

TŪBER'CŪLUM, *i. n.* (Dim. *Tūber*.) A little knob. *Anat.* A tubercle, or small elevation. *Path.* A round, solid substance, the product of disease, as in the liver, lungs, &c.

TŪBER'CŪLUM LOW'ERI. *Anat.* A thickening of the lining membrane, or slight eminence on the posterior wall of the right auricle of the heart, between the openings of the two *venæ cavæ*; first noticed by *Lower*.

TU'BEROSE. (*Tūber*.) *Bot.* Having fleshy knobs connected by stalks, or fibres, as the potato: tuberous: knobbed. *Tūberōsus, a, um.*

TU'BULAR. Like a tube, or having tubes. *Tūbulāris, is, e.*

TŮBŮLĀTUS, *a, um.* (*Tŭba.*) *Bot.*
Tubular: tubulous: hollow within, as the leaf of the onion. **TUBULOSUS.** **TUBULARIS.**

TŮBŮLI LACTĪFĚRI. *Anat.* The ducts or small tubes conveying the milk through the nipple.

TŮBŮLI REC'TI. *Anat.* The 12, or 20 small tubes which pass in parallel lines to the back and upper part of the testicle, forming there the *Corpus Highmorianum*.

TŮBŮLI SĚMĪNĪFĚRI. *Anat.* Minute tubular threads about 1-200th of an inch in diameter, which placed in packets, or *fasciculi*, compose the substance of the testicle; their number is 62,500, and their length about 5,200 feet, according to *Munro Secundus*; but on this point there is much difference of opinion.

TŮBŮLI URĪNĪFĚRI. *Anat.* Fine vessels of a pale colour and dense structure, arranged in eight or ten conical fasciculi, which have their bases to the circumference, and their apices, or *papillæ* towards the concave edge of the kidney; through which the urine flows from the *cortical*, or *tubular substance*, into the *calyces*.

TŮBŮLUS, *i. m.* (*Dim. Tŭba.*) A little tube, or pipe.

TUFT. *Bot. Cŭma, æ. f.*

TU'MOUR. (*Tŭmeo, to swell.*) *Surg.* A swelling, or morbid enlargement. *Tŭmor, ōris. m.*

TUNIC. *Anat. Tŭnica, æ. f. Bot. Arillus, i. m.*

TŮNĪCA, *æ. f. Anat.* A covering, membrane, or coat: a tunic.

TŮNĪCA ADNĀTA. *Anat.* The *Tunica albuginea oculi*.

TŮNĪCA ALBŮGĪNEA ŌCŮLI. *Anat.* A term improperly applied to the tendinous expansion by which the muscles that move the eye are inserted anteriorly into the sclerotic coat, and which gives the whiteness peculiar to the fore part of the eye. **TUNICA ADNATA.**

TŮNĪCA ALBŮGĪNEA TESTIS. *Anat.* A strong, white, dense

membrane, forming the immediate covering, or proper capsule of the testicle.

TŮNĪCA COMMŪNIS. *Anat.* A tunic surrounding the spermatic cord and testicle, composed of the expanded fibres of the cremaster muscle and fine connecting cellular membrane.

TŮNĪCA DĚCĪDUA REFLE'XA. *Phys.* A membrane reflected on the *Tunica decidua uteri*, and separable from it in the earlier months of utero-gestation, but after the fourth or fifth month, becoming identified with it, and no longer distinguishable.

TŮNĪCA DĚCĪDUA U'TĚRI. *Phys.* A thick membrane in contact with the internal surface of the uterus, being the product of an albuminous layer secreted by its vessels immediately after impregnation.

TŮNĪCA RUYSCH'IĀNA. See *Ruyschiana Membrana*.

TŮNĪCA VĀGĪNĀLIS. *Anat.* A serous membrane, suspending and partly enclosing the testicle, and reflected over its anterior part and sides; that part which lines the scrotum, being named the *tunica vaginalis scroti*; the reflected portion being termed the *tunica vaginalis testis*: it was originally a process of the *peritonæum*, having been prolonged along the cord and around the testicle, as the latter was descending from the abdomen to the scrotum, the communication then existing between the abdomen and scrotum having completely closed, about the period of birth, by adhesive inflammation.

TŮNĪCĀTUS, *a, um.* (*Tŭnica.*) *Bot.* Coated.

TUR'BINATED. *Bot.* Coped: made like a top, broad above and small below. *TurbĭnĀtus, a, um.*

TUR'BINATED BONES. *Anat.* A term for the spongy portions of the ethmoid, and sphenoid bones.

TUR'GĪDUS, *a, um.* Swollen: turgid.

TŪRIO, *ōnis*. f. (*Tyro*.) Bot. A young bud, or shoot.

TUR'MERIC. *Mat. Med.* The plant *Curcuma longa*.

TURPENTINE. *Tērebīnthina*, *æ*. f.

TURPENTINE, CANA'DIAN. See *Terebinthina Canadensis*.

TURPENTINE, CHIAN, or CYPRUS. *M. Med.* See *Cyprus Turpentine*.

TURPENTINE, COMMON. *M. Med.* See *Terebinthina Vulgaris*.

TURPENTINE, VENICE. *Mat. Med.* See *Terebinthina Veneta*.

TURPENTINE, OIL OF. See *Terebinthinae Oleum*.

TUSSĪLĀGO, *īnis*. f. (*Tussis*, a cough; because it relieves coughs.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Syngenesia*; Ord. *Polygamia superflua*.

TUSSĪLĀGO FAR'FĀRA. *Mat. Med.* The plant Coltsfoot.

TUSŚIS, *is*. f. A cough.

TU'TIA, *æ*, f. (Pers.) *Chem.* A grey oxide of zinc: tutty.

TWINING. Bot. *Vōlūbilis*, *is*, *e*.

TWINFORKED. Bot. *Bīgēmīnātus*, *a*, *um*.

TWISTED. Bot. *Contortus*, *a*, *um*.

TWO-EDGED. *Anceps*, *īpītis*. adj.

TWO-RANKED. *Distīchus*, *a*, *um*.

TYMPĀNĪTES, *æ*. m. (*Tympānum*, a drum; because the belly being distended with wind, sounds like a drum, when struck.) *Path.* Drum-belly: tympany; a genus of the Ord. *Intumescentiæ*; Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology.

TYMPĀNUM, *i*. n. (Τύμπανον, a drum.) *Anat.* The drum, or hollow part of the middle ear, containing the ossa ossicula, or four small bones of the ear.

TYPHŌMĀNIA, *æ*. f. (Τύφος, to burn, and μανία, madness.) *Path.* Lethargy complicated with frenzy and fever.

TY'PHUS, *i*. m. (Τύφος, to smoulder; because it proceeds, as it were, with a concealed and smothered flame.) *Path.* A kind of continued

fever, in which are the ordinary symptoms of fever, with great debility in the nervous and vascular systems, and a tendency in the fluids to putrefaction: putrid fever; a genus of the Ord. *Febres*; Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

TY'PHUS GRĀVIOR. *Path.* The most malignant form of typhus.

TY'PHUS MĪTIOR. *Path.* Low fever.

TYSŌNI GLANDŪLÆ. See *Glandulæ Tysoni*.

U.

ULCER. (Ελκος, a sore.) *Surg.* A solution of continuity in any of the soft parts of the body, with a discharge of pus, or matter of various kinds. *Ulcus*, *i*. m.

UL'CERATED. Breaking out into an ulcer. *Ulcērātus*, *a*, *um*.

UL'CUS, *i*. m. An ulcer; a genus of the Ord. *Dialyses*; Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

ULA, ULLA, or ILLA. (Υλη, matter.) A diminutive added to certain words, signifying of the matter, or nature of that which the word it is added to means, as *pustula*, of the matter or nature of pus, &c. &c.

UL'MUS, *i*. f. A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Digynia*.

UL'MUS CAMPESTRIS. *M. Med.* The common Elm tree.

UL'NA, *æ*. f. (Ολένη, the ulna, or cubit.) *Anat.* The larger of the two bones of the fore-arm. CUBITUS.

UL'NAR. Belonging to the ulna. *Ulnāris*, *is*, *e*.

UMBEL'LA, *æ*. f. (Dim. *Umbra*, a shade.) Bot. A kind of inflorescence in which several flower-stalks spread from a centre, their upper surface being level, globose, or sometimes concave: an umbel.

UMBELLĪFĒRUS, *a*, *um*. (*Umbella*, and *fēro*, to bear.) Bot. Having umbels: umbelliferous.

UMBEL'LŪLA, *æ*. f. (Dim. *Umbella*.) Bot. A little umbel: an umbellule.

- UMBILICAL.** (*Umbilicus.*) Belonging to the umbilicus, or navel. *Umbilicālis, is, e.*
- UMBILICAL CORD.** *Obstet. Fūnis Umbilicālis.*
- UMBILICAL REGION.** *Anat.* That part of the abdomen about two inches above, below, and on each side of the navel.
- UMBILICATUS, a, um.** Having a depression like the umbilicus, or navel.
- UMBILICUS, i. m.** *Anat.* The navel.
- UMBO.** *Bot.* The knob in the middle of the pilus of the fungus tribe.
- UN'CIA, æ. f.** *Pharm.* A weight containing eight drams: an ounce.
- UN'CIFORM.** (*Uncus, a hook, and forma, resemblance.*) Resembling a hook. *Unciformis, is, e.*
- UNCINATUS, a, um.** (*Uncus, a hook.*) *Bot.* Hooked at the end: uncinat.
- UNDŪLATUS, a, um.** (*Undo, to rise in surges.*) *Bot.* Waved: undulated.
- UNGUEN'TUM, i. n.** (*Unguo, to anoint.*) An ointment, usually of the consistence of butter.
- UNGUIS, is. m.** (*Ovǔž, a claw, or talon.*) *Anat.* The nail of the fingers, or toes. *Bot.* The claw, or thin part of the petal of a polypetalous corolla. *Surg.* A collection of pus, or matter in the eye, appearing, through the cornea, to be shaped like a finger-nail.
- UNGUIS, OS.** *Anat.* The lachrymal bone; from its resemblance to a finger-nail.
- UNGŪLATUS, a, um.** (*Ungŭla, a hoof.*) Hoof-shaped.
- UNIFLŌRUS, a, um.** *Bot.* Having one flower.
- UNILAT'ERAL.** *Bot.* On one side. *Unilātērālis, is, e.* **SECUNDUS.**
- UNILOCULAR.** *Bot.* Having one cell. *Unilocŭlāris, is, e.*
- UNITED.** *Bot.* *Connātus, a, um.*
- UNIVALVE.** *Bot.* Having one valve. *Univalvis, is, e.*
- UPRIGHT.** *Erectus, a, um.*
- U'RĀCHUS, i. m.** (*Oṽřov, urine, and εχω, to contain.*) *Anat.* The ligamentous cord arising from the base of the urinary bladder, to which it is attached as far as the superior region, and terminating in the umbilical cord. In the fœtuses of four-footed animals, it is a hollow tube conveying the urine to the *allantoid* membrane.
- U'RATE.** *Chem.* Uric, or lithic acid in combination with a salifiable base. *Uras, ātis. f.*
- URCEŌLATUS, a, um.** Shaped, or swelling out like a pitcher: urceolate.
- U'REA, æ. f.** (*Urīna, urine.*) *Chem.* A constituent of urine.
- URET.** *Chem.* A terminal denoting a compound of simple inflammable bodies with each other, or with metals, as *sulphuret* of phosphorus, *carburet* of iron, &c.
- URĒTER, ěris. m.** (*Oṽřov, urine.*) *Anat.* The membranous tube through which the urine is conveyed from the kidney to the urinary bladder.
- URĒTĚRĪTIS, ědis. f.** (*Urĕter, and ětis, inflammation.*) *Path.* Inflammation of the ureter.
- URĒTHRA, æ. f.** (*Oṽřov, the urine.*) *Anat.* A membranous canal through which the urine is voided, continued from the neck of the bladder through the extent of the penis, at the extremity of which it terminates in a slit-like orifice, the *meatus urinarius*. In the female, the *urethra* does not exceed two inches in length, having a much larger calibre than in the male.
- URĒTHRĪTIS, ědis. f.** (*Urĕthra, and ětis, inflammation.*) *Path.* Inflammation of the urethra.
- U'RIC.** *Chem.* See *Lithic.*
- URĪNA, æ. f.** Urine.
- URĪNÆ, ARDOR.** See *Ardor Urinæ.*
- U'RINARY.** (*Urīna, urine.*) Belonging to urine. *Urīnārius, a, um.*
- U'RINARY BLADDER.** *Anat.* A membranous bag, or pouch, situated immediately behind the *sym-*

physis pubis, of a flattened, triangular form when contracted; and of an oval figure when distended: it is composed of four coats, the *serous*, or *peritoneal*, the *muscular*, the *cellular*, and the *mucous*; the *serous* being but a partial coat: it receives the urine from the ureters, and when a certain quantity is contained in it, the muscular fibres are voluntarily exerted for its expulsion through the urethra. *Vesica Urinaria*.

U'RINE. ('Ορούω, to rush forward.) *Phys*. The saline secretion of the kidneys which proceeds from them through the ureters, *guttatim*, into the urinary bladder. *Urina*, æ. f.

U'RINE, DIFFICULT DISCHARGE OF. *Dysūria*, æ. f.

U'RINE, RETENTION OF. *Ischūria*, æ. f.

URSUS, i. m. A bear.

URTĪCĀRIA, æ. f. (*Urtica*, a nettle.) *Path*. An exanthematous fever, characterized by an eruption like the elevations produced on the skin by the sting of a nettle: the nettle-rash; a genus of the Ord. *Exanthemata*; Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

URTĪCĀTIO, ōnis. f. (*Urtica*, a nettle.) The whipping a paralytic limb with nettles, to restore sensation.

U'TERINE. Belonging to the womb, or uterus. *Uterinus*, a, um.

U'TERINE GESTA'TION. *Obst*. The time from impregnation till the period of labour.

U'TERINE MADNESS. *Path*. *Furor Uterinus*. NYMPHOMANIA.

U'TĒRUS, i. m. ('Υἷστα.) *Anat*. The womb, a spongy fleshy body about three inches in length, two in breadth at the *fundus*, and one at the *cervix*, shaped like a flattened pear, situated in the cavity of the pelvis between the urinary bladder and rectum, its *cervix* closing up the vagina internally. MATRIX.

U'TERUS, INVERSION OF THE.

The state of its being turned inside out, produced by unskilfully and violently pulling away the placenta after delivery.

U'TERUS, RETROVERSION OF THE. See *Retroversio Uteri*.

UVA, æ. f. A grape.

UVA URSI. See *Arbutus Uva Ursi*.

U'VEA, æ. f. (*Uva*, a grape; from its colour.) *Anat*. The posterior surface of the *iris*, which is covered by a dark-coloured pigment.

U'VŮLA, æ. f. (*Uva*, a grape.) *Anat*. The small, fleshy body hanging from the *velum pendulum palati*, above the root of the tongue.

V.

VACCINA'TION. (*Vacca*, a cow.) *Surg*. The operation of inserting matter for producing cow-pox. *Vaccinatio*, ōnis. f.

VACCĪNIA, æ. f. *Path*. Cow-pox.

VĀGĪNA, æ. f. *Anat*. The canal extending from the external orifice immediately below the *meatus urinarius* of the female, to the uterus. *Bot*. A sheath formed by part of a leaf.

VAGĪNAL. Belonging to the vagina. *Vāginālis*, is, e.

VĀGĪNANS, tis. adj. Sheathing.

VĀGĪNĀTUS, a, um. *Bot*. Sheathed.

VĀGUS, a, um. *Anat*. Wandering. See *Par Vagum*.

VĀLĒRIĀNA, æ. f. (*Valerius*, who first described it.) A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Triandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*.

VĀLĒRIĀNA OFFĪCĪNĀLIS. *M. Med*. The wild Valerian plant.

VALVA, æ. f. (*Valveo*, to fold up.) *Anat*. A fold, or elongation of the lining membrane of canals, preventing the reflux of their contents, as in the intestines, blood-vessels, and absorbents: a valve.

VALVŮLA, æ. f. (Dim. *Valva*.) *Anat*. A little valve.

VALVŮLA EUSTĀCHIĀNA. See *Eustachian Valve*.

VALVŮLÆ CONNĪVENTES. *A-*

- nat.* The semilunar folds formed by the mucous, or villous coat of the *duodenum*, *jejunum*, and *ileum* intestines.
- VANE-LIKE. *Versatilis, is, e.*
- VĀPŌRĀRIUM, *ii. n.* (*Vāpōro*, to smoke.) *Med.* A vapour-bath.
- VĀRĪCEL'LA, *æ. f.* (*Dim. Variōla*, small-pox.) *Path.* A disease characterized by an eruption in successive crops for several days, of smooth, transparent, lentil-shaped, or irregular circular vesicles, flattened at the top; the fluid at first pellucid, then whitish, afterwards straw-coloured: the chicken-pox; a genus of the Ord. *Exanthemata*; Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.
- VĀRĪCŌCĒLE, *es. f.* (*Vārix*, a swelled vein, and *κίλη*, a tumour.) *Surg.* A swelling of the veins of the scrotum, or the spermatic cord.
- VAR'ICOSE. (*Vārix*, a swelled and crooked vein.) *Surg.* Applied to veins that are in a state of permanent dilatation, attended with an accumulation of dark-coloured blood, the circulation of which is materially retarded in the affected vessel; being also irregular, knotted, and winding and coiling themselves in a variety of ways.
- VARIETY. *Bot.* A plant that differs in some respects from others of the same species, though not so essentially as itself to be reckoned a different species, is called a variety of it. *Vārietas, atis. f.*
- VĀRĪŌLA, *æ. f.* (*Vārius*, spotted.) *Path.* A highly contagious disease, characterized by *synocha* and an eruption of red pimples on the third day, which about the eighth contain pus, and afterwards drying, fall off in crusts: the small-pox; a genus of the Ord. *Exanthemata*; Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.
- VARIX, *icis. m.* (*Vārus*, crooked.) *Surg.* A swelling, or dilatation of a vein, generally becoming knotted, and winding in its course: dilated vein; a genus of the Ord. *Tumores*; Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.
- VARŌLII, PONS. See *Pons Varolii*.
- VĀRUS, *i. m.* A spot, or pimple on the face. *ACNE.*
- VAS, *vāsis. n.* *Anat.* A vessel, as the arteries, veins, ducts, &c.
- VAS DĒFĒRENS. *Anat.* A duct conveying the semen secreted in the testicle, being a continuation of the *epididymis*, and terminating in the ejaculatory duct.
- VĀSA BRĒVIA. *Anat.* Small branches of the splenic artery which anastomose with others of the gastric artery, and are distributed on the large arch of the stomach.
- VĀSA EFFĒREN'TIA. Vessels carrying out. *Anat.* Five or six tortuous vessels which ascend obliquely backwards from the *testis* to the *globus major*, or head of the *epididymis* which they form by uniting into one duct. *CONI VASCULOSI.*
- VĀSA VĀSŌRUM. *Anat.* Term for the very minute arteries and veins, by which the substance of larger vessels is supplied with nourishment.
- VĀSA VORTĪCŌSA. *Anat.* Fine, vascular ramifications principally connected with the veins, on the external surface of the choroid coat of the eye.
- VAS'TUS, *a, um.* Broad: large. *Anat.* Applied to certain muscles, from their size.
- VAULTED. *Forniciformis, is, e.*
- VECTIS, *is. m.* *Obstet.* The lever, an instrument used in certain cases of preternatural labour.
- VE'GETABLE. *Bot.* Applied to an organized body, partly, or wholly fixed within the earth, and deriving its nourishment by vessels on its roots. *Vēgētābilis, is, e.*
- VEIL. *Anat.* *Calyptra, æ. f.* *Bot.* *Vēlum, i. n.*
- VEIN. *Anat.* A membranous canal originating from the extremities of arteries by anastomosis, becoming progressively wider, without pulsation, and returning the blood

- from the arteries to the heart.
Vēna, æ. f.
- VEINLESS. *Bot. Avēnius*, a, um.
- VEINED. *Bot. Vēnōsus*, a, um.
- VĒLUM, i. n. *Anat.* A veil.
- VĒLUM INTERPŌSĪTUM. *Anat.* The choroid membrane of the brain situated beneath the *for-nix*, and above the optic thalami.
- VĒLUM PENDŪLUM PĀLĀTI. *Anat.* The posterior part of the palate, which forms two arches fixed laterally to the tongue, and pharynx.
- VĒLUM VĒSICÆ URĪNĀRIÆ. *Anat.* The trigone.
- VĒNA, æ. f. *Anat.* A vein.
- VĒNA POR'TÆ. *Anat.* The large vein at the entrance of the liver, by which the blood is carried into its substance.
- VENÆSECTION. (*Vēna*, a vein, and *sēco*, to cut.) *Surg.* The operation of opening a vein with a lancet: blood-letting. *Vēnæsectio*, ōnis. f.
- VĒNĒNUM, i. n. Poison: venom. *Toxicum*.
- VENĒREAL. (*Vēnus*.) Belonging to sexual intercourse, or venery. *Vēnēreālis*, is, e.
- VENĒREAL DISEASE. See *Syphilis*.
- VENICE TURPENTINE. See *Terebinthina Veneta*.
- VĒNŌSUS, a, um. *Anat.* Like a vein. *Bot.* Veined.
- VĒNŌSUS, DUCTUS. See *Ductus Venosus*.
- VEN'TRICLE. (Dim. *Venter*, a cavity of the body.) *Anat.* A term applied to certain cavities of the brain, and of the heart. *Ventrīcŭlus*, i. m.
- VENTRĪCŌSUS, a, um. (*Venter*, the belly.) *Bot.* Bellied: distended: ventricose.
- VĒRA'TRIA, æ. f. *Mat. Med.* A new vegetable alkali, obtained from the plant *Veratrum album*.
- VERA'TRUM, i. n. A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Polygamia*; Ord. *Monœcia*.
- VĒRA'TRUM ALBUM. *Mat. Med.* The plant *Veratrum*, or White hellebore. *HELLEBORUS ALBUS*.
- VERBAS'CUM, i. n. A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*.
- VERBAS'CUM THAP'SUS. *Mat. Med.* The Yellow, or Great mullein plant.
- VERDIGRIS. See *Ærugo Æris*.
- VERMICŪLĀRIS, is, e. (*Vermis*, a worm.) Worm-like in appearance, or properties: vermicular.
- VERMĪFOR'MIS, is, e. (*Vermis*, a worm, and *forma*, likeness.) Worm-like: vermiform.
- VERM'IFUGE. (*Vermis*, a worm, and *fūgo*, to drive away.) An anthelmintic. *Vermifūgus*, i. m.
- VERMIS, is. m. *Path.* A worm.
- VERŌNĪCA, æ. f. A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. *Diandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*.
- VERŌNĪCA BECCĀBUNGA. *M. Med.* The plant Brooklime.
- VERRŪCA, æ. f. *Bot.* A little knob. A hardening of the cuticle, of various appearance: a wart; a genus of the Ord. *Tumores*; Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.
- VERRŪCŌSUS, a, um. (*Verrūca*.) *Bot.* Warty: having knobs.
- VERSĀTĪLIS, is, e. Vane-like: versatile.
- VER'TĒBRA, æ. f. (*Verto*, to turn.) *Anat.* A peculiarly shaped irregular bone, twenty-four of which compose the spine, or vertebral column; seven of these are termed *cervical*, twelve *dorsal*, and five *sacral*.
- VER'TĒBRA DENTĀTA. *Anat.* The *Axis*, or second cervical vertebra, which has a tooth-like process at the upper part of its body.
- VER'TEBRAL. Belonging to the *vertebræ*, or bones of the spine. *Vertēbrālis*, is. e.
- VER'TEX, ūcis. m. *Anat.* The top, crown, or upper part of the head.

- VERTICAL.** Perpendicular. *Verticalis, is, e.*
- VERTICILLUS, i. m. Bot.** A species of inflorescence in which the flowers surround the stem like a wheel: a whorl.
- VERTIGO, inis. f. (Verto, to turn round.) Path.** Dizziness with a fear of falling: swimming of the head: giddiness.
- VĒRŪMONTĀNUM i. n. (Vērus, true, and mons, a mountain.) See Caput Gallinaginis.**
- VĒSĀNIÆ. (Pl. of Vēsānia, æ. f. madness.) Mental diseases; an order of the Cl. Neuroses, of Cullen's Nosology.**
- VĒSĪCA, æ. f. Anat.** A bladder.
- VĒSĪCĀTŌRIUS, a, um. (Vēsica, a bladder; because it raises a bladder.) Med.** Having the property, when applied to a part of the body, of causing a blister; or bladder containing a fluid, to be formed between the dermis and epidermis: blistering.
- VĒSĪCŪLA, æ. f. (Dim. Vēsica, a bladder.)** A small bladder, or elevation of the cuticle, containing a clear, watery fluid: a vesicle.
- VĒSĪCŪLÆ GRAAFINÆ. See Graafinæ Vesiculæ.**
- VĒSĪCŪLÆ SĒMĪNĀLES. Anat.** The two reservoirs or receptacles of the semen situated on the back and lower part of the urinary bladder.
- VESI'ULAR. Belonging to, or having vesicles. Vēsiculāris. is. e.**
- VESI'ULAR FEVER. Pemphigus, i. m.**
- VĒSĪCŪLŌSUS, a, um. Full of small bladders, or vesicles. See Fucus Vesiculosus.**
- VESTĪBŪLUM, i. n. Anat.** A small elliptical cavity of the internal ear, behind the cochlea, and in front of the semicircular canals: the vestibule.
- VEXIL'LUM, i. n. A standard. Bot.** The upright petal of a papilionaceous flower.
- VIA, æ. f. Anat.** A way, or passage
- VĪBĪCES. (Pl. of vibex, icis. f.) Path.** Large purple spots which appear beneath the skin, in certain malignant fevers.
- VIBRIS'SÆ, ærum. f. and i, ōrum. m. Anat.** The hairs in the nostrils.
- VICQ D'AZYR, CENTRA OVĀLIA OF. Anat.** The appearance presented by the white substance, surrounded by the grey substance of the hemispheres of the cerebrum when the upper parts are cut off nearly on a level with the corpus callosum, this having been first remarked by an anatomist so named.
- VID'IAN NERVE. Anat.** The third or posterior branch of the sphenopalatine, or Meckel's ganglion.
- VIEUS'SENS, CENTRUM OVĀLE OF. Anat.** The appearance presented by the white substance, surrounded by the grey substance of the cerebrum when both hemispheres are sliced off quite on a level with the corpus callosum, this having been first remarked by an anatomist so named.
- VIEUSSENS, VALVE OF. Anat.** A thin, soft, triangular lamina extended between the *processus a cerebello ad testes*, discovered by Vieussens.
- VIGILANCE. Path. Pervigilium, ii. n.**
- VIL'LOUS. (Villus.) Anat.** Like the pile of velvet. *Bot.* Covered with soft hairs. *Villōsus, a, um.*
- VIL'LUS, i. m. Wool: hair. Bot.** A hairy pubescence composed of very short, slender, and soft hair-like filaments.
- VIN'EGAR. An acid liquor got from vegetable substances dissolved in boiling water, and from fermented and vinous liquors by exposing them to heat, and contact with air, whereby they undergo the acid fermentation. Acētum. i. n.**
- VINOUS. Belonging to wine. Vinōsus, a, um,**
- VI'OLA, æ. f. A Linn. genus of plants. Cl. Syngenesia; Ord. Monogynia.**

VIOLA ODORATA. *Mat. Med.* The plant Sweet violet.

VIOLA'CEOUS. Having the colour or smell of the *Viola odorata*. *Violaceus, a um.*

VIOLET, SWEET. *Mat. Med.* The plant *Viola odorata*.

VIRGATUS, a, um. *Bot.* Rod-shaped.

VIRGINIAN SNAKE-ROOT. *M. Med.* The plant *Aristolochia serpentaria*.

VIRGINIANUS, a, um. Belonging to Virginia: Virginian.

VIRILE, MEMBRUM. See *Membrum Virile*.

VIRILIS, is, e. Belonging to a man: virile.

VIRILIS ÆTAS. *Phys.* Manhood, reckoned from the 35th to the 50th year.

VIRUS, i. m. Contagion: infection: miasm.

VIS, vim, vi. f. Power.

VIS A TER'GO. *Med.* A power from behind: any impelling power.

VIS CONSERVATRIX.

VIS MËDICA'TRIX NĀTŪRÆ. } *Med.* A term expressive of a supposed healing power in all animated bodies, which is continually striving to overcome any disease with which they may be affected.

VIS VITĀLIS. Vital force. See *Ir-ritability*.

VIS'CĒRA. (Pl. of *viscus*.) See *Viscus*.

VIS'CID. (*Viscum*, the misletoe; from its ropy pulp.) Of a ropy, adhesive consistence. *Viscidus, a, um.*

VISCID'ITY, or VISCOS'ITY. The property of stickiness, or clamminess. *Visciditas, atis. f.* *Viscōsitas, atis. f.* LENTOR.

VISCŌSUS, a, um. Clammy: sticky: viscous.

VIS'CUS, ěris. n. *Anat.* Any organ, or part having an appropriate use; as the viscera of the abdomen, or of the thorax.

VISION. (*Video*, to see.) *Phys.*

That function by the exercise of which, we are enabled to distinguish the objects around us, by their colour, figure, size, distance, &c.: seeing: sight. *Visus, ūs. m.*

VI'SION, DEFEC'TIVE. *Path.* *Dysōpia, æ. f.*

VISION, DOUBLE, or TREBLE. *Visus Duplicātus, or Triplicātus.* DIPLOPIA. TRIPLOPIA.

VISUS, ūs. m. *Phys.* Vision: sight.

VITA, æ. f. (*Vivo*, to live.) *Phys.* Life.

VITÆ, ARBOR. See *Arbor Vitæ*.

VI'TAL. Belonging, or essential to life. *Vitalis, is, e.*

VITĪLIGO, ĩnis. f. (*Vitulus*, a calf; from the glistening of the skin in the disease, resembling calf's flesh.) *Path.* A skin disease in which there are smooth, white, glistening tubercles about the ears, neck, or face, or over almost the whole body, mingled with shining papulæ.

VIT'REOUS. (*Vitrum*, glass; from its clearness.) Resembling glass. *Vitreus, a, um.*

VIT'REOUS HUMOUR. *Anat.* A perfectly transparent fluid inclosed in the cells of the hyaloid membrane, occupying the two posterior thirds of the eye.

VIT'RIOL. In common language, the term for sulphuric acid: oil of vitriol: vitriolic acid. *Vitriolum, i. n.*

VIT'RIOL, BLUE. *Mat. Med.* The Sulphate of copper.

VIT'RIOL, GREEN. *M. Med.* The Sulphate of iron.

VIT'RIOL, SWEET SPIRIT OF. *Mat. Med.* The *Spiritus ætheris sulphurici*.

VIT'RIOL, WHITE. *M. Med.* The Sulphate of zinc.

VIT'RUM, i. n. Glass.

VIVIPAROUS. (*Vivus*, alive, and *pārio*, to bring forth young.) *Bot.* Applied to stems or stalks that produce bulbs capable of vegetation. *Phys.* Applied to animals which bring forth their young

alive and complete; in opposition to *oviparous*. *Viviparus*, *a*, *um*.

VIVUS, *a*, *um*. (*Vivo*, to live.) Alive: living; but also applied to some substances which in their nature, or in a particular condition, appear to live, as *argentum vivum*, quicksilver; &c.

VOICE. *Phys*. The sound produced in the larynx when traversed by the air as it enters, or passes out of the trachea, or windpipe. *Vox*, *vōcis*, *f*.

VOLATILE. (*Volo*, to fly.) Evaporating: flying off. *Volatilis*, *is*, *e*.

VOLATILE SALT. See *Salt*, *Volatile*.

VOLATILITY. That property by which certain bodies evaporate, or assume the elastic state.

VOLSELLA, *æ*. *f*. *Surg*. An instrument for removing bodies sticking in the throat: a pair of tweezers, or nippers.

VOLTAÏC. Applied to a particular kind of galvanic apparatus, invented by *Volta*.

VOLUBILIS, *is*, *e*. (*Volvo*, to roll.) *Bot*. Turning round: spiral.

VOLVA, *æ*. *f*. (*Volvo*, to roll.) *Bot*. The membranous covering, or wrapper, of the fungous tribe, hiding the parts of fructification, till bursting all round it forms a ring on the stalk.

VOLVULUS, *i*. *m*. (*Volvo*, to roll; because it was supposed to be a twisting of the bowels.) *Path*. A term for Ileac passion.

VÖMER, *ëris*. *m*. (A ploughshare; from its close resemblance.) *Anat*. A small thin bone in the median line, forming the posterior and principal portion of the *septum narium*, or partition between the nostrils.

VÖMICA, *æ*. *f*. (*Vömo*, to cast up, or spue; because of the discharge from it.) An abscess of the lungs.

VÖMICA NUT. *M. Med*. The seed of the tree *Strychnos nux vomica*.

VOM'ITING. (*Vömo*, to spue.) *Med*. The forcible ejection of the con-

tents of the stomach, through the œsophagus and mouth.

VOM'ITING OF BLOOD. *Hæmátēmesis*, *is*. *f*.

VORA'CIOUS APPETITE, VORA'CIOUSNESS, or VORA'CI-TY. *Path*. *Bulimia*, *æ*. *f*.

VULNĒRĀRIA, *æ*. *f*. (*Vulnus*, a wound.) An herb, or medicine which heals wounds.

VUL'NUS, *ëris*. *n*. *Surg*. A wound.

VUL'VA, *æ*. *f*. (As if *valva*, a door.) *Anat*. The fissure in the external parts of generation in the female, extending from the *mons veneris*, to within an inch of the anus.

W.

WAKEFULNESS. *Agrypnia*, *æ*. *f*.

WARTY. *Verrucosus*, *a*, *um*.

WATER. *Chem*. A transparent, colourless fluid without taste or smell, slightly compressible, consisting of small, smooth, hard, porous, spherical particles of equal diameter, and equal specific gravities, which easily slide over each other in every possible direction. *Aqua*, *æ*. *f*.

WATCHFULNESS. *Path*. *Agrypnia*, *æ*. *f*.

WATCHING. *Path*. *Pervigilium*, *ii*. *n*.

WATER OF COTUN'NIUS. See *Cotunnus*, *Water of*.

WATER-BRASH. *Path*. *Pyrösis*, *is*. *f*.

WATER-DOCK. *Mat. Med*. The plant *Rumex aquaticus*, or *Rumex hydrolapathum*.

WAVED. *Bot*. *Undulatus*, *a*, *um*.

WAX. *Mat. Med*. *Cera*, *æ*. *f*.

WEANING. See *Ablactation*.

WEB. *Anat*. *Tēla*, *æ*. *f*.

WEDGE-SHAPED. *Anat.*, *Bot*. *Cuneiformis*, *is*, *e*.

WHEAL. *Path*. An elevation of the skin, as if produced by a stroke from a cane, occurring in some forms of *Urticaria*.

WHEAT. *Mat. Med*. The seeds of the plant *Triticum hybernum*.

- WHEEL-SHAPED. *Bot. Rotatus, a, um.*
- WHEEZING. *Path. Cerchnus, i. m. Rhonchus, i. m.*
- WHITE-LEG. *Path.* The disease *Phlegmasia dolens.*
- WHITE-SWELLING. *Surg. Arthropuōsis, is. f. Hýdarthrus, i. m.*
- WHITE VITRIOL. *M. Med.* The Sulphate of zinc.
- WHITES. *Path. Leucorrhœa, æ. f.*
- WHITLOW. *Surg. Onychia, æ. f. Pārōnychia, æ. f.*
- WHORL. *Bot. Verticillus, i. m.*
- WHORTLE-BERRY, BEAR'S. *M. Med.* The plant *Arbutus uva ursi.*
- WILD CU'CUMBER. *Mat. Med.* The fruit of the plant *Momordica elaterium.*
- WILLIS, CIRCLE OF. *Anat.* A term for the square rather than circle, formed by the *anterior cerebral arteries*, branches of the internal carotid; the *posterior cerebral arteries*, branches of the basilar; and the *posterior communicating artery* on each side, by which the circle or square is completed.
- WILLOW, CRACK. *M. Med.* The plant *Salix fragilis.*
- WILLOW, GREAT ROUND-LEAVED. *M. Med.* The plant *Salix caprea.*
- WILLOW, WHITE. *M. Med.* The plant *Salix alba.*
- WILLOW HERB. *M. Med.* The plant *Lythrum salicaria.*
- WINDPIPE. *Trachea, æ. f.*
- WINE. Any liquor that has become spiritous by fermentation. *Vinum, i. n.*
- WING. *Ala, æ. f. Pinna, æ. f.*
- WING-SHAPED. *Alæformis, is, e. Pterýgoidēs, a, um.*
- WINGED. *Alatus, a, um. Pinnatus, a, um.*
- WINGS OF INGRAS'SIAS. *Anat.* The *small wings*, are the two upper anterior and triangular-shaped portions of the sphenoid bone: the *large wings*, are those portions of the same bone which receive the anterior portions of the middle cerebral lobes.
- WINS'LOW, FORAMEN OF. *Anat.* A somewhat oval opening, through which the cavity of the omentum communicates with the general peritonæal cavity; discovered by *Winslow.*
- WIN'TĚRA ĀRŌMĀTĪCA. (Named after Captain Winter, who first brought it to this country.) *M. Med.* The Winter's bark tree, assigned to the Linn. Cl. *Polyandria*; Ord. *Tetragynia*. CORTEX WINTERIANA.
- WINTER'S BARK. *M. Med.* The bark of the tree *Wintera aromatica.*
- WITHERING. *Bot. Marcescens, tis. part.*
- WOLF'S-BANE. *Mat. Med.* The plant *Aconitum napellus.*
- WOMB. *Anat. Uterus, i. m. MATRIX. METRA.*
- WOMB, INFLAMMA'TION OF THE. *Path. Hystēritis, idis. f. METRITIS.*
- WOOD-SORREL. *Mat. Med.* The plant *Oxalis acetosella.*
- WOODY NIGHTSHADE. *Mat. Med.* The plant *Solanum dulcamara.*
- WOOLLY. *Bot. Lānātus, a, um. Tōmentōsus, a, um.*
- WORM. *Path. Vermis, is. m.*
- WORM, HAIR-HEADED. *Path. Trichōcēphālus, i. m.*
- WORM, LONG HAIR. *Path. Trichūris, idis. f.*
- WORM, MUS'CLAR HAIR. *Path. Drācuncūlus, i. m.*
- WORM, RING. *Path. Herpes, is. m.*
- WORMII, OSSA. *Anat.* The *Ossa triquetra*, or small triangular portions of bone which are often found in the *lambdoid*, and sometimes one in the *squamous suture*; first pointed out by *Wormius.*

WORMSEED, TARTARIAN. *M. Med.* The seeds of the plant *Artemisia santonica*.

WORMWOOD. *M. Med.* The plant *Artemisia absinthium*.

WORT. An infusion of malt.

WRAPPER. *Bot. Volva, æ. f.*

WRINKLED. *Rugosus, a, um.*

WRISBERG, NERVES OF. *Anat.*

The cutaneous nerves of the arm, being filaments derived from the 2d and 3d dorsal nerves, first particularized by *Wrisberg*.

WRIST. *Anat. Carpus, i. m.*

WRY-NECK. *Surg.* An involuntary and fixed inclination of the head towards one of the shoulders; distinct from mere rheumatic affection and stiffness of the neck, and from the faulty position of the head, arising from deformity of the cervical vertebrae.

X.

XIPHOID. (*Ξίφος* a sword, *εἶδος* resemblance.) Sword-shaped. *Xiphoides, is. f.*; also used adj. ENSIFORMIS. GLADIATUS. LANCEOLATUS.

XIPHOID CARTILAGE. *Anat.* A cartilaginous epiphysis, which forms the termination of the inferior extremity of the sternum: the ensiform cartilage.

Y.

YAWNING. *Path. Pandiculatio, ðnis. f.*

YAWS. *Path. Frambæsia, æ. f.*

YELLOW FEVER. *Path.* A species of remittent fever, which takes this name when the skin is yellow.

YEAST. See *Fermentum Cerevisiæ*.

YOKED. *Bot. Conjugatus, a, um.*

YT'TRIA, *æ. f. Chem.* One of the primitive earths.

Z.

ZĒDOARIA, *æ. f. Zedoary.* See *Amomum Zedoaria*.

ZE'RO. The beginning of a scale, marked 0: the imaginary point

in the scale of temperature when the whole heat is exhausted, being 32° below the melting point of ice, according to Fahrenheit's thermometer, or that point at which it stands when immersed in a mixture of snow and common salt; Celsius' and Reaumur's thermometers have their zero at the freezing point.

ZIG-ZAG. *Bot. Flexuosus, a, um.*

ZĪMŌMA, *âtis. n.* (*Ζυμώω*, to ferment by leaven.) Zimome, one of the constituents of wheat.

ZIN'CUM, *i. n. (Germ.) Chem.* A bluish-white metal of considerable hardness, found in nature in combination with oxygen, carbonic, and sulphuric acids; and mineralized by sulphur: zinc.

ZIN'GĪBER, *ëris. n. is, is. f. and i. indecl. n.* A genus of plants according to Roscoe. Cl. *Monandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*.

ZIN'GĪBER OFFĪCĪNALE. *Mat. Med.* The Ginger plant. AMOMUM ZINGIBER.

ZIRCŌNIA, *æ. f. (The gem zircon, or jargon; because first discovered in it.) Chem.* Zircon, one of the primitive earths.

ZŌNA, *æ. f. (Ζώνη, to gird.) A zone, or girdle. Path.* The shingles; a popular term for the eruptive disease *Herpes Zoster*: a form of erysipelatous inflammation which extends around the trunk of the body.

ZON'ULE. (Dim. *Zōna*, a girdle.) A little zone, or girdle. *Zōnula, æ. f.*

ZOO'LOGY. (*Ζῷον*, an animal, and *λόγος*, a discourse.) That branch of natural history which treats of animals. *Zōologia, æ. f.*

ZO'OPHYTE. (*Ζῷον*, an animal, and *φυτὸν*, a plant.) A body combining the animal and vegetable in its nature, being supposed to partake of both. *Zōophyton, i. n.*

ZOO'TOMY. (*Ζῷον*, an animal, and *τέμνω*, to cut.) The dissection of animals. *Zōôtomia, æ. f.*

ZO'STER. (*Ζώνη, to gird.) Path.*

A species of erysipelas which extends round the trunk like a zone, or girdle. *Herpes Zoster*.

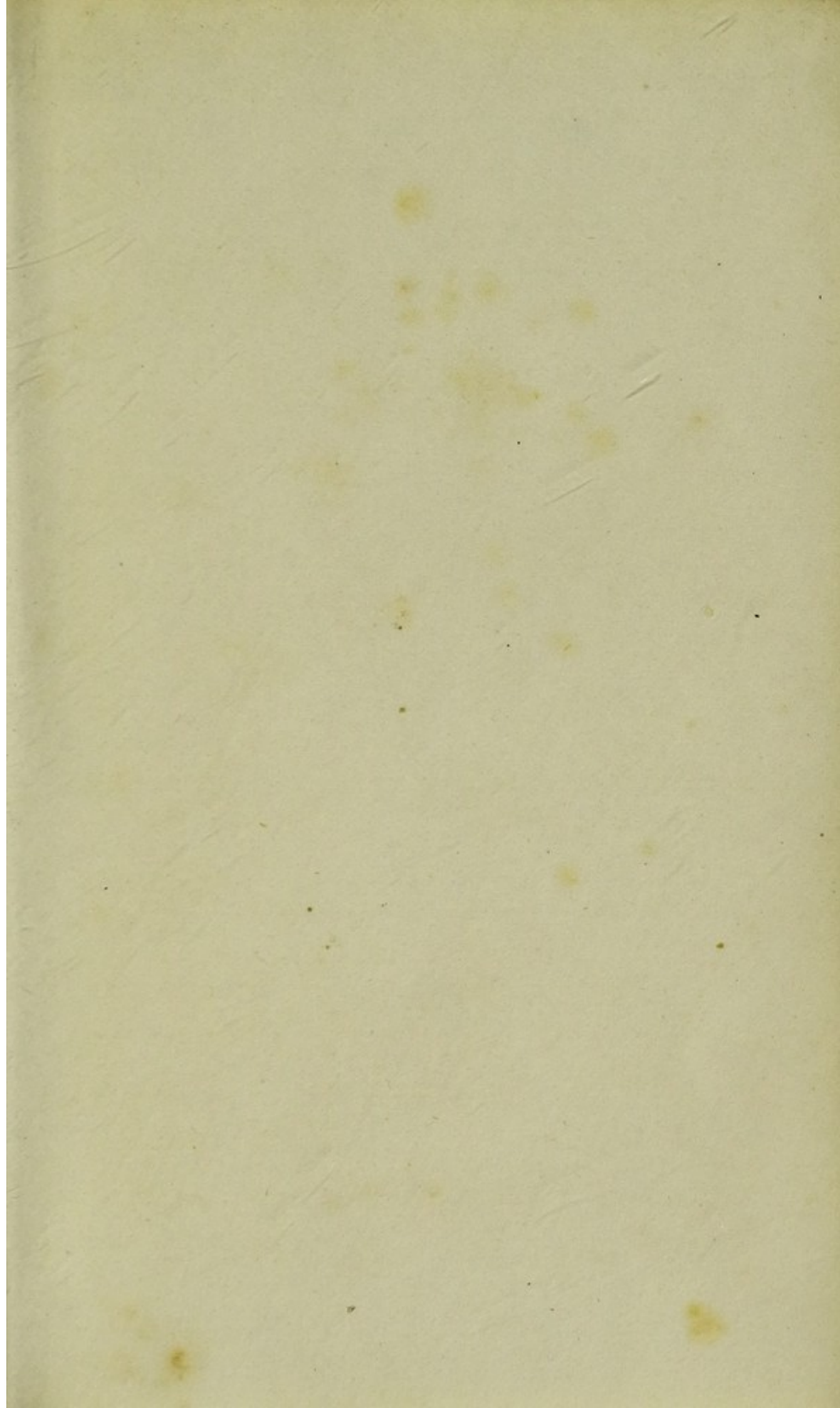
ZŸGŌMA, *dtis. n.* (Ζυγός, a yoke.) *Anat.* The cavity below the zygomatic processes of the malar and temporal bones.

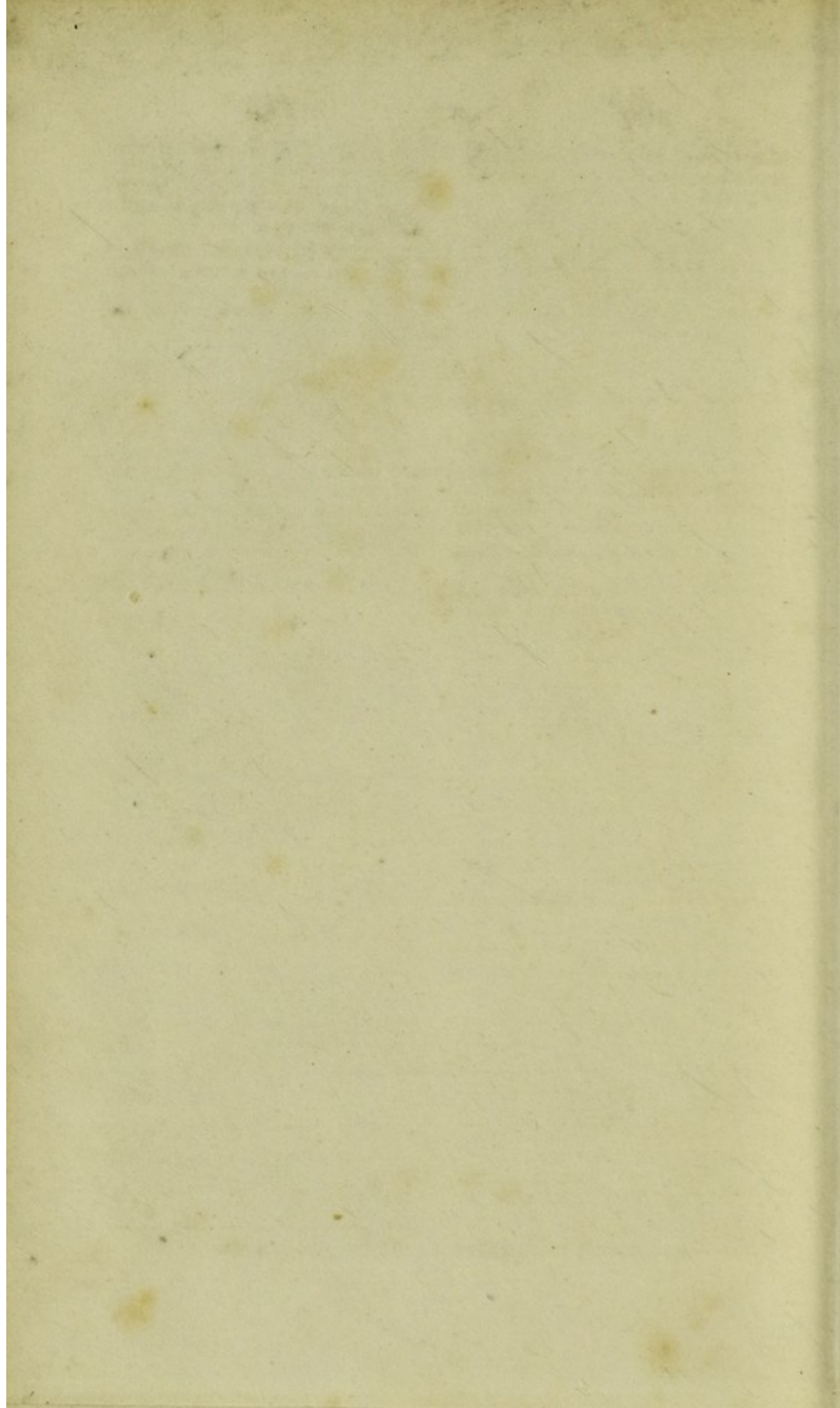
ZŸGŌMĀTĪCUM, *OS. Anat.* See *Os Jugale*.

ZŸGŌMATICUS, *a, um. Anat.* Belonging to the zygoma; applied to two muscles of the cheek, near the zygoma, termed *major* and *minor*: zygomatic.

ZŸGO'PHYLLUM, *i. n.* (Ζυγός, a yoke, and φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves composed of a pair of leaflets, which are, as it were, yoked together.

THE END.





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