MEDICAL VOCABULARY

A

MEDICAL VOCABULARY

BEING

AN EXPLANATION

OF

All Terms and Phrases used in the Various Departments of Medical Science and Practice

GIVING THEIR

DERIVATION, MEANING, APPLICATION, AND PRONUNCIATION

INTENDED SPECIALLY AS

A BOOK OF REFERENCE FOR THE STUDENT

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PREFACE TO THE FIFTH EDITION.

ALONG with numerous introductions of relative interest, the following pages comprise the results of a critically-examined reproduction of MAYNE'S VOCABULARY; preceding issue thereof having become exhausted. To the Profession collectively, the present expanded reprint is submitted, in confident expectation that the objects thereby aimed at will become apparent, on reference to any of its alphabetical divisions: namely, to afford, with precision of detail, the real significance, and the classical derivation of all titular headings, and verbal combinations, that have been admitted to currency within the domain of Legitimate Medicine; whilst at the same time specially discountenancing the importation of grotesque, generally unmeaning names, which seem coined to suit fashionable ideas, or for empirical traffic It awakens no small gratification, to deem the present instance, and each former requisition for a fresh appearance of the Vocabulary, as if tacit recognitions in favour of promises hitherto performed; and as renewed encouragements to the task of continuous elaboration, necessary towards upholding the reputation of the volume, as an auxiliary to the acquirement of Professional Science. In this view, holding in due regard the interests of all parties concerned, it seems not out of place, incidentally to volunteer a passing remark, relative to the important subject of initial, or preliminary schooling, proper to have been attained by all ranks of intending students of medicine. In every such case, a competent familiarity with the structure of the Greek and Latin languages, ought to be deemed indispensable. To think otherwise, is a mistake, the indelible consequences of which can never be disguised; and very rarely can be compensated. On the other hand, these mighty languages having severally brought down to us the fundamental principles of science and art; and sage lessons, for guiding the human intellect how to grasp the loftiest conceptions of thought, and the sublimities of moral reasoning—their acquirement becomes

truly inestimable. Moreover, from the influences which they are capable of imparting to the studious mind, they in greater or less measure are determinative of that phase of culture, which ought to distinguish the professional character.

In conclusion, it is trusted that excuse may be kindly vouchsafed, for the liberty of here addressing, by way of anecdote, a word or two respecting the earliest history of the Vocabulary:—

It ventured its first essay in public, about forty years since. It did so, under what might well be considered peculiar circumstances; notably, from having had no model whatever of the kind, either to imitate or to envy. In truth, at the era referred to, although professors and teachers might, doubtless, then, as now, be capable enough for such tutorial purpose, they rarely, if ever, favoured their pupils with derivative explications of the numerous terms encountered during daily prelections. This being the case, the author hereof acquired a habit of carefully jotting down and composing, for his own use, what might be considered the nucleus of a pocket-remembrancer; which, at length, and through advice, he consented to get printed. It is unnecessary to add more than the true and particular account just narrated, as supplying a brief yet sufficient memoir, regarding the simple causes and procedure which had led to the *début* of the work; its subsequently extended, and perfected compilations; and to the established position which it rapidly attained, and still maintains, as MAYNE'S MEDICAL VOCABULARY.

J. M

ARRANGEMENT.

EACH name, term, or phrase, is set down with marks for its proper utterance—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 therefor, 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, and a reference to such, or to a term, etc., in some way allied to, or connected with it.

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

THE FOLLOWING ABBREVIATIONS ARE USED.

I. BRANCHES OF SCIENCE.

Anat.	for In	Anatomy.	
Anim. Pathol.	,, ,,	Animal Pathology.	
Astron.	,, ,,	Astronomy.	
Bot.	,, ,,	Botany.	
Chem.	,, ,,	Chemistry.	
Comp. Anat.	,, ,,	ComparativeAnatomy.	
Conchol.	,, ,,	Conchology.	
Crystall.	,, ,,	Crystallography.	
Entomol.	,, ,,	Entomology.	
Geod.	,, ,,	Geodesy.	
Geog.	,, ,,	Geography.	
Geol.	,, ,,	Geology.	
Geom.	,, ,,	Geometry.	
Ichthyol.	,, ,,	Ichthyology.	
M. Med. / *Mat. Med.*	,, ,,	Materia Medica.	
Med.	,, ,,	Medicine.	
Med. Jur.	for In	MedicalJurisprudence.	
Micros.	,, ,,	Microscopy.	
Mineral.	,, ,,	Mineralogy.	
Mor. Philos.	,, ,,	Moral Philosophy.	
Nat. Hist.	,, ,,	Natural History.	
Nat. Philos.	,, ,,	Natural Philosophy.	
Nosol.	,, ,,	Nosology.	
Obstet.	,, ,,	Obstetricy.	
Ornithol.	,, ,,	Ornithology.	
Pathol.	,, ,,	Pathology.	
Pathol. Anat.	,, ,,	Pathological Anatomy.	
Pharm.	,, ,,	Pharmacy.	
Physiol.	,, ,,	Physiology.	
Surg.	,, ,,	Surgery.	
Surg. Pathol.	,, ,,	Surgical Pathology.	
Zool.	,, ,,	Zoölogy.	

II. NAMES, CHARACTERS, EPITHETS.

Act.	for	Active (Voice).	Intens.	for	Intensive.	Pl.	for Plural.
Adj.	,,	Adjective.	Juss.	,,	Jussieuan system.	Priv.	,, Privative of.
Adv.	,,	Adverb.				Pron.	,, Pronoun.
(B.P.)	,,	British Pharmacopœia.	Linn.	,,	Linnean system.	Sing.	,, Singular.
Cl.	,,	Class.	Linn. Frag. Nat. Meth.		for Linnæus' Fragments of a Natural Method.	Superl.	,, Superlative (degree).
Comp.	,,	Comparative (degree).				c.g.	,, Common gender.
Cont.	,,	Contraction of.	N.A.	for	North America.	d.g.	,, Doubtfulgender.
Corr.	,,	Corruption of.	Neg.	,,	Negative of.	i.e.	,, *id est*; that is.
Dim.	,,	Diminutive of.	Ord.	,,	Order.	m.	,, Masculine.
Incrt.	,,	Incretive.	Part.	,,	Participle.	f.	,, Feminine.
Indecl.	,,	Indeclinable.	Patron.	,,	Patronymic.	n.	,, Neuter.
						nom.	,, Nominative.

III. LANGUAGES.

Arab.	for	Arabic.	Germ.	for	German.	Malab.	for	Malabar.
Att.	,,	Attic or Athenian.	Heb.	,,	Hebrew.	Pers.	,,	Persian.
			Ind.	,,	Indian.	Port.	,,	Portuguese.
Belg.	,,	Belgic.	Ion.	,,	Ionian.	Russ.	,,	Russian.
Braz.	,,	Brazilian.	Ir.	,,	Irish.	Sansc.	,,	Sanscrit.
Ceylon	,,	Cingalese.	Ital.	,,	Italian.	Sax.	,,	Saxon.
Chald.	,,	Chaldee.	Jap.	,,	Japanese.	Scot.	,,	Scotch.
Dan.	,,	Danish.	Jav.	,,	Javanese.	Span.	,,	Spanish.
Dut.	,,	Dutch.	L.	,,	Latin.	Syr.	,,	Syrian.
Ethiop.	,,	Ethiopic.	Mal.	,,	Malayan.	Teut.	,,	Teutonic.
Fr.	,,	French.						

MAYNE'S MEDICAL VOCABULARY.

A. (Gr. *a*, without.) Used as a syllabic prefix to certain scientific terms; so as to *reverse* the signification which they, by themselves, would express, as :—tonic, possessing tone, *a-tonic*, devoid of tone; petalous, having petals, *a-petalous*, without petals; morphismus, state of sleepness, *a-morphismus*, sleeplessness, etc. The form of this letter is supposed to have been taken from its *outline* (when inverted thus, ∀), having some resemblance to that of an ox's head—the Hebrew analogue of A being Aleph, *an ox*.

AA. *Med.* These letters are written in prescribing; to signify that *equal quantities* are to be employed of any *two or more* medicines, included in a *recipe*—when so indicated. The Greek *ana* (of each) is abbreviated as above.

AAA. *Chem.* For the word *Amal'gam* (by leaving out the consonants).

A'ăne. Anglo-Saxon for *awn*, or *arista*.

Aat'. *Med.* In the papyri found at Memphis, this name seems to refer to some formidable periodical pestilence, which M. Chabas identifies with the *plague*; asserting that it manifests itself in Egypt precisely like the latter disease, by following the retreat of the inundation.

Abac'tus Ven'ter. *M. Jur., Obstet.* Abortion induced by art. Literally an expelled (emptied) belly.

Ab'ăcus, *i*, m. (Ἄβαξ, ἄβακος, a mathematical table on which lines and figures were drawn.) *Med.* Old name for a table used for preparations.

Ab'alienāt'ion. (*Ab*, from; *aliēno*, to estrange.) *Pathol.* Old term for failing, or depravation of the mental or physical faculties. *Abălienātio, ōnis*, f.

Ab'articulat'ion. (*Ab*, incret.; *articŭlātio.*) *Anat.* Articulation, admitting of free motion. *Abarticulātio, ōnis*, f. See *Diarthrosis*.

Abat'toir. (Fr.) A slaughter-house.

Ab'axial. (*Ab; axis*, an axle; or *a.rilla*, the armpit.) *Bot.* The position of the *embryo*, as being beyond the *axis* of the seed; *abaxtile*.

Ab'breviat'ion. (*Abbreviare*, to shorten.) *Med., Pharm.* Applied to initial and medial letters, when familiarly employed as contractions of words. (These will be found in their alphabetical order.) The use of *abbreviating*, should be kept within limits; and on no account applied to the names of *active* medicines, in any formula; serious and often fatal accidents having resulted through mistaken readings of certain words when thus contracted. Moreover, the habit of giving the *entire* name of each drug composing a *recipe*, is good exercise for the student, and tests his grammatical knowledge of Latin. *Abbrĕviātio, ōnis*, f.

Ab'brĕviāt'us, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* The cup shorter than the tube of the flower; abbreviated.

Ab'ditæ Caus'æ. (*Abdo; causa, æ,* f., that which induces or causes a result.) The secret, or remote causes of a disease.

Ab'dōmen, *ĭnis,* n. (*Abdo,* to hide.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* The largest cavity in the body of animals. See *Alvus, Imus Venter, Venter.*

Ab'dom'ĭnal. *Anat.* Belonging to the abdomen: ventral. *Abdōmĭnālis, is, e.*

Ab'dom'ĭnal Aor'ta. *Anat.* That portion of the aorta situated below the diaphragm.

Ab'dom'ĭnal Aponeuros'is. *Anat.* The conjoined tendons of the oblique and transverse muscles on the anterior portion of the abdomen.

Abdom'ĭnal Gan'glia. *Anat.* The semilunar ganglia, from their form of distribution.

Abdom'ĭnal Ring. *Anat.* The name (though a misnomer as to *appearance*) of the inguinal opening on each side of the abdomen; external and superior to the *pubes. Annŭlus abdōmĭnis.*

Abdom'ĭnālis, *is, e.* (*Abdōmen.*) *Ichthyol.* Pertaining to the abdomen; ventral. Applied to an Ord. (pl. m.) having the ventral fins under the abdomen, and behind the pectorals: abdominal.

Abdomĭnos'copy. (*Abdōmen; σκοπέω,* to observe.) *Med.* Art of examining the abdomen by percussion, inspection, measurement, or manipulation. *Abdōmĭnoscōpia, æ,* f.

Abduc'ent. (*Ab,* from; *dūco,* to lead.) *Anat.* Applied to muscles which separate, or draw from, the mesial line; also to the sixth pair of nerves. *Abdūcens, tis,* part.

Abduc'tion. (Same.) *Anat.* Action by which one part is separated from another, or from the mesial line. *Abductio, ōnis,* f.

Abduc'tor, *ōris,* m. (Same.) *Anat.* A muscle which performs or assists in performing abduction. (See *Anatomical works.*)

Abelmos'chus, *i,* m. (Arab.) *Bot.* Musk seed; specific name of the *Hibiscus Abelmoschus.*

(A, priv.; *ia,* desire.) *Pathol.* Paralysis of the solar plexus, cutting off communication between the nervous system and abdominal viscera.

Aber'rat'ion. (*Aberro,* to wander from.) *Pathol.* A disordered state of the intellect. *Nat. Philos.* Certain conditions of the rays of light, as, when refracted by a lens or reflected by a mirror; if they do not converge into a focus. *Aberrātio, ōnis,* f.

Abĕvac'uat'ion. (*Ab,* dim.; *evācuo,* to empty.) *Med.* Partial or incomplete evacuation, natural or artificial. *Abĕvācuātio, ōnis,* f.

Ab'ies, *ĕtis,* f. (*Abeo,* to go from; from its great height.) *M. Med.* Specific name of the *Pinus Abies,* or fir-tree.

Ab'ies Excel'sa. *M. Med.* One of the plants from which *Thus* or frankincense is obtained.

Ab'ies Lăr'ix. *M. Med.* The tree which affords Venice turpentine.

Abiĕt'ĭcus, *a, um.* (*Abies.*) *Bot. Pharm.* Belonging to the fir-tree: abietic.

Abietin'. (*Abies.*) *Chem.* A resinous substance, also called resin *Gamma* (or third in order), obtained from Strasburg turpentine. *Abiĕtīna, æ,* f.

a, um. Same as *Abieticus:* abietine.

Abiĕt'is Rĕsin'a. *M. Med., Pharm.* The resin of the fir-tree; *Thus* or common frankincense; spontaneously exuded by the *Pinus Abies.*

Abiĕtĭt'es, *is,* or *æ,* m. (*Abies.*) *Geol.* A genus of fossil coniferous plants in the Wealden and Greensand formations: an abietite.

Abios'is. (A, priv.; *βίος,* life.) Death: state of lifelessness.

Abirritat'ion. (*Ab,* dim.; *irrīto,* to irritate.) *Pathol.* Diminished condition of the vital phenomena in the various tissues; and slightly distinct from *Asthenia. Abirrītātio, ōnis,* f.

Ablactat'ion. (*Ab,* priv.; *lacto,* to give suck.) *Med.* The weaning of a child. *Bot.* Mode of grafting by inarching. *Ablactātio, ōnis,* f.

Ablat'ion. (*Aufĕro,* to take away.) *Surg.* The removing of

any part by excision or amputation. *Ablātio, ōnis*, f.

Ablep'sia, æ, f. (A, priv.; βλέπω, to see.) *Pathol.* Want of sight; ablepsy.

Ab'luent. (*Abluo*, to wash away.) *Chem., Pharm.* That which carries off impurities. *Abluens, tis*, part. See *Abstergent.*

Ablut'ion. (Same.) *Chem.* Separation of extraneous matters by washing. *Med.* Anciently, internal washing, by profuse libations of milk-whey. *Ablūtio, ōnis*, f.

Ablut'us, *a, um.* (Same.) Washed; cleared from extraneous matters.

Abnor'mal. (*Ab*, neg.; *norma*, a rule.) *Med.* Contrary to natural condition; unnatural. *Abnormis, is, e.*

Abōmā'sum, *i*, n. (*Ab*, from; *ōmāsum*, the paunch.) *Zoöl.* The fourth stomach of the *Ruminantia.*

Abŏrig'ĕnis, *is, e.* (*Ab*, from; *origo*, the beginning.) *Bot., Zoöl.* Native or original, of a country: aboriginal.

m. (*Abŏrior*, to miscarry.) *Obstet.* A miscarriage, in the early months. See *Abortus, Abortion.*

Abor'ticidium, *ii*, n. (*Abortus; cædo*, to kill.) *Obstet. Surg.* The destroying of the *fœtus in utero*: aborticide. See *Fœticidium.*

Abor'tiens, *tis*, part. (Same.) Miscarrying. *Bot.* Applied synonymously with *Sterilis:* abortient.

Abor'tion. (Same.) *Obstet.* Morbid expulsion of a *fœtus* before the seventh month of pregnancy; a miscarriage. *Abortio, ōnis*, f. See *Abactus Venter, Aborsus, Abortus.*

Abor'tion, Crim'inal. *M. Jur.* Fœticide.

Abor'tive. (Same.) *Bot., Physiol.* Causing abortion. *Surg. Pathol.* Applied to treatment adopted for preventing further development of disease. *Abortīvus, a, um.*

Abor'tus, *ūs*, m. (Same.) *Obstet.* Same as *Aborsus.* See *Abortion.*

Ab'racadāb'ra. This word written, with several repetitions (variously arranged, but particularly in triangular form) on parchment, was, by the Assyrians, hung round the neck, as *a charm against ague, and flux;* as recommended by Terenus Tamonicus.

Abrăch'ia, æ, f. (A, priv.; βραχίων, the arm.) *Physiol.* A variety of *Agenesia:* imperfect development, consisting in the absence of arms.

Abram'-Man. A term current some two or three centuries ago; applied to any one really or pretending to be, bodily or mentally afflicted —especially the latter. There was, *then*, an "*Abram*"-*ward* in Bedlam; the inmates of which were permitted to wander *out*, fantastically decked with coloured paper-ribbons, caps, etc., to beg alms. They had wit enough to practise pilfering.

Abranchiāt'us, *a, um.* (A, priv.; *branchiæ*, respiratory organs.) Without lungs. *Zool.* An Order (pl. n.) of the *Annulata*, having no special organ of respiration: abranchiate. See *Abranchius.*

Abran'chius, *a, um.* (A, priv.; βράγχια, the gills.) *Zoöl.* Having no gills: applied to an Order (pl. n.) of the *Annelidæ.* See *Abranchiatus.*

Abras'ion. (*Abrādo*, to scrape off.) *Pathol.* The partial tearing off or fretting of the skin. *Abrāsio, ōnis*, f.

Abrot'ănum. See *Abrotonum.*

Abrŏt'ŏnum, *i*, n. (Ἁβρὸς, delicate; τόνος, a continuation.) *Bot.* Specific name of *Artemisia Abrotonum.* See *Chamæcedrus.*

Abrŏt'ŏnum Mas. *Bot.* Another name for *Artemisia Abrotonum.*

Abrup'te-Pinnā'tus, *a, um.* (*Abrupte*, without preface; *pinnātus.*) *Bot.* Abruptly pinnate; applied to a pinnate leaf, terminating suddenly without an odd leaflet, or a cirrus.

Abrup'tus, *a, um.* (*Abrumpor*, to be broken off.) *Bot.* Leaves and roots that seem broken off at their extremity: abrupt.

Abs'cess. (*Abscēdo*, to depart.) *Surg. Pathol.* A tumour or swelling containing pus. *Abscessus, ūs*, m. See *Apostema.*

Abscis'sio, *ōnis*, f. (*Abscindo*, to cut away.) *Surg.* Applied to a fracture, when part of the bone has to be removed; or the cutting off of any soft part, as of a nerve, the prepuce, etc: an abscission.

Abscons'io, *ōnis*, f. (*Abscondo*, to hide.) *Anat.* Formerly used the same as *Sinus:* an abscession.

Absin'thate. (*Absinthĭcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of absinthic acid with a base. *Absin'thas, ātis*, f.

Absin'thic. (*Absinthium*; terminal *-ic.* *Chem.* Belonging to *Absinthium*; applied to an acid obtained from it. *Absinthĭcus, a, um.*

Absinthin'. *Chem.* The bitter principle discovered in *Absinthium. Absinthĭna, æ*, f.

Absin'thium, *ii*, n. (Ἀψίνθιον.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for *Artemisia Absinthium*; and for its tops and leaves.

Absin'thium Commūn'e. *M. Med.* Another name for the *Artemisia Absinthium.*

Absin'thium Mär'ĭt'ĭmum. *Bot.* Another name for the foregoing.

Absin'thium Pon'tĭcum. } *Bot.*
Absin'thium Rōmān'um. }
Other names for *Artemisia Pontica.*

Absin'thium San'tōn'ĭcum. *M. Med.* Another name for *Artemisia*

Absin'thium Vul'gāre. *M. Med.* Another name for *Artemisia Absinthium.*

Ab'solute Al'cohol. *Chem.* Alcohol as free from water as can be obtained.

Absorb'ent. (*Absorbeo*, to suck up.) *Anat., Bot., Physiol.* Having the property of sucking or imbibing; applied to lacteal and lymphatic vessels; and to the origins of vessels on the roots of plants. *Pharm.* Medicines which neutralise acidity in the stomach and bowels; as magnesia, chalk, etc. *Absorbens, tis*, part.

(Same.) *Bot., Physiol.* The sucking up of substances applied to the mouth of absorbent vessels. *Absorptio, ōnis*, f.

Abstem'ious. (*Abs*, from; *tēmētum*, wine.) Strictly abstaining from wine; but applied also to moderation in diet. *Abstemius, a, um.*

Abster'gent. (*Abstergeo*, to cleanse.) *Med. Pharm.* Cleansing; abluent; abstersive; medicines which cleanse from foulness or sordes. *Abster'gens, entis*, part.

Abs'tinence. (*Abstineo*, to abstain.) *Med.* The refraining from, or sparing use of, food, liquors, etc. *Abstinentia, æ*, f.

Abs'trac'tion. (*Abstrăho*, to draw away.) *Chem.* The separating of a fluid from a salt, etc. *Surg.* Applied to venesection, or drawing of blood. *Abstrac'tio, ōnis*, f.

Ab'văcnat'ion. See *Abevacuation.*

Acac'ia, *æ*, f. (Ἀκάζω, to sharpen to a point.) Name (B. P.) for gum arabic, or *Gummi-acaciæ*; the concrete juice of *Acacia vera*, and various species of *Acacia.* Also, a Linn. genus, Cl. *Polygamia*; Ord. *Monœcia.* Juss. *Leguminosæ*, or *Fabaceæ.*

Acac'ia Al'tĕra Trĭfō'lĭāta. *Bot.* The *Spartium spinosum.*

Acăc'ia Arăb'ĭca. *Bot.* The *Acacia vera.*

Acăc'ia Căt'ĕchu. *M. Med.* Systematic name of the plant which affords catechu.

Acac'iæ Gum'mi. *M. Med.* Name (B. P.) of gum-arabic, obtained from *Acacia vera*, and other species of *Acacia.*

Acac'ia In'dĭca. *Bot.* The *Tamarindus Indica.*

Acac'ia Vĕr'a. *M. Med.* The Egyptian thorn, or gum-arabic tree; called *Acacia Arabica.* Also, the expressed juice of the unripe pods of the *Acacia veravel.*

Acac'ia Ver'ăvel. *Bot.* A species affording the juice called *Acacia vera.*

Acac'ia Zeylŏn'ĭca. *Bot.* Name for *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum.*

Acălĕp'hē, *es*, f. (Ἀκαλήφη.) *Bot.* The nettle. See *Urtica.*

Acălĕp'hus, *a, um.* (Same.) Belonging to a nettle. *Zoöl.* A Cl. (pl. n.) of the *Radiata*, from the stinging pain felt on touching them. The *Medusæ.*

Acălȳcīn'us, *a, um.* } (A, priv.;
Acăl'ȳcis, *is, e.* } *călyx.*)
Bot. Having no calyx: acalycine.

Acam'psia, *æ*, f. (Ἀ, priv.; κάμπτω, to bend.) *Surg.* Indexible state of a joint. See *Anchylosis.*

Acan'tha, *æ*, f. (Ἀκή, a point.) *Anat.* Applied formerly to the spine of the back; or rather the *vertebræ*; by the arrangement of the series of which, the former is

constituted. A thorn, spine, or prickle.

Acan'thăc'eus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.) of plants like the *Acanthus.* Prickly : acanthaceous.

Acan'thĭnus, *a, um.* (Ἄκανθα, a thorn.) *Bot.* Belonging to a thorn ; thorny ; prickly : acanthine.

Acan'thium, *ii,* n. (Same.) *Bot.* The trivial name of the *Onopordium Acanthium.*

Acan'thi[illegible], *a, um.* (Ἄκανθα ; κεφαλή, the head.) A spiny head. *Zoöl.* Applied to a family (pl. n.) of the *Entozoa parenchymata :* acanthocephalous.

Acanthŏd'ēs, adj. (Ἄκανθα ; terminal *-ώδης.*) Same as *Spinosus :* acanthous.

Acan'thoid'ēs, adj. (Ἄκανθα ; terminal *-ἰδης.*) Resembling a spine : acanthoid.

[illegible], *a, um.* (. *ἴρω,* to bear.) *Bot.* Beset with spines or coarse hairs : acanthophorous. See *Spinigerus.*

Acan'thŏpŏd'ius, *a, um.* (Ἄκανθα ; πούς, a foot.) *Bot.* Having spinous petioles : acanthopodious.

Acant'hoptĕrўg'ius, *a, um.* (Ἄκανθα ; πτερύγιον, a little wing. *Ichthyol.* Having spiny fins ; applied to an Order (pl. m.) so provided : acanthopterygious.

Acant'hŭlus, *i,* m. (*Surg.* An instrument for extracting thorns, or *spiculæ* of wood, bone, etc., from wounds.

Acant'hus, *i,* m. (Ἄκανθα.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Didynamia ;* Ord. *Angiospermia.* Juss. *Acanthaceæ.* Bear's breech.

Acant'hus Mol'lis. *Bot.* Systematic name of bear's breech.

Acar'dia, *æ,* f. (A, priv. ; καρδία, the heart.) *Physiol.* The condition of a monster-fœtus, born without a heart, or, rather, deficient as to the whole thorax.

Acăr'oidēs, adj. (*Acărus ;* terminal *-ἰδης.*) Resembling the *A.* acaroid.

A'car'pus, *a, um.* (*A,* priv. ; , fruit.) *Bot.* Having no fruit. *Med.* Applied to a division of skin diseases, in which neither tubercles, vesicles, nor pustules are present : acarpous ; acarpæ.

A'carus, *i,* m. (A, neg. ; κείρω, to cut, from its small size.) *Entomol.* A genus which infests the skin. See *Cyrones.*

Ac'ărus Autumnā'lis. *Entomol.* The harvest bug ; the wheal-worm.

Ac'ărus Dŏmes'ticus. *Entomol.* The domestic tick.

Ac'ărus Ric'inus. *Entomol.* The dog-tick.

Ac'ărus Scăb'iēi. *Entom., Pathol.* The itch animalcule : the itch-tick.

Ac'ărus Sīr'on. *Entom.* The mite.

A'catalep'sy. (A, priv. ; καταλαμβάνω, to apprehend.) *Med.* Uncertainty in diagnosis or prognosis. *Acătălep'sia, æ,* f.

A'cătăp'ōsis, *is,* f. (A, priv. ; καταπίνω, to swallow.) *Med.* Difficulty in swallowing. See *Dysphagia.*

A'caul'is, *is, e.* (A, priv. ; *caulis,* a stem.) *Bot.* Having no stem : acauline.

Ac'celĕrā'tor, *oris,* m. (*Accĕlĕro,* to hasten.) Applied to a muscle of the penis (*A. urinæ*) whose action propels the urine ; also named *Ejaculator seminis,* from a similar office as to the semen.

Ac'cess'ion. (*Accēdo,* to be added to.) *Pathol.* The beginning or onset of diseases ; or of fits, paroxysms or exacerbations in fevers, etc. *Access'io, ōnis,* f.

Ac'cessō'rius, *a, um.* (Same.) *Anat.* Applied to muscular appendages that assist the action of larger muscles ; also, to two nerves of the neck : accessory.

Ac'cident'. (*Accĭdo,* to happen.) *Med.* A word used by the French synonymously with *symptom ;* and so employed by the Greeks *Accĭdens, tis,* part. See *Accidentia.*

Ac'cident'al. (Same.) *Med.* Applied by French, and some English writers, to textures resulting from morbid action. *Accĭdentālis, is, e.*

Ac'cident'ia, *æ,* f. (Same.) An occurrence happening, unexpectedly : an accident.

Ac'climā'ted. Fr. *Acclimaté,* accustomed to climate.) *Med.* Becoming accustomed to a climate. *Acclimātus, a, um.*

Ac'climat'isat'ion. *Med.* The state of being acclimated. *Acclimātīsātio, ōnis,* f.

Accliv'is, *is, e.* (*Ad*, to ; *clivus*, the side of a hill.) *Anat.* Applied to a muscle of the abdomen, from the oblique ascent of its fibres ; the *Obliquus internus musculus.*

Ac'couch'ement. Fr. *Accoucher*, to deliver.) *Obstet.* The act of being delivered ; delivery.

Ac'coucheur'. (Same.) *Obstet.* A man-midwife ; an obstetrician.

Ac'cret'ion. (*Ad*, to ; *cresco*, to increase.) *Physiol.* The process by which nutrient particles are added to the various tissues. *Surg.* The adhering together of parts naturally separate, as the fingers, etc. *Accrētio, ōnis*, f.

Ac'cubat'ion. (*Accumbo*, to lie down.) *Med., Obstet.* The state of lying down ; also, that of childbed. *Accŭbātio, ōnis*, f.

Acĕphăl'ia, *æ*, f. (A, priv. ; κεφαλὴ, the head.) *Physiol.* A variety of *Agenesia*, consisting in want of the head.

Acĕp'hălobrăc'hia, *æ*, f. (Same ; βραχίων, the arm.) *Physiol.* A variety of *Agenesia*, consisting in the absence of head and arms.

Acĕp'hălobrăc'hius, *ii*, m. *Physiol.* A monster-fœtus, with neither head nor arms.

Acĕp'hălocar'dia, *æ*, f. (Same ; καρδία, the heart.) *Physiol.* A variety of *Agenesia*, consisting in the absence of head and heart.

Acĕp'hălocar'dius, *ii*, m. (Same as foregoing.)

Acĕp'hălochīr'us, *i*, m. (Same ; χεὶρ, the hand.) *Physiol.* A monster-fœtus, without head and hands.

idis, f. (Same ; , a bladder.) *Zoöl.* The headless hydatid ; like a mere bladder : an acep'halocyst.

r, *tri*, m. (Same ; ὴρ, the belly.) *Physiol.* A monster-fœtus, without head, chest, or upper part of the belly.

, *æ*, f. (Same.) *Physiol.* A variety of *Agenesia*, consisting in want of head, chest, and belly.

æ, f. (Same ; , the foot.) *Physiol.* A variety of *Agenesia*, consisting in the absence of head and feet.

Acĕp'hălŏpŏd'us, *i*, m. (Same.) . A monster-fœtus, without head and feet.

Acĕp'hălŏrăc'hia, *æ*, f. (Same ; ῥάχις, the spine.) *Physiol.* A variety of *Agenesia*, consisting in want of head and spinal column.

Acĕp'hălŏrăc'hius, *ii*, m. (Same.) *Physiol.* A monster-fœtus, without head and spinal column.

Acĕp'hălŏstŏm'ia, *æ*, f. (Same ; στόμα, a mouth.) *Physiol.* A variety of *Agenesia*, consisting in the want of a head ; but with an aperture somewhat like a mouth.

Acĕp'hălŏs tomus, *i*, m. (Same.) *Physiol.* See foregoing.

Acĕp'hălŏthōrăc'ia, *æ*, f. (Same; θώραξ, the chest.) *Physiol.* A variety of *Agenesia*, consisting in the want of head and chest.

Acĕp'hălŏthōr'us, *i*, m. (Same.) *Physiol.* See foregoing.

Acĕp'hălus, *a, um.* (A, priv. ; κεφαλὴ, the head.) *Obstet., Physiol.* Without a head : acephalous. *Zoöl.* Applied to a Cl. (pl. n.) of *Mollusca ;* having no appearance of a head.

Ac'er, *ĕris.* Sour. The maple-tree.

a, um. Bot. Same as *Acerineus.* See foregoing.

Ac'erate. *Acĕrĭcum* acidum ; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of aceric acid with a base. *Acĕras, ātis*, f. See *Acer.*

Acer'bity. Sourness, with harshness. *Acerbĭtas, ātis*, f. See *Acer.*

Acer'cus. (A, priv. ; κέρκος, a tail.) *Pathol.* An animal monster, having no tail.

Acer'ic. (*Acer ;* terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* An acid obtained from the juices of *Acer campestre* and *Acer pseudo-platanus. Acĕrĭcus, a, um.* See *Acer.*

'ineus, *a, um.* (*Acer.*) *Bot.* Having an arrangement like the *Acer ;* applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.) : acerineous.

Ac'erose. (*Acus, ĕris*, n. chaff ; terminal *-ōsus.*) Chaffy ; like chaff. *Acĕrōsus, a, um.*

Acerv'ŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Acervus*, a heap.) *Anat.* The collection of minute sand-like particles found in the pineal gland : an acervule.

Aces'cent. (*Acesco*, to grow sour.) *Chem.* Becoming sour. *Acescens, tis*, part.

Acētăb'ŭlum, *i*, n. (As if *Acētāfĕrum*, from *acetum*, vinegar; *fero*, to bear, *i.e.* to contain, etc.) The ancient *oxybaphion*, or saucer for vinegar. *Anat.* The round cavity outside the *Os innominatum*, which receives the head of the *Os femoris*, is named *Acētābŭlum*; from its fancied resemblance, in shape, to the foresaid vinegar dish. See *Cotyloid cavity.*

(*Acētum.*) Salads made of roots or herbs with oil, salt, and vinegar. Pl. of *Acētārium, ii*, n.

Acētār'ium Scorbūticum. *Pharm.* A kind of salad for scorbutic patients.

Acetat'e. (*Acētĭcum* acidum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of acetic acid with a base. *Acētas, ātis*, f.

Acet'ic. (*Acētum*; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Belonging to, or resembling the sourness of, vinegar; applied to the acid product of acetous fermentation: acetous. *Acētĭcus, a, um.*

Acet'ificat'ion. (*Acētum*; *făcio*, to make.) *Chem.* The process of making vinegar. *Acētĭfĭcātio, ōnis*, f.

Acetit'e. (*Acētum*; terminal *-ite.*) *Chem.* The salt of *acetous acid*; in distinction from that of *acetic acid*, when these were erroneously supposed to be different. *Acētis, ĭtis*, f.

Acetom'eter. (*Acētum*; μέτρον, a measure.) *Chem.* An instrument for ascertaining the strength of vinegar. *Acētŏmetrum, i*, n.

Ac'etone. *Chem.* An impurity found associated with pyro-acetic spirit, or naphtha.

Acētō'sa, æ, f. (*Aceo*, to be sour.) *M. Med.* Specific name of *Rumex acetosa.*

Acētōsel'la, æ, f. (*Acētōsa.*) *M. Med.* Name for *Oxalis Acetosella.*

Acet'ous. (*Acētum*; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Chem.* Pertaining to vinegar: acetic. *Acētōsus, a, um.*

Acēt'um, *i*, n. (*Aceo*, to be sour.) *M. Med.* (B. P.) Acetic or acetous acid, in a very diluted state; common vinegar. Acidum Aceticum Glaciale, is a new preparation of acetic acid.

Acet'yl. (*Acētum*; ὕλη, material of any sort.) A new organic radical differing from *Ethyl*, by containing two equivalents less of *Hydrogen.*

Acheil'ia. (A, priv.; χεῖλος, the lip.) A congenital deficiency—want of lips, or of one lip.

A'cheir. (A, priv.; χεὶρ, the hand.) *Physiol.* See *Achirus.*

A'chĕn'ium, *ii*, n. (Ἀχήν, poor.) *Bot.* A dry, one-seeded pericarp, not adhering to the integument of the seed.

Achil'lis Ten'do. (Achilles, invulnerable except at his heel.) *Anat.* The strong tendon of the *gastrocnemii*, or *gastrocnemius* and *soleus* muscles. Also called *Chorda magna.*

A'chir'us, *a, um.* (A, priv.; χεὶρ, the hand.) Having no hands: achirous. See *Acheir.*

A'chlămyd'eus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; χλαμὺς, a short cloak.) *Bot.* Without calyx or corolla: achlamydeous.

Ac'hne, *es*, f. (Ἀχνη.) *Surg.* A shred of lint. Name sometimes given by oculists to slender flakes of mucus when seen in front of the eye.

Ac'hŏlus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; χολὴ, bile.) *Pathol.* Without bile: ach'olous.

Ac'hōr, *ōris*, m. (Ἀχώρ, sordes of the head.) *Pathol.* A pustule of size between the *phlyzacium* and *psydracium*, containing a straw-coloured fluid, and forming scaly eruptions about the head of young children; a species of scald-head.

Ac'hrōmat'ic. (A, priv.; colour.) *Nat. Philos.* That does not admit the colours of the solar spectrum. The crystalline lens has this property. *Achrōmătĭcus, a, um.*

Ac'hrōm'atism. (Same.) *Nat. Philos.* A discovery in optics by which the aberrations of sphericity and refrangibility are obviated. *Achrōmătĭsmus, i*, m.

Ac'hrōmātop'sia, *æ*, f. (Same; ὄψις, vision.) *Pathol.* A faulty term for inability to distinguish colours, really meaning incapability of seeing them at all: achromatopsy.

Ac'hȳlōs'is, *is* or *eos*, f. (A, priv.; χυλὸς, juice.) *Pathol.* Deficient chylification.

Ac'hȳmōs'is, *is* or *eos*, f. (A, priv.; χυμὸς, chyme.) *Pathol.* Deficient chymification.

Ac'ia, æ, f. (*Acŭs*, a needle.) *Surg.* Supposed to mean the thread in a needle with which a suture is made to join the lips of a wound; also the seam or suture itself. See *Rhamma.*

æ, f. (Dim. *Acŭs*, a needle.) *Bot.* A little spike: an a'cicule.

Acic'ular. (*Acīcŭla.*) *Bot.* Like a spike; spicular. *Aciculārīs, is, e.*

Acic'ulāt'us, *a, um. Bot.* Having *aciculæ:* aciculated.

Ac'id. (*Aceo*, to be sour.) *Chem.* Sharp to the taste; having sourness. Many bodies, though not sour, agree in the other distinctive properties of acids, as turning vegetable dyes to red, combining with alkalis, metallic oxides, etc. *Acĭdus, a, um.* See *Acidum.*

Acidif'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Acidus; fĕro*, to bear.) *Mineral.* Bearing acid: acidiferous.

Acid'ifiăb'ic. (*Acĭdus; fio*, to become.) *Chem.* Capable of becoming acid. *Acĭdifiābilis, is, e.*

Acid'ificat'ion. (*Acĭdus; făcio*, to make.) *Chem.* The act or process of forming, or impregnating with acid. *Acĭdifĭcātio, ōnis,* f.

Acid'ifying. (Same.) *Chem.* Making acid; converting into acid. *Acĭdĭficus, a, um.*

Acid'ifying Prin'ciple. *Chem.* That which forms an acid.

Acidim'etry. (*Acĭdus;* μετρέω, to measure.) *Chem.* The process by which the amount of uncombined or free acid is determined. *Acidimĕtria,* æ, f.

Acid'ity. (*Acĭdus.*) *Chem.* The quality of sourness. *Acĭdĭtas, ātis.* See *Acor.*

Acid'ulated. (*Acĭdŭlus*, dim. *acĭdus.*) Slightly blended with acid. *Acĭdŭlātus, a, um.*

Acid'ulous. (Same.) *Chem.* Very slightly acid; subacid. *Acĭdŭlus, a, um.*

Acid'um. (*Aceo*, to be sour.) An acid; used for the neuter of *Acidus.* See *Acid.*

Acid'um Acet'icum Glaciāl'e. (Same.) *Chem.* Glacial acetic acid. At a temperature of 55°, its crystalline form is induced. See *Glacialis.*

ĕi, f. (Ἀκή, a sharp point.) *Chem., Mineral.* A name for iron or steel.

Acin'ăcifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Acinăces*, a scimitar; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Like a scimitar: acinaciform.

Acinēs'ia, æ, f. (A, priv.; κίνησις motion.) *Pathol.* Loss of *motive* power in the whole or part of the body.

Acin'iform'mis, *is, e.* (*Acinus; forma*, resemblance.) Having appearance of a grape; grape-like: aciniform.

i, *a, um.* (*Acinus*; terminal *-ōsus.*) Having or full of *acini:* acinous. See *Acinus.*

Ac'inus, *i,* m. (Ακινος, the stone of grapes; a grape.) *Anat.* In the pl, the same granulations composing the substance of the liver and other glandular bodies. *Bot.* The small berries which form the fruit of the bramble, rasp, etc. Also, a species of thyme, sometimes spelt *Acinos.*

Ac'me, *es,* f. (Ἀκμὴ, the height, summit; a point.) *Pathol.* The highest degree, or height of a disease; the crisis.

Ac'ne, *es,* f. (Undoubtedly the same as the foregoing. Ἀκμὴ [not Ἀκνὴ], vigour, energy, high health, prime of life. *Pathol.* A papular eruption, generally confined to the face, neck, shoulders, or breast; those affected being usually in the state and at the period of life indicated by the above derivation; also called *Rosy-drop. Herpes pustulosus.*

Ac'ne Rŏsāc'ea. *Pathol.* The conspicuous eruption, of a bright rosy hue, on the nose and contiguous parts of the face, in drunkards. See *Bacchia.*

Acœl'ius, *a, um.* (A, priv.; κοίλια, the belly.) *Pathol.* Having no belly; wasted to such a degree as to present this appearance: acelious.

Acol'ogy. (Ἄκος, a remedy; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med.* The doctrine of remedies. *Acŏlŏgia,* æ, *f.*

Acond'ylus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; joint.) *Bot.* Without joints: acondylous.

Ac'ŏnite. *M. Med.* Common name for *Aconitum Napellus.*

Aconit'i Fol'ia. *M. Med.* (B. P.) *Aconitum Napellus.*

Acŏnĭt'ĭa, æ, f. (*Aconitum.*) *Chem., M. Med.* The poisonous principle of *Aconitum Napellus:* aconitin (B. P.).

Acŏnĭt'um, *i*, n. (Corr. 'Ακόντιον, a dart.) Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for *Aconitum Napellus;* the *Aconiti folia* and *radix;* the *A. Napelli radix;* monk's-hood, or wolf's-bane.

Acŏnĭt'um Napel'lus. *M. Med.* Systematic name of the plant aconite; monk's-hood, or wolf's-bane.

Ac'or, *ŏris*, m. (*Acer*, sharp.) *Pathol.* Acidity, as in the stomach, from indigestion.

Acor'mus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; κόρμος, the trunk of a tree.) *Bot.* Having no stem: acormous.

Ac'ŏrum, *i*, n. } ('Άκορον.) Phar-
Ac'ŏrus, *i*, m. } macopœial name for *Acorus calamus.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Hexandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Ariodeæ.* See *Diacorum.*

Ac'ŏrus Căl'ămus. *M. Med.* Systematic name of sweet-scented flag.

Ac'ŏrus Asiăt'icus. } *M. Med.*
Ac'ŏrus Vĕrus. } Other names for *A. calamus.*

Acŏtўlĕd'on, *ŏnis*, f. (A, priv.; κοτυληδών, όνος, a seed-lobe.) *Bot.* A plant having no seed-lobe or cotyledon. Applied to a division (pl.) of the Juss. system. See *Cotyledon.*

Acŏtўlĕdŏn'eus, *a, um.* } (Same.)
Acŏtўlĕdŏnus, *a, um.* } *Bot.* See *Acotyledon.*

Acoum'eter. ('Ακούω, to hear; μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* Instrument for estimating extent of hearing. *Acoumĕtrum, i*, n.

Acous'ma, *ătis.* ('Ακούω.) *Pathol.* A species of depraved hearing, in which sounds are imagined, as if heard.

Acous'tic. ('Ακουστής, a hearer.) *Physiol.* Pertaining to sound, or the sense of hearing. *Pharm.* Anciently applied to remedies (*acoustica medicamenta*) for deafness. *Acous'ticus, a, um.*

Acous'tic Duc't. *Anat.* The *Meatus auditorius.*

Acous'tic Ner've. *Anat.* The auditory nerve, or *Portio mollis* of the seventh pair.

Acous'tics. ('Ακούω, to hear.) *Nat. Philos.* The doctrine of the theory and principles of sound. *Acous'tica,* æ, f.

Acræ'palos. } (A, priv.;
Acræ'pălus, *a, um.* } κραιπάλη, drunken or gluttonous excess.) Applied to means for correcting the effect of excess in eating or drinking.

Acrān'ĭa, æ, f. (A, priv.; κρανίον, the cranium.) *Physiol.* A species of defective development, consisting in partial or total absence of the cranium.

Ac'rimony. (*Acris*, acrid.) *Chem.* Sharp acrid, corrosive quality; biting to the tongue. *Acrimōnia,* æ, f. See *Acor.*

Acrĭs'ĭa, æ, f. (A, priv.; κρίσις, a judgment.) *Pathol.* State of disease, in which either there is no crisis; and whence no judgment or opinion can be formed; or a bad crisis.

Acrĭtud'e. (*Acer*, sharp.) A painful condition: as if from existence of some biting quality; concentrated heat, through chemical action, or otherwise.

Ac'rĭtus, *a, um.* (*A*, priv.; κριτὸς, judged.) *Pathol.* Having no regular crisis: acritical.

Acrŏbys'tia, æ, f. ('Άκρος, extreme; βύω, to cover.) *Anat.* The prepuce.

Acrŏd'ont. ('Άκρος; ὀδούς, a tooth.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied to scaly *Saurii* having teeth anchylosed to the summit of the alveolar ridge. *Acrŏdon, ontis, m.*

Acrŏdўn'ĭa, æ, f. ('Άκρος; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Acute rheumatism of the extreme parts; head, hands, feet: acrodyny.

Ac'rŏgen'. *Bot.* An *acrogenous* plant, an unnecessary mutilation of the adjective into a noun.

Acrog'enous. ('Άκρος, highest; γεννάω, to generate.) *Bot.* Growing from their tops; applied to plants (pl. f.) whose growth progresses from their external points, and whose increase is in length mainly. *Acrŏgĕnus, a, um.*

Acrŏmăn'ĭa, æ, f. ('Άκρος, extreme; μανία, madness.) *Pathol.* Confirmed or incurable madness.

Acrŏmĭăl'ĭs, *is, e. Anat.* Pertaining to the acromion: acromial.

Acrom'ion. (Ἄκρον, the top; ὦμος, the shoulder.) *Anat.* The projecting process of the *Scapula*. *Acrōmium, ii*, n.

Acromphal'ion.

Acromphal'ium, ii, n.

Acrom'phălon.

Acrom'phălum, i, n. (Ἀκρος, ὀμφαλός, the navel.) *Anat., Obstet.* The centre of the navel, to which the cord is attached in the fœtus.

Acrŏn'ychus, a, um. (Ἄκρος; ὄνυξ, a nail.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Having nails, claws, talons or hoofs: acronychous.

Acrŏnyc'tus, a, um. (Ἄκρος; νύξ, night.) *Astron.* Applied to the appearing of the stars at sunset, and the disappearing at sunrise; also to a star or planet when opposite the sun: acronyctous.

Acrospīr'a, æ, f. (Ἄκρος, extreme; σπείρα, a spiral object.) *Bot.* The *plumula* of barley, developed by germination: an acrospire.

Acrŏt'icus, a, um. (Ἄκρος.) *Pathol.* Belonging to the external surface; applied to an Ord. (pl. n.), Cl. *Eccritica*, in Good's classification: acrotic.

Acrŏtis'mus, i, m. (A, priv.; κρότος, the pulse.) *Med.* A defect of the pulse: acrotism.

Actīnifor'mis, is, e. (Ἀκτὶς, a ray; *forma*, likeness.) Same as *Antinoides*.

Actīnis'mus, i, m. (Ἀκτὶς; terminal -ισμὸς.) *Nat. Philos.* That theory which treats of the radiation of heat or light: actinism.

Actīnocărpus, a, um. (Ἀκτὶς; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Having trophosperms radiated like the rays of fruit: actinocarpous.

Actīnocĕrātus, a, um

Actīnoc'ĕrus, a, um. (Ἀκτὶς; κέρας, a horn.) Having parts like radiated horns: actinocerate; actinocerous.

Actīnōd'ēs, adj. (Ἀκτὶς; terminal -ώδης.) Having or full of rays: actinous.

adj. (Ἀκτὶς; terminal -*īdēs*.) Resembling a ray: actinoid.

Actīn'olite. (Ἀκτὶς; λίθος, a stone.) *Mineral.* A species composed of radiated crystals. *Actinŏlīthus, i*, m.

Actīnŏm'ĕtrum, i, n. (Ἀκτὶς; μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument for indicating the sun's power: an actinometer.

Actīnoz'ŏon.

Actīnozŏum, i, n. (Ἀκτὶς; ζῷον, an animal.) *Zoöl.* Applied to certain *Acephala gastrica* having appendages, and often the *areæ* of the surface radiated.

Ac'tion. (*Ago*, to do.) *Physiol.* Exercise of an active power depending on vital force; a faculty or function of the body. *Actio, ōnis*, f.

Ac'tive. (Same.) *Pharm., Surg.* Acting with energy; applied to medical treatment of the sick, when the reverse of *routine practice* is observed. Applicable in the same sense, to medicines, and to surgical remedies. *Actīvus, a, um.*

Ac'tual Caut'ery. *Surg.* Red-hot iron, or fire, used as a cautery; because having immediate effect, in distinction from caustic substances, termed potential cauteries; also called *Ignis actualis*.

Acŭlĕāt'us, a, um. (*Acŭleus*, a prickle.) *Bot., Physiol.* Having prickles: aculeated.

Acŭl'eus, i, m. (*Acus*, a needle.) *Bot.* A prickle from the bark or epidermis of any part of a plant, and which may be peeled off with the bark.

Acŭmĭnāt'us, a, um. (*Acūmen*, a point.) *Bot.* Pointed, tapered: acuminated.

Acupres'sion. (*Acus; premo*, to press.) *Surg.* Sir J. Y. Simpson's plan of securing against hæmorrhage in wounds or operations, by inserting a needle through the skin, down and underneath the divided vessel, and returning its point to the cutaneous surface; the ends being left out to a sufficient extent. *Acupressio, ōnis*, f.

Acupunc'ture. (*Acus; pungo*, to prick.) *Surg.* Small punctures made with a needle. A remedial process, long practised in Persia, and China; and now in Britain. *Acūpunctūra, æ*, f.

Ac'us Can'nŭlāt'a. *Surg.* A trochar: a cannulated needle.

Ac'us Interpunctō'ria. *Surg.* A couching needle.

Ac'us Ophthal'mica. *Surg.* A couching or ophthalmic needle.

Ac'us Triquet'ra. *Surg.* A trochar : a three-cornered needle.

Acūtangŭlār'is, *is, e.* } (*Acūtus,*
Acūtangŭlāt'us, *a, um.* } sharp ; *angŭlus,* a corner.) *Bot.* Having sharp angles : acutangular ; acutangulate.

Acut'e. (*Acuo,* to point.) *Bot.* Ending in a point. *Pathol.* Violent symptoms, attended with danger ; and terminating, possibly, within a few days. *Acūtus, a, um.*

Acūtĕnăc'ŭlum, *i,* n. (*Acus,* a needle ; *tĕnăcŭlum,* a handle.) *Surg.* A handle for a needle ; also called *Porte-aiguille.*

Acy'ănoblep'sia, *æ,* f. (A, priv. ; κύανος, blue ; βλέπω, to look upon.) *Pathol.* Defect of vision, by which blue colour cannot be distinguished: acyanoblepsy.

Acyēs'is, *is,* f. A, priv. ; κύησις, pregnancy.) *Physiol.* Sterility in women.

Ad dĕlīq'uium. *Med.* To fainting ; a direction for venesection.

Ad Pondus Om'nium. *Med.* To the weight of the whole : used in prescriptions to indicate the proportion of some ingredient.

-Ad'æ. *Nat. Hist.* A terminal, similar to *-idæ.*

Adæmōn'ia, *æ,* f. (A, priv. ; δαίμων, fortune.) *Med.* Mental uneasiness or anxiety.

Adam's Apple. *Anat.* See *Pomum Adami.*

Ad amant. (Ἀδάμας ; A, priv. ; δαμάω, to break.) The hardest iron or steel ; the diamond.

Adaman'tine. (*Adamăs.*) *Mineral.* Having the hardness or brightness of the diamond. *Adăman'tinus a, um.*

Ad'ămas, *antis,* f. (A, neg. ; δαμάω, to subdue.) *Mineral.* The diamond, or adamant.

Addēphāg'ia, *æ,* f. (Ἄδην, or Ἄδδην, abundantly ; φαγεῖν, to eat.) *Pathol.* Voracious, unnatural appetite, or *Bulimia.*

Ad'dison's Dis'ease. *Pathol.* The *Melasma supra-renale,* first described by him.

Addīt'āmen'tum, *i,* n. (*Addo,* to adjoin.) *Anat.* A small suture sometimes found added to the lambdoid and squamous sutures : an addit'ament, or addition.

Ad'dūc'ens, *tis,* part. (*Adduco,* to bring to.) *Anat.* Bringing together : adducent.

Adduc'tion. (Samè.) *Anat.* Movement by which one part, as a limb or finger, is brought to another, or to the mesial line. *Adduc'tio, ōnis, f.*

Adduc'tor, *ōris,* m. (Same.) *Anat.* Applied to muscles that perform adduction. See *Antithenar.*

Ademon'ia. (Ἀδήμος, exile.) Depression of mind, nostalgia ; home-sickness.

Ad'ĕn, *ĕnis,* m. (Ἀδήν, a gland.) *Anat.* A gland. *Pathol.* A bubo.

Adĕnal'gia, *æ,* f. (Ἀδήν ; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in a gland : adenalgy.

Adĕnemphrax'is, *is,* f. (Ἀδήν ; ἐμφράσσω, to obstruct.) *Pathol.* Glandular obstruction.

Aden'iform. (Ἀδήν ; *forma,* resemblance.) *Anat.* Formed like a gland ; glandiform. *Adĕnīfor'mis, is, e.* See *Adenoid.*

Adĕnīt'is, *idis,* f. (Ἀδήν ; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of a gland : bubo.

Ad'ĕno-. (Ἀδήν.) A prefix denoting relation to glands.

Adĕnŏdyn'ia, *æ,* f. (Ἀδήν ; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in a gland. See *Adenalgia.*

Adenog'raphy. (Ἀδήν ; γράφω, to write.) A treatise or dissertation on the glandular system. *Adĕnogrăphia, æ,* f.

Adĕnoid'. (Ἀδήν ; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) Resembling a gland. *Adĕnoīdēs,* adj.

Adenol'ogy. (Ἀδήν ; λόγος, a discourse.) Doctrine of the glardular system. *Adĕnŏlŏgia, æ,* f.

Adĕn'ŏmĕnin'geus, *a, um.* (Ἀδήν ; μήνιγξ, a membrane.) *Pathol.* Applied to mucous or pituitous fever (*Febris adenomeningea*), because the membranes and follicular glands of the intestines were held to be the chief seat of the complaint.

Adĕnocēs'is, *is,* f. (Ἀδήν ; ὀγκόω, to make bulky.) *Pathol.* Swelling of a gland.

Adĕnŏnĕuros'us, *a, um.* (Ἀδήν ; νεῦρον, a nerve ; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Pathol.* Applied to the plague (*Febris adenoneurosa*), because situated in the nerves and lymphatic glands

of the axilla and groin : adenoneurous.

Adĕnŏp'hărynglt'ĭs, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἀδήν ; φάρυγξ, the pharynx ; terminal *-ĭtis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the tonsils and pharynx.

Adĕnop'ththal'mia, *æ*, f. (Ἀδήν ; ὀφθαλμὸς, the eye.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the Meibomian glands : adenophthalmy.

Adĕnos'clĕrōs'ĭs, *is*, f. (Ἀδήν ; σκληρόω, to harden.) *Pathol.* A hard indolent swelling of a gland, not of a scirrhous character.

Adĕnōs'us, *a, um.* (Ἀδήν ; terminal *-ώδης*.) *Anat.* Having many glands : glandulous : adenose.

Adĕnŏtŏm'ĭa, *æ*, f. (Ἀδήν ; τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat.* Dissection of the glands : adenotomy.

Adephag'ĭa. See *Addephagia*.

Adep's Ben'zōāt'us. (Arab. *Benzoah*.) Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of benzoated lard.

Ad'eps Ovil'lus. *M. Med.* Fat of the sheep ; mutton suet.

Ad'eps Præparāt'us. (B. P.) Prepared lard. See following.

Ad'eps Suil'lus. *M. Med.* Hog's lard ; *Axungia porcina ; Sain.* See *Lardum*.

Adhes'ion. (*Adhæreo*, to stick to.) *Chem.* Property by which certain bodies attract others ; and their particles adhere to each other. *Surg.* One of the terminations of inflammation. *Adhæsio, ōnis*, f.

Adhes'ive. (Same.) Having the property of adhesion. *Adhæsivus, a, um.* See *Glutinous, Viscous*.

Adhes'ive Inflammat'ion. *Surg.* The process by which incised wounds, when brought into exact contact, unite without suppuration, constituting *union by the first intention*.

Adhes'ive Plaster. *Pharm.* Common name for *Emplastrum lithargyri cum resinâ. Emplas'trum adhæsīvum*.

Adiaphorēs'ĭs, *is*, f. (A, priv. ; διαφορέω, to digest.) *Med.* Deficient cutaneous perspiration. See *Adiapneustia*.

Adiap'hōrus, *a, um.* (A, priv. ; διαφορέω, to differ.) *Chem., Pharm.* Formerly applied to the medicines which did neither good nor harm ; also to neutral salts : adiaphorous.

Adiapneus'tia, *æ*, f. (A, priv. ; διαπνέω, to perspire.) *Pathol.* Absence, obstruction, or diminution of perspiration.

Ad'ipocer'e. (*Adeps*, fat ; *cēra*, wax.) *Chem.* A peculiar substance somewhat like fat, or spermaceti ; formed by spontaneous conversion of animal matter, in certain conditions ; grave-wax. *Adipŏcēra, æ*, f.

Ad'ipose. (*Adeps ;* terminal *-ōsus*.) *Anat.* Of the nature of fat ; fatty. *Adipōsus, a, um.*

Ad'ipose Ar'teries. *Anat.* Branches of the diaphragmatic, capsular, and renal arteries ; they supply the fat round the kidneys.

Ad'ipose Mem'brane. } *Anat.*
Ad'ipose Tis'sue. } Cellular membrane with fat collected in its cells. See *Panniculus Adiposus*.

Adipōs'ĭs, *is*, f. (*Adeps.*) *Physiol.* The growth of fatness or obesity.

Adip'sia, *æ*, f. (A, priv. ; δίψα, thirst.) Absence of thirst ; a genus of Ord. *Dysorexiæ ;* Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's nosology.

Adip'sos. } (Same.) *Med.*
Adip'sus, *a, um.* } Allaying thirst ; applied to medicines and fruits which so act : adip'sous.

Ad'jŭvans, *tis*, part. (*Adjŭvo*, to assist.) *Med.* Assisting other remedies : adjuvant.

Admix'ture. (*Admisceo*, to blend together.) *Pharm.* A blending of one substance with another. *Admistūra, æ*, f.

Adnāt'us, *a, um.* (*Adnascor*, to grow to.) *Bot.* Connected or grown together : adnate.

Adŏlescen'tia, *æ*, f. (*Adŏlesco*, to grow.) *Physiol.* The period between puberty and full development: adoles'cence, from 14 to 25 in males, 12 to 21 in females.

Adol'ia. A plant of Hindostan. It contains an oil which the natives employ to accelerate parturition.

Adop'ter. (*Adopto*, to choose one for a son.) *Chem.* A vessel placed between a retort and a receiver. *Adoptātor, ōris*, m.

Adosculat'ion. (*Ad*, towards ; *oscŭlor*, to kiss.) *Physiol., Zoöl.* The external contact of the genital organs of the opposite sexes in impregnation, in birds and fishes,

instead of insertion of that of the male. *Adoscŭlātio, ōnis*, f.

Adragant'hin. (Supposed 'Α-δρὸς, thick; contr. *trăgăcantha.*) *M. Med.* A mucilage constituent of gum tragacanth; also named *Cerasin* and *Prunin*. *Adrăganthĭna, æ*, f.

Ad'ult. (As if *ad altum*, to a lusty or high condition.) *Bot., Physiol.* Applied to animals arrived at maturity; sometimes applied to plants. *Adultus, a, um*, part.

Adulterat'ion. (*Adultĕro*, to counterfeit.) *Chem., Pharm.* The corrupting of pure ingredients with foreign substances. *Adultĕrātio, ōnis*, f.

Adus'tion. (*Adūro*, to scorch or roast.) *Med.* A synonyme of cauterisation. See *Actual Cautery. Adus'tio, ōnis*, f. See *Ambustio.*

Adventit'ious. (*Advĕnio*, to come to.) *Med.* That which is accidental or acquired, in opposition to what is natural or hereditary. *Adventĭtius, a, um.*

Adversifō'lius, *a, um.* (*Adversus*, against; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves opposite or against each other: adversifoliated.

Adўnăm'ia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; δύναμις, power.) *Pathol.* Loss or natural deficiency of vital power: adynamy.

Adynam'ic. *Pathol.* Pertaining to *Adynamia. Adynămĭcus, a, um.*

Ædœ'it'is, *ĭdis*, f. (Αἰδοῖα, the parts of generation; terminal *-itis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *pudenda.*

Ædœ'ŏdўn'ia, *æ*, f. (Αἰδοῖα; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the genital organs, from whatever cause: edeodyny.

Ædœ'ogrăp'hia, *æ*, f. (Αἰδοῖα; γράφω, to write.) *Med.* Description of parts of generation: edeography.

Ædœ'ŏlŏg'ia, *æ*, f. (Αἰδοῖα; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med.* A treatise on the parts of generation, their structure and functions: edeology.

Ædœ'ŏp'sia, *æ*, f. } (Αἰδοῖα;
Ædœ'oscŏp'ia, *æ*, f. } ὄψις, vision; σκοπέω, to see.) *Med.* Examination or inspection of the *pudenda.*

Ædœ'ŏpsŏp'hia, *æ*, f. } (Αἰδοῖα;
Ædopsŏp'hia, *æ*, f. } ψοφέω, to make a noise.) *Pathol.* Sound caused by escape of wind from the womb *per vaginam*, or from the bladder *per urethram*, in females: edeopsophy; edopsophy.

Ædœŏtŏm'ia, *æ*, f. (Αἰδοῖα; τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat.* The anatomy or dissection of the parts of generation: edeotomy.

Ægag'rŏpĭl'us, *i*, n. (Αἴγαγρος, the wild goat; πῖλος, a pile or heap of hair.) A concretion found in the stomach of goats, deer, cows, etc., composed of hair collected on the tongue of the animal in licking itself, and swallowed.

Ægilop's, *ōpis*, m. (Αἴξ, a goat; ὤψ, the eye.) *Surg. Pathol.* A sinuous ulcer under the inner angle of the eye, from its resemblance to the *larmier* or infra-orbital glandular sac of goats; now considered only a stage of the *fistula lachrymalis.*

Ægōn'ia, *æ*, f. (Cont. *Ægŏphōnia*, egophony.) *Med.* Minor degree of egophony, or a resonance of voice intermediate between well-marked bronchophony and egophony: egony.

Ægŏphōn'ia, *æ*, f. (Αἴξ; φωνὴ, the voice.) *Med.* In auscultation, a strong resonance of the voice, sharp, somewhat argentine, jerking and tremulous, like that of the kid: egophony. See *foregoing.*

Ēōr'a, *æ*, f. (Αἰωρέω, to raise into the air.) *Med.* A species of gestation; swinging.

Æquilib'rium, *ii*, m. (*Æquus*, equal; *libro*, to weigh.) *Nat. Philos.* State of rest which occurs when forces applied to the same body are equally opposed. *Med.* The harmonious action of the organs of the body: equipoise.

Æquival'vis, *is, e.* (*Æquus*, equal; *valvæ*, folding doors.) *Bot.* Having equal valves; applied to a dehiscent pericarp, so formed: equivalved.

A'ër, *ĕris*, m. (Ἀήρ, the atmosphere.) *Nat. Philos.* The natural or atmospheric air.

A'ër fix'us. *Chem.* Fixed air, or carbonic acid gas.

A'ërat ed. (*Aër.*) *Chem.* Applied to liquids impregnated with carbonic acid gas. *Aërātus, a, um.*

Aërhæ'matox'ia, æ, f. (Ἀήρ; αἷμα, blood.) Fatal admission of air into the circulation.

Aër'ial Ac'id. *Chem.* Carbonic acid gas.

Aër'ial Plants. *Bot.* Certain plants which can live by absorption from the atmosphere, without requiring their roots to be fixed to any place, as the *Flos aëris.* See *Aërophytum.*

Aër'ifer, *a, um.* (*Aër; fĕro,* to carry.) Air-bearing: aëri'ferous. *Anat., Physiol.* Applied to the windpipe, bronchi, etc.

Aërifica'tion. (*Aër; făcio,* to make.) *Chem.* Converting of a body into gas. *Aërĭfĭcātio, ōnis,* f.

Aër'iform. (*Aër; forma.*) *Chem.* Having the form of air or gas: gaseous. *Aërĭfor'mis, is, e.*

Aër'odynăm'ic. (Ἀήρ; δύναμις, power.) *Nat. Philos.* Pertaining to the force of the air. *Aërŏdynă'mĭcus, a, um.*

Aër'odynăm'ics. (Same.) *Nat. Philos.* The doctrine of air, and its properties while in motion. *Aërŏdynămĭca, æ,* f.

Aërograp'hia, æ, f. (*Aër; γράφω,* to write.) *Nat. Phi'os.* A description of the air: aërography.

Aërŏlīt'es, *is,* or æ, m. (Ἀήρ; λίθος, a stone.) *Nat. Philos.* Applied to stones which are believed to fall from the heavens: aërolites or aëroliths; also termed *Meteorolites.* See *Brontoliths.*

A'ërol'ogy. (Ἀήρ; λόγος, a discourse. *Nat. Philos.* A treatise or consideration of the properties of air. *Aërŏlŏgia, æ,* f.

A'ërom'eter. (Ἀήρ; μέτρον, a measure.) *Chem.* An instrument for ascertaining the mean bulk of gases. *Aërŏ'metrum, i,* n.

A'ërom'etry. (Ἀήρ; μετρέω, to measure.) *Nat. Philos.* Science of ascertaining the physical properties of atmospheric air. *Aërŏmĕtria, æ,* f.

Aërŏphŏb'ia, æ, f. (Ἀήρ; φόβος, fear.) *Pathol.* Dread of currents of air; because in hydrophobia and some other diseases it induces a paroxysm: aërophoby.

Aërŏp'hytum, *i,* n. (*Aër; φυτὸν,* a plant.) *Bot.* A plant that lives in air, without being rooted in the earth: an aërophyte. See *Aërial Plants.*

A'ërostat'ic. (Ἀήρ; στατικὴ, the science of weights.) *Nat. Philos.* Pertaining to the science of the weight of air, or *Aërostatics. Aërostătĭcus, a, um.*

A'ërostat'ics (Same.) *Nat. Philos.* The doctrine of air, its specific gravity and properties in a state of rest. *Aërostătica, æ,* f.

Aërostat'ion. *Aër; sto,* to stand.) *Nat. Philos.* The raising and supporting of heavy bodies by the buoyancy of heated air, or light gases, received into a spherical bag called a balloon. *Aërostātio, ōnis,* f.

Ærōs'us, *a, um.* (*Æs,* copper; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Chem.* Of the nature of copper; coppery: erose.

Ærūg'inōs'us, *a, um.* (*Ærūgo;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Chem.* Pertaining to copper-rust, or verdigris: eruginous. *Nat. Philos.* Applied to a bluish green colour like verdigris, or the leaves of some pine-trees.

Ærūg'o, *ĭnis,* f. (Contr. *Æris rūbīgo,* rust of copper.) *Chem.* The rust of a metal, especially copper. *Mat. Med.* Pharmacopœial name of the impure diacetate of copper; the *Acetas cupri,* or verdigris. See *Viride æris.*

Æstāt'es. (Nom. pl. of *Æstas,* summer.) Heat-spots; freckles; sun-burnings. See *Ephelis.*

Æsthēs'is, *eos,* f. (Αἰσθάνομαι, to feel.) *Physiol.* Feeling or sensibility; also sense or sensation.

Æsthēt'ica, æ, f. (Same.) *Physiol.* The doctrine of the understanding; also of sensation or sensibility: esthetics.

Æsthēt'icus, *a, um.* (Same.) *Physiol.* Pertaining to the understanding, or mental perception; applied to an Order (pl. n.), Cl. *Neurotica.* Dr. Good's arrangement: esthetic. See *Æsthetica.*

Æstīvāt'io, *ōnis,* f. (*Æstīvo,* to retire for the summer season.) *Bot.* State in which the different parts of the flower are folded in the bud: prefloration: estivation.

Æstuār'ium, *ii,* n. (*Æstas,* the summer.) *Med.* A stove for applying dry heat to all parts of the body at once; also a vapour bath. *Æstŭārium,* an estuary.

Æs'tus, *ûs*, m. (As if *Ustus*, from *uro*, to burn.) *Pathol., Physiol.* Heat, as well in intense degree, as that which is the effect of inflammatory disease. See *Ardor, Calor.*

Æs'tus Vŏlāt'icus. *Pathol.* The sudden flushing of the face; also *Strophulus volaticus*, or wild-fire rash of children.

Æt'as Crĕp'ita. *Physiol.* Decrepit age, reckoned by the ancients from the 60th year, and ending in death.

Æt'as Virīl'is. *Physiol.* Manhood, from the 35th to the 50th year.

Æt'her, *ĕris*, m. (Αἰθήρ, air.) *Chem., M. Med., Pharm.* A volatile liquor obtained from alcohol and a concentrated acid: ether. Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for ether prepared from alcohol, by the aid of sulphuric acid: *Æther sulphuricus.*

Æt'her Acet'icus. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for ether obtained by mixture of dry carbonate of soda, rectified spirit, and sulphuric acid, adding to the product, half its weight of chloride of calcium. *Acetic Ether.*

Æ'ther Nitrōs'us. *M. Med.* Name for ether obtained by distilling equal weights of alcohol and concentrated nitric acid: nitrous ether.

Æ'ther Pur'us. Ether free from alcohol and water (B. P.).

Æther Rectĭficāt us. *M. Med.* Sulphuric ether freed from the small portion of alcohol and sulphurous acid which it contains, by the process of rectification: rectified ether.

Æ'ther Sulphŭr'icus. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name of ether obtained from a mixture of rectified spirit and sulphuric acid: sulphuric ether: also called *Æther vitriolicus; Naphtha vitrioli.*

Æ'ther Vitrīōl'icus. *M. Med.* Another name for *Æther Sulphuricus.*

Æthiōp's, *ŏpis*, m. (Αἰθίοψ, a native of Ethiopia.) *Chem.* A name anciently given to several black powders, because of their colour: ethiops.

Ætiŏlōg'ia, *æ*, f. (Αἰτία, cause; λόγος, a discourse.) *Pathol.* Doctrine of the causes of disease: etiology. See *Causa.*

Aëtīt'es, *æ*, m. (Ἀετός, an eagle.) *Mineral.* A clay-ironstone, hollow, and containing another substance within it, of variable composition: the eagle-stone.

Æt'ŏclon. } *Bot., M. Med.* Names
Æt'ŏllon. } for the *Daphne Mezereum*, or window-wail.

Affect'ion. (*Affĭcio*, to disturb.) *Pathol.* Nearly synonymous with the term disease. *Affectio, ònis*, f.

Aff'ĕrens, *tis*, part. (*Affĕro*, to bring to.) *Anat.* Applied to the lymphatic vessels, or *Vasa afferentia:* afferent.

Affin'ity. (*Affīnis*, neighbouring.) *Chem.* Nearly synonymous with attraction. *Affinĭtas, ātis*, f.

Affin'ity of Aggregat'ion. *Chem.* That force by which two substances tend to combine and form an aggregate, without their properties being changed: attraction; cohesion.

Affin'ity, Chem'ical. *Chem.* That property by which different species of matter unite with each other.

Affinity of Composit'ion. *Chem.* A force by which different substances unite and form matter possessed of new properties.

Affin'ity, Com'pound. *Chem.* The uniting of several bodies, by mutual affinity, into one homogeneous body.

Affin'ity, Dispos'ing. *Chem.* The tendency of bodies to combine, on being presented with a third substance, possessed of a strong attraction to the compound they form.

Affin'ity, Divel'lent. *Chem.* Arranging the particles of a compound in a new form, producing decomposition.

Affin'ity, Double. See *Attraction, Double Elective.*

Affin'ity, In'tĕrmed'iate. *Chem.* Law by which two different substances, showiag no compound affinity, combine, by the aid of a third, into a homogeneous whole.

Affin'ity, Quies'cent. *Chem.* Maintaining the elements of a compound in their present state.

Affin'ity, Sim'ple. See *Attraction, Simple Elective.*

Affin'ity, Vit'al. *Physiol.* That

power which forms the solids and fluids from the common circulating fluids.

Afflā'tus, *ūs*, m. (*Affio*, to blow upon.) *Pathol.* Applied to a species of erysipelas, as if caused by an unwholesome blast.

Affu'sion. (*Affundo*, to pour upon.) *Chem.* The pouring of water on a substance to cleanse it. *Med.* The pouring on a patient, in certain fevers, of a liberal quantity of cold water: the cold affusion. *Affūsio, ōnis*, f.

Af'ter-Birth. *Obstet.* Common term for the placenta, cord, and membranes, or *secundines*.

Af'ter-pains. *Obstet.* Pains, more or less severe, after expulsion of the after-birth, from the contractile efforts of the uterus.

Agălactā'to, *ōnis*, f. } (A, priv., **Agălact'ia,** *æ*, f. } or intens., γάλα, milk.) *Med.* Deficiency of milk after child-birth; also, an excess of milk.

Agăm'icus, *a, um.* A, priv.; γάμος, marriage.) *Bot.* Applied to a Cl. the sexual organs of which cannot be detected: cryptogamic.

Agăr'icum, *i*, n. (*Agărum*, a promontory of Sarmatia; where it was first discovered.) The agaric, a species of mushroom.

Agar'icus Campes'tris. *Bot.* According to Linn., the distinctive name of the edible mushroom of this country.

Agăr'icus Chirurgŏr'um. *M. Med.* Surgeons' agaric: the *Boletus igniarius*.

Agăv'e Amĕrĭcān'a. *Bot.* The American aloe.

Agĕnĕs'ia, *æ*, f. (A, neg.; γένεσις, generation.) *Anat.* Applied to anomalies of organization, consisting in absence or imperfect development of parts. *Physiol.* Impotence, or sterility.

Ag'ent. (*Ago*, to act, or do.) *Chem.* A substance capable of producing chemical action, whose presence determines combination or decomposition. *Agens, tis*, m.

Agĕrās'ia, *æ*, f. A, neg.; γῆρας, old age.) *Physiol.* Non-appearance of the effects or infirmities of old age: a green old age.

Ageust'ia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; γεῦσις, tasting.) Loss of taste: a genus, Ord. *Dysæsthesiæ*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's nosology.

Ag'glŏmĕrā'tus, *a, um.* (*Agglŏmĕro*, to form into a heap.) *Anat.* Applied to glands. *Bot.* Likewise to *stamina* of plants, when collected in a globular form; also to *amenta*, or catkins, similarly disposed: agglomerated. See *Aggregatus*.

Ag'glutĭnant. (*Agglūtĭno*, to glue together.) *Pharm., Surg.* Applied to external applications of a gluey nature, which favour the healing of parts by keeping them together. *Agglūtĭnans, tis*, part.

Agglutĭnat'ion. (Same.) *Surg.* A glueing or joining together; also the action of an agglutinant substance. *Agglūtĭnātio, ōnis*, f. See *Collesis*.

Agglutĭnat'ion, Im'med'iate. *Surg.* Union by the first intention.

Agglutĭnat'ion, Med'iate. *Surg.* The interposing of some substance between the lips of a wound; or the flaps, after amputation; as agaric, charpie, or lint, on which cerate is first spread.

Ag'grĕgāt'us, *a, um.* (*Aggrĕgo*, to gather together.) *Bot.* In reference to flowers composed of smaller flowers; collected into clusters. *Chem.* Applied to several substances of the same kind producing one; its chemical properties not differing from theirs. *Zoöl.* Applied to a family (pl. n.) of the *Mollusca*, *Acephala nuda*, which are united in a common mass. See *Agglomeratus*.

Agĭtat'ion. (*Agĭto*, to trouble.) *Chem.* The act of putting into motion by quickly repeated action, any quantity of loose matter, whether dry, or in solution. *Physiol.* Mental emotion from the violence of some passion. *Agĭtātio, ōnis*, f.

Aglŏbŭl'ia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; *globŭlus*, a globule.) *Pathol.* Decrease of diminution in the quantity of blood-globules.

Aglutĭt'ion. A, neg.; *glūtio*, to swallow.) *Pathol.* Inability to swallow. *Aglūtĭtio, ōnis*, f. See *Dysphagia*.

Agnĭna Tun'ica. *Obstet.* The lamb's coat: the *Amnion*.

Agnœ'a, *æ*, f. (Ἀγνοέω, to be

ignorant.) *Pathol.* The state of a patient who does not recognise persons or things.

Agomphi'asis, *is*, f. (A, priv.; *gomphōsis*, the insertion of the teeth in their sockets.) *Pathol.* Looseness of the teeth.

Agŏn'ia, *æ*, f. (Ἄγονος, barren.) *Physiol.* Sterility or barrenness.

Agres'tis, *is*, *e.* (*Ager*, a field.) Pertaining to a field; the trivial name of many plants.

Ag'ria, *æ*, f. (Ἀγρία, the holly.) *Bot.* Another name for the *Aquifolium*, or holly.

Ag'ria, *æ*, f. (Ἄγριος, wild.) *Pathol.* A pustular eruption, with redness and erosion: from its intractability.

Agriam'pĕlos, *i*, m. (Ἄγριος, wild; ἄμπελος, the vine.) *Bot.* Another name for the *Bryonia alba*, or wild vine.

Agric'ŏlāt'io, *ōnis*, f. (*Ager*, a field; *cŏlo*, to exercise.) Husbandry: agricolation. See *Agricultura.*

Agric'ultūr'a, *æ*, f. (*Ager*; *cultūra*, husbandry or tilling.) *Med.* An occupation highly important as a means of preserving good health: agriculture. See *Agricolatio.*

Agriŏrig'ănum, *i*, n. (Ἄγριος, wild; ὀρίγανον, marjoram.) *Bot., M. Med.* The *Origanum vulgare*, wild marjoram.

Agriŏthȳm'ia, *æ*, *f.* (Ἄγριος, wild; θυμὸς, disposition.) *Pathol.* Furious insanity: agriothymy.

Agrip'pa, *æ*, f. (As if *Ægrippa*, from *ægrè partus*, born with difficulty.) *Obstet.* Applied to cases where the feet present, or which are made *footling*, by turning.

Agrostog'raphy. (Ἀγρωστις, grass; γράφω, to write.) *Bot.* A treatise on grasses. *Agrostogrăphia*, *æ*, f.

Agryp'nia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; ὕπνος, sleep.) *Pathol.* Sleeplessness; watchfulness.

Agryp'no-cōma, *ătis*, n. (Ἀγρυπνος, sleepless; κῶμα, lethargy.) *Pathol.* • A lethargic state; with low muttering delirium; aptly expressed otherwise by the term *Coma-vigil.*

Ag'ue. (Fr. *Aigu*, acute.) *Pathol.* Common name for intermittent fever.

Ag'ue-Cake. *Pathol.* Enlargement of the spleen, the effect of protracted ague. *Plăcenta Febrilis.*

Ag'ue-Drop. *Pharm.* A solution of arseniate of potash; Fowler's tasteless ague-drop, for which the *Liquor ărsenicalis* is substituted.

Ag'ue-Tree. *Bot.* Common name for sassafras, from its febrifuge virtues.

Abriz'us, *a*, *um.* (A, priv.; ῥίζα, a root.) *Bot.* Name of certain *Acotyledones;* because reproduced by *sporulæ*, without radicles, striking root from any part of their surface: ahrizous.

Air. (Ἀὴρ, from ἄω, to breathe.) *Nat. Philos.* The natural air, or atmosphere: atmospheric air. *Aer*, *ĕris*, m.

Air-Bag. *Bot.* See *Folliculus. Ichthyol.* See *Vesica Natatoria.*

Air, Fixed. See *Aër Fixus.*

Air, Inflam'mable. *Chem.* Hydrogen gas.

Air-Pump. *Nat. Philos.* An engine by which the air in a vessel may be withdrawn.

Air, Vit'al. *Chem.* Oxygen gas.

Al'a, *æ*, f. (Cont. *Axilla*, the arm-pit.) A wing, sails of ships, feathers of arrows, etc. *Anat.* Applied to parts, from their resemblance to the foregoing; as *Alæ nasi*, etc.; also, the arm-pit. *Bot.* Applied to side petals of papilionaceous flowers; and angles formed by leaves or stalks, with their branches, etc.

Al'a Vespĕrtilliōn'is. *Anat.* (Wing of the bat,) applied to that part between the Fallopian tube and the *ovarium.*

Alabas'ter. (Ἀλάβαστρον, a vessel for ointment.) *Mineral.* Has two varieties: calcareous alabaster, or calc sinter, a carbonate of lime; and gypseous alabaster, or gypsum, a sulphate of lime. *Alăbastrītes*, *æ*, m. See *Alabastrum.*

Alăbas'trum. (Same.) *Bot.* The five green leaves which form the calyx of some flowers before expansion of the bud.

Alæfor'mis, *is*, *e.* (*Ala*, a wing; *forma*, resemblance.) Resembling wings; pterygoid: al'eform, or al'iform.

Alăl'ia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; λαλέω,

to speak.) *Med.* A defect of articulation.

Alār'es Vēn'æ. *Anat.* Superficial veins at the bend of the arm.

Alār'ia Os'sa. *Anat.* Lateral processes of the sphenoid bone.

Alā'tus, *a, um.* (*Ala,* a wing.) *Bot.* Winged, as certain stems and leaf-stalks having side-membranes : alate.

Albad'aran, or Aldab'aran. The small osseous mass, or *sesamoid bone,* which rests on the metatarsophalangeal point of the large toe. Supernatural influence was attributed to it amongst the Eastern Magi.

Alb'icans, *tis,* part. (*Albĭco,* to grow white.) *Anat.* Applied (pl. n.) to two small bodies on the base of the brain, the *Corpora albicantia.*

Albicaul'is, *is, e.* (*Albus,* white ; *caulis,* a stem.) *Bot.* Having a white stem : albicauline.

Albiflōr'us, *a, um.* (*Albus ; flos,* a flower.) *Bot.* Having white flowers : albiflorous.

Albiner'vus, *a, um.* (*Albus ; nervus.*) *Bot.* Having white nervures : albinervious.

Albin'o. (*Albus,* white.) *Physiol.* Originally applied to negro examples ; but now to natives of any country who happen to be born with their skin, hair, and iris of unnatural whiteness ; with a rose-colour within the eyes.

Albiven'ter, *a, um.* } (*Albus,*
Albiven'tris, *is, e.* } white ; *venter,* the belly.) *Zoöl.* Having a white belly : albiventrate.

Albŏdac'tylus, *a, um.* (*Albus ;* δάκτυλος, a finger.) *Entom.* Having white, digitated wings : albodactylous.

Albūgin'eus, *a, um.* (*Albūgo,* the white of the eye.) Like the sclerotic coat of the eye ; also, pertaining to albumen, or white of egg : albugineous. *Anat.* Applied to a membrane of the eye, also to a covering of the testicles ; each named *Tunica albuginea.*

Albūgo, *ĭnis,* f. (*Albus.*) *Anat.* The white of the eye. *Physiol.* White of egg, albumen ; *albugo ovi. Surg., Pathol.* A white opacity of the cornea, not superficial, but affecting its very substance ; also called the pin and web. See *Argema Leucoma.*

Albūm'en, *ĭnis,* n. (*Albus.*) *Bot.* The mucilaginous substance between the integuments and embryo of seeds ; the endosperm, or perisperm : albumen. *Chem.* A constituent principle in the animal and vegetable kingdoms ; indicated by its property of coagulability on application of heat. *Physiol.* White of egg, also termed *Albugo,* as stated above.

Albūm'en Ov'i. (B. P.) See foregoing.

Album'inous. (*Albūmen ;* terminal *-ōsus.*) Having the nature of albumen. *Albūmĭnōsus, a, um.*

Albūmĭnūr'ia, *æ,* f. (*Albūmen ; ūrīna,* the urine.) *Pathol.* An albuminous state of urine ; sometimes indicative of structural disease ; frequently dependent on temporary congestion.

Albur'num, *i,* n. (*Albus.*) *Bot.* The soft white substance between the inner bark and wood of trees.

Al'chemy. (Arab. article *al,* chief ; χύμα, a melting.) A chimerical art, which proposed to find means of effecting a transmutation of metals, and a remedy for all diseases ; also spelled alchymy. *Alchemia,* or *Alchȳmia, æ,* f.

Al'chymy. See *Alchemy.*

Alcicor'nis, *is, e.* (*Alce,* an elk ; *cornu,* a horn.) *Bot., Zoöl.* Having horns or somewhat similar *protuberances ;* like those of the elk : alcicorn or elcicorn.

Al'coate, or Alcohol'ate. (*Alcŏhol ;* terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A definite compound of alcohol and other substances. *Al'coas,* or *Alcŏhŏlas, ātis,* f.

Al'cŏhol, or Al'kŏhol. (Arab. *al ; kohol,* a triturating.) *M. Med.* Name for rectified spirits ; *Spiritus rectificatus,* distilled along with chloride of calcium ; absolute alcohol.

Al'cohol, Ab'solute. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for rectified spirit. See *Tests* (B. P.)

Alcohol'ate. See *Alcoate.*

Alcohol'ic. (*Alcŏhol.*) Pertaining to alcohol. *Alcŏhŏlĭcus, a, um.*

Alcŏhol'isat'ion. *Chem.* The development of alcohol in a liquid. *Alcŏhŏlisātio, ōnis,* f.

Alcohol' Amyl'icum. (B. P.) *Amylic Alcohol.*

Alcoholom'eter. (*Alcŏhol; μέτρον*, a measure.) *Chem.* An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of alcohol present in any fluid. *Alcŏhŏlŏmĕtrum, i,* n.

Alcy'on, Alcyŏ'nis, *ŏnis, i,* f. (Ἀλκυών, from ἅλς, the sea; κύω, to conceive, because said to hatch its eggs in the sea.) *Ornithol.* A bird of the swallow kind, found in Cochin China and the Philippine Islands, whose nest, composed chiefly of a gelatinous matter, is esteemed as an article of diet in China, and used as an analeptic and aphrodisiac.

Al'dehyde. (*Al,* first syllable of *alcŏhol; dehyd,* first two of *dehydrogenatus,* deprived of hydrogen.) *Chem.* A colourless liquid of suffocating odour, and readily absorbing oxygen from the atmosphere.

Al'dehyd'ic. (*Aldehyde;* terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Pertaining to aldehyde. *Aldĕhўdĭcus, a, um.*

Ale. (Sax. *Eale.*) See *Alla, Bryton, Cerevisia.*

Alec'trŭr'us, *a, um.* (Ἀλέκτωρ, a cock; οὐρά, a tail.) *Ornithol.* Having a tail like the domestic cock; alectrurous.

Alem'bic. (Arab. *al; ἄμβιξ,* a cup or pot.) *Chem.* A glass, metal, or earthenware utensil, fitted to receive volatile products from retorts. A moorshead; a *capitulum. Alembĭcus, i,* m.

Alem'broth. (Chald.) A muriate of mercury and ammonia, corresponding to the *Hydrargyrum præcipitatum album,* of the *old* London Pharmacopœia.

Alex'an'dria, *æ,* f. (The place of its growth.) *Bot.* Name for the *Prunus Laurocerasus;* the Alexandrian laurel.

Alex'ipharm'ăcum, or *on, i,* n. (Ἀλεξέω, to repel; *φάρμακον,* a poison.) *Pharm.* Any medicine effective against poison; an antidote.

Alexipharm'ic. (Same.) Antipharmic; neutralising the effects of poison. *Alexiphar'mĭcus, a, um.*

Alexipўrĕt'icus, *a, um.* (Ἀλεξέω; πυρετός, a fever.) *Pharm.* Driving off fevers; febrifuge: alexipyretic.

Al'ga, *æ,* f. (*Algor,* coldness; being constantly in water.) *Bot.* An herb or weed growing on the sea-shore; sea-weed.

Al'garoth. (*Victor Algarotti.*) *Chem.* The metallic oxide of antimony in form of a white powder.

Al'gēdo, *ĭnis,* f. (Ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Violent pain about the urethra, testes, bladder, perineum, and anus, caused by sudden stoppage of severe gonorrhœa.

Al'gid'. (*Algeo,* to be grievously cold.) *Pathol.* Chilled with cold. *Algĭdus, a, um.*

Al'gid Chol'era. *Pathol.* Applied to Asiatic cholera; from diminution of temperature being one of its characteristic symptoms.

Al'gĭda Feb'ris. *Pathol.* Malignant remittent fever, the *Fièvre algide* of the Continent; characterised by icy coldness on the surface.

Algoĭdēs, adj. (*Alga;* terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling the *algæ*: algoid.

Al'gor, *ōris,* m. (*Algeo.*) *Pathol.* The sense of coldness in the onset of fever; chillness. See *Rigor.*

Al'ica, *æ,* f. (*Alo,* to nourish.) *Bot.* A kind of grain like wheat, supposed to be *spelt;* also a kind of pottage made of this. See *Maize —Zea mays.*

Alienat'ion. (*Aliēno,* to withdraw.) *Pathol.* Any species of wandering of the mind. *Aliēnātio, ōnis,* f. *Insanity;* distinct from derangements symptomatic of some other disease, as delirium, etc.

Alĭēnāt'us, *a, um.* (*Aliēno,* to estrange.) *Bot.* Applied to first leaves, which give way to others alienated.

Aliform'is. See *Alæformis.*

Al'iment. (*Alo,* to nourish.) That which affords nourishment: constituents of food which are really nutritive; vegetable and animal fibrin, animal and vegetable albumen, and casein: these are named *azotized.* Fat, starch, gum, sugar, dextorin (or dextrin), alcohol, and vegetable acids, being void of the foregoing elements, are named *non azotized. Alimentum, i,* n. *Cĭbus i,* m. See *Alitura, Pabulum.*

Aliment'ary. (*Alimentum.*) *Phy*

siol. Pertaining to aliment; nourishing. *Alimentārius, a, um.*

Aliment'ary Canal. } *Anat.* The
Aliment'ary Duct. } whole passages from the mouth to the anus; the latter of these terms sometimes applied to the thoracic duct.

Alimentat'ion. (*Alimentum.*) *Physiol.* Taking or receiving nourishment. *Alimentātio, ōnis,* f.

Alipæn'os. } (A, priv.; λι-
Alipæn'us, *a, um.* } παίνω, to make fat.) *Med.* Applied to very lean persons; also to dry external remedies, as powders, etc.

Al'ipes, *pĕdis,* adj. (*Ala,* a wing; *pes,* a foot.) Having winged feet: alipede. See *Cheiropterus.*

Al'ismăc'eus, *a, um.* (*Alisma,* the water-plantain.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Alisma;* applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.); alismaceous.

Al'ismoid'ĕs, adj. (*Alisma;* terminal *-īdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling the *Alisma:* alismoid.

Al'isphen'oid. (*Ala,* a wing; *os sphēnoīdēs,* the sphenoid bone.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Applied to the middle or great wing of the sphenoid bone. *Alisphēnoīdēs,* adj.

Al'itūr'a, *æ,* f. (*Alo,* to nourish,) *Physiol.* The process of assimilation or nutrition; food or nourishment, aliment.

Alizarin'. *Chem.* Colouring matter extracted from the *Rubia tinctorum,* anciently called *Alizari. Alizarīna, æ,* f.

Alkales'cent. (*Alkăli.*) *Chem.* Having slightly alkaline qualities; becoming alkaline. *Alkăles'cens, tis,* part. of a supposed verb, *alkălesco.*

Al'kali. (Arab. *al,* essence; *kali,* the plant from which soda was first obtained.) *Chem.* A substance the reverse of an acid; and with which after effervescence it combines: neutralising its activity and forming a new salt.

Al'kali, Caus'tic. *Chem.* An intense alkali, in a pure state; which possesses strong caustic powers. *Pharm., Surg.* Caustic potash.

Al'kali, Fixed. *Chem.* Applied to potash and soda; because they cannot be made to pass from the solid state by rarefaction.

Al'kali, Fos'sil. } *Chemical.*
Al'kali, Min'eral. } Terms applied to *Soda.*

Al'kali, Phlogis'ticated. } *Chem.*
Al'kali, Prus'sian. } Applied to a fixed alkali when mixed with animal substance, and lixiviated; because it is then found to be saturated with Prussic acid; an old theory occasioned the first name.

Al'kali, Veg'etable. *Chem.* Potash.

Al'kali, Vol'atile. *Chem.* Ammonia.

Alkalig'enous. (*Alkăli; γεννάω,* to generate.) *Chem.* Yielding alkaline qualities. *Alkălīgĕnus, a, um.*

Alkallm'eter. (*Alkăli; μέτρον,* a measure.) *Chem.* An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of alkali in impure potash, or soda. *Alkălīmētrum, i,* n.

Alkallm'etry. (*Alkăli; μετρέω,* to measure.) *Chem.* The process by which the amount of free alkali in various substances is determined. *Alkălīmētria, æ,* f.

Al'kaline. (*Alkăli.*) *Chem.* Having the properties of an alkali. *Alkălīnus, a, um.*

Alkalin'ity. *Chem.* The quality of an alkali. *Alkălinĭtas, ātis,* f.

Alkalisat'ion. *Chem.* The act of impregnating with alkaline qualities. *Alkălīsātio, ōnis,* f.

Al'kaloid. (*Alkăli;* terminal *-īdēs.*) *Chem.* Resembling an alkali. *Alkăloīdēs,* adj.

Al'kanet Root. (Arab. *Alkănah,* a reed.) *M. Med.* The root *Anchusa tinctoria.*

Alkohol. See *Alcohol.*

Allanto'ic. (*Allantois.*) *Chem.* Belonging to the allantoïs. *Allantoïcus, a, um.*

Allanto'ic Ac'id. *Chem.* The substance allantoïn.

Allan'toid. (Ἀλλᾶς; terminal *-īdēs.*) Resembling a sausage. *Allantoīdēs,* adj.

Allan'toid Mem'brane. *Physiol.* A vascular vesicle, communicating with the bladder by the *urachus;* and containing the fœtal urine; it exists in almost all the *Mammalia;* also termed *Allantoïs.* See *Sarciminalis.*

Allant'oïn. (*Allantoïs.*) *Chem.*

The nitrogenous constituent in the urine of the fœtus of the cow; also termed *Allantoic acid. Allantoïna*, *æ*, f.

Allan'toïs, *tdis*, f. (Ἀλλᾶς, ἄντος, a sausage : εἶδος, likeness.) *Physiol.* The human allantoïs is a small, very vascular vesicle, sprouting from the end of the embryo. Also synonymous with *Allantoid membrane.*

Allan'tŏtŏx'icum, *i*, n. (Ἀλλᾶς; τοξικὸν, a poison. A poison developed in putrid sausages made of blood and liver; often proving speedily fatal.

Al'lelui'a. (Heb.) *Bot.* Monkish name for the *Oxalis acetosella*, because plentiful in Ro ation-week; when the priests, etc., sung their hallelujahs.

Alliac'eous. (*Allium.*) Of the nature of garlic. *Alliāceus, a, um.*

Al'lium, *ii*, n. (Ἀλέομαι, to avoid; because of its offensive smell.) Name for *Allium sativum*, or *Bulbus Allii sativi.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Hexandria*; Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss, *Liliaceæ*, or *Asphodeleæ.*

Al'lium, Cĕp'a. *M. Med.* The onion.

Al'lium Por'rum. *M. Med.* The leek or porret.

Al'lium Sătīv'um. *M. Med.* The garlic plant.

Alloeō'sis, *eos*, f. (Ἀλλοιόω, to render different.) *Physiol.* A change in the constitution : alleosis.

Allop'athy. (Ἄλλος, other; πάθος, suffering.) *Med.* The science of remedying diseased action; by inducing influence of a different kind : used as a term for legitimate practice.

Allot'rĭophăg'ia, *æ*, f. (Ἀλλότριος, not proper; φάγω, to eat.) *Med.* Depraved appetite, or desire for improper food : allotriophagy. Same as *Pica.*

Allot'rŏpis'm. (Ἄλλος, other; τροπὴ, conversion; terminal -ισμος.) *Chem.* The existing of the same ingredients in two or more conditions, each being possessed with different physical and chemical properties; as sulphur melted at a high temperature, which, before doing so, was bright yellow and brittle, becomes dark, tenacious, and may be drawn out into threads like caoutchouc. *Allotrŏpismus, i*, m.

Allox'an. *Chem.* A new product obtained in the oxidation of uric acid by nitric acid.

Allox'anate. (*Alloxănĭcum* acidum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of alloxanic acid with a base. *Allox'ănas, ātis*, f.

Alloxan'ic. (*Alloxan;* terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Of or belonging to alloxan; applied to an acid into which alloxan is converted when brought into contact with soluble alkalis. *Alloxănĭcus, a, um.*

Alloxan'tin. *Chem.* A substance obtained by boiling and evaporating a concentrated solution of alloxan. *Alloxantīna, æ*, f.

Al'loy. (Fr. *Aloyer*, to mix metals.) *Chem.* A combination of any two metals (excepting mercury), etc., the least valuable being called the alloy. See *Amalgam.*

All'spice. *M. Med.* The fruit of the *Myrtus pimenta.*

Al'luviālis, *is, e.* (*Alluo*, to wash.) *Geol.* Applied to rocks, or beds of recent formation; which had acquired the matter deposited by the waters : alluvial.

Allŭv'ium, *ii*, n. (*Alluo*, to wash.) *Geol.* The formation of new lands or islets, by the action of water accumulating mud and débris in particular situations.

Al'mond. (Fr. *amande.*) *Bot.* The fruit, both bitter and sweet, of *Amygdalus communis. Amygdăla, æ*, f.

Al'mond-Tree. *M. Med.* The *Amygdalus communis.*

Al'monds of the Ears. *Anat.* The small external glands near the ears.

Al'monds of the Throat. *Anat.* The tonsils.

Aloë, *es*, f. (Heb. *Ahlah*, growing near the sea.) Pharmacopœial name of the *Aloë spicata, Al. Socotrina*, and other species of aloe. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Hexandria*; Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Liliaceæ*, or *Hemerocallæ.*

Aloë Barbădens'is. *Bot., M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of Barbadoes aloes, or inspissated juice of the cut leaf of the *Aloë vulgaris.*

Aloë Hēpăt'ĭca. *Bot., M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for a kind of aloes formerly attributed to the *Aloë vulgaris*, now stated to be from an uncertain species.

Aloë Perfŏlĭāta. *M. Med.* The tree formerly believed to yield Socotrine aloes.

Aloë Sŏcŏt'rĭna. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of Socotrine aloes, formerly attributed to the *Aloë perfoliata*, but now stated to be from an uncertain species.

Aloë Spĭcāt'a. *M. Med.* The tree which yields a kind of aloes used in place of the Socotrine.

Aloë Vulgār'is. *M. Med.* The tree believed to afford common hepatic aloes, now said to be from an uncertain species.

Al'oes. *M. Med.* English name for the inspissated juice of the several species of *Aloë*.

Aloët'ic. *Pharm.* Applied to any medicine containing a large proportion of aloes. *Aloëticus, a, um.*

Alogŏtrŏp'hĭa, æ, f. (Ἀλογος, without regular, or calculable influence; τρέφω, to nourish.) *Pathol.* Morbid or excessive nutrition of any part: alogotrophy.

Aloin'. *Chem.* The cathartic principle of aloes. *Aloīna*, æ, f.

Alōpĕc'ĭa, æ, f. (Ἀλώπηξ, a fox; this animal being reputed as subject to loss of hair.) *Pathol.* The falling off of hair from the beard and eyebrows, as well as the scalp; baldness, the effect of disease; and distinct from *Calvities*: alopecy.

Alphoïd'ĕs, adj. (*Alphos*, a skin-disease; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Pathol.* Like *Alphos*, as *Lepra alphoides*: alphoid.

Alphons'ĭn. (*Alphonso* Ferri of Naples, its inventor.) *Surg.* An old example of instrument, for extracting balls from wounds.

Al'phos. } (Ἀλφὸς, white.)
Al'phus, i, m. } *Pathol.* A species of leprosy: the *Lepra alphos.*

Alphōs'ĭs, *eos*, f. (Ἀλφὸς.) *Physiol.* Albino-skin.

Alpĭni, Bals'ămum. (After Prosper *Alpinus.*) *M. Med.* The *Amyris Gileadensis.*

Alpĭnĭa, æ, f. (In honour of *Alpīnus.*) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Monandria*; Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Scitamineæ.*

Alpĭnĭa Car'dămŏm'um. *M. Med.* The plant said to produce the lesser Cardamom seeds, formerly referred to *Amomum cardamomum*: now to the *Elettaria cardamomum.*

Al'terative. (*Altĕro*, to vary.) *Med.* Medicines (pl. n.) which re-establish languid functions of the system; without sensible evacuation. *Altĕrans, tis*, part.

Alter'nate. (*Alterno*, to change.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves or branches recurring by turns with those of the opposite side of the stem. *Alternātus, a, um.*

Althæ'a, æ, f. (Ἀλθαία, from ἀλθω, to heal.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Monadelphia*; Ord. *Polyandria.* Juss. *Malvaceæ.* Marshmallow.

Althæ'ă, Offĭcĭnālis. *M. Med.* Marshmallow; for use in the leaves and root; and the flowers and root.

Alth'ein. (*Althœa.*) *Chem.* An alkaline substance discovered in the marshmallow: similar to *Asparagin. Althœīna*, æ, f.

Altim'etry. (*Altus*, high; μετρέω, to measure.) *Geom.* The art of measuring heights or altitudes. *Altīmĕtria*, æ, f.

Alūla, æ, f. (Dim. *Ala*, a wing.) A little wing. *Entomol.* Applied to the membranous scales (pl.) above the *halteres* in certain *Diptera*, and under the *elytra* of some aquatic *Coleoptera*: also termed *Cu*, and *Cueilleron.*

Al'um. (Arab.) *Chem. Persulphas aluminæ et potassæ. Alūmen, ĭnis*, n.

Al'ūmen. (B. P.) See the foregoing.

Al'ūmĭna, æ, f. (*Alūmen*, alum.) *Chem.* The base of *Alumen*: alumine.

Al'ūmĭnāt'us, *a, um. Chem.* Containing *alumen*: aluminated.

Alūmĭnĭf'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Alūmen; fĕro*, to bear.) *Chem.* Affording alum: aluminiferous.

Al'umin'ium. See *Aluminum.*

Al'um'inous. (*Alūmen*; terminal *-ōsus.*) Pertaining to alum. *Alūmĭnōsus, a, um.*

Alūmĭn'um, i, n. *Chem.* The metallic base of *Alumina*, sometimes spelled *Aluminium.*

Al'ums. *Chem.* A group of salts with constitution similar to that of common alum. Pl. of *Alūmen, nis*, n.

Alūs'ia, *æ*, f. (Ἀλύω, to become insane.) *Pathol.* Hallucination; illusion; mental deception, error of judgment, misconception.

Alūs'ia Elāt'io. *Pathol.* Sentimentalism, or mental extravagance.

Alūsia Hypochondriās'is. *Pathol.* Low spirits, or hypochondriacism.

Alūtāc'eus, *a, um.* (*Alūta*, dressed leather.) *Bot.* Like a soft, tanned skin: alutaceous.

Alveār'ium, *ii*, n. (*Alveāre*, a beehive.) *Anat.* That part of the external meatus of the ear where its *cerumen* is secreted.

Alveōl'ar. *Anat.* Belonging to the *alveoli*, or sockets of the teeth. *Alveōlāris, is, e.*

Alveōlāt'us, *a, um.* (*Alveŏlus.*) Having little troughs or cavities: alveolate.

Alveōl'iformis, *is, e.* (*Alveŏlus; forma*, likeness.) Formed like *alveoli*: alveoliform.

Alveōl'us, *i*, m. (Dim. *Alveus.*) A little trough. *Anat.* The socket of a tooth.

Al'veus, *i*, m. (*Alvus*, the belly.) A trough. *Anat.* Applied to tubes, canals; especially their enlarged portions, through which some fluid flows.

Al'veus Ampullos'cens. *Anat.* The dilated portion of the thoracic duct at its commencement from the *receptaculum chyli.*

Al'veus Commūn'is. *Anat.* The communication of the *ampullæ* of the semicircular canals of the ear.

Al'vi Flux'us. *Pathol.* Diarrhœa.

Al'vine. (*Alvus.*) *Anat., Physiol.* Belonging to the belly, stomach, or intestines. See *Alvīnus, a, um.*

Al'vine Concret'ion. *Pathol.* A calculus in the stomach or bowels. *Entĕrŏlithus, i*, m.

Al'vus, *i*, m. and f. (*Alo*, to feed.) *Anat.* The belly, stomach, paunch, intestines. See *Abdomen, Venter.*

Al'vus Astric'ta. *Med.* Costive state of the bowels.

Al'vus Fluid'a. *Med.* Loose state of the bowels.

Am'adou. *Surg.* A substance used for graduated compresses, to support varicose veins, abraded surfaces, etc.

Amal'gam. (Ἀμα, together; γαμέω, to espouse.) *Chem.* A combination of mercury with any other metal. *Amalgāma, æ*, f.

Amal'gamat'ion. *Chem.* The process of combining mercury with a metal, or forming an amalgam. *Amalgāmātio, ōnis*, f.

Amanitin'. (Ἀμανίται, fungi, or mushrooms.) *Chem.* The poisonous principle of *fungi. Amanītīna, æ*, f.

Amarin'. (*Amārus*, bitter.) *Chem.* The bitter principle of vegetables. *Amārīna, æ*, f.

Amātōr'ia Feb'ris. *Pathol.* Amatory fever; a term for *Chlorosis.*

Amātōr'ius, *a, um.* (*Amo*, to love.) Belonging to love: amatory. *Anat.* Applied to the oblique muscle of the eye, used in ogling.

Amaur'ōsis, *is*, f. (Ἀμαυρόω, to darken.) *Pathol.* Partial, or total loss of vision, from paralysis of the retina; usually with paralysis and dilatation of the iris, though occasionally it is rigidly contracted; also termed *Gutta serena.*

Amaurōt'icus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *amaurosis*: amaurotic.

Am'ber. (Ἄμπαρ, π pronounced as β, after μ.) *M. Med.* A transparent bituminous substance, of a yellow or orange colour, having electric properties; anciently called ἤλεκτρον, whence the word electricity. *Suc'cinum, i*, n.

Am'bergreas'e. } A concrete bi-
Am'bergris'. } tuminous substance of a greyish or ash colour; found about the sea-coasts of warm countries; also in the intestines of the *Physeter macrocephalus*; but in what particular state of health, or disease, is uncertain; it is chiefly used as an ingredient for perfumes. *Ambragrisea, æ*, f.

Ambidex'ter, *tri*, m. (*Ambo*, both; *dexter*, the right hand.) One who uses his left hand as well as his right.

Amblyāp'hia, *æ*, f. (Ἀμβλύς, blunt; ἁφή, sense of touch.) *Pathol.* Blunted or dulled sense of touch.

Amblyōp'ia, æ, f. (Ἀμβλύς, weakened; ὤψ, the eye.) *Pathol.* Impaired vision from defective sensation of the retina; incomplete amaurosis, or weakness of sight, attending certain stages and forms of this disorder.

Amb'reāte. (*Ambreïcum* acidum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of ambreic acid with a base. *Am'breās, ātis,* f.

Amb'rēin'. (Fr. *Ambre.*) *Chem.* A fatty substance; the base of ambergis, and differing slightly from cholesterin. *Ambrēina,* æ, f.

Ambrō'ia, æ, f. (Ἀμβροτος, immortal.) *Med.* Applied to several plants, because of their good qualities; as tansy, wormwood, etc. *Pharm.* Applied also to several alexipharmic medicines.

Ambŭlac'rum, *i,* n. (*Ambŭlo,* to walk.) *Conchol.* The space between two *strigæ,* or each *striga,* formed by the small holes on the shell of the *Echinus;* as of a walk, or narrow path.

Am'bulance. (Fr. *Ambulant,* ambulatory.) *Med.* The kind of portable hospital, employed by the English and French in their campaigns.

Ambus'tio, *ōnis,* f. (*Ambūro,* to burn.) *Surg., Pathol.* A burn or scald on any part of the body: ambus'tion. See *Adustion.*

Amelin'. *Chem.* A new base precipitated in the alkaline solutions from which Melamin has been deposited; on being supersaturated with acetic acid. *Amĕlina,* æ, f.

Amēnōmān'ia, æ, f. (*Amœnus,* pleasant; *mānia.*) *Pathol.* Airy or cheerful mania.

Amēn'orrhœ'a, æ, f. (A, priv.; *μὴν,* a month; *ῥέω,* to flow.) *Pathol.* Absence or stoppage of the menstrual discharge, including *Emansio mensium,* or *Chlorosis,* and *Suppressio mensium.*

Amentāc'eus, *a, um.* (*Amentum.*) *Bot.* Having an *amentum:* amentaceous.

Amen'tia, æ, f. (A, priv.; *mens,* the mind.) *Pathol.* Idiocy; fatuity; imbecility of mind; a genus, Ord. *Vesaniæ;* Cl. *Neuroses,* of Cullen's Nosology. See *Dementia.*

Amen'tum, *i,* n. (Ἄμμα, a thong.) *Bot.* A catkin, or imperfect flower, somewhat like a rope or cat's tail; also termed *Nucamentum.* See *Catulus.*

Amer'ican Bal'sam. *M. Med.* Peruvian balsam.

Amer'ican Sen'na. *M. Med.* Common name for *Cassia Aarilandica.*

Amiantoïd'ēs, adj. (*Amianthus,* or *Amiantus,* a fossil, fibrous stone; terminal *-ides.*) Resembling *amiantus:* amiantoid.

Amidin'. (Corr. *Amylum,* starch.) A substance produced by starch-paste being kept for a long time; or formed at once, by the action of hot water. *Amĭdina,* æ, f.

Ammōn'ia, æ, f. (*Ammōniăcum.*) *Chem.* The volatile alkali; ammoniacal gas.

Ammoniac'al Gas. *Chem. Ammonia,* the volatile alkali.

Ammōniācāl'is, *is, e. Chem.* Belonging to *ammonia:* ammoniacal.

Ammōniăc'um, *i,* n. (Ἄμμων, a name of Jupiter, who had his temple in the sandy deserts of Libya, where the trees chiefly grew.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of a gum resin exuded from the *Dorema ammoniacum:* ammoniac, or gum-ammoniac.

Ă'mmōn'iæ Ben'zŏas. *Chem.* (B. P.) *Benzoate of ammonia.*

Am'mōniæ Nit'ras. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for an ammoniacal salt obtained by neutralising diluted *nitric acid* with *solution* of ammonia. *Nitrate of ammonia.* Internally, *diuretic,* etc.; externally, *discutient.*

Ammōn'ii Brom'idum. (*Ammonium; Bromium,* terminal *-ide.*) Bromine combined with ammonia. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for bromide of ammonium.

Am'mōn'ii Chlor'idum. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for ammoniæ hydrochloras, ammoniæ murias, sal ammoniæ.

Ammōnīt'es, æ, m. (Jupiter *Ammon;* worshipped as a ram.) *Zoöl.* Snake-stones; a kind of petrified shells, like horns or snakes.

Ammōn'ium, *ii,* n. *Chem.* Supposed metallic base of ammonia.

Ammon'iuret. (*Ammōnia;* terminal *-uret.*) *Chem.* A combination

of ammonia with a metallic oxide. *Ammōniūrētum, i,* n.

Amnes'tia, æ, f. } (A, priv.; μνῆ-
Amnes'tia, æ, f. } σις, remembrance.) Want of memory: amnesy; amnes'ty.

Am'nion, or *um, ii,* n. (Ἀμνὸς, a lamb.) *Physiol.* The soft, most internal membrane, containing the waters which surround the *fœtus in utero;* also called *Agnina tunica.*

Am'niotat'e. (*Amniŏticum* acidum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of amniotic acid with a base. *Amniŏtas, ātis,* f.

Amniot'ic. *Physiol.* Pertaining to the amnion. *Amniŏticus, a, um.*

Amniot'ic Acid. Same as allantoïc acid.

Amŏm'eus, *a, um. Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Amomum:* amomeous.

Amŏm'um, *i,* n. (Ἄμωμος, blameless.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Monandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Scitamineæ.*

Amŏm'um Cardămŏm'um. *M. Med.* Former name of the lesser Cardamom seed-plant; now ascertained to be the *Alpinia cardamomum.*

Amŏm'um Rĕp'ens. *M. Med.* Cardamom seed-plant; but chiefly obtained from the foregoing.

Amŏm'um Zin'giber. *M. Med.* The ginger plant, or *Zingiber officinale.*

Amorphis'mus, *i,* m. (A, priv.; μορφή, form; terminal *-ισμος.*) Condition of sleeplessness: amor'phism.

Amor'phous. (A, priv.; μορφή, form.) Wanting form; shapeless. *Amorphus, a, um.*

Amor'phous Quin'ine. *Chem.* The substance *Quinoidine;* because its salts cannot be crystallised.

Ampĕlŏsag'ria, æ, f. (Ἄμπελος, a vine; ἄγριος, wild.) *M. Med.* The *Bryonia alba,* or wild vine.

Amp'hiarthrō'sis, *is,* f. (Ἀμφὶς, both; ἄρθρον, an articulation.) *Anat.* A movement partaking of *Diarthrosis* and *Synarthrosis,* as in the tarsal and carpal bones, and the *vertebræ.*

Amphibiŏl'ithus, *i,* m. (*Amphĭbius;* λίθος, a stone.) *Geol.* A fossil specimen of the amphibiolith, or -ite.

Amphibiŏlŏg'ia, æ, f. (*Amphĭbius;* λόγος, a speech.) *Nat. Hist.* A treatise on *Amphibia:* amphibiology.

Amphĭb'ius, *a, um.* (Ἀμφὶς; βιόω, to live.) *Bot., Zoöl.* Applied to plants and animals that live either on land or in water: amphibious.

Amphid'iarthrō'sis, *eos,* or *is,* f. (Ἀμφὶς; διάρθρωσις, an articulation.) *Anat.* The articulation of the lower jaw with the temporal bone; because of the nature of *ginglymus* and *arthrodia.*

Amphigăm'ius, *a, um.* (Ἀμφὶς; γάμος, a marriage.) *Bot.* Applied (pl. n.) to *Cryptogamia,* whose fructification is unascertained, and may be of both sexes: amphigam'ious.

Amphip'ŏdus, *a, um.* (Ἀμφὶς, about; πούς, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Having feet round about. Applied to certain *Crustacea:* amphipodous.

Amphis'cius, *a, um.* (Ἀμφὶ, on both sides; σκία, a shade.) *Nat. Hist.* Having their shadow thrown to the north one season, to the south another, as with the people at the Torrid Zone: amphiscious; amphiscians.

Amphis'tŏmus, *a, um.* (Ἀμφὶς; στόμα, the mouth.) *Zoöl.* Applied to certain *Entozoa,* having a cup or sucker at each extremity; by which they adhere to the intestines: amphistomous.

Amphit'ropous. (Ἀμφὶ; τροπέω, to turn.) *Bot.* Applied to the embryo when it extends round the albumen. *Amphitrŏpus, a, um.*

Amp'hŏra, æ, f. (Ἀμφὶς; φέρω, to carry.) An ancient wine-vessel with two auricles; a figure often used, to illustrate scientific topics.

Amphor'ic. Belonging to the *Amphora. Amphŏricus, a, um.*

Amphor'ic Res'onance. *Med.* In auscultation, a variety of metallic tinkling, like the sound produced by blowing strongly against the narrow aperture of an empty bottle.

Amplex'icaul'is, *is, e.* (*Amplector,* to surround; *caulis,* a stem.) *Bot.* Surrounding the stem: amplexicauline.

Ampul'la, æ, f. (*Ampullor,* to swell out.) *Anat.* The trumpet-mouthed portions (pl.) of the semicircular canals of the ear. See

Alveus Communis. *Bot.* A small membranous bag attached to the roots and immersed leaves of certain aquatic plants.

Ampullā'ceus, *a, um. Bot.* Like an *ampulla:* ampullaceous.

Ampul'lăla, *æ,* f. (Dim. *Ampulla.*) *Anat.* Applied to a canal, or bag slightly enlarged in the centre.

Amputat'ion. (*Amputo,* to cut off.) *Surg.* The operation of cutting off a limb, or projecting part of the body, as the breast, etc. *Amputātio, ōnis,* f.

Amyel'ia, *æ,* f. (A, priv.; μυελὸς, the spinal marrow.) *Physiol.* The condition of a monster-fœtus, born without spinal marrow.

Amyg'dăla, *æ,* f. (Ἀμύζω, to strain milk; from resemblance to curd.) The fruit of *Amygdalus communis;* the sweet and bitter almond.

Amyg'dala Am'ăra. (Ἀμυγδάλη, an almond; *amarus,* bitter.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for bitter almond.

Amyg'dăla Dulcis. *Mat. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for *Amygdalus* (B. P. 1864), sweet almond.

Amygdăl'eus, *a, um. Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Amygdalus:* amygdaleous.

Amygdal'ic. (*Amygdăla*; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Applied to an acid obtained from amygdalin. *Amygdălĭcus, a, um.*

Amygdălif'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Amygdăla*; *fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing almonds: amygdaliferous. *Mineral.* Applied to a *geodes,* with movable kernel.

Amygdalin'. (*Amygdăla.*) *Chem.* A white crystalline substance obtained from the bitter almond. *Amygdălīna, æ,* f.

Amygdălīn'us, *a, um.* (*Amygdalæ.*) Belonging to the almond: amygdaline.

Amygdălī'tis, *ĭdis,* f. (*Amygdalæ,* the tonsils; *-ītis,* inflammation.) *Pathol.* Same as *Tonsillitis.*

Amyg'daloid. (*Amygdăla*; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) Resembling an almond. *Amygdăloīdes,* adj.

Amyg'daloid'al. A clumsy substitute for amygdaloid.

Amyg'dălus, *i,* m. (Ἀμυγδάλη, an almond.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Icosandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Rosaceæ.*

Amyg'dălus Communis. *M. Med.* The tree which yields the almond, both bitter and sweet.

Amyg'dălus Per'sica. *M. Med.* The peach tree.

Amyl' Nīt'ris. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for an etherial liquid, of yellowish appearance, obtained by mixture of nitric (or nitrous) acid with amylic alcohol. It has an odour resembling overripe pears. Considered *antiseptic.* Used in *angina pectoris,* by inhaling not more than 2 to 5 drops.

Amylăc'eus, *a, um.* (*Amylum.*) Starch-like: amylaceous.

Amylen'e. *Chem.* A substance made by distilling fusil oil with chloride of zinc.

Amyl'ic. (*Amylum*; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Applied to an acid obtained from starch. *Amylĭcus, a, um.*

Amyl'in. Same as *Amidin.*

Amy'loidēs, adj. (*Amylum*; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) Resembling *amylum:* amyloid.

Am'ylum, *i,* n. (A, priv.; μύλη, a mill; because made from unground wheat.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P. 1867) for starch; being the fecula of the seeds of *Triticum vulgare;* the *Seminis fecula.*

Amyrid'eus, *a, um. Bot.* Having arrangement as in the *Amyris:* amyrideous.

Am'yris, *ĭdis,* f. (A, intensive; μῆρον, a sweet-scented juice.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Octandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Terebinthaceæ.*

Amyris Elĕmif'ĕra. *M. Med.* Systematic name of the tree which yields gum-elemi.

Amyris Gileaden'sis. Systematic name of the tree which affords balm or balsam of Gilead. See *Alpini Balsamum.*

Am'yus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; μῦς, a muscle.) *Pathol.* Without muscle; fleshless: amyous.

An'a. See *AA.*

Anăb'ăsis, *eos,* or *is,* f. (Ἀναβαίνω, to ascend.) *Med.* The increase of a disease or paroxysm. See *Acme.*

Anăbăt'icus, *a, um. Pathol.* Pertaining to anabasis: anabatic.

Anăcar'diăc'eus, *a, um. Bot.* Having arrangement as in the *Anacardium:* anacardiaceous.

Anăcăthar'ticus, *a, um.* (*Anăcătharsis*, expectoration.) Promoting expectoration, or vomiting: anacathartic.

Anăcyc'lus Pyrēthrum. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial (B. P.) name for *Pyrethri radix.*

Anad'rōmus, *a, um.* ('Ανὰ, upwards: δρόμος, a course.) *Ichthyol.* Swimming up from the sea into the rivers: anadromous.

Anæm'ia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; αἷμα, blood.) *Pathol.* Deficiency of blood; ane'my.

Anæ'miālis, *is, e.* } *Pathol.* In
Anæm'icus, *a, um.* } a state of *anœmia:* anemial; anemic.

An'aëroid' Barom'eter. *Nat. Philos.* An apparatus consisting of a flat circular box, of some white metal, having the upper and under surfaces corrugated in concentric circles. This box is affected by every variation of pressure in the atmosphere; the corrugations on its surface giving it greater elasticity. *Anaëroïdes Bărŏmetrum.*

Anæs'thēs'ia, *æ*, f. ('Αναισθησία, stupor.) *Physiol.* Loss of feeling or perception; suspended sense and sensibility; anesthesy: a genus, Ord. *Dysœsthesiæ.* Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. Artificially induced, by inhalation of ethereal vapours. Anæsthesia is now accredited as the means of evading pain from surgical operations, during child-birth, etc.

, *um.* (*Anœsthēsia.*) *Pathol.* Having no perception nor sense of touch. Applied, now, more usually to *agents* capable of producing suspension of perceptive power: anesthetic.

An'ăgraph'. *Med.* and *Surg.* See *Prescription.*

An'al. *Anat.* Pertaining to the *anus. Anālis, is, e.*

An'ălep'sis, *eos*, f. ('Αναλαμβάνω, to recover.) *Med.* Recovering from sickness.

Anălep'ticus, *a, um.* Belonging to *Analepsis:* analeptic.

through;
ure or condition.) *Anat.* Things different in their nature, but similar in functions. *Anălŏgus, a, um.*

An'alogue. ('Ανάλογος, consentaneous.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Applied to a part or organ in one animal, which has the same function as another part or organ in a different animal. *Anălŏgum, i*, n.

Anal'ogy. (Same.) *Anat.* The relation of things; or parts of a different nature, but similar in their function; and therefore opposite to the term *Homology. Anălŏgia, æ*, f.

Anăl'ysis, *is*, f. ('Αναλύω, to undo.) *Chem.* The process of separating any compound substance into its constituents: analysis. See Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis.

Anamir'ta Coc'cŭlus. *M. Med.* The plant which affords the *Cocculus Indicus* fruit.

Anamnes'tic. } ('Αναμνήσκω, to
Anamnes'tical. } recall to mind.) Recalling to memory. *Anamnes'ticus, a, um.*

Anan'der, *dra, drum.* } (A, priv.;
Anan'drius, *a, um.* } ἀνὴρ, a man.) *Bot.* Having no male organs: anandrous; anan'drious.

Anaphrŏdīs'ia, *æ*, f. (A, priv.; ἀφροδίσια, things pertaining to Venus.) Impotence.

An'aplas'tic. *Surg.* Of or belonging to anaplasty. *a, um.*

An'aplas'ty. ('Ανὰ, by means of; , to form or fashion.) *Surg.* Operations which repair superficial lesions, by partially removing a *suiting portion* from the adjacent healthy structure; as in vesico-vaginal fistula, etc. *Anaplas'tia, æ*, f.

Anaplērōs'is, *eos*, f. ('Αναπληρόω, to supply.) *Surg.* The supplement of parts destroyed, as in wounds, cicatrices, etc.

Anaplērōt'icus, *a, um. Surg.* Belonging to anaplerōsis: anaplero'tic.

Anăsar'ca, *æ*, f. ('Ανὰ, through; σάρξ, the flesh.) Dropsy in the integuments of the body.

al'tic. ('Ανὰ, upwards, to contract.) *Pharm.* Formerly applied to medicines that were styptic. *Anastal'ticus, a, um.*

Anas'tŏmōsis, *is*, f. ('Ανὰ, by; - a mouth.) *Anat.* Com-

munication of branches of vessels with each other—mouth to mouth.

Anas'tŏmōtĭcus, *a, um. Anat.* Of the nature of *anastomōsis:* anastomo'tic.

Anatom'ical. Belonging to anatomy. *Anătŏmĭcus, a, um.*

Anat'omist. (Ἀνά, through; τέμνω, to cut.) A dissector of organised bodies. See also *Zoötomist,* and *Phytotomist. Anătŏ'mĭcus, i,* m.

Anat'omy. (Same.) Generally, the dissection of organised bodies, whether human, brute-animal (Zoötomy), or vegetable (Phytotomy). *Anătŏ'mia, æ,* f.

Anat'omy, Artific'ial. Imitated dissections, in wax, etc. *Anătomia Artifĭcĭālis.*

Anat'omy, Compar'ative. Dissection of the lower animals, plants, etc., to illustrate the general principles of organisation. *Anătŏmia Compărātīva.*

Anat'omy, Descrip'tive. Details of the situation, form, and relative attachments of the various parts. *Anătŏmia Descriptīva.*

Anat'omy, Gen'eral. Description of the structure and physical nature of the various tissues; apart from any consideration of the organs they compose. *Anătŏmia Gĕnĕrālis.*

Anat'omy, Human. Dissection of man. *Anătŏmia Hūmāna.*

Anat'omy, Med'ical. *Med.* Embracing *Descriptive, Physiological,* and *Pathological Anatomy. Anătŏmia Mĕdĭca.*

Anat'omy, Pathолog'ical. *Med.* The investigation of changes in the structure of organs, by disease, or from congenital malformation. *Anătŏmia Păthŏlŏgĭca.*

Anat'omy, Physiolog'ical. *Med.* The examination of the organs of animals, to understand their respective functions in the healthy state. *Anătŏmia Physiŏlŏgĭca.*

Anat'omy, Sur'gical. *Med.* The examination of the various organs, muscles, nerves, and blood-vessels; their precise situation, connections, and relations; and where most exposed to injury, under all circumstances. *Anătŏmia Chirur'gica.*

Anat'omy, Transcenden'tal. *Med.* That which treats of the development of parts, their analogies; their primary model or type, approximation to, or deviation from, that model; also termed *Philosophical anatomy. Anătŏ'mia Transcendentalis.*

Anat'rŏpus, *a, um.* (Ἀνατρέπω, to subvert.) *Bot.* Applied to the ovule, in which the *hilum* and internal *umbilicus* are opposed to each other: anatropous.

Anax'ŭrĭa, *æ,* f. (A, priv.; *azōtum,* azote; *ūrina,* the urine.) *Pathol.* A variety of chronic *diuresis,* in which the urine shows no excess of urea.

Anceps', *ĭpĭtis,* adj. (*Am,* from ἀμφίς, both; *căpio,* to compass.) *Bot.* Having the sides sharp like a two-edged sword: ancipital. See *Ancipitius.*

An'chillops, *ōpis,* m. (Ἄγχι, near to; ὤψ, the eye.) *Pathol.* Supposed to be a stage of *Fistula lachrymalis,* before the inflamed swelling bursts; afterwards called *Ægilops.*

An'chōne, *es,* f. (Ἄγχω, to strangle.) *Pathol.* The sensation of strangling, in *Hysteria.*

Anchŏrā'lis, *is, e.* (*Anchŏra,* an anchor.) *Anat.* The coracoid process of the scapula. See *Ancyroides.*

Anchū'sa, *æ,* f. (Ἄγχω, to constringe the fauces.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Monogynia,* Juss. *Boragineæ.*

Anchū'sa Tinctō'ria. *M. Med.* The alkanet plant.

Anchusin'. *Chem.* A red-coloured principle obtained from *Anchusa tinctoria;* termed by some anchusic acid. *Anchūsīna, æ,* f.

Anchylobleph'aron. (Ἀγκύλος, crooked; βλέφαρον, eyelid.) *Pathol.* Morbid adhesion between the edges of the upper and lower eyelids.

Ancipĭtius, *a, um.* Same as *Anceps.*

Ancŏn', *ōnis,* f. (Ἀγκών, the elbow.) *Anat.* The elbow, or triangular surface of the olecranon process of the ulna.

Ancon'ad. *Anat.* Same as anconal, used adverbially.

Ancon'al. *Anat.* Belonging to the *Ancon. Ancōnālis, is,* f. c.

Ancŏn'eus, *a, um.* (*Ancon.*) *Anat.* Pertaining to the elbow;

applied to the triangular muscle: anconeous. See *Cubitalis musculus.*

Ancōn'oīdēs, adj. (*Ancon*; terminal *-īdēs.*) Resembling the *Ancon:* anconoid.

An'cȳloglos'sum, *i*, n. (Ἀγκύλη, a contraction; γλῶσσα, the tongue.) *Surg.* Condition of one that is tongue-tied.

Ancȳ'losis. See *Ankylosis.*

Ancȳr'oīdēs, adj. (Ἄγκυρα, an anchor; terminal *-īdēs.*) Resembling an anchor: ancyroid. See *Anchoralis.*

Andranat'omy. (Ἀνήρ, a man; ἀνατέμνω, to cut up.) Dissection of the human body, particularly the male. *Andrănătŏmia, æ,* f. See *Androtomy.*

Andrŏgȳn'ius. Same as *Androgynus.*

a, um.

γυνη, a woman.) *Anat., Bot., Physiol.* Partaking of both sexes; hermaphrodite: androgynous.

Androīdēs, adj. (Ἀνήρ; terminal *-īdēs.*) Resembling a man: android.

Andrŏmăn'ia, *æ,* f. (Ἀνήρ; μανία, madness.) *Pathol.* Same as *Nymphomania,* or *Furor uterinus.*

Andrŏp'hŏrus, *i,* m. (Ἀνήρ; φέρω, to bear.) *Bot.* The slender pillar supporting the united anthers in monadelphous and diadelphous plants.

Androt'omy. (Ἀνήρ; τέμνω, to cut.) Same as *Andranatomy.*

Aneilop'tĕrus, *a, um.* (Ἀνειλέω, to unroll; πτέρον, a wing.) *Entomol.* Applied to insects with four , the two superior of which are flexible: aneilopterous.

, f. (Ἄνεμος, wind; γράφω, to write.) *Nat. Philos.* A description of the winds: anemography.

æ, f.

a discourse.) *Nat. Philos.* Doctrine of the winds: anemology.

ĕmŏmĕt'ria, *æ,* f. (Ἄνεμος; , to measure.) *Nat. Philos.* The art of ascertaining the rapidity and direction of the winds: anemometry.

i, n. (Same.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument for indicating the rapidity of the winds; an anemometer.

p'ium, *ii,* n. (Ἄνεμος; ἰω, to examine.) Same as *Anemometrum.*

Anencĕphăl'ia, *æ,* f. (A, priv.; ἐνκέφαλον, the brain.) *Physiol.* A genus of organic deviation; characterised by absence of brain.

Anencephal'ic. (Same.) *Obstet.* Applied to a monster-fœtus born without a brain. *Anencĕphălicus, a, um.*

Anencĕp'hălus, *a, um.* Same as *Anencephalic:* anencephalous.

Anen'tĕrus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; ἔντερον, an intestine.) Without intestines: anenterous.

Anĕpithȳm'ia, *æ,* f. (A, priv.; ἐπιθυμία, desire.) *Pathol.* Loss of any natural appetite—as hunger, thirst, etc.

Anēthi Fructus. *Mat. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P. 1867) for the following.

Anēt'hum, *i,* n. (Ἄνευ, afar; θέω, to run.) Pharmacopœial name (B.P. 1864) for *Anethum graveolens;* Fennel.

Anēthum Fœnic'ŭlum. *M. Med.* Sweet-fennel; also called *Fœniculum dulce, F. Germanicum, F. Vulgare* or *Officinalis Marathrum.*

Anēt'hum Graveŏl'ens. } *M.*
Anēthum Vulgāre. } *Med.* The common dill plant.

Anet'ic. (Ἄνεσις, a remission.) *Pharm.* Applied (pl. n.) to soothing medicines. *Anĕticus, a, um.*

Anēt'us, *a, um.* (Same.) *Pathol.* Applied (m. sing.) as a generic name for intermittent fever.

Aneuralg'icon. (A, priv.; νεῦρον, a nerve; ἄλγος, pain.) *Surg.* An apparatus for applying warmth and sedative vapour for relief in neuralgia.

An'eurism. (Ἀνευρύνω, to enlarge.) *Surg. Pathol.* Properly, *aneurysm,* a tumour filled with blood, from the rupture, wound, ulceration, or simple dilatation of an artery; also applied to enlargement or dilatation of the heart. *Aneurisma, ătis,* n.

An'eurism by Anastomos'is. *Surg. Pathol.* A mulberry-coloured mark, in children, which increases in size, and is at length attended with pulsation.

An'eurism of the Heart. *Pa-*

thol. Applied to enlargement or dilatation of the heart.

Aneuris'mal Needle. *Surg.* A slender instrument, for passing a ligature under an artery, in order to tie it.

Aneuris'mal Var'ix. *Pathol.* The dilatation and pulsation of a vein, when caused by the passing of blood into it from an artery; the fascia having been wounded in the act of blood-letting; all the openings thereby involved having become united into one, by adhesive inflammation. *Vārix Aneurismāle.*

Anfractuos'ity (*Anfractus*, the turning of a way.) *Anat.* The furrows or *sulci* between the convolutions of the brain. *Anfractuŏsĭtas, ātis*, f.

Angĕl'ica, *æ*, f. (*Angĕlus*, an angel: from its virtues.) Name of *Angelica archangelica*; of *Angelica atro-purpurea.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Digynia.* Juss. *Umbelliferæ.* Garden angelica.

Angĕl'ica Archangĕl'ica. *M. Med.* The plant, garden angelica.

Angĕl'ica Atro-purpŭr'ea. *M. Med.* A species possessing the same properties as the garden angelica.

Angĕlic'eus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a tribe (pl. f.) having the *angelica* for a type: angeliceous.

Angiec'tăsis, *is*, f. (Ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; ἔκτασις, extension.) *Surg. Pathol.* Dilatation of a vessel from any species of aneurism, varix, etc.

Angiit'is, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἀγγεῖον; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Piorry's term for inflammation of vessels, particularly the capillary.

Anglin'a, *æ*, f. (Ἄγχω, to strangle.) *Pathol.* A sense of suffocation; applied to diseases in which it is a prominent symptom; also to those attended by sore-throat.

Anglin'a Pec'toris. (Ἄγχω; *pectus*, the breast or chest.) *Med.* Severe pain, attended by sense of suffocation, referable to the chest.

Anginōs'us, *a, um.* (*Angīna*; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Pathol.* Accompanied by *Angina*: anginous.

Ang'io-. (Ἀγγεῖον, a vessel.) *Anat.* A prefix, denoting reference to the blood-vessels, etc.

Angiocar'pus, *a, um.* (Ἀγγεῖον; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied to that division (pl. m.) of *Fungi* which bears seeds internally. See *Angiospermatus.*

Angiogrăph'ia, *æ*, f. (Ἀγγεῖον; γράφω, to write.) *Anat.* A description of vessels: angiography.

Ang'iōleucit'is, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἀγγεῖον; λευκὸς, white; terminal *-itis.*) *Pathol.* A diseased condition of lymphatic vessels.

Angiŏlŏg'ia, *æ*, f. (Ἀγγεῖον; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat.* A treatise on, or the doctrine of, blood-vessels and absorbents: angiology.

An'giōma. (Ἀγγεῖον; ὠμὸς, the shoulder.) *Surg.* A fibro-vascular tumour (when on the *shoulder*) often of a large size. Formations of the same kind have occurred on other parts, as the thigh, etc. Their extirpation is generally accompanied with persistent hæmorrhage; owing to the numerous vessels at their base being fed by large subjacent trunks.

Angiosper'mătus, *a, um.* (Ἀγγεῖον; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having seeds in a capsule, pericarp, or seed-vessel: angiospermatous.

Angiosper'mius. Same as foregoing.

Angiosper'mus, *a, um.* See *Angiospermatus.*

Angiŏtĕlectăs'ia, *æ*, f. (Ἀγγεῖον; τέλος, an extremity; ἔκτασις, extension.) *Pathol.* Extension of dilatation of vessels, or their capillaries.

Angiot'omy. (Ἀγγεῖον; τέμνω, to cut.) Dissection of the blood-vœsels and absorbents. *Angiŏtŏmia, æ*, f.

An'gle, Fac'ial. *Physiol.* Formed by a straight line from the most prominent part of the forehead to the alveolar edge of the upper jaw, opposite the incisor teeth; and another, from the external auditory foramen to the same point.

An'gle of Inc'idence. See *Incidence, Angle of.*

An'gle, Op'tic. } *Physiol.*
An'gle of Vis'ion. } That formed by two rays of light proceeding from different objects, or opposite extremities of the same object, and meeting in the pupil.

Anguillifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Anguilla*, an eel; *forma*, resemblance.) *Ich-*

hyol. Applied to a family (pl. m.) of the *Malcopterygii Apodes.*

Anguln'idæ, patron. nom. pl. m. et f. (*Anguis,* a serpent; terminal *-idæ.*) *Zoöl.* A family of the *Ophidia,* having *Anguis* for its type.

Anguln'us, *a, um.* (*Anguis.*) *Zoöl.* Applied to a family (pl. n.) of the *Reptilia, Ophidia.*

An'gular Ar'tery. } **An'gular Vein.** } *Anat.* Terminations of the facial artery and vein, near the inner angle of the eye; also these vessels as they pass over the angle of the lower jaw.

An'gular Proc'esses. *Anat.* The orbitary processes of the frontal bone.

Angŭlāt'us, *a, um.* (*Angŭlus,* an angle.) *Bot.* Having angles: angulate.

Angŭlōs'us, *a, um.* (*Angŭlus*; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Full of angles: angulose, or angulous.

Angustifōl'ius, *a, um.* (*Angustus,* narrow; *fŏlium,* a leaf.) *Bot.* Having narrow leaves: angustifoliate.

Angustisep'tus, *a, um.* (*Angustus: septum,* a partition.) *Bot.* Having narrow partitions: angustiseptous.

Angustur'a Bark. (*Angustura,* or New Guiana.) *M. Med.* The bark of *Bonplandia trifoliata, Cusparia febrifuga,* or *Galipæa cusparia.*

Anhelat'ion. (*Anhēlo,* to breathe short.) *Pathol.* Shortness of breath. *Anhēlātio, ōnis,* f.

Anhĕl'itus, *ūs,* m. Same as foregoing.

Anhyd'rous. A, priv.; ὕδωρ, water.) *Chem.* Without water. *Anhydrus, a, um.*

Anidrōs'is, *is,* f. (A, neg.; ἱδρόω, to sweat.) *Pathol.* Diminution of the perspiratory secretion; from an arrest of function of the sudoriferous glands.

An'ima, *æ,* f. (Ἄνεμος, wind, breath, or spirit.) *Chem.* Anciently, any simple volatile substance; also, the purest part of any substance. *Pharm.* Any medicine believed to possess particular virtues, as the hermodactyl, or *anima articulorum. Physiol.* The intellectual principle of man; but specially the vital principle of animals, or vegetables.

An'imal, *ālis,* n. (*Anima,* the spirit, or life.) *Physiol.* An organised body, endowed with life and voluntary motion.

An'imal. (*Anima.*) *Physiol.* Having life; pertaining to life. *Animālis, is, e.*

An'imal Ac'id. *Chem.* That which exists in animal bodies; or which can be obtained from them, as *Allantoic, Ambreic, Butyric, Capric. Acidum Animāle.*

An'imal Econ'omy. The doctrine of all matters relating to animal life; physiology. *Œcŏnŏmia Animālis.*

An'imal Heat. See *Calor Animalis.*

An'imal Jelly. See *Gelatin.*

An'imal King'dom. All those objects the study of which is called Zoölogy. *Regnum Animāle.*

An'imal Mag'netism. A theory by Greatarick, in 1666; and revived by Mesmer in 1776 or '8—referring all phenomena of life to a magnetic fluid, universally diffused; and influenced by external agents; especially magnetic power.

An'imal Temperature. See *Calor Animalis.*

An'imal Vac'cinat'ion. *Med.* This subject is now attended with considerable interest. In Holland, the operation, on *bull and cow calves,* has been systematically conducted for some time. The animals are well cared for, in cow-houses, during the maturation of the vesicles: the contents of which are used for infant or adult inoculation, within 8 or 10 days—and with reported successes.

An'imal'cule. (Dim. *Animal.*) *Physiol.* A creature whose true figure cannot be ascertained without aid from a sufficiently powerful magnifying glass. *Animal'cŭlum, i,* n.

Animāl'itās, *ātis,* f. *Physiol.* The assemblage of faculties that distinguish living animal organized matter; vital activity of an animal body, considered as unity: animality.

Animal'izat'ion. (*Animal.*) *Physiol.* The process by which food is assimilated to the various substances of the body. *Animalizātio, ōnis,* f.

Animat'ion. (*Anĭmo*, to give being.) *Physiol.* The effects produced by the *vis vitæ;* whereby life is begun and maintained. *Anĭmātio, ōnis*, f.

Animat'ion, Suspen'ded. See *Asphyxia.*

An'imists. *Physiol.* Those philosophists who believed that the *anima*, or soul, immediately actuated all the functions of the living body.

An'imus, *i*, m. (Ἄνεμος, wind or breath.) *Physiol.* The mind or soul in the sense of *intelligence*, distinguished from *Anima*, or the soul in that of a vital principle.

Anis'e. *M. Med.* The *Pimpinella anisum.*

Aniseed'. *M. Med.* The seeds of the *Pimpinella anisum.*

Anisōpĕt'ălus, *a, um.* (Ἄνισος, unequal; *pĕtălum.*) *Bot.* Having unequal petals: anisopetalous.

Anisōph'yl'lus, *a, um.* (Ἄνισος; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having unequal leaves: anisophyllous.

Anisōp'lia Aus'trĭăca. (Ἄνισος, πλίσσω, to step.) *Entomol.* A devastating beetle, native of Kherson, in Russia. During last year (1880) it was declared that an absolute "bread-famine" had befallen the country named; from the wholesale, unprecedented extent of ravages effected by this insect.

Anisostĕmōn'is, *is, e.* (Ἄνισος; στήμον, a stamen.) *Bot.* Having unequal stamens: anisostemonous.

Anis'um, *i*, n. (Ἀνίημι, to emit.) *M. Med.* Anise. Pharmacopœial name for the fruit of *Pimpinella anisum:* the *Anisi semina.*

Ankўlōs'is, *is*, f. (Ἀγκύλη, a clasp.) *Surg. Pathol.* Consolidation of the articulating extremities of two or more bones, that previously had formed a natural joint; stiff joint.

Anneal'ing. (Sax. *On œlan;* a heat, or baking of glass.) *Chem.* The process by which substances naturally hard and brittle are rendered tough.

Annot'to. *Chem.* A kind of reddish dye, obtained from the *Bixa Orellana*, or *Orleana; the Terra Orleana* of the shops.

An'nuens, *tis*, part. (*Annuo*, to nod.) *Anat.* Applied to the *Recti antici capitis* (pl. m.) muscles, because employed in nodding the head.

An'nular Bone. See *Os Annulare.*

An'nular Car'tilage. *Anat.* The cricoid cartilage; *Cartĭlāgo Annŭlāre.*

An'nular Lig'aments. *Anat.* Strong ligaments; one encircling the ankle, another at the wrist. *Ligāmen'tum Annŭlāre.*

An'nular Proc'ess. } *Anat.*
An'nular Protub'erance. } The *Pons Varolii;* also called *Tuber annulare*, and *Corpus annulare. Prŏces'sus Annŭlāris, Prōtŭbĕrantia Annŭlāris.*

Annŭlār'is Vĕn'a. *Anat.* The annular vein, between the little and ring fingers.

Annŭlāt'us, *a, um.* (*Annŭlus*, a ring.) Having rings: annulated. *Zoöl.* Applied to a class (pl. n.) of *Articulata.*

An'nulus Abdom'inis. See *Abdominal Ring.*

An'nulus Ligāmentōs'us. *Anat.* The ciliary circle, or ligament.

Anode'. (Ἀνὰ, up; ὁδὸς, a way.) *Nat. Philos.* In electro-chemical action, it is that part of the surface of the decomposing body which the electric current enters.

Anod'ic. (Same.) *Physiol.* Applied the same as *Anastaltic. Anŏdĭcus, a, um.*

Anodyn'e. A, priv.; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pharm.* Applied to medicines which assuage pain; antalgic. *Anŏdўnus, a, um.* See *Sopiens.*

Anōmălōcĕp'hălus, *i*, m. (Ἀνώμαλος, irregular; κεφαλὴ, the head.) *Physiol.* One whose head is deformed.

Anōmălifl'ōr'us, *a, um.* (*Anōmălus; flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having anomalous flowers: anomaliflorous.

Anōmăl'ipes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Anōmălus; pes*, a foot.) Having anomalous feet: anomalipede.

Anom'alous. (A, priv. ὁμαλὸς, equal.) *Pathol.* Applied to diseases or symptoms out of the regular course. *Anŏmălus, a, um.*

Anom'phălus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; ὀμφαλὸς, the navel.) *Physiol.* Having no navel: anomphalous.

Anophthal'mia, æ, f. (A, priv.; ὀφθαλμὸς, the eye. *Pathol.* Without eyes: anophthalmy.

Anoplōthēr'ium, ii, n. (A, priv.; ὅπλον, armour; θήριον, a beast.) *Geol.* A fossil animal, found in the Paris tertiaries; having no horns, tusks, or claws.

Anop'sia, æ, f. (A, priv.; ὄψις, vision.) *Pathol.* Defect of sight.

Anor'chus, a, um. (A, priv.; ὄρχις, a testicle.) *Physiol.* Having no testicles: anorchous.

Anŏrex'ia, æ, f. (A, priv.; ὄρεξις, an appetite.) Want of appetite: anorexy: a genus, Ord. *Dysorexiæ*; Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Asitia*, *Fastidium Cibi*.

Anorm'al. See *Abnormal*.

Anos'mia, æ, f. (A, priv.; ὄζω, to smell.) Loss of the sense of smell.

Anosphrēs'ia, æ, f. (A, priv.; ὄσφρησις, the sense of smell. *Med.* Same meaning as foregoing.

Anōt'us, a, um. (A, priv.; οὖς, the ear.) Without ears: anotous.

Anour'us, a, um. (A, priv.; οὐρὰ, a tail.) Without a tail: anourous.

Anserīn'us, a, um. (*Anser*, a goose.) Pertaining to a goose: anserine. See *Pes Anserinus*.

Antac'id. (Ἀντὶ, against; *acidus*, acid.) *Pharm.* Power of counteracting acidity, by combining with and neutralising it.

Antac'rid. (Ἀντὶ; *acridus*, acrid.) *Pharm.* Correcting an acrid condition of the secretions. *Antacridus*, a, um.

Antag'onism. (Ἀντὶ; ἀγωνίζω, to contend.) *Physiol.* The action of muscles opposed to each other in their office. *Antăgōnismus*, i, m.

Antag'onist. *Anat.* Applied to muscles (nom. pl.) whose function is opposed to that of others, as adductors and abductors, extensors and flexors, etc. *Antăgōnista*, æ, f.

Antal'gic. (Ἀντὶ; ἄλγος, pain.) Same as *Anodyne*. *Antal'gicus*, a, um.

Antal'kaline. (Ἀντὶ; *alkali*.) *Chem.* Neutralising alkalis. *Antalkălinus*, a, um.

Antaphrodis'iac. } (Ἀντὶ; Ἀφ-
Antaphrodit'ic. } ροδίτη, venereal desire.) *Pharm.* Opposed to venereal, anti-venereal. *Antăphrŏdisiăcus*, *Antaphrŏdĭticus*, a, um.

Antarc'tic. (Ἀντὶ; ἀρκτικὸς, pertaining to the north.) *Astron.* Opposite the north: southern. *Antarc'ticus*, a, um.

Antarc'tic Cir'cle. *Astron.* The boundary between light and darkness, when the sun throws beams over and beyond the South Pole.

Ant'arthrit'ic. (Ἀντὶ; ἀρθρῖτις, gout.) *Pharm.* Relieving gout. *Antarthrītĭcus*, a, um.

Ant'asthmat'ic. (Ἀντὶ; ἄσθμα.) *Pharm.* Relieving asthma. *Antasthmătĭcus*, a, um.

Ant'atrop'hic. (Ἀντὶ; ἀτροφία, defect of aliment.) *Pharm.* Overcoming atrophy. *Antatrŏphĭcus*, a, um.

Ant'eflex'io Utĕri. *Obstet.* Anteflexion of the womb; the fundus sinking forwards, between its cervix and the neck of the bladder.

Anten'na, æ, f. (*Ante*, before; *tĕneo*, to perceive.) *Zool.* Articulated filaments (nom. pl.) inserted in the heads of the *Crustacea* and *Insecta*; peculiarly devoted to a delicate sense of touch.

Anten'nātus, a, um. *Zoöl.* Having *antennæ*: antennate.

Antennif'ĕrus, a, um. (*Antenna*; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Bearing *antennæ*; antenniferous.

Antenniform'is, is, e. (*Antenna*; *forma*, likeness.) Resembling *antennæ*: antenniform.

Antepec'tus, ŏris, n. (*Ante*; *pectus*, the breast.) *Entomol.* The anterior segment of the *Pectus*, or inferior surface of the trunk.

Antephial'tic. (Ἀντὶ; ἐφιάλτης, night-mare. *Pharm.* Curative of *ephialtes*, or night-mare. *Antĕphialtĭcus*, a, um.

Ant'epilep'tic. (Ἀντὶ; ἐπιληψία, epilepsy.) *Pharm.* Curative of epilepsy. *Antĕpilepticus*, a, um.

Ant'ester'num, i, n. (*Ante*; *sternum*, the breast-bone.) *Entomol.* The first or anterior division of the sternum.

Antĕver'sio Ut'ĕri. *Obstet.* Displacement of the *uterus*, the fundus being thrown forward so as to compress the neck of the bladder; the mouth being turned to the sacrum: anteversion of the womb.

Ant'hæmorrhag'icus, a, um. (Ἀντὶ; αἱμορραγία, hæmorrhage.)

Pharm. Checking hæmorrhage; anthemorrhagic.

Ant'hĕl'ix, *ĭcis*, m. (Ἀντὶ; ἕλιξ, the helix.) *Anat.* The inner circular ridge of the external ear.

Ant'helmin'tic. (Ἀντὶ; ἕλμινς, a worm.) *Pharm.* Expelling worms from the intestinal canal; vermifuge. *Anthelminticus, a, um.*

Ant'hem'ĭdis Flor'es. *Mat. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for Anthemis. See the following.

Ant'hĕmis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἀνθέω, to flower.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Syngenesia*; Ord. *Polygamia superflua.* Juss. *Compositæ Corymbiferæ.* Pharmacopœial name of the *Anthemis nobilis*, or *Anthemidis nobilis flores*; chamomile herb flowers.

Ant'hĕmis Nōb'ĭlis. *M. Med.* The herb which yields chamomile flowers; called also *Chamæmelum, Chamæmelum nobile*, and *Chamomilla Romana.*

Ant'hĕmis Pȳret'hrum. *M. Med.* The pellitory of Spain.

Ant'her. (Ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* The head of the filament with the pollen, constituting the stamen. *Anthĕra*, æ, f.

Ant'hĕrid'ium, *ii*, n. (*Anther*; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Bot.* Applied to collections (nom. pl.) of cells found in the *Cryptogamia*, containing bodies analogous to the *spermatozoa* of animals.

Ant'hĕrif'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Anther*; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing anthers: antheriferous.

Ant'hĕs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot., Physiol.* The production of flowers.

Ant'hōcar'pus, *a, um.* (Ἄνθος, a flower; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied to fruits formed of masses of inflorescence: anthocarpous.

Ant'hōcy'ănum, *i*, n. (Ἄνθος; κύανος, blue.) *Chem.* A substance obtained from the blue of flowers.

Ant hōd'ium, *ii*, n. (Ἄνθος.) *Bot.* A kind of calyx, common to many flowers.

Ant'hogrăph'ia, æ, f. (Ἄνθος; γράφω, to write.) *Bot.* A description of flowers: anthography.

Antholď'ēs, adj. (Ἄνθος; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) Resembling a flower: anthoid.

Anthōlīt'es, *is*, or æ, m. (Ἄνθος; λίθος, a stone.) *Geol.* The fossil impression of a flower: an antholite.

Anthol'ogy. (Ἄνθος; λόγος, a discourse.) *Bot.* A treatise on flowers, their nature, qualities, appearance, etc. *Anthŏlŏ'gia*, æ, f.

An'thony's Fire, Saint. *Pathol.* Erysipelas. *Ignis Sancti Antonii.*

Anthŏph'ilus, *a, um.* (Ἄνθος; φίλος, a lover.) *Entomol.* Applied to a family (pl. n.) of *Hymenoptera*: anthophilous.

Anthŏphŏr'ium, *ii*, n. } (Ἄνθος;
Anthŏp'hŏrum, *i*, n. } φέρω, to bear.) *Bot.* A prolongation of the receptacle, bearing petals, stamen and pistil: an anthophore.

Anthoxanth'in'. (Ἄνθος; ξανθὸς, yellow.) *Chem.* A substance obtained from the yellow of flowers. *Anthoxanthīna*, æ, f.

Anthrăc'ia, æ, f. (*Anthrax.*) *Pathol.* Same as *Frambœsia.*

Anthrăc'ia Răb'ŭla. *Pathol.* Good's term for the yaws. See *Frambœsia.*

Anthrăcif'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Anthrax*; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Chem.* Containing carbon: anthraciferous.

An'thracit'e. (Ἄνθραξ.) *Geol., Mineral.* A species of coal, burning without smoke or effluvia. *Anthracītes*, æ, m.

Anthrăcōd'ēs, adj. (*Anthrax*; terminal *-odes.*) *Pathol.* Having carbuncle: anthracous.

Anthrăcoid'ēs, adj. (*Anthrax*; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Chem., Pathol.* Resembling *Anthrax*: anthracoid.

Anthrăcŏthēr'ium, *i*, n. (*Anthrax*; θηρίον, an animal.) *Geol.* A fossil animal found in coal, and in sandstone.

An'thrax, *ăcis*, m. (Ἄνθραξ, a coal.) *Surg. Pathol.* A hard, circumscribed, irritable, dark red or purple tumour, *like a live coal*, having no central core; a carbuncle.

Anthropog'eny. (Ἄνθρωπος, a man; γένεσις, generation.) *Physiol.* The generation of man. *Anthrōpŏgĕ'nia*, æ, f.

Anthropog'raphy. (Ἄνθρωπος; γράφω, to write.) *Physiol.* A history or treatise on the structure of man. *Anthrōpogrăph'ia*, æ, f.

Anthrōpoid'ēs, adj. (Ἄνθρωπος;

terminal *-ĭdēs.*) Resembling man: anthropoid.

Anthrōpōlīt'es, *ĭs*, or *æ*, m. (Ἄνθρωπος; λίθος, a stone.) *Geol.* A petrifaction of human bones: an anthropolite.

Anthropol'ogy. (Ἄνθρωπος, a man; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* A description of man. *Anthrōpŏlŏ'gia, æ,* f.

Anthropom'etry. (Ἄνθρωπος; μέτρον, a measure.) *Physiol.* Measurement of the dimensions of man. *Anthrōpŏmĕ'tria, æ,* f.

Anthrop'omor'phous. (Ἄνθρωπος; μορφὴ, shape.) Formed like man; man-shaped. *Anthrōpŏmorphus, a, um.*

Anthrōpōphăg'ia, *æ,* f. (Ἄνθρωπος; φαγεῖν, to eat.) The eating of human flesh: anthropophagy.

Anthrōposcōp'ia, *æ,* f. (Ἄνθρωπος; σκοπέω, to observe.) An inspection of the lineaments of man: anthroposcopy.

Anthrop'osomătol'ogy. (Ἄνθρωπος; σῶμα, the body; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* A description of the structure of the human body. *Anthrōpŏsōmătŏlŏ'gia, æ,* f.

Anthropos'ophy. (Ἄνθρωπος; σοφία, wisdom.) Knowledge of the nature and general character of man. *Anthrōpŏsŏphia, æ,* f.

Anthropot'omy. (Ἄνθρωπος; τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat.* The dissecting of man; human anatomy. *Anthrōpŏtŏ'mia, æ,* f.

Anthypnot'ic. (Ἀντὶ, against; ὕπνος, sleep.) Hindering sleep. *Anthypnŏ'ticus, a, um.*

Anthÿpoc hond'riac. (Ἀντὶ; ὑποχονδριακὸς, hypochondriac.) Overcoming hypochondriasis. *Anthypŏchondrĭ'ăcus, a, um.*

Anthyster'ic. (Ἀντὶ; *hystĕ'ria,* hysterics.) *Pharm.* Overcoming *Hysteria. Anthystĕ'ricus, a, um.*

Anti-. (Ἀντὶ.) A prefix signifying against, opposed to, or corrective of; as *Anti-tragus, Anti-bilious,* etc.

Ant'iaphrodis'iac. See *Antaphrodisiac.*

Ant'iarthrit'ic. See *Antarthritic.*

Ant'iasthmat'ic. See *Antasthmatic.*

Ant'iatrop'hic. See *Antatrophic.*

Ant'ibrac'hial. *Anat.* Belonging to the *Antibrachium,* or forearm. *Antibrăchiā'lis, is, e.*

Ant'ibrāc'hium, *ii,* n. (Ἀντὶ, against; *brāchium,* the arm.) *Anat.* The fore-arm, as opposed to, when bent upon, the proper arm.

Ant'icacheet'ic. (Ἀντὶ; κακὸς, bad; ἔχω, to hold.) *Pharm.* Opposed to cachectic. *Antĭcăchec'ticus, a, um.*

Ant'iclin'al. (Ἀντὶ; *clīno,* to bend.) *Geol.* Bending in opposite directions. *Anticlīnā'lis, is, e.*

Ant'idin'icus, *a, um.* (Ἀντὶ; δῖνος, giddiness.) *Pharm.* Relieving from giddiness, or vertigo: antidinic.

Ant'idot'e. (Ἀντὶ; δίδωμι, to give.) *Pharm.* A medicine which counteracts the effects of poison. *Antī'dŏtum, i,* n. *Antidŏ'tus, i,* f.

Ant'idōt'us, *a, um.* (Same.) *Pharm.* See foregoing.

Ant'idysĕnter'ic. (Ἀντὶ; δυσεντερία, dysentery.) *Pharm.* Driving off dysentery. *Antĭdysentĕ'ricus, a, um.*

Ant'iephial'tic. See *Antephialtic.*

Ant'iepilep'tic. See *Antepileptic.*

Antife'brile. (Ἀντὶ; *febris,* a fever.) *Pharm.* Subduing fever; febrifuge. *Antifebrī'lis, is, e.*

Ant'igalact'ic. (Ἀντὶ; γάλα, milk.) *Pharm.* Lessening the secretion of milk. *Antigălac'ticus, a, um.*

Ant'ihect'ic. (Ἀντὶ; ἑκτικὸς, hectic.) *Pharm.* Assuaging hectic fever. *Antĭhec'ticus, a, um.*

Ant'ihel'ix. *Anat.* See *Anthelix.*

Ant'ihelmin'tic. See *Anthelmintic.*

Ant'ihydrop'ic. (Ἀντὶ; ὕδρωψ, dropsy.) *Pharm.* Curative of dropsy. *Antĭhydrŏpĭ'cus, a, um.*

Ant'ihypnot'ic. See *Anthypnotic.*

Ant'ihypochond'riac. See *Anthypochondriac.*

Ant'ihyster'ic. See *Anthysteric.*

Ant'i-Icter'ic. (Ἀντὶ; ἴκτερος, the jaundice.) *Pharm.* Curative of *Icterus,* or jaundice. *Anti-Ictĕ'ricus, a, um.*

Ant'ilith'ic. (Ἀντὶ; λίθος, a stone.) *Pharm.* Preventing the formation of stone or calculus. *Antĭlĭthĭ'cus, a, um.*

Ant'ilŏb'ium, *ii,* n. (Ἀντὶ; λοβὸς

the lobe of the ear.) *Anat.* The tragus, or part opposite the lobe.

Ant'iloïm'ic. (Ἀντὶ; λοιμὸς, the plague.) *Pharm.* Curative of plague or pestilence of any kind. *Antiloïmĭcus, a, um.*

Ant'imon'ial. (*Antimŏnium.*) *Chem., Pharm.* Pertaining to antimony. *Antimŏniālis, is, e.*

Ant'imon'ial Powd'er. *M. Med., Pharm. Pulvis antimonii compositus;* a substitute for James's Powder.

Ant'imon'iate. (*Antimŏnĭcum* acidum; terminal *-ate. Chem.* A combination of antimonic acid with a base. *Antimŏnias, ātis,* f.

Ant'imon'ic Ac'id. *Chem.* A substance, otherwise called peroxide of antimony.

Ant'imon'ious Ac'id. *Chem.* Formed by exposing the white hydrate of the peroxide of antimony to a red heat.

Ant'imon'ite. (*Antimŏniōsum* acĭdum; terminal *-ite.*) *Chem.* A combination of antimonious acid and an alkaline base. *Antimŏnis, ĭtis,* f.

Ant'imŏn'ium, *ii,* n. (Ἀντὶ, against; *mĭnium,* vermilion; because used in aid of rouge for heightening the complexion.) *Chem.* The metal antimony.

Ant'imŏn'ium Nigrum. *Mat. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for antimonii sulphuretum, black antimony.

Ant'imŏn'ium Tartărīzāt'um. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name of emetic tartar, or *Antimonii Potassiotartras,* or tartarised antimony.

Ant'imon'y. See *Antimonium.*

Ant'inephrit'ic. (Ἀντὶ; νεφρῖτις, disease of the kidneys.) *Pharm.* Curative of diseases of the kidneys. *Antĭnephrītĭcus, a, um.*

Ant'in'ial. *Anat.* Applied the same as *Antinial* used adverbially. See *Glabellad.*

Ant'in'ial. (Ἀντὶ; ἰνίον, the occiput.) *Anat.* Opposite the occiput; meaning, towards the *Glabella,* or space between the eyebrows.

Ant'iodontal'gic. See *Antodontalgic.*

Ant'iorgas'tic. (Ἀντὶ; ὀργάζω, to excite.) *Pharm.* Allaying excitement; synonymous with sedative. *Antiorgastĭcus, a, um.*

Ant'ipăras'tătit'is, *ĭdis,* f. (*Antipărastătæ,* Cowper's glands; terminal *-itis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of Cowper's glands.

Ant'ipăt'hia, *æ,* f. (Ἀντὶ; πάθος, affection.) *Physiol.* Any opposite properties in matter; also, aversion to particular objects: antipathy.

Ant'iperistal'tic. (Ἀντὶ; περιστέλλω, to involve round about.) *Physiol.* Applied to inverted peristaltic motion of the bowels. *Antĭpĕristaltĭcus, a, um.*

Ant'ipestilen'tial. (Ἀντὶ; *pestĭlentia,* pestilence.) Same as *Antiloïmic.*

Ant'iphar'mic. (Ἀντὶ; φάρμακον, a poison.) *Pharm.* Same as *Alexipharmic.*

Ant'iphlogis'tic. (Ἀντὶ; φλέγω, to burn.) *Med.* That treatment intended to subdue inflammation, or excitement of the system in inflammatory complaints. *Antiphlŏgistĭcus, a, um.*

Ant'iphthis'ic. (Ἀντὶ; φθίσις, consumption.) *Pharm.* Checking phthisis or consumption. *Antiphthĭsĭcus, a, um.*

Ant'iphys'ic. (Ἀντὶ; φυσάω, to inflate.) *Pharm.* Dispelling flatulency. *Antiphysĭcus, a, um.*

Ant'iplas'tic. (Ἀντὶ; πλάσσω, to form.) *Surg.* Unfavourable to healing, or granulation; disorganising. *Antiplastĭcus, a, um.*

Ant'ipleurit'ic. (Ἀντὶ; πλευρῖτις, pleurisy.) *Pharm.* Curative of pleurisy. *Antipleurītĭcus, a, um.*

Ant'ipodag'ric. (Ἀντὶ; ποδάγρα, the gout.) *Pharm.* Curative of gout. *Antipŏdăgrĭcus, a, um.*

Ant'iprostă'tæ Glan'dŭlæ. *Anat.* The antiprostate glands; a name for *Cowper's glands;* also called *Antiparastatæ.*

Ant'iprostat'ic. (Ἀντὶ, *prostăta* glandŭla.) *Anat.* Opposite the prostate gland. *Antiprostătĭcus, a, um.*

Ant'ipros'tătus. Same as *Antiprostaticus.*

Ant'ipsor'ic. (Ἀντὶ; ψώρα, the itch.) *Pharm.* Curative of the itch. *Antipsŏrĭcus, a, um.*

Ant'ipyĭc'. (Ἀντὶ; πύον, pus.) *Pharm.* Preventing suppuration. *Antipyĭcus, a, um.*

Ant'ipyret'ic. (Ἀντὶ; πυρετὸς, fever.) *Pharm.* Curative of fevers. Antifebrile: febrifuge. *Antipyrĕ'ticus, a, um.*

Ant'ipyrot'ic. (Ἀντὶ; πῦρ, fire.) *Pharm.* Curative of burns. *Antipyrŏ'ticus, a, um.*

Ant'iquartānār'ius, *a,um.* } (Ἀντὶ;
Ant'iquar'tius, *a, um.* } *tĕ; quartāna* febris, a quartan fever or ague.) *Pharm.* Curative of quartan ague: antiquartanarian; antiquartian.

Ant'irachit'ic. (Ἀντὶ; *răchītis*, rickets.) *Pharm.* Corrective of *Rachitis. Antĭrachĭ'ticus, a, um.*

Antis'cius, *a, um.* (Ἀντι; σκιὰ, a shade.) *Nat. Hist.* Having their shadow in opposite directions, at noon; as the people north and south of the equator: antiscious; antisician.

Ant'iscol'ic. (Ἀντὶ; σκώληξ, a worm.) *Pharm.* Against or capable of expelling worms; vermifuge: anthelmintic. *Antiscŏ'licus, a, um.*

Ant'iscorbut'ic. (Ἀντὶ; *scorbūtus*, the disease, scurvy.) *Med.* Corrective of *Scorbutus*, or scurvy. *Antiscorbūtĭcus, a, um.*

Ant'iscrof'ulous. (Ἀντὶ; *scrōfŭla*, the king's evil; terminal *-ōsus.*) Curative of *Scrofula. Antiscrōf'ŭlōsus, a, um.*

Ant'isep'tic. (Ἀντὶ; σήπω, to putrefy.) *Chem.* Preventing putrefaction. *Antisep'ticus, a, um.*

Ant'ispasmod'ic. (Ἀντι; σπασμὸς, a spasm.) *Pharm.* Allaying spasmodic pains. *Antispasmŏ'dicus, a, um.*

Ant'ispas'tic. (Ἀντὶ; σπάω, to draw.) *Pharm.* Counteracting spasm; synonymous with *Antispasmodic. Antispas'ticus, a, um.*

Ant'isquam'ic. (Ἀντὶ; *squama*, a scale, as of a fish.) Applied to medicines which are calculated to remedy skin diseases.

Ant'isyphilit'ic. (Ἀντὶ; *sўphĭlis.*) *Pharm.* Curative of syphilis. *Antisўphĭlĭ'ticus, a, um.*

Antith'ĕnar, *ăris*, n. (Ἀντὶ; θέναρ, the hollow of the hand, or foot.) *Anat.* Applied to the muscles *Adductor ad indicem* of the hand, and *Adductor* of the great toe.

Antithor'a, vel *Anthora.*

Antitrăg'icus, *a, um. Anat.* Belonging to the *Antitragus:* antitragic.

Antit'răgus, *i*, m. (Ἀντὶ; *trăgus.*) *Anat.* The thicker part of the antihelix, opposite the tragus.

Antit'ropous. (Ἀντὶ; τρόπος, mode or manner.) *Bot.* Applied to the embryo, when the radicle is distant from the *hilum;* the cotyledons being next to the latter; inverted. *Antitrŏpus, a, um.*

Antivener'eal. (Ἀντὶ; *vĕnĕreus*, venereal.) *Pharm.* Curative of venereal disease. *Antivĕnĕ'reus, a, um.*

Antizym'ic. (Ἀντὶ; ζυμὸω, to ferment. *Chem.* Preventive of fermentation. *Antizymĭ'cus, a, um.*

Ant'lia, *æ*, f. (Ἀντλία, a pump.) *Entomol.* The spiral apparatus by which certain insects suck or imbibe the juices of plants.

Ant'lia Lac'tea. } Instru-
Ant'lia Mammār'ia. } ment for drawing milk from the breast; a milk-pump; a breast pump.

Ant'odontal'gic. (Ἀντι; ὀδοντ-αλγία, toothache.) *Pharm.* Curative of *Odontalgia. Antŏdontalgĭ'cus, a, um.*

Ant'on'il, Ig'nis San'cti. See *Anthony's Fire, Saint.*

Ant'orgas'tic. See *Antiorgastic.*

Ant'ozon'e. (Ἀντὶ, and *ozone.*) See *Ozone.*

Ant'rīt'is, *ĭdis*, f. (*Antrum;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation confined to any cavity of the body: antritis.

Ant'rum, *i*, n. (Ἄντρον, a cave.) *Anat.* A cavity; especially that of the upper maxillary bone, termed *Antrum Highmorianum.*

Ant'rum Buc'cĭnōs'um. *Anat.* Trumpet-like cavity; the *Cochlea* of the ear.

Ant'rum Gĕn'æ. *Anat.* Name given by Casserius to the *A. Highmorianum*, before Highmore discovered it, according to Quincy.

Ant'rum Hig'hmorĭān'um. See *Highmorianum, Antrum.*

Ant'rum Maxil'læ. }
Ant'rum Maxil'lāre. } *Anat.*
Ant'rum of Hig'hmore. }
The *Antrum Highmorianum.*

Ant'rum Pўlōr'i. *Anat.* The extremity of the stomach near the pylorus.

Ants, Ac'id of. See *Formic.*

Anūr'ia, æ, f. (A, priv.; οὖρον, urine.) *Pathol.* Defective secretion of urine: anury.

An'us, *i*, m. (*Annus*, a circle.) *Anat.* The extremity of the *Rectum:* the fundament. See *Podex, Sedes.*

An'us, Artific'ial. See *Artificial Anus.*

An'us, Im'perforate. *sia, Atretus.*

Anxiet'y. (Ἄγχω, to grieve the mind.) *Pathol.* Marked expression in the features; a dangerous symptom in acute diseases. *Anxietas, ātis,* f.

Aor'ta, æ, f. (Ἀορτή.) *Anat.* The large arterial trunk arising from the left ventricle of the heart; giving origin to every artery, except the pulmonary and its ramifications.

Aor'teurisma, *ātis,* n. (Ἀορτή; ἀνευρύνω, to dilate.) *Pathol.* Aneurism of the aorta.

Aor'tic. *Anat.* Belonging to the aorta. *Aorticus, a, um.*

Aortīt'is, *ĭdis,* f. (*Aorta;* terminal *-itis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the aorta.

Apag'ynus, *a, um.* (Ἅπαξ, once; γυνή, a woman.) *Bot.* Fructifying but once: apagynous.

Apath'y. (A, priv.; πάθος, passion.) Absence or privation of passion, emotion, or excitement. *Apathia,* æ, f.

Aper'ient. (*Apĕrio,* to open.) *Pharm.* Opening; medicine which gently loosens, or effects a discharge from the bowels. *Apĕriens, tis,* part.

Aper'tor, *ōris,* m. (*Apĕrio,* to open.) *Anat.* The *Levator palpebræ superioris;* otherwise, the *Apertor oculi.*

a, um. (A, priv.; *pĕtălum,* a petal.) *Bot.* Having no petals: apetaleous, or apetalous.

Aphănip'terus, *a, um.* νίζω, to remove from sight; a wing.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (pl. n.) apparently without wings: aphanipterous.

Aphanop'tĕrus. Same as *Aphanipterus.*

Aphas'ia. (Ἀφασία, speechlessness.) A result of various morbid conditions of the brain.

Aphel'xia, æ, f. (Ἀφελκύω, to withdraw.) Absence of mind, particularly *Aphelxia socors;* abstraction, or *Aphelxia intenta;* reverie or brown study, or *Aphelxia otiosa.*

Aphidip'hăgus, *a, um.* (*Aphis;* φαγεῖν, to eat.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (pl m.) of *Coleoptera,* which feed on *Aphides:* aphidiphagous.

a, um. (*Aphis.*) *Entomol.* Belonging to the *Aphides;* applied to a Family (pl. m.) of the *Hemiptera:* aphidious.

Ap'hidiv'ŏrus, *a, um.* (*Aphis;* vŏro, to devour.) *Entomol.* Eating *aphides:* aphidivorous.

Ap'his, *ĭdis,* f. (Believed, Ἀφίστημι, to decay; from their ravages on vegetation.) *Entomol.* The plant-louse, the type of a Family of *Hemiptera.*

Ap'his Vastā'tor. *Entomol.* A species whose destructive powers have made its sound familiar.

Aphlŏgis'tĭcus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; φλόξ, a flame.) *Nat. Philos.* Without flame: aphlogistic.

æ, f. (A, priv.; the voice.) *Pathol.* Loss of voice: aphony; a genus, Ord. *Dyscinesiæ;* Cl. *Locales,* of Cullen's Nosology. See *Anaudia, Vox Abscissa.*

Aphrŏdīs'ia, æ, f. (Ἀφροδίτη, Venus.) *Pathol.* Morbid, or immoderate desire of venery. *Physiol.* The generative act. Also termed *Aphrodisiasmus.*

A'phrŏdīsiăc'us, *a, um.* (*Aphrŏdisia.*) *Pharm.* Improving the constitution; and consequently the functional condition of the generative organs: aphrodisiac; aphrodisial.

Same as *Aphrodisia.*

Aphrŏdīs'ius. Same as *Aphrodisiacus.*

Ap'hthæ, æ, f. (Ἅπτω, to set on fire.) *Pathol. Aphthæ,* the characteristic symptoms of "thrush"; and other diseases of the adult.

Aphthoid'ēs, adj. (*Aphtha;* terminal *-ides.*) *Med.* Resembling *aphtha;* aphthoid.

Aphth'ous. (*Aphtha;* terminal *-osus.*) *Pathol.* Of the appearance, or being full of *aphthæ. Aphthōsus, a, um.*

Aphyl'lus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Wanting leaves: aphyllous.

a, um. Bot. Having an arrangement, as in *Apium:* apiaceous.

Apical'is, *is, e.* Belonging to the *apex:* apical.

Apicāt'us, *a, um.* Having a conspicuous *apex:* apicated.

Apic'ŭla, *æ,* f. (Dim. *apex.*) A minute, sharp point: an apicule.

Apilep'sia. (Ἀπὸ, by, owing to; λῆψις, a seizure, a catching or taking hold of.) A *seizure* of apoplexy. See *Apoplexy.*

Ap'is Mellif'ica, *M. Med.* The honey-bee; affording honey and wax.

Aplānat'icus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; πλανάω, to wander.) *Nat. Philos.* Corrective of the aberrations of the rays of light: aplanatic.

Aplas'tic. (A, priv.; πλάσσω, to form.) *Pathol.* That cannot be organised. *Aplasticus, a, um.*

Apleur'ia, *æ,* f. (A, priv.; πλευρά, a rib.) *Physiol.* An organic deviation, characterised by absence of ribs.

Apneur'ia, *æ,* f. (A, priv.; πνεύμων, the lung.) *Physiol.* An organic deviation marked by absence of lungs.

Apnœ'a, *æ,* f. (A, priv.; πνέω, to breathe.) *Pathol.* Partial privation, or suspension, of breath.

Apo-. (Ἀπὸ.) A prefix signifying *from, upon, on, at,* etc.

Apŏcar'pus, *a, um.* (Ἀπὸ, upon; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* A moss; the capsule, almost sessile; is covered by the leaves: apocarpous.

Apŏcĕnō'sis, *is,* f. (Ἀπὸ, from; κενόω, to empty out.) *Pathol.* Increased discharge, flux, or evacuation.

Ap'ocȳnăc'eus, *a, um. Bot.* Having arrangement, as in *Apocynum,* or dog's bane: apocynaceous.

a, um. Same as *Apocyn*

Ap'ŏdes, *um,* m. pl. (A, priv.; πούς, a foot.) *Ichthyol.* Without ventrals, or fins which correspond to legs and feet.

Ap'ŏdus, *a, um.* (Same.) Without feet: a'podous. *Zoöl.* Applied to an Ord. (pl. n.) of *Radiata Echinodermata.*

Ap'ogee. (Ἀπὸ; γῆ, the earth.) *Astron.* That point of the orbit of the sun, or of a planet, most distant from the earth. *Apŏgæum, i,* n.

Aponeurosis, *is,* f. (Ἀπὸ; νεῦρον, a nerve.) *Anat.* Expansion of a tendon or tendons, so as to form membranous sheaths for muscles, etc.

Apŏp'hўsis, *is,* f. (Ἀποφύω, to grow from.) *Anat.* A process or terminal protuberance of long bones. *Bot.* An excrescence from the receptacle of certain *musci.*

Ap'oplec'tic. *Pathol.* Pertaining to apoplexy. *Apoplecticus, a, um.*

Ap'oplex'y. (Ἀπὸ, on or at; πλήσσω, to strike.) *Pathol.* Sudden arrest of sense and motion; the person lying as if asleep; respiration and the heart's action continuing. *Apoplexia, æ,* f. See *Apilepsia.*

Ap'oplex'y, Cutan'eous. *Pathol.* French term (*apoplexie cutanée*) for sudden determination of blood to the skin and adjacent cellular membrane.

Ap'oplex'y, Pul'monary. *Pathol.* Extravasation of blood in the lungs from the rupture of vessels.

Ap'oplex'y, Ren'al. Excessive determination of blood to the kidney.

Ap'oplex'y Ret'inal. Congestion of the retina.

ătis, n. (Ἀφίστημι, to depart from, to separate, and form an *imposthume, impostem,* or *abscess.*) *Surg. Pathol.* An abscess: an apostem.

Apot'hecary. (Ἀποθήκη, a repository or store.) A licentiate of the Worshipful Apothecaries' Company; entitled not only to compound medicines, but to practise the medical art. *Apŏthēcār.us, ii,* m.

Apŏthēc'ia, *æ,* f. } (Ἀπ
ii, n. } *Bot.* The receptacle enclosing the reproductive corpuscles in the lichens.

Apŏt'hĕma, *ătis,* n. (Ἀπὸ; θέμα, a deposit.) *Chem.* A brown powder deposited when vegetable extract is submitted to prolonged evaporation.

Appărāt'us, *ûs,* m. (*Appăro,* to arrange.) Instruments or mechanical arrangements for experimenting, operating, etc.; or organs for performing the natural functions.

Epiplŏïc'æ. *Anat.* Prolongations of the *peritonæum* filled with a soft fatty substance, attached all along the large intestines only.

Appendïc'ŭla, æ, f. (Dim. *Appendix.*) A little appendage or appendicle.

Appendïcŭlāt'us, *a, um.* (*Appendicŭla.*) *Bot.* Having appendicles: appendiculate.

Appen'dix, *ĭcis,* f. (*Appendo,* to hang by.) *Anat.* A part of, or addition to, a thing; an appendage.

Appen'dix Vermïfor'mis. *Anat.* The worm-like appendage; a small process of the *Cæcum,* which hangs into the pelvis.

Ap'petence. See following.

Ap'petite. (*Appĕtentia,* æ, f., or *Appĕtītio,* ōnis, f., desire.) *Physiol.* Natural desire for food. Also, any natural inclination by which we are incited to act; inordinate desire; lust. *Appĕtītus,* ūs, m.

Ap'petit'e, Can'ine. See *Bulimia.*

Ap'petit'e, Deprav'ed. See *Pica.*

Ap'petit'e, Insatiab'le. See *Bulimia.*

Ap'petit'e, Loss of. See *Anepithymia.*

Vorāc'ious. See *Bulimia, Adephagia.*

Ap'ples, Ac'id of. *Chem.* Malic acid.

Ap'pres'sus, *a, um.* (*Apprĕmo,* to press close.) *Bot.* Pressed close to.

Ap'tĕrus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; πτερὸν, a wing.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (pl. n.) which have no wings: apterous.

Apyret'ic. (A, priv.; πυρετὸς, fever.) *Med.* Having no fever, or febrile excitement. *Apўrĕtĭcus, a, um.*

Apўrex'ia, æ, f. (A, priv.; πύρεξις, a fever or paroxysm.) *Med.* Absence of fever, or intermission of its paroxysms: apyrexy.

Aq: Pharm. For *Aquæ,* of water.

Aq: Destil': Pharm. For *Aquæ distillatæ,* or distilled water.

Aq: Font: Pharm. For *Aquæ fontis,* or *fontanæ,* of fountain or spring water.

Aq: Pur: Pharm. For *Aquæ puræ,* of pure water.

Aq'ua, æ, f. (As if *Æqua,* from its equal surface.) Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for spring water.

Aq'ua For'tis. *Chem.* Strong water; weak nitric acid.

Aq'ua Rĕgia. *Chem.* Royal water; a mixture of nitric and muriatic acids.

Aq'ua Vit'æ. Water of life; ardent spirits of the first distillation.

Aquæduc'tus, ūs, m. (*Aqua; ductus,* a canal.) *Anat.* Applied to several canals in the body, though not always containing fluid: an aqueduct. See *Cotunnius, Fallopius,* and *Sylvii Aquæductus.*

Aq'ueous Hum'our. *Anat.* A colourless fluid in the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye.

Aq'uŭla Acous'tica. *Anat.* The fluid in the cavity of the vestibule of the internal ear.

Ar'abic, Gum. See *Gummi Acaciæ.*

Arachnid'ēs, adj. (Ἀράχνη, a spider; terminal *-īdēs.*) Resembling the spider. *Zoöl.* Applied to a Cl. of *Articulata.*

Arachnīt'is, *ĭdis,* f. (Ἀράχνη, a spider's web; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* A faulty term, intended to mean inflammation of the arachnoid membrane.

Arac'hnoid. (Ἀράχνη; terminal *-īdēs.*) Resembling a spider's web. *Anat.* Applied to the second or middle membrane of the brain. *Arachnoīdēs,* adj.

Arac'hnoid Canal'. See *Bichat, Canal of.*

Ar'ack. (Ind.) A spirituous liquor prepared from rice, and from cocoa-nut juice.

Arāliāc'eus, *a, um. Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Aralia:* aralia'ceous.

Arāneid'æ, patron. nom. pl. m. (*Arānea,* a spider; terminal *-idæ.*) *Zoöl.* A family of the *Arachnides Pulmonariæ.*

adj. (*Aranea;* terminal *-īdēs.*) *Zoöl.* Resembling a

Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for a composition obtained by simply mixing or diluting *Chloroform* with *distilled water*—a drachm of the former to 25 ounces of the latter. Used as a weaker anæsthetic. Chloroform water.

spider's web. Incorrectly used for *Arancidæ*.

Aranē'ous, -ē'a, -e'um. (*Arāneum*, a spider's web; terminal *-ōsus*.) Of the nature of spider's web: ara'neous.

Aran'tii, Cor'pora. *Anat.* Small tubercles, one in each semilunar valve of the aorta, and pulmonary arteries; the *Corpora sesamoidea*.

Ar'bor, *ŏris*, f. (*Rōbor*, or *Rōbur*, timber.) *Bot.* A plant having a single trunk, rising high; durable, woody, and divided into branches which do not perish in winter; a tree. *Chem.* Any crystallisation which ramifies like a tree.

Ar'bor Diānæ. *Chem.* A beautiful arborescent precipitate produced by throwing mercury into a dilute solution of nitrate of silver.

Ar'bor Mărī'is. The tree of the sea; a name given to coral.

Ar'bor Mĭnĕrălī'is Philŏsop'hĭca. **Ar'bor Philŏsŏphŏrum.** } The *Arbor Dianæ*.

Ar'bor Vĭtæ. *Anat.* 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. *Bot.* The *Thuya Occidentalis*.

Arbŏ'resco, -ĕ'scĕre, -ŭi, —. (*Arbŏresco*, to grow to a tree.) Becoming like a tree. *Arbŏrescens, tis*, part.

Ar'bŏr'eus, *a, um.* (*Arbor.*) *Bot.* Belonging to a tree; dendroid; arboreous.

Arbus'cŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Arbor.*) *Zool.* Applied to the *branchiæ* of certain *Annulata:* an arbuscule, or arbuscle.

Ar'bŭtus Uv'a Ur'si. *M. Med.* The trailing arbutus, or bear's whortleberry, now called *Arctostaphylos uva ursi*.

Arc. *Geom.* Same as arch.

Arcān'um, *i*, n. (*Arceo*, to tie hard.) A secret. *Med.* A nostrum, or medicine, the composition of which is concealed. Patent or quack stuffs.

Arch. (*Arcus*, a bow.) A bending in form of a bow. *Geom.* Any arc, or part of the circumference of a circle. *Arcus, ûs*, m.

Arch of the Aor'ta. *Anat.* The curved parts between the ascending and descending portions.

Archencĕp'hălus, *a, um.* (Ἀρχὸς, chief; ἐγκέφαλον, the brain.) *Physiol.* Applied, by Galen, to man, as constituting the chief sub-class (n. pl.) of *Mammalia*, because of his intellectual brain: archencephalous.

Archeol'ogy. (Ἀρχαῖος, ancient; λόγος, a discourse.) The history of ancient things. *Archæŏlŏgia, æ*, f.

Ar'chetyp'e. (Ἀρχὴ, a foundation; τύπος, a type.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* The original type on which others are formed. *Archĕ'typus, i*, n.

Ar'chil. *Bot.* The *Lichen roccella*.

Archirec'tum *gis*, f. (Ἀρχὸς, the *anus;* σῦριγξ, a pipe.) *Surg. Pathol.* A *fistula in ano*.

Ar'cĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Arcus; forma*, formed like an arch): arciform.

Ar'ctic. (Ἀρκτικὸς, belonging to the north.) *Astron.* North; northern. *Arcticus, a, um.*

Ar'ctic Cir'cle. *Astron.* A circle 23½ degrees from the North Pole, being the boundary between light and darkness, when the sun throws his beams beyond the North Pole.

Ar'ctium, *ii*, n. (Ἀρκτεῖος, ursine.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Syngenesia;* Ord. *Polygamia Æqualis.* Juss. *Compositæ Capitatæ*, or *Cynaroccphalæ*.

Ar'ctium Lap'pa. *M. Med.* The herb burdock, or clit-bur.

Arctostăp'hylos, *i*, m. (Ἄρκτος, a bear; σταφυλὴ, a grape.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Decandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Ericaceæ*, or *Ericineæ*.

Arctostăp'hylos Uv'a Ur'si. *M. Med.* New name for the *Arbutus uva ursi*. See *Arbutus*.

Arcuāl'is, *is, e.* (*Arcuo*, to bend like a bow.) *Anat.* The coronal suture, or *Sutura arcualis;* also the temporal bones, or *Ossa arcualia*.

Ar'cus, *ûs*, m. A bow, arc, or arch. *Geom.* The periphery of any part of a circle.

Ar'cus Sĕnīl'is. *Physiol.* A peculiar arched, or circular, opaque appearance on the eyes of old men, round the margin of the *cornea*.

Ardeīd'æ, patron. nom. pl. m. a heron; terminal *-idæ*.)

Ornithol. A Family having the *Ardea* for their type.

, ōris, m. (*Ard*

Intense or morbidly increased sensation of heat.

Ar'dor Febril'is. *Med.* Feverish or febrile heat.

Ar'dor Urin'æ. *Pathol.* A sensation in the inflamed urethra, as if the passing urine were scalding hot.

Ar'dor Ventric'ŭli. *Pathol.* Heartburn; also called *Ardor stomachi.*

Ar'ea, æ, f. An open space. *Geom.* The internal capacity of any given boundary.

Ar'ea Germinātīv'a. *Physiol.* An opaque spot on the blastodermic vesicle, opposite to the insertion of the *Mesometrium.*

Ar'ea Opāc'a. *Physiol.* A dull circle surrounding the *Area Pellucida,* formed by the *Area germinativa* becoming clear in the centre.

Ar'ea Pellūc'ida. *Physiol.* See preceding term.

Arec'a. (Ind. term.) Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for *Areca Nut.*

Arĕfac'tio, ōnis, f. (*Arĕfăcio,* to make dry.) *Pharm.* Mode of drying medicinal substances, in order that they may be reduced to dust or powder: arefaction.

Arēnăc'eus, *a, um.* (*Arēna.*) Of the nature of sand; sandy: arena'ceous.

Arēnār'ius, *a, um.* (*Arēna.*) *Bot.* Having a sandy soil: arenarious.

, a, um. (*Arēna,* sandy enclosure in the Roman amphitheatres; *cŏlo,* to inhabit.) *Zoöl.* Living in sandy places: areni'colous.

Arēnōs'us, *a, um.* (*Arēna;* terminal *-ōsus.*) Having or full of sand: arenose.

Arĕŏl'a, æ, f. (Dim. *Area.*) *Anat.* The halo, or small reddish, or brownish, circular space round the nipple of females. *Pathol.* Applied to the margin of pustules. *Physiol.* The *Cytoblast,* or cell-nucleus.

Arĕŏl'a Papillār'is. *Anat., Physiol.* Same as *Areola.*

Arĕŏlār'is, *is, e.* Containing *Areolæ,* or small spaces: areolar.

Arĕŏlāt'us, *a, um.* Having *areolæ*: areolated.

Areom'eter. (Ἀραιός, light, or thin; μέτρον, a measure.) Instrument for determining the specific gravity of alcoholic liquids. *Areomĕtrum, i,* n. See *Hydrometer.*

Argen'tate of Ammon'ĭa. *Chem.* Substance also named fulminating silver.

Argen'ti Nit'ras. *Chem.* Nitrate of silver, or lunar caustic. (B. P.)

Argentif'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Argentum; fĕro,* to bear.) *Chem.* Accidentally containing silver: argentiferous.

, um. (*Argentum.*) Having the appearance, brightness, or clear sound of silver: argentine.

Argen'tum Fŭgĭtīv'um. Mŏb'ile. *Chem.* The *Argentum vivum,* or quicksilver.

Argent'um Vīv'um. *Chem., M. Med.* The metal *Hydrargyrum,* or mercury; quicksilver.

Argil'la, æ, f. (Ἄργιλος, white clay.) *Chem. Alumina,* or pure clay: argil.

(*Argilla.*) *Chem.* Of the nature of argil. *Argillăceus, a, um.*

Argillif'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Argilla; fĕro,* to bear.) *Geol.* Accidentally containing argil: argilliferous.

Argilloid'ĕs, adj. (*Argilla;* terminal *-ĭdes.*) *Geol.* Resembling argil: argilloid.

Argȳr'ia, æ, f. (Ἄργυρος, silver.) *Pathol.* Disease caused by the use, or abuse, of salts of silver.

Arhyt'hmus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; ῥυθμός, number.) *Pathol.* Without rhythm or regularity of the pulse: arhythmous.

Arillāt'us, *a, um.* (*Aril.*) Similar to *Arillus. Bot.* Having *arilli:* arillate.

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. (Same.) *Bot.* The beard issuing from the husk of grasses; the awn.

Aristāt'us, *a, um.* (*Arista.*) *Bot.* Having an awn or long rigid spine; awned; bearded: aristate.

Aristŏtŏc'hia, æ, f. (Ἄριστος, the best: λοχεία, the cleansing after child-birth: because promoted by it.) A Linn. genus, Cl.

Ord. *Hexandria.* Juss. *Aristolochiæ*, or *Aristolochiaceæ.*

Aris'tŏlŏch'hia Serpentā'ria. *M. Med.* The *Serpentaria Virginiana*, or Virginian snake-root; the root is sometimes called *Lignum colubrinum.*

Aristŏlŏch'hiāc'eus, *a, um.* } *Bot.*
Aristŏlŏchius, *a, um.* } Having an arrangement, as in the *Aristolochia*; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): aristolochia'ceous; aristolochious.

Arm. (Sax. *Earm.*) *Anat.* The upper extremity—from the shoulder to the wrist; consisting of *Os humeri*, or *brachii*, *Radius*, and *Ulna*; their coverings, nerves, and vessels; divided by the elbow-joint into proper arm and fore-arm. *Ar'mus*, *i*, m.; *Brăchium*, *ii*, n.; *Hŭmĕrus*, *i*, m.

Ar'ma, *ōrum*, pl. n. Offensive or defensive weapons. *Bot.* One of the seven Linn. species of *fulcra.*

Armār'ium, *ii*, n. (*Arma.*) *Med., Surg.* A store of medicines, instruments, etc.

Armen'ian Bole. *M. Med.* A pale red-coloured earth used against *aphthæ*, and in tooth-powders, etc. *Bŏlus Armĕniæ.*

Armillār'is, *is, e.* (*Armilla*, a bracelet.) *Astron.* An artificial sphere formed of circles, representing orbs of celestial bodies. *Bot.* Having leaves like bracelets: armillary.

Ar'morăc'iæ Rădix. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for *Armoracia*, Horse-radish.

Ar'mus, *i*, m. (Ἀρμὸς, a joint.) *Anat.* A joint, an articulation; specially the shoulder or arm.

Ar'nica, *æ*, f. (Ἀρναχὶς, the skin of a lamb; from its leaf's softness.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Syngenesia*; Ord. *Polygamia Superflua.* Juss. *Compositæ.* Leopard's bane.

Ar'nica Montā'na. *M. Med.* Leopard's bane.

Arn'icæ Rădix. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for *Arnica* (B. P.); Arnica root.

Arnicin'. *Chem.* A bitter resin, the active substance of *Arnica montana.* *Arnicina*, *æ*, f.

Arŏid'ēs, adj. (*Arum*, wake-robin; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling the *Arum*: a'roid.

Ar'um, *a, um.* (*Arum*; terminal *-ĭdeus.*) *Bot.* Having an arrangements of parts as in the *Arum*; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): aroideous.

Arōm'a, *ătis*, n. (Ἀρι, intensely; ὀδμὴ, odour, from ὀζω, to smell.) The fragrant principle of plants, and substances derived from them.

Arōmat'icus, *a, um.* (*Arōma.*) Odoriferous; having agreeable smell, as spices and medicines. *Bot.* Applied to a Cl. (pl. f.) in some natural arrangements: aromatic.

Arōmăt'icus Cor'tex. *M. Med.* The bark of *Canella alba.*

Arres'ted. *Obstet.* Restrained; as when the head of the child is hindered, *but not impacted*, in the pelvic cavity; a distinction of the greatest importance.

Ar'row-Root. *M. Med.* Fecula from the root of the *Maranta arundinacea* and *M. Indica.*

Ar'row-shaped. See *Sagittalis*; *Sagittatus.*

Arsen'iate. (*Arsĕnicum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of arsenious acid with a base. *Arsenias*, *ātis*, f.

Ar'senic. (Ἄρσην, or Ἀρρὴν, vigorous.) *Chem.* A metal plentifully met with in nature; generally in union with sulphur; or other metals, or oxygen, etc. The common name for arsenious acid. *Arsĕnĭcum*, *i*, n.

Arsen'ical. *Chem. M. Med., Pharm.* Belonging to arsenious acid or arsenic. *Arsĕnĭcālis*, *is*, *e.*

Arsen'ical Paste. See *Pâte Arsenicale.*

Arsĕnĭcāl'is Liq'uor. *M. Med.* An imitation of a popular remedy for intermittent fevers; called "tasteless ague-drop"; the arsenical solution, or arsenical liquor; the *liquor potassæ arsenitis.*

Arsĕn'ici Al'bum Ox'ydum Vĕnāle. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name of arsenious acid, or sublimed oxide of arsenic. *Acidum arseniosum* (B. P. 1867).

Arsĕn'icum Al'bum. *M. Med.* See foregoing.

Arsĕn'icus, *a, um.* orpiment, or the yellow sulphuret of arsenic.) *Chem.* Belonging to arsenious acid, or arsenic; arsenical.

Arsen'ious Ac'id. *Chem., M. Med.* The *Acidum arseniosum; Arsenicum album*, or sesquioxide of arsenic; *Arsenici album oxydum venale*, or sublimed oxide of arsenic; rat's-bane; arsenic.

Arsenit'e. (*Arsēniōsum* acidum; terminal *-ite.*) *Chem.* A combination of arsenious acid with a base. *Arsēnis, ītis*, f.

Arsen'iuret. (*Arsēnicum*; terminal *-uret.*) *Chem.* A combination of arsenic with a metallic oxide. *Arsēniūrētum, i*, n.

Artan'the, es, f. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Diandria*; Ord. *Digynia*. Juss. *Piperaceæ*.

Artan'the Elongāt'a. *Bot., M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name of the *Matico* plant.

Artēmis'ia, æ, f. (*Artēmisius*, a hill of Arcadia where it grew.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Syngenesia*; Ord. *Polygamia Superflua*. Juss. *Compositæ* or *Corymbiferæ*.

Artēmis'ia Absinth'ium. *M. Med.* Common wormwood; also called *Absinthium commune* and *Absinthium vulgare*.

Artēmis'ia Chinen'sis. *M. Med.* The Chinese wormwood or mugwort of China.

Artēmis'ia In'dica. *M. Med.* Indian wormwood, used similarly to *Chinensis*.

Artēmis'ia Jūdaïc'a. Same as *A. Santonica*.

Artēmis'ia Lāctiflō'ra. Same as *A. Chinensis*.

Artēmis'ia Santōn'ica. *M. Med.* Tartarian southern-wood, wormwood, or worm-seed plant.

Artemisin'. *Chem.* The bitter principle of *Artemisia absinthium*. *Artēmisīna, æ*, f.

Artēr'ia, æ, f. (Ἀὴρ, air or spirit; τηρέω, to keep or preserve; or from αἴρειν, to raise.) *Anat.* Class (pl.) of vessels by which the blood is conveyed *from* the heart, towards the various organs and members of the body; an artery.

Ar'teri As'pĕra. *Anat.* Rough artery: original term for the trachea or windpipe; because of the inequalities or roughness of its surface.

Artēr'ia In'nōmināt'a. *Anat.* The unnamed artery; the first branch of the *aorta*, dividing into the right carotid and right subclavian arteries.

Artēr'ia Mag'na. *Anat.* The aorta.

Artēriāc'us, a, um. *Pharm.* Belonging to the *Arteria aspera*, or windpipe; applied to medicines for disorders of the voice or diseases of the windpipe: arteri'acal.

Artēriāl'is, is, e. (*Artēria.*) *Anat.* Belonging to an artery: arterial.

Artērio-. A prefix denoting relation to an artery.

Artēriogrāph'ia, æ, f. (*Artēria*; γράφω, to write.) *Anat.* Description of the arteries: arteriography.

Artēriōlōg'ia, æ, f. (*Artēria*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* Treatise on the arteries: arteriology.

Artēriōs'us, a, um. (*Artēria*; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Anat.* Having numerous arteries; or of the nature of an artery.

Arteriōs'us Duct'us. See *D. Arteriosus*.

Arteriot'omy. (Ἀρτηρία; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* The cutting into, dividing, or opening an artery. *Artēriōtŏmia, æ*, f.

Artērīt'is, ĭdis, f. (*Artēria*; terminal *-itis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of an artery.

Art'ery. See *Arteria*.

Artes'ian. (*Artois*, a province of France, in which they were first formed.) *Nat. Philos.* Applied to certain wells, in low, dry situations; formed by boring deep into the ground, until the various *strata* are passed, and water beneath is reached; which, being derived from heights, springs through the hole thus made, and rises to the surface.

Art'hrăgra, æ, f. (Ἄρθρον; ἄγρα, a seizure.) Same as *Arthritis*.

Arthral'gia, æ, f. (Ἄρθρον; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Chronic pain of a joint: arthralgy.

Arthrīt'ic. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Arthritis*, or to gout. *Arthrītĭcus, a, um.*

Arthrīt'is, ĭdis, f. (Ἄρθρον, a joint; terminal *-itis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of a joint; terminal *-itis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of a joint; also rheumatism in a joint, and gout. See *Arthrophlogosis, Articularis Morbus.*

Arthrit'is Plănĕt'ica. } *Pathol.*
Arthritis Vāga. } Wandering or erratic gout.

Arthro-. (Ἄρθρον.) A prefix denoting relation to a joint.

Arthrŏc'ăce, *es*, f. (Ἄρθρον; ἄκη, disease.) *Pathol.* An ulcerated condition, or *caries* of the cavity of a bone; also used as synonymous with *Spina ventosa.*

Arthrŏd'ia, *æ*, f. (Ἀρθρόω, to fasten by joints.) *Anat.* An articulation admitting of motion on all sides; a variety of *Diarthrosis.*

Arthrŏdўn'ia, *æ*, f. (Ἄρθρον, a limb; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in a joint, or chronic rheumatism.

Arthrogrăph'ia, *æ*, f. (Ἄρθρον; γράφω, to write.) *Physiol.* A description of the joints: arthrography.

Arthrŏlŏg'ia, *æ*, f. (Ἄρθρον; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* A treatise on the joints: arthrology.

Arthron'cus, *i*, m. (Ἄρθρον; ὄγκος, a mass.) *Surg.* A distinct cartilaginous body (one or more), which sometimes forms within the knee-joint.

Arthrŏpăth'ia, *æ*, f. (Ἄρθρον; πάθος, a disease.) *Pathol.* An affection of the shoulder-joint, with violent pain and swelling of the brachial portion.

Arthrophlŏgŏs'is, *is*, f. (Ἄρθρον; φλογόω, to inflame.) *Surg.* Inflammation of a joint. See *Arthritis.*

Arthrŏpuōs'is, *is*, f. (Ἄρθρον; πύον, pus.) *Pathol.* Pus in a joint.

Arthrŏs'ia, *æ*, f. (Ἄρθρον.) *Pathol.* Generic name for articular inflammation; according to Good.

Arthrŏs'is, *is*, f. (Ἀρθρόω, to fasten by joints.) *Anat.* Articulation, or connection by joints.

Art'ichoke. (Teut. *Artischocke.*) *Bot.* The *Cinara scolymus.*

Art'icles used for Chemical Testing. *Authorized by the British Pharmacopœia:—Chem.* Absolute Alcohol, Benzol, Boracic Acid, Chloride of Barium, Copper Foil, Gold (fine), Hyposulphite of Soda, Indigo, Isinglass, Litmus, Litmus Paper (blue), Litmus Paper (red), Litmus Tincture, Oxalic Acid of Commerce, Oxalic Acid Purified, Oxalate of Ammonia, Plaster of Paris, Platinum (black), Platinum Foil, Red Prussiate of Potash, Subacetate of Copper of Commerce (verdigris), Sulphate of Copper Anhydrous, Sulphate of Iron, Sulphuretted Hydrogen, Tin Granulated, Turmeric, Turmeric Paper, Turmeric Tincture. [See *Test Solutions*, and *Test Solutions for Volumetric Estimations*, in their proper places.]

Artic'ular. (*Articulus.*) *Anat.* Belonging to a joint. *Articŭlāris, is, e.*

Artĭcŭlār'is Mor'bus. Same as *Arthritis.*

Articulat'ion. (*Articŭlus.*) *Anat.* The natural fastening together of the various bones of the skeleton in their natural situation, whether for motion, or immobility; a joint. *Physiol.* The distinct utterance of syllables or words. *Articŭlātio, ōnis*, f.

Articulat'ion, Defect of. See *Alalia.*

Artĭcŭlāt'us, *a, um.* (*Articŭlus.*) *Bot.* Jointed or knotted. *Zoöl.* Applied to the third great division (pl. n.) of the animal kingdom, in which articulated rings encircle the body, and frequently the limbs: articulated.

Artic'ŭlus, *i*, m. (*Artus*, a joint.) *Anat.* A joint, or articulation. *Bot.* That part of the stalk between two knots, or joints; also, a knot, or joint.

Ar'tificial. (*a*, Fr. *Artificiel.*) *Surg.* Applied to limbs, members, eyes, teeth; and to any contrivances for internal support, to parts; wherever a deficiency, either natural or from accident, is the cause of deficiency.

Artific'ial An'us. *Surg.* An adventitious opening in the parietes of the abdomen, or the loin; through which the fæces are discharged during life; or made in the natural situation in cases of imperforate anus.

Artific'ial Joint. *Surg.* A fracture united by the broken ends of the bone becoming rounded and smooth, and connected by a fibrous ligamentous substance; a false joint.

Artific'ial Pup'il. *Surg.* The

result of operation, to obviate the effect of adhesions or permanent contraction of the iris.

Arts, Degrees in Faculty of. University honours, bestowed on alumni after due evidence by examination.

Arundinăc'eus, *a, um.* (*Arundo*, a reed.) *Bot.* Belonging to a reed; applied to a natural tribe (pl. f.) having the *Arundo* for its type: arundinaceous.

Ar'val Bread. } A kind of *bun*,
Ar'val Cake. } provided for parties invited at funerals. This custom is of ancient origin; and is still observed; in some of the northern counties of England, at all events. The derivation of the word *Arval* has been variously disputed. There is little doubt of its being a verbal inflexion from the Danish term *Arve* (*to inherit*); and thence its symbolic significance, as to heirship, on such occasions as the above.

Arÿtæn'o-. *Anat.* A prefix denoting connection with the arytenoid cartilages.

Arÿtænoid'ēs, adj. (Ἀρύταινα, a pitcher; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Anat.* Resembling the mouth of a pitcher: arytenoid.

Arÿtænoideus', *a, um.* (Same; terminal *ĭdeus.*) *Anat.* Belonging to the arytenoid cartilages: arytenoidean.

Arytenoid' Car'tilāges. *Anat.* Two cartilaginous bodies of the larynx, which, in their natural situation, resemble the mouth of a pitcher. *Cartilāgines Arytænoīdēs.*

Asagræ'a Officĭnāl'is. *M. Med.* The name (Pharm. L.) of the plant from which *Veratria* is obtained.

Asărăbac'ca. *M. Med.* The *Asarum Europæum.*

Asarin'. *Chem.* A kind of *Stearoptene*, or camphor-like substance obtained from the *Asarum Europæum. Asărīna*, æ, f.

As'ărum, *i*, n. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Dodecandria*; Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Aristolochiæ*, or *Aristolochiaceæ.*

As'ărum Europæ'um. *Med.* The plant *Asarabacca.*

As'căris, *ĭdis*, f. (A. redundant; σκαίρω, to leap.) *Zoöl.* A genus of *Entozoa.*

As'căris Lumbricoid'ēs. *Zoöl., Pathol.* The lumbricoid *ascaris.*

As'căris, Vermicŭlār'is. *Zoöl, Pathol.* The thread, or maw worm.

Ascen'sus, *ūs*, m. (*Ascendo*, to climb.) *Chem.* Process of sublimation, formerly termed *Destillatio per ascensum.*

Ascidiat'us, *a, um.* (*Ascĭdium.*) *Bot.* Shaped like a small bottle: ascidiate.

Ascidifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Ascĭdium; forma.*) *Bot.* Formed like a small bottle or cup: ascidiform.

Ascid'ium, *ii*, n. (Ἀσκίδιον, a small leathern bottle.) *Bot.* A hollow foliaceous appendage resembling a small bottle.

Ascig'ĕrus, *a, um.* (Ἀσκὸς, a bag; *gĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing or containing utricles.

Ascīt'es, æ, m. (Ἀσκὸς, a bag of leather.) *Pathol. Hydrops utricularius*, or dropsy of the belly: a genus, Ord. *Intumescentiæ;* Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Hydroxælia.*

Ascīt'ic. *Pathol.* Having or pertaining to *Ascites. Ascītĭcus, a, um.*

As'cius, *a, um.* (A, priv.; σκία, a shade.) *Nat. Hist.* Having the sun perpendicular above their head, and for two days yearly without shadow, as the people at the Torrid Zone: a'scious, or ascian.

Asēt'iger, *a, um.* (A, priv.; *sēta*, a bristle; *gĕro*, to bear.) Without bristles. *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (pl. n.) of *Articulata Abranchiata:* asetigerous.

Asexuāl'is, *is, e.* (A, priv.; *sexus*, sex, or gender.) *Bot.* Having no sexual organs: asexual.

Ash-Col'our. See *Cinereus.*

As'hes. (Sax. *Axan.*) The residual substance after burning anything. *Cĭnis, ĕris*, m. *Chem.* Common name for the vegetable alkali potash, or *Potassa.*

Asiāt'icum Bal'sămum. *M. Med.* The *Balsamum Gileadense:* Asiatic balm.

Asiāt'icus, *a, um.* Belonging to Asia; Asiatic.

Asīt'ia, æ, f. (A, priv.; σῖτος, food.) *Pathol.* Loathing of food. See *Anorexia, Fastidium Cibi.*

Aspar'agin'. *Chem.* A peculiar vegetable principle obtained from the *Asparagus. Aspărăgĭna*, æ, f.

Asparăgin'eus, *a, um. Bot.* Having an arrangement as in *Asparagus;* applied to a Juss. Family (pl. f.): asparagineous.

Aspar'tate. (*Asparticum* acidum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of aspartic acid with a base. *Aspartas, ātis,* f.

Aspĕrifŏl'ius, *a, um.* (*Asper,* rough; *fŏlium,* a leaf.) *Bot.* Rough-leaved; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): Asperifolious.

Asper'mătus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; σπέρμα, seed.) Without seed: aspermatous.

Asper'mus. Same as *Aspermătus.*

Asper'sio, *ōnis,* f. (*Aspergo,* to besprinkle.) *Med.* Sprinkling of the body with a liquid medicinal substance or powder: aspersion.

Asphyx'ia, *æ,* f. (A, priv.; σφύξις, the pulse.) *Pathol.* That state in which there is total suspension of the powers of mind and body; suspended animation: asphyxy.

Asphyx'ia Al'gida. *Pathol.* Asphyxy from intense cold.

Asphyx'ia Elec'trica. *Pathol.* Asphyxy caused by lightning or electricity.

Asphyx'ia Idiŏpăt'hica. *Pathol.* Asphyxy, or sudden death without any manifest cause.

Asphyx'ia Mĕphlt'ica. *Pathol.* Asphyxy by inhalation of carbonic acid, or other non-respirable gas.

Asphyx'ia Neŏp'hytōrum. *Med.* Deficient respiration in new-born children.

Asphyx'ia Suffŏcātiōnis. *Pathol.* Asphyxy by hanging or drowning.

Asphyx'iated. *Pathol.* Labouring under asphyxy. *Asphyxiātus, a, um.*

Aspid'ium, *ii,* n. (Ἀσπίς, a round shield.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Cryptogamia;* Ord. *Filices.* Juss. *Filices,* or *Filicoideæ.*

Aspid'ium Fil'ix Mas. *M. Med.* The male fern; called also *Polypodium filix mas.*

Aspirā'tor. (*Aspirare,* to breathe. *Aspirateur,* Fr.) An instrument contrived, for exploring, and syringing out, deep-seated collections of blood or purulent matter; also for injection of lotions, etc., when required.

Assafœt'ida, *æ,* f. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of the concrete gum-resin obtained from the *Ferula assafœtida,* or *Narthex* (*ferula*), or *Narthex assafœtida,* and probably *Ferula Persica.*

Assimilat'ion. *Ad,* to; *sĭmĭlis,* like.) *Physiol.* The converting of food into nutriment, by the digestive functions. *Assimilātio, ōnis,* f. See *Alitura.*

Assurgen's, *tis,* part. (*Assurgo,* to rise up.) *Bot.* Bent down, then rising erect towards the apex: assur'gent.

Astăt'icus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; ἵστημι, to stand.) *Nat. Philos.* A magnetic needle that stands unaffected by the earth's magnetism: asta'tic.

Astern'ia, *æ,* f. (A, priv.; *sternum.*) *Physiol.* An organic deviation characterised by absence of the *sternum.*

As'teroid'. (Ἀστήρ, a star; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Astron.* Resembling a star. *Astĕroīdēs,* adj.

Asthĕn'ia, *æ,* f. (A, priv.; σθένος, strength.) *Pathol.* Want or loss of strength; debility: asthe'ny.

Asthen'ic. (*Asthĕnia.*) *Pathol.* Wanting, or deficient in strength; adynamic. *Asthĕ'nicus, a, um.*

Asthenol'ogy. (A, priv.; σθένος, strength; λόγος, a discourse.) *Pathol.* The consideration of diseases from debility. *Asthĕnŏlŏ'gia, æ,* f.

Ast'hma, *ătis,* n. (Ἀσθμάζω, to gasp for breath.) *Pathol.* Difficulty of breathing, with sensation of constriction in the chest, wheezing, cough, and expectoration: a genus, Ord. *Spasmi;* Cl. *Neuroses,* of Nosology.

Asthmat'ic. *Pathol.* Belonging to, or labouring under, asthma. *Asthmă'ticus, a, um.*

Astig'matism. (A, neg.; στίγμα, a mark; terminal *-ισμὸς.*) *Pathol., Physiol.* A term for structural error, or malformation, congenital or accidental, of the lens; as is supposed, of the eye; causing dimness of vision. *Astigmătis'mus, i,* m.

As'tŏmus, *a, um.* (A, priv στόμα, a mouth.) *Bot., Zoöl.* Having no mouth; a'stomous; applied to an Order of *Musci,* and to a Family of *Antera.*

Astrăgăloid'ĕs, adj. (Ἀστράγαλος, the milk-vetch; εἶδος, resemblance.) Resembling *Astragalus:* astra'galoid.

Astrăg'ălus, *i,* m. (Ἀστράγαλος.) *Anat.* The ankle-bone. *Bot.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Diadelphia;* Ord. *Decandria.* Juss.

Trăgăcan'tha. *M.* The plant supposed to yield gum-tragacanth. now known to be obtained from the *Astragalus verus.*

Astrăg'ălus Vĕr'us. *M. Med.* The plant from which gum-tragacanth is principally derived.

Astric'tion. (*Ad,* to; *stringo,* to bind.) *Med.* The state produced by astringent medicines. *Astric'tio, ōnis,* f.

Astrin'gent. (Same.) *Pharm.* Producing contraction and condensation in the soft solids; thereby diminishing discharges. *Astringens, tis,* part.

Astrol'ogy. (Ἄστρον, a star; λόγος, a discourse.) A description of the heavenly bodies, their nature and distinctions, like Astronomy; applied, however, to a pretended science, which explained the phenomena of nature by astral influences, etc.

Astron'omy. (Ἄστρον; νόμος, a law.) *Nat. Philos.* That branch which treats of the heavenly bodies. *Astrŏnŏmĭa, æ,* f.

Astron'omy, Phys'ical. *Nat. Philos.* That division investigating the causes of the motions, etc., of the heavenly bodies.

Astron'omy, Plane. } *Nat. Phi-*
Astron'omy, Pure. } *los.* That division determining the magnitudes, orbits, distances, etc., of the heavenly bodies.

Asȳl'um. (Ἄσυλον, from ἄσυλος, inviolable.) A place of retreat for the sick, or insane.

Atax'ia, *æ,* f. (A, neg.; τάσσω, to order.) *Pathol.* Irregularity; want of order: ata'xy.

Atax'ic. *Pathol.* Belonging to ataxy, in diseases or in the natural animal functions; irregular. *Ataxĭcus, a, um.*

-Ate. *Chem.* A terminal syllable which, added to the name of an acid ending in *-ic,* expresses a combination of that acid with a base; as nitr*ate* of silver, or a combination of nitr*ic* acid with silver.

Atĕlec'tăsis, *is,* f. (Ἀτελής, imperfect; ἔκτασις, expansion.) *Physiol.* A state of the lungs in new-born children. An imperfect expansion; causing more or less interruption to the respiratory function. This condition may continue for days, or even weeks. Dr. Jorg, of Leipsig, first defined this circumstance, and gave it the above name.

Athălăm'ous. *a, um.* A, priv.; θάλαμος, a bed.) *Bot.* Having no conceptacles; athalamous.

Athĕrĭcĕr'us, *a, um.* (Ἀθήρ, the point of a sword; κηρός, slender.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (nom. pl. n.) of *Diptera,* in which the lower and side pieces of the sucker, are linear and pointed, or setaceous: athericerous.

Ather'mănus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; θερμαίνω, to make warm.) *Nat. Philos.* Not communicating heat: ather'manous.

Atheroma, *ătis,* n. (Ἀθάρα, gruel.) *Surg. Pathol.* An encysted tumour containing a soft substance like panada.

Atherom'atous. (*Athĕrōma;* terminal *-ōsus.*) Of the nature of *Atheroma. Athĕrōmătōsus, a, um.*

Athlet'ic. (Ἀθλητής, an athlete.) Having strong muscular development, as in those who exercised the ancient games. *Athlĕtĭcus, a, um.*

Atlan'tal. *Anat.* Applied as meaning towards the *atlas.*

At'las, *antis,* m. (*Atlas,* said to bear the world upon his shoulders.) *Anat.* The first cervical *vertebra;* because it supports the head.

Atmidom'eter. } (Ἀτμίς, or ἀτμός,
Atmom'eter. } vapour; μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument by which vapour exhaled from a humid surface, in a given time, may be measured. *Atmĭdŏmĕtrum,* and *Atmŏmĕtrum, i,* n.

Atmol'ysis. (Ἀτμός, vapour; λύω, to unloose.) *Chem.* • Applied to the separation effected on gases, by transmission through porous substances.

At'mosphere. (Ἀτμός, vapour; σφαῖρα, a globe or sphere.) *Nat. Philos.* The thin elastic fluid

encompassing the earth to a height judged to be about forty-five miles; the natural air we breathe. *Atmosphĕra*, æ, f.

At'om. (A, neg.; τέμνω, to cut.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* The smallest particle of matter, incapable of farther division. *Atŏmus*, *i*, m.

At'om, Compon'ent. *Chem.* That which unites with another of different nature, to form a third or *compound* atom.

At'om, Compound. *Chem.* That formed by two atoms of different nature.

At'om, Elemen'tary. *Chem.* That of a substance not decomposed.

At'om, Organ'ic. *Chem.* That found only in organic bodies.

At'om, Prim'ary. Same as *Atom, Elementary.*

Atom'ic. Belonging to atoms, or particles. *Atŏmĭcus*, *a*, *um.*

Atom'ic Theor'y. *Chem.* That based on calculations, made regarding the ultimate particles of bodies; and their relative proportions, in compound substances; the doctrine of definite proportions.

Aton'ic. (A, priv.; τόνος, tone.) *Pathol.* Without, or having diminished tone, or power. *Atŏnĭcus*, *a*, *um.*

At'ony. (Same.) *Pathol.* Want, or diminution of, muscular tone. *Atŏnia*, æ, f.

At'rābil'iary. (*Atrābĭlis*, black bile.) *Anat.* Applied to the renal or supra-renal glands, or capsules; and to the arteries and veins by which they are supplied. *Atrābilĭārius*, *a*, *um.*

At'rābil'is, *is*, f. (*Ater*, black; *bĭlis*, bile.) Black bile; an imaginary fluid supposed to be the cause of *Melancholia*, when existing in excessive quantity.

Atrachēl'us, *a*, *um.* (A, priv.; τράχηλος, the neck.) Wanting the neck: atrachelous.

Atres'ia. (A, priv.; τράω, *pro* τορέω, to perforate.) Imperforation of a natural passage: as of the anus, or of the vagina.

Atrētŏcĕp'hălus, *i*, m. (A, priv.; τίτρημι, to perforate; κεφαλή, the head; κορμὸς, a trunk.) *Physiol.* A monster-fœtus without the natural openings in the head; or the trunk, respectively.

At'ropa, æ, f. (Ἄτροπος, one of the three Fates, whose special duty was to cut the thread of life.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Solaneæ.*

At'ropa Bel'ladon'na. *M. Med.* Deadly nightshade, or belladonna.

Atrŏp'hia, æ, f. (A, priv.; τρέφω, to nourish.) A trophy. A genus, Ord. *Marcores*; Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Atrophy.*

Atrop'hy. (See *Atrophia.*) *Pathol.* Wasting or emaciation; loss of strength, unaccompanied by fever; defect of nutrition. *Atrophia*, æ, f. A condition the reverse of *trophic*, which see.

At'rop'ia or At'ropin'. A poisonous vegetable, alkaline principle; obtained from the root of *Atropa belladonna.* *Atrŏpia*, æ, f. (B. P.)

At'rŏp'iæ Sul'phas. A preparation made from the foregoing; and forms a valuable *solution* in eye cases.

At'ropism. *Med.* Condition produced by the persevering use of *belladonna.* *Atrŏpis'mus*, *i*, m.

At'ten'uant. (*Attĕnuo*, to make thin.) *Med.* Supposed to impart to the blood a thinner or more fluid consistence; as water, whey, etc. *Attenuans*, *antis*, part.

At'tenuāt'us, *a*, *um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Become slender; thin: attenuated.

At'tol'lens, *tis*, part. (*Attollo*, to raise up.) *Anat.* Raising up: attollent.

At'trac'tion. (*Attrăho*, to draw to.) *Nat. Philos.* That power by which matter attracts matter. *Attractio*, *ōnis*, f. See *Affinity of Aggregation.*

Attrac'tion, Double Elec'tive. *Chem.* The agency by which, when two selected bodies (each compounded of two principles) are applied to each other, they mutually exchange a principle each; two new bodies or compounds are thereby produced, of different nature from their originals.

Attrac'tion, Sim'ple Elec'tive. *Chem.* That by which, when a simple substance is applied to an

other, compounded of two principles, it unites with one, and excludes the other.

Attrāhen's, *tis*, part. (*Attrăho*, to draw unto.) *Pharm.* Applied to medicaments (pl. n.) which irritate the surface; thereby attracting the internal fluids to the part; as blisters, sinapisms, etc. See *Epispastic.*

Attrit'ion. (*Attĕro*, to rub against.) *Med.* An abrasion or solution of continuity of the cuticle; also a severe kind of *Cardialgia. Surg.* Violent crushing of a part. *Attrītio, ōnis*, f.

Audit'ion. (*Audio, ire*, to hear.) *Physiol.* That animal faculty, which affords consciousness to the fact of uttered sounds (pleasing, or the reverse), however produced; the effect referred to being dependent on a normal condition of the auditory apparatus. Audition, or the sense of hearing, may be regarded as being both actively and passively exercised on all occasions, —the same may be said in relation to the sense of vision.

Aud'itory. (*Audio.*) *Anat.* Belonging to the organ, or the sense, of hearing; same as *Acoustic. Auditōrius, a, um.*

Aud'itory Nerve. *Anat.* The *Portio mollis* of the seventh pair.

Aur'a, *æ*, f. (Ἀω, to breathe.) *Physiol.* A subtle vapour, or exhalation.

Aur'a Elec'trica. *Nat. Philos.* The sensation, as of cold air, experienced when electricity is received from a sharp point: the electrical air.

Aur'a Epilep'tica. *Med.* The peculiar sensation felt by epileptic patients, as of a cold fluid rising from some part to the head: the epileptical air.

Aur'a Hyster'ica. *Med.* The sensation as of cold air ascending to the head, said sometimes to occur in *Hysteria:* the hysterical air.

Aur'a Sēminā'lis. } *Physiol.* The
Aur'a Sēm'inis. } supposed vivifying principle of the *Semen virile*, believed to ascend through the Fallopian tubes, thereby to impregnate the *ovum* in the *ovarium:* the seminal air.

Aur'a Vitā'lis. *Physiol.* The vital principle.

Auran'tiāc'eus, *a, um.* (*Aurantium.*) *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the orange plant; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): aurantiaceous.

Auran'tii Cor'tex. (Same.) *M. Med.* Dried outer portion of the rind taken from the following. Orange peel. (B. P.)

Auran'tii Fruc'tus. (Same.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for ripe fruit of *Citrus bigaradia.* Rind of bitter orange.

Auran'tium, *ii*, n. (Supposed *Aurum*, gold.) *M. Med.* The fruit of *Citrus bigaradia* and *C. aurantium; Citrus vulgaris;* or *C. aurantium:* the orange.

Aur'ate. (*Aurīcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of auric acid with a base. *Auras, ātis*, f.

Aur'ate of Ammon'ia. *Chem.* Fulminating gold.

Aurēl'ia, *æ*, f. (*Aurum*, gold.) *Entomol.* The *Chrysalis, Pupa*, or *Nympha.*

Auric'ŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Auris*, the ear.) *Anat.* The auricle or external ear, as only a part of the auditory apparatus. Also (pl.) the auricles of the heart.

Auric'ŭla Infī'ma. *Anat.* The lobe of the ear.

Auric'ŭlār'is, *is, e.* (*Auricŭla.*) *Anat.* Belonging to the ear: auricular.

Auric'ŭlāt'us, *a, um.* (*Auricŭla.*) *Bot.* Applied to a leaf when having a lobe on each side of its base; eared: auriculate.

Auric'ulo-Ventric'ular Opening. *Anat.* That between the auricle and ventricle of each side of the heart.

Aurīf'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Aurum*, gold; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Mineral.* Bearing or containing gold: aurifcrous.

Aurīfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Auris; forma.*) Formed like the ear: auriform.

Aur'iscope. (*Auris;* σκοπέω, to explore.) *Surg.* An instrument for ascertaining the condition of the Eustachian passage. *Auriscopus, i*, m.

Aur'um Ful'minans. *Chem.* Fulminating gold; the *Aurate* of *ammonia*, or *Ammoniuret of peroxide of gold.*

Auscultat'ion. (*Ausculto*, to listen.) *Med.* The art of detecting diseases in the lungs, or the heart; by listening to their functional movements. A knowledge of their sounds *during health* being indispensable.

Auscultat'ion, Immed'iate. *Med.* That practised, *directly* by the ear, of the practitioner.

Auscultat'ion, Med'iate. *Med.* That performed by employing a stethoscope, or the like.

Austrā'lis, *is, e.* (*Auster*, the south wind.) Belonging to the south: austral.

Autōcarpĭā'nus, *a, um.* (Αὐτὸς, itself; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Fruit non-adherent to surrounding plants, not covered by them, and unmodified by any addition of parts: autocarpian.

Autog'ĕnous. (Αὐτὸς, itself; γίνομαι, to be born.) *Anat.. Comp. Anat.* Applied to the parts or processes usually developed from distinct and independent centres. *Autŏgĕnus, a, um.*

Automat'ic. (Αὐτοματίζω, to act spontaneously.) *Physiol.* Applied to functions performed without the will; as digestion, the heart's action, etc. *Autŏmăticus, a, um.*

Autŏp'hăgi. (Αὐτὸς; φᾰγεῖν, to feed.) Those classes of birds, which, immediately they leave their shell, are able to run about, and pick food for themselves.

Autoplas'tic. *Surg.* Belonging to autoplasty. *Autoplas'tĭcus, a, um.*

Autoplas'ty. (Αὐτὸς, himself; πλάσσω, to form.) *Surg.* Operations by which lesions may become repaired, by healthy parts being taken from their neighbourhood, and made thus to supply the deficiency. *Autoplastia, æ,* f., *v. Rhinoplastica.*

Autop'sia, *æ,* f. (Αὐτὸς; ὄψις, the act of seeing.) *Med.* Evidence actually present to the eye: an autopsy.

Autopsorin'. (Αὐτὸς; ψώρα, the itch.) That which is given under the disgusting homœopathic doctrine of administering a patient's

Avēn'a, *æ,* f. (*Avena æ,* f., oats.) The oat. Pharmacopœial name for the seeds of *Avena sativa*; the *Avenæ farina ex seminibus.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Triandria*; Ord. *Digynia.* Juss. *Gramineæ.*

Avēn'a Sătīv'a. *M. Med.* Oat plant.

Avēnāc'eus, *a, um. Bot.* Belonging to the *Avena*: avenaceous.

Avēnĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Avēna; forma.*) Like a grain of oats: aveniform.

Avēnĭus, *a, um.* (A, priv.; *vēna*, a vein.) *Bot.* Without veins, or nerves: avenious.

Avĭcŭlār'is, *is, e.* (*Avĭcŭla*, a little bird.) *Nat. Hist.* Pertaining to birds: avicular.

Av'is, *is,* f. *Ornithol.* A bird; applied (pl.) to a Cl. of oviparous *Vertebrata.*

Aw'n. See *Arista.*

Axĭf'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Axis; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Having only a stem or axis, variously modified: axiferous.

Axil'la, *æ,* f. (*Axis; ala*, a wing.) *Anat.* The cavity under the upper part of the arm and shoulder; the arm-pit. *Bot.* The angle formed by a branch and the stem, or by a leaf with either of these.

Axil'lār'is, *is, e. Anat.* Belonging to, or passing by, or through, the *axilla*: axillary. *Bot.* Applied to branches and leaves that form an *axilla.*

Axil'lary. See *Axillaris.*

Axil'lary Plex'us. *Anat.* The brachial plexus formed by the three last cervical, and first dorsal nerves. *Plexus Axillāris.*

Ax'is, *is,* m. (*Ago*, to act.) A right line, real or imaginary, passing through the centre of a body. *Anat.* The second *vertebra* of the neck; its tooth-like process serves as an axis on which the *Atlas*, and the head itself, turns; also termed *Vertebra dentata. Surg.* The molars are often named *Axleteeth*, or *Haxleteeth*, in popular language. Also applied to certain central points, and branches radiating from them, in the vascular and nervous systems: as, *the cœliac axis* and the *thyroid axis*, in the former; and *the cylinder axis* of Purkinje, in the latter. *As-*

ron. The axis of the earth is that diameter about which it performs its diurnal revolution. *Geol.* Applied to the centre of a mountain-group.

Ax'is, Anticlin'al. *Geol.* A longitudinal ridge from which the *strata* decline on both sides; usually at very high angles; termed also axis of elevation.

Ax'is of Elevat'ion. Same as *Anticlinal axis.* See *Fault.*

Ax'is, Synclin'al. *Geol.* A longitudinal depression or trough, towards which *strata* decline.

Axot'omous. (Ἄξων, the axis; τέμνω, to cut.) *Mineral.* Cleavable in one direction, perpendicular to the axis. *Axŏtŏmus, a, um.*

Axun'gia, æ, *f.* (*Axis,* an axle-tree; *ungŭo,* to smear.) Pharmacopœial name of the fat of *Sus scrofa; Adeps* or *Adeps suillus;* hog's lard: axunge. *M. Med.* See *Adeps, Sevum.* See *Adeps præparatus* (of B. P.).

Axun'gia Porcin'a. See *Adeps suillus.*

Azoben'zide. *Chem.* A new substance obtained by heating a mixture of nitrobenzide with an alcoholic solution of potass.

Azot'e. (A, priv.; ζάω, to live; because unfit for sustaining life.) *Chem.* Nitrogen gas. *Azōtum, i,* n.

Azŏtūr'ia, æ, f. (*Azŏtum; urīna,* the urine.) *Pathol.* Diseases characterised by a great increase of *urea,* in the urine.

Az'ygos, adj. (A, priv.; ζυγὸς, a yoke.) *Anat.* Without a fellow, or corresponding part; unyoked.

Az'ygos Prŏces'sus. *Anat.* A process of the sphenoid bone.

Az'ygos Uv'ŭlæ. *Anat.* A muscle of the *uvula.*

Az'ygos Vĕn'a. *Anat.* A vein formed by union of the lower intercostal veins of the left side, and ascending in front of the spine on right side of the aorta.

B.

B. A. *Chem.* For *Balneum arenæ,* a sand-bath.

B. M. *Chem.* For *Balneum mariæ,* or *maris,* a water-bath. *Med.* For *Balneum marinum,* a sea-water bath.

B. V. *Pharm.* For *Balneum vaporis,* a vapour-bath.

Bab'y, Babe. (Βάβα, the inarticulate utterance of an infant.) An infant, or young child of either sex.

Bab'y-Far'm. Applied, of late years, as a descriptive name for places where board, lodging, and tendance are offered to pauper children. These establishments do not stand high in public estimation. See *Crèche.*

Baccāt'us, *a, um.* (*Bacca,* a berry.) *Bot.* Having likeness to a berry: baccate.

Bac'chia, æ, f. (*Bacchus.*) The *Gutta rosacea,* or pimpled condition of the face consequent on hard drinking.

Bac'cifĕr, a, um. } (*Bacca,* a
Baccif'ĕrus, a, um. } berry; *fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing berries: bacciferous.

Bac'ciform. (*Bacca; forma,* likeness.) Having the form of a berry. *Baccifor'mis, is, e.*

Baccīv'ŏrus, *a, um.* (*Bacca; vŏro,* to devour.) *Ornithol.* Eating or living on berries: baccivorous.

Bac'helor of Med'icine. (Derived from the *heraldic* term of *Bachelor;* which designates the probationary and lowest stage of *knighthood.*) *Med.* This title implies the subordinate stage of university honour; the attainment of which is enjoined as being indispensable towards acquirement of the M.D. degree. See *Cambridge, Oxford, Edinburgh, Glasgow,* and other Universities.

Baker's Itch. *Pathol.* A species of *Psoriasis diffusa,* from the irritating qualities of yeast.

Bălæn'a Macrŏcĕp'hălus. *Zoöl.* The *Physeter macrocephalus.*

Bulæ'nidæ', patron. nŏm. pl. f. (*Balæna,* a whale; terminal *idæ.*) *Zoöl.* A Family of the *Cetacea.*

Bălănif'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Bălănus; fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing acorns: balaniferous.

Bălănis'mus, *i,* m. (Βαλανὶς, a

possary; terminal ... The application of a pessary: balanism.

Bălănĭtĭ'dis, *ĭdis,* f. (Βάλανος, the *glans penis;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *glans penis* and prepuce, commonly complicated with phymosis; otherwise termed *Gonorrhœa balani, Balano-posthitis, Posthitis,* and *Gonorrhœa spuria.*

Bălănoĭd'ēs, adj. (Βάλανος, an acorn; terminal *-ĭdes.*) Resembling an acorn: balanoid.

Băl'ăno-Posthĭt'ĭs, *ĭdis,* f. (Βάλανος; πόσθη, the prepuce; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Same as *Balanitis.*

Băl'ănus, *i,* m. (Βάλανος.) *Anat.* The *Glans penis,* and *Glans clitoridis.*

Bălaus'tium, *ii,* n. (Βαλίος, various.) *M. Med.* The flower of the pomegranate tree.

Balbūt'ies, *ēi,* f. (*Balbūtio,* to stammer.) *Pathol.* Hesitation of speech: stammering. See *Stammering.*

Ball and Soc'ket Joint. See *Enarthrosis.*

Ballis'mus, *i,* n. (Βαλλίζω, to dance.) A name for *Chorea.*

Balloon'. (Fr. *Ballon.*) *Chem.* A spherical glass receiver, with one or two necks, for adaptation to other

Ballotte'ment, *m.* (Fr. *Ballot,* a little ball.) *Obstet.* The passive, floating movements, of the fœtus in the *liquor amnii;* felt by applying the finger to the *cervix uteri,* and raising it suddenly upwards, when the fœtus will strike on the finger in its descent. See *Repercussion.*

Balneogrăp'hia, *æ,* f. (*Balneum;* γράφω, to write.) *Med.* A description of baths: balneography.

Balneŏlŏg'ĭă, *æ,* f. (*Balneum,* a bath; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med.* A treatise on baths: balneology.

Bal'neothĕrăp'ĭa, *æ,* f. (*Balneum; θεραπεία,* usages, or attendance.) *Med.* The proper employment of baths.

Bal'neum, *i,* n. (Βαλανεῖον.) *Chem.* The medium, or bath, in which substances (in separate vessels) receive the necessary degree of heat; instead of being placed in immediate contact with the fire; as the sand-bath, water-bath, vapour-bath. The Romans were *excessive* bathers. The following enumeration of their various baths is abridged from Vitruvius, who has furnished the best account of them:—1. Tepidarium, or *tepid.* 2. Caldarium, or warmer (than the former) in temperature. 3. Solium, the still warmer (than the latter) bath. 4. Piscina, or cold-water bath, also used for swimming in. 5. Frigidarium, a yet colder (than the above) *medium,* either of water, or of air, at very low temperature: on the theory of advantage derived by sudden transition from heat to cold. *Med.* A bath or private washing-place.

Bal'neum Anĭmā'le. *Med.* Any part of a newly-killed animal, wrapped round the body or a limb.

Bal'neum Arĕn'æ. *Chem.* A sand-bath, a vessel put within an iron dish containing fine sand; this being placed on the fire.

Bal'neum Măr'iæ. } *Chem.* A
Bal'neum Măris. } water-bath, a vessel being put into another containing water, which is placed on the fire; heat is thus gradually communicated.

Bal'neum Mĕdĭcā'tum. *Med.* Impregnated with medicinal substances: a medicated bath.

Bal'neum Sic'cum. *Med.* Immersion in any dry substance, as ashes, salt, sand, etc.; a dry bath.

Bal'neum Sulphŭr'eum. *Med.* A bath containing sulphur.

Bal'sam. See *Balsămum.*

Bal'sam of Copaĭb'a. See *Copaiba.*

Bal'sămā'tio, *ōnis,* f. (*Balsămum.*) *Med.* The process of embalming dead bodies: balsama'tion. See *Embalming.*

Bal'săm'eus, *a, um.* Of the nature of a balsam: balsa'meous. See *Pinus Balsamea.*

Balsam'ic. Pertaining to balsam. *Balsă'micus, a, um.*

Balsămĭf'ĕra Brăzĭlien'sis. *M. Med.* Name for the *Copaifera officinalis.*

Balsămĭf'ĕra Indĭcān'a. The *Myroxylon Peruiferum.*

Balsămĭf'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Balsămum,* a balsam; *fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing or yielding balsam: balsamiferous.

Bal'sămōden'dron, *i*, n. (Βάλσαμον, a balsam; δένδρον, a tree.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Octandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Bursaraceæ*.

Bal'sămōden'dron Myr'rha. *M. Med.* The tree supposed to yield myrrh.

Bal'sămum, *i*, n. (Βάλσαμον; from Heb. *baal samen*, the prince of oils.) *Chem.* A vegetable juice, liquid, or semifluid, spontaneously becoming concrete: a balsam.

Bal'sămum Canāden'se. *M. Med.* Canadian balsam; obtained from the *Pinus balsamea*.

Bal'sămum Cōpaï'bæ. *M. Med.* Balsam of copaiba or copaiva; vulgarly, *capivi*, and *capivi oil*. See *Copaiba*.

Bal'sămum Gileāden'se. *M. Med.* Balm or balsam of Gilead; obtained from *Amyris Gileadensis*.

Bal'sămum Jūdaïc'um. *M. Med.* Another term for the *Balsamum Gileadense*.

Bal'sămum Perŭvĭān'um. *M. Med.* Peruvian balsam obtained from uncertain species of *Myrospermum* (B. P.), or *Myrospermum Peruiferum*.

Bal'sămum Săpōnăceum. *M. Med.* The camphorated soap liniment or opodeldoc.

Bal'sămum Syrĭac'um. *M. Med.* The *Balsamum Gileadense*.

Bal'sămum Tōlūtān'um. *M. Med.* Tolu balsam; obtained from the *Myrospermum Toluiferum*. (B. P.)

Bal'sămum Vēr'um. *M. Med.* The *Balsamum Gileadense*.

Ban'dage. (Fr. *Bandage*.) *Surg.* One or more strips of cotton, linen, or flannel, of suitable length and breadth; for binding round any part of the body; they are simple, as the circular, spiral, uniting, etc.; or compound, as the T bandage, suspensory, eighteen-tailed, etc., etc. *Dēligātio, ōnis*, f. *Fas'cia, æ*, f.

Ban'dy. (Slang.) Having legs the bones of which are curved outwards, or otherwise. See *Devalgatus*.

Bang'ue. *Bot., Med.* Hindoo name for the *Cannabis Indica*, or Indian hemp. See *Nepenthes*.

Ban'tingis'm. (Banting, from the name of a gentleman.) *Med.* Term now become familiar, as indicating the possibility of reducing corpulence, or obesity; by the systematic observance of a graduated *diminution* of daily food. The gentleman above named is believed to have been so treated by his medical adviser, and with success.

Băp'hicus Coc'cus. *Bot.* The Kermes berry, from its colour; also called *Baphicum coccum*.

Bap'torrhœ'a, æ, f. (Βαπτὸς, infected; ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* A generic term proposed for *Gonorrhœa, Blennorrhœa, Blennorrhagia*, etc.; as none of these three terms express an *infectious flow*; which is the essential characteristic of the disease intended, itself.

Bap'tŏthĕcorrhœ'a, æ, f. (Βαπτὸς; θήκη, a sheath, and so, the vagina; ῥέω.) *Pathol.* Proposed for *Baptorrhœa* in women; literally, an *infectious flow from the vagina*.

Bap'turethrorrhœ'a, æ, f. (Βαπτος; οὐρήθρα, the urethra; ῥέω.) *Pathol.* Proposed for *Baptorrhœa* in men; literally, an *infectious flow from the urethra;* which is quite distinctive, as the affection cannot occur in the urethra of women, without being also present in the vagina.

Barbad'oes Leg. *Pathol.* A disease of hot climates; the *Elephantiasis Arabum*.

Barbad'oes Tar. *M. Med.* The *Bitumen Barbadense, Bitumen petroleum*, or *Petroleum Barbadense*.

Barbāt'us, *a, um.* (*Barba*, a beard.) Bearded: barbate.

Bar'bellāt'us, *a, um.* (*Barbella*, a little beard.) *Bot.* Having barbels; barbellate.

Bar'bel'lŭlātus, *a, um.* (Dim. *Barbella.*) *Bot.* Having barbellules, or very small, conical, pointed squamellules of the *pappus:* barbellulate.

Bar'biers. *Pathol.* A disease of India and the Malabar coast; a peculiar species of palsy.

Barbĭg'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Barba; gĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Having a beard; hairy: barbigerous.

Bar'bĭner'vius, *a, um.* (*Barba; nervus.*) *Bot.* Having hairy nervures: barbinervious.

Barĭl'la, æ, f. *Chem.* Impure soda imported from Spain and the

; there called *Barillor*; British barilla, obtained by burning several marine weeds, is called kelp.

Bark. (Dan.) *Bot. Cor'tex, ĭcis*, m. *M. Med.* Popular term (pl. *barks*) for Peruvian bark, or that of any species of cinchona. See *Cinchona.*

Bark, Caribĉan'. See *Cinchona Caribœa.*

Bar'ley. *M. Med.* The seeds of *Hordeum distichon*, or *vulgare. Hordeum, i*, n.

Bar'ley Cans'tic. *Bot.* Seeds of *Veratrum sabadilla.*

Barley-Sugar. The *Saccharum hordeatum.*

See *Fermentum corevisiæ.*

Barŏm'acrom'eter. weight; μακρὸς, long; μέτρον, a measure.) *Obstet.* Instrument for ascertaining the weight and length of new-born infants. *Bărŏmacrŏmĕtrum, i*, n.

Barom'eter. (Βάρος, weight; μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* Instrument for ascertaining the weight or pressure of the atmosphere; a weather-glass. *Bărŏ'mĕtrum, i*, n.

Băroscŏp'ium, ii, n. (Βάρος, weight; σκοπέω, to see.) *Nat. Philos.* A barometer sensible to the slightest atmospheric variations: a baroscope.

Bar'ren. (Sax. *Unberend*, unfruitful.) *Bot.* Producing no perfect seeds. *Abortivus, a, um. Mas'cŭlus, a, um. Physiol.* Unable to conceive offspring; sterile. *Stĕrĭlis, is, e.*

Bar'renness. *Bot.* Non-productiveness of perfect seeds. *Physiol.* Inability to conceive offspring. *Stĕrĭlitas, ātis*, f. See *Sterility.*

Bar'thŏlĭnĭăn'æ Glan'dŭlæ. *Anat.* The sub-lingual glands, named after Bartholin.

Băr'yĕcoï'a, æ, f. (Βαρὺς, heavy; ἀκοὴ, hearing.) *Pathol.* Dulness of hearing; deafness.

Băr'yphōn'ia, æ, f. (Βαρὺς; φωνὴ, the voice.) *Pathol.* Difficulty of speech: baryphony.

Băryt'a, æ, f. (Βαρὺς; from its) *Chem.* The primitive *'erra ponderosa:* barytes.

(*Basal*, Ethiopian word for iron.) *Geol.* A kind of marble of fine texture, and glossy black colour; extremely hard, and heavy; always found in regular angular columns composed of many joints nicely fitted one upon another.

, *is*, f.

ais, is, e. (*Bāsaltes; forma.*) *Geol.* Formed like basalt: basaltiform.

j. (*Bāsaltes;* terminal *-ĭdēs.*) Resembling basalt: basaltoid.

Base. (Βάσις, a foundation.) *Anat.* Any supporting part, in the skeleton. *Chem.* The earth, alkali, or metallic oxide, which, combined with an acid, forms a salt. *Pharm.* The principal ingredient of any compound preparation. *Bāsis, is*, f.

Bāsiāt'or, ōris, m. (*Bāsio*, to kiss.) *Anat.* The *Orbicularis oris.*

Basibranc'hial. (*Bāsis; branchiālis.*) *Comp. Anat.* Applied to certain parts of the branchial arch in fishes. *Bāsibranchiālis, is, e.*

Bas'ic. *Chem.* Belonging to, or like a base. *Bāsĭcus, a, um.* See *Base*, above.

Basihy'al. (*Bāsis; hyoïdēs*, hyoïd.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied, by St. Hilaire, to the two small subcubical bones on each side, forming the body of the inverted hyoid arch. *Bāsihyālis, is, e.*

Bas'ilad. *Anat.* The same as *Basilar*, used adverbially.

Bas'ilar. *Anat.* Meaning, towards the base of the skull.

Basil'icon Oint'ment. *M. Med.* The *Unguentum resinæ flavæ.*

Bāsil'icus, a, um. (Βασιλεὺς, a king.) *Anat., Pharm.* Kingly: royal: basilic.

Bas'in. (Fr. *Bassin*, a wet dock.) *Geol.* The sloping of *strata* in several directions towards a centre.

Bās'io-. *Anat.* A prefix denoting connection with the basilar process of the occipital bone.

Basioccip'ital. (*Bāsis; occĭpĭtālis*, the occipital bone.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Applied to a bone homologous with the basilar process of the occipital bone. *Bāsiocciptālis, is, e.*

Basisphen'oid. (*Bāsis; sphē-*

noïdēs os.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Applied to a bone homologous with the base of the sphenoid bone. *Băsisphĕnoïdēs*, adj.

Bas'tard. (Fr. *Batard.*) *Bot., Pathol.* Applied to a plant, or a disease closely resembling, but not really what it appears to be. See *Nŏthus, a, um.*

Bath. See *Balneum.*

Batrăchīt'es, æ, m. (Βάτραχιτης, from βάτραχος, a frog.) *Geol.* A stone like a frog; the toad-stone.

Batrăc'hius, *a, um.* (Βάτραχος.) *Zoöl.* Applied to an Ord. (pl. n.) of *Reptilia:* batrachian.

Batrăchoïd'ēs, adj. (Βάτραχος; terminal *-īdēs.*) Resembling a frog: batrachoid.

Bat'răc'hus, *i,* m. (Βάτραχος.) Same as *Ranula.*

Bat'tery. *Nat. Philos.* A series of coated jars, or of pieces of copper and zinc, for producing electrical or electro-chemical action.

Bay Cher'ry. } *M. Med.* The
Bay Laur'el. } *Prunus laurocerasus.*

Bdellom'eter. (Βδέλλα, a leech; μέτρον, a measure.) Instrument of the cupping-glass kind; intended as a substitute for the leech. *Bdellŏmĕtrum, i,* n.

Bead'ed. (Sax. *Beade*, a bead.) *Bot.* Applied to roots knotted, like beads strung closely together. *Grănŭlātus, a, um.*

Beak. (Belg. *Beek.*). *Chem.* The tubular portion of a retort. *Ornithol.* The prolongation of the mouth, or substance investing the mandibles; almost always horny, and of various forms, according to kind of food used by each species; the bill. *Rostrum, i,* n.

Bear's Ber'ry. }
Bear's Bil berry. } *M. Med.*
Bear's Whor'tle-ber'ry. } The (formerly) *Arbutus*, now *Arctostaphylos uva ursi.*

Bear'ded. *Anat., Bot., Zoöl.* Having a beard, or some beard-like appendage. *Barbātus, a, um.*

Bebeer'in. *Chem.* An alkali discovered in Bebeeru, or Nectandra bark. *Bebeerīna, æ,* f. See *Nectandræ Cortex.*

Beber'iæ Sul'phas. *Chem.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of *Sulphate of Beberia;* a salt prepared from the foregoing.

Bec'cabun'ga, æ, f. (Germ. *Bachbungen*, water-herb.) Specific name of *Veronica Beccabunga.*

Bēc'hicus, *a, um.* (Βήξ, cough.) *Pathol.* Belonging to, or relieving a cough: bechic.

Beel'in'. (Scot.) Festering, or suppurating.

Bees' Wax. *M. Med.* Obtained from the comb of the *Apis mellifica. Cēra, æ,* f.

Bel'læ Fruc'tus. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for *Belæ.* Bael fruit.

Bĕlĕmnītes, æ, m. (Βελεμνίτης.) *Geol.* The arrow-stone, or thunderbolt; the petrified remains of some sea-animal.

Bell-Met'al. An alloy of copper, zinc, tin, and a small portion of antimony; used for making bells, etc.

Bell-shap'ed. *Bot.* See *Campanaceous, Campaniformis, Campanulātus.*

Bel'ladon'na, æ, f. (Ital. A handsome lady; the juice being used as a cosmetic.) Name for the leaves of *Atropa belladonna.*

Bel'ladon'næ Fol'ia. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for *Belladonna.* Belladonna leaves. See also foregoing.

Bel'lows'-Sound. See *Bruit de Soufflet.*

Bel'ly. (Sax. *Bælig.*) See *Abdomen, Alvus, Venter, Cœlia.*

Bel'ly, Bound. See *Alvus Astricta.*

Bel'ly, Lax. See *Alvus Fluida.*

Bĕlŏnoïd'ēs, adj. (Βελόνη, a bodkin; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Anat.* Resembling a bodkin; applied to processes of bone; styloid: belonoid.

Benig'n. (*Benignus*, kind, gracious.) *Med. Surg.* Applied to diseases which show no malignant action.

Ben'jamin. Gum benzoin.

Benjamin Flow'ers. Benzoic acid.

Benne Leaves. See *Sesami Folia.*

Ben't. See *Cernuus, Curvatus.*

Ben'zidam'e. *Chem.* An oil produced by the action of sulphuretted hydrogen on nitrobenzide; identical

with *Crystallin*, or *Anilin*; also with *Kyanole*.

Ben'zoate. (*Benzoïcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of benzoic acid with a base. *Benzoas*, *ātis*, f.; *e.g.*, benzoate of ammonia (B. P.)

Benzoi'c. *Chem.* Applied to an acid obtained from gum-benzoin. *Benzoïcus*, *a*, *um*.

Benzoif'era, *æ*, f. (*Benzoïnum*; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* The *Styrax benzoin*.

Benzoin'. See *Benzoinum*.

Benzoin'. *Chem.* A new compound, obtained from oil of bitter almonds. *Benzoïna*, *æ*, f.

Benzoin'um, *i*, n. (Arab. *Benzoah*.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of gum benzoin; obtained from the *Styrax benzoin*.

Benzol', or Benzol'e. (*Benzoïnum*; *oleum*, oil.) A principle of oily appearance, found in coal-tar, and its naphtha—when subjected to distillation. *Surg.* Made into an ointment; against *itch*. *Med.* Given internally; as a vermifuge, in Germany.

Berberin'. *Chem.* An alkaline substance obtained from the *Berberis vulgaris*. *Berbĕrīna*, *æ*, f.

Ber'ry. Sax. *Beran*, to bear.) *Bot.* A pulpy indehiscent pericarp, having the seeds scattered loosely in the pulp; as the grape, gooseberry, etc.

Ber'tin, Spon'gy Bones of. *Anat.* Two small triangular, turbinated bones, often found beneath the small opening of the sphenoidal sinus.

Bĕtŭlin'eus, *a*, *um*. (*Bĕtŭla*, the birch-tree.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Betula*; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): betulineous.

Bez'oar, indecl. (Pers. *Pa-zahar*, from *pa*, against; *zahar*, a poison.) *Med.* An abnormal concretion sometimes found in certain land animals.

Bi-. (*Bis*, twice.) *Anat.*, *Chem.* A prefix in certain compound names, signifying two, or double; as *biceps*, *bicuspis*.

Bibas'ic. (*Bi-*; *bāsis*, a base.) *Chem.* Having two bases, as *Tartras potassæ et sodæ*. *Bibāsicus*, *a*, *um*.

Bib'ŭlus, *a*, *um*. (*Bibo*, to drink.) Attracting moisture. *Chem.* Porous, spongy; applied to thick, *unsized* paper, used for filtering purposes: bibulous.

Bic'apsŭlār'is, *is*, *e*. (*Bi-*; *capsŭla*, a capsule.) *Bot.* Having two capsules: bicapsular.

Bic'arbōn'as, *ātis*, f. (*Bi-*; *carbōnas*, a carbonate.) *Chem.* A combination of two equivalents of carbonic acid, with one of base: a bicarbonate.

Bic'audāl'is, *is*, *e*. (*Bi-*; *cauda*, a tail.) *Anat.* Having two tails: bicaudal.

Bicĕphāl'ium, *ii*, n. (*Bi-*; κεφαλή, the head.) *Pathol.* A large *sarcoma* on the head, as if another were grown upon it.

Bicĕp'hălus, *a*, *um*. (Same.) *Physiol.* Having two heads: bicephalous.

Bic'eps, *cipĭtis*, adj. (*Bi-*; *căput*, the head.) *Anat.* Having two heads: double-headed.

Bich'at, Cānāl' of. *Anat.* A small round hole above the pineal gland, opening into the third ventricle of the brain; the arachnoid canal.

Bichlor'ide of Mer'cury. *M. Med.* Corrosive sublimate.

Bichrom'ate of Pot'ash. *M. Med.* (B. P.) *Potassæ bichromas*.

Bicip'ital. *Anat.* Belonging to the *Biceps* muscle. *Bicipĭtālis*, *is*, *e*.

Bicon'jŭgāt'us, *a*, *um*. (*Bi-*; *conjŭgo*, to yoke together.) *Bot.* In pairs: biconjugate.

Bicor'nis, *is*, *e*. (*Bi-*; *cornu*, a horn.) Two-horned: bicornate.

Bicus'pidāt'us, *a*, *um*. (*Bi-*; *cuspis*, the point of a spear.) Having two points: bicuspidate; bicuspid.

Biden's, *entis*, adj. (*Bi-*; *dens*, a tooth.) Having two teeth: bidental.

Bidentāl'is, *is*, *e*. Same as *Bidens* and *Bidentatus*: bidental.

Bident'ātus, *a*, *um*. (*Bi-*; *dens*.) Biden'tate. See *Bidens*, *Bidentalis*.

Bidig'itāt'us, *a*, *um*. (*Bi-*; *dĭgītus*, a finger.) *Bot.* Having two fingers: bidigitate.

Bidig'iti-Pinnāt'us, *a*, *um*. (Same; *pinnātus*.) *Bot.* Applied to a pinnate leaf with two leaflets at the end of the common petiole.

Bien'nial. (*Bi-; annus*, a year.) *Bot.* Of two years' duration. *Biennis, is, e.*

Bifā'rius, *a, um.* (*Bi-; fāri*, to speak.) Having a double meaning; pointing two ways: bifarious.

Bif'er, Bif'erus, *a, um.* (*Bi-; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing twice in the year: biferous.

Bifid'us, *a, um.* (*Bi-; findo*, to cleave.) *Bot., Pathol.* Divided into two; cleft: bi'fid. See *Spina bifida.*

Bi'flōrus, *a, um.* (*Bi-; flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having two flowers: biflorous, or biflorate.

Bi'fōrāt'us, Bi'fōrus', *a, um.* (*Bi-; fŏres*, a door.) *Bot.* Having two entries, or apertures: bi'forate; biforous.

Bi'furcat'ion. (*Bi-; furca*, a fork.) A dividing into two, as a fork into its prongs. *Bifurcātio, ōnis*, f.

Bi'furcāt'us, *a, um.* (Same.) Divided into two, like a fork: bifurcate.

Bi'gast'er. (*Bi-; γαστὴρ*, the belly.) *Anat.* Same as *Biventer* and *Digastricus.*

Bi'gĕmināt'us, *a, um.* (*Bi-; gĕmini*, twins.) *Bot.* Twin-forked: bigeminate.

Big'nōniāc'eus, *a, um.* (*Bignōnia*, the trumpet-flower.) *Bot.* Having arrangement, as in the *Bignonia;* applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): bignoniaceous.

Bihōr'ius, *a, um.* (*Bi-; hōra*, an hour.) Enduring two hours: bihorious.

Bi'jŭgātus, *a, um.* **Bijŭg'us,** *a, um.* (*Bi-; jŭgum*, a yoke.) Double-yoked; in two pairs: bijugate.

Bilab'e. (*Bi-; λαβεῖν*, to lay hold on often.) *Surg.* An instrument for extracting foreign bodies of sufficiently moderate size from the bladder through the *urethra.*

Bi'lăbiāt'us, *a, um.* (*Bi-; lăbium*, a lip.) *Bot.* Having two lips: bilabiate.

Bi'lăcīniāt'us, *a, um.* (*Bi-; lăcīniātus*, fringed.) *Bot.* Double-fringed: bilaciniate.

Bi'lămellāt'us, *a, um.* (*Bi-; lămellātus*, having little plates.) *Bot.* Having two layers of little plates: bilamellate.

Bi'lătĕrāl'is, *is, e.* (*Bi-; lătĕrālis*, pertaining to the side.) *Bot.* Leaves proceeding from different points as well as different sides: and so, somewhat distinct from the term *opposite:* bilateral.

Bile. *Physiol.* The gall, or peculiar secretion of the liver. See *Bilis, Chole, Fel.*

Bil'iary. *Anat., Physiol.* Belonging to the bile. *Bilĭāris, is, e.*

Bil'in'. (*Bilis.*) *Chem.* A gummy, pale, yellow mass, considered the principal constituent of bile.) *Bilīna, æ*, f.

Bil'ious. (*Bilis;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Pathol.* Having much, or full of, or relating to, bile. *Biliōsus, a, um.*

Bil'iphēin'. (*Bilis; φαιὸς*, of a brown colour.) *Chem.* The most important colouring matter of bile. *Biliphæina, æ*, f.

Bil'is, *is*, f. See *Bile.*

Bil'iverdin'. (Fr. *Bile; vert*, green-colour.) *Chem.* A green substance obtained from the green dejections of children. *Bilĭverdīna, æ*, f.

Bill. (Sax. *Bil.*) *Ornithol.* The beak.

Bi'lōbus', *a, um.* (*Bi-; lōbus*, a lobe.) Having two lobes: bilobous.

Bi'lŏcŭlār'is, *is, e.* (*Bi-; lŏcŭlus*, a little cell.) *Bot.* Having two cells: bilocular.

Bi'măn'us, *a, um.* (*Bi-; mănus*, a hand.) *Zoöl.* Having two hands; applied to an Ord. (pl. n.) of *Mammalia*, of which man constitutes the only genus: bimanous.

Bi'mes'tris, *is, e.* (*Bi-; menstruus*, during a month's space.) *Physiol.* Of two months; two months old.

Bin-. Same as *Bi-*, the *n* being added before a vowel; as *binoxalate*, etc.

Bin'ary. (*Bīnus*, by couples.) Consisting of couples. *Bīnārius, a, um.*

Bin'ātus, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* In pairs, or couples: bi'nate.

Bi'ner'vātus, Bi'ner'vius, *a, um.* (*Bi-; nervātus*, nerved.) *Bot.* Having two nerves: binervate; binervious.

Bin'ŏcŭlus, *i*, m. (*Bin-; ŏcŭlus*, the eye.) *Surg.* A bandage for maintaining dressings on both eyes.

Bin'oxalate. (*Bin-; oxălas*, an oxalate.) *Chem.* A combination of an excess of oxalic acid with a base. *Binoxălas, ātis*, f.

Biŏdȳnăm'ica, *æ*, f. (*Bĭos*, life ; *δύναμις*, power. *Physiol.* The doctrine of actual life: biodynamics.

Biol'ogy. (Same ; *λόγος*, a discourse.) *Physiol.* The doctrine of life. *Biŏlŏgia, æ*, f.

Bi'ŏmagnētis'mus, *i*, m. (Same ; *magnetismus.*) Animal magnetism.

Bipartīt'us, *a, um.* (*Bi-; partio*, to divide.) *Bot.* Divided deeply into two : bipartite.

Bipeltāt'us, *a, um.* (*Bi-; pelta*, a target, or buckler.) Having two shields. Applied to a Family (pl. n.) of the *Crustacea Stomapoda:* bipeltate.

Bipes', *ĕdis*, adj. (*Bi-; pes*, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Having two feet: biped.

Bipinnātif'idus, *a, um.* (*Bi-; pinnātĭfĭdus. Bot.* Doubly pinnatifid : bipinnatifid.

Bipinnāt'us, *a, um.* (*Bi-; pinna*, a leaflet.) *Bot.* Having double leaflets : bipinnate.

Birostrāt'us, *a, um.* } (*Bi-; ros-*
Bros'tris, *is, e.* } *trum*, a beak.) *Chem., Nat. Hist.* Having two beaks : birostrate.

Bisexuāl'is, *is, e.* (*Bi-; sexuālis.*) Of both sexes: bisexual.

Bis'mūthi Carbōn'as. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for carbonate of bismuth. See *Bismuthum.*

Bis'mūth'hi Subnit'ras. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for *Bismuthi album :* subnitrate of bismuth. See the following.

Bis'mūth'hum, *i*, n. (Germ. *Bismut.*) *Chem.* A yellowish-white metal, found generally native, or in the metallic state: bismuth. See the following.

Bis'mūth'hum Al'bum. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name of *Bismuthi Subnitras*, or the trisnitrate of bismuth ; flake-white, or pearl-white.

Bis'mūth'hi et Ăm'moniæ' Cit'ras Liq'uor. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B.P.) for solution of citrate of bismuth and ammonia.

Bis'muth'hi Ox'idum. Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for oxide of bismuth.

Bis'mūth'hum Pur'ificāt'um. *Chem.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for purified bismuth.

Bis'tort. (*Bis*, double ; *torqueo*, to twist.) See *Polygonum bistorta.*

Bis'toury. (Fr. *Bistouri ;* from *Pistori*, a town where it was first manufactured.) *Surg.* A small knife, or scalpel, for surgical purposes : of this class of instruments there are the straight, the curved, and the probe-pointed—also made curved, according to occasion.

Bisul'phas, *ātis*, f. (*Bi-; sulphas.*) *Chem.* A combination of two equivalents of sulphuric acid with one of the base : a bisulphate.

Bisul'phite. (*Bi-; sulphis.*) *Chem.* A combination of two equivalents of sulphurous acid with one of the base. *Bisulphis, ītis*, f.

Bitar'tras, *ātis*, f. (*Bi-; tartras.*) *Chem.* A supersalt with twice as much tartaric acid as the corresponding neutral salt : a bitartrate.

Bi'ternāt'us, *a, um.* (*Bi-; ternātus.*) *Bot.* Twice ternate, or doubly threefold : biternate.

Bit'ter-Ap'ple. } *M. Med.*
Bit'ter-Cu cumber. } The plant
Bit'ter-Gourd. } and fruit of *Cucumis colocynthis.*

Bit'ter Prin'ciple. *Bot., Physiol.* A peculiar principle, on the presence of which the bitter quality of certain vegetables depends ; as in the wood of quassia, gentian-root, the hop, etc.

Bit'ter-Sweet. *M. Med.* The *Solanum dulcamara.*

Bit'tern. *Chem.* The water remaining after crystallisation of common salt from sea-water, or salt springs.

Bit'ters. Term applied to several medicinal substances, expressing their quality as perceptible to the taste, and which are further distinguished into the aromatic, pure, and styptic bitters.

Bĭtŭm'en, *ĭnis*, n. (As if *Pittumen*, from *πίττα*, pitch.) *Chem.* Name for certain inflammable mineral substances, of various consistency, from fluid to solid.

Bĭtŭm'en Bar'bāden'se. *M. Med.* The *Petroleum* of the pharmacopœias ; or Barbadoes tar.

Bitum'inisāt'ion. The trans-

formation of organic matter into *Bitumen*, as wood into coal, and the remains of vegetable substances into peat. *Bĭtūmĭnĭsātio, ōnis*, f.

Bĭtūmĭ'nous. (*Bĭtūmen*; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Chem.* Of the nature of bitumen. *Bĭtūmĭnōsus, a, um.*

Bĭval'vis, *is, e.* (*Bi-; valva*, a valve.) *Bot., Conchol.* Having two valves: bivalve.

Bĭven'ter. (*Bi-; venter*, the belly.) *Anat.* Double belly; a faulty term used for *Digastricus*; also called *Bigaster.*

Blac'k-Was'h. *Pharm.* A lotion made with calomel in lime-water; the grey lotion. *Lōtio Nigra.*

Blad'der. (Sax. *Blœdre, Bladdre*; the root of this term is *Anglo-Saxon, to blow, to flare*; the organ being easily distended by being blown into.) *Anat.* The receptacle of urine in man and other animals. *Bot., Nat. Hist.* Applied to various objects and productions of similar appearance, as those of sea-wrack, the air-bag of fishes, etc. See *Cystis, Vesica, Vesicula.*

Blad'der-Fuc'us. } *M. Med.*
Blad'der-Wrack. } The *Fucus vesiculosus.*

Blad'der, Gall. *Anat.* The *Vesicula fellis.*

Blad'der, Ur'inary. *Anat.* The *Vesica urinaria.*

Blæs'itas, *ātis*, f. (Βλαισὸς, one that walks badly.) *Pathol.* The defect of speech termed stuttering or stammering. See *Psellismus.*

Blain. (Sax. *Blegcne.*) *Surg. Pathol. Furunculus*, boil or ulcer.

Blastēm'a, *ātis*, n. (Βλαστάνω, to germinate.) *Physiol.* The organisable substance eliminated from the blood, and oozing through the capillaries. Hippocrates employs this word, but its *sense* is not very clear.

Blas'toderm. (Βλαστάνω, to germinate; δέρμα, the skin.) *Physiol.* A minute, thin membrane, on that surface of the yelk which (in the egg) is, by a peculiar arrangement, always uppermost: the germinal membrane, or *Cicatricula. Blastŏderma, ătis*, n.

Blastoder'mic. *Physiol.* Belonging to the blastoderm. *Blastŏdermĭcus, a, um.*

Blastoder'mic Ves'icle. *Physiol.* A distinct envelope immediately surrounding the yelk, and covered by the vitelline membrane; afterwards becoming the umbilical vesicle.

Blastŏgĕn'ĕsis, *is*, f. (Βλαστὸς, a sprout; γένεσις, generation.) *Bot.* The multiplication of plants by means of buds.

Blastogrăp'hia, *æ*, f. (Same; γράφω, to write.) *Bot.* Description of the bud: blastography.

Bleb. See *Bulla.*

Bleed'ing. See *Blood-letting, Hæmorrhagia.*

Blende. (Sax. *Blendan*, to mix together.) *Chem., Mineral.* A shining metallic substance composed of zinc and sulphur; also, a sulphuret of zinc in black crystals, called black jet.

Blen'nădĕnĭt'is, *ĭdis*, f. (Βλέννα, mucus; *adĕnītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of mucous glands.

Blen'nĕlyt'ria, *æ*, f. (Same; ἔλυτρον, a sheath.) Same as *Leucorrhœa.*

Blen'nentĕr'ia, *æ*, f. (Same; ἔντερον, an intestine.) *Pathol.* Mucous flow from the intestines.

Blen'nŏgĕn'ĭcus, *a, um.* (Same; γεννάω, to generate.) *Physiol.* Generating mucus; muciparous: blennogenic.

Blen'nog'ĕnus. Same as *Blennogenicus.*

Blen'nŏmĕtrĭt'is, *ĭdis*, f. (Same; *mētritis.*) *Pathol.* Mucous flow accompanying *Metritis.*

Blen'nophthal'mia, *æ*, f. (Same; *ophthalmia.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of mucous membrane of the eye.

Blen'norrhăg'ia, *æ*, f. (Same; ῥήγνυμι, to burst asunder.) *Pathol.* A discharge of mucus: blennorrhage.

Blen'norrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Same; ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* Flowing, or excessive secretion from mucous glands in any situation; incorrectly applied to the secretion in the urethra and vagina of an infectious purulent or muco-purulent discharge, known as *Gonorrhœa.* See *Baptorrhœa.*

Blen'norrhœ'a Chrŏn'ica. *Pathol.* Gleet; also named *Catarrhus urethralis.*

Blen'norrhœ'a Sim'plex. *Pathol.* Increased secretion of mucus from the urethra.

Blen'nȳmēn, *ĕnis,* m. (Same; *ὑμὴν,* a membrane.) *Anat.* A mucous membrane.

Blen'nȳmĕnīt'is, *ĭdis,* f. (Same; terminal *-itis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of a mucous membrane.

Blĕp'hărădĕnīt'is, *ĭdis,* f. (Βλέφαρον, the eyelid; *ἀδὴν,* a gland; terminal *-itis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the Meibomian glands.

Blĕp'hărītis, *-ĭdis,* f. (Βλέφαρον; terminal *-itis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the eyelids.

Blĕp'hărōn'cus, *i,* m. (Βλέφαρον; *ὄγκος,* a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Tumour on the eyelid.

Blĕp'hărophthal'mia, *æ,* f. (Βλέφαρον; *ὀφθαλμία,* inflammation of the eye.) *Surg. Pathol.* Inflammation of the eye and eyelids coëxisting: blepharophthalmy.

Blep'hărophthal'mic. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Blepharophthalmia. Blĕphărophthalmĭcus, a, um.*

Blep'haroplas'tic. *Surg.* Belonging to blepharoplasty. *Blĕphăroplastĭcus, a, um.*

Blep'haroplas'ty. (Βλέφαρον; *πλάσσω,* to form.) *Surg.* Operation for repairing lesions of the eyelids, by taking a flap from sound parts contiguous. *Blĕphăroplastia, æ,* f.

Blĕp'hăroplēgia, *æ,* f. (Βλέφαρον; *πληγὴ,* a stroke.) *Pathol.* Falling down of the upper eyelid, from paralysis. See *Blepharoptosis.*

Blĕp'hăroptōsis, *is,* f. Same as *Blepharoplegia.*

Blin'dness, Day. See *Nyctalopia.*

Blin'dness, Night. } See
Blin'dness, Noctur'nal. } *Hemeralopia.*

Blis'ter. (Belg. *Bluyster.*) *Pharm., Surg. Pathol.* A spontaneous, or artificially induced deposition of serous fluid, beneath the cuticle. In common language, applied to the *substance* itself, which produces the vesication; as well as to the effect produced. *Vēsĭcŭla, æ,* f. See *Bulla.*

Blis'ter-Beet'le. } See *Cantharis,*
Blis'ter-Fly. } *Lytta, Melöe, Musca Hispaniola.*

Blis'tered. See *Bullatus, Bullosus, Vesicularis, Vesiculosus.*

Blis'tering Liq'uid. (B.P.) See *Liquor Epispasticus.*

Blood. (Sax. *Blód.*) *Physiol.* The red fluid which circulates through the cavities of the heart, arteries, and veins: warm and red in the *Vertebrata;* cold and white for the most part in *Invertebrata. Sanguis, ĭnis.*

Blood-Let'ting. *Surg.* A term embracing every artificial discharge of blood, for the cure or prevention of disease. It is called *general,* in venesection and arteriotomy; or *topical,* in the application of leeches, cupping-glasses, or scarification; bleeding.

Blood'y Flux. See *Dysenteria.*

Blos'som. See *Corolla.*

Blow-Pipe. *Anat., Chem.* A simple, tapering, tube-like instrument of silver or brass, used for the purpose of inflation; also for directing a stream of air into the flame of a lamp, which thus assumes a conical form, at the point of which the heat is equal to that of a powerful furnace.

Blued'. Popular term employed to indicate the condition of an individual when under the attacks of *delir'ium trem'ens.*

Blue Disease. *Pathol. Cyanosis,* or *Morbus cæruleus.*

Blue Oin'tment. *Pharm.* The *Unguentum hydrargyri.*

Blue Pill. *Pharm.* The *Pilula hydrargyri.*

Blue Stone. } *M. Med.* The
Blue Vit'riol. } *Sulphas cupri. Cærŭleus Lăpis.*

Blunt Hook. *Obstet. Surg.* The *Embryulcus.*

Boat-shaped. See *Navicularis, Scaphoides.*

Bock, v. } *Med.* Terms used,
Bock'en, v. } in Scotland, in Yorkshire, and other districts of England, as signifying to retch.

Bog-Bean. *M. Med.* Common name for *Menyanthes trifoliata.*

Bohea'. *Bot.* The *Thea nigra,* or black tea.

Bohun' Up'as. *Bot.* Bitter gum resin which exudes from incisions in the bark of a large tree, in Java, and the neighbouring islands, called

Antiar, or *Antikar*, by the Javanese; the *Antiaris toxicaria*, or *Ipo toxicaria*, of botanists; it is a deadly poison.

Boil. See *Furunculus*.

Boll'ey. A domestic, or nursery term; common in the north of England; applied to rough messes of bread or meal, and milk; especially where such food is unnecessarily substituted for their natural nourishment, to very young infants, in cases of "baby-farming," or *cheap* out-nursing, etc.

Boil'ing Point. *Chem.* 212° of Fahrenheit: *in vacuo*, 67°; under additional pressure, it may be heated to 400°. In the Centigrade thermometer it is 100°; in Reaumur's, 80°.

Bole. See *Bolus*.

Bolet'ate. (*Bōlētĭcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of boletic acid with a base. *Bōlētas, ātis*, f.

Bolet'ic Ac'id. *Chem.* An acid discovered in the *Boletus pseudoigniarius*.

Bōlē't'us, *i*, m. (Βῶλος, a mass.) A kind of fungus referred to the genus *Lycoperdon*.

Bōlēt'us Igniār'ius. *M. Med.* The agaric of the oak, or touchwood; the *Agaricus chirurgorum*, or the *Fungus igniarius*.

Bōl'us, *i*, m. (Βῶλος, a mass.) *Pharm.* Any roundly formed medicine, larger than an ordinary-sized pill, yet small enough to be swallowed: a bolus. *Mineral.* A kind of argillaceous earth: bole.

Bol'us Armen'ic. See *Armenian Bole*.

Bombāc'eus, *a, um.* (*Bombax.*) *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Bombax*; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): bombaceous.

Bom'bax, *ācis*, f. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Monadelphia*; Ord. *Polyandria*. The cotton tree. See *Gossypium*.

Bom'biate. (*Bombĭcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of bombic acid with a base. *Bombias, ātis*, f.

Bom'bic. (Βόμβυξ, a silkworm; terminal *-ic*.) *Chem.* Pertaining to the *Bombyx*. *Bombĭcus, a, um*.

Bomb'ic Ac'id. *Chem.* An acid obtained from the silkworm chrysalis.

Bomb'us, *i*, n. (Βομβὸς, the buzzing of bees.) *Med.* A ringing noise in the ears; also, the sound of flatus moving through the intestines. See *Tinnitus Aurium, Borborygmus*.

Bone. See *Os, ossis*.

Bone-Bin'der. The *Osteocolla*.

Bonplan'dia, *æ*, f. (*M. Bonpland*, their discoverer.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Diosmeæ*, or *Rutaceæ*.

Bonplan'dia Trifŏliāt'a. *M. Med.* Former name of the plant affording *Angustura bark*, now referred to the *Galipea cusparia*.

Born'ic Ac'id. *Chem.* An acid obtained from borax.

Bor'ate. (*Bōrācĭcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of boracic acid with a base. *Bōras, ātis*, f.

Bōrax', *ācis*. f. (Arab. *Baurac*, a species of nitre.) *Chem., M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for the *Biboras sodæ*; the *Boras sodæ*.

Borbōryg'mus, *i*, m. (Βορβορυγμὸς, a rumbling in the bowels.) *Med.* The gurgling noise produced by the movements of flatus in the intestines. See *Intonatio*.

Bor'on. *Chem.* The base of boracic acid. *Bōrium, ii*, n.

Bor'uret. (*Boron*; terminal *-ūret*.) *Chem.* A combination of boron with a simple body. *Bōrūrētum, i*, n.

Boswel'lia Serrāta. *M. Med.* The tree believed to afford *Olibanum*.

Bot'al's Hole. *Anat.* The *Foramen ovale* of the fœtal heart. *Fŏrāmen Bōtāle*.

Botanol'ogy. (Βοτανὴ, a herb; λόγος, a discourse.) Same as *Botany*. *Bŏtănŏlŏgia, æ*, f.

Bot'any. (Βοτανὴ.) That branch of natural history which relates to the vegetable kingdom. *Bŏtănĭca, æ*, f.

Bothriŏcĕp'hălus, *i*, m. (Βόθριον, a little pit; κεφαλὴ, a head.) *Zoöl.* The *Tænia solium*.

Botryoid'al. Incorrect for *Botryoid*.

Botryoid'ĕs, adj. (Βότρυς, a cluster of grapes; terminal *-ĭdēs*.) *Bot.* Resembling a cluster of grapes: botryoid.

Bot'tle-shap'ed. See *Lagenæformis.*

Boug'ie. (Fr. a wax candle.) *Surg.* A slender instrument for introduction into the *urethra;* also, of same form, but stronger, for the *rectum*, *vagina*, and *œsophagus.*

Boug'ie, Ar'med. } *Surg.* A
Boug'ie, Caus'tic. } bougie with a piece of *Nitras argenti* fixed in its extremity.

Bŏvĭn'a Făm'es. The disease *Bulimia.*

Braccāt'us, *a, um.* (*Bracca*, breeches.) *Ornith.* Having breeches: braccate.

Brachĕr'ium, *ii*, n. (*Brachium*, the arm.) *Surg.* See *Subligamen.*

Brac'hiæ'us. *Anat.* Same as *Brachialis.*

Brachial'gia, *æ*, f. (Same; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain of the arm, or of any part of it: brachialgy.

Brac'hiāl'is, *is, e.* (Same.) *Anat.* Belonging to the arm: brachial.

Brach'iāt'us, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Having branches in pairs at right angles with those above and below: brachiate.

Brac'hio-. (Same.) *Anat.* A prefix in names of vessels, ligaments, etc., connected with the arm.

Brac'hiŏpŏdus, *a, um.* (Βραχίων, an arm; πούς, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Cl. (pl. n.) of *Mollusca*, having two fleshy arms instead of feet: brachiopodous.

Brac'hium, *ii*, n. (Βραχίων.) *Anat.* The arm, from shoulder to wrist; strictly, to the elbow, forming the proper arm.

Brac'hypĕrus, *a, um.* (Βραχύς, short; πτερόν, a wing.) *Ornithol.* Applied to a Family (pl. n.) with small wings: brachypterous.

Brac'hyūrus, *a, um.* (Βραχύς; οὐρά, a tail.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (pl. n.) of *Crustacea Decapoda:* brachyurous.

Brac'tea, *æ*, f. (A thin plate of metal.) *Bot.* A floral leaf having a flower arising from its *axilla*, and different from the other leaves.

Brac'teātus, *a, um.* (*Bractea.*) *Bot.* Having floral leaves: bracteate.

Bract'eiformis, *is, e.* (*Bractea; forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Resembling a floral leaf: bracteiform.

Brac'teŏla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Bractea.*) *Bot.* A little floral leaf: a bracteole.

Bracteŏlātus, *a, um. Bot.* Having *bracteolæ:* bracteolate.

Brad'yspermătis'mus, *i*, m. (Βραδύς, slow; σπέρμα, seed; terminal -ισμός.) *Pathol.* Too slow emission of the semen: bradyspermatism.

Brain. (Sax. *Brægen.*) Generally the whole nervous mass within the *Cranium*, or skull. *Anat.* See *Cerebrum.*

Brain, Lit'tle. *Anat.* See *Cerebellum.*

Branch. (Fr. *Branche.*) *Anat.* Applied to the several portions of blood-vessels, nerves, etc., as they divide from a larger vessel; like branches of a tree. *Bot.* A bough. *Rāmus, i*, m.

Branch'ed. See *Ramosus.*

Branc'hiæ, *ārum*, f. pl. (Βράγχια.) *Ichthyol.* Gills, or breathing apparatus analogous to the lungs of land animals. *Zoöl.* Organs of respiration in *Mollusca, Crustacea*, and some *Reptilia.*

Branc'hiŏpŏdus, *a, um.* (Βράγχια; πούς, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Applied to an Ord. (pl. n.) of *Crustacea Entomostraca*, in which the *branchiæ* constitute part of their feet.

Branc'hiostegal'. (Βράγχια; στέγω, to cover.) *Comp. Anat.* Covering the gills; applied to appendages of the hyoid and scapular arches. *Branchiostĕgălis, is, e.*

Branc'hiosteus, *a, um.* (Βράγχια; ὀστέον, a bone.) *Ichthyol.* Having gills with bony rays: branchiosteous.

Brazil'iensis Rădix. *M. Med.* Name for ipecacuan root.

Break-Bone Fev'er. See *Dengue.*

Breast. (Sax. *Breost.*) *Anat.* The *mamma* of females; the *mammilla* of males; also, popularly, the thorax or chest. See *Pectus.*

Breas't-Bone. See *Sternum.*

Breas't-Pum'p. See *Antlia Mammaria.*

Breath. (Sax. *Bræth.*) *Physiol.* The air received and discharged by expansion and contraction of the lungs. *Hālĭtŭs, ūs*, m. See *Spiritus.*

Brec'cia, *æ*, f. (Ital. a fragment. *Geol.* Rock with fragmentary structure, the agglomerated grains o

which are angulous fragments with sharp edges.

Brec'ciatus, *a, um.* (*Breccia.*) *Geol.* Having *breccia:* brecciated.

Brec'ciŏlāris, *is, e.* *Geol.* Applied to rocks having various bodies in their paste or substance: brecciolar.

Breg'ma, *ătis,* n. (Βρέχω, to moisten.) *Anat.* The sinciput.

Brĕphotrŏp'hium, *ii,* n. (Βρέφος, an infant; *τρέφω,* to nourish.) *Med.* A foundling hospital.

Brĕvipen'nis, *is, e.* (*Brĕvis,* short; *penna,* a wing.) *Ornithol.* Short-winged: brevipennate.

Bright's Disease. *Pathol.* Granular disease of the kidney; first described by Bright; *Morbus Brightii;* also called *Albuminuria* and *Nephria.*

Brit'ish Phar'macopœ'ia. See *Pharmacopœia.*

Brom'ate. (*Brōmicum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of bromic acid with a base. *Brōmas, ātis,* f.

Bromatog'raphy. (Βρῶμα, food; γράφω, to describe.) *Physiol.* A treatise on foods. *Brōmātogrăphia, æ,* f.

Bromatol'ogy. (Βρῶμα, food; λόγος, a discourse.) A consideration of food, its nature, quality, and uses. *Brōmātŏlŏgia, æ,* f.

Brome, or Brom'ine. (Βρῶμος, a stench.) *Chem.* An elementary body obtained from sea-water, called Bittern. *Brōmium,* or *Brōmīnium, ii,* n.

Brom'ic. (*Brōmium;* terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Belonging to brome. *Brōmĭcus, a, um.*

Brom'ic Ac'id. *Chem.* A compound of bromine and oxygen.

Brom'ide. (*Brōmium;* terminal *-ide.*) *Chem.* A combination of bromine with a base. *Brōmis, ĭdis,* f.

Brom'ide of Ammon'ium. *Chem.* (B. P.) *Ammonii Bromium.* See following.

Brom'ide of Pot'ash. *Chem., M. Med.* (B. P.) *Potassii Bromidium.* See *Brome.*

Brōm'inium, *ii,* n. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name of brome, or bromine.

Brōm'ium. Same as *Brominium.*

Brōm'o-. (*Bromium.*) A prefix denoting connection with bromine.

Brom'oform. (*Bromium; formyle.*) *Chem.* A peculiar substance compounded of bromine and formic acid; somewhat analogous in effects to chloroform and sodoform.

Brom'uret. (*Brōmium;* terminal *-ūret.*) *Chem.* A combination of brome with a base. *Brōmūrētum, i,* n.

Bron'chia, *ōrum,* pl. n. (Βρόγχος, the windpipe.) *Anat.* The first two branches of the *trachea,* or windpipe; otherwise called *Bronchi.*

Bronc'hiālis, *is, e.* (*Bronchia.*) *Anat.* Belonging to the *bronchia,* or *bronchi:* bronchial.

Bronc'hitis, *ĭdis,* f. (*Bronchia;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *Bronchia.*

Bronc'ho-. (Βρόγχος, the windpipe.) *Med.* A prefix in compound terms indicating connection with the windpipe.

Bronc'hŏcēle, *es,* f. (Βρόγχος; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* An indolent swelling of the thyroid gland; *goitre;* tracheocele; called also Derbyshire neck.

Bronc'hophonism. } (Βρόγχος;
Bronc'hophony. } φωνή, the voice; terminal *-ισμὸς.*) *Med.* Sound of the voice, heard by means of the stethoscope in the *bronchia. Bronchŏphōnismus, i,* m. *Bronchŏphōnia, æ,* f.

Bronc'horrhœ'a, *æ,* f. (Βρόγχος; ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* Increased discharge of mucus from the *bronchia.*

Bronchot'omy. (Βρόγχος; *τέμνω,* to cut.) *Surg.* The operation of cutting into the *bronchus, trachea,* or windpipe. *Bronchŏtŏmia, æ,* f.

Bronc'hus, *i,* m. (Βρόγχος.) *Anat.* Same as *Trachea:* in the pl. *bronchi* is used synonymously with *bronchia.*

Bront'olith. (Βροντή, thunder; λίθος, a stone.) *Nat. Philos.* A thunder-stone; another name for *Aërolite,* or *Meteorolite. Brontŏlītes, is,* or *æ,* m.

Bron'ze. A compound metal, consisting of copper with a small proportion of tin; similar to bell-metal.

Brook'lime. The *Veronica beccabunga.*

Broom. The *Spartium scoparium.*

Brown Stud'y. See *Aphelxia otiosa.*

Brucin'. *Chem.* A vegetable alkali discovered in the false Angustura bark, and in the *Nux vomica*. *Brūcia*, or *Brūcina*, æ, f.

Bruiss'ement. (Fr.) *Med.* Corvisart's term for the *Purring tremor*, or *Frémissement cataire* of Laennec.

Brul't. (Fr. a noise.) *Pathol.* Applied to the different tones of sound perceived by means of the stethoscope; according as the thorax or its organs are affected with disease.

Brun'ner's Glands. *Anat.* The *Glandulæ solitariæ*, or mucous follicles discovered by Brunner in the cellular tunic of the intestinal canal. *Glandŭlæ Brunnerii.*

Bryōn'ia, æ, f. (Βρύω, to abound.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Monœcia*; Ord. *Syngenesia*. Juss. *Cucurbitaceæ*. Bryony.

Bryōn'ia Al'ba. The *Bryonia dioïca*.

Bryōn'ia Dioïc'a. *M. Med.* The wild vine; also called *Bryonia alba*, wild hops, and tetter-berry.

Būb'o, ōnis, *m.* (Βουβών, the groin.) *Surg.* Inflammatory swelling of a lymphatic gland, particularly in the groin, or axilla; a genus, Ord. *Tumores*; Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology; adenitis: bubo. *Bot.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Digynia*. Juss. *Umbelliferæ*.

Būb'ōn Gal'bănum. *M. Med.* Former name of the plant which yields galbanum: now called *Galbanum officinale*.

Būbōnal'gia, æ, f. (*Būbōn*; ἄλγος, pain.) *Surg. Pathol.* Pain in the groin: bubonalgy.

Būbōn'ŏcēl'e, es, f. (Βουβών; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* A species of hernia in which part of the bowels protrudes, at the abdominal ring; synonymous with inguinal hernia.

Buc'cal. (*Bucca*, the cheek.) Belonging to the cheek. *Buccālis, is, e.*

Buccinā'tor, ōris, m. (*Buccino*, to sound a trumpet.) *Anat.* A flat thin muscle which forms the wall of the cheek.

Buc'cinoid'æ, patron. nom. pl. m. (*Buccinum*, a shell-fish shaped somewhat like a trumpet or horn; terminat. *-idæ*.) *Zoöl.* Name given to a Family of the *Mollusca Gasteropoda Pectinibranchiata*, having the *Buccinum* for its type.

Buc'co-. (*Bucca*, the cheek.) *Anat.* A prefix in compound names denoting connection with the cheek or its muscles.

Buch'u. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name of the *Barosma crenata*, *B. crenulata*, and *B. serratifolia*. See *Buchu*.

Buch'u Fol'ia. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for bucco; buchu leaves; also for the foregoing.

Buc'k-Bean. *M. Med.* The *Menyanthes trifoliata*.

Buc'k-Thorn. *M. Med.* The *Rhamnus catharticus*.

Buck'u. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for the leaves of several species of *Barosmæ*. See *Buchu*.

Bucnēm'ia, æ, f. (Βοῦ, a particle of increase; κνήμη, the leg.) *Pathol.* Disease of the leg, distinguished by tense, diffuse, inflammatory swelling.

Bud. (F. *Bouton*.) *Bot.* The rudiments of a plant in a latent state, till evolved at the proper season, and by the influence of other circumstances. *Gemma*, æ, f.

Buff'y Coat. *Pathol.* The inflammatory crust, or buff-coloured substance on the surface of the *crassamentum* of blood, when taken from persons labouring under inflammation, when coagulation is completed. *Cŏrium Phlŏgisticum.*

Bul'am Fev'er. *Pathol.* Name by the natives on the African coast for yellow fever.

Bulbif'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Bulbus*, a bulb; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing bulbs: bulbiferous.

Bulb'il. (Dim. *Bulbus*.) *Bot.* A small, solid, or scaly bud, which being detached from a plant, becomes developed and perfectly similar to it. *Bulbillus, i*, m.

Bulbōs'us, *a, um.* (*Bulbus*; terminal *ōsus*.) *Bot.* Having, or full of bulbs: bulbous.

Bulb'ulus, *i*, m. See *Bulbil.*

Bul'bus, *i*, m. (Βολβός.) *Bot.* A globular, 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.

Būl'imia, æ, f. } (Βοῦ, incret.
Būl'imiās'is, *is*, f. } λιμὸς, hun-
Būl'imus, *i*, m. } ger.) *Pathol.* Voracity, or insatiable hunger: canine hunger. A genus, Ord. *Dysorexiæ*; Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Bul'la, æ, f. (A bubble.) *Pathol.* A transparent vesicle caused by burns, scalds, or otherwise; a bleb; a blister.

Bul'lātus, *a, um.* } (*Bulla*; ter-
Bul'lōsus, *a, um.* } minal *ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having, or full of *bullæ*; an appearance presented by the body of a leaf being raised above its veins: bullate; bul'lose.

Bun'ion. (Βουνίον, a kind of turnip.) *Surg.* Inflammation (or rather its effects) in the *bursa mucosa*, at the ball of the great toe, induration of adjacent parts, enlargement of the joint, etc.

Bupt'hal'mus, *i*, m. (Βοῦς, an ox; ὀφθαλμὸς, the eye.) *Surg. Pathol.* The first stage of *Hydrophthalmia*: ox-eye.

Burd'ock. *M. Med.* The *Arotium lappa*, and *Lappa minor.*

Burett'e. (Fr. an oil cruet.) *Chem.* A convenient little bottle, employed to contain tests, or reagents.

Bur'gundy Pit'ch. *M. Med. Pix Burgundica* of the pharmacopœias; or *Pix abietina.*

Bur'n. (Sax. *Bœrnan*, to scorch.) *Surg. Pathol.* Lesion caused by the application of heat. *Ambustio, ōnis*, f.

Burn't Spon'ge. *M. Med.* The substance *Spongia usta.*

Bur'sa, æ, f. (Βύρσα, a leathern bottle.) A bag, or purse.

Bur'sa Mūcōs'a. *Anat.* A serous bag, secreting a substance (*Synovia*) to lubricate tendons and joints, rendering their motion easy.

Bursāl'is, *is, e.* (*Bursa.*) Belonging to a purse or bag: bursal.

Bursal'ogy. (Βύρσα, a bag; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat.* The consideration of the *bursæ mucosæ. Bursālŏg'ia,* æ, f.

But'ter. (Βούτυρον, from βοῦς, a cow; τυρός, cheese.) The substance which is obtained from cream, by means of churning. Some other matters, from their outward appearance merely, have been called by the same name—as butter of antimony, etc.

But'terfly'-shap'ed. See *Papilionaceus.*

Būtўrāc'eus, *a, um.* (*Būtўrum*, butter.) Of the appearance or consistence of butter: butyraceous.

But'yrate. (*Būtўricum* acidum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of butyric acid with a base. *Būtўras, ātis*, f.

Butyr'ic Ac'id. *Chem.* A volatile acid obtained from butter.

Butyrin'. (*Būtўrum*, butter.) *Chem.* The essential fatty matter of butter: the butyrate of glycerin. *Būtўrīna,* æ, f.

Buxin'. *Chem.* An alkaline substance obtained from the *Buxus sempervirens. Buxīna,* æ, f.

Bys'sus, *i*, n. } (Βύσσος, a kind
Bys'sus, *i*, m. } of fine flax.) *Anat.* The *pudendum muliebre. Bot.* A genus of lichens. *Zoöl.* The hairy appendage by which the *Mollusca* attach themselves to rocks, etc.

C.

C. *Chem.* (Anciently the symbol for *nitrum.*) *Pharm.* For *compositi*, or *compositæ*; and for *cum*, with.

C. M. *Med.* For *Cras manè*, to-morrow morning.

C. N. *Med.* For *Cras nocte*, to-morrow night.

Caball'ine. (*Caballus*, a horse.) *Pharm.* Applied to a coarse kind of aloes fit only for horses. *Căballinus, a, um.*

Cab'bage-Tree. *M. Med.* The *Geoffræa inermis*, or *Andira inermis.*

Cachec'tic. (*Căchexia.*) *Pathol.* Pertaining to *Cachexia. Căchectĭcus, a, um.*

Căchelcōm'a, *ātis*, n. (Κακὸς, bad; ἕλκος, an ulcer.) *Surg. Pathol.* Malignant ulcer.

Căchex'ia, æ, f. (Κακὸς, bad; ἕξις, a habit.) *Pathol.* Depraved habit of body; applied (pl.) to a Cl. of Nosology: cachexy.

Căcocol'pia, æ, f. (*Κακὸς; κόλπος*, the *vagina.*) *Surg. Pathol.* A putrid condition of the *vulva* and vaginal entrance.

Căcoēt'hēs, *is*, n. (*Κακὸς*, bad; *ἦθος*, habit or disposition.) *Pathol.* Bad habit or disposition.

Căcōsōm'ium, *ii*, n. (*Κακὸς; σῶμα*, a body.) *Med.* A lazaretto for *Lepra* and other incurable diseases.

Cac'teus, *a, um.* (*Cactus*, the artichoke.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Cactus;* applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.) : cacteous.

Cadāv'ĕric. (*Cădāver*, a corpse.) *Med.* Belonging to a dead body. *Cădāvĕrĭcus, a, um.*

Cad'mia, æ, f. (*Καδμεία*, brass ore.) *Chem.* Applied to several metallic substances—Calamine, Cobalt, Tutty, etc.

Cad'mium, *ii*, n. (*Cadmia*, tutty; in which it was first observed.) *Chem.* Name for a metal found in several of the ores of zinc.

Cad'mii Iodid'um. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for *iodide of cadmium.* Employed in ointment.

Căd'ucus, *a, um.* (*Cădo*, to fall.) Falling off : caducous.

Cæ'căl'is, *is, e.* (*Cæcum*, the blind gut.) *Anat.* Belonging to the *Cæcum:* cæcal.

Cæc'itas, *ātis*, f. (*Cæcus*, blind.) *Pathol.* Blindness.

Cæcīt'is, *ĭdis*, f. (*Cæcum;* terminal *-itis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the cæcum.

Cæc'um. (Neut. sing. of *Cæcus.*) *Anat.* The blind gut (*intestinum* being understood), or first portion of the large intestine; the *Caput coli:* the cæcum.

Cærŭl'eus Morb'us. *Pathol.* The blue disease, or *Cyanosis.*

Cærulina. See *Cerulin.*

Cæsar'ean Operat'ion. } (From
Cæsar'ean Sec'tion. } *Julius Cæsar;* said to have been delivered thus; more probably *Cædo*, to cut.) *Obstet. Surg.* The operation of cutting into the womb when natural delivery is impracticable; hysterotomy. *Opĕrātio Cæsărea; Sectio Cæsărea.*

Caffein'. (Fr. *Café*, coffee.) A bitter principle obtained from coffee; the same as *Thein. Caffeīna, æ*, f.

Căjăpūt'i Ol'eum. (Malay, *Cajuputo*, white-tree.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for Cajuput or Cajeput oil obtained from the *Melaleuca minor.* See *Oleum Cajupūti.*

Cal'abar Bean. See *Physostigma venenosum.*

Călămif'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Călămus; fĕro*, to bear.) Bearing cylindrical tubes : calamiferous.

Călăm'ina, æ, f. (*Cadmĭa, lăpĭdōsa*, an ore of zinc.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for a native impure carbonate of zinc.

Călămĭnār'is, *is, e.* *M. Med.* Belonging to calamine, or *Lapis calaminaris:* calaminar.

Căl'ămus, *i*, m. (Arab. *Kalam*, the stalk of a plant.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Hexandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Aroideæ.* A reed, pen, or quill. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for the rhizoma of *Acopus calamus.*

Căl'ămus Rot'ang. *M. Med.* Supposed to yield the substance dragon's blood, which is really obtained from the *Pterocarpus draco.*

Căl'ămus Scriptōrius. *Anat.* Applied to a narrow fissure on the back and median line, of the *Pons Varolii.*

Calapit'te. (Malay, *Calappa*, the cocoa-tree.) *Bot.* A stony concretion sometimes found in the inside of the cocoa-nut; also called a *vegetable bezoar.*

Călăthid'ium, *ii*, n. (*Καλαθὶς*, a little basket.) *Bot.* A kind of inflorescence composed of sessile flowers thickly placed upon a common involucre.

Calcān'eum, *i*, n. (*Calx*, the heel.) *Anat.* The largest bone of the tarsus; the heel-bone, or *Os calcis.*

Calcārāt'us, *a, um.* (*Calx*, a spur.) *Bot.* Having spurs; applied to *corollæ*, etc. : calcarate.

Calcar'eous. (*Calx*, lime.) *Chem.* Belonging to lime. *Calcārius, a, um.*

Calcar'eous Earth. *Chem.* Lime.

Calceĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Calceus*, a shoe; *forma.*) Formed like a shoe : calceiform.

Calcĭf'ĕrus, *a, um.* *Calx; fĕro*,

to bear.) *Mineral.* Containing carbonate of lime : calciferous.

Calcig'enous. (*Calx*, lime ; *γενάω*, to generate. *Chem.* Descriptive of metals, which with oxygen form a calx or earthy-looking substance. *Calcigĕnus, a, um.*

Cal'cii Chlor'idum. (B. P.) *Chem. Chloride of Calcium.* See *Calcium.*

Calcina'tion. (*Calx.*) *Chem.* The application of heat to saline, metallic, or other substances, to deprive them of moisture, etc. *Calcīnātio, ōnis*, f.

Calcĭnāt'us, *a, um.* (*Calx.*) Reduced to powder ; calcined. See *Calcination, Ustus.*

Cal'cis Hyd'ras. *Chem.* (B. P.) Hydrate of *slaked lime.*

Cal'cis Hypŏphos'phis. Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for *Hypophosphite of lime.*

Cal'cium, *ii*, n. (*Calx*, lime.) *Chem.* The metallic base of lime.

Calcŭlif'rāgus, *a, um.* (*Calcŭlus ; frango*, to break.) *Med.* Breaking or reducing *calculi :* calculifragous. See *Lithotriptic. Surg.* An instrument (sing. m.) for breaking down calculi in the bladder. See *Lithotriptor.*

Cal'cŭlōs'us, *a, um.* (*Calcŭlus ;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Med.* Having a calculus ; strictly, full of *calculi ;* applied to those afflicted with stone in the bladder : calculous.

Cal'cŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Calx*, chalk.) *Pathol.* A stone-like concretion in the urinary bladder, kidney, gall-bladder, intestines, or in and about the joints : a calculus.

Cal'cŭlus Pŏdāg'ricus. *Pathol.* A calcareous formation on the hands and feet of patients afflicted with gout. See *Chalk-stone.*

Calefac'ient. (*Călĭdus*, warm ; *făcio*, to make.) *Pharm.* Exciting warmth ; making warm. *Călĕfăciens, tis*, part.

Calefact'ion. (Same.) *Med.* The act of applying heat. *Călĕfactio, ōnis*, f.

Călig'o, *ĭnis*, f. (*Cālīgo*, to make dark or dim.) *Pathol.* Dimness of sight approaching without apparent cause ; blindness. A genus, Ord. *Dysæsthesiæ ;* Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Calisay'a Bark. *M. Med.* The *Cinchona flava.*

Calis'thĕn'ia, *æ*, f. (*Καλὸς*, fair ; *σθένος*, strength.) *Med.* An exercise for strengthening the body and giving ease and elegance to the movements of the limbs : calisthenics.

Callos'ity. (*Callus.*) *Med.* A preternatural hardness in the skin or naturally soft parts. *Callŏsĭtas, ātis*, f.

Cal'lus, *i*, m. or *um, i*, n. (*Κάλον*, wood ; as if woody or hard.) *Surg.* The plastic, or rudimentary osseous substance deposited between the portions of a fractured bone. Also, unnatural hardness or induration of any soft part ; or a thickening of the cuticle, insensible to the touch.

Călŏmĕl'as, *ănos*, m. (*Καλὸς*, useful, excellent, and therefore beautiful [*abstractly* "beautiful!"—as is often said of rich wines, fruits, etc. ; —not in allusion to their *appearance*, but in respect of their *material qualities*] ; *μέλας*, black, dark, dusky.) Allowing the preposition *κατὰ* to be herein *understood*, the meaning of the above term seems to be—*valuable towards the dark complaint*, i.e. bilious disease. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for the protochloride or submuriate of mercury : the *Hydrargyri chloridum :* cal'omel. Hitherto a singular origin has existed for the term *Calomel ;* to the effect that the foregoing two Greek words mean "*a beautiful negro ;* the mercurial alluded to having been prepared by *a handsome black slave*, and hence the name !"

Calor'ic. (*Călor*, heat.) *Chem.* The matter or cause of the sensation of heat ; igneous fluid. *Călōrĭcum, i*, n.

Caloric'ity. (*Călor*, heat.) *Physiol.* The faculty of generating the amount of heat necessary to life ; and maintaining that temperature in all situations, hot or cold. *Călōrĭcitas, ātis*, f.

Calorif'ic. (*Călor ; făcio*, to make.) *Physiol.* Heat-producing ; heat-creating. *Călōrĭf'icus, a, um.*

Calorim'eter. (*Călor ; μέτρον*, a measure.) *Chem.* An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of

caloric disengaged from any substance. *Călŏri metrum, i*, n.

Călŏrimōtor, *ōris*, m. (*Călor; mōtor*, a mover.) *Nat. Philos.* An electric apparatus which, whilst in operation, produces highly elevated temperatures.

Călum'ba, *æ*, f. (*Colomba*, in Ceylon.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for the root of *Cocculus palmatus*, or *Menispermum palmatum*: the *Colombæ Radix*.

Calvā'ria, *æ*, f. (*Calveo*, to be bald.) *Anat.* That portion of the *cranium* above the orbits, temples, ears, and occipital protuberance.

Calvi'ties, *ēi*, f. (*Calvus*, bald.) *Physiol.* Want or loss of hair, particularly on the sinciput; baldness. See *Defluum Capillorum*.

Calx, *cis*, m. *Anat.* The heel.

Calx, *cis*, f. (Arab. *Kalsh*, to burn.) *Chem., M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for lime.

Calx Viv'a. *Chem.* Quicklime.

Căl'ycifl'ōrus, *a, um.* (*Călyx; flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having the stamens inserted in the calyx: calyciflorate.

Călycifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Călyx; forma.*) *Bot.* Formed like a calyx: calyciform.

Călycin'us, *a, um.* (*Călyx.*) *Bot.* Belonging to a calyx: calycine.

Călycoid'ēs, adj. (*Călyx*; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling a calyx: calycoid.

Călycŭlāt'us, *a, um.* (*Călycŭlus.*) *Bot.* Having *calyculi*: calyculate.

Călyc'ŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Călyx.*) *Bot.* The membranous margin surrounding the apex of a seed; also, a little calyx exterior to a proper one.

Calyp'tra, *æ*, f. (Καλύπτω, to cover.) *Bot.* A membranous covering over the *antheræ* in mosses; also, the proper covering or coat of the seed, which falls off spontaneously.

Calyptrā'tus, *a, um.* (*Calyptra*, the veil of mosses.) *Bot.* Having *calyptræ*; calyptrate.

Călyx', *ycis*, m. (Καλύπτω, to cover.) *Anat.* In the pl., five or six membranous cups or sacs, each surrounding one or two of the *papillæ* of the kidney. *Bot.* The flower-cup or empalements which cover the flower; the most part green, and surrounding the *corolla*. *Ornithol., Physiol.* The very vascular capsule enclosing the vesicle or yelk, formed of the three layers of the *ovarium*.

Cam'bium, *ii*, n. (Nutriment.) *Bot.* A glutinous fluid between the bark and *alburnum*.

Cambōg'ia, *æ*, f. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of camboge or gamboge, obtained from uncertain species of *Garcinia*; also, of two species, both supposed to be from a genus called *Hebradendron*.

Cambōgioid'ēs, adj. (*Cambōgia*; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling the gamboge tree.

Cam'bridge Univer'sity, and its Medical Degrees, etc. Primarily—"Candidates for M.B. *must reside nine terms* (nearly three years) and must have passed the prescribed examination in classics, mathematics, etc.; and must have been engaged five years in medical study, either under direction of the Medical Board at Cambridge; or at some accredited school of medicine; and undergone three examinations. Study during only four such years will be required, if the candidate has graduated with honours, as B.A." This University now possesses facilities for studying all the branches which constitute the *medical curriculum*, enjoined by the Licensing Boards. Candidates are admitted to examination for M.D. nearly three years *after obtaining the degree of M.B.* In common with other British Universities, Cambridge grants the degree of C.M.; after a preparatory curriculum of about five years—and one year *less*, in instances of those who have graduated with honours, as B.A.

Căm'ĕra, *æ*, f. (Καμάρα, an upper gallery.) *Anat.* In pl., the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye.

Campān'a, *æ*, f. (*Campānia*, in Italy, where they were first used in churches.) A bell. *Chem.* A dish or cover, shaped like a bell, employed in making sulphuric acid.

Campān'āc'eus, *a, um.* (*Campāna.*) *Bot.* Like a bell; applied to an Ord. (pl. f.) in Linnæus's Natural method: campanaceous.

Campān'iform'is, *is, e.* (*Campāna; forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Formed like a bell: campaniform.

Campān'ŭlāc'eus, *a, um.* (*Campānŭla*, the bell-flower.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement, as in *Campanula;* applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): campanulaceous.

Campān'ŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Campānŭla*, a little bell.) *Bot.* Like a little bell: campanulate.

Cam'phine. (*Camphŏra.*) *Chem.* Substance procured from common turpentine; with an equivalent of oxygen, it forms camphor; also called *Camphogen.*

Cam'phŏra, *æ,* f. (*Kaphur*, or *Kamphur*, Arab. and Pers.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of camphor, or more properly camphire.

Cam'phŏra Officinār'um. *Bot., M. Med.* The plant which (B. P.) chiefly yields camphor.

Cam'phorate. (*Camphŏrĭcum* ac'idum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of camphoric acid with a base. *Camphŏras, ātis,* f.

Camphŏrātus, *a, um.* (*Camphŏra.*) *Pharm.* Having, or combined with, camphor: camphorated.

Camphor'ic. (*Camphŏra*, camphor; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Belonging to camphor; applied to an acid obtained from camphor. *Camphŏrĭcus, a, um.*

Cănălic'ŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Cănălicŭlus.*) *Bot.* Having a little canal or channel; channelled: canaliculated.

Cănălic'ŭlus, *i,* m. (Dim. *Cănālis.*) A small channel or vessel.

Cănālis, *is,* m. or f. (*Canna*, a reed.) *Anat.* A canal or channel, applied to blood-vessels, cavities, etc. See *Alveus.*

Cancellātus, *a, um.* (*Cancelli.*) *Anat.* Having a latticed appearance: cancellated.

Cancel'li, *ōrum,* pl. m. *Anat.* Lattices; minute divisions in the reticulated structure of bones.

Can'cer, *cri,* m. and n. (Καρκίνος, a crab; the turgid veins radiating like a crab's claws.) *Surg. Pathol.* A painful scirrhous tumour terminating in a fatal ulcer: cancer. See *Carcinoma.*

Cancer, *cri,* or *cĕris,* m. (Same.) *Zoöl.* A genus of *Crustacea Malacostraca.*

Can'cer Astăcus. *M. Med.* The craw-fish, affording the *Lapilli cancrorum,* or crab's eyes.

Can'cer Păgūrus. *M. Med.* The crab-fish, affording the *Chelæ cancrorum,* or crab's claws.

Can'croid. (*Cancer;* terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Pathol.* Resembling cancer. *Cancroïdes,* adj.

Can'croid'e, adj. French form of the preceding term.

Cancrōr'um Lăpil'li et Chēl'æ. **Can'crōrum Oc'ŭli.** } See *Cancer Astacus; C. Pagurus.*

Can'crum Or'is. *Surg. Pathol.* A deep, foul, irregular ulcer inside the lips and cheeks. See *Gangrœna Oris. Stomacace.*

Cănel'la, *æ,* f. (*Canna*, a reed.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Dodecandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Meliaceæ.* Pharmacopœial name for the bark of *Canella alba;* the *Canellæ albæ cortex.*

Cănel'la Al'ba. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name of the foregoing.

Canellæ Albæ Cortex. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P. 1867) for *Canella alba* bark.

Cănĭcŭlāris, *is, e.* (*Cănĭcŭla*, the dog-star.) The hottest days of the year, the *Dies caniculares,* or dog-days.

Can'ine Appetit'e. See *Bulimia.*

Can'ine Mad'ness. See *Hydrophobia.*

Cănīn'us, *a, um.* (*Cănis*, a dog.) Belonging to the dog: canine.

Cănīn'us Mus'cŭlus. *Anat.* The *Levator anguli oris.*

Cănīnus Risus. **Cănīnus Spās'mus.** } *Pathol.* The *Spasmus cynicus.*

Cānīt'ies, *ēi,* f. (*Cānus*, grey-haired.) Greyness of the hair.

Cannăbīna, *æ,* f. (*Cannăbis*, hemp.) *Chem.* A resin extracted from the *Cannabis Indica.*

Can'năbis, *is,* f. (Κάννᾰβις.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Diœcia;* Ord. *Pentandria.* Juss. *Urticaceæ.* Hemp.

Can'năbis In'dica. *Med.* (B. P.) A variety well known in South America, Turkey, Asia Minor, India, etc., for its exciting properties; called *Bangue* among the Hindoos,

Hashish by the Arabs, *Maslach* by the Turks, and among the Hottentots *Dacha.*

Can'nŭla, æ, f. (Dim. *Canna,* a reed.) *Surg.* A tubular instrument introduced by means of a *stilette* into a cavity or tumour, for drawing off fluid.

Cantharidin'. (*Canthăris.*) *Chem. Pharm.* A peculiar substance in *Cantharides,* on which their vesicating quality depends. *Canthărĭdĭna,* æ, f.

Can'thăris, *ĭdis,* f. (Κάνθαρος, a beetle.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of the blistering-fly: the *Cantharis vesicatoria;* the *Musca Hispaniola;* also termed *Lytta vesicatoria,* and *Melöe vesicatorius.*

Canthĭtis, *ĭdis,* f. (*Canthus;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of one or both *canthi.*

Can'thoplasty. (Κανθὸς, the angle of the eye; πλάσσω, to form.) *Surg.* The operation of transplanting a portion of the *conjunctiva* of the eye to the external *canthus* of the eyelids. *Canthoplastĭa,* æ, f.

Can'thus, *i,* m. (Κανθὸς.) *Anat.* The angle formed by the junction of the eyelids; the internal being the *greater,* the external the *lesser canthus.*

Caout'choucin'. *Chem.* The principle on which the properties of caoutchouc depend. *Caoutchoucĭna,* æ, f.

Căpillăc'eus, *a, um.* } (*Căpillus,*
Capillăris, *is, e.* } a hair.) Belonging to hair: capillaceous, capillary. See the following.

Capil'lary. (Same.) *Anat.* Applied to the minute ramifications of arteries terminating on the surface of the body, or internal cavities, often called *capillaries;* hair-like. *Căpillăris, is, e.*

Căpillifō'lius, *a, um.* (*Căpillus; fŏlium,* a leaf.) *Bot.* Having hair-like leaves: capillifolious.

Căpillic'ŭlus, *i,* n. (Dim. *Căpillus,* the hair.) *Anat.* In pl., the arterial and venous radicles carrying on a circulation, forming a diverticulum of the general circulation; and pervading, more minutely than the capillaries, the ultimate elements of every organ.

Căpillifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Căpillus; forma.*) Formed like hair: capilliform.

Cap'ĭtal. (*Căput.*) Belonging to the head. *Chem.* The upper part of an alembic. *Pharm.* Applied (pl. n.) to medicines for the head. *Capĭtalia medicamenta. Surg.* Applied to the more important operations. *Căpĭtalis, is, e.*

Căp'ĭtāt'us, *a, um.* (*Căput.*) *Anat., Bot.* Growing in heads; applied to a section (pl. f.) of the *Synantherecæ:* capitate.

Căp'ĭtellāt'us. Same as *Capitulatus.*

Căp'ĭtŭlāt'ŭs, *a, um. Bot.* Having a *Capitulum,* or knob on the top: capitulated.

Căpĭt'ŭlum, *i,* n. (Dim. *Căput.*) A little head, or knob. *Anat.* A protuberance of bone received into a hollow portion of another bone. *Bot.* A kind of inflorescence consisting of a number of flowers in a globular form on a common peduncle. *Chem.* An alembic.

Caplv'i Oil. See *Balsamum Copaibæ.*

Cap'rate. (*Caprĭcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of capric acid with a base. *Capras, ātis,* f.

Capreŏlār'is, *is, e.* } (*Capreŏlus,*
Capreolātus, *a, um.* } a tendril.) *Anat.* Applied to the spermatic vessels, or *Vasa capreolaria,* from their twisted appearance; capreolary: capreolate.

Cap'ric Ac'id. *Chem.* A volatile acid, a constituent of butter made from milk of the goat or cow.

Cap'rĭdæ, patron. nom. pl. m. (*Caper,* a goat; termina! *-ĭdæ.*) *Zool.* A family of which the goat is the type.

Cap'rĭfŏlĭāc'eus, *a, um.* (*Caprĭfŏlium,* the honeysuckle.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Caprifolium;* applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): caprifoliaceous.

Caproat'e. (*Caprŏicum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of caproic acid with a base. *Caprŏas, ātis,* f.

Caproic' Ac'id. *Chem.* An oily limpid liquid, obtained from the capröate of baryta, and entering into the constitution of butter. *Caprŏïcum Acĭdum.*

Capryl'ic Ac'id. *Chem.* A smeary mass, acid, acrid, and of a peculiar, disagreeable odour, a constituent in butter from the milk of the goat or cow.

Cap'sicum, *i*, n. (Κάπτω, to devour.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Solaneæ*. Pharmacopœial name for the capsules and seeds of *Capsicum annuum*.

Cap'sicum An'nuum. *M. Med.* The Capsicum, Cayenne, or Guinea pepper plant.

Cap'sula, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Capsa*, a box.) A capsule. *Anat.* A membranous bag, containing some part, or organ, or the extremities of bones forming a joint. *Bot.* A membranous pericarp which splits in a determinate manner.

Cap'sular Lig'ament. *Anat.* A kind of ligamentous bag surrounding every movable articulation, and containing the *synovia*.

Cap'sule of Glis'son. See *Glisson, Capsule of*.

Cap'sŭlif'erus, *a, um.* (*Capsŭla; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Containing capsules: capsuliferous.

Capsŭlit'is, *ĭdis*, f. (*Capsŭla*; terminal *-ītis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the capsule of the eye.

Căp ut, *ĭtis*, n. (Κάρα, or often *by periph*, κεφαλή, the head.) *Anat.* The head, consisting of the *cranium*, or skull, and the face; also applied to any prominent object like a head.

Căp'ut Cŏl'i. *Anat.* The *Cæcum*.

Căp'ut Gal'lināg'inis. *Anat.* The *Verumontanum*, or prominent fold of the lining membrane in the prostatic portion of the urethra.

Car'amel'. French name for sugar partly decomposed by the action of heat.

Car'apace. *Zoöl.* The hard covering or shell on the upper part of the body of the *Chelonia*.

Car'away. *M. Med.* The *Carum carui*.

Carbol'ic Acid. *Chem.* Acidum carbolicum (B. P.) An acid derived from the products of coal-tar distillations. *Med. Surg.* An antiseptic and disinfectant in great repute at present. Its curative influence on raw surfaces, after operations, was discovered by **Mr. Lister.**

Car'bo Lig'ni. Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for charcoal.

Car'bon. (*Carbo*, a coal.) *Chem.* The basis of charcoal; also, charcoal itself—the diamond. *Carbŏnium, ii*, n.

Carbonac'eous. Of the nature of carbon. *Carbŏnāceus, a, um.*

Car'bonate. (*Carbŏnicum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of carbonic acid with a base. *Carbŏnas, ātis*, f.

Carbŏnātus, *a, um. Chem.* Converted into a carbonate; carbonated.

Carbon'ic Ac'id. *Chem.* The acid formed during combustion of charcoal; and existing abundantly in nature; composing $\frac{44}{100}$ of the weight of limestone, marble, calcareous spar, etc.

Carbon'ic Ac'id Gas. Same as *Carbonic Acid*.

Carbonif'erous. (*Carbo*, a coal; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Geol.* Having or containing coal. *Carbŏnifĕrus, a, um.*

Carbonisat'ion. (*Carbon.*) *Chem.* Process of converting organic substances into charcoal. *Carbŏnisātio, ōnis*, f.

Carbun'cŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Carbo.*) *Mineral.* The carbuncle, of a deep bright red colour. *Surg. Pathol. Anthrax*, or carbuncle.

Car'buret. (*Carbon*, terminal *-ūret.*) *Chem.* Combination of carbon with another substance. *Carbūrētum, i*, n.

Car'bureted. (*Carbūrētum*, a carburet.) *Chem.* Of the nature of a *Carburet*.

Carcinŏma, *ātis*, n. (Καρκίνος, an eating ulcer.) *Surg. Pathol.* A name for cancer.

Carcinom'atous. (*Carcīnŏma.*) *Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Carcinoma. Carcinomātus, a, um.*

Cardăm'ine, *es*, f. (Καρδία, courage.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Tetradynamia*; Ord. *Siliquosa*. Juss. *Cruciferæ*.

Cardăm'ine Prăten'sis. *M. Med.* The cuckoo flower, which yields cardamine flowers; the *Nasturtium aquaticum*.

Card'ămōmum. (Καρδάμωμον, an aromatic plant.) *Bot., M. Med.* (B. P.) Dried capsules of the *Malabar Cardamom*. Cardamoms.

Car'dia, æ, f. (Καρδία.) *Anat.* The heart; also, the superior opening of the stomach.

Car'diac. (*Cardia.*) *Anat.* Belonging to the heart; applied to the superior opening of the stomach. *Pharm.* Applied to invigorating medicines. *Cardiăcus, a, um.*

Cardiăg'ra, æ, f. (Καρδία; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Pathol.* Pain, or gout of the heart.

Cardial'gia, æ, f. (Καρδία, the heart; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* An uneasy or painful sensation in, or referred to the stomach; heartburn: cardialgy.

Cardiŏcēl'e, es, f. (Καρδία; κήλη, a tumour.) *Pathol.* Protrusion of the heart through a wound of the diaphragm.

Cardiŏdўn'ia, æ, f. (*Cardia;* ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the heart. See *Cardiagra.*

Car'diŏgrap'h. (Καρδία; γράφω, to write.) *Med.* A lever-instrument contrived with the intention of its indicating the varieties of force communicated by the ventricles. It resembles in design that of the *Sphygmograph.*

Car'diŏpĕricardī'tis, *ĭdis,* f. (*Cardia; pĕricardītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the heart and *pericardium.*

Cardīt'is, *ĭdis,* f. (Καρδία; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the heart; a genus, Ord. *Phlegmasiæ;* Cl. *Pyrexiæ,* of Cullen's Nosology.

Car'do, *ĭnis,* m. A hinge. *Anat.* Applied to the articulation called *Ginglymus.*

ēi, f. (*Cărio,* to rot.) *Surg. Pathol.* Discase of bones, analogous to ulceration of the soft parts. Decay, rottenness.

Cărīn'a, æ, f. (The keel of a ship.) *Bot.* The lower petal of the papilionaceous corolla.

Cărīnāt'us, *a, um.* (*Cărīna.*) *Bot.* Keel-shaped; applied to leaves, petals, etc.: carinate.

Car'iosus. (*Cāries;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Surg. Pathol.* Having or affected with *Caries. Cărĭōsus, a, um.*

Carmin'ative. (*Carmen,* a song or charm.) *Pharm.* Applied to medicines which assuage pain. *Carmĭnātīvus, a, um.*

Car'mine. Beautiful colouring matter or pigment, obtained from cochineal; also called *Coccinellin.*

Car'nĕæ' Colum'næ. See *Columnæ Carneæ.*

Car'neus, *a, um.* (*Căro,* flesh.) Belonging to flesh: carneous. See *Carnōsus.*

Carnĭfĭcāt'io, *ōnis,* f. (*Căro; fio,* to become.) *Physiol.* Change of any texture of the animal body into flesh: carnification.

Carnĭform'is, *is, e.* (*Căro; forma,* resemblance.) Resembling flesh: carniform.

Carnĭv'ōrus, *a, um.* (*Căro; vōro,* to devour.) Flesh-devouring; carnivorous. *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (pl. n.) of *Coleoptera. Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (pl. n.) of *Mammalia Quadrumana.*

Carnōs'us, *a, um.* (*Căro* terminal *-ōsus.*) Fleshy; full of flesh; carneous: carnose. *Bot.* Applied to an Ord. (pl. n.) of *Polypi.*

Căr'o, *carnis,* f. *Anat., Physiol.* The red fibrous part, or belly of muscles; the flesh. *Bot.* The soft portion of fruits.

Carolin'a Pink. *M. Med.* The *Spigelia Marilandica.*

Cărōt'a, æ, f. Pharmacopœial name for the root of the *Daucus carota*; the *Dauci radix*; the edible carrot.

a, um. (Καρόω, to stupify.) Having power to stupify: carotid. *Anat.* Applied (pl. n., agreeing with *rami*) to the carotid arteries.

Carot'id. (Καρόω, to stupify.) *Anat.* An artery on each side of the neck, carrying blood to the head. *Carōtis, ĭdis,* adj. See *Caroticus.*

Carotin'. (*Cărōta.*) *Chem.* A peculiar crystalline principle of the *Daucus carota. Cărōtina,* æ, f.

Carpāl'is, *is, e. Anat.* Belonging to the *carpus* or wrist: carpal.

Carpel'lum, *ii,* n. *Bot.* A hollow case, or ovary, formed of a folded leaf, of which the upper surface is turned inwards, and the margins are united: a carpel.

Carphol'ogy. (Κάρφος, chaff; λέγω, to collect.) *Pathol.* The movements of delirious patients, as if they were searching for or grasping at imaginary objects, picking

the bed-clothes, etc.: floccillation.

Carphŏlŏgia, æ, f.

a, um. (*Carpŏlŏgia.*) *Bot.* Defining or describing fruits or seeds; applied to literary works of this kind: carpological.

Carpol'ogy. (Καρπὸς, fruit; , a discourse.) *Bot.* Description of fruits. *Carpŏlŏgia, æ,* f.

Carpŏt'icus, *a, um.* (Καρπὸς.) *Pathol.* Applied to an Ord. (pl. n.) of Mason Good's Cl. *Genetica,* or diseases affecting impregnation: carpotic.

Carp'us, *i,* m. (Καρπὸς.) *Anat.* The set of bones forming the wrist.

ss. } *Med.*

Car'rageen' Moss. } species of lichen, moss, or seaweed; found on the rocks and shores of Northern Europe; and in Carragheen, near Waterford, Ireland.

Car'răr'a Water. *Chem.* A liquid prepared in imitation of the qualities of certain springs of Carrara, in Italy, famous for its marble quarries.

Car'ron Oil. Used originally at Carron Iron Works, in Scotland. *Surg.* The *Linimentum aquæ calcis.*

Car'tilage. (As if *Carnilage,* from *căro,* flesh; *ago,* to yield.) *Anat.* A pearly white, glistening, elastic, uniform substance, adhering to articular surfaces of bones. *Car-*

-nis, f.

Cartilagin'eous. } *Anat.* Of the

Cartilag'inous. } nature of cartilage. *Bot.* Applied to leaves that have a hard margin, and are different in their substance from the disc. *Cartilāgineus, a, um.*

Car'ui Fructus. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) *Carui,* for the fruit of the *Carum carui;* the *Carum carui seminai.*

Căr'um, *i,* n. (Arab. *Carvi,* or *Carvia.*) A Linn. genus; Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Digynia.* Juss. *Umbelliferæ.*

Căr'um Căr'ui. *M. Med.* The caraway plant.

Cărun'cŭla, *æ,* f. (Dim. *Căro,* flesh.) *Anat.* A little fleshy excrescence: a caruncle.

Myrtlfor'mes. *Anat.* The remnants of the lacerated *hymen,* two, three, or four in number, when apparent.

Căryŏp'hyllăc'eus, *a, um.* (*Căryŏphyllus.*) *Bot.* Belonging to the clove tree, or its flowers: caryophyllaceous.

Căryŏp'hyllāt'a, *æ,* f. (*Căryŏphyllus.*) *M. Med.* The plant *Geum urbanum.* See *Eugenia Caryophyllata.*

Căryŏp'hyl'leus, *a, um.* (*Căryŏ- -phyllus.*) *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Caryophyllus;* applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): caryophylleous.

(*Căryŏphyllus;* terminal *-īdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling the *caryophyllus:* caryophylloid.

Căryŏp'hyl'lum, *i,* n. (*Căryŏphyllus.*) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P. 1867) (L.) for the unexpanded flower of *Caryophyllus aromaticus.*

Căryŏphyl'lus, *i,* m. (Κάρυον, a nut; φύλλον, a leaf, supposed to be the leaf of the Indian nut plant.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Polyandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Myrtaceæ.* Pharmacopœial name of the clove; the *Caryophyllum;* the *Caryophyllus aromaticus.*

Căryŏphyl'lus Arŏmătĭcus. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for the clove. Also, the clove-tree.

Căryop'sis, *is,* f. (Κάρυον, a nut.) *Bot.* A one-seeded pericarp, adhering closely to the integument of the seed, as in oats, rice, etc.

Cas'ca, Cascăr'a. (Spanish names for various species of *barks.*) About three years ago, *Casca erÿthrŏphlæ'i,* in form of tincture, was said to have proved efficacious in controlling the heart's action; aiding its tone; and contracting the smaller arteries.

Cascarill'æ Cor'tex. (Dim. *Cascăra,* the Spanish word for bark.) Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) *Cascarilla,* for the bark of the *Croton eleuteria,* or *C. cascarilla:* the *Croton eleuteria.*

Casein'. (*Căseum,* cheese.) *Chem.* A substance obtained from milk, animal, and vegetable, and the chief ingredient in cheese. *Casein* may be considered the *albumen* of milk, as it is the nutritious element of that secretion. *Căseīna, æ, f.*

Cas'eous. (*Căseum;* terminal

-ōsus.) Having or full of cheese : cheesy. *Cāseōsus, a, um.*

Cas'sia, æ, f. (Arab. *Katsa*, to tear off.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Decandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Leguminosæ.* Pharmacopœial name of the fruit of *Cassia fistula;* the *Cassiæ pulpa.*

Cas'sia Fis'tŭla. *M. Med.* The purging cassia-tree, now transferred to a new genus, *Cathartocarpus fistula,* from which the cassia pulp is obtained.

Cas'sia Lanceŏlāta. *M. Med.* The plant which affords the senna of commerce.

Cas'sia Officĭnālis. *M. Med.* A species from which *Senna Alexandrina* and *Senna Indica* are obtained.

Cas'siæ Pul'pa. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P. 1867) for the fruit of *Cassia fistula.*

Cas'tor Oil. *M. Med.* An oil extracted from the seeds of the *Ricinus communis. Oleum Ric'ini.*

Castōr'eum, *i,* n. (*Castor,* the beaver.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for a peculiar concrete substance obtained from the follicles of the prepuce in the *Castor fiber,* or beaver : castor.

Castōr'idæ, patron. pl. m. (*Castor,* the beaver ; terminal *-idæ.*) *Zoöl.* A Family, of which *Castor* is type.

Castorin'. (*Castŏreum.*) *M. Med.* The active matter of *Castoreum. Castŏrina,* æ, f.

Castrat'ion. (*Castro,* to emasculate.) *Bot.* Removal of the anthers of a flower. *Surg.* The removing of a testicle, or both ; orchotomy ; emasculation. *Castrātio, ōnis,* f.

Castrātus, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Having the anther removed. *Surg.* Deprived of testicles ; emasculate : castrated.

Castren'sis, *is, e.* (*Castra,* a camp.) *Pathol.* Applied to diseases which soldiers, encamped under unhealthy circumstances, are particularly liable to—as *Febris castrensis,* camp-fever.

Cat's Tail. *Bot.* Common name for the *Typha.*

Căŭcaus'is, *eos,* f. (Καταιαίω, to burn.) *Med.* The phenomena called preternatural combustion.

Cat'aclysm. (Κατακλύζω, to inundate.) *Geol.* A deluge or inundation. *Med.* An affusion. *Cătaclysmus,* *i,* m.

Cătăcous'tica, æ, f. (Κατὰ, against; ἀκούω, to hear.) *Nat. Philos.* That branch which treats of reflected sounds : catacoustics.

Cătălep'sia, æ, f. } (Καταλαμ-
Cătălep'sis, *eos,* f. } βάνω, to seize.) *Pathol.* A total suspension of sensibility and voluntary motion ; for the most part, of mental power ; the action of the heart and lungs continuing ; trance : catalepsy. See *Apoplexia Cataleptica.*

Catalep'tic. *Pathol.* Belonging to catalepsy. *Cătălepticus, a, um.*

Cătal'ysis, *is,* f. (Καταλύω, to dissolve.) *Chem.* A force which decomposes a compound body by mere contact ; as peroxide of hydrogen is decomposed by contact with platinum.

Catalyt'ic. } *Chem.* Belonging
Catalyt'ical. } to *Catalysis. Cătălytĭcus, a, um.*

Cătămēnia, *ōrum,* pl. n. (Κατὰ, according to ; μὴν, the month.) *Physiol.* Monthly discharge from the uterus ; the menses, menstrual discharge, or courses.

Cătăphōnĭca, æ, f. (Κατὰ ; φωνὴ, sound.) *Nat. Philos.* That branch which treats of the reflection of sound : cataphonics.

Cătăplas'ma, *ătis,* n. (Καταπλάσσω, to overlay with plaster.) *Pharm.* A soft application of moistened bread, linseed meal, oatmeal, etc., medicated or not : a cataplasm. A poultice.

Cat'aract. (Καταῤῥάσσω, to confound. *Pathol.* Obstructed sight, produced by opacity of the crystalline lens, or its capsule. *Cătăracta,* æ, f.

Catar'rh. (Καταῤῥέω, to flow down.) *Pathol.* A common cold in the head or chest ; also *Influenza ;* likewise the mucous fluid poured out by the bladder under disease, or catarrh of that organ ; the discharge in *Leucorrhœa,* or catarrh of the vagina. *Cătarrhus, i,* m.

Catar'rhal. *Pathol.* Belonging to catarrh. *Cătarrhālis, is, e.*

Cătāstal'ticus, *a, um.* (Κατα-

στέλλω, to restrain.) *Pharm.* Having power to restrain, check, or astringe; applied to medicines (pl. n.) that check evacuations, as astringent and styptic substances; the same as *Anastalticus:* cătăstal'tic. *Physiol.* Applied, by M. Hall, to the action of the *Vis nervosa*, from above downwards. See *Cathodic.*

Cāt'ĕchu, indecl. (Japan. *Kate*, a tree; *chu*, juice.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for the substance Japan earth, obtained from the wood of *Acacia catechu.*

Cat'ĕchū Pallĭdum. (Same.) *M. Med.* (B. P.) A extract made from young shoots and foliage of *Uncaria Gambir.* Pale catechu.

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

Cathar'tic. (Same.) *Med.* A medicine which quickens or increases evacuation from the intestines; or causes active purging. *Căthartĭcus, a, um.*

Cathartin'. (Καθαίρω, to purge.) *Pharm.* A peculiar substance obtained from senna leaves, on which their purging quality depends. *Cathartīna, æ*, f.

Cat'heter. (Καθετήρ, from καθίημι, to pour down.) *Surg.* A hollow instrument like a tube; closed, except with small perforations, towards one extremity. Catheters are made either straight, or with a curve; and are introduced into the bladder by the urethra for drawing off the urine in cases of retention, etc. *Căthĕter, ēris*, or *tri*, m.; *Căthĕtērus, i*, m.

Căthĕtēris'mus, *i*, m. (*Căthĕter;* terminal *-ismus.*) *Surg.* Operation of introducing the catheter: catheterism.

Cat'hode. (Κατά, down; ὁδός, a way.) *Nat. Philos.* In electrochemical action—that part of the decomposing body which the electric current leaves.

Cathod'ic. (Same.) *Physiol.* Proceeding downwards; applied to the course of action, from nervous influence. *Cathŏdĭcus, a, um.* See *Catastalticus.*

Cat'ion. (Κατά, down; εἶμι, to go.) *Nat. Philos.* A term in electrochemical action for a body that passes to the cathode of the decomposing body.

Cat'kin. *Bot.* The *Amentum.*

Cat'ling. *Surg.* A double-edged, sharp-pointed, straight knife for amputations.

Catop'tric. } (Κατοπτρίζω, to
Catop'trical. } make reflections with a mirror.) *Nat. Philos.* Belonging to a mirror, or to catoptrics; specular. *Cătoptrĭcus, a, um.*

Catop'trics. *Nat. Philos.* (Same.) That branch of optics which treats of the reflection of rays. *Catoptrĭca, æ*, f.

Caud'a Equīna. *Anat.* The ending portion of the spinal marrow; which, from giving off a large number of nerves, has a resemblance to a horse's tail.

Caud'al. (*Cauda*, a tail.) *Zoöl.* Belonging to the tail. *Caudālis, is, e.*

Caudāt'us, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Having a tail: caudate.

Caudĭc'ula, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Caudex.*) *Bot.* A solid prolongation, in form of a filament, which bears the masses of pollen: a caudicule or caudicle.

Caul. (Welsh.) *Anat.* The epiplöon or omentum. *Obstet.* The amnion, a portion of which sometimes envelops the child's head at birth. See *Halihoo.*

Caules'cens, *tis*, part. (*Caulesco*, to grow to a stem.) *Bot.* Growing to a stem: caulescent.

Caulĭc'ŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Caulis.*) *Bot.* The intermediary part of the embryo which has germinated, between the cotyledons and the root; a cau'licule or caulicle.

Cauliflōr'us, *a, um.* (*Caulis; flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers on the stem: cauliflorous.

Cauliform'is, *is, e.* (*Caulis; forma.*) *Bot.* Formed like a stem: cauliform.

Caul'ine. (*Caulis*, a stem.) *Bot.* Belonging to a stalk or stem. *Caulīnus, a, um.*

Caulŏcar'peus, *a, um.* (*Caulis;* καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Having persistent stems, frequently bearing fruit: caulocar'peous.

Caum'a, *ătis*, n. (Καίω, to burn.) The burning heat of fever.

Caus'tic. (Καίω, to burn.) *Surg.* Applied to substances which de-

compose and destroy the texture of organised bodies. *Cauticus, a, um.*

Caust'ic Al'kali. *Chem.* A pure alkali.

Caus'tic, Lun'ar. *M. Med.* The *Nitras argenti. Caus'ticum Lūnāre.*

Caus'tic Pot'ash. *M. Med.* The *Potassa fusa*; the *Potassæ hydras*, and the *Potassa cum calce.*

Caustic'ity. (*Causticus.*) *Chem. Med.* The distinguishing quality of caustic substances. *Causticĭtas, ātis*, f.

Cauterizat'ion. *Surg.* The act of applying the cautery. *Cautĕrizātio, ōnis*, f.

Caut'ery. (Καίω, to burn.) *Surg.* The application of a caustic substance, or of a searing-iron. *Cautĕrium, ii*, n.

Caut'ery, Ac'tual. *Surg.* Heated iron or other substance, or fire. *Cautĕrium Actuālis.*

Caut'ery, Poten'tial. *Surg.* The several caustic substances. *Cautĕrium Potentiālis.*

Cav'ernous. (*Căverna*, a cavern; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Anat.* Having cells or caverns. *Căvernōsus, a, um.*

Cav'ernous Si'nus. *Anat.* A sinus on the base of the cranium.

Cayen'ne Pep'per. *M. Med.* The ground pods and seeds of the *Capsicum annuum*; Guinea pepper.

Cec'al. *Anat.* Belonging to the *Cœcum. Cœcālis, is, e.*

Cec'um. *Anat.* The *Caput coli.* Neut. of *Cæcus, a, um.*

Cēle. (Κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Formerly used for *hernia*; now used in compound terms, to signify a tumour caused by protrusion of some soft part or parts denoted by the first portion of the term, as *Enterocele, Epiplocele*, etc. Also the swelling of a part, as *Sarcocele*; or its enlargement by the presence of fluid, as *Hydrocele.*

Cell. *Bot.* The space between the valves and partitions of a capsule. *Lŏcŭlāmentum, i*, n. *Pathol.* A body enclosing various kinds of contents; or consisting of one or more internal vesicles, called *nuclei*, containing granules or *nucleoli*; a corpuscle. *Physiol.* A minute cell, as origin or commencement of every plant and animal. *Cella, æ*, f. *Cellŭla, æ*, f.

Cell - Nuc'leus. *Physiol.* The cytoblast; also termed *areola.*

Cell - Theor'y. *Physiol.* The proposition that there exists one general principle for the formation of all organic productions — *i.e.*, the formation of cells; also, the conclusions drawn from this proposition.

Cel'lŭla, æ, f. (Dim. *Cella*, a cell.) *Anat., Bot., Physiol.* A little cell: a cellule.

Cel'lular. (*Cellŭla.*) *Anat., Bot.* Having or consisting of cells. *Cellŭlāris, is, e.*

Cel'lular Membrane.
Cel'lular Texture.
Cel'lular Tissue.
} *Anat.*

See *Membrana, Texture, Tissue.*

Cel'lulose. (*Cellŭla.*) *Chem.* The chief ingredient of the cellular substance of plants.

Celot'omy. (Κήλη, a tumour; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* The operation for strangulated hernia. *Cēlŏtŏmia, æ*, f.

Cem'ent. *Chem.* Any substance used for uniting or cementing together what may have been broken, as lute, glue, solder, etc.; also, a composition by which metals are covered and subjected to heat without fusion, and are thereby changed in their qualities. *Cæmentum, i*, n.

Cement'ation. (*Cæmentum.*) *Chem.* A process by which metals are purified or changed into their qualities by heat without fusion, by means of a composition called a cement, with which they are covered. *Cæmentātio, ōnis*, f.

Centaur'ii Cacumina. *M. Med.* The tops of the *Chironia centaurium.*

Centaur'ium, *ii*, n. (Κένταυρος, a centaur.) Pharmacopœial name of *Erythræa centaurium*, or *Chironia centaurium, the Folia erythræa centaurii.*

Centifō'lius, *a, um.* (*Centum*, a hundred; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having a hundred leaves: centifolious.

Cen'tigrade. (*Centum*, a hundred; *grădus*, a grade.) Having a hundred grades or degrees; applied to a French thermometer thus divided. *Centigrădus, a, um.*

Cen'tigramme. (*Centum; gramma*, a gramme.) *Pharm.* The hundredth of a gramme; equal to

0·154 of a grain avoirdupois, or one-sixth of a grain troy.

Centilit're. (Fr. *Cent; litre.*) One-hundredth part of a litre; equal to 0·6102 of an English cubic inch.

Centimet're. (Fr. *Cent; mètre.*) One-hundredth part of a metre; equal to 0·394 or two-fifths of an English inch.

Cen'tipes, *pĕdis,* adj. (*Centum,* a hundred; *pes,* a foot.) *Entomol.* Having a hundred, or many feet: centipede. See *Myriapodus.*

Cen'trad. (See *Centrum,* below.) *Anat.* Applied the same as *Central* used adverbially.

Cen'tral. (*Centrum.*) *Anat.* Applied, by Dr. Barclay, to the body and middle organs generally, as meaning towards the centre. *Centrālis, is, e.*

Cen'tre of Grav'ity. *Nat. Philos.* That point of a body by which, were it freely suspended, all its parts would be *in æquilibrio.*

Cen'tres Ner'vous. *Physiol.* The brain, spinal cord, and sympathetic ganglia.

Centrif'ugal. (*Centrum,* the centre; *fŭgio,* to fly.) Flying from the centre. *Centrifŭgus, a, um.*

Centrif'ugal Force. *Nat. Philos.* Law by which a body moving in a circular orbit strives to fall off from its motion in a tangent to the orbit.

Centrip'etal. (*Centrum; pĕto,* to seek.) Tending to the centre. *Centripĕtus, a, um.*

Centrip'etal Force. *Nat. Philos.* Law by which a body moving round another, tends, or is impelled to, the centre.

Centro-stal'tic. (*Centrum; stalticus,* staltic.) *Physiol.* Applied, by M. Hall, to the action of the *Vis nervosa,* in the spinal centre. *Centrostalticus, a, um.*

Cen'trum, *i,* n. (Κέντρον, a central point; or Κεντρόω, to set in the middle.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied, by Owen, to the homologues of the body of a *vertebra.*

Cen'trum Com'mūne. *Anat.* The solar plexus.

Cen'trum Ova'le of Vieus'sens. See *Vieussens,* etc.

Cen'trum Ovāle of Vicq D'Azyr. See *Vicq D'Azyr,* etc.

Cĕphaël'lis, *ĭdis,* f. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Cinchonaceæ.*

Cĕphaëlis Ip'ĕcăcuan'ha. *M. Med.* The plant from which ipecacuanha root is chiefly obtained.

Cĕphălæm'ia, *æ,* f. (Κεφαλή, the head; αἷμα, blood.) *Pathol.* Fulness of blood, congestion, in the head; congestion of the brain.

Cĕphăl'ăgra, *æ,* f. (Κεφαλή; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Pathol.* Acute pain of the head, gouty or rheumatic.

Cĕphălal'gia, *æ,* f. (Κεφαλή, the head; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Headache, or continued pain in the head: cephalal'gia.

Cephal'ic. (Κεφαλή.) *Anat., Pharm.* Belonging to the head. *Cĕphălicus, a, um.*

Cephal'itis. See *Encephalitis.*

Cĕp'hălo-. (Κεφαλή.) *Anat.* This in compound names denotes connection with the head.

Cĕp'hălogrăp'hia, *æ,* f. (Κεφαλή; γράφω, to write.) *Anat.* A description of heads: cephalography.

Cĕphăl'ŏhæmătōm'a, *ătis,* n. (Κεφαλή, the head; αἱμάτωμα, a bloody fungus.) *Pathol.* A sanguineous tumour of the cranium: a cephalohematome.

Cĕphăloïd'ĕs, adj. (Κεφαλή; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) Resembling the head: cephaloid.

Cĕphălōlōg'ia, *æ,* f. (Κεφαλή; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat.* A treatise on the head: cephalology.

Cĕphălōm'ĕter. (Κεφαλή; μέτρον, a measure.) *Obstet.* An instrument for ascertaining the size of the fœtal head, during parturition. *Cĕphălometrum, i,* n.

Cĕphălōp'ŏdus, *a, um.* (Κεφαλή; πούς, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Class (pl. n.) of *Mollusca,* in which strong fleshy productions by means of which they crawl proceed from the head: cephalopodous.

Cep'halot. (Κεφαλή.) *Chem.* A distinct fat discovered in the brain, containing phosphorus and sulphur. See *Cerebrot.*

Cep'halotome. (Κεφαλή; τέμνω, to cut.) *Obstet. Surg.* An instrument for cutting or breaking down the head of the fœtus; there are various forms and adaptations of it. *Cĕphălŏtŏmus, i,* m.

Cĕphălŏtŏm'ĭa, æ, f. (Same.) *Anatom. Surg.* Dissection of the head; also the cutting or breaking down of the fœtal head: cephalotomy.

Cep'halotribe. (Κεφαλὴ; τρίβω, to break down.) *Obstet. Surg.* An instrument intended to supersede the crotchet and perforator in the operation of craniotomy.

Cēra Al'ba. (Κηρὸς, wax.) White, or bleached wax. See the following. (B. P.)

Cēra Flav'a. (Same; yellow.) Natural wax or honeycomb of the hive-bee. *Apis mellifica.* (B. P.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name of yellow wax; the *Cera flava,* or waxy secretion of the *Apis mellifica. Ornithol.* A membrane covering the base of the beak in which the nostrils are pierced.

Cērăc'eus, *a, um.* (*Cēra.*) Of the appearance or consistence of wax: ceraceous.

Cerasin'. (*Cĕrăsus,* the cherry tree.) *Cĕrăsīna,* æ, f. See *Adraganthin.*

Cerătīt'ēs, æ, m. (Κέρας, a horn.) *Geol.* The *Unicornu fossile.*

Cĕrătīt'ĭs, *ĭdis,* f. (Κέρας; terminal *-ītis.*) Same as *Corneitis.*

Cĕrăt'o-. (Κέρας.) *Anat.* Prefix denoting connection with the *cornu* or horn of the hyoid bone; or with the cornea.

Cerat'obranch'ial. (*Cĕrătō-*; βράγχια, the gills.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied, by Owen, to those longer bent pieces, supported by the bones, which form the lower extremities of the branchial arches in fishes. *Cĕrătobranchiālis, is, e.*

Cĕrăt'ŏcēle, *es,* f. (Κέρας; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* A hernia of the cornea.

Cĕrăt'o-glos'sus, *a, um.* (*Cĕrăto-*; γλῶσσα, the tongue.) *Anat.* A name for the *Hyo-glossus* muscle, from its appearance and insertion: ceratoglossal.

Ceratohy'al. (Κέρας; *hyoīdēs,* hyoid.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied, by Owen, to the lower and larger of the two principal parts of the *cornu* of the hyoid bone. *Cĕrătohyālis, is, e.*

Cĕrăt'oïd'ēs, adj. (Κέρας; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) Resembling a horn: ceratoid.

Ceratom'a. See *Keratoma.*

Cerat'onyx'is. See *Keratonyxis.*

Cĕrăt'oplas'tica, æ, f. (Κέρας; πλάσσω, to form.) *Surg.* The artificial formation of the *cornea:* ceratoplasty.

Cĕrā'tŏs'us, *a, um.* (Κέρας, a horn; terminal *-ōsus.*) Having, or full of, horn: cera'tous or ce'ratose.

Cerat'otom'e. (Κέρας; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* A knife for dividing the cornea. *Cĕrătŏ'tŏmus, i,* m.

Cĕrăt'ŏtŏm'ĭa, æ, f. (Κέρας; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* Cutting of the *cornea:* ceratotomy.

Cĕrāt'um, *i,* n. (*Cēra,* wax.) *Pharm.* A compound ointment in which wax predominates as a stiffening ingredient: cerate.

Cer'cea, æ, f. (Κέρκος, a tail.) *Entomol.* Applicable to feelers situated behind the body.

Cerch'nus, *i,* n. (Κέρχω, to render hoarse.) *Pathol.* Noisy respiration: wheezing. See *Rhoncus.*

Cereälin'. (*Ceres,* the Goddess of Corn.) *Chem.* The nutritious principle in flour. *Cereālīna,* æ, f.

Cĕrĕāl'ĭs, *is, e.* (Same.) *Bot.* Pertaining to corn: cereal.

Cĕrĕbellīt'ēs, *ĭdis,* f. (*Cĕrĕbellum;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *cerebellum.*

Cĕrĕbel'lum, *i,* n. (Dim. *Cĕrĕbrum.*) *Anat.* The little brain: situated in the lower and posterior part of the *cranium.*

Cĕrĕbrāl'ĭs, *is, e.* (*Cĕrĕbrum.*) Belonging to the brain; brain-like: ce'rebral.

Cereb'ric. (*Cĕrĕbrum;* terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Applied to a fatty acid existing in the brain in combination with soda. *Cĕrĕbricus, a, um.*

Cĕrĕb'rĭform'ĭs, *is, e.* (*Cĕrĕbrum; forma,* likeness.) *Med.* Like the form or substance of the brain: encephaloid: cerebriform.

Cerebrin'. (*Cĕrĕbrum.*) *Chem.* The cerebral, lamellous stearin obtained from the brain-mass. *Cĕrĕbrīna,* æ, f.

Cĕrĕbrīt'ĭs, *ĭdis,* f. (*Cĕrĕbrum; -ītis,* inflammation.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the substance of the brain.

Cĕr'ĕbro-. *Anat., Physiol.* A prefix, in compound terms, denoting connection with the *Cerebrum.*

Cĕrĕbrold'ēs, adj. (*Cĕrĕbrum;*

terminal *-idēs*.) Resembling brain: ce'rebroid.

Cer'ebrot. (*Cĕrēbrum*.) Same as *Cephalot*.

Cĕr'ĕbrum, *i*, n. (Κάρα, the head.) *Anat.* The brain proper; occupying the entire upper portion of the cranium; and separated from the cerebellum by the *Tentorium*.

Cĕrĕvīs'ĭa, *æ*, f. (As if *Cĕrĕris vis in aqua*, the strength of corn in water.) Any liquid brewed from corn; ale, beer.

Cĕrĕvīs'ĭæ Fermen'tum. *M. Med.* (B. P.) Yeast, or barm.

Cer'ĭi Ox'alas. (*Cĕra*, wax; *Oxalium* acidum; terminal *-ate*.) *M. Med., Pharm.* Salt precipitated from a solution of oxalate of ammonia added to a soluble salt of cerium. Pharmacopœial name for *Oxalate of Cerium*.

Cerin'. (*Cĕra*, wax.) *Chem.* A component of common wax; which dissolves in sixteen times its weight of boiling alcohol, and has properties almost the same as those of wax. *Cĕrīna*, *æ*, f.

Cer'ium. (*Ceres*, the planet of that name.) *Chem.* A rare metal, found associated with lanthanum, and didymium—as hydrated silicates, in *Cerite*, and other mineral compounds.

Cer'nuus, *a*, *um.* (*Cernuo*, to bow downward.) *Bot.* Nodding: cernuous.

Cĕrum'en, *ĭnis*, n. (*Cĕra*, wax.) *Physiol.* The wax-like secretion in the ear, given out by follicles of the inner surface of the *Meatus auditorius externus*; ear-wax.

Cerum'inous. (*Cerūmen*; terminal *-ōsus*.) *Physiol.* Belonging to *cerumen*. *Cĕrūmĭnōsus*, *a*, *um.*

Cĕrus'sa, *æ*, f. (Κῆρ, a plague, death, or poison; from its poisonous qualities.) *Chem.* The subcarbonate of lead; white lead: cerusse.

Cervic'al. (*Cervix.*) *Anat.* Belonging to the neck. *Cervĭcālis*, *is*, *e.*

Cervidæ, patron. pl. m. (*Cervus*; terminal *-idæ*. *Zoöl.* A Family having the *Cervus* for their type.

Cer'vix, *ĭcis*, f. (As if *Cĕrĕbri via*, the way of the brain.) *Anat.* The neck, more particularly its back portion. Also, generally those parts of organs that are narrowed, like a neck.

Cer'vus, *i*, m. (Κέρας, a horn.) *Zoöl.* A genus of *Mammalia Ruminantia*.

Cer'vus El'ĕphas. *M. Med.* The stag, the horns of which afford some valuable medicines.

Cespĭtōsus, *a*, *um.* (*Cespes*, a turf; terminal *-ōsus*.) *Bot.* Producing many stems from one root, forming a surface of turf or sod: cespitose.

Cetac'eous. (*Cētus*, a whale.) Belonging to the whale. *Cētăceus*, *a*, *um.*

Cētăc'eum, *i*, n. (*Cētus*.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for an oily, concrete, crystalline, semi-transparent matter, obtained from several species of whale, but chiefly the *Physeter macrocephalus:* spermaceti.

Cet'ic Ac'id. *Chem.* A supposed peculiar acid resulting from the saponification of *Cetin;* found to be only a mixture of margaric acid and *Cetin*.

Cet'in. (*Cetus.*) *Chem.* Spermaceti. *Cētīna*, *æ*, f.

Cetrā'rĭa, *æ*, f. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of the *Cetraria Islandica*.

Cetrār'ĭa Islan'dĭca. *M. Med.* The new Pharmacopœial name of the *Lichen cetraria*, or Iceland moss.

Cetrar'ic. (*Cetrāria;* terminal *-ic*.) *Chem.* Belonging to Iceland moss; applied to an acid. *Cetrārĭcus*, *a*, *um.*

Cetrārin'. *Chem.* The bitter principle of the *Cetraria Islandica*. *Cetrārīna*, *æ*, f.

Ceyl'on Moss. See *Jafna Moss*.

Chaff. See *Palea*.

Chălaz'a, *æ*, f. (Χάλαζα, a hailstone.) *Bot.* Applied to an enlargement of the *raphe*, where it joins the base of the nucleus. *Pathol.* Same as *Chalazion* and *Hordeolum*. *Physiol.* Two spiral bodies (nom. pl.) situated one at each end of the egg, the apex of each adhering to the yelk.

Chălaz'ion, *ii*. n. } (Same.)
Chălaz'ium, *ii*, n. } *Surg.* A small tubercle on the edge of the eyelid; called also *Chalaza* and *Hordeolum*, or stye.

Chălazŏs'is, *is*, f. (Χαλάζωσις.) *Pathol.* Same as *Chalaza* and *Chalazion.*

Chalcēdŏn'ius, *a, um.* } Having
Chalcēd'ŏnus, *a, um.* } the external characters of chalcedony: chalcedonious, or chalcedonous.

Chalk. (Sax. *Cealc.*) *M. Med.* Carbonate of lime; whiting. *Crēta, æ,* f.

Chalk-stone. *Pathol.* A concretion deposited in the hands and feet of those afflicted with gout, resembling chalk, though chemically different; gout-stone. *Calcŭlus Arthrītĭcus. Calcŭlus Podăgrĭcus.*

Chalyb'eate. (Χάλυψ, iron.) *Med.* Containing iron. *Chălybeātus, a, um.*

Chamæl'eŏn, *ōnis*, or *ontis*, m. (Χαμαὶ, on the ground; λέων, a lion.) *Bot.* A name given to certain thistles, from the variety of their colours; like the changing hues of the chameleon. *Zool.* The type of the *Chamæleonida.*

Chămæ'lĕŏnĭdæ, patron. nom. pl. m. (*Chămæleŏn*; terminal *-idæ.*) *Zoöl.* A family of *Reptilia sauria*, having the chameleon for its type.

Chămæ'mēl'um, *i*, n. (Χαμαὶ, on the ground; μῆλον, an apple.) *M. Med.* The *Anthemis nobilis.*

Chămæ'mĕl'um Nŏb'ile. *M. Med.* The *Anthemis nobilis.*

Chambers of the Eye. See *Camera.*

Cham'omile Flow'ers. *M. Med.* The flowers of *Anthemis nobilis.*

Chămōmil'la Romān'a. *M. Med.* The *Anthemis nobilis.*

Chan'cre. (Fr.) *Surg. Pathol.* A sore or ulcer arising from the direct application of the syphilitic poison.

Change of Life. *Physiol.* Popularly, the constitutional disturbance often attending the cessation of the *Catamenia.*

Channelled. See *Canaliculatus.*

Char'acters, Chem'ical. Various systems of these, as symbols, have been introduced; but are now almost entirely discarded. Abbreviations, equations, and contractions are employed instead. See *Abbreviation.*

Char'coal. See *Carbon.*

Charp'ie. (Fr.) A substance composed of filaments separated or scraped from old linen; used in lieu of lint, for absorbing blood, matter or the like.

Char'ta Epispast'ica. (*Charta*, paper; Ἐπισπάω, to attract.) *Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for a new blistering paper; the essential ingredient of which is the blistering-fly.

Char'ta Sināp'is. *Mustard Paper.* (B. P.)

Cheek. See *Bucca, Gena, Mala.*

Cheek-Bone. (Sax. *Ceacban.*) *Anat.* The *Os jugale, malæ*, or *zygomaticum.*

Cheil'oplas'tic. *Surg.* Belonging to the operation of cheiloplasty, *Cheiloplas'ticus, a, um.*

Cheil'oplas'ty. (Χεῖλος, the lip; πλάσσω, to form.) *Surg.* The operation of supplying deficiencies of the lip, by appropriating a sufficient portion of neighbouring, healthy substance, to that purpose.

Cheirop'tĕrus, *a, um.* (Χεὶρ, the hand; πτερὸν, a wing.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (pl. n.) of *Mammalia Carnaria*, that have a fold of skin extending from the neck between their four feet and toes; enabling certain of them to fly, as the bat tribe: cheiropterous.

Chel'æ Canc'rorum. See *Cancrorum, Lapilli* et *Chelæ.*

Chēlic'ĕra, *æ*, f. (*Chēla*, a claw.) *Zool.* Prehensile organs (nom. pl.) of certain *Arachnides*, terminated by two fingers; or a single one resembling a hook, or claw.

Chēlif'erus, *a, um.* (Χηλὴ, a claw; *fĕro*, to bear.) Having claws or pincers: cheliferous.

Chēliform'is, *is, e.* (Χηλὴ; *forma.*) Formed like a claw: cheliform.

Chēloid'ēs, adj. (Χέλυς, a tortoise; terminal *ĭdēs.*) *Pathol, Zoöl.* Applied to a skin disease; resembling the tortoise: cheloid.

Chēlōn'ia, *ōrum*, pl. n. (Χελώνη, a tortoise.) An Ord. of *Reptilia*, including the several varieties of the tortoise. See *Testudo.*

Chēlōn'ius, *a, um.* (Χελώνη, a tortoise.) *Zoöl.* Applied to an Ord. (pl. n.) of the *Reptilia*: chelonian.

Chem'ical. (*Chĕmia.*) Of or belonging to chemistry. *Chĕmĭcus, a, um.*

Chem'istry. (Χυμία, from χύω, to pour out, or to melt.) *Nat. Philos.* "The science which investigates the composition of natural substances, and the permanent changes of constitution which their mutual actions produce." *Chĕmia, Chĭmia,* or *Chȳmia, æ,* f.

Chēmōs'is, *eos,* f. (Χαίνω, to gape.) *Surg.* Inflammation of the *conjunctiva,* with lymph or blood effused in the cellular substance connecting it with the eyeball, causing it to be projected in a ridge around the cornea—the latter appearing thereby sunk as in a gap.

Cher'ry-Laur'el. } *M. Med.* The
Cher'ry, Bay. } *Prunus laurocerasus.*

Chew'ing the Cud. *Physiol.* A faculty peculiar to certain animals of masticating their food a second time. See *Ruminans,* and *Rumination.*

Chias'ma, *ătis,* n. (Χίαζω, to make the letter X.) *Anat., Physiol.* The crossing of the fibres of the optic nerve: chiasm. See *Intersectio, Intricatura.*

Chic'ken Pox. *Pathol.* The disease *Varicella.*

Chil'blain. (Sax. *Cele,* cold; *blégen,* a boil.) *Surg.* A painful inflammatory swelling on the fingers, toes, or heels, consequent on exposure to severe cold; a kibe. *Pernio, ōnis,* f.

Child-Bed Fever. See *Puerperal Fever.*

Chimăphil'a, *æ,* f. (Χεῖμα, winter; φιλέω, to love.) Pharmacopœial name for the *Chimaphila corymbosa.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Decandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Pyrolaceæ.* See *Pyrola.*

Chimăphil'a Cōrymbōs'a. }
Chimăphil'a Um'bellāt'a. } *M. Med.* The *Pyrola umbellata,* or American winter-green.

Chim'ney-Sweep'er's Can'cer. *Pathol.* The *Cancer scroti,* or soot-wart.

Chin'-Cough. (Belg. *Kienkhoeff.*) *Pathol. Pertussis,* or hooping-cough.

Chin'china. *M. Med.* Cinchona, or Peruvian bark.

Chines'e Worm'wood. *M. Med.* The *Artemisia Chinensis.*

Chinoïdin'. (*Chīna,* Peruvian bark; εἶδος, likeness.) *Chem.* A substance containing a small portion of amorphous quinine. *Chīnoïdīna, æ,* f.

Chīrăg'ra, *æ,* f. (Χείρ, the hand; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Pathol.* Gout in the joints of the hand.

Chirăt'a, *æ,* f. Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the herb and root of the *Agathotes,* or *Agathotes chyrata.*

Chirōn'ia, *æ,* f. (*Chīron,* the centaur.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Gentianæ,* or *Gentianaceæ.*

Chirōn'ia Centaur'ium. *M. Med.* The Lesser Centaury.

Chirur'geon. See *Chirurgus, Surgeon.*

Chirur'gia, *æ,* f. (Χείρ, the hand; ἔργον, a work.) A manual operation. *Med.* That department of medicine which heals *with the hand;* but not excluding other remedies: surgery, or chirur'gery. See *Surgery.*

Chirur'gicus, *a, um.* (*Chīrurgia.*) Belonging to surgery; surgical: chirurgical.

Chirur'gus, *i,* m. (Χείρ, the hand; ἔργον, a work.) A surgeon, or chirurgeon.

Chitin'a, *æ,* f. (Χιτών, a doublet.) *Entomol.* The hard crust forming the outward integument; especially the *elytra:* the chitine.

Chloas'ma, *ătis,* n. (Χλοάζω, to be green.) *Pathol.* A cutaneous affection exhibiting spots and patches of a yellowish brown colour; the *Pityriasis versicolor* of Willan.

Chlor'al. (*Chloro;* and termination or suffix *-al;* belonging to or containing chlorine.) A preparation obtained through continued action of chlorine on absolute alcohol.

Chlor'al Hyd'rate. *Chloral Hydras* (B. P.), Hydrate of Chloral. (See foregoing.) A crystallizing substance, formed by combination of *chloral* with water.

Chlor'ate. (*Chlŏrĭcum* ăcĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of chloric acid with a base. *Chlŏras, ātis,* f.

Chlor'ic. (*Chlōrium;* chlorine;

terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Applied to an acid obtained from chlorine. *Chlōrĭcus, a, um.*

Chlor'ide. (*Chlōrium*; terminal *-ide.*) *Chem.* A combination of chlorine with different substances. *Chlōrĭdum, i,* n.

Chlor'ide of Mer'cury. *M. Med.* The *Submurias hydrargyri*, the *Hydrargyri chloridum* of the pharmacopœia, or Calomelas, or *Calomelas sublimatum.*

Chlor'ine. (Χλωρὸς, green.) *Chem.* An elementary body, formerly called oxy-muriatic acid; also *Dephlogisticated marine acid. Chlōrium, ii,* n.

Chloriod'ate. (*Chlōrĭōdĭcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of chloriodic acid with a base. *Chlōrĭōdas, ātis,* f.

Chloriod'ic. (*Chlōrium*, chlorine; *iōdĭnium*, iodine; terminal *ic.*) *Chem.* Belonging to chlorine and iodine; applied to an acid obtained from this compound. *Chlōrĭōdĭcus, a, um.*

Chlōro-. *Chem.* A prefix in compound terms, meaning that chlorine is one of the components of the substance denoted, or is employed in its preparation.

Chlorocarbon'ic. (*Chlōro-; carbōnium*; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* An acid obtained from chlorine and carbon, termed Phosgene, properly Photogene gas. *Chlōrŏcarbōnĭcus, a, um.*

Chlor'ŏdyn'e. (Same.) A patent medicine, invented in India. It has been much advertised, as an anodyne.

Chlor'oform'um. (*Chlōro-; formyle.*) *Chem., Med.* (B. P.) An anæsthetic agent, the perchloride of formyle: long held in estimation; but, of late, its use has been considered more hazardous than *Ether*; thus tending to revive the reputation of the latter.

Chlor'oform'yle. (Same meaning as foregoing.)

Chlōröm'ĕtrum, *i,* n. (*Chlōrium*; μέτρον, a measure.) *Chem.* An apparatus for estimating the quantity of chlorine in combination with water, or a base; a chlorometer.

Chlorŏphyll'e. (Χλωρὸς, green; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Chem.* The green colouring matter of leaves.

Chlōrō'sis, *is,* f. (Χλωρὸς, green.) *Pathol.* A disease peculiar to young females; under retention or suppression of the menstrual discharge; green-sickness. A genus, Ord. *Adynamiæ*; Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Chlōrōt'ĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *chlorosis*: chlorotic.

Chlor'ous Ac'id. *Chem.* The peroxide of chlorine, because approaching to an acid in its nature.

Chlor'uret. (*Chlōrium*; terminal *-ūret.*) *Chem.* A combination of chlorine with a metal, or inflammable body. *Chlōrūrētum, i,* n.

Choke-Damp. (*Sax. Acecian*, to stifle; Germ. *Dampf*, a vapour.) Term used for all irrespirable gases.

Chŏlæm'ia, *æ,* f. (Χολὴ, bile; αἷμα, blood.) *Chem. Pathol.* The presence of bile-pigment in the blood: cholemy.

Chol'agŏgue'. (Χολὴ, bile; ἄγω, to lead out.) *Pharm.* Medicine possessing the property of increasing the evacuation of bile. *Chŏlăgōgus, a, um.*

Chŏl'e, *es,* f. (Χολὴ.) *Physiol.* The bile. See *Bilis* and *Fel.*

Chol'eate. (*Chŏlēĭcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of choleic acid with a base. *Choleas, ātis,* f.

Chŏl'ĕcўstit'is, *ĭdis,* f. (*Chŏlēcystis*, the gall-bladder; terminal *ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the gall-bladder.

Chŏl'ĕdŏchus, *a, um.* (Χολὴ; δέχομαι, to receive.) *Anat.* Receiving gall or bile. See *Ductus Communis Choledochus.*

Chol'ĕic. (Χολὴ; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Relating to bile; applied to an acid obtained from bile. *Chŏlēĭcus, a, um.*

Chol'ĕin'. (Χολὴ.) *Chem.* The peculiar principle of bile. *Chŏlēīna, æ,* f.

Cholepyr'rhin. (Χολὴ; πυῤῥὸς, yellow.) *Chem.* Synonymous with *Biliphein. Chŏlēpyrchīna, æ,* f.

Chŏl'ĕra, *æ, i.* (Χολὴ, bile; ῥέω, to flow: or χολὰς, the intestines; ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* A disease, the symptoms of which are vomiting and purging of bile; with painful griping, and spasm of the muscles of the abdomen and calves

of the legs, etc. A genus, Ord. *Spasmi*; Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Chŏl'ĕra Asiăt'ica. *Pathol.* A marked illustration of the foregoing; but a very formidable *epidemic*. Its symptoms are more severe and rapid in their progress to a too generally fatal issue.

Chŏl'ĕra Bilĭo'sa. (See foregoing.) *Pathol.* Copious and frequent vomiting: at first of the alimentary and fecal matters; with redundancy of bile, and spasms of the legs and thighs.

Chŏl'ĕraic'. Same as *Cholericus*.

Chŏl'ĕr'icus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to cholera. *Physiol.* Bilious.

Chol'ĕroid'. (*Chŏlĕra*, and terminal *-īdēs.*) *Pathol.* Resembling cholera; applied to diseases of this character. *Chŏlĕroīdēs*, adj.

Chŏl'ĕrŏphŏb'ia, *æ*, f. (*Chŏlĕra*; φόβος, fear.) *Pathol.* A dread of cholera.

Chŏl'ĕrŏphōn'e, *es*, f. (*Chŏlĕra*; φωνή, the voice.) *Pathol.* The *Vox cholerica*, or faint whispering voice of choleraic patients.

Chŏl'esteătōm'a, *ătis*, n. (Χολή; *steătōma.*) *Pathol.* A fatty tumour, laminated and pearly, principally composed of crystals of cholesterine: a cholesteatome.

Chol'ester'ic Ac'id. *Chem.* Obtained by treating Cholesterin with nitric acid.

Cholest'ĕrin'. (Χολή, bile; στερεὸς, firm or solid.) *Chem.* A fatty substance of pearl-like appearance, forming the well-known material of human biliary calculi. *Chŏlestĕrīna*, *æ*, f.

Chol'ic. (Χολή.) *Chem.* Belonging to bile. *Chŏlĭcus*, *a*, *um.*

Chol'ic Ac'id. A peculiar acid obtained from bile, free from sulphur. *Acĭdum Chŏlĭcum.* See *Chololic.*

Chol'inate. (*Chŏlĭnicum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of cholinic acid with a base. *Chŏlĭnas*, *ātis*, f.

Chol'in'ic Ac'id. *Chem.* A distinct substance obtained from bile, and called an acid. *Ac'idum Chŏlĭnicum.*

Cholol'ic. (Χολή; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Synonymous with *Cho'ic.* Applied to an acid obtained from bile, containing sulphur. *Chŏlŏl'icus*, *a*, *um.*

Chol'olit'hic. (*Chŏlŏlīthus.*) Belonging to a gall-stone.) *Chŏlŏlīthicus*, *a*, *um.*

Chŏl'ŏlīth'us, *i*, m. (Χολή; λίθος, a stone.) *Chem. Pathol.* A gall-stone, or biliary calculus.

Chŏl'ŏsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Χολή.) *Pathol.* In pl., Biliary diseases.

Chondral'gia, *æ*, f. (Χόνδρος; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain (rheumatic, arthritic, or inflammatory) of the cartilages.

Chondrin'. (Χόνδρος, cartilage.) *Chem.* Gelatin obtained from the permanent cartilages, the cornea, fungous bones, etc. *Chondrīna*, *æ*, f.

Chon'dro-. (Χόνδρος.) *Anat.* A prefix in compound terms, denoting connection with cartilage.

Chond'rŏgĕnĕs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Χόνδρος; γένεσις, generation.) *Physiol.* The formation of cartilage.

Chond'rŏgrăp'hia, *æ*, f. (Χόνδρος; γράφω, to write.) *Anat.* A history of cartilage: chondrography.

Chon'droid. (Χόνδρος; terminal *īdēs.*) *Pathol.* Resembling cartilage. *Chondroīdēs*, adj.

Chon'drŏlog'ia, *æ*, f. (Χόνδρος; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat.* A dissertation on the nature and structure of cartilages: chrondrology.

Chon'drŏm'a, *ătis*, n. (Χόνδρος.) *Pathol.* A cartilaginous growth.

Chon'drop'tĕryg'ius, *a*, *um.* (Χονδρος; πτερύγιον, a little wing.) *Ichthyol.* Cartilage-finned; applied to a distinct series (pl. m.): chondropterygious.

Chon'drōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. *Pathol.* The progress of *Chondroma. Physiol.* The formation of cartilage.

Chon'drŏtŏm'ia, *æ*, f. (Χόνδρος; τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat., Surg.* Dissection or division of cartilage.

Chord. (Χορδή.) A string of a harp. *Geom.* A right line from one extremity of an arch to another: a subtense. *Chorda*, *æ*, f.

Chor'da Mag'na. *Anat.* The *Tendo Achillis.*

Chor'da Tym'pāni. *Anat.* A branch of the seventh pair of nerves.

Chor'dæ Tendin'eæ. *Anat.*

Muscular attachments, connecting the *Carneæ columnæ* of the ventricles to the auricular valves of the heart.

Chor'dæ Vōcāl'es. *Anat., Physiol.* The thyro-arytenoid ligaments of the larynx, or the inferior ligaments of the glottis.

Chor'dæ Willis'ii. See *Willis, Chords of.*

Chor'dee. (Fr. *Chordé*; a cord.) *Pathol.* Painful tension and downward curvature of the penis, experienced in *Gonorrhœa.*

Chōrēa', æ, f. (Χορεία, saltation.) *Pathol.* A species of convulsive disease characterised by energetic movements of the limbs, and involuntary gesticulations; termed also the St. Vitus' Dance. See *Convulsio Habitualis.*

Chōr'ion, *ii*, n. (Χωρίον.) *Obstet., Physiol.* The second or most external membrane involving the fœtus. Also, the *Membrana putaminis*, or membrane of the shell of the egg.

Chor'oid'. (*Chŏrion*; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Anat.* Resembling the chorion. *Chōroīdēs*, adj.

Chor'oid Mem'brane. *Anat.* The second membrane of the eyeball, immediately beneath the sclerotic coat. Also, the *Velum interpositum*, or choroid membrane of the brain. *Membrāna Chōroīdēs.*

Chor'oid Plex'us. *Anat.* A plexus of vessels, woven, as it were, into a thin vascular membrane derived from the *Pia mater*, situated in the lateral ventricles of the brain. *Plexus Chōroīdēs.*

Christ'mas Rose. *M. Med.* The *Helleborus niger.*

Chrom'ate. (*Chrōmĭcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of chromic acid with a base. *Chrōmas, ātis*, f.

Chromat'ic. (Χρῶμα, colour.) Belonging to colour. *Chrōmăt'ĭcus, a, um.*

Chromatŏg'enous. (Χρῶμα; γεννάω, to generate.) *Pathol.* Generating or forming colour; applied to the functions of the *derma. Chrōmătŏgĕnus, a, um.*

Chrōmăt'ŏlŏg'ia, æ, f. (Χρῶμα; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Philos.* The doctrine of colour: chromatology.

Chrōmăt'op'sia, æ, f. (Χρῶμα; ὄψις, vision.) *Pathol.* Coloured vision: chromatopsy.

Chrom'ătrop'e. (Χρῶμα; τρέπω, to turn.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument on the principle of the magic lantern; to which is adjusted a revolving disc, painted with a variety of colours, which seem to fuse and combine, during a rapid revolving motion, so as to produce beautiful and highly pleasing figures. *Chrōmătrŏpus, i*, m.

Chrom'ic. *Chem.* Belonging to *Chromium*, applied to an acid extracted from the red lead ore of Siberia. *Chrōmĭcus, a, um.*

Chrōm'idrŏs'is, *is*, f. (Χρῶμα; ἱδρόω, to sweat.) *Pathol.* Abnormal coloration of the perspiration.

Chrōm'ium, *ii*, n. (Χρῶμα.) *Chem.* A metal extracted from native chromate of lead, or of iron: chrome.

Chrom'ogen. (Χρῶμα; γεννάω, to generate.) *Chem.* Vegetable colouring-matter; which, acted on by acids and alkalis, produces red, yellow, or green tints. *Chrōmŏgĕnium, ii*, n.

Chromop'sy. See *Chromatopsia.*

Chron'ic. (Χρόνος, time.) *Pathol.* Long-continued; opposed to *acute. Chrŏnĭcus, a, um.*

Chronother'mal. (Χρονὸς; θέρμη, heat.) Applied to a theory that all diseases have periodic intermissions, with alternate chills and heats. *Chrŏnŏthermālis, is, e.*

Chroöpsia. Same as *Chromatopsia.*

Chrÿs'ălis, *ĭdis*, f. (Χρυσὸς, gold.) *Entomol.* The *Pupa, Nympha*, or second condition in the metamorphosis of insects; also termed *Aurelia.*

Chrys'ŏphan'ic Ac'id. (Χρυσὸς gold; φαίνω, to shine.) A highly irritating, or corroding acid; of comparatively recent discovery Supposed to be the active principle contained in *Goa Powder*; if not indeed that powder itself. For its value, in form of *ointment, usually* see *Goa.* (The acid crystallizes in fine yellow scales.)

Chyl'e. (Χυλὸς, juice.) *Physiol* The milk-like liquor from which the blood is formed, occupying the

lacteal vessels and thoracic duct. *Chȳlus*, *i*, m.

Chyl'ĭf'erous. (*Chȳlus*; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Anat., Physiol.* Bearing chyle. *Chȳlĭfĕrus*, *a*, *um*.

Chȳl'ĭfĭcat'ion. (*Chȳlus*; *făcio*, to make.) *Physiol.* The process by which the chyle is separated from the chyme. *Chȳlĭfĭcātio*, *ōnis*, f.

Chyl'opoiet'ic. (*Chȳlus*; ποιέω, to make.) *Anat., Physiol.* Connected with the formation of chyle. *Chȳlŏpoiĕticus*, *a*, *um*.

Chȳlōs'is, *is*, f. (Χυλὸς, juice.) *Physiol.* Same as *Chylification*.

Chȳl'ūria, *æ*, f. (*Chylus*; οὖρον, urine.) *Pathol.* A discharge of chyle with the urine.

Chym'e. (Χυμὸς, juice.) *Physiol.* The pulpy mass formed by the food in its first great change in the process of digestion. *Chȳmus*, *i*, m.

Chym'ĭa. See *Chemia*.

Chym'ĭfĭcat'ion. (*Chȳmus*; *făcio*, to make.) *Physiol.* Conversion of the food into chyme. *Chymĭfĭcātio*, *ōnis*, f.

Chym'istry. (Old spelling of *Chemistry*.)

Cicatrĭc'ŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Cicatrix*.) *Physiol.* The blastoderm.

Cicat'rix, *īcis*, f. (*Cicatrizo*, to heal, leaving a scar.) *Surg.* The scar or seam of a healed wound, sore, or ulcer.

Cicatrizat'ion. (Same.) *Surg.* The process by which a cicatrix is formed. *Cicatrizātio*, *ōnis*, f.

Cicatrĭzāt'us, *a*, *um*. (Same.) *Bot.* Having a scar; scarred. *Surg.* Cicatrized.

Cĭcūt'a, *æ*, f. *M. Med.* The *Conium maculatum*, or hemlock.

Cicutin'. (*Cicuta*, hemlock.) *Chem.* Same as *Conein*.

Cil'ia. (*Cĭlium*, *ii*, n.) The eyelash; the hair of the eyebrow. (See *Cilium* below.) *Anat.* Nom. pl. of *Cilium*. *Zoöl.* Minute, slender objects attached to certain animals, that have a vibratile motion.

Cil'iary. (*Cilium*.) Belonging to the *Cilium*. Also applied to several parts corresponding to the junction of the cornea to the sclerotic coat. *Cĭlĭāris*, *is*, *e*.

Cĭlĭāt'us, *a*, *um*. (*Cĭlium*.) *Bot.* Having hairs, or a species of pubescence, on the margin of a leaf or petal. *Zoöl.* Having *Cilia*: ciliate.

Cil'ium, *ii*, n. (Same.) *Anat.* The eyelid, but more strictly the utmost edge of the upper eyelid; the eyelash.

Cillōs'is, *is*, f. (*Cilleo.*) *Pathol.* Spasmodic trembling or agitation of the eyelids.

Cinchōn'a, *æ*, f. (Countess *del Cinchon*, signally cured by its use.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for several species of Peruvian bark. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Cinchonaceæ*. The B. P. gives the following:—

Cinchon'æ Flav'æ Cor'tex.

Cinchon'æ Pal'lidæ Cor'tex.

Cinchon'æ Rub'ræ Cor'tex.

Cinchōnăc'eus, *a*, *um*. (*Cinchōna*.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Cinchona*; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): cinchonaceous.

Cinchon'ic. (*Cinchōna*; terminal *-ic*.) Belonging to *cinchona*; applied to an acid obtained from all the species. *Cinchōnĭcus*, *a*, *um*.

Cinchon'ic Ac'id. Same as *Kinic acid*.

Cinchonin'. (*Cinchōna*.) *Chem.* A peculiar vegetable principle or alkali, discovered in the *Cinchona condaminæa*. *Cinchōnīna*, *æ*, f.

Cinerĭt'ious. (*Cĭnis*, the ash of any burnt substance.) Belonging to or resembling ashes in colour. *Anat.* Applied to the cortical substance of the brain, etc. *Cĭnĕrĭtius*, *a*, *um*.

Cinĕt'icus, *a*, *um*. (Κινέω, to move.) Applied to an Ord. (pl. n.) of the *Neurotica*; including diseases which affect the muscles: cinetic.

Cin'nabar. (Κιννάβαρι, the gum of an Indian tree.) *M. Med.* The red sulphuret or bisulphuret of mercury. *Cinnăbăris*, *is*, f.

Cin'năb'arine. *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Belonging to cinnabar. *Cinnăbărinus*, *a*, *um*.

Cinn'amom'i Cor'tex. (See the subjoined.) *M. Med.* The inmost bark obtained from shoots of *stocks* truncated from the following. (B. P.)

Cin'nămōm'um, *i*, n. (Arab. *Kinamon*.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name of *Cinnamomum Zeylanicum*; the *Laurus cinnamomum*.

Cin'namon Tree. *M. Med.* The *Laurus cinnamomum.*

Cin'namon Tree, Wild. *M. Med.* The *Laurus cassia.*

Cĭonĭt'ĭs, *ĭdis*, f. (Κίων, a column; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *uvula.*

Cĭon'orrăp'hĭa, *æ*, f. (Κίων; ῥάφη, a seam.) *Surg.* Suture of the *uvula*: cionorrhaphy.

Cĭon'ŏtŏm'ĭa, *æ*, f. (Κίων; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* Cutting off of a part of the *uvula*: cionotomy.

Cĭprĭn'ĭdæ, patron. pl. m. (*Cyprīnus*, a carp-fish; terminal *-idæ.*) *Ichthyol.* A family of *Malacopterygii Abdominales*, having the *Cyprinus* for its type.

Circĭnāl'ĭs. Same as the following.

Circĭnāt'us, *a, um.* (*Circĭnor*, to be compassed about.) *Bot.* Compassed about; rounded: circinate.

Cir'cle. (*Circŭlus*, a little ring.) *Astron., Geom.* A figure bounded with one line only, to which all the right lines that can be drawn from a point to the middle of it are equal.

Cir'culat'ion. (*Circŭlo*, to circulate.) *Physiol.* That vital action by which the blood is sent from the heart through the arteries; these diminish in calibre till they end in minute ramifications on the entire surface, where they are connected to correspondingly minute veins; which, increasing in size, return the blood to the heart. "*Exercitatio Anatomica de Motu Cordis, et Sanguinis in Animalibus*," was the title given to his grand discovery of the Circulation of the Blood; as published by Harvey, at Frankfort, in 1627.

Cir'cumcis'ion. (*Circumcīdo*, to cut about.) *Surg.* The operation of cutting off a circular piece of the prepuce. *Circumcīsio, ōnis*, f.

Cir'cumduc'tion. (*Circum*, about; *dūco*, to lead.) *Anat.* Circular movement of a limb. *Circumductio, ōnis*, f.

Cir'cumflex'us, *a, um.* (*Circumflecto*, to bend about.) *Anat.* Bowed, or bent about: circumflex.

Cir'cumgyrā'tio, *ōnis*, f. (*Circum; gȳrus*, a circle.) Movement in a circle: circumgyration.

Cir'cumscis'sĭlis, *is, e.* (*Circumscindo.*) *Bot.* Applied to dehiscent fruits, the upper part of which opens like a lid: circumscissile.

Cir'cumscis'sus, *a, um.* (*Circumscindo.*) *Bot.* Having a circular cut or fissure: circumcised.

Cir'rhōn'ŏsus, *i*, m. (Κιρρὸς, tawny; νόσος, a disease.) *Pathol.* A golden yellow appearance of the *pleura, peritoneum*, etc., in the fœtus.

Cir'rhōs'is, *is*, f. (Κιρρὸς, reddish yellow, or tawny.) *Pathol.* Name, proposed for granulated or tuberculated kidney, designative of its general appearance or colour, in a diseased state.

Cir'rĭf'erus, *a, um.* } (*Cirrus;*
Cir'rĭg'ĕrus, *a, um.* } *fĕro; gĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing or producing *cirri*: cirriferous; cirrigerous.

Cir'rĭg'rădus, *a, um.* (*Cirrus; gradior*, to walk.) Progressing by means of *cirri*: cirrigrade.

Cir'rĭpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Cirrus; pes*, a foot.) Same as *Cirropodus.*

Cir'rŏp'ŏdus, *a, um.* (*Cirrus;* πούς, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Fringe-footed; applied to a Cl. (pl. n.) of *Mollusca*, having filaments, or *cirri*, arranged in pairs on the abdomen, analogous to a sort of feet or fins: cirropodous.

Cirrōs'us, *a, um.* (*Cirrus*; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having or full of *cirri*: cirrose.

Cir'rus, *i*, m. (A lock of curled hair; a fringe.) *Bot.* A clasper or tendril, one of the *fulcra* of plants; also termed *Clavicula. Ichthyol.* In pl., fleshy organs in the head; which may probably remedy the imperfection of other organs of touch. *Zoöl.* Applied to organs similar to those last mentioned, in different parts of various animals.

Cir'sŏcēl'e, *es*, f. (Κιρσὸς; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* A varicose enlargement of the spermatic vein; *Hernia varicosa*: cirsocele.

Cir'soïd'ēs, adj. (Κιρσὸς; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) Resembling a varix: cirsoid.

Cir'som'phălos. (Κιρσὸς; ὀμφαλος, the navel.) *Pathol.* A varicose condition around the navel.

Cir'sophthal'mia, *æ*, f. (Κιρσὸς; ὀφθαλμος, the eye.) *Surg. Pathol.*

A varicose condition of the eye: cirsophthalmy.

Cir'sŏtŏm'ĭa, *æ*, f. (Κιρσὸς; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Surg.* Extirpation of *varices:* cirsotomy.

Cis'sam'pĕlos, *i*, f. (Κισσὸς, ivy; ἄμπελος, the vine.) The wild vine. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Dioecea;* Ord. *Monadelphia.* Juss. *Menispermeæ.*

Cis'sam'pĕlos Pareir'a. *M. Med.* The *Pareira brava*, or American wild vine.

Cit'rate. (*Citricum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of citric acid, with a base. *Citras, ātis*, f.

Cit'rate of Potash. *M. Med.* (B. P.) *Potassæ citras.*

Cit'ric Acid. *Chem.* An acid obtained from lemon-juice.

Cit'ron. *M. Med.* Fruit of the *Citreum*, or citron-tree, a variety of the *Citrus medica. Citro, ōnis*, f. *Cedrōmēla, æ*, f.

Citrul'lus Cŏlŏcynth'is. *M. Med.* Name for the *Cucumis colocynthis.*

Cit'rus, *i*, m. (Κιτρία, the lemon, or citron.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Polyadelphia*; Ord. *Icosandria.* Juss. *Aurantiaceæ.*

Cit'rus Auran'tium. *M. Med.* The orange-tree.

Cit'rus Bigarad'ia. *M. Med.* The orange-tree.

Cit'rus Limet'ta Bergā'mium. *M. Med.* The tree from the rind of whose fruit oil of bergamot is obtained; the *Citrus limetta.*

Cit'rus Limŏn'um. } *M. Med.*
Cit'rus Mĕd'ica. } Names of the plants which bear the *Limones* of the pharmacopœias, or limes and lemons.

Clairvoy'ance. (Fr. clearsightedness, or sagacity.) The pretended phenomena practised by confederated exhibitors; in which (with the "mind's eye") the most intricate internal arrangements of his own or of another's body, and of any place, domicile, or building, however distant, and other wonderful things, are asserted to be seen by the *performer.*

Clam'my. See *Viscosus.*

Clap. (Old Fr. *Clapises*, public shops of infamous character.) *Surg. Pathol.* Vulgar term for *Baptorrhœa.*

Clăr'ĭfĭcāt'ion. (*Clārus*, clear; *făcio*, to make.) The purifying or freeing a fluid from heterogeneous matter or impurities. *Clārĭfĭcātio, ōnis*, f.

Clas'per. See *Cirrus, Clavicula.*

Class. *Nat. Hist.* A primary division of bodies having some general resemblance; but further divisible into distinctive Orders. *Classis, is*, f.

Clas'sificat'ion. (*Classis; făcio*, to make.) *Nat. Hist.* The systematic arrangement of natural productions, and morbid affections of the animal body into classes.

Clāvāt'io, *ōnis*, f. (*Clāvus*, a nail.) *Anat.* Same as *Gomphosis.*

Clāvāt'us, *a, um.* (*Clāva*, a club.) *Bot.* Club-shaped; clubbed: clavate.

Clāv'ellāt'us, *a, um.* }
Clāv'ellōs'us, *a, um.* } (*Clāva*, a club.) Having, or formed like clubs: clavellate; clavellous.

Clāv'icor'nis, *is, e.* (*Clāva; cornu*, a horn.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (pl. f.) of *Coleoptera*, in which the *antennæ* are thick at the extremity; frequently forming a solid club: clavicornate.

Clāvĭc'ŭla, *æ*, f. } (Dim. *Clāvis*,
Clāvĭc'ŭlus, *i*, m. } a key.) *Anat.* The collar-bone, or clavicle. *Bot.* A tendril, clasper, or *cirrus.*

Clāvĭcŭlār'is, *is, e.* (*Clāvĭcŭla.*) *Anat.* Belonging to the clavicle: clavicular.

Clāvĭcŭlāt'us, *a, um.* (*Clāvĭcŭla.*) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Having clavicles, as man, and the *Simiæ:* claviculate.

Clāvĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Clāva*, a club; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Club-shaped: claviform.

Clāv'us, *i*, m. (*Claudo*, to shut; from resemblance to the head of a nail.) *Pathol.* A corn, or horny cutaneous formation; the effect of continued pressure, generally on the prominent parts of the toes. Also, a very acute pain confined to a small part of the head, as if a nail were being driven into it; called *Clavus hystericus;* also *condylōma* of the *utĕrus;* likewise, a tubercle on the white of the eye.

Claw. (Sax. *Clawu.*) *Bot.* The lower, narrow part of a petal.

Zoöl. The nail or talon of birds and other animals. *Unguis, is,* m.

Clay. (Sax. *Clæg.*) *Chem. Argilla,* or argillaceous earth.

Clay, Pure. *Chem.* The substance *Alumina.*

Clean'sings. *Obstet.* The *Lochia.*

Cleav'age. (Sax. *Cleofan,* to split.) *Mineral.* The property of splitting, or of being split, in certain determinate directions; foliated fracture.

Cleid'o-. (Κλεὶς, the clavicle.) *Anat.* In compound names of muscles, etc., denotes attachment to or connection with the clavicle.

Clepsyd'ra, æ, f. (Κλέπτω, to attain by secret means; ὕδωρ, water.) *Nat. Philos.* Instrument anciently employed for measuring time, by allowing water to drop through a small hole, from one vessel to another.

Clim'ac'tēr, ēris, m. (Κλιμάζω, to proceed by degrees. The step or round of a ladder.) *Physiol.* The progression of human life, divided into periods of seven years.

Clim'acter'ic. (Κλιμακτὴρ, from κλιμάζω, to proceed by degrees.) *Physiol.* Applied to a particular epoch during the ordinary term of life; divided into, or marked by multiplied periods of, seven years; at which the body is supposed to be peculiarly affected, and suffers considerable change. *Climactĕricus, a, um.*

Clim'acter'ic Disease. *Pathol.* That sudden change which occurs in many instances of advanced life, generally about the fourth climacteric, or 63rd year, being 9 times 7. See *Climacteric.*

Clim'atŏlōg'ia, æ, f. (*Clima:* λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Philos.* A treatise on climate: climatology.

Clinan'drium, ii, n. (Κλίνη, a bed; ἀνὴρ, a man.) *Bot.* The part of the pollen of fructification of the *Orchideæ,* in which the anther is fixed.

Clin'ic. Fr. *Clinique.* (*Clinicus, i,* m.) *Med. Pathol.* Anciently applied to the medical attendant on bed-ridden patients. Now used (especially on the Continent) as the name for a lecture by the bedside.

Clin'ical. (Κλίνη, a bed.) *Med. Pathol.* Pertaining to a bed, as clinical lectures, which are those delivered by medical attendants at the bedside. *Clinĭcus, a, um.*

Clinoid'ēs, adj. (Κλίνη; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Anat.* Resembling a bed; applied to four processes of the *Sella Turcica:* clinoid.

Clinŏmĕt'rum, i, n. (Κλίνω, to incline; μέτρον, a measure.) *Geom.* Apparatus for measuring the inclination of a line in relation to a horizontal plane: a clinometer.

Clisom'eter, (Κλίσις, inclination; μέτρον, a measure.) *Anat.* Instrument for measuring the angle which the axis of the female pelvis makes with that of the body. *Cliseomĕtrum, i,* n.

Clit'-Bur. *M. Med.* The *Arctium lappa;* also called Clot-bur.

Clit'oris, *ĭdis,* f. (Κλείω, to shut up; because concealed by the *labia pudendi.*) *Anat.* A small glandiform body in the female, like a *penis.*

Clitŏris'mus, i, m. *Pathol.* Morbid swelling of the *clitoris.*

Clitŏrit'is, *ĭdis,* f. (*Clitŏris;* terminal *ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *clitoris.*

Cloāc'a, æ, f. (As if *Cluāca,* from κλύζω, to wash or make clean.) *Surg. Pathol.* The openings (pl.) through the new bony shell (in *Necrosis* of a long cylindrical bone) into the *sequestrum,* or enclosed dead bone, by which the matter formed in the interior is discharged. *Zoöl.* A cavity in birds and certain other animals in which the oviducts terminate.

Clon'ic. (Κλόνος, commotion.) *Pathol.* Descriptive of irregular movements; spasms, in which contractions and relaxations are alternate; as in epilepsy. *Clŏnĭcus, a, um.*

Clot. (Belg. *Klot,* a mass of thickened fluid.) *Physiol.* The *Crassamentum* of the blood.

Clot-Bur. See *Clit-Bur.*

Clove. (Sax. *Clufe,* a spike.) *M. Med.* The calyx, or unexpanded flower of the *Eugenia caryophyllata.* See *Anthophyllus.*

Clove-Gill'iflower. } *M. Med.*
Clove-Pink. } The *Dianthus caryophyllus.*

Clove-Tree. *M. Med.* The *Eugenia caryophyllata.*

Clov'en Spine. *Surg. Pathol.* *Spina bifida,* a variety of *Hydrorachis* or *Hydrorachitis.*

Club-Foot. See *Talipes.*

Clŭpeid'æ, patron. nom. pl. f. (*Clŭpea,* a small fish of the herring kind; terminal *-idæ.*) *Ichthyol.* A family having the *Clupea* for their type.

Clus'ter. See *Racemus, Thyrsus.*

Clÿpeāl'is, *is, e.* (*Clÿpeus, a* shield.) Belonging to a shield: clypeal.

Clys'ter. (Κλυστὴρ, from to wash away.) *Med.* An injection into the *rectum;* an *enema;* a glyster. *Clyster, ēris,* m.

Coădūnāt'us, *a, um.* (*Coădūno,* to join together.) *Bot.* Clustered: coadunate.

Coag'ulāble. (*Coāgŭlo,* to curdle.) *Chem., Physiol.* Having the property of coagulation. *Coāgŭlābilis, is, e.*

Coag'ulable Lym'ph. *Physiol.* Fibrin of the blood.

Coag'ŭlat'ion. (*Coāgŭlo.*) *Chem. Physiol.* The thickening state of the albuminous portion of certain animal and vegetable fluids, on applying acids or heat. *Coāgŭlātio, ōnis,* f.

Coāgŭlum, *i,* n. (*Coāgŭlo.*) *Chem., Physiol.* The jelly-like consistence assumed by albuminous substances, blood, etc., when acted on by heat.

Coales'cent. (*Coălesco,* to grow together.) Growing together; concreting. *Coălescens, tis,* part.

Coaptat'ion. (*Con,* together; *apto,* to fit.) *Surg.* The fitting together of the ends of a fractured bone. *Coāptātio, ōnis,* f.

Coarctat'ion. (*Coarcto,* to straiten.) Straitening, or pressing together. *Surg. Pathol.* Applied to strictures of the intestine or urethra. *Coarctātio, ōnis,* f.

Coarctāt'us, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Pressed close together: coarctate.

Coat. See *Tunica.*

Coat'ed. See *Tunicatus. Pathol.* Applied to any condition of the tongue, indicative of visceral disturbance; loaded.

Cob'alt. (Germ. *Kobold.*) *Chem.* A metal met in combination, generally, with arsenic. *Cŏbaltum, i,* n.

Cobal'tic, *a, um. Chem.* Belonging to cobalt: cobaltic.

Cob'ra de Capel'lo. *Zoöl.* Portuguese name for the *Naja vulgaris,* or hooded snake.

Cob'web. Web of the *Arānea,* or spider.

Coc'cif'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Coccus; fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing berries, or objects like them: cocciferous.

Coc'cinel'la, *æ,* f. (Dim. *Coccus.*) *M. Med.* The cochineal insect; cochineal. See *Coccus Cacti. Entomol.* A genus of *Coleoptera.* The ladybird.

Coc'cinellin'. The colouring principle of cochineal; carmine. *Coccinellīna, æ,* f.

Coc'cŭlus, *i,* m. (Dim. *Coccus.*) A genus, Cl. *Diœcia;* Ord. *Dodecandria.* Juss. *Menispermeæ. M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for the fruit of *Anamirta cocculus,* or *Cocculus Indicus.*

Coc'cŭlus Indi Arŏmăt'icus. *M. Med. Myrtus pimenta,* or Jamaica pepper.

Coc'cŭlus In'dicus. *M. Med.* The berries of the *Menispermum cocculus.*

Palmāt'us. *M. Med.* The plant which affords Calumba, Colomba, or Columbo root: called also *Menispermum palmatum.*

Coc'cum, *i,* n. (Κόκκος, a grain.) *Bot.* A kind of seed-vessel distinguished from a capsule, the sides of which being elastic, project the seeds with great force, as in the *Euphorbia.*

Coc'cum Băp'hicum. *Entomol.* The Kermes berry.

Coc'cus, *i,* m. (Κόκκος, a kernel; also, an insect.) *Bot.* A cell or capsule. *Entomol.* A genus of *Hemiptera Gallinsecta. M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the *Coccus cacti.*

Coc'cus Cac'ti. *M. Med.* The *Coccinella,* or cochineal insect.

Coc'cus Infectō'rius. *Entomol.* The insect which produces the kermes grains or berries.

Coc'cus Lac'ca. *Entomol.* The insect which produces *Lac.*

Coc'cygeus, *a, um.* (*Coccyx.*) *Anat.* Belonging to the coccyx: coccygeal.

Coc'cyx, *cŏccis*, f. (Κόκκυξ, the cuckoo; because like its bill.) *Anat.* The small triangular bone appended to the point of the *sacrum*.

Coccygo'dynia, æ, f. (*Coccyx*; , pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the coccyx, occurring especially in women.

Coc'hineal'. *M. Med.* The *Coccus cacti, Coccinella*, or cochineal insect, brought from South America, as a reddish grain. *Coccinella, æ*, f.

Cochl. Ampl. } *Pharm.* For
Cochl. Mag. } *Cochleare amplum.* or *magnum*, a table-spoon.

Cochl. Med. *Pharm.* For *Cochleare medium*, a dessert-spoon.

Cochl. Min. *Pharm.* For *C. minimum*, a tea-spoon.

Coc'hlea, æ, f. (Κοχλίας, a winding staircase.) *Anat.* A conical cavity of the internal ear.

Coc'hlĕār'ia, æ, f. (*Cochleāre*, a spoon.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Tetradynamia*; Ord. *Siliculosa*. Juss. *Cruciferæ*.

Coc'hlĕār'ia Armŏrăc'ia. *M. Med.* The horse-radish plant; the *Raphanus rusticanus*.

Coc'hleariform'is, *is, e.* (*Cochleāre*, a spoon; *forma.*) *Bot.* Formed like a spoon: cochleariform.

Coc'hleāt'us, *a, um.* (*Cochlea.*) *Bot.* Spiral: cochleate.

Cocoa'. *Bot.* The fruit of *Theobroma cacao*.

Coc'oon'. (Κόκκος, a kernel.) *Entomol.* The silken case of certain *Arachnides*, etc., in which they deposit their eggs, change their teguments, or retire for the winter.

Coc'tion. See *Concoction*.

Cod-Fish Oil. } *M. Med.* Ob-
Cod-Liv'er Oil. } tained from the liver of the *Gadus morrhua*, or cod-fish. *Morrhuæ Oleum*.

Codag'a-Pal'a Bark. *Bot.* That of the *Nerium antidysentericum*.

Cod eate. (*Cŏdĕ'icum* acidum; terminal *-ate.*) A combination of codeic acid with a base. *Cŏdeas, ātis*, f.

Cod'eic. *Chem.* Applied to an acid obtained from codein. *a, um.*

Codein'. (Κώδεια, the head of the poppy.) *Chem.* An active principle of opium. *Cŏdĕia, æ*, f.

æ, f. (Κοιλία, from , hollow.) *Anat.* The belly, especially the lower portion; also, the stomach.

Cœl'iac. (*Cœlia.*) *Anat.* Belonging to the belly. *Cœli'ăcus, a, um.*

Cœl'iac Pas'sion. *Pathol.* A chronic flux, in which the aliment is discharged half-digested; the *Diarrhœa cœliaca* of Cullen. *Passio Cœli'ăca*.

Cœl'iac Plex'us. *Anat.* A name for the Solar plexus.

Cœl'iăc'a. (Nom. pl. n. of *Cœliăcus.*) The first Class of Good's Nosology.

, a, um. See *Cœliac.*

, f. (*Cœlia*; ἄλ pain.) *Pathol.* Pain of the belly.

Cof'fea, æ, f. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Rubiaceæ*. Coffee.

Cof'fea Arăb'ica. *Bot.* The plant which affords coffee.

Cohab'itat'ion. (*Con*, together; *hăbito*, to dwell.) *Med. Jur.* The dwelling together of two persons of opposite sex, including sexual congress, without the sanction of marriage. *Cŏhăbĭtātio, ōnis*, f.

Cohes'ion. (*Cohæro*, to stick together.) *Chem.* The power by which the particles of bodies adhere to each other. *Cohæsio, ōnis*, f.

Cohobat'ion. (*Cohob*, used by Paracelsus to signify *repetition.*) *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. *Cŏhōbātio, ōnis*, f.

Colt'us, *ūs*, m. (*Cŏeo*, to meet.) *Chem.* Union of substances by incorporation or mixture. *Physiol.* The coming together of male and female in the act of procreation. See *Concubitus, Congress, Copula, Copulation.*

Cŏlātōr'ium, *ii*, n. (*Cŏlo*, to strain.) *Chem., Pharm.* A strainer of any kind; a sieve.

a, um. Bot. Having an arrangement as in the *Colchicum*; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f): colchica'ceous.

Colc'hici Cor'mus et Sēmĭna. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P. 1867) for the bulbs and seeds : the *Colchici radix* v. *Colchicum*.

Col'chĭcia. Same as *Colchicina.*

Col'chĭcin'. *Chem.* A doubtful alkaloid substance obtained from *Colchicum autumnale. Colchĭcīna, æ,* f.

Col'chĭcum, *i,* n. (*Colchis,* a country of Asia.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Hexandria*; Ord. *Trigynia.* Juss. *Melanthaceæ,* or *Colchicaceæ.*

Col'chĭcum Aut'umnāl'e. *M. Med.* The meadow saffron.

Cold. (Sax. *Ceald.*) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* The privation of heat. *Frīgus, ōris,* n. *Pathol.* Catarrh. *Cătarrhus, i,* m.

Cŏleop'tĕrus, *a, um.* (Κολεὸς, a sheath; πτέρον, a wing.) *Entomol.* An Ord. (pl. n.) in which the inferior wings are covered by others like sheaths or cases: coleopterous.

Cŏl'eorhiz'a, *æ,* f. (Κολεὸς, a sheath; ῥίζα, a root.) *Bot.* A kind of case which envelopes certain radicles.

Col'ic. *Pathol.* See *Colica.*

Cŏl'ica, *æ,* f. (*Cŏlon,* the large intestine.) *Pathol.* The belly-ache, or colic: a genus, Ord. *Spasmi*; Cl. *Adynamiæ,* of Cullen's Nosology.

Collic'ŏlus Sĕmināl'is. *Anat.* A small elevation in the prostate gland.

Cŏl'icus, *a, um. Anat.* Belonging to the *colon*: colic.

Col'iform. (*Cŏla.*) *Anat.* Resembling a sieve; applied to the ethmoid bone (*os coliforme*); sieve-like. *Cŏlīformis, is, e.*

Colīt'is, *ĭdis,* f. (*Cŏlon*; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the *Colon.*

Col'la Pis'cium. See *Ichthyocolla.*

Collap'sus, *a, um.* (*Collābor,* to fall down.) *Pathol.* State of extreme depression, or complete prostration of the vital powers, as occurs in Asiatic cholera, etc.: collapsed.

Col'lar. (*Collum,* the neck.) *Entomol.* The *Prothorax,* or anterior segment of the trunk. *Collāre, is,* n.

Col'lar-Bone. *Anat.* The clavicle. *Clāvicŭla, æ,* f.

Col'lege. See Royal College of Surgeons.

Collēs'is, *is,* f. (Κόλλησις, from κολλάω, to join more firmly.) Old term for agglutination. *Surg.* Application of cupping-glasses.

Col'let. (Fr. a collar.) *Bot.* See *Neck.*

Collic'ŭlus, *i,* m. (Dim. *Collis,* a hill.) A little hill or eminence; applied to a small eminence in the prostate gland, termed *Colliculus seminalis,* etc.

Collic'ŭlus Ner'vi Æthmoidā'lis. *Anat.* The *Corpus striatum.*

Collic'ŭlus Ner'vi Op'tici. *Anat.* The optic *thalamus.*

Colliq'uative. (*Collīqueo,* to melt.) *Pathol.* Applied to any excessive discharge or evacuation. *Colliquātīvus, a, um.*

Collŏd'ion. (Κόλλα, glue.) *Pharm., Surg.* A substance like homogeneous syrup, prepared by dissolving gun-cotton in sulphuric ether.

Collod'ium Flex'ile. (Κόλλα, glue; *flexĭlis, e,* easy to be bent.) Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of Flexible Collodion.

Col'loid. (Κόλλα, glue; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Pathol.* Resembling glue. *Colloīdes,* adj.

Collŏnēm'a, *ătis,* n. (Κόλλα, glue.) *Pathol.* A pulp-like tumour, containing a clear, greyish-yellow substance like gelatine.

Col'lum, *i,* n. (Dim. *Cŏlumna,* a pillar.) *Anat., Bot.* The neck; also applied to any part which, from its situation, form, or connection, resembles a neck.

Collyr'ium, *ii,* n. (Κολλύριον, a small cake, made as an application to eye-diseases, by *Hippoc.*: a small loaf given to children.) *Pharm.* Any fluid application or wash for the eyes. Probably small bits of bread had been formerly used, soaked in the wash.

Cŏlŏbōma, *ătis,* n. (Κολοβόω, to mutilate.) *Surg. Pathol.* A mutilation, or defect.

Cŏlŏcyn'this, *ĭdis,* f. (Κολοκύνθα, a gourd.) *M. Med.* Name for the dried pulp of bitter cucumber; also called *Coloquintida.* See *Colocynth, Cucumis Colocynthis.*

Cŏlom'ba. Same as *Calumba.*

Cŏlon, *i,* n. (Κοῖλος, hollow.) *Anat.* The greater portion of the intestine, between the *cæcum* and *rectum.*

Cŏlŏphōnia, *æ,* f. (*Cŏlŏphon,* a city of Ionia.) A dark-coloured

resin, from the distillation of rough turpentine without water: colophony.

Cŏlōrātus, *a, um.* (*Cŏlōro,* to colour.) *Bot.* Applied to objects of any other colour than green.

(*Cŏlor; făcio,* to make.) *Nat. Philos.* Making colours; applied to the luminous rays.

Cŏlostrātio, *-ōnis,* f. *Pathol.* Term for the diseases of new-born infants, derived from the *colostrum:* colostration.

Colos'tric. *Obstet., Physiol.* Belonging to the *colostrum.* *Colŏstricus, a, um.*

Colos'tric Flu'id. *Obstet., Physiol.* The imperfect secretion of milk ere the mother has recovered from delivery; because of the presence of *colostrum;* popularly, *green milk.*

Colos'trous. (*Cŏlostrum.*) *Obstet., Physiol.* Having or full of *colostrum.* *Cŏlostrōsus, a, um.*

Cŏlos'trum, *i,* n. (Κολὸν, food.) *Obstet., Physiol.* A quality in first milk after a delivery; it has a greenish or yellowish colour; and apparently imparts a sufficiently laxative influence on the bowels of the infant, towards ejecting the meconium.

Cŏlŏtŏm'ia, *æ,* f. (*Cŏlon; τέμνω,* to cut.) *Surg.* Cutting into the colon: colotomy.

Col'pŏcēle, *es,* f. (Κόλπος, the vagina; *κήλη,* a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol. Hernia vaginalis,* or a tumour in the vagina: colpocele.

Colpoptōsis, *is.* (Κόλπος; *πίπτω,* to fall.) *Surg.* Falling down or *prolapsus* of the vagina.

Colt's Foot. *M. Med.* The *Tussilago farfara.*

Columella. See *Columnella.*

Cŏlum'na Năsi. *Anat.* The fleshy termination of the septum of the nose.

Cŏlum'na Or'is. *Anat.* The *uvula.*

Cŏlum'na Vertebrā'lis. *Anat.* The spinal column.

Cŏlum næ Car'neæ. *Anat.* The muscular projections in the ventricles of the heart.

Colum'nar. (*Cŏlumna,* a pillar.) Belonging to a pillar or column; pillar-like. *Cŏlumnāris, is, e.*

Cŏlumnel'la, *æ,* f. (Dim. *Cŏlumna.*) *Bot.* A substance passing through the capsule which connects the several partitions and seeds; also spelled *Columella.*

Cŏlumnif'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Cŏlumna; fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Applied to plants (pl. f.) that have the *stamina* and pistil like a column in the middle of the flower: columniferous.

Cŏlum'nŭla, *æ,* f. (Dim. *Cŏlumna.*) *Bot.* The filament which passes through the middle of the capsule of frondose mosses.

Cō̆m'a, *ātis,* n. (Κῶμα, deep sleep.) *Pathol.* A state of lethargic drowsiness, produced by compression of the brain, and other causes.

Cŏm'a, *æ,* f. (Κομάω, to be adorned.) *Bot.* A bush or head of leaves terminating a stem.

Cŏma-Vigil. *Pathol.* The lethargic condition of the patient, in bad cases of typhus, in which he is watchful and muttering in delirium.

Cŏmăta. Soporose diseases; an Order, Cl. *Neuroses,* of Cullen's Nosology. Pl. of *Cŏma.*

Com'atose. (*Cŏma;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Pathol.* Having a constant propensity to sleep; full of sleep *Cŏmātōsus, a, um.*

Combinat'ion. (*Combīno,* to set in couples together.) *Chem.* Chemical union of two or more substances, as opposed to mere mechanical mixture. *Combīnātio, ōnis,* f.

Combus'tion. (*Combūro,* to burn.) *Chem.* The evolution of heat and light, during chemical action, by absorbing oxygen from atmospheric air: burning. *Combustio, ōnis,* f.

Combustion, Preternatural. } See *Preternatural Combustion.*
Combustion, Spontaneous. }

, long-haired; from the stream of light usually appended to them, like a tail.) *Astron.* Name of a heavenly body, supposed to be planetary, forming a part of our system. *Cŏmēta,* or *Cŏmētes, æ,* m.

(*Comminuo,* to crush.) *Surg.* Applied to fractures

in which the bone is broken into several pieces. *Comminūtus, a, um.*

Com'missūr'a, *æ*, f. (*Committo*, to join together.) *Anat.* A uniting together: a commissure.

Com'missūr'a Magna. *Anat.* The *Corpus callosum.*

Common Integ'uments. See

Compar'ative Anat'omy. See *A. Comp.*

Com'plicated. (*Complico*, to wrap together.) *Surg.* Applied to fractures when combined with other circumstances that make treatment difficult; as, a wounded artery, dislocation, injury of the viscera, etc. *Complicātus, a, um.*

Complicat'ion. (Same.) *Pathol.* The coexistence of two or more diseases, which modify each other; without being in their nature inseparable. *Complicātio, ōnis*, f.

Compōs'itus, *a, um.* (*Compōno*, to put together.) Compound: opposed to simple. *Bot.* Applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.).

Compound. (Same.) *Pharm.* Composed of two or more ingredients or substances. *Surg.* Applied to fractures and dislocations connected with wounds of the soft parts. *Compŏsĭtus, a, um.*

Com'press. (*Comprĭmo*, to press together.) *Surg.* A portion of folded linen, lint, or other materials, made into a kind of pad fitted to parts which require particular pressure. *Compressus, i*, m.

Compres'sion. (Same.) *Surg. Pathol.* An abnormal state of a part, produced by something pressing upon it; generally used in reference to the brain. *Compressio, ōnis*, f.

Compres'sor, *ōris*, m. *Anat.* Applied to a muscle which presses upon any part; a compressor. *Surg.* Applied to certain instruments for fixing arteries during operations.

of Dupuytren. See *Dupuytren, Compressor of.*

Compres'sor Pro'stātæ. *Anat.* The anterior fibres of the *Levator ani*, which embrace the prostate gland.

Compress'us, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Flattened in a lateral direction: compressed.

Concaus'a, *æ*, f. (*Con*, together; *causa.*) *Pathol.* A cause combined with another: a concause.

Concăv'o-concăvus, *a, um.* Having two concave faces: concavo-concave.

Concăv'o-convex'us, *a, um.* Having one face concave, the other convex: concavo-convex.

Concentrat'ion. (*Con*, together; *centrum*, the centre.) *Chem.* The rendering of a fluid stronger, by evaporating a portion of the water it contains. *Concentrātio, ōnis*, f.

Concen'tric. (*Con*, together; *centrum*, the centre.) Having one common centre. *Concentrĭcus, a, um.*

Conceptăc'ŭlum, *i*, n. *Bot.* Vessel containing the reproductive corpuscles of the *Cryptogamia.*

Concep'tion. (*Concĭpio*, to conceive.) *Physiol.* Impregnation of the *ovulum* in the *ovarium* of the female: by contact, or direct influence of the male semen. See *Genitura.*

Concep'tion, False. *Physiol.* An imperfect impregnation or blighted ovum.

Con'cha, *æ*, f. (Κόγχη, a shell.) *Anat.* The hollow portion of the external ear, etc. *Nat. Hist.* Applied to different objects from their shape.

Conc'hæ Nār'ium. *Anat.* The turbinated portion of the ethmoid bone, and the inferior spongy bones or shells of the nose.

Conch'lif'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Concha; fĕro*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Bearing or having shells: conchiferous.

Conch'oidāl'is. Same as *Conchoides.*

Conch'oidēs, adj. (Κόγχη; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) Resembling a shell: conchoid.

Conch'us, *i*, m. (Κόγχη.) *Anat.* The *cranium*; the cavity of the eye.

Concoc'tion. (*Concŏquo*, to digest.) *Physiol.* Process which food undergoes in the stomach and bowels; also used for *Digestion*, though the latter is properly referred to the stomach. *Concoctio, ōnis*, f.

Concret'e. (*Concresco*, to grow together.) *Chem.* Applied to substances converted from fluid, to

denser consistence. *Concrētus, a, um.*

Concretʹion. (Same.) *Chem.* Condensation of a fluid, or moist substance, to more solid consistence. *Surg.* The growing together of parts naturally separate, as the fingers or toes. *Concrētio, ōnis,* f.

Concubʹitus, *ūs,* m. (*Concŭbo,* to lie together.) Copulation, congress, or cŏitus.

Concusʹsion. (*Concŭtio,* to shake.) *Pathol.* Lesion, productive of alarming symptoms; caused by great violence offered to the brain itself, though no fissure, fracture of the skull, or extravasation may be discovered. *Concussio, ōnis,* f.

Condensatʹion. (*Condenso,* to make thick.) *Chem.* Process of bringing the components of vapour or gas, nearer each other; by pressure or cold. *Pathol.* Applied to thickened or more dense condition of texture, or of parts; as of the cellular texture, the parenchyma of an organ, etc. *Condensātio, ōnis,* f.

Condensātʹor, *ōris,* m. (Same.) *Chem.* A vessel or apparatus, for condensing gas, vapour, or air. *Nat. Philos.* Instrument for rendering sensible the weakest quantities of electricity: a condenser.

Conducʹtion. (*Condūco,* to lead together.) *Nat. Philos.* The passing of caloric from particle to particle of matter; as in an iron rod heated at one end, where it progresses gradually along the metal. *Conductio, ōnis,* f.

Conducʹtor, *ōris,* m. (Same.) *Nat. Philos.* Applied to a body which can transmit electric influence.

Condʹupliċātʹus, *a, um.* (*Con,* together; *duplicātus,* doubled.) *Bot.* Folded together: conduplicate.

Conʹdyle. (Κόνδυλος, a tubercle.) *Anat.* The round eminence at the end of a bone in a joint. *Condўlus, i,* m.

Conʹdўloid'. (*Condўlus;* terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Anat.* Resembling a condyle. *Condўloīdēs,* adj.

Condўlōmʹa, *ătis,* n. (Κόνδυλος.) *Surg.* A small hard tumour or wart-like excrescence about the anus or pudendum of both sexes.

Cone. (Κῶνος.) *Geom.* A solid formed by the rotation of a right-angled triangle about its perpendicular, called the axis of the cone. See *Conus, Strobilus.*

Cone-shaped. See *Conicus, Strobiliformis.*

Conein'. (*Cōnium,* hemlock.) *M. Med.* The active matter of *Conium maculatum;* also termed *Conicin* and *Cicutin. Cōnēta, æ,* f.

Confecʹtion. (*Confectio, ōnis,* f., a making up.) *Pharm.* Pharmacopœial name given to medicines formed into a pasty consistence. The Brit. Ph. directs the following Confections: C. Opii, C. Piperis, C. Rosæ Caninæ, C. Rosæ Gallicæ, C. Scammonii, C. Sennæ, C. Sulphuris, C. Terebinthinæ.

Conferʹva, *æ,* f. (*Conferveo,* to knit together.) *Bot.* The *Confervæ* are chiefly fresh-water plants composed of jointed capillary tubes, the joints containing granules variously arranged.

Conferʹvoid. (*Conferva;* terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Pathol.* Resembling the *Conferva. Confervoīdēs,* adj.

Conʹfluent. (*Confluo,* to run together.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves connected at their base. *Pathol.* Applied to the eruption in *Variola,* and some other exanthematous diseases. *Confluens, tis,* part.

Conformatʹion. (*Conformo,* to shape.) The natural form of a part. *Conformātio, ōnis,* f.

Congelatʹion. (*Congĕlo,* to freeze.) *Chem.* Process whereby the change of a liquid body to a more solid state, is produced by the losing of its caloric. *Congĕlātio, ōnis,* f.

Conʹgĕner, *ĕris,* adj. (*Con,* together; *gĕnus,* a kind, or race.) *Anat.* Applied to muscles which contribute to, or perform the same action. *Nat. Hist.* Applied to *genera* merely allied, or to species of the same *genus.*

Congenʹital. (*Con; gĕno,* to beget.) Born with a person; from birth; connate. *Congĕnĭtus, a, um.*

Congĕrʹies, *ēi,* f. (*Congĕro,* to heap up.) *Anat.* A collection, number, or heap.

Congesʹtion. (*Congĕro,* to lay up.) *Pathol.* Excessive tumefac-

tion of an organ; owing to the unnatural accumulation of their natural contents, in any vessels or ducts. *Congestio, ōnis*, f.

Conges'tive. (Same.) *Pathol.* Capable of producing congestion. *Congestivus, a, um.*

Con'gius, *ii*, m. (*Congio*, to augment.) *Pharm.* A gallon.

Con'glŏbat'e. (*Conglŏbo*, massed together into a ball.) Formed into a ball. *Conglŏbātus, a, um.*

Conglom'erate. (*Conglŏmĕro*, to heap upon one.) Irregularly crowded together. *Conglŏmĕrātus, a, um.*

Con'glūtinan'tia. (*Conglūtino*, to glue together.) Same as *Agglutinantia*. See *Agglutinant.*

Con'gress. (*Congrĕdior*, to meet together.) *Physiol.* The meeting of male and female in the procreative act: *Congressus, ūs*, m. See *Coitus, Concubitus, Copulation.*

Conicin'. (Same as Conein.) *Cōnĭcīna, æ*, f.

Cōnicus, *a, um.* Belonging to a cone: conical.

Cōnif'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Cōnus*; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing cones: coniferous.

form. (*Cōnus*; *forma*, likeness.) Like a cone in appearance: conoid. *Cōnĭformis, is, e.*

Con'ii Fol'ia. (See *Conium.*) Hemlock leaves (B. P.)

Con'ii Fructus. (Same.) Hemlock fruit (B. P.).

Cōnĭŏdēs, adj. (Κονία, a *lixivium*, or lime; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Pathol.* Having, or being full of lime; of the nature of a *lixivium.*

Cōnirostris, *is, e.* (*Cōnus*, a cone; *rostrum*, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Applied to a Family (pl. f.) of *Passerinæ*; having strong conical beaks; conirostrate.

Cōnium', *ii*, n. (Κώνειον.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Digynia.* Juss. *Umbelliferæ.* Pharmacopœial name for the fresh dried leaves of *Conium maculatum.*

Cōnium Măcŭlāt'um. *M. Med.* The *Cicuta*, or hemlock.

Conjŭgātus, *a, um.* (*Conjŭgo*, to yoke.) *Bot.* Yoked: conjugate.

See *Membrana C.*

ĭdis, f. (*Conjunctiva*; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *conjunctiva.*

Conjunctiv'us, *a, um.* (*Conjungo*, to join.) *Anat.* A membrane, which lines both eyelids; and covers the external portion of the eyeballs. See *Membrana Conjunctiva.*

Connāt'us, *a, um.* (*Con*, together; *nascor*, to grow.) *Bot.* Grown together: connate. *Pathol.* Born with a person; congenital.

Connectiv'um, *i*, n. (*Connecto*, to fasten together.) *Bot.* The transverse body by which the lobes of the anther are united.

Connīv'ens, *entis*, part. (*Connīveo*, to wink at.) *Anat.* Converging, as the eyelids in winking, etc. See *Valvulæ Conniventes. Bot.* Approaching together so as to hide what is within.

Con'oid. (Κώνος, a cone; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) Resembling a cone; coniform. *Cōnoīdes*, adj.

Con'oid Lig'ament. *Anat.* That which passes from the root of the coracoid process to the clavicle. *Ligāmentum Cōnoīdes.*

Conser'va, *æ*, f. (*Conservo*, to keep.) *Pharm.* A composition of some recent vegetable fruit, and sugar, of the consistence of honey: a conserve.

Conservat'rix, *īcis*, f. (Same.) She that preserveth. See *Vis Conservatrix.*

Con'sŏnance. (*Consono*, to sound together.) *Nat. Philos.* A term employed by Skoda, in auscultation, to describe the repetition of only certain notes, from the human voice, or of instruments, which occurs when sounded into a tube or cavity. A phenomenon differing from *echo* and *unison-resonance.*

Cons'tĕllat'ion. (*Con*; *stella*, a star.) *Astron.* A collection of fixed stars representing an animal or other figure according to their arrangement. *Constellātio, ōnis*, f.

Constipat'ion. (*Constīpo*, to cram close.) Costiveness; tardiness of power to empty the bowels, and, so, distinct from obstipation. *Constīpātio, ōnis*, f. *Bound Bowels.*

Constitut'ion. (*Constituo*, to dispose.) *Physiol.* The general habit or temperament of the body. *Constĭtūtio, ōnis*, f.

Constric'tor, *ōris,* m. (*Constringo,* to be straight.) *Anat.* Applied to a muscle that straitens or contracts a part.

Consump'tion. (*Consūmo,* to wear out.) *Pathol.* Popular term for *Phthisis pulmonalis;* similarly termed "a decline." *Consumptio, ōnis,* f.

Contag'ion. (*Contingo,* to touch.) *Pathol.* The communication of a disease by *contact* with, or by inhaling the *effluvia* from, one already affected; also, generally, synonymous with *Infection. Contāgio, ōnis,* f.

Contin'ued Fev'er. *Pathol.* A fever where symptoms do not intermit till its termination. *Continua Febris.*

Contor'sio, *ōnis,* f. (*Contorqueo,* to twist.) A twisting or contorsion.

Contor'tus, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Applied to an Ord. (pl. f.) having single petals bent or twisted to the side; also applied to seed-vessels.

Con'tra-Apertūra, *æ,* f. (*Contra,* opposing; *apertūra,* an aperture.) *Surg.* An opening made in an abscess opposite to one already existing in it, to facilitate the discharge of matter; a counter-opening.

Cont'ra-Exten'sio, *ōnis,* f. (*Contra; extensio,* a stretching out.) *Surg.* The holding the upper part of a broken limb or a dislocated joint towards the trunk; while extension is being employed with the lower part: counter-extension.

Con'tra-Fissūr'a, *æ,* f. (*Contra; findo,* to cleave.) *Pathol.* A fracture in a part distant from that in which the blow is received; the *Contrecoup* of the French.

Con'tra-Indicāt'io, *ōnis,* f. (*Contra; indico,* to show.) *Pathol.* That which forbids the use of a particular remedy, which otherwise it would be proper to exhibit: contra-indication.

Contractil'ity. (*Contrăho,* to draw together.) *Nat. Philos.* A property by which the particles of bodies resume their original position when power applied to separate them is withdrawn. *Physiol.* That function by which living beings perform their motions. *Contractilitas, ātis,* f.

Contrac'tion. (Same.) The shortening of a muscle from some morbid cause. *Physiol.* The shortening of living fibre on the application of stimuli. *Contractio, ōnis,* f.

Contrăctūr'a, *æ,* f. (Same.) *Pathol.* Contraction. A genus, Ord. *Dyscinesiæ;* Cl. *Locales,* of Cullen's Nosology: a contracture.

Contrecoup. (Fr.) Same as *Contra-fissura.*

Contus'ion. (*Contundo,* to bruise.) *Surg.* Injury by an obtuse weapon or violent collision against a hard body, without breach of integuments; a bruise. *Contūsio, ōnis,* f.

Cōnus, *i,* m. (Κῶνος.) *Bot.* A particular kind of fructification, as the fir-top: a cone. See *Strobilus.*

Convalescence. (*Convălesco,* to grow well.) *Med.* The state from the period of a cure being effected, till recovery of strength. *Convălescentia, æ,* f.

Convales'cent. (Same.) Returning to health, after disease. *Convălescens, tis,* part.

Convex'o-cōncav'us. See *Concavo-convexus.*

Convex'o-convex'us, *a, um.* Having both surfaces convex: convexo-convex.

Convex'us, *a, um.* Bent down on every side like the heavens: convex.

Convolut'a Ossa. See *Ossa.*

Convolut'ion. (*Convolvo,* to wrap together.) *Anat.* The tortuous eminences of the *Cerebrum;* and the irregular foldings of the intestines. *Convŏlūtio, ōnis,* f.

Convŏlūt'us, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Rolled up: convoluted.

Convolvŭlăc'eus, *a, um.* (*Convolvŭlus.*) *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Convolvulus;* applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): convolvulaceous.

Convol'vŭlus, *i,* m. (*Convolvo,* to entwine.) Bindweed. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Convolvulaceæ.*

Convol'vŭlus Jăl'apa. *M. Med.* The jalap plant; referred to the genus *Ipomœa.* See *Ipomœa jalapa.*

Convol'vŭlus Scammōn'ia. *M. Med.* The scammony plant.

Convul'sio Canin'a. See *Risus sardonicus.*

Convul'sio Hăbĭtuāl'is. *Pathol.* A term for *Chorea:* the habitual convulsion.

Convul'sion. (*Convello*, to pull together.). *Pathol.* Violent agitation of the limbs or body, generally marked by clonic spasms. *Convulsio, ōnis*, f. See *Spasmus.*

Copröl'ithus, *i*, m. (Κόπρος, excrement ; λίθος, a stone.) *Med.* A ball of hardened fæces or other mass in the bowels : a coprolith.

Cōpaĭb'a, *æ*, f. (*Copal*, an odoriferous gum ; *ĭba* or *ĭva*, a tree.) *M. Med.* Name given (B. P.) to the oleo-resin got from incisions in the trunk of the *Copaifera officinalis*, or *multijuga: vulgo*, "capivi oil." Pharmacopœial name for balsam of copaiba.

Ol'eum. *M. Med.* An oil distilled from the oleo-resin of copaiba.

Cōpaĭf'ĕra, *æ*, f. (*Copaība ; fĕro*, to bear.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Decandria ;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Leguminosæ.*

'era Multĭj'ŭga. *M. Med.* The plant which affords copaiba.

Cōpaĭf'era Officĭnāl'is. A more familiar name for the foregoing.

Cōpaĭva. Same as *Copaiba.*

Cop'per. See *Cuprum.*

Cop'peras. Name popularly used for the sulphates of copper, iron, and zinc ; also respectively called blue, green, and white vitriol.

Coprăgŏg'ŭus, *a, um.* (Κόπρος, excrement ; ἄγω, to bring away.) *Pharm.* Carrying away the fæces : co'pragogue.

Copulat'ion. (*Cōpŭlo*, to couple together.) *Physiol.* The meeting of male and female in the act of procreation. *Cōpŭlātio, ōnis*, f. See *Coitus, Concubitus, Congress.*

Cōr'aco-. *Anat.* A prefix denoting attachment to the *Coracoid* process of the scapula.

Cōrăcoĭd'ĕus, *a, um.* (*Cŏrăcoïdes* processus ; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Anat.* Belonging to the coracoid process above described.

Cor'al. See *Coralium.*

Cŏr'alif'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Cŏralium ; fĕro*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Coral-bearing ; applied to an Ord. (pl. m.) of *Polypi :* coralliferous.

Cōralliför'mis, *is, e.* (*Cŏralium ; forma.*) Formed like coral : coralliform.

Cŏrallig'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Cŏralium ; gĕro*, to bear.) Same as *Coraliferus.*

Cōral'ium, *ii*, n. (Κοράλλιον, supposed *κόρη*, a daughter ; *ἁλς*, the sea.) *Nat. Hist.* A polypiferous production of the sea, which has a stony or horny axis : co'ral.

Cor'ălloïd'. (*Cŏralium ;* terminal *-īdēs.*) *Mineral.* Resembling coral. *Cŏralōīdēs*, adj.

Coralloïd'al. Improperly used for *Coralloid.*

Cor'cŭlum, *i*, n. (Dim. *Cor*, the heart.) *Bot.* The heart and essence of the seed ; the embryo, or germ.

Cordāt'us, *a, um.* (*Cor.*) *Bot.* Heart-shaped : cordate.

Cor'dial. (*Cor.*) *Pharm.* Any stimulating medicine which raises the spirits. *Cordiālis, is, e.*

Cordĭför'mis, *is, e.* (*Cor*, the heart ; *forma.*) Formed like a heart ; cordiform.

Core. (*Cor.*) *Surg.* The portion of sloughy cellular substance found in boils.

Cŏrectŏm'ia, *æ*, f. (Κόρη, the pupil of the eye ; ἐκτέμνω, to cut out.) *Surg.* Operation for artificial pupil, by removing a part of the iris : corectomy. See *Iridectomy.*

Cŏrĕdĭal'ўsis, *is*, f. (Κόρη ; διαλύω, to separate.) *Surg.* Operation for artificial pupil, by separating part of the iris. *Corpus ciliare.* See *Iridodialysis.*

Cŏrĕmorphōs'is, *eos*, f. (Κόρη ; μόρφωσις, a resemblance.) *Surg.* Operation for artificial pupil. See *Corectomia, Iridectomy.*

Cŏrencleĭs'is, *is*, f. (Κόρη ; ἐγκλείω, to include.) *Surg.* Operation for artificial pupil, by drawing a portion of the iris through an incision in the cornea, and cutting it off. See *Iridencleisis.*

Cŏreon'cion. } (Κόρη ;
Cŏreon'cium, *ii*, n. } ὄγκος, the

beard of an arrow.) *Surg.* A kind of hook used in the operation for artificial pupil.

Cŏreplas'tica, æ, f. } (Κόρη; **Cŏreplăs'tice,** es, f. } πλαστικὴ, the art of making images.) *Surg.* Operation for artificial pupil in general: coreplasticy.

Cŏrĕtŏm'ia, æ, f. (to cut.) *Surg.* Operation for artificial pupil, by simply cutting through the iris: coretomy. See *Iriditomia.*

Cŏriăc'eus, a, um. (*Cŏrium,* leather.) *Bot.* Belonging to leather; leathery: coriaceous.

Coriandri Fruc'tus. (Same as following.) The ripe dried fruit of *Coriandrum sativum.* (B. P.)

Coriandrum, i, n. (Κόρις, a bug; from the smell.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Digynia.* Juss. *Umbelliferæ. M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for the fruit of *Coriandrum sativum.*

Cŏriandrum Sătīv'um. *M. Med.* The coriander plant.

Cŏr'ium, ii, n. (*Chŏrion,* the external membrane of the *fœtus;* becoming the *Cutis* of the child.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* The *Cutis,* or true skin.

Corm'us, i, m. (Κορμὸς, a trunk, or a tail.) *Bot.* The body, or trunk; the bulb of bulbous plants: a corm.

Corn. (Sax. *Corn.*) The grain of wheat, barley, rice, oats, and the like. See *Far, Frumentum.* (*Cornu,* a horn.) *Surg. Pathol.* A horny, troublesome hardness of the skin; most frequently *on,* or *between,* the toes. Similar indurations of the skin, in other situations, have been met with, however; from *pressure* of stays, etc. See *Clavus.*

Cor'nea, æ, f. (*Cornu,* a horn.) *Anat.* A transparent, convexo-concave, nearly circular substance, forming the anterior fifth of the eye-ball; specially, the *Cornea lucida,* or *C. transparens.*

Cor'nea Opăca. *Anat.* The sclerotic coat of the eye.

Cornelt'is, *idis,* f. (*Cornea;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *cornea.* See *Ceratitis.*

Cor'neus, a, um. (*Cornu.*) Belonging to horn; horny: corneous.

Cornicŭlāt'us, a, um. (*Cornicŭla.*) *Bot.* Having horns or objects like such: corniculate.

Cornifor'mis, *is,* e. (*Cornu,* a horn; *forma,* resemblance.) Horn-shaped: corniform.

Cornig'ĕrus, a, um. (*Cornu; gĕro,* to bear.) Having horns, or tubercles like them: cornigerous.

Cor'nu Ammōnis. } *Anat.* The **Cor'nu Arĭĕt'is.** } appearance like a ram's horn presented by the cortical substance of the *Cerebrum,* when the *pes hippocampi* is cut transversely through.

Cor'nu Cer'vi. *Chem., M. Med.* The horn of the *Cervus elephas;* hartshorn.

Cor'nu Us'tum. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for phosphate of lime, prepared from horn by fire.

Cor'nua Ut'ĕri. *Anat.* The angles of the triangular cavity which are opposed to the openings of the Fallopian tubes.

Cornūtus, a, um. (*Cornu,* a horn.) *Bot.* Having horns; horned: cornute.

Cŏrol'la, æ, f. (Dim. *Cŏrōna,* a crown.) *Bot.* Those more delicate and generally coloured leaflets, between the calyx and internal organs of the flower: a corol.

Corol'lary. (*Cŏrolla.*) *Bot.* Applied to a tendril formed by a petal or segment of a *corolla. Geom.* A consequent truth, gained from some preceding fact, or demonstration. *Cŏrollārium, ii,* n.

, a, um. *Bot.* Having a corol: corollate.

Cŏrolliff'erus, a, um. (*Cŏrolla; fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing corols: corolliferous.

Cŏrollifor'mis, *is,* e. (*Cŏrolla; forma,* resemblance.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of a corol: corolliform.

Cŏrol'lŭla, æ, f. (Dim. *Cŏrolla.*) *Bot.* The partial floret of a compound flower: a corollule.

Cŏrōn'a, æ, f. (Κορώνη, the summit of anything.) A crown. *Anat., Bot., Pathol.* Applied to eminences of bone, or any objects or parts thereon bearing resemblance to a crown.

Cŏrōn'a Glan'dis. *Anat.* The rim of the *Glans penis.*

Cŏrōn'a Vĕn'ĕris. *Pathol.* Sy-

phílitic blotches which often extend around the forehead, like a crown.

Corŏnad'. *Anat.* Applied the same as *Coronal*, used adverbially.

Coron'al. (*Cŏrōna.*) Applied to aspects of the head; towards the crown of the head. *Cŏrōnālis, is, e.*

Coron'al Sut'ure. *Anat.* That formed by union of the frontal with the two parietal bones. *Sūtūra Cŏrōnālis.*

Cŏrōnăr'ius, *a, um.* (*Cŏrōna.*) *Bot.* Applied to an Ord. (pl. f.) in Linn. Frag. Nat. Meth., having beautiful flowers; as if forming a floral crown.

Coronar'y. (*Cŏrōna.*) *Anat.* Applied to vessels, ligaments, and nerves, which encircle parts like a crown, as to two arteries of the heart, etc. *Cŏrōnārius, a, um.*

Cŏrōnāt'us, *a, um.* (*Cŏrōna.*) Applied to a Cl. (pl. f.) in Linn. Frag. Nat. Meth., having the seed-bud crowned by the flower-cup.

Cor'oner. (*Cŏrōna.*) *Med. Jur.* An officer who has authority from the Crown to cause inquest before a jury of twelve in England. In Scotland the Procurator Fiscal, or Sheriffs-Depute, have the same authority. See the following.

Cor'oner's In'quest. (*Cŏrōna.*) *Med. Jur.* A very ancient English institution, for *immediate* criminal inquiry, regarding the cause of death, in cases of sudden, or otherwise suspicious occurrence: the majority of which instances necessitate the aid and evidence of medical men, as "skilled witnesses." In a charter of Athelstan (A.D. 905), the coroner's office is alluded to. Local *inquisitions* are conducted by authorized coroners, stationed throughout the English counties; and the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, as Coroner-in-Chief, is empowered to exercise jurisdiction over any portion of England—if necessary.

Cŏrōnoïd'. (Κορώνη, a crow; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Anat.* Applied to processes of bones in any way like a crow's beak. *Comp. Anat.* Applied to the subdivision in the mandible of reptiles, into which the crotaphite muscle is always more or less inserted.

Cŏrōn'ŭla, *æ, f.* (Dim. *Cŏrōna.*) *Bot.* The border surrounding the seeds of certain flowers: a coronule.

[illegible], n. (Pl. of *Corpus*, a body.) *Anat.* Bodies, or substances; applied to several objects.

Cor'pŏra Albican'tia. *Anat.* Two small objects on the base of the brain.

Cor'pŏra Căvernōs'a. *Anat.* The *crura* of the penis. Also, the same of the *Clitoris.*

Cor'pora Gĕnĭcŭlāt'a. *Anat.* Two tubercles, *internum* and *externum*, on the inferior part of the optic *thalami.*

Cor'pŏra Lūt'ea. *Anat.* Yellow spots found in the *ovaria*, in place of *ova*, when removed by impregnation or otherwise.

Cor'pŏra Mammillār'ia. The *Corpora albicantia.*

Cor'pŏra Olīvā'ria. } *Anat.* The
Cor'pŏra Ovāt'a. } two external oval prominences on the *Medulla oblongata.*

Cor'pŏra Pyrămidāl'ia. *Anat.* The two anterior eminences of the *Medulla oblongata.*

Cor'pora Quadrigem'ina. See *Tubercula Quadrigemina.*

Cor'pŏra Restĭform'ia. *Anat.* The two posterior, oval eminences on the *Medulla oblongata.*

Cor'pora Sesamoïd'ea. See *Arantii Corpora.*

Cor'pŏra Strĭāt'a. *Anat.* Two smooth cineritious convexities, one on the fore-part of each lateral ventricle of the brain.

Cor'pulency. See *Polysarcia.*

Cor'pus Annŭlār'e. *Anat.* The *Pons Varolii.*

Callŏs'um. *Anat.* The white medullary substance, joining the hemispheres of the brain; the *Commissura magna.*

Cor'pus Cĭnĕr'eum. } *Anat.* A
Cor'pus Dentāt'um. } small oval mass of grey substance, seen on making a section of either hemisphere of the *Cerebellum*, about an inch from the median line.

Cor'pus Denticŭlāt'um. *Anat.* A narrow cineritious line, below the *Corpus fimbriatum.*

Cor'pus Fimbrĭāt'um. *Anat.* A narrow white band along the con-

cave edge of the inferior *cornu* of the lateral ventricle of the brain; the *Tænia Hippocampi*.

Cor'pus Glandŭlō'sum. *Anat.* A spongy eminence surrounding the orifice of the female urethra; the *Glandula prostata muliebris*.

Cor'pus Mūcō'sum. *Anat.* The *Rete Mucosum*.

Cor'pus Pampĭnĭfor'me. *Anat.* A plexus formed by the spermatic veins, a little above the *testis*.

Cor'pus Psălŏid'ĕs. *Anat.* The *Fornix*. See *Psaloides*.

Cor'pus Pyrămĭdāl'e. *Anat.* Same as *Corpus pampiniforme*.

Cor'pus Rĕtĭcŭlār'e } *Anat.* The
Cor'pus Rĕtĭcŭl'āre Malpig'hi. } *Rete mucosum*.

Cor'pus Rhom'bŏĭdĕum'. *Anat.* The *Corpus dentatum*.

Cor'pus Spongiō'sum Uret'hræ. *Anat.* A cellular, vascular, dark red, or purple substance which covers the urethra.

Cor'pus Vărĭcō'sum. *Anat.* The spermatic plexus.

Corpus'cle. (Dim. *Corpus*.) *Bot., Chem., Physiol.* A small body; an atom. *Pathol.* See *Cell. Corpŭsculum, i*, n.

Corpus'cular. *Chem.* Belonging to a corpuscle, or to the doctrine of atoms. *Corpuscŭlāris, is, e.*

Corrob'orant. (*Corrŏbŏro*, to strengthen.) *Med.* Giving strength; strengthening. *Corrŏbŏrans, tis*, part.

Corros'ive. (*Corrŏdo*, to gnaw.) Separating the particles of a body; by eating or wasting away. *Corrŏsivus, a, um.*

Corros'ive Sub'limate. *M. Med.* The bichloride of mercury.

Corrūgā'tor, *ōris*, m. (*Corrūgo*, to wrinkle.) *Anat.* A wrinkler: a corrugator.

Corrūgā'tus, *a, um.* (Same.) Wrinkled: corrugated.

Cors'elet. (Fr.) *Entomol.* The *Pro-thorax*, collar, or anterior segment of the trunk.

Cor'tex, *ĭcis*, m. or f. (Of doubtful root, but received as meaning the husk or shell.) *Bot.* The outmost covering of the stem and branches of all plants, analogous to the skin of animals.

Cor'tex Cŏr'ĕbri. *Anat.* The cortical substance of the *cerebrum*.

Cor'tex Chinæ Rĕgius. } *M.*
Cor'tex Chinchinæ. } *Med.* *Cinchona*, or Peruvian bark.

Cor'tex Culĭl'ăwan. *Bot.* Name for the bark of the *Laurus culilawan*.

Cor'tex Eleuthĕr'iæ. *M. Med.* The bark of *Croton cascarilla*.

Cor'tical. (*Cortex*, bark.) *Anat.* Applied to that which covers a part. *Bot.* Belonging to bark. *Corticālis, is, e.*

Corticā'tus, *a, um.* (*Cortex.*) *Bot.* Having bark; barked: corticate.

Corticĭf'erus, *a, um.* (*Cortex; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing or producing bark: corticiferous.

Corticĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Cortex; forma.*) *Bot.* Appearing like bark: corticiform.

Corticō'sus, *a, um.* (*Cortex*; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having, or full of bark: corticose.

Coruscā'tio, *ōnis*, f. (*Corusco*, to glister.) *Nat. Philos.* A flash of light or apparent sparkling fire often seen by night: a coruscation.

Cŏrymbĭf'ĕrus, *a, um.* (See *Cŏrymbus; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing corymbs: corymbiferous.

Cŏrym'bus, *i*, m. (Κόρυμβος, a cluster of flowers or berries, terminating in a flat plane.) *Bot.* A kind of spike, the partial flower-stalks of which are gradually longer, so that all the flowers are on a level at the top: a corymb.

Cŏrỹz'a, *æ*, f. (Κάρα, the head; ζέω, to boil.) *Pathol.* A limpid, ropy, mucous defluxion from the nostrils.

Cosec'ant. *Geom.* The secant of the complement of an arc.

Cosmet'ic. (Κοσμέω, to adorn.) *Med.* Any powder, cream, wash, lotion, or the like; for *improving* the complexion; or for removing freckles and blotches. *Cosmĕticus, a, um.*

Cosmŏlŏg'ia, *æ*, f. (Κόσμος, the universe; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Philos.* The doctrine of the universe, its formation and arrangement: cosmology.

Cosmŏgŏn'ia, *æ*, f. (Κόσμος; γονή, origin.) *Nat. Philos.* That

branch which treats of the origin of the universe: cosmogony.

Cosmogrăph'ia, æ, f. (Κόσμος; γράφω, to write.) *Nat. Philos.* A description of the universe: cosmography.

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.*) *Anat.* Belonging to a rib. *Costālis, is, e.*

Costāt'us, *a, um.* (*Costa.*) *Bot.* Having nerves, or ribs: costate.

Cost'iv'eness. See *Constipation.*

Cos'to-. (*Costa.*) *Anat.* A prefix in compound names, denoting connection with a rib or ribs.

Cotang'ent. *Geom.* See *Tangent.*

Cot'tage Hos'pital. See *Hospital.*

Cot'ton. *Bot.* The well-known substance yielded by the *Bombax*, and *Gossypium.*

Cot'ton-Plant. *Bot.* The *Gossypium herbaceum.* See *Bombax.*

Cotun'nius, Aq'ueduct of. *Anat.* The *Aquæductus cochleæ* and *Aquæductus vestibuli* of the internal ear.

Cotun'nius, Nerve of. *Anat.* The naso-palatine nerve.

Cotun'nius, Water of. *Anat.* A fluid within the membrane lining the vestibule and semicircular canal of the internal ear.

Cŏtўlēd'on, *ŏnis,* f. (Κοτυληδών, from κοτύλη, a socket or cavity.) *Bot.* A seed-lobe, or seminal leaf of a porous substance, and perishing as the plant grows up.

Cŏtўlēdŏn'eus, *a, um.* } (*Cŏtylē-*
Cŏtўlēdŏ'nus, *a, um.* } *don.*) *Bot.* Belonging to cotyledons: cotyledo'neous: cotyledonous.

Cot'yloid'. (Κοτύλη, a small drinking cup; terminal *-īdēs.*) Resembling an ancient drinking-cup. *Cŏtўloīdēs,* adj.

Cot'yloid Cavity. *Anat.* The *Acetabulum.*

Couch'ing. (Fr. *Coucher,* to put to bed.) *Surg.* Operation of displacing, breaking down and disturbing the opaque lens in cataract; with the intention of removing it from the focus of vision.

Couch'ing-Needle. *Surg.* The instrument used in couching. *Acus Interpunctoria, A. ophthalmica.*

Cough. (Teut. *Keuchen,* to make a noise in breathing.) *Pathol.* A sonorous and violent expulsion of air from the lungs. *Tussis, is,* f.

Counter-Extension. See *Contra-Extensio.*

Counter-Fis'sure. See *Contra-Fissura.*

Counter-Indication. See *Contra-Indicatio.*

Coun'ter-Irritat'ion. *Med.* The application of blisters, or other irritants, by way of relieving pain and inflammatory action within.

Counter-Opening. See *Contra-Apertura.*

Counter-Stroke. See *Contre-coup.*

Coup de Soleil'. (Fr.) *Pathol.* A stroke of the sun; generally, any affection produced by a scorching sun. See *Ictus Solis.*

Coup de Vent'. (Fr.) *Pathol.* A stroke of the wind; an affection caused by exposure to a keen wind, extremely cold, or with rain or sleet.

Cour'ses. *Physiol.* The *Catamenia.*

Cowhage. } *M. Med.* The down
Cow-Itch. } covering the pods of the *Dolichos pruriens,* now called *Mucuna pruriens.*

Cow-pox. (Sax. *Kŭ,* a cow; *pocc,* a pustule.) *Pathol.* A disease on the teats of the cow in form of vesicles of a blue or livid colour; from which the vaccine fluid derives its origin. *Vaccinia, æ,* f.

Cowper's Glands. See *Antiprostatæ Glandulæ.*

Cox'a, æ, f. *Anat.* The hip, haunch, or hip-joint; also, the *Ischium,* and *Coccyx. Zool.* The first articulation of the feet of the *Crustacea Arachnides,* and *Insecta.*

Coxælăv'ium, *ii,* n. (*Coxa; lăvo,* to wash.) *Med.* A bath for the lower portion of the body; a hip-bath.

Coxal'gia, æ, f. (*Coxa;* ἄλγος, pain.) *Surg. Pathol.* Pain in the hip-joint; hip-joint disease, or *Morbus coxarius:* coxalgy.

Coxăr'ius, *a, um.* (*Coxa.*) *Surg.* Belonging to the hip-joint: coxarian.

Cox'o-. *Anat.* A prefix denoting connection with the *Ischium.*

Crab's Claws. See *Cancrorum Lapilli et Chelæ.*

Crack Willow. *M. Med.* The *Salix fragilis.*

Cradle. *Surg.* A kind of basket frame, for keeping the bed-clothes off wounded or fractured limbs. *Arcŭlus, i,* m.

Craig. (Scot.) *Anat.* The throat.

Cramp. (Sax. *Kramp.*) *Pathol.* Spasmodic and involuntary contraction of muscles. *Crampus, i,* m. See *Spasmus.*

Crānĭālis, *is, e. Anat.* Belonging to the *cranium:* cranial.

Crānĭŏgrăphĭa, *æ,* f. (*Crānium;* γράφω, to write.) *Anat.* A description of the skull: craniography.

Craniology. (*Crānium;* λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat.* The doctrine of skulls in their variety of shape, size, and proportion. *Crānĭŏlŏgia, æ,* f.

Craniometer. (*Cranium;* μέτρον, a measure.) *Phrenol.* An instrument for measuring the *cranium. Crānĭŏmētrum, i,* n.

Crānĭŏtŏmĭa, *æ,* f. (*Crānium;* τέμνω, to cut.) *Obstet. Surg.* The opening of the fœtal head; when that extreme procedure is rendered necessary, to effect delivery.

Crānĭum, *ii,* n. (Κράνιον, from κάρα, the head.) *Anat.* The skull, or upper part of the head, containing the brain and its connections, and consisting of eight bones. See *Conchus.*

Crassāmentum, *i,* n. (*Crassus,* thick.) *Physiol.* The soft, almost solid mass, of a deep brownish red, formed from venous blood, soon after it has been extracted; the clot.

Crātĕr, *ēris,* m. (Κρατήρ, a bowl.) *Nat. Philos.* The mouth of a volcano.

Crātĕrĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (Same; *forma.*) Formed like a bowl; crateriform.

Craw. (Danish, *Kroe.*) The crop of a bird. See *Crop.*

Craw-Fish. } The *Cancer astacus,* or *C. fluviatilis.*
Cray-Fish. }

Cream of Tar'tar. *M. Med.* Bitartrate, or supertartrate of potash. *Crēm'or Tar'tări.*

Creas'ōtum. (Κρέας, flesh; σώζω, to preserve.) *M. Med.* (B. P.) A colourless, brilliantly transparent liquid, obtained from crude pyroligneous acid, and from wood tar.

Creatin'. (Κρέας, flesh.) *Chem.* A neutral body obtained from a fluid produced by mixing chopped animal muscle with an equal bulk of water, and subjecting this, in a bag, to strong pressure; also spelled *Kreatin. Creātīna, æ,* f.

Creatinin'. *Chem.* A base into which *Creatin* is changed by heating with hydrochloric or other acids; also spelled *Kreatinin. Creātĭnĭna, æ,* f.

Crêche. (Fr. *Crêche,* a crib, a manger.) Title of an institution known in continental districts, where, at a moderate charge, mothers, of the outdoor-working class, may leave their young children during the hours of labour: an arrangement in all respects preferable to "baby-farming." In Paris there are about a score of *Crêches,* established since 1840.

Crĕmas'ter, *ēris,* m. (Κρημνάω, to suspend.) *Anat.* A muscle which supports, compresses, and raises the testicle and spermatic vessels.

Cremation. (*Cremo, āre,* to burn.) Term applied to an ancient practice, of burning to ashes with fire, instead of interring, dead bodies. Though considered *ancient,* it assuredly was not employed by the Grecians, until a comparatively late period of their history. It may be confidently said, that natural interment had been the original usage. The Romans partially adopted cremation from the Greeks; as recorded in the laws of Numa; but the custom was not general, until nearly at the close of the republic. The Persians never sanctioned burning of the dead. Some parties have lately approved it, in our own times and country.

Crĕm'or, *ōris,* m. (Κρίμνον, the thick juice of barley.) Cream; also, any substance skimmed from the surface of a fluid; also, a thick decoction of barley.

Crĕnāt'us, *a, um.* (*Crĕna,* a notch.) *Bot.* Notched; scolloped: crenate.

Crĕnălāt'us, *a, um.* (*Crĕnula,* a little notch.) Having small notches: crenulated.

Crĕp'ĭtant. (Fr.) Crackling, or rattling. *Crĕpĭtans, tis*, part.

Crep'ĭtāt'ion. (*Crĕpĭto*, to crackle.) *Chem.* The same with *Decrepitation*, which see. *Pathol.* The pressing any portion of cellular tissue, in which air is collected, between the fingers. *Surg.* The act of grating the ends of a fractured bone together. *Crĕpĭtat'io, ōnis*, f.

Crĕp'ĭtus, *ĭs*, m. (*Crĕpo*, to make a noise.) *Med.* The discharge of gas or flatus from the stomach and bowels. *Pathol.* The crackling noise occasioned by pressing a part when air is collected in the cellular tissue. *Surg.* The grating sensation produced by the ends of a fractured bone being rubbed against each other.

Cres'cent-shap'ed. See *Lunatus, Lunulatus.*

Crest. *Anat.* Applied to several objects which surmount others. *Crista, æ*, f.

Cres'ted. *Bot.* Having a crest. *Cristātus, a, um.*

Crēt'a, *æ*, f. (*Crēta*, island of Crete.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the impure carbonate of lime; chalk.

Crēt'a Præpărāt'a. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for chalk finely pulverised by levigation.

Crētăc'eus, *a, um.* (*Crēta.*) Belonging to chalk: cretaceous.

Cret'inism. (Old Ital. *Cretino*, a poor creature.) *Pathol.* An endemic disease of Switzerland, and other mountainous countries; characterised by *goître*, stinted growth, swelled abdomen, wrinkled skin, wan complexion, vacant and stupid countenance, misshapen cranium, and insensibility to cold or heat, blows or wounds; palpable evidence of idiotcy. *Crētinismus, i*, m.

Cribrat'ion. (*Cribrum*, a sieve.) The act or process of sifting, or passing through a sieve. *Cribrātio, ōnis*, f.

Cribrifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Cribrum*, a sieve; *forma*, likeness.) *Anat.* Perforated like a sieve: cribriform. See *Coliform, Ethmoid.*

Cric'o-. *Anat.* A prefix denoting attachment to the cricoid cartilage.

Cricoid'ēs, adj. (Κρίκος, a ring; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Anat.* Resembling a ring: cri'coid.

Cricoid'eus', *a, um.* (*Cricoīdēs* cartĭlāgo; terminal *-ĭdeus.*) *Anat.* Belonging to the cricoid cartilage; cricoidean.

Crim'inal Abort'ion. *M. Jur.* See *Fœticide.*

Crĭnāt'us, *a, um.* (*Crīnis.*) Having hair: crinate.

Crīn'is, *is*, m. (Κρίνω, to distinguish.) *Anat.* The hair of the head, especially of the back part. See *Capillus.*

Crinoid'ēs, adj. (Κρίνον, a lily; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) Resembling a white lily: crinoid.

Cris'is, *eos*, f. (Κρίσις, a decision, or probably *the*, or *a, deciding or turning point.*) *Pathol.* A sudden and marked change of any kind, favourable or unfavourable, occurring in the general disease, and influencing its character. *Signa Critica.*

Cris'pāt'us, *a, um.* } (*Crispo*, to
Crispus, *a, um.* } curl.) *Bot.* Curled: crisp.

Cris'ta, *æ*, f. (As if *Carista*, from *κάρα*, the head.) A crest. *Anat.* Applied to parts, or processes of bones, resembling a crest. *Bot.* A peculiar organ of the *Gramineæ. Geol.* The ridge of a mountain or chain of mountains. *Surg.* An excrescence about the *anus* and *pudenda.*

Cris'ta Gal'li. *Anat.* The peculiar process on the ethmoid bone, to which the *falx cerebri* is attached.

Cristātus, *a, um.* (*Crista.*) *Bot.* Having a crest; crested: cristate.

Crit'ical. (*Crīsis.*) *Pathol.* Determining the issue of a disease. See *Crisis. Physiol.* Similarly applied to periods of life as decisive of certain changes of constitution, habits, etc. *Crĭtĭcus, a, um.*

Crit'ical Age. *Physiol.* That period of female life when the *Catamenia* become irregular, and, after (in many cases) considerable constitutional disturbance, altogether cease. *Ætas Crĭtĭca.* See *Change of Life.*

Crŏcŏdĭl'ĭdæ. (Κροκόδειλος, the crocodile; terminal *-idæ.*) *Zoöl.* A Family of *Reptilia Sauria*, having the *Crocodilus* for their type.

Crŏc'us, *i*, m., or *um, i*, n. saffron.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Triandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Iridaceæ,* or *Irideæ.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the prepared *stigmata* of the *Crocus sativus.*

Crŏc'us Sătīv'us. *M. Med.* The saffron plant; also called *C.*

Crop. (Sax. *Krop.*) *Geol.* Applied to the edges of inclined *strata* when apparent on the surface. *Ornithol.* An enlargement of the *œsophagus:* the craw. *Inglŭvies, ēi,* f.

Cross Birth. *Obstet.* Popularly, preternatural labour of any kind.

Crot'chet. (Fr. *Crochet,* a hook.) A curved instrument for extracting the fœtus.

m. (Κροτών, the dog-tick.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Monœcia;* Ord. *Monadelphia.* Juss.

Crōt'on Cascārill'la. } *M. Med.*
Crōt'on Eleuthĕr'ia. } The plant believed to afford Cascarilla bark.

Crot'on Oil. *Oleum Crotonis.* (B. P.)

Crōt'on Tig'lium. *M. Med.* The plant from the seeds of which croton oil is obtained.

Crotonat'e. (*Crōtōnĭcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of crotonic acid with a base.

Crōtōn'e, *ēs,* f. *Pathol.* Applied to small fungous excrescences (pl.) on the *periosteum.*

Croton'ic Ac'id. *Chem.* Obtained from the acrid matter of croton oil.

Croup. *Pathol.* A disease marked by laborious suffocative breathing, with a stridulous noise, short dry cough; and expectoration of concrete membranous sputa.

Crŭcĭāt'us, *a, um.* (*Crux,* a cross.) Crossed: cruciate.

Cruc'ial. (*Crux.*) Belonging to a cross. *Crŭcĭālis, is, e.*

Cruc'ial Incis'ion. *Surg.* Two incisions made to cross each other.

Cruc'ible. (*Crŭcio,* to torture.) *Chem.* A vessel made of baked earth or metal for fusing, by heat. *Crŭ*

, i, n.

a, um. (*Crux; fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing crosses: cruciferous.

Crūcĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Crux; forma,* resemblance.) *Bot.* Like a cross: crucĭform.

Crūd'ĭtas, *ātis,* f. (*Crūdus,* raw.) *Med.* Bad digestion; rawness: crudity.

Cruel's. (Fr. *Ecrouelles,* the king's evil.) *Pathol.* Popularly, scrofulous swellings of glands of the neck.

Cru'or, *ōris,* m. (Κρύος, cold.) *Physiol.* The red, or purplish coloured portion of the blood.

Crūr'a Cĕrĕbell'i. *Anat.* Two white cords, extending one along the circumference of each hemisphere of the *Cerebellum.*

Crūr'a Cĕr'ĕbri. *Anat.* Two thick white *fasciculi,* one from the inferior surface of each hemisphere of the *Cerebrum.*

Crūr'a Diăphrag'mătis. *Anat.* Two appendices situated behind and below the central tendon of the diaphragm.

a, um. (*Crus.*) *Anat.* Belonging to the leg: crure'an.

Crur'al Arch. *Anat.* Otherwise called Fallopius's, also Poupart's ligament.

Crur'al Her'nia. See *Hernia Cruralis.*

is, e. (*Crus.*) *Anat.* Belonging to the leg: crural; also, applied like *Cruræus.*

Crus, *crūris,* n. (Κρούω, to kick.) *Anat.* The leg; applied to symmetrical parts, as the *Crus* of either hemisphere, or *Crura* of the *cere*

, etc.

æ, f. (As if *Cŏrusta,* from *cŏrium,* a skin.) *Chem.* The scum of a fluid. *Zoöl.* The external cover or shell in *Mollusca Crustacea,* and certain *Insecta:* the crust.

Crustāc'eus, *a, um.* (*Crusta.*) Having a hard shell. *Zoöl.* Applied to a Cl. (pl. n.) of *Articulata,* in which the envelope, or crust, is usually solid and more or less calcareous: crustaceous.

Cryŏp'hŏrus, *i,* m. (Κρύος, cold; φέρω, to bear.) *Chem.* An instrument in which water is made to freeze by the cold produced during its own evaporation.

Cryp'ta, *æ,* f. (Κρύπτω, to hide.) *Anat.* Small round points (pl.) at the end of the minute arteries of

the cortical substance of the kidneys; also, a follicle, or follicular gland.

Cryp'tobranchiāt'us, a, um. / **Cryptobran'chius, a, um.** (*Cryptus; branchiæ.*) *Ichthyol. Zoöl.* Having *branchiæ* hidden or obscure: cryptobran'chiate'.

Cryptocephā'lus, *i*, m. (Same; κεφαλή, a head.) *Obstet. Physiol.* A monster fœtus, in which the head does not project from the trunk.

Cryptŏgăm'ius, *a, um.* (Same; γάμος, a marriage.) *Bot.* Applied to a Linn. Cl. (pl. n.) whose parts of fructification have not been sufficiently ascertained to refer them to any other class.

Cryptor'chis, *ios*, m. (Same; ὄρχις, a testicle.) *Physiol.* One whose testicles have not descended into the scrotum.

Cryp'tous. (Κρύπτω, to hide.) Hidden or concealed. *Cryptus, a, um.*

Crys'tăllin'. (*Crystallum*, crystal.) *Chem.* One of the products of distillation of indigo. *Crystallīna, æ*, f.

Crys'talline. (Same.) *Chem.* Belonging to crystal. *Crystallīnus, a, um.*

Crys'tallin'e Lens. *Anat.* A transparent, double convex lens situated in the fore-part of the vitreous humour of the eye.

Crystallisat'ion. (*Crystallum.*) *Chem.* A property by which crystallisable substances pass from a fluid to a solid state, assuming determinate geometrical figures. *Crystallizātio, ōnis*, f.

Crystallisat'ion, Wat'er of. *Chem.* That which necessarily combines with salts, in the act of crystallising.

Crystallog'raphy. (*Crystallum*; γράφω, to write.) *Mineral.* A description of crystals. (*Crystallographĭa, æ*, f.

Crystalloid'ēs, adj. (*Crystallum*; terminal *-īdēs.*) Resembling crystal: crystalloid.

Crystal'lum, *i*, n. / *i*, f. (Κρύος, cold; στέλλω, to contract.) *Chem.* The geometrical figures assumed by crystallisable bodies when they pass from fluid to a solid state: a crystal. *Mineral.* A hard, bright, transparent substance, like ice, or the clearest glass.

Ctĕnoid'ēs, adj: (Κτείς, a comb; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Ichthyol.* Resembling a comb; applied to an Ord. with dentated scales: ctenoid.

Cu. (Fr.) *Entomol.* See *Alula.*

Cube. (Κύβος.) *Geom.* A solid bounded by six equal squares at right angles. *Cūbus, i*, m.

Cŭbĕb'a, æ. (Arab. *Cubabah.*) *M. Med.* Used in pl. Cubebs. Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the fruit of *Cubeba officinalis*; the *Cubebæ.*

(*Cūbēbæ.*) *Chem.* A crystalline substance obtained from cubebs. *Cūbēbīna, æ*, f.

Cŭbeb's. See *Cubeba.*

Cŭbifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Cūbus*; *forma*, likeness.) Having the form of a cube: cubiform.

Cŭbitæ'us, *a, um. Anat.* Pertaining to the *Cubit*, or fore-arm.

Cub'ital. (*Cūbitus.*) *Anat.* Belonging to the fore-arm. *Cūbitālis, is, e.*

Cŭb'itus, *i*, m. (*Cūbo*, to lie down.) *Anat.* The fore-arm, between the elbow and wrist; also, the *ulna* or *Os cubiti*: the cubit.

Cŭboid'ēs, adj. (Κύβος, a cube; terminal *-īdēs.*) Like a cube: cuboid.

Cuc'koo-Flow'er. *M. Med.* The *Cardamine pratensis.*

is, e. (*Cŭcullus*, a hood.) Like a hood: cucullary.

Cŭcullāt'us, *a, um.* (*Cŭcullus.*) *Bot.* Hooded: cucullate.

Cuc'umber. *Bot.* The fruit of different species of *Cucumis.*

Cuc'umber, Bit'ter. *M. Med.* The fruit of *Cucumis colocynthis.*

Cuc'umber, Squir'ting. / **Cuc'umber, Wild.** *M. Med.* The *Momordica elaterium.*

Cŭc'ŭmer, *ĕris*, m. (*Curvo*, to bend.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Monœcia*; Ord. *Syngenesia.* Juss. *Cucurbitaceæ.*

Cŭc'ŭmis Agres'tis. / **Cŭc'ŭmis Asinīn'us.** The *Momordica elaterium.*

Cŭc'ŭmis Cŏlŏcyn'this. *M. Med.* The plant which yields *Colocynthidis pulpa* (B. P.): colocynth pulp.

Cŭcur'bita, æ, f. (*Curvo.*) *Chem.* A distilling vessel shaped like a gourd: a cucurbit. *Surg.* A cupping-glass. See *Cucurbitula.*

Cŭcurbităc'eus, *a, um.* (*Cŭcurbita,* a gourd.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement, as in the *Cucurbita;* applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): cucurbitaceous.

Cŭcurbit'ula, æ, f. (Dim. *Cŭcurbita,* a gourd.) *Surg.* A cupping-glass.

Cŭcurbit'ŭla Cruen'ta.

Cŭcurbit'ŭla cum Fer'ro. *Med. Surg.* A cupping-glass, when used along with scarification, and drawing of blood.

Cŭcurbit'ŭla Sic'ca. *Surg.* Dry cupping, without scarification.

Cud. (Sax.) *Comp. Anat.* The inner part of the throat in beasts. See *Ruminans, Rumination.*

Cul-de-Sac. (Fr.) *Anat.* A membranous or other cavity closed at one end.

Culmif'ĕrus, *a. um.* (*Culmus,* straw; *fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Having straw: culmiferous.

Cul'minating. (*Culmino,* to come to the top.) *Astron.* Applied to stars when at their highest point in the heavens. *Culmĭnans, tis,* part.

Cul'mus, *i,* m. (Κάλαμος, a reed.) *Bot.* A reed, or straw; the proper stem or trunk of grasses, rushes, and the like: culm.

Cultiros'tris, *is, e.* (*Culter,* the coulter of a plough; *rostrum,* a beak.) *Ornithol.* Applied to a Family (pl. f.) of *Grallatoriæ,* in which the beak is thick, strong, and of considerable length: cultirostrate.

Cultrifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Culter; forma.*) Formed like a knife: cultriform.

Cŭmin'um, *i,* n. (Κύμινον.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. Juss. *Umbelliferæ.*

M. Med. The plant *Cumin,* or *Fœniculum Orientale.*

is, e. (*Cŭneus,* a wedge.) Belonging to a wedge: cu'neal.

Cŭneāt'us, *a, um.* (*Cŭneus.*) Having a wedge: cuneate.

Cun'eiform. (Same; *forma,* likeness.) *Anat., Bot.* Formed like a wedge. *Cŭneiformis, is, e.*

Cup. *Bot.* See *Calyx. Med.* See *Cyathus, Poculum.*

Cup'el. (Germ. *Kuppel,* a cup.) *Chem.* A small crucible, used for refining precious metals, etc.

Cupellat'ion. *Chem.* The process of refining gold and silver in a *cupel* with lead. *Cupellātio, ōnis,* f.

Cup'ped. *Med.* The hollowed surface of the *Crassamentum* of blood under inflammation, is so defined.

Surg. Application of *Cucurbitulæ,* or cupping-glasses.

Cuprif'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Cuprum,* copper; *fĕro,* to bear.) *Mineral.* Bearing or affording copper: cupriferous.

Cŭp'ŭla, æ, f. (A cup.) *Bot.* A scaly involucre in which a gland, or indehiscent one-celled, one-seeded pericarp, is contained.

Cŭpŭlif'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Cŭpŭla; fĕro,* to yield.) *Bot.* Bearing *Cupulæ:* cupulif'erous.

Curar'e Pois'on. *Med.* A most deadly poison obtained from a plant belonging to the *Strychneæ.* It is known as *Voorar'a, Woorar'a, Woorar'i, Urar'i,* and many more spellings, analogous in sound; used to poison their arrows, by the American Indians — in war, or treachery.

Cūrātio, *ōnis,* f. (*Cūro,* to care.) *Med.* The *treatment* of a disease, or wound: curation.

Curcūma, æ, f. (Arab. *Curkum.*) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for the rhizome of the *Curcuma longa.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Monandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Scitamineæ.* Turmeric (B. P.).

Curcūma Lon'ga. *M. Med.* The turmeric plant.

Curric'ŭlum. (*A space of time.*) *Med.* Term employed, in medical language, to mean the course prescribed by the Universities, Colleges, and Halls; by obedience to which the degrees of M.D., M.B., and F.A.S. in medicine, and the various diplomas in surgery, are to be obtained.

Cur'sor, *ōris,* m. (*Curro,* to run.) *Ornithol.* Applied to a Family (nom. pl.) which run along the ground.

Cursōr'ius, *a, um.* (Same.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (pl.

n.) of *Orthoptera*, with legs solely adapted for running.

Cuspār'iæ Cor'tex. Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) *Cusparia*, of the bark of *Galipea cusparia; Galipea officinalis: Cortex Bonplandiæ Trifoliatæ:* Angustura bark. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Diosmeæ.*

Cuspār'ia Febrif'uga. *M. Med.* The tree which yields Angustura bark, now called *Bonplandia trifoliata:* some refer it to the *Galipea cusparia* or *G. officinalis.*

Cuspidāt'us, *a, um.* (*Cuspis,* a point.) Having a pointed extremity; applied to certain teeth: cuspidate.

Cus'so, or Kus'so. (Derivation of name not ascertained.) *M. Med.* (B. P.) Flowers and summits of *Brayera Anthelmintica.* Kousso. Imported from Abyssinia. *Hagenia Abyssinica.* See *Kousso.*

Cūtān'eus, *a, um.* (*Cūtis,* the skin.) Belonging to the skin: cutaneous.

Cūtān'eus Mus'cūlus. *Anat.* The *Platysma-myoides.*

Cut'icle. (Dim. *Cūtis.*) *Anat. Physiol.* The *Epidermis,* or scarf-skin. (*Cūtĭcŭla, æ,* f.

Cūt'is, *is,* f. (Σκύτος.) *Anat.* The skin, consisting of *Cutis vera, Rete mucosum,* and *Cuticula.*

Cūt'is Anscrī'na. *Med.* That condition of the skin, produced by cold and other causes, in which the *papillæ* become rigid and erect, resembling the skin of a plucked goose; goose-skin.

Cyan'ate. (*Cyānĭcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of cyanic acid with a base. *Cyānas, ātis,* f.

Cyan'ic. *Chem.* Applied to an acid composed of cyanogen and oxygen. *Cyānĭcus, a, um.*

Cyan'ogen. (Κύανος, blue; to generate.) *Chem.* A peculiar principle obtained by decomposing the cyanuret of mercury by heat; prussin.

Cyānŏpāt'hia, *æ,* f. (Κύανος; παθος, disease.) *Pathol.* The same as *Cyanosis.*

is, m. (Κύανος.) *Pathol.* Blue colour of the skin; from congenital malformation of the heart, by which venous and arterial blood are mixed so as to be not wholly oxygenated: the *cæruleus. Cyanoder'mia, Cyanopathy.*

Cyan'uret. (*Cyānŏgĕnium;* terminal *-ūret.*) *Chem.* A combination of cyanogen with a base. *Cyānūrētum, i,* n.

Cyanur'ic. *Chem.* Belonging to cyanogen and urine; applied to an acid. *Cyānūrĭcus, a, um.*

Cyanurin'. (Κύανος; οὖρον, the urine.) *Pathol.* A very rare substance deposited as a blue powder by the urine. *Cyānūrīna, æ,* f.

Cyāthifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Cyāthus; forma,* resemblance.) *Bot.* Shaped like a cup: cyathiform.

Cyāt'hus, *i,* m. (Κύαθος, a drinking cup.) *Med.* In prescriptions, a wine glass.

Cyc'le. (Κύκλος, a circle.) An interval of time, during the course of which a continual revolution of numbers goes on, without interruption to the last; and then returns to the first. *Astron.* Applied to a revolution of the sun of twenty-eight years, and of the moon of nineteen years. *Cyclus, i,* m.

Cycl'icus, *a, um.* Belonging to a cycle or circle: cyclic. *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (pl. n.) of *Coleoptera,* in which the body is generally orbicular or oval.

Cyclobranchiāt'us, *a, um.* } (*Cyclus;*
Cyclobranch'ius, *a, um.* } *branchiātus,* having *branchiæ.*) *Zoöl.* Applied to an Ord. (pl. n.) of *Mollusca Gasteropoda,* in which the *branchiæ* form a circle; cyclobranchiate: cyclobranchious.

Cyc'loid. (Same; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Geom.* Resembling a circle. *Cycloīdēs,* adj.

Cyclōn'eurus, *a, um.* (Κύκλος; νεῦρον, a nerve.) *Zoöl.* Having a circular nervous arrangement; applied (pl. n.) to the *Radiata Cycloneura:* cycloneurous.

Cyclos'tŏmus, *a, um.* (Κύκλος; στόμα, a mouth.) *Ichthyol.* Round-mouthed; applied to a Family (pl. m.; also named *Suctorii*), of *Chondropterygii Branchiis Fixis:* cyclostomous.

æ, f. (*Cydon,* in Crete.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name of the *Cydonia vulgaris,* or *Pyrus Cy-*

donia. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Icosandria;* Ord. *Pentagynia.* Juss. *Rosaceæ.*

Cydōn'ia Vulgāris. *M. Med.* The *Pyrus Cydonia,* or quince-tree.

Cydōnium, *ii,* n. (*Cydōnia.*) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for quince seeds.

Cydōnium Mālum. *Bot.* The fruit of the *Pyrus cydonia;* the quince.

Cylindrā'ceus, *a, um.* } *Bot.*
Cylin'dricus, *a, um.* } Shaped like a cylinder: cylindra'ceous: cylin'drical.

Cylindrifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Cylindrus; forma.*) Same as *Cylindricus.*

Cylindroīdēs, adj. (*Cylindrus,* terminal *-idēs.*) Resembling a cylinder: cylindroid.

Cȳma, *æ,* f., or *ătis,* n. (Κῦμα, a stem of colewort.) *Bot.* A kind of inflorescence consisting of several flower-stalks springing from one centre, each irregularly subdivided; a cluster or tuft: a cyme.

Cymbifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Cymba,* a boat; *forma,* likeness.) Shaped like a boat; cymbiform. See *Navicularis, Scaphoid.*

Cȳm'inum, *i,* n. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for the fruit of *Cuminum cyminum.*

Cȳmōsus, *a, um.* (*Cȳma;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having or full of cymes: cymose.

Cynan'che, *es,* f. (Κύων, a dog; ἄγχω, to strangle.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the throat: sore-throat. A genus, Ord. *Phlegmasiæ;* Cl. *Pyrexiæ,* of Cullen's Nosology.

Cynan'che Lāryn'gea. See **Cȳnan'che Mālig'na.** *Pathol.* Inflammation of the tonsils.

Cynan'che Pārōtīd'ea. Same as *Parotitis.*

Cynan'che Phar'yngea'. See *Pharyngitis.*

Cynan'che Strĕptōr'ia. **Strid'ŭla.** **Suffŏcat'iva.** Names for *Croup, Pathol. Tonsillitis*

Cynan'che Tonsillāris. *Phlegmonodes,* or quinsy. Croup. Same as *C. Maligna.*

Cynan'che Ulcĕrōsa. See *Tonæ,* f. (Κύων, a dog; ἄνθρωπος, a man.) *Pathol.* A kind of *Melancholia,* or *Hypochondria,* in which the patient fancies himself changed into a dog, and imitates its bark and actions.

a, um. (Κύων.) Like a dog: cynical.

Cyp'rus Tur'pentine. *M. Med.* A limpid, fragrant, and grateful substance obtained from the *Pistacia terebinthinus;* Chian, or Chio Turpentine. *Tĕrĕbin'thĭna Chia.*

Cystal'gia, *æ,* f. (Κύστις, the bladder; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Painful spasmodic affection of the bladder: cystalgy.

Cystec'tasy. (Κύστις, the bladder; ἐκτείνω, to draw out of.) *Surg.* The operation of lithotomy. *Cystectăsia,* *æ,* f.

Cys'tic. (Κύστις.) *Anat.* Belonging to the urinary or gall bladder. *Cysticus, a, um.*

Cystic Oxide. See *Cystin.*

Cyst'icer'cus, *i,* m. (Κύστις; κέρκος, a tail.) *Zoöl.* The tailed bladder-worm; applied to a genus of *Entozoa Parenchymata, Tænioidea,* otherwise termed *Hydatids.*

Cyst'icer'cus Cel'lŭlōsa. The Scolex of Tænia Solium. *Zoöl., Pathol.* This parasite is occasionally found in the human brain, muscular and cellular tissues; and in the eye. See foregoing.

Cyst'ifelleot'omy. (Κύστις; *fel,* the gall; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* Operation by which a gall-stone is extracted from the gall-bladder. *Cystifelleŏtŏmia,* *æ,* f.

(Κύστις.) *Chem., Pathol.* A peculiar substance, very rare, in a calculus; also termed *Cystic Oxide. Cystīna,* *æ,* f.

Cystirrhāg'ia, *æ,* f. (ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Pathol.* Discharge from the bladder, whether of blood or mucus.

Cystirrhœ'a, *æ,* f. (Κύστις; ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* Mucous discharge from the bladder; vesical catarrh. See *Cystorrhœa.*

Cys'tis. (Κύστις, a pouch; *cista,* whence *cisterna,* a cistern.) *Anat.* A bag or bladder. *Surg. Pathol.* The membranous bag in which any

morbid substance is contained; a cyst: specially, the *Vesica urinaria*.

Cystī'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Cystis*; terminal *-ītis*.) Inflammation of the bladder. A genus, Ord. *Phlegmasiæ*; Cl. *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Cys'titome. (Κύστις; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* An instrument for opening the capsule of the crystalline lens. *Cystītŏmus, i*, m.

Cystŏbūbōnŏcēle, *is*, f. (Κύστις; βουβών, the groin; κήλη, a tumour.) *Pathol.* A rare kind of *Hernia*, which includes more or less of the urinary bladder; and gets through the inguinal opening: cystobubo nocele.

Cystŏcēle, *es*, f. (Κύστις; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Hernia in which the urinary bladder is protruded: *Hernia vesicalis*: cystocele.

Cystŏdўn'ia, *æ*, f. (Κύστις; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the bladder: cystodyny.

Cystoïdēs, adj. (Κύστις, terminal *-ῖδης*.) Resembling a cyst or bladder: cystoid.

Cystolithiăs'is, *is*, or *eos*. f. (Κύστις; *lithiăsis*.) *Pathol.* Urinary calculous disease.

Cystŏl'ithus, *i*, m. (Κύστις; λίθος, a stone.) *Pathol.* A urinary calculus: a cystolith.

Cystoplas'tic. *Surg.* Belonging to cystoplasty. *Cystoplas'ticus, a, um.*

Cys'toplĕg'ia, *æ*, f. } (Κύστις; **Cys'toplex'ia,** *æ*, f. } πλήσσω, to strike.) *Pathol.* Paralysis of the bladder: cys'toplegy; cys'toplexy.

Cys'toptōs'is, *is*, f. (Κύστις; πίπτω, to fall.) *Pathol.* Relaxation of the internal coat of the bladder, by which it is said to protrude into the urethra.

Cys'torrhœ'a. Same as *Cystirrhœa*.

Cystospas'ticus, *a, um.* (Κύστις; σπάω, to draw.) *Pathol.* Belonging to spasm of the bladder: cystospastic.

(Κύστις; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* A knife or instrument employed in *Cystotomy*. *Cystŏtŏmus, i*, m.

(Κύστις; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* Operation of cutting into the bladder. *Cystŏtŏmia, æ*, f. See *Lithotomy*.

Chem. A bitter principle found in the seeds of the *Cytisus laburnum*. *Cўtīsīna, æ*, f.

Cўt'isus, *i*, m. (Κύτισος.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Diadelphia*; Ord. *Decandria*. Juss. *Papilionaceæ*.

Cўt'isus Scŏpārius. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name for the broom plant; the *Genista*.

Cyt'oblast. (Κύτος, a cavity; βλαστάνω, to produce.) *Pathol.* The nucleus of cells growing within cells, supposed to have a generative power of their own; and which constitute the parenchyma or substance of morbid growths. *Physiol.* Applied similarly to the nuclei of cellular or elementary corpuscles, in all vegetable and animal tissues; the *Areola*, or cell-nucleus. *Cўtoblasta, æ*, f.

Cўtoblastēm'a, *ātis*, n. *Physiol.* The fluid or mother liquid in which the cells containing the nucleus or *cytoblast* originate: the cytoblasteme.

Cўtŏgĕn'ĕsis, *is*, f. (Κύτος, a cavity or cell; γίνομαι, to be produced.) *Physiol.* The generation of cavities or cells; cell-development.

D.

D. This letter, in its Greek form, is spoken of by Galen as the symbol for quartan fever.

Dac'rўo-. (Δακρύω, to weep.) *Pathol.* Prefix denoting connection with the lachrymal apparatus.

Dac'ryoadĕnīt'is, *ĭdis*, f. (*Dacryo-; adĕnītis*, inflammation of a gland.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the lachrymal gland.

Dac'ryocys'tis. (Δακρύω; *cystis*, a bag.) *Pathol.* The lachrymal sac: a dacryocist.

Dac'ryocystīt'is, *ĭdis*, f. (Same;

rminal *-itis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the lachrymal sac.

Dac'ryocys'toblennorrhœa', æ, (Same ; *blennorrhœa*, a flow of mucus.) *Pathol.* A discharge of mucus from the lachrymal sac.

Dac'ryohæmorrhœa', æ, f. (*Dacryo-* ; *hæmorrhœa*, a flow of blood.) *Pathol.* Sanguineous lachrymation, or a flow of tears mingled with blood.

Dac'ryŏlĭtes, *is*, f. (*Dacryo-* ; λίθος, a stone.) *Pathol.* A calculous concretion in the lachrymal passage.

Dac'ryŏma, *ătis*, n. (δακρύω, to weep.) *Surg.* Obstruction in one or both of the *puncta lachrymalia*, causing *Stillicidium lachrymarum*, or an effusion of tears.

Dac'tўlus, *i*, m. (δάκτυλος.) *Anat.* Same as *Digitus*. *Bot.* The date or fruit of *Phœnix dactylifera*.

Dæmŏnŏmăn'ia, æ, f. (δαίμων, the devil ; μανία, madness.) *Pathol.* A variety of *Melancholia*, in which the patient fancies himself possessed by devils.

Daguer'reotyp'e. (*M. Daguerre*, the discoverer ; *typus*, a likeness or figure of anything.) *Nat. Philos.* The process of producing pictures by the action of light on certain prepared metal plates, or paper, introduced into France by M. Daguerre. See *Photography*.

Dacryădĕnal'gia, æ, f. (δάκρυ, a tear ; *adĕnalgia*.) *Pathol.* Pain in the lachrymal gland : dacryadenalgy.

Dacryallœōsis, *is*, or *eos*. (δάκρυ ; ἀλλοίωσις, change, act of changing ; alteration.) *Pathol.* Degeneration of the tears.

Daltonis'mus, *i*, m. *Physiol.* Inability to distinguish colours, which Dalton, it is said, laboured under, and wrote about : daltonism.

Dam'ask-Rose. *M. Med.* The *Rosa centifolia*.

Dam'son. (*Damascēnum* prunum.) *M. Med.* The fruit of a variety of the *Prunus domestica*.

Dandel'ion. (Fr. *Dent-de-lion.*) *M. Med.* The *Leontodon taraxacum*.

Dan'driff. *Pathol.* The disease *Pityriasis capitis*. *Furfur*, ŭris, m.

Danse de Saint Guy. *Pathol.* The French name for *Chorea*.

Dap'hne, *es*, f. (Δάφνη.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Octandria* ; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Thymelaceæ*.

Dap'hne Mezĕr'eon. } *M. Med.*
Dap'hne Mezĕr'eum. } The plant which affords mezereon bark ; spurge olive ; willow wail. See *Mezereon*.

Daphnin'. *Chem.* The bitter principle of *Daphne alpina*. *Daphnĭna*, æ, f.

Daphnoidēs, adj. (*Daphne* ; terminal ĭdēs.) *Bot.* Like the *Daphne laureola*, or spurge laurel ; daphnoid.

Dar'ton, *i*, n. } (δαρτὸς, skin of
Dar'tos, *i*, m. } the scrotum. *Anat.* The tissue subjacent to the skin of the *scrotum* : by which the latter is corrugated.

Dart're. *Pathol.* Indefinitely applied by French authors to cutaneous diseases ; it seems, however, to agree pretty nearly with *Herpes*.

Date. *Bot.* The fruit of *Phœnix dactylifera*. *Dactўlus*, *i*, m.

Dătūr'a, æ, f. (Ind.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria* ; Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Solaneæ*.

Dătūra Strămōnium. *M. Med.* The thorn-apple. See *Stramonii Folia*.

Daturin'. An alkaline principle discovered in *Datura stromonium*. *Dătūria*, æ, f.

Dauc'us, *i*, m. (δαῦκος.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria* ; Ord. *Digynia*. Juss. *Umbelliferæ*.

Dauc'us Cărōt'a. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name of the common garden-carrot root ; the *Daucus sativus*.

Day-Blindness. See *Nyctalopia*.

Day-Sight. See *Hemeralopia*.

Deadly Nightshade. *M. Med.* The *Atropa belladonna*.

Deaf-Dum'bness. *Pathol. Aphonia*, from deafness ; congenital, or happening during infancy.

Death. (A.-S. *Deadh.*) Demise, decease. Real, not *apparent* death, but extinction of bodily life.

Deauren'tur Pilulæ. "Let the pills be *gilded*," was a very usual direction, formerly added in prescriptions.

Dĕc'a. (Δέκα.) A prefix signifying ten.

Dĕc'agon. (Δέκα, ten ; γωνία, an

angle.) *Geom.* A figure having ten equal angles and sides. *Dĕcăgōnum*, *i*, n.

Decag'onal. *Geom.* Belonging to a decagon. *Dĕcăgōnus*, *a*, *um*.

Decagram'me. (*Δέκα ;* Fr. *gramme.*) Ten grammes, equal to 5 drachms 17·721 grains avoirdupois. *Dĕcagramma*, *ătis*, n.

Dĕcăgyn'ius, *a*, *um.* (*Δέκα ; γυνὴ*, a woman.) *Bot.* Having ten pistils ; ten-pistilled ; applied to a Linn. Ord. (pl. n.) : decagynious.

Decalitre. (*Δέκα ;* Fr. *litre.*) Ten litres, equal to 610·2800 English cubic inches.

Decametre. (*Δέκα ;* Fr. *metre.*) Ten metres, equal to 393·710 English inches, or about 32¾ English feet.

Dĕcan'drius, *a*, *um.* (*Δέκα ; ἀνὴρ*, a man.) *Bot.* Having ten stamens ; ten-stamened ; applied to a Linn. Cl., also an Ord. (pl. n.) : decandrious, or decandrous.

Dĕcăphyl'lus, *a*, *um.* (*Δέκα ; φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having ten leaves : decaphyl'lous.

Dĕcăp'ŏdus, *a*, *um.* (*Δέκα ; πούς*, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Having ten feet ; decapodous.

Decaying. See *Marcescens.*

Dĕcem'fidus, *a*, *um.* (*Dĕcem*, ten ; *findo*, to cleave.) *Bot.* Cleft into ten parts : decemfidous.

Dĕcemlŏcŭlār'is, *is*, *e.* (*Dĕcem ; lŏcŭlus*, a little pocket.) *Bot.* Having ten little compartments : decemlocular.

Decid'ua Tun'ica Reflex'a. See *Tunica Decidua Reflexa.*

Decid'ua Tun'ica Ut'eri. See *Tunica Decidua Uteri.*

Dĕcid'uus, *a*, *um.* (*Dĕcĭdo*, to fall off.) Falling off ; of temporary existence ; not perennial : deciduous.

Decigram'me. (*Dĕcem*, ten ; Fr. *gramme.*) The tenth part of a gramme, equal to 1·544 grain avoirdupois, or 1½ grain troy.

Decilit're. (*Dĕcem ;* Fr. *litre.*) The tenth part of a litre, equal to 6·1028 English cubic inches.

Decimet're. (*Dĕcem ;* Fr. *metre.*) The tenth part of a metre, equal to 3·937 or nearly 4 English inches.

Declin'al. (*Declīno*, to bend downwards.) *Geol.* Applied to the slope of *străta* from an axis.

Declinā'tus, *a*, *um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Bending down : declinate. - See *Declivis.*

Declin'ing. See *Declinatus*, *Declivis.*

Declīv'is, *is*, *e.* (*De*, downward ; *clīvus*, the descent of a hill.) Descending : declining.

Decoct'. *Pharm.* For *Decoctum.*

Decoc'tion. (*Decŏquo*, to boil.) *Chem.* Ebullition in water ; to prepare such parts of bodies as are cooked, or are soluble, only at the boiling degree of heat. *Pharm.* A medicine made by boiling in a watery fluid. *Decoctio*, *ōnis*, f. ; more frequently *Decoctum*, *i*, n.

Decoc'tum Ul'mi. *Pharm.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for decoction of elm bark. See *Ulmi Cortex.*

Decomposit'ion. (*De*, from ; *compōno*, to put in order.) *Chem.* The separation of compound bodies into their constituent parts, or principles ; analysis. *Decompŏsĭtio*, *ōnis*, f.

Decompŏs'itus, *a*, *um.* (*De*, incret. ; *compōno.*) *Bot.* Applied to a Cl. (pl. f.) having a common footstalk supporting a number of lesser leaves, each of which is compound.

Decorticat'ion. (*De*, from ; *cortex*, bark.) Removal of bark, husk, or shell. *Decorticātio*, *ōnis*, f.

Decremen'tum, *i*, n. (*Decresco*, to grow less.) The decrease or proportion in which anything is lessened : decrement.

Decrepitat'ion. (*Decrĕpo*, to crackle.) *Chem.* The crackling noise produced by certain bodies that break up when heated ; as common salt, etc. *Decrĕpĭtātio*, *ōnis*, f. See *Crepitation.*

Decŭb'itus, *ūs*, m. (*Decumbo*, to lie down.) *Med.* A lying down, or reclining in the horizontal position. *Pathol.* An important symptom in certain diseases is to be observed from the manner of lying in bed.

Decum'bens, *tis*, part. (Same.) *Bot.* Lying down : decumbent.

Decur'rens, *tis*, part. (*Decurro*, to run down.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves which run down the stem in a leafy line, border or wing : decurrent.

Decur'sivus, *a*, *um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves that run down the stem, attached by their middle nerve only : decursive.

Decus'sate. (*Decusso*, to cross.) *Anat., Bot.* Applied to nerves or muscular fibres or leaves, etc., that cross or decussate each other. *Dē-*

…n. (Same.) *Anat., Bot.* An evident crossing or running of one portion athwart another. *Decussātio, ōnis*, f.

Defecat'ion. (*Defæco*, to strain through a sieve.) *Chem.* The removal of fæces, lees, or sediment from anything. *Physiol.* The act of discharging the fæces. *Defæcātio, ōnis*, f.

Defec'tio, ōnis, f. (*Deficio*, to lack or fail.) A failing of heart, or courage: defection.

Defec'tio An'imi. *Med.* Same as *Deliquium Animi.*

Def'ĕrens, *tis*, part. (*Defĕro*, to convey.) Conveying away: def'erent. See *Vas Deferens.*

Deflagrat'ion. (*Deflagro*, to be set on fire.) *Chem.* The burning of any inflammable substance. *Deflagrātio, ōnis*, f.

Deflex'us, *a, um.* (*Deflecto*, to bend down.) *Bot.* Bending a little downwards; deflexed.

Defloratʹion. (*Deflōro*, to deflower.) *Med. Jur. Connexion without violence*, in distinction from rape. *Physiol.* Loss of the marks of virginity by connexion with the male. *Deflōrātio, ōnis*, f.

Deflōrāt'us, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Applied to anthers that have shed their pollen; and plants their flowers: deflorat'ed.

Deflux'ion. (*Defluo*, to flow from.) A flowing of humours downwards. *Defluxio, ōnis*, f.

Defoliat'ion. (*De*, from; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Fall of the leaf; as antithetical to frondescence, or its renovation. *Defŏliātio, ōnis*, f.

Deformātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Deformo*, to mar or disfigure.) *Surg. Pathol.* Distortion of any part; or general deformity of the body: deformation.

Degenerat'ion. (*Dĕgĕnĕro*, to be unlike his ancestors.) *Nat. Hist.* Gradual deterioration in any race of animals; or of a particular animal, organ, or vegetable, from natural causes. *Pathol.* A morbid change in the structure of parts.
rātio, ōnis, f.

Deglutit'ion. (*Deglūtio*, a swallowing down.) *Physiol.* The act of swallowing. *Deglūtitio, ōnis*, f.

Deglutit'ion, Dif'ficult. See *Acataposis.*

…e'. (*De; grădus*, rank.) *Geog., Geom.* The 360th part of a circle; each degree divisible into 60 equal parts, called minutes; and each minute into 60 seconds. *Med.* The title, or mark of distinction, granted by the *Senatus Academicus*, or the Medical Faculty of a University. The title of *Medicinæ Doctor*; also, the rank or title itself. See *Doctor. Grădus, ūs*, m.

Dehis'cence. (*Dehisco*, to burst open.) *Bot.* A bursting open; applied to capsules. *Dehiscentia, æ*, f.

Dejec'tion. (*Dejicio*, to throw down.) *Med.* The discharge of any excrementitious matter; also the matter discharged; as stool, or evacuation of the bowels. Also, depression, exhaustion, or prostration. *Dejectio, ōnis*, f.

Deleter'ious. (Δηλέω, to destroy.) Poisonous; destroying. *Delētērius, a, um.*

…ligat'io, *ōnis*, f. (*Delĭgo*, to bind up.) *Surg.* The act of applying a bandage: deligation.

Deliques'cence. (*Delĭquesco*, to grow moist.) *Chem. Pharm.* The state assumed by certain saline bodies which attract water from the air.

An'imi. *Pathol.* Swooning or fainting; also called *Defectio animi*: syncope.

Delir'ium, *ii*, n. (*Delīro*, to rave.) *Pathol.* A symptom consisting in fitfully wandering talk.

Delir'ium Trĕm'ens. *Pathol.* Trembling delirium. A condition the consequence of excessive indulgence in strong liquors, or opium; *Mania a potu.*

Deliv'ery. (Fr. *Délivrer*, to free.) *Obstet.* The act of child-birth, with expulsion of the *placenta* and membranes.

Delphin'ium, *ii*, n. (Δελφίν, the dolphin.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Polyandria*; Ord. *Trigynia.* Juss. *Ranunculaceæ.*

Delphin'ium Stăphisag'ria. *M. Med.* The plant stavesacre.

Deltoidēs, adj. (Δ; terminal *-idēs.*) Shaped like the Greek letter *delta:* deltoid. *Bot.* Trowel-shaped.

Deltoidēus, *a, um.* (*Deltoidēs* musculus; terminal *-ideus.*) Belonging to the deltoid muscle: deltoidean.

Demen'tia, *æ,* f. (*De,* priv.; *mens,* the mind.) Want of intellect; a species of insanity.

Demer'sus, *a, um.* (*Dēmergo,* to dip in the water.) *Bot.* Growing beneath the surface of water; applied to leaves naturally so situated.

Demul'cent. (*Demulceo,* to soften.) *Pharm.* Applied to medicines of a mucilaginous or oily consistence.

Dendrifor'mis, *is, e.* (Δένδρον; *forma.*) Formed like a tree: dendriform.

Dendrit'ēs, *is,* or *æ,* m. (Δένδρον, a tree.) *Geol., Mineral.* Any figure of a vegetable substance observed in fossils and minerals: a dendrite.

Dendrit'ic. (Δένδρον.) *Bot.* Belonging to a tree or shrub. *Dendrīticus, a, um.*

Dendrogrăp'hia, *æ,* f. (Δένδρον; γράφω, to write.) *Bot.* A history of trees and shrubs: dendrography.

Dendroid'ēs, adj. (Δένδρον; terminal *-idēs.*) Resembling a tree or shrub: dendroid.

Dendrōlīt'ēs, *is,* or *æ,* m. (Δένδρον; λίθος, a stone.) *Geol.* A petrified shrub: a dendrolite.

Dendrŏlŏg'ia, *æ,* f. (Δένδρον; λόγος, a discourse.) *Bot.* A treatise on trees: dendrology.

Dendrŏm'ĕtrum, *i,* n. (Δένδρον; μέτρον, a measure.) *Bot.* An instrument for measuring trees: a dendrometer.

Deng'ue. *Pathol.* A fever of America; characterised by sharp pains down the thighs and legs, and general soreness of the flesh and bones.

Dens, *tis,* m. (As if *Edens,* from *edo,* to eat.) *Anat.* A tooth.

Dens Leōnis. *M. Med.* The *Leontodon taraxacum,* or dandelion.

Density. See *Specific Gravity.*

Den'tăgra, *æ,* f. (*Dens; ăγρα,* a seizure.) *Pathol.* Same as *Odontalgia. Surg.* A kind of forceps, or tooth-key, for extracting teeth.

Dent'ālis, *is, e.* (*Dens.*) *Anat.* Pertaining to teeth: dental.

Dent'ātus, *a, um.* (*Dens.*) Toothed: dentate.

Den'tes Săpien'tiæ. *Anat.* The last grinder-teeth; wisdom-teeth, because they come later than the rest.

Den'ticŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Denticŭlus,* a little tooth.) Having little teeth: denticulated.

Den'tifrice. (*Dens; frico,* to rub.) *Pharm.* A medicinal powder for the teeth; tooth-powder. *Dentifrĭcium, ii,* n.

Dent'in. (*Dens.*) *Anat.* Bone-like substance composing the inner part of the body and neck, and all the roots of the teeth. *Dentīna, æ,* f.

Dentiros'tris, *is, e.* (*Dens; rostrum,* a beak.) *Ornithol.* Applied to a Family (pl. f.) of *Passerinæ,* having the beak tooth-like: dentirostrate.

Dentiscal'pium, *ii,* n. (*Dens; scalpo,* to scrape.) *Surg.* Instrument for scaling teeth.

Dent'istry. (*Dens,* a tooth.) The art, and trade of supplying artificial teeth.

Dentit'ion. (*Dentio,* to breed teeth.) *Physiol.* First appearing of the teeth in infancy: teething. *Dentītio, ōnis,* f.

Dentoid'ēs, adj. (*Dens*; terminal *-idēs.*) Resembling a tooth: dentoid.

Denudat'ion. (*Denūdo,* to make bare.) Laying bare any part. *Denūdātio, ōnis,* f.

Denūdāt'us, *a, um.* *Bot.* Made bare: denudate.

Deob'struent. (*De,* from; *obstruo,* to obstruct.) *Pharm.* Applied to medicines for removing obstructions. *Deob'struens, tis,* part.

Deod'and. (*Deodandum.*) *Med. Jur.* The fine formerly imposed on any inanimate object or irrational creature who might have caused the death of a person.

Deod'orizat'ion. (*De,* priv.; *odor,* a smell.) *Chem.* Correcting of any foul or unwholesome effluvia, through operation of chemical substances. *Deŏdōrizātio, ōnis,* f.

Deox'idāt'ion. (*De,* priv.; *oxygĕnium.*) *Chem.* The driving off of oxygen from any substance. *Deoxydātio, ōnis,* f.

Dephlegmat'ion. (*De*, priv.; *phlegma*, phlegm.) *Chem.* The separating of water from chemical liquors. *Dephlegmātio, ōnis*, f.

Depil'atory. (*De*, priv.; *pilus*, the hair.) *Med.* Removing hair from any part. *Depilātōrius, a, um.*

Deplet'ion. (*Depleo*, to empty.) *Med.* The use of means acting through the constitution in reducing *plethora*, or checking inflammation. *Deplētio, ōnis*, f.

Depŏs'it. (*Depōno*, to put aside.) *Chem.* What is thrown down from a liquid in which it has been suspended. *Dēpŏsĭtum, i*, n.

Deprav'at'ion. (*Deprāvo*, to vitiate.) *Pathol.* Deterioration, or change for the worse. *Deprāvātio, ōnis*, f.

Depres'sion. (*Deprĭmo*, to press down.) *Pathol.* Lowness of spirits. *Surg.* The state of a part which is pressed down: also, one of the operations for cataract. *Depressio, ōnis*, f.

Depres'sor, *ōris*, m. (Same.) *Anat.* Applied to a muscle which draws or presses down.

Depres'sus, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Pressed down: depressed.

Dep'rimen's, *entis*, part. (Same.) Pressing down.

Depūran's, *tis*, part. (*Depūro*, to purify.) Purifying: depurating.

Depurat'ion. (Same.) *Chem.* The clarifying of a liquid: defecation. *Med.* Removal of impurities from the fluids of the body. *Depūrātio, ōnis*, f.

Deradĕnīt'is, *ĭdis*, f. (*Deradĕn*, a gland of the neck; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of a gland of the neck.

Der'byshire Neck. *Pathol.* The affection termed Bronchocele.

Deriv'ative. (*Derīvo*, to turn aside.) *Med.* Drawing from one part to another; applied to blisters, rubefacients, epispastics, etc. *Derīvātīvus, a, um.*

Der'ma, *ătis*, n. (Δέρμα.) *Anat. Physiol.* The skin, or *Cutis vera.*

Der'mad. *Anat.* Applied the same as *Dermal*, used adverbially.

Der'mal. (*Derma.*) *Anat.* Applied as meaning towards the skin.

Der'mătal'gia, *æ*, f. (Δέρμα; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol. Neuralgia* of the skin; pain of the skin; dermatalgy.

Dermatŏg'raphy. (Δέρμα; γράφω, to write.) *Anat.* A description of the skin. *Dermătographĭa, æ*, f.

Dermătoīdēs, adj. (Δέρμα; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) Resembling the skin: dermatoid.

Dermatol'ogy. (Δέρμα; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat.* The consideration of the skin, its nature and qualities. *Dermătŏlŏgia, æ*, f.

Dermătŏtŏm'ia, *æ*, f. (*Derma*; τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat.* Dissection or cutting of the skin: dermatotomy.

Dermography. See *Dermatography.*

Dermŏhæmăl'is, *is, e.* (*Derma*; αἷμα, blood.) *Ichthyol.* Applied, by Owen, to the rays of the ventral fins: dermohem'al.

Dermoïdes. See *Dermatoides.*

Dermol'ogy. See *Dermatol'ogy.*

Dermŏneurăl'is, *is, e.* (*Derma*; νεῦρον, a nerve.) *Ichthyol.* Applied, by Owen, to the rays of the dorsal fins: dermoneural.

Dermoscĕl'ĕton, *i*, n. (*Derma*; σκελετὸν, a skeleton.) *Comp. Anat.* The outward covering of certain *Invertebrata*, hard in various degrees; also, the bones involved in the skin of certain *vertebrata*; a dermoskeleton.

Descensōr'ium, *ii*, n. (*Descendo*, to move downwards.) *Chem.* The apparatus in which distillation by *descent* is performed.

Descen'sus, *ūs*, m. (Same.) *Chem.* Distillation *per descensum* is performed by placing the fire upon and around the vessel, or apparatus (*descensorium*), the orifice of which is at the bottom.

Des'criptive Anat'omy. See *Anatomy, Descriptive.*

Desiccat'ion. (*Desicco*, to dry up.) The act of drying. *Desiccātio, ōnis*, f.

Desic'cative. (Same.) *Pharm.* Applied to substances that dry or lessen the moisture of a wound or sore. *Desiccātīvus, a, um.*

Des'mīt'is, *ĭdis*, f. (Δεσμὸς, a ligament; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of a ligament.

Des'mŏdўn'ia, *æ*, f. (Δεσμὸς; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain of a ligament: desmod'yn

Des'mograph'hia, æ, f. (δεσμη, a bundle; γράφω, to write.) *Anat.* A history of the ligaments: desmography.

Des'moid. (Δέσμη, a bundle; terminal -ῐ̄dēs.) *Pathol.* Applied to certain fibrous tumours which on section present numerous white fibres arranged in bundles. (Δεσμὸς, a ligament.) *Anat.* Resembling a ligament. *Desmoīdēs*, adj.

Des'mŏlŏg'ia, æ, f. (Δεσμὸς; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat.* A treatise on the ligaments: desmology.

Des'pūmāt'io, ōnis, f. (*Despūmo*, to clarify.) *Chem., Pharm.* Process of clarifying any fluid; defecation; depuration: despumation.

Des'pūmāt'us, *a, um.* Freed from impurities: despumated.

Des'quamat'ion. (*Desquāmo*, to scale fishes.) *Pathol.* Separation of *laminæ* or scales from bones or the skin. *Desquāmātio, ōnis*, f.

Destillat'io per Descensum. See *Descensus.*

Desŭdātio, ōnis, f. (*Desūdo*, to sweat much.) *Pathol.* Excessive sweating; also, a miliary eruption in children. See *Sudamen.*

Deter'gent. (*Detergeo*, to cleanse.) *Pharm.* Applied to medicines which cleanse wounds and ulcers. *Detergens, tis*, part.

Deter'mĭnāt'io, ōnis, f. (*Determĭno*, to limit.) *Med.* Flowing or rushing to a part, as blood to the head: determination.

Deter'mĭnāt'us, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Applied to branches and stems that commence or end abruptly: determinate.

Detonat'ion. (*Detŏno*, to thunder.) *Chem.* Instantaneous combustion with loud explosion. *Detōnātio, ōnis*, f. See *Fulmination.*

Det'rāhens, *tis*, part. (*Detrăho*, to draw away.) Drawing away; det'rahent.

Detrīt'al. (*Dĕtĕro*, to waste.) *Geol.* Worn out; wasted by the rubbing off of particles. *Detrītus, a, um.*

Detrīt'us, *i*, m. (Same.) *Geol.* Waste substance formed by the action of large rivers on their banks, etc.

Detrūs'or, ōrĭs, m. (*Detrūdo*, to thrust out.) *Anat.* Applied to the muscular coat of the bladder, by the contractile power of which the urine is expelled.

Deutĕrŏpāt'hia, æ, f. (Δεύτερος, second; πάθος, disease.) *Pathol.* A sympathetic affection, or one consequent upon another: deuteropathy.

Deuteropat'hic. *Pathol.* Belonging to deuteropathy. *Deutĕrŏpăthĭcus, a, um.*

Deut'o-. (Δεύτερος.) *Chem.* A prefix denoting the second degree of combination of the substance indicated by the word with which it is compounded.

(Δεύτερος, second; , an oxide.) *Chem.* The result of the second stage of oxidisement. *Deutoxydum, i*, n.

Devalgātus, *a, um.* (*De*, intens.; *valgus*, bow-legged.) Having bowed legs; bandy-legged: devalgate.

Development. (Fr. *Développer*, to unfold.) *Physiol.* The organic unfolding of a part or parts; and, so, distinct from simple growth, which applies to all parts of the body, without regard to number, structure, or function; also, same as *Evolution.*

Devil's Dung. *M. Med.* Common name for *Assafœtida.*

Dew. (Sax. *Deaw.*) *Nat. Philos.* Steam or vapour exhaled from the earth by the sun's rays, and suspended during their elevation, but again falling on his declension. *Ros, rōris*, m.

Bot., M. Med. Common name for the *Rubus trivialis.*

Dewberry Plant. *Bot.* Common name for the *Rubus cæsius*, or heath bramble.

Dew'lap. *Comp. Anat.* The *Palear laxum.*

Dextrin'. *Physiol.* A substance into which starch is converted by the action of *diastase*, or of dilute acids. *Dextrīna, æ*, f.

Diăbēt'es, *is*, m. (Διὰ, through; βαίνω, to go on.) *Pathol.* Immoderate flow of urine. A genus, Ord. *Spasmi;* Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Diabet'ic. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Diabetes. Diăbēticus, a, um.*

Diăcaus'ticus, *a, um.* (Διακαίω, to burn.) *Surg.* Applied to a double convex lens used to cauterize parts: diacaustic.

Diac'etate of Cop'per. *M. Med.* *Ærugo*, or verdigris.

Diach'ylon, *i*, n. (Διὰ; χυλὸς, juice.) *Pharm.* Originally composed of certain *juices*. The *Emplastrum plumbi* (B. P.), or *Emplast. lithargyri*.

Diac'risis, *is*, f. (Διακοίνω, to distinguish.) *Pathol.* The distinguishing of diseases by a consideration of their symptoms. See *Diagnosis*.

Diadelphius, *a, um.* (Δὶς, double; ἀδελφὸς, a brother.) *Bot.* Applied to a Linn. Cl. (pl. n.) having the male organs united into two sets of cylindrical filaments: diadelphious, or diadelphous.

Diær'esis, *is*, f. (Διαιρέω, to divide.) *Surg.* A division of parts from a wound, ulcer, or burn, or the like; a solution of continuity: dieresis.

[illegible], *um.* (Same.) *Med.* Having power to divide, dissolve, or corrode; escharotic; corrosive: dieretic.

Diæt'a, *æ*, f. (Διαίτα.) *Med.* Aliment; food: diet; more strictly, regimen, or the particular limitation as to food.

Diætet'ica, *æ*, f. (Διαιτάω, to feed.) *Physiol.* The system of regulating the food or diet: dietetics.

Diag'nosis, *is*, f. (Διαγινώσκω, to discern.) *Pathol.* The science of signs or symptoms, by which one disease is distinguished from another.

Diagnos'tic, Differen'tial. *Pathol.* The determining of the distinguishing features of a malady when the same symptoms belong to two different classes of disease, as rheumatism and gout, etc.

Diag'onal. (Διὰ; γωνία, an angle.) *Geom.* Applied to a right line drawn between any two opposite angles of a four-sided figure. *Diagōnālis, is, e.*

Diäl'yses. (Pl. of *Diälysis*.) Solutions of continuity or disunion of parts; an Ord., Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Diäl'ysis, *is*, f. (Διαλύω, to dissolve.) *Med.* Weakness of the limbs; as if from a dissolving of their firmer parts.

Diamag'netism. (Διὰ; μάγνης, the magnet; terminal -ισμὸς.) *Nat. Philos.* Term, by Faraday, for a force or influence discovered by him in magnetic bodies. *Diămagnētismus, i*, m.

Diam'eter. (Διὰ; μέτρον, a measure.) A line drawn through the centre of a thing, dividing it into equal parts. *Diămĕter*, or *trus, i*, f.

Dian'drius, *a, um.* (Δὶς; twice; ἀνὴρ, ἀνδρὸς, a man.) *Bot.* Having two stamens; applied to a Linn. Cl. (pl. n.) having hermaphrodite flowers with two stamens: diandrious or diandrous.

Dian'thus, *i*, m. (Δὶς; ἄνθος, a flower.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Decandria*; Ord. *Digynia*. Juss. *Caryophylleæ*.

Dian'thus Caryŏphyl'lus. *M. Med.* The clove-pink, or clove gilliflower.

[illegible], *um.* (Διὰ; [illegible], to shine; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Nat. Philos.* Transparent; shining through: diaphanous.

Diaphŏrē'sis, *is*, f. (Διαφορέω, to throw off.) *Med.* A state of perspiration.

Diaphoret'ic. *Pharm.* Having power to produce diaphoresis. *Diaphŏrĕticus, a, um.*

[illegible] (Διαφράσσω, to divide in the middle by a partition.) *Anat.* A large muscle separating the thorax and abdomen: the midriff. *Diaphragma, ătis*, n.

Diaphragmat'gia. *æ*, f. (*Diaphragma*; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the diaphragm: diaphragmalgy.

Diaphragmat'ic. *Anat.* Belonging to the diaphragm. *Diaphragmăticus, a, um.*

[illegible] **is,** *tidis*, f. (*Diaphragma*; terminal *-itis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the diaphragm.

Diaphrag'mătŏcēlē, *es*, f. (*Diaphragma*; κήλη, a tumour.) *Pathol.* Hernia, or tumour, from some portion of the *viscera* escaping through the diaphragm.

Diăph'ysis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Διαφύω, to be born between.) *Anat.* The cylindrical or prismatic shaft of the long bones between the *epiphyses*. Also, a fissure.

Diapophys'ial. *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Belonging to a *Diapophysis*.

Diăpŏph'ysis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Διὰ; [illegible], to be arisen from.) *Anat.*,

Comp. Anat. Applied, by Owen, to the homologue of the upper transverse process of a *vertebra*.

Diăr'ius, *a, um.* (*Dies,* a day.) *Pathol.* Lasting one day; ephemeral: diary.

Diarrhœ'a, *æ,* f. (Διαῤῥέω, to flow through.) *Pathol.* A purging, looseness, or too frequent passing of fæces. A genus, Ord. *Spasmi;* Cl. *Neuroses,* of Cullen's Nosology.

Diarrhœ'a Carnōs'a. *Pathol.* Dysentery, in which flesh-like portions are voided.

Diarrhœ'a Chylos'a. *Pathol.* The *Il'iac passion.*

Diarthrod'ial. *Anat.* Belonging to *Diarthrosis, Diarthrōdiālis, is, e.*

Diarthrō'sis, *is,* f. (Διὰ; ἄρθρον, a joint.) *Anat.* A movable articulation of bones. See *Abarticulation.*

Diastal'tic. (Διὰ; στέλλω, to contract, or dispose.) *Physiol.* Applied, by M. Hall, to reflex action and acts; because performed through the spinal marrow. *Diastaltĭcus, a, um.*

Diastal'tic Arc. *Physiol.* Applied, by M. Hall, to the course of the *Vis nervosa,* in complete or uninterrupted reflex or diastaltic action; also called *Reflex arc.*

Diastal'tic Ner'vous Sys'tem. *Physiol.* A term substituted, by M. Hall, for his former one of the *Spinal System.*

Dias'tase. (Διΐστημι, to separate.) *Chem. Physiol.* A substance in germinating seeds and buds, having the property of converting starch into sugar.

Diastēma, *ătis,* n. (Same.) *Surg. Pathol.* Space or cleft, a word compounded with many terms like the following.

Diastēmătēlÿt'ria, *æ,* f. (*Diastema;* ἔλυτρον, the *vagina.*) *Surg. Pathol.* The state of a cleft vagina.

Dias'tŏle, *es,* f. (Διαστέλλω, to dilate.) *Physiol.* Dilatation of the heart, by which, with its alternate contraction (*Systole*), the circulation of the blood is carried on.

Diătherman'sis, *is,* f. (Διαθερμαίνω, to warm through.) *Nat. Philos.* The transit of the rays of heat.

Diăt'hĕsis, *is,* f. (Διατίθημι, to arrange.) *Med.* A particular state or disposition of body; as, an inflammatory diathesis, etc.

Diat'omous. (Διὰ; τέμνω, to cut.) *Mineral.* Cleavable throughout: applied to *Cleavage. Diătŏmus, a, um.*

Dichlămȳd'eus, *a, um.* (Δίς, twice; χλαμὺς, a short cloak.) *Bot.* Applied to plants the flowers of which have two whorls.

Dichot'omous. (Δίχα, double; τέμνω, to cut.) *Bot.* Twice divided; bifurcate. *Dichŏtŏmus, a, um.*

Dic'hroism. (Δίς, twice; χρόα, colour; terminal -ισμὸς.) *Mineral.* The property by which some minerals, when examined by transmitted light in determinate divisions, exhibit different colours. *Dichroismus, i,* m.

Dicoc'cous. (Δίς; κόκκος, a berry.) *Bot.* Having two capsules united, one cell in each. *Dicoccus, a, um.*

Dic'ŏtȳlĕd'on, *ōnis,* f. (Δίς; κοτυληδὼν, a cotyledon.) *Bot.* Composed, or consisting of two cotyledons; applied to the Juss. division (pl.).

Dicŏtȳlĕdŏn'eus, *a, um.* } *Bot.*
Dicŏtȳlĕdŏnus, *a, um.* }
Belonging to a dicotyledon; applied to a Juss. section (pl. f.) of *Phenogamia:* dicotyledoneous: dicotyle'donous.

Dicræ'us, *a, um.* (Δίς; κράας, a head.) Having two heads; also, bifid; cloven: dicreous.

Dicrot'ic. (Δίς; κροτέω, to strike.) *Med.* Applied to the pulse, when there is a rebounding like a double pulsation. *Dicrŏticus, a, um.*

Dictam'nus, *i,* m. (*Dicte,* a mountain of Crete.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Decandria*; Ord. *Monogynia.*

Did'ȳmus, *a, um.* (Δίδυμος, double.) By two and two: di'dymous. *Anat.* Applied (pl. m.) to the *testes.*

Didȳnam'ius, *a, um.* (Δίς, or double; δύναμις, power.) *Bot.* Having double powers; applied to a Linn. Cl. (pl. n.) having two long and two short stamens: didynamious, or didy'namous.

Dietet'ic. (Διαιτάω, to feed.) *Med.* Belonging to the taking of proper food, or to diet. *Diætĕticus, a, um.*

Dietet'ics. (Same.) *Physiol.* The classification or system of study

for regulating the food, or diet. *Diætĕtica, æ*, f.

Differen'tial Diagnosis. See *Diagnosis, Differential.*

Differen'tial Thermom'eter. See *Thermometer, Differential.*

Differentiation. (*Differentia, æ*, the most characterising element of a species, or other subject of inquiry.) This *logical* term, is occasionally met with in modern medical works; and lectures. It is intended to express the result of estimating the value of *one thing*, comparatively with others; by establishing its *differentia*—or specific difference; for, or against, the object in view.

Difficulty of Breathing. See *Dyspnœa.*

Diffor'mis, *is, e.* (*De*, from; *forma*, shape.) *Bot.* Of different shapes; irregularly formed.

Diffrac'tion. (*Dis*, division; *frango*, to break.) *Nat. Philos.* The breaking of rays of light from their right course. *Diffractio, ōnis*, f.

Diffus'ible. (*Diffundo*, to pour about.) *Chem., Med.* Employed to express the quality of spreading or disseminating their influence; which many agents and medicinal substances possess. *Diffusibilis, is, e.*

Diffus'us, *a, um.* (*Diffundo*, to scatter abroad.) Widely spread: diffused.

Digas'tricus, *a, um.* (Δὶς; γαστὴρ, a belly.) Two-bellied; digastric. See *Bigaster, Biventer.*

Digĕren's, *tis*, part. (*Digĕro, to* digest.) *Pharm.* Digesting; digestive; applied to medicines (pl. n.) which promote the secretion of healthy pus.

Diges'ter. (Same.) *Chem.* A strong iron or copper kettle, with a safety valve for subjecting bodies to an elevated pressure.

Diges'tion. (Same.) *Chem., Pharm.* The slow action of matters on each other, under subjection to heat. *Physiol.* The conversion of food into chyle in the stomach. *Digestio, ōnis*, f.

Diges'tive. (Same.) *Physiol.* Belonging to digestion. *Surg.* Applied to substances which promote suppuration; as fomentations, poultices, etc. *Digestīvus, a, um.*

Dig'it. (*Digitus*, a finger.) *Astron.* The twelfth part of the sun's or moon's diameter, employed to denote the extent of an eclipse.

Digital. See *Digitalis*, adj.

Digitalina, *æ*, f. (*Digitālis*, the foxglove.) *Chem.* A substance erroneously supposed to be the active principle of the *Digitalis purpurea:* digitalin.

Digitalinum. (B. P.) See preceding.

Digitālis, *is, e.* (*Digitus.*) *Anat.* Belonging to a finger: digital.

Digitālis Fo'lia. (*Digitus.*) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Didynamia;* Ord. *Angiospermia.* Juss. *Scrophularineæ.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the recent and dried stem leaves of *Digitālis purpurea.*

Digitāl'is Purpŭr'ea. *M. Med.* The plant foxglove.

Digitāt'o-Pinnāt'us, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a digitated leaf, having pinnated leaflets.

Digitāt'us, *a, um.* (*Digitus.*) Having fingers: digitate.

Digitifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Digitus; forma*, likeness.) Formed like a finger: digitiform.

Digitigrād'us, *a, um.* (*Digitus*, a toe; *grădus*, a step.) *Zool.* Applied to *Mammalia* or *Carnivora*, which, when standing or walking, have the heel elevated: digitigrade.

Dig'itus, *i*, m. (*Digĕro*, to dispose.) *Anat.* A finger or a toe. See *Dactylus.*

Dig'itus Mān'us. *Anat.* A finger.

Dig'itus Pĕd'is. *Anat.* A toe.

Diglos'sum, *i*, n. (Δὶς, double; γλῶσσα, a tongue.) *Bot.* The *Prunus lauro-cerasus.*

Digy'nius, *a, um.* (Δὶς; γυνὴ, a woman.) *Bot.* Having two styles; applied to a Linn. Ord. (pl. n.): digynious.

Dilatat'ion. (*Dilāto*, to enlarge.) An enlargement or expansion, as of the heart, etc. *Dilātātio, ōnis*, f.

Dilātāt'or, *ōris*, m. (Same.) *Anat.* Suitable name given to certain muscles whose office is to widen or dilate the parts on which they act. *Surg.* Applied to instruments for enlarging the entrances to cavities or passages; and gunshot wounds.

Dilātātus, *a, um.* (Same.) Enlarged: dilated.

Dil. *M. Med.* The *Anethum graveolens.* See *Anethi Fructus.*

Dil'uent. (*Diluo,* to dilute.) *Med.* Applied to substances that increase the fluidity of the blood. *Diluens, entis,* part.

Dilūt'us, *a, um.* (Same.) Mixed: diluted.

Diluv'ial. (*Dilŭvium,* a flood.) *Geol.* Belonging to a flood, or to the Deluge. *Dilŭviālis, is, e.*

Dimidiāt'us, *a, um.* (*Dimĭdius,* half of.) *Bot.* Divided into two: dimidiate.

Dimness of Sight. See *Achlys, Caligo, Glaucoma.*

Dimor'phous. (Δίς, twice; μορφὴ, form.) *Chem.* Having two forms. *Dimorphōsus, a, um.*

Dim'pled. (Sax. *Dint,* a blow.) *Nat. Hist.* Having a dimple or depression. See *Umbilicatus.*

Dim'yārius, *is, e.* (Δὶς; μῦς, a muscle.) *Conchol.* Having two muscular impressions: dimyarious.

Din'icus, *a, um.* (Δῖνος, giddiness.) *Pathol.* Belonging to giddiness. *Pharm.* Applied to medicines that remove giddiness: din'ical.

Din'us, *i,* m. (Δινεύω, to twine round.) *Med.* Imaginary unsteadiness of the person, or objects around; dizziness; giddiness.

Diŏdoncĕp'hălus, *i,* m. (Δὶς; ὀδοὺς, a tooth; κεφαλὴ, a head.) *Physiol.* A monster with double rows of teeth: diodoncephalous.

Dicœc'ius, *a, um.* (Δὶς; οἰκία, a house.) *Bot.* Double-housed; applied to a Linn. Cl. (pl. n.), having male flowers on one individual, and female on another, of the same species: dicœcious.

Diop'tra, *æ,* f. (Διόπτομαι, to see through.) *Geom.* Instrument for measuring the height and distance of objects.

Diop'tric. } (Same.) *Nat. Phi-*
Diop'trical. } *los.* Belonging to dioptrics. *Dioptricus, a, um.*

Diop'trics. (Same.) *Nat. Philos.* The branch of optics which treats of refracted rays and their union, according to the figure of the glasses by which they are received. *Dioptrica, æ,* f.

Dios'ma, *æ,* f. (Διὸς, Jove; ὀσμὴ, an odour.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Diosmeæ.* The former pharmacopœial name of *Buchu* leaves; now said to be from the *Diosma Betulina* (B. P.), *B. crenulata,* and *B. serratifolia.* See *Buchu-Folia.*

Dios'ma Crĕnāta. *M. Med.* The plant, the leaves of which were called buchu. See foregoing.

Dios'meus, *a, um.* (*Diosma.*) *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Diosma;* applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): diosmeous.

Diosmin'. *Chem.* The active principle of the leaves of the *Diosma crenata. Diosmīna, æ,* f.

Dipĕt'ălus, *a, um.* (Δὶς, twice; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Having two petals: dipetalous.

Diphthĕ'ria, *æ,* f. (Διφθερόω, to cover with skin.) *Pathol.* Inflammatory disease of the throat and its glands, in which false membranes are formed.

Diphthĕ'ritis, *ĭdis,* f. (Same; terminal *-itis.*) *Pathol.* A variety of *Pharyngitis;* in which a false membrane is formed, and for which, from its locality, the word *Diphtheria* has of late been generally substituted.

Diphyl'lus, *a, um.* (Δὶς, twice; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having two leaves: diphyllous.

Dip'lŏë, *es,* f. (Διπλόω, to double.) *Anat.* The cancellated substance uniting the two tables of the skull.

Diplōm'a, *ătis,* n. (Διπλόω, to double.) *Chem.* Old term for a double vessel; a water-bath. *Med., Surg.* Letter or writing, conferring title or privilege. Generally confined to that of the surgeon, or the apothecary; the licence or qualification of the physician being termed a degree.

Diplōmyĕl'ia, *æ,* f. (Διπλόος, double; μυελὸς, marrow.) *Physiol.* Congenital division of the spinal marrow lengthways.

Diplŏp'ia, *æ,* f. (Διπλόος, double; ὄπτομαι, to see.) *Pathol.* An affection consisting in double vision: diplopy. See *Visus Duplicatus.*

Diplop'tĕrus, *a, um.* (Διπλόος; πτέρον, a wing.) *Entomol.* Having doubled or folded wings: diplopterous.

Diprismat'ic. (Δις; πρίσμα, a prism.) *Mineral.* Applied to cleavage, denoting it to be parallel to the faces of a vertical, and of a horizontal, obliquangular, four-sided prism. *Diprismăticus, a, um.*

Dip'terocar'pus. (Δις; πτέρον, a wing.) A genus of huge trees belonging to India. See *Gurjun.*

Dip'terus, *a, um.* (Same.) Having two wings: dipterous. *Entomol.* Two-winged; applied to an Ord. (pl. n.) of *Insecta.*

Direc'tor, *ōris,* m. (*Dirigo,* to guide.) *Surg.* A grooved instrument for guiding a bistoury, etc., in certain operations.

Direc'tōry. See *Medical Directories.*

Dirhombohed'ral. *Mineral.* Belonging to a dirhombohedron. *Dirhombohĕd'rus, a, um.*

Dirhombohed'ron. (Δις; *rhombŏhĕdrum.*) *Mineral.* A combination of the rhombohedral system, where two rhombohedrons are joined together. *Dirhombŏhĕd'rum, i,* n.

Disc. See *Discus.*

Dis'ciform. (*Discus; forma,* resemblance.) Resembling a disc; discoid. *Disci'for'mis, is, e.*

Dis'coid. (Δίσκος, a quoit; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) Resembling a quoit, or disc; quoit-shaped: disciform. *Discoīdēs,* adj.

Dis'cus, *i,* m. (Same.) *Bot.* The round, central part of a compound flower; also, the whole surface within the margin of a leaf: the disc, or disk.

Dis'cuss. (*Discūtio.*) *Surg.* A verb used to signify, to aid or effect the resolution of tumours, etc.

Discut'ient. (Same.) *Surg.* Applied to substances having the property of promoting the resolution of tumours. *Discŭtiens, tis,* part.

Discas'e. (Fr. *Dès,* neg.; *aise,* ease.) Any departure from the state of health. *Morbus, i,* m.

Disinfec'ting. (*Dis,* neg.; *inficio,* to corrupt.) *Med.* Purifying the atmosphere from contagious influences; or clearing out, and applying chemical washes to the walls, etc., of filthy dwellings. See *Fumigating. Disinfi'ciens, tis,* part.

Disinfec'tion. (Same.) *Med.* The act of purifying the atmosphere from contagious influences by renewing the air, or by chemical action. *Disinfectio, ōnis,* f.

Disk. See *Discus.*

Dislocat'ion. (*Dis,* division; *lŏco,* to place.) *Surg.* Displacement of a bone, in a movable articulation, from its natural situation; luxation. *Dislŏcātio, ōnis,* f.

Dispen'sary. (*Dispenso,* to distribute.) *Med.* A place where medicines are prepared and dispensed. Generally applied to an institution for the sick poor of communities.

Dispen'satory. (Same.) *Med.* A book in which the mode of composition, and the uses of all medicines are treated of. *Dispensātōrium, ii,* n.

Dissec'tion. (*Dissĕco,* to cut in pieces.) *Comp. Anat.* The cutting up of an animal or vegetable, in order to ascertain the condition of its structure. *Dissectio, ōnis,* f.

Dissec'tus, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Incised; cut: dissected.

Dissĕpiment'um, *i,* n. (*Dissĕpio,* to separate.) *Bot.* A separation, or partition, that divides the cells of a capsule: a dissepiment.

Dissper'mātus, *a, um.* (Δις; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having two seeds: dispermatous.

Dis'tad. *Anat.* Applied the same as *Distal,* used adverbially.

Dis'tal. (*Disto,* to be distant.) *Anat.* Distant, or most removed from; applied, by Dr. Barclay, to express farthest from the mesial line.

Distic'hia, *æ,* f. (Δις; στίχος, a row.) *Surg. Pathol.* An affection in which the *tarsus* has a double row of eyelashes; one inwards against the eye, the other outwards.

Dis'tichus, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Having two rows; double-ranked: distichous.

Dis'tillat'ion. (*Distillo,* to drop by little and little.) *Chem.* The process of separating the volatile from the more fixed parts by heat. *Destillātio, ōnis,* f.

Dis'tillat'ion, Destruc'tive. *Chem.* Decomposition of solid bodies by strong heat in one vessel; whereby the more volatile and essential products are collected, through a connecting tube, into another.

Distŏma, *atis.* (*Di*; and *στόμα*, the mouth.) *Zoöl.* A class of *Entozoa*, of which the following are examples:—D. Crassim., D. Hæmatolium, D. Oculi Humani, etc.

Distŏr'tion. (*Distorqueo*, to set awry.) *Surg.* Unnatural direction of parts, as curvature of the spine, etc. *Distortio, ōnis*, f.

Distrĭc'hia. Same as *Distichia.*

Distўl'us, *a, um.* (Δίς, twice; στῦλος, a style.) *Bot.* Having two styles: distylous.

Diūrĕs'is, *is*, f. (Διά; οὐρέω, to pass water.) Increased discharge of urine, from whatever cause.

Diuret'ic. (Same.) *Pharm.* Belonging to *Diuresis. Diūrĕticus, a, um.*

Diur'nus, *a, um.* (*Dies*, a day.) Belonging to the day-time: diurnal. *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (pl. n.) of *Lepidoptera. Ornithol.* Applied to a Family (pl. f.) of *Accipitres.*

Div. *Pharm.* For *Divide*, divide.

Divărĭcātus, *a, um.* (*Divārico*, to stride.) *Bot.* Straddling: divarĭcate.

Divel'lent. (*Divello*, to undo.) *Chem.* Putting asunder. *Divellens, tis*, part.

Divel'lent Af'finity. See *Affinity, Divellent.*

Diversiflŏr'us, *a, um.* (*Diversus*, different; *flos*, a flower. *Bot.* Having different flowers: diversiflorate.

Divertic'ŭlum, *i*, n. (*Diverto*, to turn aside.) *Anat.* A variation or departure from natural conditions; a malformation.

Diz'ziness. See *Dinus, Vertigo.*

Dŏcimăs'ia, *æ*, f. (Δοκιμάζω, to examine.) *Geol.* The art of examining fossils or metals, to ascertain their composition.

Docimas'tic. *Geol.* Belonging to *Docimasia. Dŏcimasticus, a, um.*

Dock, Sour. *Bot.* The *Rumex acetosa.*

Dock, Water. *Bot.* Common name for the *Rumex hydrolapathum.*

Doc'tor, *ōris*, m. (*Dŏceo*, to teach.) *Med.* The highest title conferred by the *Senatus*, or Medical Faculty of a University, on "those who have *successfully undergone previous examination and trial*," constituting them physicians, etc. Excepting under the foregoing conditions, the initial letters M.D. (*Medicinæ Doctor*) *cannot be legally used*, after the name of any practitioner; or any non-professional person.

Dodec'agon. (Δώδεκα, twelve; γωνία, an angle.) *Geom.* A figure of twelve sides and angles. *Dōdĕcăgōnum, i*, n.

Dodecag'onal. *Geom.* Belonging to a *dodecagon. Dōdĕcăgōnus, a, um.*

Dŏdĕcăgўn'ius, *a, um.* (Δώδεκα; γυνή, a woman.) *Bot.* Having twelve pistils; applied to a Linn. Ord. (pl. n.): dodecagynious.

Dodecahed'ral. *Geom.* Belonging to a dodecahedron. *Dōdĕcăhedrus, a, um.*

Dodecahed'ron. (Δώδεκα; ἕδρα, a base.) *Geom.* A solid figure of twelve equal sides, or bases. *Dōdĕcăhedrum, i*, n.

Dŏdĕcan'drius, *a, um.* (Δώδεκα; ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, a man.) *Bot.* Having twelve stamens; applied to a Linn. Cl. (pl. n.): dodecandrious, or dodecandrous.

Dodging-Time. *Physiol.* Popularly, the period at which the menstrual secretion disappears.

Dog-Rose. *M. Med.* The *Rosa canina*, or hip-tree.

Dŏlabrĭfor'mis, *is, e. Dōlābella*, a hatchet; *forma*, likeness.) Having the form of a hatchet: dolabriform.

Dŏli Căp'ax. *Med. Jur.* Apprehensive of deceit; applied to a criminal for whom insanity is pleaded in excuse, on inquiring as to his mental capacity when the crime was committed.

Dŏl'ichos, *i*, n. (Δολιχὸς, long.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Diadelphia*; Ord. *Decandria.* Juss. *Leguminosæ.*

Dŏl'ichos Prūrĭens. *M. Med.* The cowhage, or cow-itch, now called *Mucuna pruriens.*

Dolŏmi'tes, *is*, or *æ*, f. *Geol.* A species of magnesian limestone: dolomite.

Dōrēm'a, *ătis*, n. (Δώρημα, a gift.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*; Ord. *Digynia.* Juss. *Umbelliferæ.*

Dōrēm'a Ammōni'ăcum. *M. Med.* The plant which affords *Ammoniacum.* See *Ammoniacum.*

Dor'sad. *Anat., Physiol.* Applied the same as *Dorsal*, used adverbially.

Dor'sal. (*Dorsum*, the back.)

Anat. Belonging to the back; applied by Dr. Barclay as meaning towards the back. *Dorsālis, is, e.*

Dor'sibranchiāt'us, *a, um.* (*Dorsum; branchiæ,* lungs.) *Zoöl.* Applied to an Ord. (pl. n.) of *Articulata,* having *branchiæ* equally distributed along the body: dorsibranchiate.

Dor'so-. *Anat.* A prefix denoting connection with the back.

Dor'sum, *i,* n. (*Deorsum,* downward.) The back of man or beast. See *Antisternum. Anat.* The superior surface of other parts, as of the foot, hand, etc.

Dōs'is, *is,* f. (Δίδωμι, to give.) *Pharm.* A dose; the quantity in which a medicine is prescribed, or given at one taking, whatever its weight or measure.

Dos'sil. *Surg.* A small roll or pledget of lint for introduction into wounds, etc.

Dothinenter'it'is, *itidis,* f. (Δοθιὴν, a boil; ἔντερον, an intestine; terminal *-itis. Pathol.* Enlargement and inflammation of the glandular follicles of the intestinal canal.

Douche. (Fr. A pumping, as at the bath.) *Med.* The sudden application of a small stream of cold water to the head, or other part.

Dour'ine. (Fr.) *Med.* Name employed at the Veterinary Institution at Lyons, to designate a supposed venereal disease of the horse.

Dover's Pow'der. *M. Med.* The *Pulvis Ipecacuanhæ compositus.*

Down. See *Lanugo, Pappus.*

Drachma, *æ,* f. (Δραχμὴ, a certain weight.) *Pharm.* A weight of 60 grains, or 3 scruples, or the 8th part of an ounce: a drachm.

Drag'on's Blood. *Pharm.* The dark concrete, resinous substance, obtained from the *Dracæna draco, Pterocarpus draco, P. santalinus,* etc. *Sanguis Drăcōnis.*

Dras'tic. (Δραστικὸς, efficacious.) *Pharm.* Strong, powerful, or violent in operation, as certain purgative medicines. *Drastĭcus, a, um.*

Draught. (Sax. *Dragan,* to draw.). *Pharm.* A potion, or what a person drinks at once. *Haustus, ûs,* m. See *Poculum.*

Drîm'ys. (Δριμὺς, pungent.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Dodecandria,* Ord. *Monogynia.*

Drîm'ys Arōmăt'ica. } *M. Med.*
Drîm'ys Win'tĕri. } The Winter's bark tree, formerly *Wintera aromatica;* the *Cortex Magellanicus.*

Driv'elling. (Teut. *Trieffen,* to let the spittle fall over the chin.) Involuntary flow of saliva, as in old age, infancy, and idiotcy; slavering.

Drooping. See *Nutans, Cernuus.*

Drop. (Sax. *Dropa.*) The smallest quantity of a liquid. *Gutta, æ,* f. See *Minimum.*

Drop, Serene. See *Gutta Serena.*

Drop'sy. (Ὑδωρ, water; ὄψις, appearance.) *Pathol.* The disease *Hydrops,* variously distinguished according to the part affected.

Drop'sy of the Belly. See *Ascites.*

Drop'sy of the Brain. See *Hydrocephalus.*

Drop'sy of the Chest. See *Hydrothorax.*

Drop'sy of the Ear. See *Hydrotitis.*

Drop'sy of the Flesh. See *Anasarca.*

Drop'sy of a Joint. See *Hydrops articuli, Hydrosteon.*

Drop'sy of the Spine. See *Hydrorachitis.*

Drop'sy of the Testicle. See *Hydrocele.*

Drop'sy of the Uterus. See *Hydrometra.*

Drown'ing. See *Submersio.*

Drow'siness. See *Lethargy, Somnolentia.*

Drug. (Derivation not certain.) Any simple or compound medicine, used for cure of disease.

Drum of the Ear. See *Tympanum.*

Drūpāc'eus, *a, um.* (*Drŭpa.*) *Bot.* Having drupes; applied to a section (pl. n.) of the *Rosaceæ:* drupaceous.

Drupe. (Δρύππα, a ripe olive.) *Bot.* A fleshy fruit containing a stone or nut, as the cherry, etc. *Druppa, æ,* f.

Drus'y. (Δρῦς, any tree that bears fruit.) *Mineral.* The surface formed by a crystal being coated with a number of minute crystals. *Drūso, æ,* f.

Dry Belly-Ache. *Pathol.* The *Colica Pictonum.*

Dry'obălănops Camp'hŏra. *M. Med.* A tree which affords camphor.

Dual'ity. (*Dŭalis*, pertaining to two.) *Physiol.* Applied to a theory that the two hemispheres of the brain are capable of acting independently of each other. *Dŭālitas, ātis*, f.

Dubois'in. A new remedy, whose *myiariatic* qualities—though analogous to atropine, belladonna, etc.—have not, yet, acquired full reliance with the profession; use of the *alkaloid* having, in many cases, seriously disordered the sensorium.

Ductil'ity. (*Dūco*, to draw.) A property by which bodies can be elongated. *Ductĭlitas, ātis*, f.

Duc'tus, *ūs*, m. (*Dūco*, to lead.) A canal, or duct.

Duc'tus Aquōsi. *Anat.* Lymphatic vessel; the aqueous ducts.

Duc'tus Arteriōsus. *Anat.* A blood-vessel peculiar to the fœtus; communicating from the pulmonary artery directly to the aorta.

Duc'tus Vĕnōsus. *Anat.* A blood-vessel peculiar to the fœtus, communicating from the *Vena cava ascendens* to the *Vena portæ.*

Dul'cămār'a, *æ*, f. (*Dulcis*, sweet; *amārus*, bitter.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for the new shoots of the *Solanum dulcamara*; the *Dulcamaræ stipites autumno collecti.*

Duŏdĕn'um, *i*, n. (*Duŏdēni*, twelve.) *Anat.* The first portion of the small intestine, about 12 fingers' breadth in the lower animals, which alone were anciently dissected.

Duplicāt'us, *a, um.* (*Duplico*, to double.) *Bot.* Doubled: duplicate.

Dupuyt'ren, Compres'sor of. *Surg.* An instrument invented by Dupuytren, for compressing the femoral artery.

Dūr'a Măt'er. (The *hard mother*; because tough, and supposed to give origin to all other membranes.) *Anat.* The external membrane of the brain, etc.

Dust. See *Conis, Pollen, Pulvis.*

Dutch Liq'uid. *Chem.* The chloride of olefiant gas; also called *Dutch oil.*

Dutch Oil. See *Dutch Liquid.*

Dwar'f. (Sax. *Dwerg, Dweorg.*) See *Humilis, Nanus, Pumilio*, and compounds of *Chamæ-.*

Dynăm'ia, *æ*, f. (Δύναμις, power.) *Physiol.* Vital power, or strength.

Dynam'ic. (Same.) *Physiol.* Belonging to the vital power, or strength. *Dynămĭcus, a, um.*

Dynam'ics. (Same.) *Nat. Philos.* The science of the force of bodies in relation to each other. *Dynămĭca, æ*, f.

Dynamom'eter. (Δύναμις; μέτρον, a measure.) *Physiol.* An instrument by which to measure strength and power. *Dynămŏmĕtrum, i*, n.

Dysæsthēs'ia, *æ*, f. (Δύς, difficulty; αἰσθάνομαι, to perceive.) *Pathol.* Dulness of any of the senses, particularly touch; applied to an Ord., Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Dyscinēs'ia, *æ*, f. (Δύς; κινέω, to move.) *Pathol.* Diminution of the power of motion; applied to an Ord. (pl.), Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Dyscrās'ia, *æ*, f. (Δύς; κρᾶσις, temperament.) *Med.* A faulty state of the constitution: dyscrasy.

Dysecŏi'a, *æ*, f. (Δύς; ἀκοή, hearing.) Diminished hearing; deafness; a genus, Ord. *Dysæsthesiæ*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Dys'entery. (Δύς; ἔντερον, a bowel.) *Pathol.* A disease marked by much griping, tenesmus, and stools chiefly mucus; sometimes mixed with blood. *Dysentĕria, æ*, f.

Dysmĕnorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Δύς; μήν, a month; ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* Difficult menstruation.

Dysop'sia, *æ*, f. (Δύς; ὄψις, vision.) Painful or defective vision, a genus, Ord. *Dysæsthesiæ*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Dysŏrex'ia, *æ*, f. (Δύς; ὄρεξις, appetite.) *Pathol.* Depraved appetite; applied to an Ord. (pl.), Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Dysosphrēs'ia, *æ*, f. (Δύς; ὄσφρησις, smell.) *Pathol.* Impaired condition of the sense of smell.

Dyspep'sia, *æ*, f. (Δύς; πέπτω, to concoct.) *Pathol.* Indigestion: dyspepsy; a genus, Ord. *Adynamiæ*, Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Dysphăg'ia, *æ*, f. (Δύς; φάγω,

to eat.) Difficulty in swallowing; dysphagy; a genus, Ord. *Dyscinesiæ*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Acataposis*.

Dyspnœ'a, *æ*, f. (Δὺς; *πνέω*, to breathe.) Difficult or laboured breathing; a genus, Ord. *Spasmi*, Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Dysspermās'ia, *æ*, f. } (Δὺς;
Dysspermātis'mus, *i*, m. } *σπέρμα*, seed; terminal *-ισμὸς*.) Difficult or imperfect discharge of semen: dysspermatism; a genus, Ord. *Epischeses*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Dysūr'ia, *æ*, f. (Δὺς; *οὖρον*, the urine.) Difficult or painful and incomplete discharge of urine; a genus, Ord. *Epischeses*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

E.

E. (The Latin preposition *E* = *ex*.) A frequently occurring prefix in scientific terminology: it expresses *from*, *out of*, etc.

Ear. (Sax. *Eare*.) *Anat.* The organ of hearing; comprehending the external, middle, and internal ear. *Au'ris*, *is*, f.

Ear, Inflammat'ion of. See *Otitis*.

Ear-Ache. See *Otalgia*.

Ear-Wax. See *Cerumen*.

Ear'ed. See *Auriculatus*.

Earth. (Sax. *Eordhe*.) *Chem.* A solid, incombustible, colourless body; entering into the composition of the mineral strata, and not convertible into metals by any of the ordinary methods of reduction. *Soil* of all kinds—clay, gravel, loam, etc. *Terra*, *æ*, f.

Ear'th, Jap'an. See *Acacia Catechu*.

Ebracteāt'us, *a*, *um*. (*E*, priv.; *bractea*, a floral leaf.) *Bot.* Without a floral leaf: ebracteate.

Ebullit'ion. (*Ebullio*, to bubble up.) *Chem.* The bubbling and hissing caused by application of heat to a fluid; which dilates and converts it into vapour; the state of boiling. *Ebullītio*, *ōnis*, f.

Eburnat'ion. (*Ebor*, ivory.) *Pathol.* A state of the osseous system in which calcareous element is greatly increased, causing unnatural bulk, and becoming dense, like ivory.

Ecalcārāt'us, *a*, *um*. (*E*, priv.; *calcar*, a spur.) *Bot.*, *Zoöl.* Without a spur, or horn: ecalcarate.

Ecaudāt'us, *a*, *um*. (*E*, priv.; *cauda*, a tail.) Without a tail: ecaudate.

Ecbāl'ium Fruit'us. *M. Med.* (B. P.) *Squirting Cucumber Fruit.* See the following.

Ecbāl'ium Officināl'is. *M. Med.* Name for *Momordica elaterium*, or wild cucumber. See the latter.

Ecbŏl'icus, *a*, *um*. (Ἐκβάλλω, to cast out.) *Pharm.* Applied to medicines which induce abortion: ecbolic.

Eccentric'itas, *ātis*, f. (*Ex*, without; *centrum*, the centre.) *Astron.* The distance of the sun from the centre of the ellipses described by the planets and comets revolving around it: eccentricity.

Eccen'tricus, *a*, *um*. (Same.) Away from the centre: eccentric.

Ecchўmōm'a, *ātis*, n. (Ἐκχυμόω, to pour out.) *Surg. Pathol.* A soft blue swelling from a bruise; extravasation; a genus, Ord. *Tumores*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Ecchўmōs'is, *is*, f. The livid appearance of *Ecchymoma*.

Eccoprōt'icus, *a*, *um*. (Ἐκ, out of; *κόπρος*, dung.) *Pharm.* Evacuating the contents of the bowels: eccoprotic.

Eccrinol'ogy. (Ἐκκρίνω, to secrete; *λογος*, a discourse.) *Physiol.* The doctrine of the secretions. *Eccrinŏlŏgia*, *æ*, f.

Eccrīt'icus, *a*, *um*. (Ἐκκρίνω, to excrete.) Belonging to excretion. *Med.* Applied to a Cl. (pl. n.)

Eccyēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἐκ, out of; *κύησις*, gestation.) *Physiol.* Extra-uterine fœtation.

Ech'ināt'us, *a*, *um*. (Ἐχῖνος, the hedgehog.) *Bot.* Beset with prickles: echinate.

Ech'inococ'cus. (Same as subjoined.) *Pathol.* A parasitic hyda-

tid variety, infesting the human stomach and bowels; producing (in Iceland) an endemic disease.

Ech'inoccoc'cus, *i*, m. (Ἐχῖνος; κόκκος, a berry.) A species of hydatid.

Ech'inŏder'mătus, *a, um.* (Ἐχῖνος; δέρμα, the skin.) *Zoöl.* Having a skin like the *Echinus*. Applied to a Cl. (pl. n.) of *Radiata:* echinodermatous.

Ech'inōrhync'us, *i*, m. (Ἐχῖνος; ῥύγχος, a beak.) *Zoöl.* Name for a genus of *Entozoa*, Ord. *Acanthocephaliæ* of Rudolphi.

Eclam'psia, *æ*, f. } (Ἐκλάμπω,
Eclam'psis, *is*, f. } to shine.) Flashing of light: effulgence. *Pathol.* A convulsive disease of infancy; also epilepsy, with the flashes of light attending it; also a form of puerperal convulsions resembling epilepsy in severity: eclampsy. See *Epilampsia.*

Eclec'tic. (Ἐκλέγω, to select.) *Med.* Selected or chosen from among others. *Eclecticus, a, um.*

Eclip'se. (Ἔκλειψις.) *Astron.* Darkness; or defect, or failing of light in the sun or moon. *Eclipsis, is*, f.

Eclip'tic. *Astron.* Belonging to an eclipse; applied to an imaginary circle in the heavens, which the sun appears to describe in the course of the year. *Ecliptĭcus, a, um.*

Econ'omy. See *Œconomia.*

Ecras'eur. (Fr. *écraser*, to crush.) *Surg.* A kind of hand-saw tightened by a screw, for removing piles, *polypi*, or malignant growths.

Ecs'tasy, or **Ext'asy.** (Ἔκστασις, derangement, distraction of mind; from Ἐξίστημι, to throw down from its place in the mind.) *Pathol.* Total suspension of sensibility, voluntary motion, and mostly of mental power; the body erect and inflexible, the pulsation and breathing not affected. *Ecstăsis, eos*, f.

Ecthym'a, *ătis*, n. (Ἐκθύω, to break out.) *Pathol.* An eruption of phlyzacious pustules, without fever, and not contagious.

Ectŏp'ia, *æ*, f. (Ἔκτοπος, displaced.) Protrusion or displacement; applied to an Ord. (pl.), Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Ectopter'ygoid. (Ἐκτὸς, without; πτερυγοειδὴς, pterygoid.) *Comp. Anat.* Proposed, by Owen, for the *Transverse* bone of Cuvier, in reptiles. *Ectoptĕrygoīdĕs*, adj.

Ectŏzoon, *i*, n. (Ἐκτὸς; ζῷον, an animal.) • *Zoöl.* Those parasitic insects (pl.) that infest the surface of the body, in distinction from the *Entozoa.*

Ectröp'ium, *ii*, n. (Ἐκτρέπω, to turn from.) *Surg. Pathol.* A disease in which the eyelid folds on itself; eversion of the eyelid.

Ectrot'ic. (Ἐκτιτρώσκω, to throw out.) *Pathol.* The treatment by which the development of disease is hindered. *Ectrōticus, a, um.*

Ecz'ema, *ătis.* (Ἐκζέω, to boil up.) *Pathol.* A smarting eruption of small pustules generally crowded together, without fever, and not contagious.

Eczem'atous. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Eczema. Eczēmătus, a, um.*

Edentāt'us, *a, um.* (*E*, priv.; *dens*, a tooth.) *Zoöl.* Without teeth: eden'tate: applied to an Ord. (pl. n.) of *Mammalia.*

Edin'burgh Univer'sity.—Medical Degrees. 1. All intending candidates must undergo examination as to the following *pre*-medical branches of education, viz:—English, Latin, Arithmetic, Elementary Mathematics. 2. No one is eligible to a Professional Examination, who has not passed, satisfactorily, an examination on *at least two* of the following subjects (additional to those noted above): Greek, French, German, Higher Mathematics, Nat. Philosophy, Logic, Moral Philosophy: the passing thereon takes place previous to entering on the *Medical curriculum.* 3. This University grants *three Medical degrees:* namely M.B., C.M., and M.D. 4. A degree in Arts (not an honorary degree) from any British, or accredited foreign University, exempts from all *preliminary examinations.* 5. M.B. and C.M.: Qualifications for either of these degrees; or for both, if a surgical diploma is wanted:—Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Institutes of Medicine or Physiology, Practice of Midwifery; General Pathology; Practical Chemistry; and Practical

Midwifery. At least *two years'* attendance at a Med. and Surg. Hospital, having not less than eighty beds; and with a distinct staff of physicians, and surgeons. 6. M.D.: Qualifications for this Degree:—The candidate must be twenty-four years of age; must have previously gained the M.B. degree; must have, subsequently, attended an Hospital for two more years; and must submit to the Medical Faculty, a thesis, *certified to have been composed by himself.* NOTE.—The examination for the degree of C.M., requires that of B.M. to be passed along with it. *One*, out of the above enjoined four years of study, *must be at this University.*

Ef'ferens, *entis*, part. (*Effĕro*, to bring out of.) *Anat.* Bringing out; applied (pl.) to certain vessels of the *testis:* efferent.

Ef'ferves'cence. (*Effervesco*, to boil over.) *Chem.* The agitation produced on mixing certain substances, caused by the sudden escape of a gas. *Effervescentia*, æ, f.

Ef'flores'cence. (*Efflōresco*, 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. *Pathol.* A morbid redness of the skin. *Efflōrescentia*, æ, f.

Ef'flŭv'ium, *ii*, n. (*Effluo*, to flow out.) Applied to the small particles (pl.) emitted by bodies which have perceptible effects on the senses; pleasant or otherwise.

Effus'ion. (*Effundo*, to pour out.) *Pathol.* Escape of any fluid out of its natural vessel, or viscus, into another cavity, the cellular texture, or the substance of parts. *Effūsio*, ōnis, f.

Eges'tus, *a, um.* (*Egĕro*, to cast out.) *Med.* Applied to the natural excretions, or evacuations (nom. pl. n.), to substances rejected by the stomach, or discharged from the bowels, etc.

Egg. (Sax. *Æog.*) See *Ovum.*

Egg-shap'ed. See *Ovalis, Ovatus, Ovoid.*

Egland'ŭlōs'us, *a, um.* (*E*, priv.; *glandŭlōsus.*) Deprived of glands: eglandulous.

Ejăc'ŭlans, *tis*, part. (*Ejăcŭlor*, to cast out.) Casting out: ejaculating. See *Ejaculatorius.*

Ejăcŭlā'tor, *ōris*, m. (Same.) *Anat.* Applied to a muscle of the penis. See *Accelerator.*

Ejăcŭlā'tōr'ius, *a, um.* (Same.) Having power to cast out: ejaculatory.

Ejec'tion. (*Ejicio*, to thrust out.) *Med.* The act or process of discharging anything from the body. *Ejectio*, ōnis, f.

Elain'. (Ἔλαιον, oil.) *Chem.* The oily principle of solid fats. *Elaïna*, æ, f.

Elas'tic. *Chem.* Having the property of elasticity, or springiness. *Elasticus, a, um.*

Elas'tic Gum. *Bot. Caoutchouc*, or India rubber.

Elastic'ity. (Ἐλαύνω, to urge forward.) *Chem.* A property by which certain bodies, if they are condensed, or drawn out, or expanded, will return forcibly and of themselves to the same dimensions, or form, they possessed before compression or displacement by external force had been applied.

Elăt'ĕr, ēris, m. (Ἐλατήρ, a driver.) *Bot.* The elastic, twisted, membranous thread which in some *Hepaticæ* fixes the seed to the *placenta.*

Elaterin'. *Chem.* A crystallisable matter distinct from *Elatin*, found in the juice of *Elaterium. Elătērīna*, æ, f.

Elătēr'ium, *ii*, n. (Ἐλαύνω, to stimulate.) Pharmacopœial name (B.P.) for the fecula of the *Squirting Cucumber.*

Elatin'. *Chem.* The active principle of *Elaterium. Elātīna*, æ, f.

El'bow. See *Ancon, Olecranon.*

El'der Tree. *M. Med.* The *Sambucus nigra.*

Elecam'pane. *M. Med.* The *Inula helenium.*

Elec't. *Pharm.* For *Electuarium.*

Electric'ity. (Ἤλεκτρον, amber in which it was first observed.) *Nat. Philos.* A property by which certain bodies, when rubbed, excited or heated, attract others, and frequently emit sparks and streams of light. *Electricitas, ātis*, f.

Elec'tro-Chem'ical Ac'tion

Galvanism. Chemical action inducing electrical development.

Elec'tro-Mag'netism. Applied to the supposed cause of a series of interesting phenomena connected with the production of magnetism by electricity.

Electrod'es. (Ἤλεκτρον; ὁδός, a way.) In *Electro-chemical action*, the boundaries of the decomposing matter in the direction of the electric current; being regarded as the roads or ways by which electricity passes.

Electrŏgĕn'ĕsis, *is*, f. (Ἤλεκτρον; γίνομαι, to be produced.) *Physiol.* The production or effect of electricity.

Electrogen'ic. *Physiol.* Belonging to *Electrogenesis*. *Electrogĕnĭcus, a, um.*

Elec'trogĕn'ium, *ii*, n. (Ἤλεκτρον; γεννάω, to beget.) *Nat. Philos.* The unknown cause of the phenomena of electricity: electrogen.

Electrŏlŏg'ia, *æ*, f. (Ἤλεκτρον; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Philos.* A treatise or dissertation on electricity; electrology.

Electrŏl'ysis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἤλεκτρον; λύω, to release.) *Nat. Philos.* Decomposition by electricity.

Elec'trolytes. (Same.) *Nat. Philos.* Applied to bodies which can be decomposed directly by means of electricity. Pl. of *Electrŏlȳtes, is*, f.

Electrom'eter. (Ἤλεκτρον; μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument for ascertaining the quality and quantity of electricity in an electrified body.) *Electrŏmĕtrum, i*, n.

Electrŏp'hŏrus, *i*, m. (Ἤλεκτρον; φορέω, to bear.) *Nat. Philos.* An apparatus employed in electric experiments: an electricity-bearer; an electrophore.

Elec'troscop'e. (Ἤλεκτρον; σκοπέω, to spy.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument for ascertaining the presence of electricity. *Electroscŏpus, i*, m.

Electroscŏp'ia, *æ*, f. (Same.) *Nat. Philos.* That branch which treats of the species of electricity by which different bodies are excited.

Elec'tuary. (*Eligo*, to choose, or pick out.) *Pharm.* Confection, or conserve. *Electuārium, ii*, n. See *Linctus.*

El'ements. *Chem.* Rudiments, or first principles, substances which cannot be farther decomposed. Pl. of *Elĕmentum, i*, n.

El'ĕmi, indecl. (Ethiopian.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of a concrete resinous substance; the source not certain; but probably *Canarium commune*, of Linn.

Elĕphantĭăs'is, *is*, f. (Ἐλέφας, the elephant.) *Pathol.* Applied to two distinct diseases of opposite character, now designated as *E. Arabum*, and *E. Græcorum.*

Elĕphantĭăs'is Ar'ăbum. *Pathol.* Barbadoes leg.

Elĕphantĭăs'is Græcōrum. *Pathol.* A disease characterised by shining tubercles on the face, ears, and extremities; with a thickened rugous state of the skin; also called *Lepra Arabum.*

Elettār'ia, *æ*, f. (Mal. *Elettari*, the lesser cardamom.) Name of a new genus of plants, Cl. *Monandria*, Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Scitamineæ.*

Elettāria Cardămōm'um. *M. Med.* The lesser cardamom plant, formerly referred to the genus *Alpinia.*

Elĕvāt'or, *ōris*, m. (*Elĕvo*, to lift.) *Anat.* See *Levator. Surg.* An instrument for raising depressed portions of bone. *Elĕvātōrium, ii*, n.

Elimināt'io, *ōnis*, f. (*E*, out of; *limen*, a threshold.) *Physiol.* The process of throwing off or excreting: elimination.

Eliquat'ion. (*Eliquo*, to make liquid.) *Chem.* Process by which one substance more fusible than another is separated from it by applying heat in sufficient degree. *Eliquātio, ōnis*, f.

Elix'ir, n. indecl. (Arab. *Eleksser*, quintessence.) *Pharm.* A preparation similar to a compound tincture; also, an extract, or quintessence.

Elix'ir Paregor'ic. *M. Med., Pharm.* The *Tinctura camphoræ composita*, of B. Ph.

Elix'ir Paregŏr'ic Scŏtticus. *M. Med., Pharm.* The *Tinctura opii ammoniata.*

Elutriat'ion. (*Elutrio*, to cleanse. *Chem.*) The process of

pulverising metallic ores, or other substances; and mixing them with water, and shaking, so that the lighter parts may be easily poured off, separated from the heavier. *Elutriātio, ōnis*, f.

Elytri'tis, *idis*, f. (Ἔλυτρον, a sheath; terminal *-itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the vagina.

Elytroplas'tic. *Surg.* Belonging to elytroplasty. *Elytroplasticus, a, um.*

Elyt'roplas'ty. (Ἔλυτρον; πλάσσω, to form.) *Surg.* The operation of closing a vesico-vaginal fistulous opening by borrowing a flap from the *labia*, or *nates*. *Elytroplastia, æ*, f.

Elytroptō'sis, *eos*, f. (Ἔλυτρον; πτῶσις, a falling down.) *Surg.* Inversion of the vagina.

Elyt'rum, *i*, n. (Ἔλυτρον.) *Entomol.* A wing-case; applied (pl.) to a kind of scales more or less solid or opaque, which open and close, and beneath which, when at rest, the wings are transversely folded in the *Coleoptera*.

Emaciat'ion. (*Emăcio*, to make lean.) *Pathol.* The state of being or becoming lean. *Emăciātio, ōnis*, f. See *Atrophia, Marasmus*.

Emanāt'io, *ōnis*, f. (*E; mano*, to flood.) That which flows or proceeds from any substance: an emanation.

Eman'sio Mensium. *Pathol.* Retention of the *Catamenia*. See *Amenorrhœa*.

Emarginā't'us, *a, um.* (*Emarglno*, to take away the edge.) *Bot.* Having a notch at the margin: emarginate.

Emasculat'ion. (*Emascŭlo*, to make impotent.) *Pathol.* The act of rendering impotent, by injury or removal of the generative organs. *Emascŭlātio, ōnis*, f.

Emascŭlā't'us, *a, um.* (Same.) Incapable of generating: emasculate.

Embalm'ing. *Med.* A process by which a dead body is preserved against putrefaction.

Embed'ded. See *Nidulans*.

Emb'ŏlism. (Ἔμβολον, *vel* ἔμβολος, a plug, wedge, peg.) *Pathol.* A blood-clot, originating in, and floated from, the heart, or some large vessel, therefrom, until mechanically arrested, and thus forming an obstruction to the circulation.

Emb'ŏlum, *i*, n. See foregoing.

Embrocat'ion. (Ἐμβρέχω, to soak.) *Pharm.* A fluid application containing oil; for rubbing on any part; for relief of pain, etc. *Embrŏcātio, ōnis*, f.

Em'bryo, *ōnis*, f. (Ἐν, in; βρύω, to spring out.) *Bot.* The germ of a plant: the *Corculum*. *Physiol.* The fœtus *in utero*, before the fifth month of pregnancy.

Embryoc'tony. (Ἔμβρυον, a fœtus; κτείνω, to kill.) *Obstet. Surg.* Same as *Embryotomy*.

Embryog'raphy. (Ἔμβρυον; γράφω, to write.) *Anat.* A description of the fœtus. *Embryogrăphia, æ*, f.

Embryol'ogy. (Ἔμβρυον; λόγος, a speech.) *Physiol.* A treatise on the fœtus. *Embryŏlŏgia, æ*, f.

Embryon'al. (*Embryo.*) Belonging to a germ or embryo. *Embryōnālis, is, e.*

Embryonāt'us, *a, um.* (*Embryo.*) *Bot.* Having an embryo, germ, or *corculum*: embryonate.

Embryot'omy. (Ἔμβρυον; τέμνω, to cut.) *Obstet. Surg.* The destruction or separation of any part or parts of the fœtus *in utero*, where urgent circumstances exist to prevent delivery in the natural way. *Embryŏtŏmia, æ*, f.

Embryul'cia, *æ*, f. (Ἔμβρυον; ἕλκω, to draw.) *Obstet.* The drawing or extracting of the fœtus; generally by destructive instruments, in order to effect delivery: embryulcy.

Emer'sus, *a, um.* (*Emergo*, to rise up.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves and flowers that are above the surface of the water.

Emĕs'ia, *æ*, f. } (Ἐμέω, to vomit.)
E'mĕsis, *is*, f. } *Med.* The act of vomiting.

Emet'ic. (Same.) *Pharm.* Having power to excite vomiting. *Emĕticus, a, um.*

Emĕticŏlŏg'ia, *æ*, f. (*Emĕticus*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med.* A treatise on emetics: emeticology.

Emĕtin'a, *æ*, f. (*Emĕticus.*) *Chem.* The principle on which the emetic virtues of ipecacuan depend: emetin.

Emis'sio, *ōnis*, f. (*Emitto*, to send forth.) *Physiol.* A sending forth: emission.

Emmen'agogue. (Ἐμμήνια, the menses; ἄγω, to expel.) *Pharm.* Having power to excite the discharge of the *Catamenia*. *Emmēnăgōgus, a, um.*

Emmēnōlōg'ia, æ, f. (Ἐμμήνια; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* A treatise on menstruation: emmenology.

Emol'lient. (*Emollio*, to soften.) *Med.* Softening or relaxing the living animal fibre without any mechanical action.

Em'phlȳsis, *is*, f. (Ἐν, on; φλύσις, an eruption.) *Pathol.* A vesicular tumour or eruption on the skin.

Emphȳm'a, *ătis*, n. (Ἐν, in; φύω, to beget.) *Surg. Pathol.* A tumour originating below the integuments.

Emphȳsēm'a, *ătis*, n. (Ἐμφυσάω, to inflate.) *Pathol.* A collection of air in the cellular texture under the skin, or beneath the pleural and interlobicular cellular tissue of the lungs.

Emphysēm'atous. (*Emphȳsēma*; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Pathol.* Of the nature of *Emphysema*. *Emphȳsēmătōsus, a, um.*

Empir'ic. (Ἐμπειρικός; practical.) *Med.* A person whose practice is the result of mere experience. An uninformed *dabbler* in remedies. Generally, used synonymously for a quack. *Empīricus, i*, m.

Empir'ical. *Med.* A phrase applicable to formulæ, and treatment, based merely on experiment or experience; without regard to scientific *rationāle*, and molecular inquiry. (See the latter.) Belonging to an empiric, or to a quack. *Empīricus, a, um.*

Empir'icism. (Ἐμπειρική, a sect of physicians; terminal *-ισμός.*) Practice in physic acquired by mere habit, and self-taught experience; commonly applied, however, to quackery. *Empīricismus, i*, m.

Emplas'trum, *i*, n. (Ἐμπλάσσω, to spread upon.) *Pharm.* A plaster of any kind.

Emplastrum Adhæsīvum. *Pharm.* The *Emplastrum resinæ.*

Emplas'trum Cērāti Sapōnis. *Pharm.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for an improved preparation of its kind. Soap Cerate Plaster.

Emprosthōt'onos, adj. (Ἔμπροσθεν, forwards; τείνω, to stretch.) *Pathol.* Bending, or stretching forwards; a variety of *Tetanus.*

Empyēm'a, *ătis*, n. (Ἐν, within; πύον, pus.) *Pathol.* A collection of pus in the cavity of the chest.

Empyēs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἐμπυέω, to suppurate.) *Pathol.* A genus of diseases characterised by phlegmonous pimples, which gradually fill with purulent fluid; as *Variola, Varicella*, etc.

Empy'ocēle, *es*, f. (Ἐν, in; πύον, pus; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* Applied to a collection of pus within the *scrotum.*

Empyom'phălus, *i*, m. (Same; ὀμφαλός, the navel.) *Surg.* A collection of pus about the navel.

Empȳreum'a, *ătis*, n. (Ἐμπυρεύω, to kindle.) A peculiar disagreeable smell of animal and vegetable matter when burned in close vessels.

Empȳreumat'ic. Belonging to *Empyreuma. Empyreumăticus, a, um.*

Emul'gent. (*Emulgeo*, to milk out.) *Anat.* Straining through; applied to the vessels of the kidneys, supposed to strain the serum through the kidneys. *Emulgens, entis*, part.

Emul'sin. *Chem.* A peculiar substance obtained from an emulsion of almonds; also called *Synaptase. Emulsīna, æ*, f.

Emul'sion. (Same.) *Pharm.* The expressed oil of seeds, or kernels, diffused through water, by the medium of the sugar, mucilage, and fecula which they contain. *Emulsio, ōnis*, f.

Emunc'tory. (*Emungo*, to carry off.) *Physiol.* Applied to the excretory ducts of the body. *Emunctōrius, a, um.*

Enæ'ōrēm'a, *ătis*, n. (Ἐναιωρέομαι, to float.) *Pathol.* The *nubecula*, which floats, or is suspended in the middle of the urine.

Enam'el. (Fr. *Email.*) *Anat.* A very hard, compact, white substance, investing the crown of the teeth.

Enar'thrōs'is, *is*, f. (Ἐν, in; ἄρθρον, a joint.) *Anat.* The ball and socket joint; a variety of the Cl. *Diarthrosis.*

Encanth'is, *is*, f. (Ἐν; κάνθος,

the angle of the eye.) *Pathol.* A small red excrescence on the *Caruncula lachrymalis*, and semilunar fold of the *Conjunctiva*.

Encĕp'hălĭt'ĭs, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἐγκέφαλος, the brain; terminal *-ītis.*) *Med.* Inflammation of the brain and its membranes.

Encĕp'hăl'ŏcĕle, *es*, f. (Ἐγκέφαλος; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* Protrusion of a portion of the brain through a preternatural opening in the skull: *Hernia cerebri.*

Encĕp'hălŏid'ēs, adj. (Ἐγκέφαλος; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Med.* Resembling the substance of the brain: encephaloid.

Encĕp'hălŏg'ĭa, *æ*, f. (Ἐγκέφαλος; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat.* A description of the brain: encephalogy.

Encĕp'hălŏm'a, *ătis*, n. (Ἐγκέφαλος.) *Pathol.* The *Fungus cerebri.*

Encĕp'hălon'. (Ἐγκέφαλον, n. of ἐγκέφαλος.) *Anat.* The brain, or contents of the skull generally.

Encephălōs'ĭs, *is*, f. *Pathol.* The progress of *Encephalona.*

Enchondrōm'a, *ătis*, n. (Ἐν, into; χόνδρος, a cartilage.) *Pathol.* A cartilaginous tumour, or growth.

Enchon'drus, *a, um.* (Ἐν; χόνδρος, a cartilage; also a grain.) *Anat., Physiol.* Cartilaginous: enchondrous. Also, having grains; granular.

Encys'ted. (Ἐν; κύστις, a bag.) *Pathol.* Enclosed in a cyst, bag, or sac. *Saccātus, a, um.*

Endem'ial. } (Ἐν; δῆμος, a
Endem'ic. } people.) *Pathol.* Peculiar to a particular class of persons, or to a country. *Endēmius*, or *Endēmicus, a, um.*

Endermat'ic. } (Ἐν; δέρμα, the
Enderm'ic. } skin.) *Med.* Applied to the method of rubbing medicines into the skin, or sprinkling them on the denuded surface where a blister has previously been formed. *Endermătĭcus*, or *Endermicus, a, um.*

Endo-. (Ἔνδον, within.) A prefix in words, meaning internal.

En'dobran'chĭāt'us, *a, um.* (*Endo-*; βραγχία, gills.) *Entomol.* Applied to a family (pl. n.), Cl. *Annelides*, which have no external *branchiæ*: endobranchiate.

En'docar'dial. (*Endo-*; καρδία, the heart.) *Pathol.* Within the heart. *Endŏcardĭalis, is, e.*

En'dŏcardĭt'ĭs, *ĭdis*, f. (Same; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the lining membrane of the heart.

En'dŏcar'dĭum, *ii*, n. (Same.) *Anat.* The lining membrane of the heart.

En'dog'car'pus, *i*, m. (Same; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* The inner membrane of a pericarp; the *putamen:* an endocarp.

En'dŏgastrĭt'ĭs, *ĭdis*, f. (Same; γαστὴρ, the stomach.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the lining membrane of the stomach.

En'dog'en. *Bot.* An endogenous plant.

En'dog'enous. (Same; γεννάω, to produce.) *Bot.* Applied to stems in which the new matter by which they increase in diameter is added at the centre. *Endōgĕnus, a, um.*

En'dŏlym'pha, *æ*, f. (Same; *lympha.*) *Anat.* The small portion of fluid in the labyrinth of the ear: endolymph.

En'doplas't. (Same; πλάσσω, to form.) *Physiol.* The contents of primary animal and vegetable cells; consisting of vesicular bodies, into which much nitrogen enters. *Endoplasta, æ*, f.

En'dŏpleur'a, *æ*, f. (Same; πλευρὰ, the side.) *Bot.* Collectively, the three coats of the seed; which in the ovule were the Tercine, Quartine, and Quintine.

En'dorhiz'ous. (Same; ῥιζόω, to take root.) *Bot.* Having the radicle enclosed in a sheath. *Endorhizus, a, um.*

End'o-Skel'eton. (Same; σκελετὸν, a skeleton.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* The ordinary skeleton of *Vertebrata.*

En'dos'mic. Belonging to *Endosmose. Endosmĭcus, a, um.*

En'dosmom'eter. (*Endosmōsis*; μέτρον, a measure.) *Physiol.* An instrument for showing the gradual progress of *Endosmose. Endosmŏmētrum, i*, n.

En'dos'mose. (Ἔνδον; ὠσμὸς, impulsion.) *Chem.* A peculiar kind of attraction or movement, whereby liquids pass through membranous partitions; and by which their

principles are interchanged. *Endosmōsis, is*, f.

En'dos'perm. (Same ; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* The albumen between the integuments and the embryo. *Endosperma, ătis*, n.

En'dos'tōma, *ătis*, n. (*Endo-* ; στόμα, a mouth.) *Bot.* The inner opening of the ovula : an endostome.

En'dos'tōma, *ătis*, n. (*Endo-* ; *osteōma.*) *Surg. Pathol.* A chronic tumour within a bone : an endostome.

En'ĕma, *ătis*, n. (Ἐνίημι, to inject.) *Pharm.* Medicine thrown into the rectum ; a clyster, or glyster ; an injection.

En'ergy. (Ἐνεργέω, to be active.) *Physiol.* The force exercised by any natural power ; as nervous energy, vital energy, etc. *Energia, æ*, f.

En'er'vating. (*Enervo*, to weaken.) *Med.* Destroying the energy of the nervous system. *Enervans, tis*, part.

Ener'vis, *is, e.* } (*E*, neg. ; *ner-*
Ener'vius, *a, um.* } *vus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Having no rib, or nerve : enervious.

Engorg'ement. (Fr. *Engorger*, to be choked up.) *Pathol.* A state of vascular congestion.

Enneăgȳn'ius, *a, um.* (Ἐννέα, nine ; γυνή, a woman.) *Bot.* Having nine pistils ; applied to an Ord. (pl. n.) : enneagynious.

Enneapĕt'ălus, *a, um.* (Ἐννέα ; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Having nine petals : enneapetalous.

Enŏd'is, *is, e.* (*E*, neg. ; *nōdus*, a knot.) *Bot.* Having no knots, or joints : enode.

Enostōs'is, *is*, f. (Ἐν, in ; ὀστέον, a bone.) *Surg. Pathol.* A tumour occurring in the medullary canal of a bone.

Ensāt'us, *a, um.* (*Ensis*, a sword.) *Bot.* Having the form of a sword ; applied to a Nat. Ord. (pl. f.) : ensate.

Ens'iform Car'tilage. *Anat.* The continuous extremity of the *Sternum*, or breastbone.

Ensĭfŏr'mis, *is, e.* (*Ensis* ; *forma*, likeness.) *Anat., Bot.* Like a sword : ensiform. See *Xiphoid.*

Entăs'is, *æ*, f. (Ἔντασις, a violent straining.) *Pathol.* Applied, by Mason Good, as a generic name for constructive spasm, trismus tetanus, priapism, etc.

Entĕral'gia, *æ*, f. (Ἔντερον, an intestine ; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the bowels, of a nervous character : enteralgy.

Entĕr'icus, *a, um.* (Ἔντερον.) *Anat.* Belonging to the intestines : enteric.

Entĕrīt'is, *idis*, f. (Ἔντερον ; terminal *-ītis.*) Inflammation of the bowels ; a genus, Ord. *Phlegmasiæ*, Cl. *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology.

En'tĕro-. (Ἔντερον.) *Anat., Surg.* A prefix in compound terms ; meaning connection with the intestines.

En'tĕrŏcēl'e, *es*, f. (*Entĕro-* ; κήλη, a tumour.) *Pathol.* Hernia in which a portion of intestine is protruded : enterocele.

En'terog'raphy. (*Entĕro-* ; γράφω, to describe.) *Anat.* A description of the intestines. *Entĕrŏgrăphia, æ*, f.

En'tĕrŏlīthiās'is, *is*, f. (*Entĕro-* ; λιθίασις, formation of stone.) *Pathol.* The formation of intestinal concretions.

En'tĕrŏlīt'hus, *i*, m. (*Entĕro-* ; λίθος, a stone.) *Pathol.* Any kind of concretion generated in the stomach and bowels.

En'terol'ogy. (*Entĕro-* ; λόγος, a discourse.) The consideration of the intestines. *Entĕrŏlŏgia, æ*, f.

En'teroraph'hy. (*Entĕro-* ; ῥαφή, a suture.) *Surg.* The stitching or sewing together of the divided edges of the intestine. *Entĕrŏrăphia, æ*, f.

En'tĕrorrhăg'ia, *æ*, f. (*Entĕro-* ; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Pathol.* Intestinal hæmorrhage : enterorrhagy.

En'tĕrorrhœa, *æ*, f. (*Entĕro-* ; ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* Undue increase of the mucous secretion of the intestines.

En'tĕros'cheŏcēl'e, *es*, f. (*Entĕro-* ; ὄσχεον, the scrotum ; κήλη, a tumour.) *Pathol.* Scrotal hernia : enteroscheocele.

En'terot'omy. (*Entĕro-* ; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* Any cutting operation on the intestines. *Entĕrŏtŏmia, æ*, f.

En'tĕrŏz'on, *i*, n. (*Entĕro* ; ζῶον, an animal.) *Zoöl.* An animal living in the intestines.

Enthĕt'icus, *a, um.* (Ἐν, in; τίθημι, to place.) *Pathol.* Applied to diseases consequent on the absorption of a poison: enthetic.

Enthet'ic Disease. (See foregoing.) *Med.* Name, to express the *character* of those contagious diseases, whose *habitat*, or epidemical visitations, are, primarily, wherever filth, want of sewering, and other *septic* causes exist.

En'tŏmogrăph'ia, æ, f. (Ἔντομα, an insect: γράφω, to write.) *Nat. Hist.* A description of insects: entomography.

En'tŏmoid'ĕs, adj. (Ἔντομα; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) Resembling an insect: entomoid.

En'tomol'ogy. (Ἔντομα; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Hist.* The consideration of the nature and habits of insects. *Entŏmŏlŏgia,* æ, f.

En'tomŏmĕt'rum, *i,* n. (Ἔντομα; μέτρον, a measure.) *Entomol.* An instrument for measuring the parts of insects: an entomometer.

En'tomŏph'ăgus, *a, um.* (Ἔντομα; φάγω, to eat.) Eating or feeding on insects: entomophagous.

En'tŏmos'trăcus, *a, um.* (Ἔντομα; ὄστρακον, a shell.) *Zoöl.* Insects with shells; applied to a Division (pl. n.) of *Crustacea:* entomostracous.

En'tŏmŏtŏm'ia, æ, f. (Ἔντομα; τέμνω, to cut.) *Comp. Anat.* The dissection of insects: entomotomy.

En'top'hytus, *a, um.* (Ἐντὸς, within; φυτὸν, a plant.) *Bot.* Growing within a plant; applied to parasitical fungi (pl. n.): entophytous.

En'topter'ygoid. (Ἐντὸς; *ptĕrygoīdēs.*) *Comp. Anat.* Applied, by Owen, to the internal pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone. *Entoptĕrygoīdēs,* adj.

Entŏz'ŏon, *i,* n. (Ἐντὸς; ζῷον, an animal.) *Zoöl.* An animal that lives within another; applied to a Cl. (pl.) of *Radiata.*

Entrŏp'ium, *ii,* n. (Ἐν, in; τρέπω, to turn.) *Pathol.* A disease in which the eyelash and eyelid are turned in towards the eyeball.

Enucleāt'us, *a, um.* (*E,* out of; *nucleus,* a kernel.) *Surg. Pathol.* Applied to tumours taken from the substance in which they were embedded, like a kernel from its shell: enucleated.

Enurēs'is, *is,* f. (Ἐνουρέω, to be incontinent of urine.) *Pathol.* Incontinency of urine; a genus, Ord. *Apocenoses,* Cl. *Locales,* of Cullen's Nosology.

Eoc'ene. (Ἠώς, the dawn; καιμὸς, recent.) *Geol.* The lower tertiary *strata,* regarded as the beginning of the existing condition of creation, from the fewness of the *testacea* contained in them.

Ep'encephal'ic. (Ἐπὶ, upon; ἐγκέφαλος, the brain.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Situated on or over the contents of the head or the brain; applied the same as *Neuroccipital. Epencĕphălĭcus, a, um.*

Ephĕl'is, *ĭdos,* f. (Ἐπὶ, upon; ἥλιος, the sun.) Freckles, little yellow *lentigenes,* or spots which appear on persons of fair skin. See *Æstates.*

Ephem'era Britan'nica. (See *Ephemerus.*) The *sweating disease* was so named—but absurdly so.

Ephĕm'ĕrus, *a, um.* (Ἐπὶ, through; ἡμέρα, a day.) *Pathol.* Enduring one day; applied to a fever (s. f.) which lasts a day: ephemeral. *Zoöl.* Applied to a genus (pl. n.) of *Subulicornes Neuroptera.*

Ephial'tes, *is,* m. (Ἐφάλλομαι, to leap upon.) *Pathol.* A distressing state of feeling during sleep, or of fright, danger, or struggle, and inability to call for help; nightmare; incubus; *Oneirodynia gravans.*

Ephidrōs'is, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Ἐπὶ, intens.; ἱδρόω, to sweat.) *Pathol.* Violent, excessive, morbid perspiration; a genus, Ord. *Apocenoses,* Cl. *Locales,* of Cullen's Nosology.

Epibran'chial. (Ἐπὶ, upon; *branchiālis.*) *Comp. Anat.* Applied, by Owen, to the upper portion of the branchial arch. *Epibranchiālis, is, e.*

Epicar'pium, *ii,* n. (Ἐπὶ; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Same as *Epicarpus.*

Epicar'pus, *i,* m. (Same.) *Bot.* The external covering of the pericarp: the epicarp.

Epichrōs'is, *is,* f. (Ἐπὶ; χρώζω, to paint.) *Pathol.* A mascular or spotted state of the skin, or a simple discoloration of its surface.

Epicol'ic. (Ἐπὶ; κῶλον, the colon.) *Anat.* Over the course of the colon intestine on each side. *Epicōlĭcus, a, um.*

Epicon'dylus, *i*, m. (Ἐπὶ; κονδύλος, a condyle.) *Anat.* The external protuberance of the distal end of the *Os humeri.*

Epicor'acoid'. (Ἐπὶ; *corăcoīdēs*, coracoid.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied to that inconstant bone, or pair of bones, posterior to the *coracoid* bone, of fishes. *Epicorăcoīdēs*, adj.

Epicŏrōl'leus', *a, um.* (Ἐπὶ; *corolla*, a corol.) *Bot.* Applied to monopetalous, dicotyledonous plants, in which the stamens are *epigynous*, or inserted above the ovary: epicorolleous.

Epicra'nial. *Anat.* Situated on the cranium; belonging to the *Epicranium. Epicrānius, a, um.*

Epicrā'nium, *ii*, n. (Ἐπὶ; κρανίον, the cranium.) *Anat.* The integuments, aponeurosis, and muscular expansion upon the cranium.

Epidĕm'ia, *æ*, f. (Ἐπὶ; δῆμος, a people.) *Pathol.* An epidemic disease: an epidemy.

Epidem'ic. (Same.) *Pathol.* Any disease that attacks several people at the same time and place. *Epidēmĭcus, a, um.*

Epidĕmiŏgraph'hy. (Same; γράφω, to write.) A description of epidemic diseases. *Epĭdēmiogrăphia, æ*, f.

Epidĕmiol'ogy. (Same; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med.* A dissertation on epidemic diseases. *Epidēmiŏlogia, æ*, f.

Epider'micus, *a, um.* *Anat.* Belonging to the *Epidermis:* epidermic.

Epidermidoid'ēs, adj. (*Epĭdermis*; terminal *-idēs.*) *Anat.* Resembling the *Epidermis:* epidermidoid.

Epider'mis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἐπὶ; δέρας, the skin.) *Anat.* The external covering of the body; the cuticle, or scarf-skin. *Bot.* A thin membrane covering every part of the plant; the outer covering of grasses.

Epider'moid'. *Anat.* See *Epidermidoides.*

Epidid'ymis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἐπὶ; δίδυμοι, the testicles.) *Anat.* An oblong substance formed by numerous convolutions of the *Vas deferens*, attached to the testicle by vessels, and the reflected layer of the *tunica vaginalis.*

Epigastral'gia, *æ*, f. (*Epigastrium*; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the *epigastrium.*

Epigas'tric. *Anat.* Belonging to the epigastrium. *Epigastricus, a, um.*

Epigas'trium, *ii*, n. (Ἐπὶ, upon; γαστὴρ, the stomach.) *Anat.* That part of the abdomen immediately over the stomach.

Epigĕn'ĕsis, *is*, f. (Ἐπὶ; γίνομαι, to be born.) *Physiol.* The theory of the fœtus being the joint production of both sexes.

Epigĕus', *a, um.* (Ἐπὶ; γῆ, the earth.) *Bot.* Applied to certain cotyledons that make their way above ground, and appear like leaves: epigean.

Epiglot'tĭcus, *a, um.* *Anat.* Belonging to the epiglottis: epiglottic.

Epiglott'ideus', *a, um.* (*Epiglottis*; terminal *-ideus.*) *Pathol.* Belonging to the epiglottis: epiglottidean.

Epiglot'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἐπὶ; γλωττὶς, the glottis, or entrance to the windpipe.) *Anat.* The cartilage at the root of the tongue which forms a lid or cover for the glottis.

Epig'ynous. (Ἐπὶ; γυνὴ, a woman.) *Bot.* Applied to stamens when inserted above the ovary. *Epigўnus, a, um.*

Eplh'yal. (Ἐπὶ; *hyoīdēs*, hyoid.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied, by Owen, to a triangular piece of bone, pretty constant in fishes, which articulates above to the *Stylohyal.*

Epilam'psis. Same as *Eclampsis.*

Epilep'sia, *æ*, f. (Ἐπιλάμβανω, to arrest.) *Pathol.* A disease consisting of convulsions, with coma, and generally froth at the mouth; and falling sickness: epilepsy; a genus, Ord. *Spasmi*, Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Epilep'tic. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Epilepsy. Epilepticus, a, um.*

Epilep'ticæ Aur'æ. See *Auræ Epilepticæ.*

Epilep'tiform'is, *is, e.* (*Epilepsia*; *forma.*) Like epilepsy: epileptiform.

Epilep'toid. (*Epilepsia*; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Med.* Resembling epilepsy. *Epilĕptoīdes*, adj.

Epimēr'us, *i*, m. ('Επὶ, upon; μήρος, the thigh.) *Entomol.* One of the lateral pieces of each segment of the *thorax* of the *Hexapoda.*

Epipĕtăleus', *a*, *um.* } ('Επὶ; πέ-
Epipĕt'ălus, *a*, *um.* } ταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Situated on the petals: epipetaleoŭs; epipetalous.

Epiphlœ'um, *i*, n. ('Επὶ; φλοιὸς, bark.) *Bot.* The layer of bark next the epidermis.

Epip'hŏra, *æ*, f. ('Επιφέρω, to carry to.) *Pathol.* A superabundant flow of tears; a genus, Ord. *Apocenoses*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Epiphrag'ma, *ătis*, n. ('Επὶ; φράγμα, a partition.) *Bot.* The slender membrane which sometimes shuts the *peristoma* of mosses.

Epiphyllosper'mus, *a*, *um.* ('Επὶ; φύλλον, a leaf; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having seeds on the leaves: epiphyllospermous.

Epiphyl'lous. ('Επὶ; φύλλον.) *Bot.* Applied to flowers which grow on the surface of a leaf, and also to parasitical *fungi* (pl. n.) on the leaves of other plants. *Epiphyllus*, *a*, *um.*

Epip'hysis, *is*, f. ('Επὶ; φύω, to grow.) *Anat.* Portion of bone attached (*continuously*) to, and *terminating* in another bone;—as the bulky extremities of long bones, which exist by a cartilaginous union, but, in some respects, for a time separate from the shaft.

Epip'hyton, *i*, n. ('Επὶ; φυτὸν, a plant, or germen.) *Bot.*, *Physiol.* A parasitic plant or fungus, which grows on the leaves of other plants, observed also on exposed surfaces of the human organism: an epiphyte.

Epip'lŏcēle, *es*, f. ('Επίπλοον, the omentum; κήλη, a tumour.) *Pathol.* Hernia in which a portion of the omentum is protruded.

Epiploï'c. *Anat.* Belonging to the epiplöon or omentum. *Epiploïcus*, *a*, *um.*

Epiploïs'chiŏcēl'e, *es*, f. ('Επίπλοον; ἰσχίον, the ischium; κήλη.) *Surg.* Hernia in which the omentum protrudes through the ischiadic foramen.

Epiploït'is, *ĭdis*, f. ('Επίπλοον; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the epiplöon; also termed *Omentitis.*

Epiplömēr'ŏcēle, *es*, f. ('Επίπλοον; μηρὸς, the thigh; κήλη.) *Surg.* Femoral hernia, with protrusion of the omentum.

Epiplömphalŏcēle, *es*, f. ('Επίπλοον; ὀμφαλὸς, the navel; κήλη.) *Surg.* Hernia, with omentum, at the navel.

Epiplö'on, *i*, n. ('Επιπλέω, to sail upon.) *Anat.* The omentum, or epiplöon; the caul.

Epiplöscheŏcē'le, *es*, f. ('Επίπλοον; ὀσχεον, the scrotum; κήλη.) *Surg.* Hernia, with a portion of omentum, in the scrotum.

Epis'chēsis. (Pl. of *Epischĕsis*, *is*, f., a suppression of excretions.) An Ord., Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Epispad'ias. ('Επὶ; σπάζω, to pierce through.) *Surg.* An unnatural perforation of the penis, the urethra terminating on the upper part of it.

Epispas'tic. ('Επισπάω, to draw to.) *Med.* Producing a serous or puriform discharge, by exciting previous inflammation. *Epispastĭcus*, *a*, *um.*

Episperm'. ('Επὶ; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* The whole integuments of a seed taken together. *Episperma*, *ătis*, n.

Epistamin'eus, *a*, *um.* ('Επὶ; *stămen.*) *Bot.* Having the stamens epigynous: epistamineous.

Epistăphylin'us, *a*, *um.* ('Επὶ; σταφυλὴ, the uvula.) *Anat.* Belonging to the uvula: epistaphyline.

Epistax'is, *is*, f. ('Επισπάζω, to distil.) Bleeding at the nose; a genus, Ord. *Hæmorrhagiæ*, Cl. *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Episternā'lis, *is*, *e.* ('Επὶ; *sternum.*) Upon or above the *sternum:* episternal.

Epithel'ial. *Physiol.* Belonging to the *Epithelium.* *Epithelius*, *a*, *um.*

Epithēlium, *ii*, n. ('Επὶ; θηλὴ, the nipple.) *Anat.*, *Physiol.* The cuticle covering the nipple, or any really mucous membrane.

Ep'ithem. ('Επὶ; τίθημι, to place.) *Med.* Any kind of moist, external application. *Epithĕma*, *ătis*, n.

Epitroc'hlea, æ, f. (Ἐπὶ; τροχαλία, a pulley.) *Anat.* The internal condyle of *humerus.*

Epitymp'anic. (Ἐπὶ; *tympănĭcus.*) *Comp. Anat.* Applied, by Owen, to the uppermost subdivision of the tympanic pedicle which supports the mandible in fishes. *Epĭtympănĭcus, a, um.*

Epizöon'. Same as *Ectozoon.*

Epizöot'ic. (Ἐπὶ; ζῷον, an animal.) Applied to contagious disease attacking numbers of cattle at the same time and place. *Epizŏŏtĭcus, a, um.*

Epizöot'y. *Pathol.* Epizöotic disease. *Epizŏŏtĭa, æ,* f.

Epsom Salts. *M. Med.* The sulphate of magnesia.

Epūlis, *ĭdis,* f. (Ἐπὶ; οὖλα, the gums.) *Pathol.* A small swelling on the gums.

Epŭlŏt'icus, *a, um.* (Ἐπουλόω, to cicatrise.) *Pharm.* Having power to cicatrise: epulotic.

Equāt'ion. (*Æquatio,* equality.) *Chem.* Reduction to a mean proportion. Algebraic mode of expressing a formula.

Equat'or. (*Æquo,* to make equal.) *Astron., Geom.* A great circle of the earth, equidistant from the poles, and separating the globe into northern and southern hemispheres. *Æquātor, ōris,* m.

Eq'uidæ, patron. pl. m. (*Equus;* terminal *-idæ.*) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family, having the *Equus,* or horse, for its type.

Eq'uin'ia, æ, f. (*Equus,* a horse.) *Pathol.* The disease *Farcy,* or glanders.

Eq'uinoc'tial. Belonging to the equinox. *Æquĭnoctĭālis, is, e.*

Eq'uinox'. (*Æquus,* equal; *nox,* night.) *Astron., Geol.* The time when the days and nights are of equal length all over the earth, except just under the pole. *Æquĭnoctium, ii,* n.

Eq'uisĕtăc'eus, *a, um.* (*Equisētum,* the herb horse-tail.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement, as in the *Equisetum,* applied to an Ord. (pl. f.) of the Juss. system: equisetaceous.

Eq'uitans, *tis,* part. (*Equĭto,* to ride.) *Bot.* Laminated; riding, or folded one upon another: equitant.

Eq'uitā'tio, *ōnis,* f. (Same.) *Med.* Exercise on horseback; riding: equitation.

Eq'uiv'alents. (*Æquivăleo,* to be of like value.) *Chem.* The system of definite ratios in which elements reciprocally combine; referred to a common standard reckoned unity. Much difference of opinion has for some time been entertained as to these combining proportions; new modes of investigation having led to varied calculations. The tabular comparison of the *old* with the *latest* system of equivalents, as given in the B. P., will be found sufficiently instructive on this subject. Nom. pl. of *Æquivălens, tis,* part.

Erec'tile Tis'sue. *Anat.* A peculiar tissue susceptible of erection, or rapid turgescence by an increased flow of blood.

Erec'tor, *ōris,* m. (*Erĭgo,* to erect.) *Anat.* Applied to certain muscles.

Erĕmăcaus'is, *is,* f. (Ἠρέμα, by degrees; καῦσις, a burning.) *Chem.* The slow combustion, or oxidation, to which organic bodies are liable: eremacausis.

Erĕthis'mus, *i,* m. (Ἐρεθίζω, to vex; terminal *-ismus.*) *Pathol.* The state of increased vital action, and irritability attending the early stage of acute diseases, or the too free use of mercury; or sexual incentive —under certain circumstances: erethism.

Ergŏt'a, æ, f. (Fr. *Ergot,* a spur.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the seed, diseased by a parasitic fungus, of *Secale cornutum,* or ergot of rye.

Ergotin'. (*Ergot.*) *M. Med.*

Ergotin'e. (Same.)

Er'gŏtis'm. *Pathol.* The poisonous effects of ergot of rye. *Ergŏtismus, i,* n.

Erod'ent. (*Erōdo,* to eat into.) Eating into. *Erōdens, tis,* part.

Eros'ion. (Same.) *Pathol.* Similar to ulceration: an eating or gnawing into. *Erōsĭo, ōnis,* f.

Erōs'us, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Notched; eroded.

Erot'ic. (Ἔρως, love.) *Pathol.* Pertaining to love. *Erōtĭcus, a, um.*

Erōtŏmăn'ia, æ, f. (Ἔρως; μανία, madness.) *Pathol.* Melancholy, or madness, caused by love.

Errat'ic. (*Erro*, to wander.) *Pathol.* Wandering; moving from one place to another. *Errāticus, a, um.*

Er'rhine. ('Εν, in; ῥίν, from the more pure form ῥὶς, ῥινὸς, the nose.) *Pharm.* Increasing the natural secretion of the membrane lining the nose; sternutatory. *Errhīnus, a, um.*

Er'uctat'ion. (*Eructo*, to belch.) *Med.* Any sudden burst of flatus, or liquid, by the mouth. *Eructātio, ōnis*, f.

Erup'tion. (*Erumpo*, to burst out.) *Pathol.* A discoloration, or breaking out of pimples on the skin. *Eruptio, ōnis*, f.

Eryʒip'ĕlas, *ătis*, n. ('Ερύω, to draw; πέλας, near.) *Pathol.* Redness or inflammation of some part of the skin, with fever, inflammatory or typhoid; and generally, vesications on the affected part, and symptomatic fever: St. Anthony's fire; the rose.

Eryʒipĕl'ătoid'ēs, adj. (*Eryʒipĕlas*; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Pathol.* Resembling erysipelas: erysipelatoid.

Eryθēm'a, *ătis*, n. ('Ερυθαίνω, to redden.) *Med.* Redness of a part; a mere blush or efflorescence not accompanied by swelling, vesication, or fever; inflammatory blush: erythema.

Erythræ'a, *æ*, f. ('Ερυθραῖος, red.) A genus, Cl. *Pentandria*, Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Gentianaceæ.*

Erythræ'a Centaur'ium. *M. Med.* The common centaury, or *Chironia centaurium.*

Eryth'ric Ac'id. ('Ερυθρὸς, red.) *Chem.* Acid obtained by the action of nitric acid on lithic acid, yellow at first, but becoming red by being exposed to the sun's rays.

Eryth'rin'a, *æ*, f. ('Ερυθρὸς.) *Chem.* The colouring matter of the *Lichen roccella*: erythrin.

Eryth'rogen. ('Ερυθρὸς; γεννάω, to generate.) *Chem.* A variety of the colouring matter of vegetables, or *Chromogen*; because it produces a red colour with acids. *Physiol.* Applied to a peculiar animal principle, considered as the base of the colouring matter of the blood. *Erÿthrŏgĕnium, ii*, n.

Eryth'roid. ('Ερυθρὸς; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) Of a red colour; reddish. *Erythroīdēs*, adj.

Eryth'roid Ves'icle. *Physiol.* An enlargement of the (future) umbilical cord in the embryo of most of the *Ruminantia*, and of the pig.

Escar'pment. (*E*, out of; *σκαίρω*, to leap.) *Geol.* A deep slope or descent. The elevated and abrupt terminations which subjacent *strata* of the earth present in the neighbourhood of mountains, to the nearest range of which they generally look.

Es'char. ('Εσχαρόω, to scab over.) *Surg.* The hard, rough, black, or grey slough produced by caustic or cautery; or left from scalds or burns, etc. *Eschăra, æ*, f.

Es'charot'ic. *Surg.* Applied to any caustic substance which may be employed to form an eschar. *Eschărŏtĭcus, a, um.*

Es'culent. (*Esco*, to feed upon a thing.) Fit for food *Escŭlen'tus, a, um.*

Esod'ic. ('Εσω, within; ὁδὸς, a way.) *Physiol.* Proceeding to, or into; proposed by M. Hall in place of *Incident Excitor. Esŏdicus, a, um.*

Esoter'ic. ('Εσώτερος, within.) *Physiol.* Applied to a series of phenomena or changes, resulting from causes internal and proper to the organism. *Esŏtĕricus, a, um.*

Es'sence. (*Esse*, to be.) *Chem., Pharm.* The chief properties or virtues extracted from any substance. *Essentia, æ*, f.

Es'sence of Sug'ar. *Chem.* Oxalic acid.

Essen'tia Anis'i. *Pharm.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for *Essence of Anise.*

Essen'tia Men'thæ Pipĕrit'æ. *Pharm.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for *Essence of Peppermint.*

Essen'tial Salt of Lem'ons. *Pharm.* A mixture of cream of tartar and binoxalate of potash.

Et'her. See *Æther.*

Et'hēr'ial. (*Æther.*) *Chem.* Applied to any highly rectified essential oil or spirit. *Æthēreus*, or *Æthĕrius, a, um.*

Et'hĕrizat'ion. *Med.* The inhaling the fumes of ether to produce

insensibility to pain. *Ætherizātio, ōnis*, f.

Eth'moid. *Anat.* See *Ethmoides.*) *Comp. Anat.* Restricted, by Owen, to the part of the ethmoid bone directly concerned in supporting the membrane and cells of the olfactory organ. *Ethmoīdēs*, adj.

Ethmoidāl'is, *is, e. Anat.* Belonging to the ethmoid bone: ethmoidal. See foregoing.

Ethmoid'ēs, adj. (Ἠθμὸς, a sieve; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Anat.* Resembling a sieve; cribriform: ethmoid.

Ethnog'raphy. (Ἔθνος, a nation; γράφω, to write.) *Nat. Hist.* The history of the manners, customs, origin, etc., of nations. *Ethnogrăphia, æ*, f.

Ethnol'ogy. (Ἔθνος; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Hist.* A treatise on the varieties of man, and their correlation. *Ethnŏlŏgia, æ*, f.

Et'hyle. (Αἰθὴρ, ether; ὕλη, material.) *Chem.* A compound of hydrogen and etherin, considered the more immediate principle of ethers.

Etiolat'ion. (*Etiolé*, blanched.) *Bot.* The state of being blanched: applied to certain plants from which the light is excluded as much as possible. *Etiolātio, ōnis*, f.

Etiol'ogy. See *Ætiologia.*

Etym'on. } (Ἔτυμον, n. of
Etym'um, *i*, n } ἔτυμος, true.) The origin of a word; the radical word or root.

Eu'calyp'tus Glob'ulus. (Εὐκαλία, εὔκαλος; for εὐκηλία, εὔκηλος, free from annoyance; uninterrupted; at ease.) *Bot., M. Med.* A tree of remarkably rapid growth; described first by M. Gimbert. It is said to possess the properties of neutralising or destroying the influences of miasmata in districts where fevers arising from these, as causes, are endemic. The effects thus produced have been declared to be confirmatory, through planting of the tree at the Cape, Cuba, etc.

Eud'iom'eter. (Εὐδία, goodness of the air; μετρέω, to measure.) *Chem.* An instrument for testing the quantity of oxygen and nitrogen in atmospheric air. *Eudiŏmĕt'rum, i*, n.

Eudiom'etry. (Same.) *Chem.* Method by which the purity of atmospheric air is ascertained by means of the foregoing. *Eudiŏmĕtria, æ*, f.

Eugĕn'ia, *æ*, f. (Prince *Eugene*, of Savoy.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Icosandria*, Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Myrtaceæ.* Name of the tree affording pimento.

Eugĕn'ia Caryop'hyllāt'a. *M. Med.* The tree which produces the clove; the *Caryophyllus aromaticus.*

Eugĕn'ia Pimen'ta. *M. Med.* Name of the tree which yields pimento. See *Pimenta.*

Eun'uch. (Εὐνὴ, a couch; ἔχω, to guard.) A man from whom the spermato-poietic, or entire genital organs, have been removed. *Eunūchus, i*, m.

Euphor'bia, *æ*, f. (*Euphorbus*, a physician.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Dodecandria*, Ord. *Trigynia.* Juss. *Euphorbiaceæ.*

Euphor'bia Officināl'is. }
Euphor'bia Officinārum. } *M. Med.* The plant which produces *Euphorbium.*

Eup'horbiāc'eus, *a, um. Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Euphorbia*; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): euphorbiaceous.

Eup'hor'bium, *ii*, m. *M. Med.* A resinous substance obtained from the *Euphorbia officinarum* and of undetermined species of *Euphorbia*: the *Euphorbiæ gummi-resina.*

Eustac'hian Tube. *Anat.* A tube or canal extending from behind the soft palate to the tympanum of the ear, first described by Eustachius.

Eustac'hian Val've. *Anat.* The semilunar fold of the lining membrane of the heart, anterior to the opening of the inferior *vena cava.*

Evac'uant. (*Evăcuo*, to empty.) *Pharm.* Having the property of increasing evacuations from the bowels, etc. *Evăcuans, tis*, part.

Evacuat'ion. (Same.) *Physiol.* The act of discharging the contents of the bowels; or defecation; also, the discharge of fæces themselves; a dejection or stool. *Evăcuātio, ōnis, f.*

Evaporat'ion. (*Evăpŏro*, to stream out.) *Chem.* The operation of applying heat to any compound

substance, to dispel the volatile parts. *Evăpōrātio, ōnis*, f.

Eventrat'ion. (*E*, out of; *venter*, the belly.) *Obstet., Physiol.* The condition of a monster-fœtus, in which the abdominal viscera are extruded from the natural cavity, and enclosed in a projecting membranous sac. *Eventrātio, ōnis*, f.

Ever'sion of Eyelid'. See *Ectropium Helosis.*

Evolut'ion. (*Evolvo*, to unroll.) *Physiol.* Synonymous, generally, with *Development. Evŏlutio, ōnis*, f.

Evolut'ion, Spontan'eous. *Obstet.* Where, in presentation or protrusion of the arm and shoulder, spontaneous turning takes place, and the case becomes one of breech-presentation.

Evul'sion. (*Evello*, to pluck out.) *Surg.* The act or process of drawing out, forcibly, as of the toe or the finger nails. *Evulsio, ōnis*, f.

Exacerbat'ion. (*Exăcerbo*, to become violent.) *Pathol.* An increased force or violence of the symptoms of a disease. *Exăcerbātio, ōnis*, f.

Exalbūm'inus, *a, um.* (*Ex*, without; *albūmen.*) *Bot.* Without albumen or perisperm: exalbuminous.

Exan'guis, *a, um.* (Ἐξ, out of; ἀγγεῖον, a vessel.) *Pathol.* Applied, by Mason Good, as a generic term (pl. n.) for cases of partial breach, or morbid perforation of a large blood-vessel, without external opening, including *Aneurisma, Cyania, Varix*, etc.

Exan'guious. Same meaning as *Exsanguineous;* which see.

Ex'anthēm'a, *ătis*, n. (Ἐξανθέω, to break out in pustules.) *Pathol.* A rash, or eruption on the skin, also called *Exanthisma.* Applied to an Ord. (pl.), Cl. *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Ex'anthēmat'ic. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Exanthema;* eruptive. *Exanthēmăticus, a, um.*

Ex'anthematŏl'ogy. (*Exanthēma;* λόγος, a speech.) *Pathol.* The consideration of the *Exanthemata. Exanthēmătŏlŏgia, æ*, f.

Ex'anthem'atous. (*Exanthēma;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Pathol.* Having or full of *Exanthema. Exanthēmătōsus, a, um.*

Exanthēs'is, *eos*, f. (Ἐξανθέω, to effloresce from.) *Pathol.* The act of cutaneous efflorescing, or breaking out in pustules; the progress of *Exanthem'a.*

Ex'anthis'ma. Same as *Exanthem'a.*

Ex'cip'ient. (*Ex*, out of; *căpio*, to take.) *Pharm.* Applied to any substance used for mingling with or diluting medicines; or for hiding their nauseous qualities, as the confections, conserves, etc. *Excipiens, tis*, part.

Ex'cis'ion. (*Excindo*, to cut off.) *Surg.* The cutting off of any part. *Excīsio, ōnis*, f.

Ex'citabil'ity. (*Excīto*, to raise up.) *Med.* The capacity of organised beings to be affected by certain agents termed *stimuli*, excitants, or exciting powers. *Excitābilitas, ātis*, f.

Excit'ant. (Same.) *Med.* Exciting; stimulating. *Excitans, tis*, part.

Excitat'ion. (Same.) *Med.* The rousing, or inducing into active exercise, some power or action, or the condition so induced. *Excitātio, ōnis*, f.

Excit'ement. (Same.) *Physiol.* The state of being excited. See foregoing.

Excit'ing Cause. *Med.* That which excites, or is the immediate cause of a disease. See *Fomes Morbi.*

Excit'o-Mot'or Pow'er. *Physiol.* A peculiar power or quality seated in the spinal system of nerves, by which, if their extremities be excited, the impression is conveyed to the spinal marrow, and reflected from it to the part or limb excited.

Ex'coriat'ion. (*Ex*, from; *cŏrium*, the skin.) *Surg. Pathol.* Abrasion or removal, partial or complete, of the skin. *Excŏriātio, ōnis*, f.

Ex'crēment. (*Excerno*, to void by stool.) *Med.* The alvine fæces or waste-matter discharged from the bowels; dung; ordure. *Excrēmentum, i*, n.

Ex'crementit'ious. Belonging to excrement. *Excrēmentitius, a, um.*

Excres'cence. (*Excresco*, to grow out of.) *Surg. Pathol.* Any preternatural formation on the sur-

face of any part of the body. *Excrescentia, æ*, f.

Ex'cret'ion. (*Excerno*, to sift.) *Physiol.* Separation of those fluids from the blood which are supposed to be useless, as urine, perspiration, etc.; also, any such fluid itself. *Excrētio, ōnis*, f.

Ex'cret'ory. (Same.) Having the power of separating and throwing off what is superfluous; belonging to excretion. *Excrētōrius, a, um.*

Ex'cret'ory Duc'ts. *Anat., Physiol.* Small vessels that conduct the secretion out of a gland. *Ductus Excrētōrii.*

Ex'crēt'us, *a, um.* (Same.) *Physiol.* Thrown off as superfluous or useless: excreted.

Exĕd'ens, *tis*, part. (*Exĕdo*, to eat, as a worm or sore does.) *Pathol.* Eating; consuming: exedent.

Exem'bryōnāt'us, *a, um.* (*Ex*, neg.; *embryo*, the germ of a plant.) *Bot.* Having no embryo; applied (pl. f.) to the *Cryptogamia:* exembryonate.

Ex'foliat'ion. (*Exfŏlio*, to shed the leaf.) *Surg. Pathol.* The separation of a dead piece of bone from the living, the result of a wound, blow, or operation. *Exfŏliātio, ōnis*, f.

Exhal'ant. (*Exhālo*, to send forth a breath.) *Anat., Physiol.* Giving off fumes; breathing forth. *Exhālans, tis*, part.

Exhalat'ion. (Same.) *Chem.* Vapour, fume, or steam. *Physiol.* A subtle spirit or air, from the surfaces of organs and parts of the body. *Nat. Philos.* Evaporation, or the vapour from the earth or water by the sun's heat, etc. *Exhālātio, ōnis*, f.

Exhib'it. (*Exhĭbeo*, to give.) *Med.* To administer or give to a patient some medicine, or medicinal substance.

Exocar'dial. (Ἔξω, without; καρδία, the heart.) *Pathol.* Without, or external to, the heart. *Exŏcardiālis, is, e.*

Exoccip'ital. (Ἔξω; *occĭpitālis*, *is*.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied, by Owen, to the lateral part of the occipital bone. *Exoccipitālis, is, e.*

Exod'ic. (Ἔξω; ὁδός, a way.) *Physiol.* Proceeding out of the spinal marrow; term proposed, as preferable to that of *Reflex motor. Exŏdĭcus, a, um.*

Ex'ogen. *Bot.* An *exogenous* plant.

Exog'enous. (Ἔξω; γεννάω, to produce.) *Bot.* Applied to stems in which new matter, towards their increase in diameter, is added at the *external* surface. *Exŏgĕnus, a, um. Comp. Anat.* Applied to those parts, properly called processes, of bone which shoot out as continuations of preceding elements. See *Autogenous.*

Exogon'ium Pur'ga. *M. Med.* The plant from which jalap is obtained.

Exom'phălos. } (Ἔξ, out;
Exom'phălus, *i*, m. } ὀμφαλός, the navel.) *Surg. Pathol.* Umbilical hernia. See *Omphalocele.*

Exophthal'mia, *æ*, f. (Ἔξ; ὀφθαλμός, the eye.) *Pathol.* A swelling and protrusion of the eyeball; same as *Ophthalmoptoma.*

Exorrhiz'ous. (Ἔξω; ῥίζα, a root.) *Bot.* Having the radicle free and naked, not being enclosed in any sheath. *Exorrhīzus, a, um.*

Exo-Skel'eton. (Ἔξω; σκελετὸν, a skeleton.) *Comp. Anat.* The comparatively hard framework or skeleton, in such animals as have a shell or bony case. *Exoscĕlĕton, i*, n.

Exos'mic. *Chem.* Belonging to *Exosmose. Exosmĭcus, a, um.*

Exos'mose. (Ἔξω; ὠσμός, impulsion.) *Chem.* A peculiar impelling movement in liquids separated by a membranous partition; by which their principles are interchanged. This term is given to the liquid passing outwards. *Exosmōsis, is*, f. See *Endosmose.*

Ex'ostōm'a, *æ*, f. (Ἔξω; στόμα, a mouth.) *Bot.* A foramen formed by the open mouths of the primine and secundine, applied to each other and to the apex of the nucleus: the exostome, or *Micropyle.*

Ex'ostōs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἔξ; ὀστέον, a bone.) *Surg. Pathol.* Exuberant growth of bony matter on the surface of a bone; the enlargement of part or the whole of a bone.

Ex'oter'ic. (Ἐξώτερος, comparative degree of Ἔξω.) *Physiol.* Applied to a series of periodic, vital

phenomena; being such as result from causes external to the organism. *Exŏtĕrĭcus, a, um.*

Exot'ic. (Ἐξω.) Belonging to what is without our own country, or foreign. *Exŏtĭcus, a, um.*

Ex'pansibil'ity. (*Expando*, to spread out.) *Physiol.* The capability of being expanded or dilated. *Expansĭbĭlĭtas, ātis*, f.

Expan'sion. (Same.) The increase of bulk, or of surface, of which natural bodies are susceptible. *Expansio, ōnis*, f.

Expec'toran't. (*Expectŏro*, to discharge from the breast.) *Pharm.* Facilitating or promoting the ejection of mucus, or other fluids, from the lungs and *trachea*. *Expectŏrans, tis*, part.

Ex'pectorat'ion. (Same.) *Med.* The act of ejecting from the lungs, or *trachea*, by spitting; also, the substance ejected. *Expectŏrātio, ōnis*, f.

Expel'lens, *tis*, part. (*Expello*, to drive out.) *Pharm.* Driving out: expellent.

Expirat'ion. (*Expīro*, to breathe forth.) *Physiol.* The act of breathing out, or expelling air from the lungs. *Expīrātio, ōnis*, f.

Explorat'ion. (*Explōro*, to search diligently.) *Med., Surg.* That investigation of the *physical signs* attending disease, as distinguished from the *symptoms*; consisting of auscultation, inspection, mensuration, palpation, and percussion. *Explōrātio, ōnis*, f.

Expres'sion. (*Exprĭmo*, to press out.) *Pharm.* The process of forcing out the juices and oils of plants by means of a press. *Physiol.* The indication of the feelings, presented in the countenance, attitude, and gesture. *Expressio, ōnis*, f.

Expul'sion. (*Expello*, to drive out.) *Med.* The act of voiding the bowels or bladder. *Obstet.* The delivery of the placenta, and the aborting or extrusion of a fœtus. *Expulsio, ōnis*, f.

Expul'sive. (Same.) *Obstet.* Applied to those pains in the second stage of child-birth, by which the child is expelled. *Surg.* Applied to a bandage so adjusted as to expel pus or other fluid. *Expellens, tis*, part.

Exsan'guine. } (*Ex*, priv.; **Exsanguin'eous.** } *sanguis*, blood.) *Pathol.* Deprived of blood; anæmial; anæmic. *Exsanguĭneus, a, um.*

Exsanguin'ity. (Same.) *Pathol.* The state of being without blood, or of having greatly suffered by its loss: anæmy. *Exsanguĭnĭtas, ātis*, f.

Exser'tus, *a, um.* (*Exsĕro*, to draw out.) *Bot.* Drawn out; protruding.

Exsiccat'ion. (*Exsicco*, to dry up.) *Chem., Pharm.* The process of drying moist bodies by applying heat, or atmospheric air, or absorbing the moisture by soft spongy substances. *Exsiccātio, ōnis*, f.

Exstipŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Ex*, from; *stipŭla.*) *Bot.* Without *stipulæ*; exstipulate.

Ex'strophy. (Ἐκστρέφω, to evert.) *Surg.* A congenital malformation, characterised by deficiency in the abdominal wall, the bladder appearing to be turned inside out; having the internal surface of the posterior *paries* situated outwardly on the lower part of the body. *Exstrŏphia, æ*, f.

Exten'sion. (*Extendo*, to stretch out.) *Surg.* The pulling of a fractured limb in a direction from the trunk, to obviate retraction of the lower fragments; also similar treatment in dislocations. *Extensio, ōnis*, f.

Exten'sor, *ōris*, m. (Same.) *Anat.* An extender; applied to muscles.

Extirpat'ion. (*Extirpo*, to root out.) *Surg.* Complete removal or eradication of a part, by the knife, or caustic. *Extirpātio, ōnis*, f.

Ex'trac't. (*Extrăho*, to draw out.) *Chem.* The product of an aqueous mixture, or decoction. *Pharm.* The soluble parts of vegetable substances, dissolved in spirit, or water, and reduced to the consistence of a syrup or paste by evaporation. *Extractum, i*, n.

Extrac'tion. (Same.) *Surg.* The drawing of a tooth, or taking foreign substances from out any part of the body; or tumours out of cavities, etc. *Extractio, ōnis*, f.

Extrac'tive. (Same.) *Chem., Pharm.* Applied to a peculiar modi-

fication of vegetable matter forming one constituent part of common extracts. *Extractivus, a, um.*

Extrac'tum Glycyrrhig'æ Liq'uidum. (Liquefied Extract of Liquorice.) *Med.* A pleasant, purified contribution to cough mixtures. (B. P.)

Extrac'tum Lact'ūcæ. *Pharm.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for Extract of Lettuce.

Extrac'tum Mezer'ĕi Æther'ium. *Pharm.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for Etherial Extract of Mezereon.

Extrac'tum Op'ii. *Pharm.* Name for Extract of Opium (B. P.).

Extrac'tum Papav'eris. *Pharm.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for Extract of Poppies.

Extrac'tum Pareir'æ. *Pharm.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for Extract of Pareiræ.

Extrac'tum Pareir'æ Liquidum. A fluid preparation of the foregoing.

Extrafol'iac'eous. (*Extra*, without; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* External to the leaf; applied to *stipulæ* below the foot-stalk. *Extrăfŏliăceus, a, um.*

Extravasat'ion. (*Extra; vas*, a vessel.) *Pathol.* Effusion of a fluid, or its state when effused, and so out of its proper vessel or receptacle. *Extrăvăsātio, ōnis*, f.

Extrem'ity. (*Extrēmum*, an end.) *Anat.* Any of the four limbs of animals. *Extrēmĭtas, ātis*, f.

Extrover'sion. (*Extra; verto*, to turn.) *Physiol.* That kind of malformation in which a part is turned inside outwards. Same as *Extrophy.*

Exŭbĕres. *Physiol.* Applied to weaned infants, as opposed to *Sububeres*, or those being suckled.

Exudat'ion. (*Exūdo*, to sweat out.) *Pathol.* Oozing of the *Liquor sanguinis* through the vascular walls; also, its fibrinous portion, when coagulated on the surface, or in the substance of any tissue or organ. *Exūdātio, ōnis*, f.

Exudat'ive. (Same.) *Pathol.* Applied to the product of exudation. *Exūdātīvus, a, um.*

Exulcerat'ion. (*Exulcĕro*, to make sore.) *Surg.* A soreness: the early stage, or commencement, of ulceration. *Exulcĕrātio, ōnis*, f.

Exŭv'iæ, *ārum*, pl. f. (*Exuo*, to spoil, or put off.) *Geol.* The shells, etc., found in particular *strata. Zoöl.* Applied to the slough, or cast skins of the lower animals, whose nature is to throw them off at certain seasons.

Exuv'ial. *Geol., Zoöl.* Belonging to *exuviæ. Exŭviālis, is, e.*

Eye-brow. See *Supercilium.*

Eye-lash. See *Cilium.*

Eye-lid. See *Palpebra.*

Eye-teeth. *Anat.* The upper *Cuspidati*, or canine teeth, the fangs of which reach almost to the orbits.

F.

F. or **Ft.** *Med.* For *Fiat*, or *Fiant, let it* or *let them be made.* Of frequent occurrence in prescriptions.

Fă'ba Porcīna. *M. Med.* The fruit of *Hyoscyamus niger.*

Fă'ba Purgat'rix. *M. Med.* The bean of *Ricinus communis.*

Fă'ba Sŭil'la. *M. Med.* The fruit of *Hyoscyamus niger.*

Făbăc'eus, *a, um.* (*Faba*, a bean.) *Bot.* Having, or like beans; fabaceous.

Face. *Anat.* The anterior and lower part of the head. *Mineral.* The variously formed surfaces, or planes, which characterise a mineral. *Făcies, ēi*, f.

Facet's. (Fr. *Facette*, a small surface.) *Anat.* Small circumscribed surfaces of a bone. *Chem.* The minute planes of crystals. *Zoöl.* The different bases of the compound eyes of the *Arachnidæ, Crustacea*, and *Insecta. Mineral.* The natural planes or faces of a crystal.

Fac'ial. (*Făcies.*) *Anat.* Belonging to the face. *Făciālis, is, e.*

Fac'ial Angle. See *Angle, Facial.*

Fac'ial Nerve. *Anat.* The *Portio dura* of the seventh pair. *Nervus Făciālis.*

Fac'ies. See *Face.*

Făc'ies Hippocrăt'ica. *Pathol.* The peculiar expression exhibited

by the features immediately before death, described by *Hippocrates*.

Factit'ious. (*Făcio*, to make.) Made, or artificial. *Factĭtius, a, um.*

Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow. This Institution has the power of bestowing a *Surgical Licence*. It is not, in any way, related to either of the National Royal Colleges of Surgeons.

Fac'ulty. (*Facultas, ātis ;* animal ability for acting.) *Med.* A collective association of members, duly constituted, to whom some specific privilege has been granted ; or has been assumed.

Fæc'es. (Pl. of *Fæx, cis*, f., sediment.) Dregs, or sediment. *Med.* The alvine excretions ; excrements : fæces.

Fæc'ŭla, æ, f. (Dim. *Fæx.*) *M. Med.* The substance which falls to the bottom after macerating or grating down certain plants, or seeds, in water ; starch : fecula.

Fæcŭlen'tus, *a, um.* (*Fæces.*) Having dregs or lees ; containing fæces : feculent.

Fain'ting. See *Deliquium Animi, Syncope.*

Fain'tness. See *Defectio Virium.*

Fal'ciform. (*Falx*, a scythe ; *forma*, resemblance.) Resembling a scythe in shape. *Falcĭformis, is, e.*

Falc'iform Proc'ess. *Anat.* A process of the *Dura mater*, separating the hemispheres of the brain, and ending in the *Tentorium.*

Fal'ling. See *Procidentia, Prolapsus.*

Fal'ling Sic'kness. See *Epilepsia.*

Fallop'ian. *Anat.* Applied to certain uterine tubes or canals, and a ligament, pointed out by Fallopius. *Fallopiānus, a, um.*

Fal'lop'ian Lig'ament. *Anat.* The round ligament of the *uterus.*

Fal'lop'ian Tub'es. *Anat.* Two canals enclosed in the peritoneum, from the sides of the *Fundus uteri* to the ovaries.

Fallop'ius, Aq'ueduct of. *Anat.* A canal in the petrous portion of the temporal bone.

Fal'se An'eurism. See *Aneurism, Ecchymoma.*

Fal'se Con'cep'tion. See *C. False.*

Fal'se Join't. See *Artificial Joint.*

False Pas'sage. *Surg.* A passage formed by the laceration or ulceration of the mucous membrane of the *urethra*, from introduction of instruments in a wrong direction.

Fal'se Ribs. *Anat.* The five inferior ribs, which (except the last two, or floating ribs) are joined anteriorly to each other and to the cartilage of the last *true* rib. *Costæ Spūriæ.*

Fal'se Vis'ion. See *Pseudoblepsia.*

Falx Cĕrĕbel'li. *Anat.* A triangular portion of the *Dura mater*, separating the two lobes of the *cerebellum.*

Fal'x Cer'ebri. See *Falciform Process.*

Fam'ily. *Nat. Hist.* A number of *genera* having some organic resemblances. *Fămĭlia, æ*, f.

Fan-like. See *Flabelliformis.*

Fang. (Sax. *Fangan*, to fasten upon.) *Anat.* The root of a tooth. *Zoöl.* Applied to the sharp-pointed, pervious tooth, in the superior maxillary bone of vipers, through which a venomous liquor flows into the wound made by it.

Far'ciminăl'is, *is, e.* (*Farcīmen*, sausage meat.) *Physiol.* Applied to the allantoid membrane, or *Membrana farciminalis.*

Far'ctus, *a, um.* (*Farcio*, to stuff.) *Bot.* Stuffed, filled, crammed.

Far'cy. (*Farcio.*) *Pathol.* A disease in which numerous small tumours suppurate and form ulcers ; generally caught from infection ; by contact with glandered horses. *Equinia, æ*, f.

Fărin'a Trit'ici. (*Far*, all kinds of corn.) Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the dusty, glutinous particles from the seeds of *Triticum vulgare ;* meal ; flour ; and spelt of Germany and Switzerland.

Farinac'eous. Belonging to or affording *farina. Fărinăceus, a, um.*

Fas'cia, æ, f. (*Fascis*, a bundle.) *Anat.* The tendinous expansion of muscles ; an aponeurosis. *Surg.* A swathe, bandage, fillet, or roller.

Fas'cia Crib'rifor'mis. *Anat.* A small web of cellular substance

stretched from the lower edge of Poupart's ligament over the inguinal glands.

Fas'cia Iliăc'a. *Anat.* A strong fascia which covers the inner surface of the Iliac and Psoas muscles.

Fas'cia Infundib'ŭlifor'mis. *Anat.* A portion of cellular membrane which passes down on the spermatic cord, where it penetrates the *Fascia transversalis.*

Fas'cia Lăt'a. *Anat.* Tendinous expansion continued from the tendons of the *Glutei*, and neighbouring muscles, which maintains *in situ* the various muscles of the thigh.

Fas'cia Prop'ria. *Anat.* The proper cellular envelope of a hernial sac.

Fas'cia Spīrāl'is. *Surg.* The common roller used for winding spirally round a limb.

Fas'cia Sŭperficiāl'is. *Anat.* A very thin layer of cellular membrane, which covers the abnormal muscles immediately under the skin.

Fas'cia Tor'tilis. *Surg.* A name for the tourniquet.

Fas'cia Tran'sversāl'is. *Anat.* The cellular membrane lining the inner surface of the *Transversalis abdominis* muscle.

Fas'cial. Belonging to a *fascia. Fasciālis, is, e.*

Fasciāt'io, *ōnis,* f. (*Fascia.*) *Surg.* The binding up of a diseased or wounded part with bandages: fasciation.

Fasciāt'us, *a, um.* (*Fascia.*) *Bot.* Flattened like a little band: fasciated.

Fascic'ular. (*Fascicŭlus.*) *Bot.* Bundled together; clustered; applied to roots. *Fascicŭlāris, is, e.*

Fascic'ulate. (*Fascicŭlus.*) *Anat., Bot.* Bundled together; clustered.

a, t.....

i, m. (Dim. *Fascis,* a bundle.) *Bot.* Any close bundle of flowers on little stalks variously inserted, and level at the top: a fascicule. *Pharm.* A handful, as of flowers, leaves, roots.

Med. Loathing of food. See *Anorexia, Asitia.*

Fastig'iate. *Fastĭgium,* the top.) *Bot.* Applied to umbelliferous flowers which rise together to the same height, formiug a flat top. *Fastĭgiātus, a, um.*

Fat. (Sax.) See *Adeps, Axungia, Pinguedo, Sevum.*

Fatuit'y. (*Fătuus,* silly.) Weakness of understanding, or idiotcy. *Fătuitas, ātis,* f. See *Amentia.*

Fauc'es. (Pl. of *Faux.*) *Anat.* The cavity observable at the back of the mouth; from which the pharynx and larynx descend.

Faul't. (Fr. *Faute,* an error.) *Geol.* A complete fracture of the mass of *strata* along a vertical or inclined plane, parallel to which the beds on one side are uplifted; and, on the other, depressed: a *Slip.*

Faun'a, *æ,* f. (*Faunus,* god of the country.) *Zoöl.* A tableau of animals that live in one country; applied as a title to works on Natural History.

Fau'x, *cis,* f. (Φάω, to speak.) *Anat.* The gorge or mouth, *Os, ōris,* n. See *Fauces. Bot.* Applied, by analogy, to the opening of the tube of a monopetalous corol.

Făvōs'us, *a, um.* (*Făvus;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot., Pathol.* Belonging to or like a honeycomb: favose.

Făv'us, *i,* m. (*Fŏveo,* to cherish.) A honeycomb. Applied to a pustule having a cellular scab, like a honeycomb. See *Porrigo, Tinea.*

Feather'ed. } (Sax. *Feoder,* a
Feather'y. } plume.) See *Plumosus.*

Feb'res. (Pl. of *Febris.*) Fevers; an Ord., Cl. *Pyrexiæ,* of Cullen's Nosology.

Febric'ŭla, *æ,* f. (Dim. *Febris.*) *Pathol.* A slight fever.

Feb'rifuge. (*Febris; fŭgo,* to drive away.) *Pharm.* Having the property of moderating or abating the violence of fevers. *Febrĭfŭgus, a, um.*

Feb'rile. (*Febris.*) *Pathol.* Belonging to fever; feverish. *Febrīlis, is, e.*

Feb'ris, *is,* f. (*Ferveo,* to be hot.) *Pathol.* A fever. See *Fever.*

Fec'es. See *Fæces.*

Fec'es, Car'rying away'. See *Copragogus.*

Fec'es, Retent'ion of. See *Constipation, Obstipation.*

Fec'ŭlent. See *Fæculentus.*

Fecun'dā'tion. (*Fœcundo*, to make fruitful.) *Bot.* The action of the pollen on the ovule, which thereby becomes impregnated. *Physiol.* The act of impregnating; also, the state of being impregnated. *Fœcundātio, ōnis*, f.

Fecund'ity. See *Fœcunditas.*

Feeling. See *Touch.*

Feet, Distor'tion of. See *Talipes.*

Fel Bov'inum Purificat'um. (*Fel*, bile.) *Pharm.* The pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for purified ox-gall. Used as a tonic, laxative, etc., in cases where the bile seems deficient.

Fellic'ŭlus, *i*, m. (*Fel*, gall.) *Anat.* The gall-bladder.

Fel'linate. (*Fellinicum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of fellinic acid with a base. *Fellinas, ātis*, f.

Fel'lin'ic. (*Fel.*) *Chem.* Belonging to *bile* or gall. *Fellinicus, a, um.*

Fel'lin'ic Ac'id. *Chem.* A distinct substance obtained by digesting bilin with dilute hydrochloric acid.

Fel'o de se. *Med. Jur.* A suicide, or one who commits self-murder,—either when *insane;* or when he is supposed to be *in his senses*, but terror-stricken on account of some committed crime, and its consequences. By the law of England, suicide is treated as *felony.*

Fem'inine. See *Fœmineus.*

Fem'oral. (*Fēmur*, the thigh.) Belonging to the thigh: crural. *Fēmŏrālis, is, e.*

Fēm'ŏrŏcēl'e, *es*, f. (*Fēmur; κήλη*, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* The disorder *Hernia cruralis.*

Fem'ur, *ŏris*, n. (*Fĕro*, to carry.) The thigh; also the long cylindrical bone of the thigh, or *Os femoris. Zoöl.* The second articulation of the feet of the *Arachnides, Crustacea*, and *Insecta.*

Fēnes'tra, *æ*, f. (*Φαίνω*, to make to appear.) A window. *Anat.* Applied to two *foramina* of the tympanum of the ear.

Fēnes'trāl'is, *is, e.* (*Fēnestra.*) Having small openings like windows: fenestral.

Fenes'trāt'us, *a, um.* (*Fenestra.*) *Bot.* Pierced with small holes: fenestrate.

Fen'nel, Sweet. *M. Med.* The *Anethum fœniculum.*

Fermentat'ion. (*Fermento*, to leaven.) *Chem.* Applied to the spontaneous changes which aqueous combinations of animal or vegetable matter, exposed to the air at an ordinary temperature, undergo. *Fermentātio, ōnis*, f.

Fermen'tum, *i*, n. (Same.) *Chem.* The substance which excites fermentation: ferment.

Fermen'tum Cĕrĕvis'iæ. *M. Med.* The scum or froth of beer during fermentation: barm; yeast.

Fer'n, Male. *M. Med.* The *Aspidium filix mas.*

Fer'ri Fil'um. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for iron wire; the *Ferrum in fila tractum.*

Fer'ri Rāmen'ta. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for iron filings.

Ferrif'erous. (*Ferrum; fĕro*, to bear.) *Mineral.* Containing iron in the state of oxide or carbonate: ferriferous.

Fer'ri Phos'phas. *Chem.* (B. P.) *Phosphate of Iron.*

Fer'ro-. (*Ferrum*, iron.) *Chem.* A prefix in compound names, denoting connection with iron.

Ferrugin'eous. } (*Ferrūgo*, the
Ferrug'inous. } rust of iron; terminal *ōsus.*) *Chem.* Having, or being full of, the rust of iron; of a yellowish brown colour. *Ferrūgĭneus*, or *Ferrūgĭnōsus, a, um.*

Fer'tilis, *is, e.* (*Fĕro*, to bring forth.) Fruitful: fertile. *Bot.* Applied to flowers with the pistil; or that yield seeds capable of vegetation.

Fĕr'ŭla, *æ*, f. (*Fĕrio*, to strike.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*, Ord. *Digynia.* Juss. *Umbelliferæ.*

Fĕr'ŭla-Assăfœt'ida. *M. Med.* The plant which yields *assafœtida.*

Fest'ering. (Fr. *Festrir*, to putrefy.) See *Beelin, Suppuration.*

Fet'al. See *Fœtalis.*

Fet'icide. (*Fœtus; cædo*, to kill.) *Med. Jur.* The murder of the fœtus *in utero;* criminal abortion. *Fœtĭcidium, ii*, n.

Fev'er. *Pathol.* A condition characterised by loss of appetite, thirst, languor, debility, unwillingness to move, accelerated pulse, increased

heat of surface, and general disturbance of all the functions. *Febris, is,* f. See *Febris, Pyrexia.*

Fev'er, Slight. See *Febricula.*

Fib're. (*Fiber,* extreme.) *Nat. Hist.* The minute threads or filaments, which, variously arranged, compose the structure of parts in animals and vegetables. *Fibra, æ,* f.

Fibril'la, *æ,* f. (Dim. *Fibra.*) *Anat., Physiol.* Applied (pl.) to the extremely slender microscopic filaments, by the collection of a number of which in a sheath, or *sarcolemma,* a muscular fibre (of animal life) is formed : a fibril.

Fibril'lātus, *a, um.* (*Fibrilla.*) *Bot.* Disposed in very delicate filaments : fibrillated.

Fibrin'. (*Fibra.*) *Physiol.* One of the albuminoid, or *protein* compounds. A peculiar whitish, solid, insipid, and inodorous compound substance found in animal and vegetable matter ; coagulable lymph. *Fibrīna,* æ, f.

Fib'ro-. (*Fibra.*) A prefix denoting a fibrous condition.

Fibroid'. (*Fibra ;* terminal *-īdēs.*) *Pathol.* Resembling *fibre.*

Fibro-Plastic. (*Fibro- ;* πλάσσω, to form.) *Pathol., Physiol.* Forming fibres ; applied to an organised tissue from the corpuscles exuded on sores. *Fibro-plasticus, a, um.*

Fib'rous. (*Fibra;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Anat., Bot.* Having, composed, or full of fibres. *Fibrōsus, a, um.*

Fib'ŭla, *æ,* f. (As if *Fīgŭla,* from *fīgo,* to fasten.) *Anat.* The long bone on the outer side of the leg.

Fib'ular. *Anat.* Applied the same as *Fibular,* used adverbially.

Fib'ular. *Anat.* Belonging to the *Fibula.* Applied as meaning towards the *fibula. Fibŭlāris, is, e.*

Ficoid'ēs, adj. (*Ficus ;* terminal *-īdēs.*) Resembling a fig : ficoid.

Fic'us, *i,* m. *Surg. Pathol.* A fleshy substance, or *Condyloma,* resembling a fig.

Fic'us, *i,* or *ūs,* f. (As if *Fœcus,* from *fœcundus,* fruitful.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Polygamia,* Ord. *Diœcia.* Juss. *Urticæ* (B. P.).

Fic'us Cār'ica. *M. Med.* The fig-tree ; also called *F. communis, F. sativa,* and *F. vulgaris.*

Fic'us Elas'tica. The tree which affords caoutchouc, or India-rubber.

Fig. *M. Med.* The fruit of *Ficus carica. Ficus, i,* or *ūs,* f.

Fil'ament. (Dim. *Filum.*) A small, delicate, thread-like substance ; a fibre. *Bot.* The thread-like part of a stamen. *Filāmentum, i,* n. See *Fibrilla.*

Filaria San'guinis Hom'inis Æ'gyptiăca. (*Filum,* a thread.) *Med.* A *nematoid ectozōon ;* said to be frequently found, as a complication, with intestinal diseases ; endemic to Egypt.

Fil'icoid'ēs, adj. (*Filix,* the fern ; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling the fern : filicoid.

, is, e. (*Filum,* a thread ; *forma,* resemblance.) Having the appearance of thread : filiform. See *Nematoides.*

Fil'ix Mas. (*Findo,* to divide ; its leaves being divided.) *Bot.* The pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of the *rhizoma* of *Nephrodium filix mas ;* applied to a Linn. Ord. (pl.), Cl. *Cryptogamia.* Juss. *Filicales.*

Fil'ter. An apparatus of various construction, for the purposes of filtration. *Filtrum, i,* n. See *Viltrum.*

Fil'trate. (*Filtrum.*) *Chem.* Any liquid, strained or filtered. *Filtras, ātis,* f.

Fil'tration. (*Filtrum.*) *Chem.* The process by which a fluid may be gradually separated from particles floating or suspended in it ; straining. *Filtrātio, ōnis,* f.

Fim'bria, *æ,* f. (*Fimbrum,* an extremity.) A border or fringe. *Anat.* Applied (pl.) to the extremities of the Fallopian tubes.

Fim'briāt'us, *a, um.* (*Fimbria.*) Having a fringe or border : fimbriated.

Fin'ger. See *Digitus Manûs.*

Fin'gered. See *Digitatus.*

Fin's. (Sax. *Finn.*) *Ichthyol.* Membranous organs somewhat analogous to hands and feet. Pl. of *Pinna, æ,* f.

Fire Damp. *Chem.* Applied by miners to the bihydruret of carbon, or light carburetted hydrogen.

First Inten'tion. *Surg.* Union by the first intention means the process of adhesive inflammation without suppuration.

Fish-glue. See *Ichthyocolla.*

Fish-skin. See *Ichthyosis.*

Fis'silis, *is, e.* (*Fissus,* cleft.) That which may be cleft or cloven : fissile.

Fissip'arus, *a, um.* (*Fissus ; pario,* to beget.) That which is reproduced by scission, or by portions separated from the original, and forming new individuals : fissiparous.

Fissipat'ion. (*Findor,* to be divided.) *Physiol.* The spontaneous, or accidental division of an organ into two or more parts, each of which is a perfect being exactly resembling that from which it was derived, before division. *Fissipătio, ōnis,* f.

Fissiros'tris, *is, e.* (*Findor ; rostrum.* a beak.) *Ornithol.* Applied to a Family (pl. f.) of *Passerinæ,* having a broad beak with an extended commissure : fissirostrate.

Fissūr'a, *æ,* f. (*Findor.*) Any cleft, or deep extended depression : a fissure.

Fissur'a Magna Sil'vii. See *Silvii, Fissura Magna.*

Fis'sus, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Divided ; cleft ; cloven.

Fis'tŭla, *æ,* f. (As if *Fissŭla,* from *findo,* to cleave.) A pipe. *Surg. Pathol.* A sinuous ulcer, having an external opening often leading to a larger cavity, and slow to heal.

Fis'tulous. (*Fistŭla ;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having many pipes or tubes. *Surg. Pathol.* Of the nature of *fistula. Fistŭlōsus, a, um.*

Fix'ed Air. See *Aër Fixus.*

Fix'ity. *Chem.* A property by which bodies withstand the action of heat. *Fixĭtas, ātis,* f.

Flabel'liform. (*Flăbellum,* a fan ; *forma,* resemblance.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of a fan ; fan-like. *Flăbelliformis, is, e.*

Flag, Sweet-scen'ted. *M. Med.* The *Acorus calamus.*

Flagel'liform. (*Flăgellum,* a little whip ; *forma,* resemblance.) *Bot.* Resembling a little whip ; whip-like. *Flăgelliformis, is, e.*

Flăgel'lum, *i,* n. (Dim. *Flagrum,* a whip.) *Bot.* A runner which strikes out long and delicate, like a whip.

Flake-white. *Chem.* The subnitrate of bismuth.

Flank. (Fr. *Flanc,* the side.) *Anat.* That part of the body between the false ribs and the *Ossa innominata.*

Flap. *Anat., Surg.* Term of frequent use ; descriptive of any portion of muscle or integument taken to cover a wound, or deficiency of surface, caused by accident, or operation.

Flat'ulence. } (*Flo,* to blow.) *Pa-*
Flat'ulency. } *thol.* A collection of gaseous fluid in the stomach and bowels, generated by fermentation or chemical separation—from articles of food taken into the stomach, or otherwise. *Flătŭlentia, æ,* f.

Flătŭlen'tus, *a, um.* (*Flo.*) *Pathol.* Having flatulence : flatulent.

Flătus, *ūs,* m. (*Flo.*) Wind, or gaseous fluid rumbling in the stomach and bowels ; flatulency.

Flax. (Teut. *Flachs.*) *M. Med.* The *Linum usitatissimum.*

Flax, Pur'ging. *M. Med.* The *Linum usitatissimum.*

Flesh. (Sax. *Flæsc.*) *Anat.* The muscles and generally the soft parts of an animal. *Bot.* The leaves, fruit, etc., of a thick consistence, somewhat like flesh. *Căro, carnis,* f.

Flesh, Proud. See *Proud Flesh.*

Fleshy. See *Carneus, Carnosus.*

Flex'ilis, *is, e.* (*Flecto,* to bend) Flexible ; easily bent : flexile.

Flex'ion. (Same.) *Anat.* The act or state of bending, or being bent. *Flexio, ōnis,* f.

Flex'or, *ōris,* m. (Same.) A bender ; applied to muscles.

Flexuōs'us, *a, um.* (Same ; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having bendings, or turnings ; zig-zag : flexuous.

Floating. See *Natans.*

Floating Ribs. *Anat.* The last two false ribs, whose anterior extremities are not connected with the rest, or with each other.

Floc'ci Volitan'tes. *Pathol.* The imaginary objects floating before the eyes in cases of depraved sight See *Muscæ Volitantes.*

Floc'cus. (*Floccus, flock* of wool ; properly *flake ;* from the A.-S. *fleogăn,* to fly off.) *Anat.* Name

applied to a long slender lobule of of the cerebellum.

Floccillat'ion. (*Floccus*, the nap of clothes.) *Pathol.* Picking of the bed-clothes; a symptom betokening extreme danger; carphology. *Floccillātio, ōnis*, f.

Flood'ing. *Obstet., Pathol.* Popular term for uterine hæmorrhage: more particularly in connection with parturition. *Hæmorrhăgia Utĕrīna.*

Flōr'a, æ, f. (*Flos.*) *Bot.* A tableau of plants of a country.

Flor'al. (*Flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Belonging to flowers. *Flōrālis, is, e.*

Floral Leaf. See *Bractea.*

Flor'entine Or'ris. *M. Med.* The *Iris Florentina.*

Flores'cence. (*Flōresco*, to flourish.) *Bot.* The act of flowering compared to the act of generation in animals. *Flōrescentia*, æ, f.

Floret. See *Flosculus.*

Flōrĭf'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Flos; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing flowers: floriferous.

Flos, *flōris.* f. (Φλόος, or φλοῦς, ancient Greek for the blossom, bloom, or freshness of a flower. A plant of the *rush* or *reed* aquatic kind, according to Herodotus.) *Bot.* That part of a plant, for the most part richly coloured, protecting the internal organs: a flower.

Flos'culous. (*Floscŭlus;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having many florets: flosculose. *Floscŭlōsus, a, um.*

Flos'cŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Flos.*) *Bot.* A little flower; a floret.

Flour. See *Farina, Pollen.*

Flower. See *Flos.*

Flowers of Sul'phur. *M. Med.* Sublimed sulphur, or the sulphur of commerce.

Fluat'e. (*Fluōrĭcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of fluoric acid with a base. *Fluas, ātis*, f.

Fluctuat'ion. (*Fluctuo*, to rise in waves.) *Surg. Pathol.* The undulation of a fluid, in any cavity or tumour of the body;—ascertained by the proper application of the fingers, or the hand; or by *succussion. Fluctuātio, ōnis*, f.

Fluid. (*Fluo*, to flow.) Having particles easily separable, yielding to the least pressure, and moving over each other in every direction. *Fluĭdus, a, um.*

Fluid'ity. The quality of being fluid. *Fluĭdĭtas, ātis*, f.

Fluid Magnes'ia. See *Liquor Magnesiæ Carbonatis.*

Fluid'rachm. (*Fluĭdus; drachma*, a drachm.) *Pharm.* Sixty minims: a fluid drachm. *Fluĭdrachma*, æ, f.

Fluid'un'cia, æ, f. (*Fluĭdus; uncia*, an ounce.) *Pharm.* Eight fluid drachms: a fluid ounce.

Fluobor'ate. (*Fluōbōrĭcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of fluoboric acid with a base. *Fluōbōras, ātis*, f.

Fluobor'ic. (*Fluōrium*, fluorin; *bōrium*, boron; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Belonging to fluorin and boron; applied to an acid. *Fluōbōrĭcus, a, um.*

Fluor', *ōris.* m. (*Fluo*, to flow.) A flowing, or flux. *Chem.* A simple body, the existence of which is admitted by mere analogy: *v. Fluorin. Pathol.* Applied to a diseased condition of the mucous secretion on the internal surface of the vagina; which is thence increased, and assumes a whitish appearance: *v.* foregoing.

Fluor' Al'bus. *Pathol. Leucorrhœa*, or the whites.

Fluōrāt'us, *a, um. Chem.* Having fluorine: fluorated. Hydrofluoric acid has been called *fluorated hydrogen.*

Fluor'ic. *Chem.* Belonging to fluorin. *Fluōrĭcus, a, um.*

Fluoride. (*Fluōrium;* terminal *-ide.*) *Chem.* A combination of fluorin with a base.

Fluorin'. *Chem.* An active element, not yet obtainable in isolated form; but whose intensity towards the metals, and glass-formed *substances*, is well known. The supposed primary principle of hydrofluoric acid. *Fluōrine.*

Fluor'uret. (*Fluōrium;* terminal *-ūret.*) *Chem.* A combination of fluorin with a simple body. *Fluōrūrĕtum, i*, n.

Fluv'ial. } (*Flŭvium*, a river.)
Fluv'iatile. } *Geol.* Belonging to a river. *Flŭvĭātilis, is, e.*

Flux. (*Fluo*, to flow.) *Chem.* The substance used to promote the fusion of metals. *Pathol.* Any excessive discharge from the bowels or other organs. *Fluxus, ūs*, m.

Flux, Black. *Chem.* A mixture of charcoal and subcarbonate of potash.

Flux'ion. (*Fluo.*) *Chem.* The change on metals or other bodies from solid to fluid by the agency of heat: fusion. *Fluxio, ōnis*, f.

Fŏc'us, *i*, m. (*Fŏveo*, to keep warm.) *Astron.* Applied to the two points (*Foci*) within the elliptical orbit of a planet round the sun. *Nat. Philos.* In optics, the point of convergence of the rays of light after passing through a convex lens.

Fœ'cun'dĭtas, *ātis*, f. (*Fœcundus*, fruitful.) *Physiol.* The faculty of reproducing; abundant reproduction: fecundity.

Fœ'mĭn'eus, *a, um.* (*Fœmina*, a woman.) Belonging to females; feminine: femineous.

Fœ'nĭc'ŭli Fruc'tus. (B.P.) See *following.*

Fœ'nĭc'ŭlum, *i*, n. (*Fœnus*, usury.) Pharmacopœial name for the fruit of *Fœniculum dulce, vulgare*, or *officinale;* the *Anethum fœniculum.*

Fœ'nĭc'ŭlum Dul'ce. } *M.*
Fœ'nĭc'ŭlum Ger'mănĭ-cum. } *Med.* The *Anethum fœniculum*, or sweet fennel.

Fœ'tăl'is, *is, e. Physiol.* Belonging to the *fœtus:* fetal.

Fœt'icide. See *Feticide.*

Fœt'idus, *a, um.* (*Fœteo*, to become putrid.) *Med.* Having a bad smell: fetid.

Fœt'or, *oris*, m. (*Fœteo.*) *Med.* A bad smell, or stink: fetor.

Fœt'us, *ūs*, m. (*Fŏveo*, to nourish.) *Physiol.* The child *in utero* from the fifth month of pregnancy till birth: a fœtus.

Foliac'eous. (*Folior*, to be full of leaves.) *Bot.* Full of leaves; leafy. *Fŏlĭăceus, a, um.*

Foliat'ion. (Same.) The formation or arrangement of leaves in the bud. *Fŏlĭātio, ōnis*, f.

Fŏlĭāt'us, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Clothed with leaves; leafy: foliate.

Fŏlĭf'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Fŏlium; fĕro* to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing or producing leaves: foliiferous.

Fŏlĭŏl'um, *i*, n. (Dim. *Fŏlium.*) *Bot.* A little leaf, or leaflet: a foliole.

Fŏl'ium, *ii*, n. (Φύλλον.) *Bot.* A leaf. See *Leaf.*

Follĭcŭlāt'us, *a, um.* (*Follĭcŭlus.*) Having follicles: folliculate.

Follĭcŭlōs'us, *a, um.* (*Follĭcŭlus:* terminal *-ōsus.*) Having numerous follicles: folliculose.

Follĭc'ŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Follis*, a bag.) *Anat.* A little bag, or follicle. See *Crypta. Bot.* A membranous, dehiscent, one-celled, single-valved pericarp, opening longitudinally by a ventral suture, to which is attached a placenta bearing the seeds, and having no dorsal suture.

Follĭc'ŭlus Aëris. *Physiol.* The space at the broad end of an egg.

Fomentat'ion. (*Fŏveo*, to keep warm.) *Med.* The application of any warm, soft, medicinal substance to some part of the body; by which the vessels may become relaxed, and their morbid action removed. *Fŏmentātio, ōnis*, f. See *Fotus.*

Fŏm'es, *ĭtis*, m. (Same.) *Med.* Any porous substance supposed capable of absorbing contagious effluvia; as woollen clothing, etc. See *Fomites.*

Fŏm'ĭtes. (Pl. of *Fŏmes.*) *Med.* Applied to goods, clothing, or other materials imbued with contagion.

Fons Pulsātĭlis. *Anat.* The pulsating fountain; the anterior fontanel, because for years after birth arterial pulsation may be there perceived. See *Fontanel.*

Fon'tanel. (Dim. *Fons*, a fountain.) *Anat.* The quadrangular space between the frontal and two parietal bones in very young children. A smaller one, triangular, sometimes exists between the occipital and parietal bones. *Fontănella, æ*, f.

Fontlc'ŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Fons.*) *Surg.* An issue, or artificial ulcer.

Food. See *Aliment, Alitura, Cibum, Pabulum.*

Foot-bath. See *Pediluvium.*

Foot-jaws. *Zoöl.* The extremities of the last three pairs of feet in most *Crustacea.*

Foot-stalk. See *Pedicellus, Pediculus, Pedunculus, Petiolus.*

Fōrămen, *ĭnis*, n. (*Fŏro*, to bore a hole.) *Anat.* A hole, or opening in any of the bones of the skeleton.

Fōrămĭnātus, *a, um.* } (*Fōrā-*
, um. }

fero, to bear.) Pierced with small holes: foraminated. Bearing or having *foramina*: foraminiferous.

Force. See *Muscular Force.*

For'ceps, *ipis*, f. (As if *Ferriceps*; *ferrum*, iron; *căpio*, to take.) *Obstet.* An instrument consisting of a pair of curved blades, for the purpose of grasping the head of the child and bringing it through the passages, in certain cases of difficult labour. *Surg.* Various instruments, of diverse construction, for seizing hold of objects, etc. *Zoöl.* The claws of certain *Crustacea.*

Fore-arm. *Anat.* That portion of the arm between the elbow and wrist; the *Cubitus. Antibrăchium*, *ii*, n. *Ornithol.* The second part of the anterior extremity which supports the wing.

For'ehead. See *Frons*, *Sinciput.*

For'eign Bod'y. *Surg.* Any substance which is left in a wound and keeps up irritation, to the prevention of its cure; as a bullet, a piece of broken glass, a splinter, nail, etc.

Foren'sic Med'icine. Those topics relating to medicine, which are connected with judicial inquiries. See *Medical Jurisprudence.*

Fore-skin. See *Prepuce.*

Forget'fulness. See *Amnesia.*

For'ked. See *Furcatus.*

For'mate. } (*Formicum* acĭ-
For'miate. } dum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of formic acid with a base. *Formas*, or *Formias*, *ātis*, f.

For'mic. (*Formica*, the ant.) *Chem.* Applied to an acid obtained by distillation of ants and water. *Formĭcus*, *a*, *um.*

Formic'a Rūf'a. *Entomol.* The ant, emmet, or pismire, which contains an acid juice and gross oil, supposed to possess aphrodisiac virtues.

Formicat'ion. (*Formicare*, to creep like insects; from *formica*, an ant.) A troublesome bodily sensation as if actually from ants crawling over the skin. *Med. Formicātio*, *ōnis*, *f.*

Formic'ic. *Zoöl.* Belonging to the *Formica* or ant; a more correct construction of the word *Formic. Formicĭcus*, *a*, *um.*

For'mĭla, *æ*, *f.* (Dim. *Forma*, form.) *Med.* A short form of prescription in practice, in place of the more full instruction in the pharmacopœias. See *Prescription*, or its synonym, *Recipe.*

For'myle, Perchlor'ide of. *Chem.* The fluid substance chloroform.

For'nicate. (*Fornicor*, to be arched.) *Bot.* Arched; vaulted. *Fornicātus*, *a*, *um.*

Fornic'iform. (*Fornix*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Resembling an arch, or vault; vaulted. *Fornĭciformis*, *is*, *e.*

For'nix, *ĭcis*, f. (*Furnus*, arched.) An arch or vault. *Anat.* The white, fibrous, triangular substance, beneath the *Corpus callosum* and *Septum lucidum*, which has a somewhat arched appearance; also termed *Corpus psaloides.*

Fos'sa, *æ*, f. (*Fŏdio*, to dig.) *Anat.* General name for any depression, little pit, or sinus; also, the *Pudendum muliebre.*

Fos'sil. (Same.) *Geol.* That which is dug out of the earth; applied to organic remains, animal and vegetable, found in the *strata* of the earth. *Fossĭlis*, *is*, *e.*

Fossilif'erous. (*Fossilis*; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Geol.* Bearing or containing fossil specimens. *Fossilĭfĕrus*, *a*, *um.*

Fossilisāt'io, *ōnis*, f. (*Fossilis.*) *Geol.* The progress of converting into a fossil: fossilisation.

Fŏt'us, *ūs*, m. (*Fŏveo*, to keep warm.) *Pharm.* A fomentation.

Fourchet'te. (Fr. a table-fork.) *Anat., Obstet.* The posterior termination of the *Labia pudendi* at the edge of the perineum. *Comp. Anat.* The prominent portion in the centre of the plantar surface of the horse's foot, shaped like the letter V. *Ornithol.* The condition of parts produced by junction of the clavicles and powerful stretches formed by the coracoid apophysis; the merry-thought.

Fŏv'eāt'us, *a*, *um.* (*Fŏvea*, a depression.) *Bot.* Having a depression or depressions; pitted; foveate.

Fŏv'eŏlār'ius, *a*, *um.* } (*Fŏveŏla*;
Fŏv'eŏlāt'us, *a*, *um.* } dim. *fŏvea.*) Having little unequal pits, or

depressions: foveolarious; foveolate.

Fov'il'la. *Bot.* The fecundating liquor contained in the grains of pollen.

Fow'l. (Sax. *Fugol.*) *Ornithol.* Simply the same as *bird;* more specially, all kinds of poultry. *Volucris, is, e.*

Fowl'er's Solut'ion. *M. Med.* The *Liquor arsenicalis.*

Fox-Glove. *M. Med.* The *Digitalis purpurea.*

Frac'tūr'a, æ, f. (*Frango,* to break.) Fracture; a genus, Ord. *Dialyses,* Cl. *Locales,* of Cullen's Nosology. *Surg.* A solution of continuity of a bone, generally by external force, but occasionally by the powerful action of muscles.

Frac'ture, Com'minuted. *Surg.* That in which the bone is broken or crushed into several pieces.

Frac'ture, Com'pound. *Surg.* That in which the skin, muscles, tendons, etc., are lacerated and destroyed.

a, *i,* n. (Dim. *Frænum,* a bridle.) *Anat.* A little bridle; sometimes used for *Frænum.*

Frambœs'ia, æ, f. (Fr. *Framboise,* a raspberry.) *Pathol.* The yaws; a genus, Ord. *Impetigenes,* Cl. *Cachexiæ,* of Cullen's Nosology.

Frank'incense. Name given to a dry, easily softened, gum-resin, afforded by various trees; and employed chiefly as a perfume: or burnt as a contribution to spices, and other gums, in religious rites. See *Olibanum, Thus,* and the following.

Frank'incense, Com'mon. *M. Med.* The *Abietis resina.*

Frax'inus, *i,* f. (*Frango,* to break.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Polygamia,* Ord. *Diœcia.* Juss. *Oleaceæ.* The ash.

Frax'inus Or'nus.
Frax'inus Rōtundifō'lia. } *M. Med.* Two plants from which *manna* is obtained.

Frec'kle. See *Æstates, Ephelis, Lentigo.*

Freez'ing Mix'ture. *Chem.* Any of the mixtures by which artificial cold is produced.

Freez'ing Point. That at which water freezes, being 32° above zero in Fahrenheit's thermometer; in Reaumur's, and the Centigrade, it is taken as zero.

Frĕm'itus, *ūs,* m. (*Frĕmo,* to murmur.) *Pathol.* An irregular, rapid, oscillating commotion of the muscular system.

Friabil'ity. (*Frio,* to crumble.) The quality of being reducible into small pieces. *Friābilĭtas, ātis,* f.

Fri'ar's Bal'sam. This is the Tr. Benzoini Comp. of former Pharmacopœias. It *once* enjoyed nearly universal repute, as an application to recent wounds, etc.

Fric'tion. (*Frico,* to rub.) *Med.* A therapeutical agent of great power, by which the circulation is stimulated, and medicinal applications enter the pores of the skin.

Frig'id Zone. *Astron., Geog.* The space between each Polar circle and the Pole.

Frigorif'ic. (*Frīgus,* the sensation of cold; *facio,* to make.) Having power to make cold. *Frīgŏrĭficus, a, um.*

Frin'ge. See *Fimbria.*

Fring'ed. See *Ciliatus, Fimbriatus, Laciniatus.*

Frondes'cence. (*Frons, frondis.*) *Bot.* The state of development of the leaves, or fronds. *Frondescentia,* æ, f.

Frondif'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Frons, frondis; fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing fronds: frondiferous.

Fron's, *dis,* f. *Bot.* A leaf; applied also to certain stems composed of branch and leaf united together; and often joined to the fructification: a frond.

Frons, *tis,* m. and f. (Φροντίζω, to study.) *Anat.* That part of the head between the eyebrows and commencement of the hairy scalp: the forehead.

Fron'tal. (*Frons,* the forehead.) *Anat.* Belonging to the forehead. *Frontālis, is, e.*

Fructif'erous. (*Fructus,* fruit; *fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing fruit.

Fructificāt'ion. (*Fructifico,* to make fruitful.) *Bot.* That part of a plant embracing the organs appropriated to generation; and comprehending both flowers and fruit, terminating the old plant and

beginning the new. *Fructĭfĭcātio, ōnis*, f.

Frūgiv'ŏrus, *a, um.* (*Frux*, corn; *vŏro*, to devour.) Eating or living on grains or seeds: frugivorous.

Fruit-stalk. See *Pedunculus.*

Frum'entac'eous. (*Frūmentum*, wheat.) *Bot.* Applied to all plants that in any way resemble wheat. *Frūmentāceus, a, um.*

Frus'tum, *i*, n. (*Fruor*, to eat.) *Geom.* That part of a pyramid or cone which remains when any part next the vertex, cut off by a plane parallel to the base, is taken away.

Frutes'cence. (*Fructus*, fruit.) *Bot.* The ripe or mature state of a fruit. *Frūtescentia, æ*, f.

Frut'icose. (*Frŭtex*, a shrub; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having many or full of shrubs: shrubby. *Frŭtĭcōsus, a, um.*

Fūcĭv'ŏrus, *a, um.* (*Fŭcus; vŏro*, to devour.) Living on seaweed: fucivorous.

Fūc'us, *i*, m. (*Φῦκος*, sea-wrack.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Cryptogamia*, Ord. *Algæ.* Juss. *Algæ.*

Fūc'us Vĕsĭcūlōsus. *Bot.* Systematic name of bladder-fucus, sea-oak, or sea-wrack.

Ful'crum, *i*, n. (*Fulcro*, to make a bed.) A stay, or prop. *Bot.* In pl., the roots, trunk, and branches of vegetables; also the various appendages of a plant, as runners, suckers, and tendrils. *Nat. Philos.* A certain determinate point on which the lever rests.

Fulgurat'ion. (*Fulgur*, brightness.) *Nat. Philos.* The electrical phenomenon of lightning in the atmosphere unaccompanied by thunder; and easily distinguishable for that reason. *Fulgŭrātio, ōnis*, f.

Fulig'inous. (*Fūlīgo*, soot; terminal *-ōsus.*) Full of soot: sooty. *Fūlīgĭnōsus, a, um.*

Ful'minate. (*Fulmĭnĭcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of fulminic acid with a base. *Fulmĭnas, ātis*, f.

Ful'minating Gold. See *Aurum Fulminans.*

Ful'minating Sil'ver. *Chem.* The argentate of ammonia.

Fulmĭnat'ion. *Chem.* A quick explosion with noise; as of fulminating powder, and the combustion of inflammable gas with oxygen; detonation. *Fulmĭnātio, ōnis*, f.

Fulmin'ic. *Chem.* Applied to an acid obtained from the fulminate of silver. *Fulmĭnĭcus, a, um.*

Fumigat'ion. (*Fūmigo*, to perfume a place.) *Med.* The employment of certain medicated fumes to counteract contagious *effluvia. Fūmĭgātio, ōnis*, f.

Fun'ction. (*Fungor*, to execute.) *Physiol.* A power, or faculty, by the exercise of which the vital phenomena are produced. *Functio, ōnis*, f.

Fun'ctional Disease. *Pathol.* That condition where the function or secretion of an organ is vitiated; but its structure remains natural.

Fun'dament. (*Fundum*, the bottom of a thing.) *Anat.* The *anus. Fundāmentum, i*, n.

Fun'gate. (*Fungicum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of fungic acid with a base. *Fungas, ātis*, f.

Fun'gi. See *Fungus.*

Fun'gĭcŏlus, *a, um.* (*Fungus; cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Entomol.* Living in mushrooms; applied to a Family (pl. f.) of *Coleoptera.*

Fun'giform. (*Fungus; forma*, resemblance.) Resembling a mushroom. *Fungiformis, is, e.*

Fun'gin. (*Fungus*, a mushroom.) *Chem.* The residual fleshy substance of *fungi*, after being subjected to the action of alcohol and water. *Fungīna, æ*, f.

Fun'goid'. (*Fungus;* terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Bot., Pathol.* Resembling a mushroom, or the disease *fungus. Fungoīdēs*, adj.

Fun'gous'. (*Fungus;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot., Pathol.* Having fungi, or the disease *fungus;* full of fungi. *Fungōsus, a, um.*

Fun'gus, *i*, m. (*Σπόγγος*, or *σφόγγος.*) *Bot.* A Linn. and Juss. Ord. (pl.), Cl. *Cryptogamia. Pathol.* A redundant growth of flesh on an ulcer; proud flesh; any large, soft, spongy excrescence arising from diseased structure.

Fūnic'ŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Fūnis.*) *Bot.* The same filament, or podosperm, connecting the imperfect seed to the receptacle. See *Funis.*

Fūn'is, *is*, m. and f. (σχοῖνος, a rope plaited from the bulrush.) *Obstet.* Generally used for the *Funis umbilicalis*, the navel-string. See *Umbilical Cord.*

Fun'nel-shaped. See *Infundibuliformis.*

Fur'cātus, *a, um.* (*Furca*, a fork.) *Bot.* Divided into two parts; forked; dichotomous: furcate.

Fur'fur, *ŭris*, m. (*Fur*, corn.) *Bot.* Bran, being the husks of wheat. *Pathol.* The diseased condition of the head called dandriff, or scurf, a species of *Pityriasis.*

Furfurac'eous. (*Furfur.*) *Pathol.* Resembling bran; and so the disease dandriff; branny. *Furfŭrāceus, a, um.*

Furfŭrāt'io, *ōnis*, f. (*Furfur.*) *Pathol.* The state of having *Pityriasis*, or a scaliness of the skin.

Fŭr'or Utĕrīn'us. *Pathol.* Another term for *Nymphomania*, or *Hysteromania.*

Fur'rowed. See *Striatus, Sulcatus.*

Furun'cŭlus, *i*, m. (As if *Fervuncŭlus, i*, from *ferveo*, to be hot.) *Surg.* A boil, or inflammatory tumour; a blain.

Fus'el Oil. *Chem.* An oily liquid, poisonous, of a highly disagreeable smell and nauseous taste, obtained in the manufacture of potato spirit.

Fus'ible. (*Fundo*, to cast metal.) *Chem.* Capable of being made fluid by the application of heat. *Fūsilis, is, e.*

Fusibil'ity. (Same.) *Chem.* The capability of being fused. *Fūsibilitas, ātis*, f.

Fus'iform. (*Fūsus; forma*, likeness.) Resembling a spindle; tapering. *Fūsiformis, is, e.*

Fus'ion. (*Fundo.*) *Chem.* The act of melting, or state of being melted, by heat. *Fūsio, ōnis*, f.

Fūs'us, *i*, m. (*Fundo.*) A spindle. *Zoöl.* Applied (pl.) to the *papillæ* through which the delicate threads pass, in the *Arachnides.*

G.

G, or Γ, denoted among Greek physicians, *Uncia*, or an ounce.

Gab. (Scot. and Danish, for the *mouth.*) Hence the phrase *gabble*, to utter inarticulate sounds; as in many diseases.

Gtt. *Pharm.* For *Guttas*, drops.

Gaduin'. (*Gădus morrhua.*) *Chem.* A peculiar substance found in cod-liver oil. *Găduina, æ*, f.

i, m. *Ichthyol.* A genus, Ord. *Jugulares.*

Gād'us Mor'rhua. *Ichthyol.* The cod-fish, abounding in the northern seas, from the liver of which cod-fish oil is obtained.

a, um. (Γάλα, milk; ἄγω, to drive out.) *Physiol.* Causing the flow of milk: galactagogue.

Gălac'tia, *æ*, f. (Γάλα.) A genus in Good's Nosology, embracing defective, excessive, vitiated, erratic, and other morbid secretions of the milk; mislactation.

Galac'tic. Same as *Lactic.*

Galactin'. (Γάλα.) *Chem.* The coagulating principle of milk. *Gălactina, æ*, f.

, *æ*, f. (Γάλα; ῥέω, to flow.) *Med.* An excessive flow of milk.

, *es*, f. (Γάλα; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* A tumour or swelling consisting of a milky fluid.

Galactom'eter. (Γάλα; μέτρον, a measure.) Apparatus for testing the quality of milk. A lactometer.

Gălactŏp'hăgus, *a, um.* (Γάλα; φάγω, to eat.) *Physiol.* Living on milk: galactophagous. See *Lactivorus.*

Gălactŏp'hŏrus, *a, um.* (Γάλα; φέρω, to bear.) Milk-bearing: galactophorous.

Gălactŏpoiĕt'icus, *a, um.* (Γάλα; ποιέω, to make.) Milk-making: galactopoietic

Gălactŏm'ĕtrum, *i*, n. milk; μέτρον, a measure.) *Physiol.* An instrument for ascertaining the quality of milk: a galactometer.

Gălactŏpŏs'ia, *æ*, f. (Γάλα, milk; πίνω, to drink.) *Med.* Milk diet.

Gal'bănum, *i*, n. (Heb.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for a resinous substance obtained from the *Bubon galbanum*, now constituting a distinct genus, and termed *Galbanum officinale.*

Gă'lea, *æ*, f. (Γαλῆ, a cat.) A helmet. *Bot.* The superior arched lip of ringent and personate *corollæ. Pathol.* A headache extending all over the head. *Surg.* A bandage for the head, somewhat like a helmet. *Zoöl.* A large vaulted membrane, movable, and covering the jaws of *Insecta Orthoptera*, and many *Coleoptera* and *Neuroptera.*

Gălĕăt'us, *a, um.* (*Gălea.*) *Bot.* Belonging to a helmet: galeate.

Gălĕn'a, *æ*, f. (Γάλειν, to shine, or glister.) *Mineral.* Lead-glance, a natural sulphuret of lead. See *Molybdæna.*

Galen'ic. *Med.* After the manner of Galen, whose practice of medicine lay much in multiplying herbs and roots in the same composition. *Gălēnĭcus, a, um.*

Gălīpea' Cuspār'ia. } *M. Med.*
Gălīpea' Officĭnāl'is. } The tree which produces Angustura or Cusparia bark, according to the pharmacopœias. See *Cusparia Cortex.*

Gal'ipot. *Pharm.* An earthen pot painted and glazed, wherein ointments, etc., are kept.

Gall. (Sax. *Gealla.*) *Physiol.* The bile or secretion of the liver. See *Bilis, Chole, Fel.*

Gall-blad'der. *Anat.* The *Vesicula fellis.*

Gall-nut. See *Galla.*

Gall-sic'kness. *Pathol.* The remittent fever produced by marsh-*miasmata* in the Netherlands.

Gall-stone. *Pathol.* A *calculus* formed in the *Vesicula fellis.*

Gal'la, *æ*, f. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for galls; *Gallæ.* The gall-nut found on the branches of the *Quercus infectoria.*

Gal'late. (*Gallicum* acidum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of gallic acid with a base. *Gă'llĭas, ātis, f.*

Gal'lic. (*Gallia*, Gaul.) *Med. Pathol.* Belonging to the French. (*Galla*, a gall-nut.) *M. Med.* Belonging to the *Galla;* applied to an acid found in vegetable astringent substances, but most abundantly in the gall-nut. *Gallĭcus, a, um.*

Gal'lic Acid. (Same.) Pharmacopœial name (B. P. 1867) is Acidum Gallicum.

Gal'licus Mor'bus. See *Syphilis.*

Gal'lĭnăc'eus, *a, um.* (*Gallus*, a cock, or *Gallīna*, a hen.) *Ornithol.* Applied to an Ord. (pl. f.) having the *Gallus* for their type: gallinaceous.

Gallĭn'ădæ, patron. pl. m. (*Gallus;* terminal *-adæ.*) *Ornithol.* Belonging to the *Gallus;* applied to an Ord. having it for their type; also named *Gallinæ, Rasores*, and *Gal*

is, f. (Dim. *Gallus.*) *Ornithol.* The woodcock.

Gallinsec'tus, *a, um.* (*Gallæ;* , insects.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (pl. n.) of *Hemiptera*, in which the body of the females in spring increases to a great size, resembling the gall-nut: hence termed gall-insects.

Galvan'ic. *Nat. Philos.* Belonging to galvanism. *Galvanĭcus, a, um.*

Gal'vanism. (From its inventor, Professor *Galvani*, of Bologna; terminal *-ismus.*) *Nat. Philos.* A science presenting a variety of phenomena 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. See *Voltaism.*

Galvanom'eter. (*Galvānismus;* μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument for ascertaining the nature and degree of excitement produced by galvanic action. *Gal- ·m, i*, n.

t'oscope. (*Galvānismus;* ἐω, to observe.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument capable of exhibiting electric phenomena, and so applied. *Galvănoscōpus, i*, m.

M. Med. See *Camgia.*

Gambōg'ia. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for camboge, or gamboge. See *Cambogia. Cambogia* (B. P.).

Gămŏpĕt'ălus, *a, um.* marriage; πέταλον, a petal.)

Having petals joined together by the borders: gamopetalous.

a, um.

Bot. Having sepals joined together by their borders: gamosepalous.

Gan'gliform. (*Ganglion; forma*, likeness.) Of the nature, likeness, or appearance of a ganglion. *Ganglĭformis, is, e.*

Gan'glion. (Γαγγλίον, a knot.) *Anat.* An enlargement in the course of a nerve, resembling a knot. *Physiol.* A collection of vesicular matter which serves as a centre of nervous power to certain fibres connected with it. *Surg.* An encysted tumour occurring on a tendon or aponeurosis generally on the back of the hand or foot; also, a genus, Ord. *Tumores*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. *Ganglion, ii*, n.

Gan'glion of Gas'ser. See *Gasserian Ganglion.*

Gan'glion Im'par. *Anat.* A small ganglion on the coccyx.

Gan'glion of Mec'kel. See *Meckel, Ganglion of.*

Ganglion'ic Sys'tem. *Physiol.* The *ganglia*, or knot-like enlargements occurring in the course of nerves. See *Nervous System.*

Gan'græ'na, æ, f. (Γράω, to consume.) *Pathol.* The state of incipient mortification: gangrene.

Gan'græ'na Or'is. A name for *Stomacace, Cancrum oris*, or canker of the mouth.

Gap'ing. See *Pandiculatio, Ringens.*

Garcin'ia, æ, f. (Dr. *Garcin.*) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Dodecandria*, Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Guttiferæ.*

Garcin'ia Cambō'gia, or **Garcin'ia** } *M. Med.* A plant considered to afford the best gamboge. See *Cambogia, Gambogia.*

Gargăris'ma, ătis, n. } (Γαργαρίζω, to wash the throat.) *Pharm.* A wash for the throat; a gargle.

Gar'gle. See *Gargarisma.*

Gar'rot. (Fr. a stick.) *Surg.* A cylindrical piece of wood, or ivory, for tightening circular bandages.

Gas. (Germ. *Gascht*; Fr. *Gaz*: this term was invented by Van Helmont, the chemist. Before his time, all gases were called *airs*—*e.g.*, phlogisticated *air*, *i.e.* nitrogen, etc. The term *gas*, possibly may have originated in the word *ghost*, under one or other of its analogues, Anglo-Saxon, German, or Scotch,—as *geist, ghaist*, and the like,—signifying *a spirit, a ghost*; something incorporeal. Van Helmont, it may be remembered, was a visionary; a believer in the Philosopher's Stone.) An eruption of wind. *Chem.* Aëriform, elastic, or gaseous fluid. See *Aëriform.*

Gas'eous. (*Gas*; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Chem.* Belonging to gas; having or full of gas; aeriform. *Gaseōsus, a, um.*

Gasifor'mis, is, e. (*Gaz; forma*, likeness.) *Chem.* Gas-like; applied unnecessarily to elastic fluids which are truly gases.

Gasom'eter. (*Gaz:* μέτρον, a measure.) *Chem.* A measurer of gas. Usually applied, however, to a reservoir for containing gas. *Gazōmētrum, i*, n.

...an Gan'glion. *Anat.* A ganglion of the fifth pair of nerves, first discovered by Gasser; the semilunar ganglion.

Gastĕran'gemphrax'is, is, f. (Γαστὴρ, the stomach; ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; ἔμφραξις, an obstruction.) *Pathol.* Congestion of the blood-vessels of the stomach.

Same as *Gastric.*

...dus, a, um. (Γαστὴρ, the stomach; πούς, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Cl. (pl. n.) of *Mollusca*, which crawl by means of a fleshy disc on their belly: gasteropodous.

Gastĕros'tŏmus, a, um. (Γαστήρ; στόμα, a mouth.) *Zoöl.* Having a mouth in the belly; applied to the *Tænia osculis superficialibus*: gasterostomous.

Gastræm'ia, æ, f. (Γαστὴρ; αἷμα, blood.) *Pathol.* Congestion of the veins of the stomach; and thus, nearly synonymous with *Gasterangemphraxis*: gastremy.

Gastral'gia, æ, f. (Γαστὴρ; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the stomach: gastralgy.

is, or *eos*, f. (Γαστ..., to ulcerate.) *Pathol.* Exulceration of the stomach.

Gastrencĕp'hălōma, *ătis*, n. (Γαστὴρ; *encĕphălōma*, a tumour of brain-like substance.) *Pathol.* A brain-like fungus of the stomach.

Gastrencĕp'hălōs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. *Pathol.* The formation and progress of *gastrencephaloma*.

Gastren'chyta, *æ*, f. (Γαστὴρ; ἐγχέω, to pour in.) *Surg.* A stomach-syringe.

Gas'tric. (Γαστὴρ.) *Med.* Belonging to the stomach. *Gastricus, a, um.*

Gas'tric Juice. *Physiol.* The juice secreted in the stomach; by the chymifying action of which on the *ingesta*, digestion is carried on. *Succus Gastricus.*

Gastrĭcis'mus, *i*, m. (Γαστὴρ; terminal *-ismus.*) *Pathol.* Gastric affections in general; specially, that to which almost all diseases are theoretically attributed—namely, to accumulation of impurities in the stomach and bowels; suggesting their removal by induction of vomiting and purging: gastricism.

Gastric ŏlus, *a, um.* (Γαστὴρ; *cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Entomol.* Applied (pl. f.) to those *Œstridæ*, the *larvæ* of which are found in the intestines of various animals: gastricolous.

Gastril'ŏquus, *i*, m. (Γαστὴρ; *lŏquor*, to speak.) *Physiol.* Same as *Ventriloquus.*

Gastrit'is, *ĭdis*, f. (Γαστὴρ; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the stomach; a genus, Ord. *Phlegmasiæ*, Cl. *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Gas'tro-. (Γαστὴρ.) *Anat., Pathol.* A prefix in compound names, signifying relation to the stomach.

Gastrŏcĕl'e, *es*, f. (Γαστὴρ; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Hernia in which a portion of the stomach is protruded; *Hernia ventriculi*: gastrocele.

Gastrŏchŏl'ĭa, *æ*, f. (Γαστὴρ; χολὴ, bile.) *Pathol.* Bilious disease of the stomach.

Gastrŏchŏlōs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Same.) *Pathol.* Gastric bilious fever: gastrocholosis.

Gastrocnēm'ius, *a, um.* (Γαστὴρ; κνήμη, the leg.) *Anat.* Belonging to the calf of the leg; applied to a muscle chiefly constituting that part.

Gastrŏcŏl'ica, *æ*, f. (Γαστὴρ; *cŏlica*, the belly-ache.) *Pathol.* Severe colic-like pains in the stomach: gastrocolic.

Gastrŏd'ēs, adj. (Γαστὴρ; terminal *-ōdes.*) Having many swellings like the belly, or conjoined with a belly; ventrose: gastrose.

Gastrŏdyn'ĭa, *æ*, f. (Γαστὴρ; ὀδυνή, pain.) *Pathol.* Spasmodic pain in the stomach: gastrodyny.

Gastroïd'ēs, adj. (Γαστὴρ; terminal *-ĭdes.*) *Bot., Comp. Anat.* Resembling the belly, or stomach: gastroid.

Gastrŏl'ithus, *i*, m. (Γαστὴρ; λίθος, a stone.) *Pathol.* A calculus in the stomach: a gastrolith.

Gastrŏl'ogy. (Γαστὴρ; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* A dissertation on the stomach, its structure, function, etc. *Gastrŏlŏgia, æ*, f.

Gastrŏn'ŏsos. } (Γαστὴρ;
Gastrŏn'ŏsus, *i*, f. } νόσος, a disease. *Pathol.* Disorder of the stomach.

Gastropăt'hia, *æ*, f. (Γαστὴρ; πάθος, disease.) *Pathol.* Disease of the stomach: gastropathy.

Gastropăt'hicus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Gastropathia*: gastropathic.

Gastrop'ŏdus. See *Gasteropodus.*

Gastror'rhagy. (Γαστὴρ; ῥήγνυμι, to break out.) *Pathol.* Escape of the contents of the stomach through a lesion of its several coats; also, the oozing of blood from its internal surface. *Gastrorrhăgia, æ*, f.

Gastror'rhapy. (Γαστὴρ; ῥαφὴ, a suture.) *Surg.* The sewing of wounds of the belly. *Gastrorrhăphia, æ*, f.

Gastrorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Γαστὴρ; ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* Undue increase of the secretion of the mucous glands of the stomach; also, a flux from the belly.

Gastroscŏp'ia, *æ*, f. (Γαστὴρ; σκοπέω, to examine.) *Anat., Pathol.* Examination of the abdomen: gastroscopy.

Gastrōs'is, *is*, f. (Γαστὴρ.) *Pathol.* Name, by Alibert, in *Nosologie Naturelle*, to the first Family, including all diseases of the stomach.

Gastros'tomy. (Γαστὴρ; στόμα, an orifice.) *Surg.* The operation of

forming an artificial opening into the stomach. *Gastrostŏmia*, æ, f.

Gastrŏtŏm'icus, *a, um. Surg.* Belonging to *Gastrotomia:* gastrotomic.

Gastrot'omy. (Γαστὴρ; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Surg.* The operation of cutting open the abdomen; also, puncturing the stomach itself. *Gastrŏtŏmia*, æ, f.

Gastrypal'gia, æ, f. (Γαστὴρ; *ὑπὸ*, under; *ἄλγος*, pain.) *Pathol.* Slight or gentle pains in the stomach: gastrypalgy.

Gastryperpăt'hia, æ, f. (Γαστὴρ; *ὑπὲρ*, above; *πάθος*, disease.) *Pathol.* Severe affection of the stomach: gastryperpathy.

Gastrypŏpăt'hia, æ, f. (Γαστὴρ; *ὑπὸ*, under; *πάθος*.) *Pathol.* Slight affection of the stomach: gastrypopathy.

Gat'hering. *Surg. Pathol.* The same as *Abscess* and *Suppuration.*

Gaz. See *Gas.*

Gaz'iform. See *Gasiform.*

Gazom'eter. See *Gasometer.*

Gel'atine. (*Gĕlo*, to freeze.) A substance obtained from bone, cartilage, sinew, ligament, skin, cellular tissue and serous membrane, by long continued boiling in water: gelly, or jelly. *Gēlātīna*, æ, f.

Gelatin'e, Sugar of. See *Glycicoll.*

Gelatin'iform. (*Gelātīna; forma*, likeness.) Resembling gelatin. *Gelātīniformis, is, e.*

Gelātĭnōs'us, *a, um.* (*Gēlātīna*; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Zoöl.* Having, or full of gelatin: gelatinous; applied to an Ord. (pl. m.) of *Polypi.*

Gĕlāt'io, *ōnis*, f. (*Gĕlo*, to freeze. A freezing.) *Pathol.* The rigid state of the body in catalepsy, as if frozen: gelation.

Gelsem'inum, or **Gelsem'ium Nit'idum.** (Perhaps from Γέλως, gen. γέλωτος, serenity, cheerfulness.) Name of an American shrub of the Southern States; used as tincture, for allaying arterial or nervous excitement, etc.

Gelsem'inum Sempervir'ens. Yellow Jessamine. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*, Ord. *Digynia.* Juss. *Apocyneæ.* The root, flowers, etc., of this shrub (native to, and used in, Southern States of America), nervine-sedative; poisonous in overdose. Usually employed as tincture. Has lately been approved in hospital practice at Birmingham.

Gĕmelliflōrus, *a, um.* (*Gemellus; flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers disposed two and two: gemelliflorate. See *Geminiflorus.*

Gĕmel'lus, *a, um.* (Dim. *Gĕminus*, double.) *Anat.* Applied to the *Gastrocnemius externus* muscle, because it has a double origin.

Gĕm'iniflōr'us. (*Gĕminus; flos.*) Same as *Gemelliflorus.*

Gĕm'inus, *a, um.* (As if *Gebĭnus*; from *geniti bini*, born double.) *Anat., Bot.* Double; consisting of two; in pairs; applied to the *gemelli* muscles, and to leaves, etc.

Gem'ma, æ, f. (As if *Germa*, from *germen*, a young sprig.) *Bot.* A bud which contains the rudiments of a plant in a latent state till the season favours its evolution. *Mineral.* (*Gummi*, gum.) A precious stone; a gem.

Gemmac'eous. (*Gemma.*) *Bot.* Belonging to, or having buds. *Gemmăceus, a, um.*

Gemmat'ion. (*Gemma.*) *Bot.* The state or process of budding. *Gemmātio, ōnis*, f.

Gemmif'erous. (*Gemma; fĕro*, to bear.) *Mineral.* Bearing or containing gems. *Gemmĭfĕrus, a, um.*

Gemmificat'ion. (*Gemma; facio*, to make.) *Bot.* The manner in which the bud or gem is developed; also synonymous with *Ramification. Gemmifĭcātio, ōnis*, f.

Gemmiflōr'us, *a, um.* (*Gemma; flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers like buds; gemmiflorate.

Gemmifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Gemma; forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Bud, or gem-like: gemmiform.

Gemmip'arous. (*Gemma; părio*, to bring forth. *Bot., Zoöl.* Producing buds or shoots. *Gemmipărus, a, um.*

Gemmulāt'ion. (*Gemmŭla.*) *Physiol.* A kind of reproduction consisting in simple growth and development without the agency of sexes. *Gemmŭlātio, ōnis*, f.

Gem'mule. (Dim. *Gemma.*) *Bot.* The rudiment of the stem, growing upwards, and becoming

stem and branches; a plumule. *Gemmŭla*, æ, f.

Gĕn'a, æ, f. (Γέννς, the cheek-bone.) *Anat.* The cheek.

Genean'thropy. (Γενεά, birth; ἄνθρωπος, a man.) *Physiol.* Same as *Anthropogeny.*

Gen'eral Practit'ioner. *Med.* Practitioners, by education qualified to perform in their daily vocation the whole duties of both physician and surgeon, along with those of the obstetrician.

Generat'ion. (*Gĕnĕro*, to beget.) *Physiol.* The separation of the germ from the place to which it is attached in the parents; the act of begetting, or reproducing. *Gĕnĕrātio, ōnis*, f.

Generat'ion, Or'gans of. *Anat.* In woman, the external are the *Mons veneris, labia, perinæum, clitoris*, and *nymphæ*; the internal, the *vagina, uterus, ovaria*, and Fallopian tubes: in the man, the *penis, testes, vesiculæ seminales, vasa deferentia*, and prostate gland. See *Genitals.*

Gener'ic. *Nat. Hist.* Belonging to the same genus. *Gĕnĕricus, a, um.*

Genes'ial. (Γένεσις, origin.) *Physiol.* Belonging to generation. *Gĕnĕsiālis. is, e.*

Gĕnĕs'icus, *a, um. Physiol.* Belonging to *Genesis*: genesic.

Gĕn'esis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Γίνομαι, to be born.) *Physiol.* Birth, origin, or generation.

Genev'a, æ, f. (*Geneva*, where first made.) Gin, distilled from malt or rye, and afterwards subjected to the same process with juniper berries. A spurious kind, from turpentine and cardamom seeds, with very few, if any, juniper berries, is largely consumed in the English metropolis, etc., as *British gin.*

Genic'ulate. (*Gĕnĭcŭlum.*) *Bot.* Bent like a little joint, or like the knee. *Gĕnĭcŭlātus, a, um.*

Gĕnĭcŭlum, *i*, n. (Dim. *Gĕnu*, the knee.) *Bot.* A small knot or joint; a little knee.

Gĕnĭo-. (Γένειον, the chin.) *Anat.* A prefix denoting attachment to, or connection with, the chin.

Gĕnĭtāl'is, *is, e.* (*Gigno*, to beget.) *Anat., Physiol.* Belonging to the organs of generation; genesial: genital.

Gen'itals. (Same.) *Anat., Physiol.* The organs or parts contributing to generation in the male or female. *Gĕnĭtālia*, pl. n. of *Gĕnĭtālis, is, e.* See *Generation, Organs of.*

Gĕn'ĭto-. (*Gĕnĭtālia.*) *Anat.* A prefix denoting connection with the genital organs.

Gĕnnēt'icus, *a, um.* (Γεννάω, to beget.) *Physiol.* Belonging to the procreative function: gennetic.

Gen'tian. See *Gentiana Lutea.*

Gentiāna, æ, f. (*Gentius*, king of Sclavonia.) Pharmacopœial name for the root of *Gentiana lutea*; the *Gentianæ Luteæ Radix.*

Gen'tiānæ Radix. *M. Med.* (B. P.) See the preceding.

Gentiān'a Lūt'ea. } *M. Med.*
Gentiān'a Rub'ra. } The gentian plant: felwort.

Gentiānāc'eus, *a, um. Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Gentiana*; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): gentianac'eous.

Gentianin'. The bitter principle of the plant *Gentiana lutea. Gentiānīna*, æ, f.

Gentiān'ius, *a, um.* } *Bot.* Same
Gentiān'us, *a, um.* } application as *Gentianaceus.*

Gĕn'ua Valga. (Pl. of *Gĕnu*, the knee.) *Surg.* The deformity vulgarly called *In-knees* or *Knock-knees.*

Gĕn'us, *ĕris*, n. (Γένος, a family.) *Nat. Hist.* An assemblage of species analogous, but yet distinguishable from those of another genus by some one article at least.

Geocen'tric. (Γῆ, the earth; κεντρικὸς, centric.) *Astron.* Having the earth for the centre; applied to the place in which any heavenly body, as seen from the earth, appears. *Geocentricus, a, um.*

Geŏd'ēs, adj. (Γῆ; terminal -ώδης.) Belonging to earth; earthy or full of earth: geode. *Mineral.* Applied to a species of *Aëtites*, the cavity of which contains only loose earth instead of a nodule.

Geodēs'y. (Γῆ; δαίω, to divide.) *Geol.* The method which determines figure and extent, of large portions

of the earth's surface, etc., by direct observation and measurement. *Gēodæsia*, æ, f.

Geoffræ'a, æ, f. (Dr. Geoffroy.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Diadelphia*, Ord. *Decandria*. Juss. *Leguminosæ*.

Geoffræa Iner'mis. *M. Med.* Systematic name of the Cabbage-tree.

Geogĕn'ia, æ, f. (Γῆ; γίνομαι, to be born.) *Nat. Hist.* The doctrine of the formation of the earth: geogeny.

Geogĕn'icus, a, um. *Nat. Hist.* Belonging to geogeny: geogenic. See *foregoing*.

Geognōs'ia, æ, f. (Γῆ; γνῶσις, knowledge.) *Nat. Hist.* The consideration of the solids composing the terrestrial globe, their nature, structure, arrangement, site, and date of formation: geognosy.

Geognos'tic. *Geol.* Belonging to *Geognosia*. *Geognosticus*, a, um.

Geog'raphy. (Γῆ; γράφω, to write.) A description of the known habitable world, its mountains, seas, rivers, parts, limits, situation, and all other remarkable things belonging to it. *Geogrăphia*, æ, f.

Geol'ogy. (Γῆ; λόγος, a discourse.) A treatise on the structure of the earth; a grand branch of mineralogy, which considers the various properties and relations of the atmosphere, waters, mountain-rocks, or mineral masses of which the crust of the earth is principally composed, and the form, density, heat, electricity, and magnetism of the earth. *Geŏlŏgia*, æ, f.

Geŏm'ĕtra, or **es,** æ, f. (Γῆ; μετρέω, to measure.) *Entomol.* Applied to a section (nom. pl.) of *Lepidoptera Nocturna*, from their mode of progression.

Geomet'ricus, a, um. Belonging to geometry: geometric; geometrical.

Geom'etry. (Γῆ; μετρέω, to measure.) Originally the art of measuring the earth, or any distance or dimensions on or in it. Now, the science of quantity and extension irrespective of matter. *Geŏmetria*, æ, f.

Geonŏm'ia, æ, f. (Γῆ; νόμος, a law.) *Nat. Philos.* That branch of general physics which treats of the laws which effect those changes observed on the surface of the earth and in the atmosphere: geonomy.

Geop'hilus, a, um. (Γῆ; φιλέω, to love.) *Bot.* Earth-loving; applied to plants that grow on the earth: geophilous. *Zoöl.* Applied (pl. n.) to a division of *Gasteropoda Pulmonea* that live upon the land.

Ger'm. (*Gĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* The *Corculum* or embryo of a germinating seed; lying between the cotyledons, and constituting the exact point from which the life and organisation of the future plant are to spring. *Physiol.* The offspring of an organised being having no independent existence. *Germen*, ĭnis, n.

Ger'man Meas'les. Name, now familiar to medical men; but for what reason the affection alluded to may have acquired the said title, it were idle to inquire. The disease itself affords symptoms sufficient to establish the general theory, that it is a modification of *scarlatina*, or *measles;* or else, in many instances, a fusion of both these *exanthemata*. Its attacks are rarely formidable: not contagious; nor marked by catarrhal complications.

Ger'm Theory. This new hypothesis as to the development of disease, supposes for it *germs*, as *entities;* which are subject to the laws, and phenomena, of other rudimentary existences.

Ger'm Cell. *Bot., Physiol.* That of the two cells *conjugated* in the act of generation in plants, in which the *sporangium* is formed.

Ger'men, ĭnis, n. (As if *Gĕrimen*, from *gĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* The rudiment of the young fruit and seed of vegetables at the base of the pistil.

Ger'minal Mem'brane. See *Blastoderm*.

Ger'minat'ion. (*Germĭno*, to bud.) *Bot.* The act or process of shooting or sprouting. *Germinātio*, ōnis, f.

Ger'minative. (*Germĭno*, to bud.) *Bot., Physiol.* Having power to bud, sprout, or develop. *Germinātīvus*, a, um.

Gĕrŏcŏm'ia, æ, f. (Γέρας, old age; κομέω, to care for.) *Med.* That department of hygiene which

treats of the regimen and medical attention proper for old age.

Gestatʹion. (*Gĕro*, to carry.) *Med.* A species of exercise without bodily exertion; as swinging, riding in a carriage, or sailing. *Obstet., Physiol.* The condition of a pregnant woman; pregnancy; gravidity, or uterine gestation. *Gestātio, ōnis*, f.

Geʹum, *i*, n. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Icosandria*, Ord. *Polygynia*. Juss. *Rosaceæ*. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for the root *Geum rivale*, or water avens.

Geʹum Urbānʹum. *M. Med.* The herb avens or bennet. See *Caryophyllata*.

Gibʹbiforʹmis, *is, e.* (*Gibbus*, a hump on the back; *forma.*) Resembling a hump: gibbiform.

Gibbosʹity. (*Gibbus*, crooked or bossed.) The state of being irregularly swelled or bunched; crookedness. *Gibbōsitas, ātis*, f.

Gibʹbus, *a, um.* (Γυβος, the hump on a camel's back.) *Bot.* Bunched out; crooked: gibbous.

Gidʹdiness. See *Vertigo*.

Gigʹger. A familiar name in the West Indies for the worm called *chigoe*.

Gileădenʹsis, *is, e.* Belonging to Gilead. See *Amyris Gileadensis*.

Gilʹliflowʹer. } *M. Med.* The
Gilly-flower. } *Dianthus caryophyllus*.

Gills. (*Gŭla*, the throat.) *Ichthyol.* The *branchiæ*.

Gimʹbernat's Ligʹament. *Anat.* The broad, thin, triangular insertion of Poupart's ligament.

Gin. See *Geneva*.

Ginʹger. *M. Med.* The root of *Zingiber officinale*.

Gingīvʹa, *æ*, f. (*Gigno*, to beget.) *Anat.* The highly vascular, fleshy substance covering the *alveoli*, and necks of the teeth; the gum.

Gingivitʹis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Gingīva*; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the gum.

Ginʹglymoid. (Γιγγλυμὸς, a hinge; terminal *-ĕidēs.*) *Anat.* Resembling a hinge; hinge-like. *Ginglўmoïdes*, adj.

Ginʹglўmus, *i*, m. (Γιγγλυμὸς.) *Anat.* A joint having motion like a hinge; a variety of *Diarthrosis*.

Gizʹzard. *Ornithol.* The proper stomach of birds.

Glăbellʹa, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Glăbra*, f. of *glăber*, smooth.) *Anat.* The small space between the eyebrows and immediately above a line from one to the other. See *Intercilium*.

Glabellʹad. *Anat.* Applied the same as *Glabellar* used adverbially.

Glabellʹar. *Anat.* Belonging to the *Glabella*. The same as *Antinial*. *Glăbellāris, is, e.*

Glābʹer, *bra, brum.* (Γλαφυρὸς, fair.) *Bot.* Without hairs or pubescence; smooth; glabrous.

Glăciālʹis, *is, e.* (*Glăcies*, ice.) *Nat. Philos.* Pertaining to or like ice; cold; icy: glacial; congealed.

Glacʹial Aceʹtic Acʹid. (Same.) *Acidum Aceticum Glacialis* (B. P.). See *Acidum Aceticum Glaciale*.

Glācʹies, *ēi*, f. (*Gĕlāvies*, from *gĕlasco*, to freeze.) The transformation of water into a solid substance by cold: ice.

Gladʹiate. (*Glădius*, a sword.) *Bot.* Belonging to a sword; sword-like; ensiform. *Glădiātus, a, um.*

Glădʹius Pistōrienʹsis. *Surg.* A bistoury: a Pistorian sword; because the town of *Pistori* was once famous for their manufacture. See *Bistoury*.

Glairinʹ. *Bot.* A vegeto-animal matter produced at the sulphureous spring of Aix, in Savoy. *Glairīna, æ*, f.

Glanʹd. (*Glans*, an acorn.) *Anat.* An organ consisting of blood-vessels, absorbents, and nerves for secreting or separating some particular fluid from the blood. See *Glandula*. Also, the bulbous extremity of the *penis* and *clitoris*. *Bot.* A little tumour discharging a fluid; a secretory vessel. *Glans, glandis*, f. See *Aden*.

Glanʹd, Pain of. See *Adenalgia*.

Glanʹders. See *Equinia*.

Glanʹdiform. *Anat.* Formed or shaped like a gland. *Glandĭformis, is, e.* See *Adeniform, Adenoid*.

Glanʹdŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Glans.*) *Anat.* A little gland: a glandule.

Glanʹdŭlæ Aggrĕgātʹæ. *Anat.* The aggregate or clustered glandules; also called *Congregatæ glandulæ*. See *Peyer's Patches*.

Glanʹdŭlæ Antiprostātʹicæ.

Anat. The antiprostatic glandules or glands. See *Cowper's Glands.*

Glan'dulæ Brun'nĕr'i. See *Brunner's Glands.*

Glan'dulæ Cowper'i. See *Cowper's Glands.*

Glan'dulæ Lieberkuhn'ii. See *Lieberkuhn's Glands.*

Glan'dulæ Meibom'ii. See *Meibomian Glands.*

Glan'dulæ Myrtiform'es. See *Carunculæ Myrtiformes.*

Naboth'i.

Glan'dulæ N

Naboth's Glands.

Glan'dulæ Odorif'eræ. See *Tysoni Glandulæ.*

Glan'dulæ Pacchion'iæ. See *Pacchioniæ Glandulæ.*

Glan'dulæ Solitar'iæ. See *Brunner's Glands.*

Glan'dulæ Tyson'i. See *Tysoni Glandulæ.*

Glan'dular. (*Glandŭla.*) *Anat., Bot.* Pertaining to or like a gland, in appearance, function, or structure. *Glandŭlarius, a, um.*

Glan'dŭlō'sus, *a, um.* (*Glandŭla;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Anat., Bot.* Having or full of little elevations like glands: glandulous.

Glan's, *dis,* f. (As if *Blans;* from βάλανος, a chestnut.) *Anat., Bot.* See *Balanus, Gland.*

Glan's Pĕn'is. *Anat.* The nut-like head of the *Membrum virile.*

Glas'gow Univer'sity, and its Medical Degrees. The Degrees of M.B., C.M., and M.D., are granted by this University. Regulations.—Candidates are all required to have studied at least one year at this University. They are required to pass *relative* examinations in English, Latin, Arithmetic, the Elements of Mathematics, and of Mechanics, *prior to commencing* professional education: and also to pass in (at least) *two* out of the following subjects, *to be selected by the candidate himself*—viz., Greek, French, German, Higher Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Logic, Moral Philosophy: this examination takes place as early as possible *before* entering the Med. Curriculum. A degree in Arts (not an honorary degree) of any University in the United Kingdom, *or of any accredited foreign University,* exempts from examination in *General Education.* Professional Education: Candidates must study four years, each year (i.e. *annus medicus*) being constituted by attendance on *at least two* courses of the following:—Chemistry, Physiology, Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Surgery, Prac. of Medicine, Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, Botany, Zoology, with Comparative Anat., Med. Jurisprudence, Gen. Pathology, Clinical Surgery, Prac. Anatomy, Prac. Chem., Hosp. Practice, Vaccination. For M.B., Candidates must have reached their twenty-first year, *evidenced by birth-certificate.* For C.M., conferred on those *only* who have already obtained the degree of M.B. For M.D., candidates must be twenty-four years of age complete, and must have gained the M.B. degree for *at least two years,* these having been spent in study, and Hospital attendance.

Glass. See *Cyathus, Vitrum.*

Glass-like. See *Hyalinus.*

Glass-shap'ed. See *Cyathiformis.*

Glasser'ian Fis'sure. *Anat.* The fissure between the squamous and petrous portions of the temporal bone, and in the glenoid cavity.

Glaub'er's Salt. *M. Med.* The sulphate of soda. *Sal Glauberis.*

Glaucōm'a, *ătis,* m. (Γλαυκὸς, sea-green or blue colour.) *Pathol.* Dimness or defect of vision from opacity of the vitreous humour.

Glaucōmăt'icus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Glaucoma:* glaucomatic; glaucous.

adj. } (*Glaucōm'atōse, a, um.*) *Pathol.* Having or full of *Glaucoma;* green: glaucomatose or glaucomatous.

, f. The progress of *Glaucoma.*

Gleet. (Sax. *Glidan,* to slip down gently.) *Pathol.* A thin matter issuing out of ulcers, but generally applied to a result of gonorrhœal disease. See *Blennorrhœa Chronica.*

Glen'oid. (Γλήνη, a cavity; terminal *-idēs.*) *Anat.* Resembling a pit or cavity. *Glēnoīdēs,* adj.

Gleŭc'ose. *Chem.* See *Glucose.*

Gliadin'. (Γλία, glue.) One of the constituents of vegetable gluten. *Gliădĭna, æ,* f.

Glis'son, Cap'sule of. *Anat.* A thin, strong sheath of peritoneum which surrounds the vessels of the liver, which enter or leave the transverse fissure, throughout the entire organ.

Glis'tening. See *Nitidus.*

Glob'ate. (*Glŏbus,* a ball.) *Anat.* Of the appearance of a ball. *Glŏbātus, a, um.*

Glŏbŏs'us, *a, um.* (*Glŏbus;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Round like a bowl; globular: globose.

Glŏbŭlār'is, *is, e.* (*Glŏbus,* a globe.) Like a globe: globular.

Glob'ule. (Dim. *Glŏbus.*) *Physiol.* Applied to such particles of matter as are of a globular or spherical figure. *Glŏbŭlus, i,* m.

Globulin'. (*Glŏbŭlus.*) *Chem., Physiol.* A substance into which, and another called Hematosin, the matter composing the red corpuscles of the blood can be separated. *Glŏbŭlīna, æ,* f.

Globulis'm. (*Glŏbŭlus:* terminal *-ismus.*) A name for *Homœopathy.*

Glob'ulus. See *Eucalyptus Globulus.*

Glŏb'us Hystĕr'icus. A sensation as if a ball were ascending in the throat, being a portion of air arising in the *œsophagus,* and prevented from escaping by spasm: the hysterical ball.

Glŏb'us Mā'jor. *Anat.* The head of the *epididymis.*

Glŏb'us Mĭn'or. *Anat.* The lower enlargement of the *epididymis.*

Glŏchĭdĭāt'us, *a, um.* } (Γλωχίς,
Glŏchĭnāt'us, *a, um.* } the point of a dart.) *Bot.* Belonging to or provided with *glochines:* glochidiate; glochinate.

Glŏch'is, *ĭnis,* f. (Same.) *Bot.* Applied to a bristle-like pubescence turned backwards at its point into many straight teeth.

Glom'erate. (*Glŏmĕro,* to wind round.) *Anat.* Applied to glands formed of a clue, as it were, of sanguineous vessels having an excretory duct but no cavity. *Bot.* Crowded together; congregated. *Glŏmĕrātus, a, um.*

Glŏmĕr'ŭlus, *i,* m. (Dim. *Glŏmus,* a clue of thread.) *Bot.* A small tuft or *capitulum,* mostly in the axilla of the peduncle: a glomerule.

Glŏs'sa, *æ,* f. (Γλῶσσα.) *Anat.* The tongue; the chief organ of taste; and of articulation. See *Lingua, Tongue.*

Glŏs'săg'ra, *æ,* f. (Γλῶσσα; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Pathol.* Violent pain in the tongue; nearly the same as *Glossalgia.*

Glŏs'sal'gia, *æ,* f. (Γλῶσσα; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the tongue: glossalgy. See *Glossagra.*

Glŏs'sal'gĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Glossalgia:* glossalgic.

Glŏs'san'thrax, *ăcis,* m. (Γλῶσσα; ἄνθραξ, a burning coal.) *Pathol.* Carbuncle of the tongue, of rare occurrence in human beings, but not unfrequent in some domestic animals.

Glŏs'sepiglot'ĭcus, *a, um.* (Γλῶσσα; *epiglottĭcus.*) *Anat.* Belonging to the tongue and epiglottis; applied to a ligament: glossepiglottic.

Glŏs'sĭt'ĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Glossitis:* glossitic.

Glŏs'sĭt'is, *idis,* f. (Γλῶσσα; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the tongue.

Glŏs'so-. (Γλῶσσα.) *Anat.* A prefix denoting connection with the tongue.

Glŏs'sŏcĕl'e, *es,* f. (Γλῶσσα; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Extrusion, or a hypertrophied condition of the tongue, causing it to be partially projected.

Glŏs'sŏgrăp'hĭa, *æ,* f. (Γλῶσσα; γράφω, to write.) *Anat.* A description of the tongue: glossography.

Glŏs'sohyal'. (*Glŏsso-; hyoīdes,* hyoid.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied by Geoffroy St. Hilaire to the posterior *cornua* of the hyoid bone, and by Owen to the *Os lingquale* in birds and fishes. *Glŏssohyālis, is, e.*

Glŏs'soïd'ĕs, adj. (Γλῶσσα; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Anat., Bot.* Resembling the tongue: glossoid.

Glŏssŏlŏg'ĭa, *æ,* f. (Γλῶσσα; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* A treatise on the powers and functions of the tongue: glossology.

Glŏs'sŏl'ўsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Γλῶσσα; λύσις, a solution.) *Pathol.*

Paralysis of the tongue. See *Glossoplegia.*

-a, -um. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Glossolysis:* glossolytic.

Glŏs'sŏman'tia, æ, f. (Γλῶσσα; μαντεία, a divination.) *Pathol.* Prognosis from the state of the tongue. See *Glossoscopia.*

-æ, f. (Γλῶσσα; γῆ, a stroke.) *Pathol.* Paralysis of the tongue: glossoplegy. See *Glossolysis.*

-s, -a, -um. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Glossoplegia:* glossoplegic.

Glŏs'soptōs'is, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Γλῶσσα; πτῶσις, a falling.) *Pathol.* A falling or lengthening of the tongue.

-æ, f. (Γλῶσσα; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Pathol.* An incomplete term, intended to mean *hæmorrhage* of the tongue: glossorrhagy.

-um. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Glossorrhagia:* glossorrhagic.

-æ, f. (Γλῶσσα; ῥαφή, a suture.) *Anat.* The *raphe* or suture of the tongue.

Glŏs'sorrhap'hicus, *a, um. Anat.* Belonging to *Glossorraphia:* glossorraphic.

Glŏs'soscŏp'ia, æ, f. (Γλῶσσα; σκοπέω, to see.) *Pathol.* Examination of the tongue as a principal means of diagnosis: glossoscopy. See *Glossomantia.*

-a, -um. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Glossoscopia:* glossoscopic.

Glŏs'sostĕrĕs'is, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Γλῶσσα; στερέω, to deprive.) *Surg.* Excision or extirpation of the tongue.

Glŏs'sotŏm'ia, æ, f. (Γλῶσσα; τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat.* Dissection of the tongue: glossotomy.

Glos'sy. See *Nitidus.*

Glŏs'sypertrōp'hia, æ, f. (Γλῶσσα; *hypertrŏphia,* hypertrophy.) *Pathol.* Hypertrophy of the tongue: glossypertrophy.

Glŏt'tidospas'mus, *i,* m. (*Glŏttis; spasmus,* a spasm.) *Pathol.* Spasm of the glottis: glottidospasm.

-t'tis, *idis,* f. (Γλωττίς, the chink or aperture of a pipe.) *Anat.* The superior opening of the larynx.

Glŏttit'is, *idis,* f. (*Glŏttis;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the glottis.

Glŭcin'a, æ, f. (Γλυκύς, sweet.) *Chem.* One of the primitive earths: glucin.

Glŭcin'um, *i,* n. *Chem.* The metallic base of *Glucina.*

Chem. A substance into which *fecula* is converted by the action of sulphuric acid; grape-sugar.

Glue. (Γλία, paste.) An inspissated jelly obtained by boiling the parings of hides and other offal in water; animal gluten. See *Gelatine, Gluten. Colla,* æ, f.

Glūm'a, æ, f. (*Glūbo,* to pull off bark.) *Bot.* The husk of corn; chaff; a species of calyx peculiar to corn and grasses, existing at the base of the spike: a glume.

Glūmāc'eus, *a, um.* (*Glūma.*) *Bot.* Belonging to chaff: glumaceous.

-, *a, um.* (*Glūma;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having husky calyces; chaffy: glumose.

Glūtæ'us, *a, um.* (Γλουτὸς, the buttock.) *Anat.* Belonging to the buttock: gluteous.

Glŭt'en, *ĭnis,* n. (As if *Gĕlūten,* from *gĕlo,* to congeal.) *Chem.* The residue after the farina of wheat has been deprived of its starch; paste: gluten.

Glut'en, An'imal. A substance which forms the basis of the fibres of all the solid parts: glue. *Colla,* æ, f.

Glut'en, Veg'etable. A tasteless substance, insoluble in water, obtained from wheat-flour, etc.

Glutin'. (*Glūten,* glue.) *Chem.* A distinct form of gelatin obtained from common glue, of which it forms the chief ingredient. *Glūtīna,* æ, f.

Glut'inous. Having the properties of gluten; gluey; adhesive. *Glūtĭnōsus, a, um.*

Glūtīt'is, *idis,* f. (Γλουτὸς, the buttock; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the buttocks, or of the *glutæi* muscles: glutitis.

Glycerin'. (Γλυκὺς, sweet.) *Chem.* A yellowish, transparent, syrup-

like fluid, without smell, and of sweet taste, obtained from the residue in forming litharge plaster, and from the refuse in the manufacture of soap, etc. *Glycĕrīna*, æ, f.

Glyc'ĕrīn'um. (Same as foregoing.) Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of *Glycerine.*

Glyc'ĕrīnum Ac'idi Carbol'ici. (B. P.) *Glycerine of Carbolic Acid.*

Glyc'erīn'um Ac'idi Gal'lici. (B. P.) *Glycerine of Gallic Acid.*

Glyc'erīnum Ac'idi Tan'nici. (B. P.) *Glycerine of Tannic Acid.*

Glyc'erīnum Amȳli. (B. P. 1867.) *Glycerine of Starch.*

Glyc'erīnum Bor'ācis. (B. P.) *Glycerine of Borax.*

Glyc'icoll. (Γλυκὺς; κόλλα, glue.) *Chem.* A substance obtained by boiling gluten in an excess of caustic alkali; sugar of gelatin. *Glycĭcolla*, æ, f.

Glyc'yrrhiz'æ Rad'ix, ĭcis. *f.* (Γλυκὺς, sweet; ῥίζα, a root.) Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of the root of *Glycyrrhiza glabra*; the *Glycyrrhizæ Radix.* The underground of the liquorice plant.

Glyc'yrrhizin'. The saccharine juice of the *Glycyrrhiza*, or liquorice plant. *Glycyrrhizina*, æ, f.

Glyp'hog'raphy. (Γλυφὴ, graving in metal; γράφω, to paint or devise.) A new kind of engraved drawing, by which prints are produced in colours from the printing press. *Glyphogrăphia*, æ, f.

Glys'ter. See *Clyster, Enema.*

Gnāthal'gia, æ, f. (Γνάθος, the cheek; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain of the cheek: gnathalgy.

Gnāthīt'icus, a, um. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Gnathitis:* gnathitic.

Gnāthīt'is, ĭdis, f. (Γνάθος; terminal -ītis.) *Pathol.* Internal inflammation of the cheek or *maxilla.*

Gnāthōneurāl'gia, æ, f. (Γνάθος; νεῦρον, a nerve; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain of a nerve of the cheek, or *maxilla*; maxillary neuralgia: gnathoneuralgy.

Gnathoplas'tic. *Surg.* Belonging to gnathoplasty. *Gnāthoplasti-, a, um.*

Gnāthoplas'tica, æ, f. (Γνάθος; πλάσσω, to form.) *Surg.* Operation for repairing any deficiency of the cheek by appropriating a sufficient portion of the sound parts contiguous. *Gnāthoplastia*, æ, f.

Gnaw'ed. See *Erosus.*

Goa Powder. Name given to a *yellow substance*, which has recently become known to the medical profession. Supposed to be of vegetable origin; and the product of Portugal, or some of its eastern presidencies; in which there are localities named *Goa.* It has been employed in cases of *psoriasis*, etc., but from its highly corrosive qualities, it has, as yet, in many cases, on trial, proved as formidable an *irritant* of the skin, as the disease itself, above named. See *Chrys'ŏphan'ic Ac'id.*

Gob'let-shap'ed. See *Scyphiform.*

God'frey's Cor'dial. *Pharm.* A quack medicine, composed of an infusion of sassafras, coriander, caraway, and anise seeds, treacle, and laudanum.

Goît're. (Fr., probably from *guttur*, the throat.) Employed by the Swiss for the affection bronchocele; it accompanies, in great excess, the condition termed Cretinism.

Gomphōs'is, *is*, f. (Γομφόω, to drive in a nail.) *Anat.* A variety of *Synarthrosis*, in which one bone is fixed in another like a nail in wood, as the teeth in their sockets. See *Clavatio.*

Gŏnacrāt'ia, æ, f. (Γονὴ, the semen; ἀκρατὴς, incontinent, or debilitated.) *Pathol. Gonorrhœa*, in its proper signification, being the same as *Spermatorrhœa*, arising from debility induced by excess.

Gŏn'agra, æ, f. (Γόνυ, the knee; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Pathol.* Gout in the knee, or knee-joint.

Gŏnarthrīt'is, ĭdis, f. (Γόνυ; ἄρθρον, a joint; terminal -ītis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the knee-joint; also of the knee.

Gonarthrŏc'ăce, es, f. (Γόνυ; ἄρθρον; κάκη, evil, or disease.) *Pathol.* A cancerous or ulcerated condition of the knee-joint.

Gŏnĕcys'tis, ĭdis, f. (Γονὴ, the semen; κύστις, a bladder.) *Anat.* Applied (pl.) to the seminal vesicles.

Gŏnĕpoiĕs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Γονὴ; ποιέω, to make.) *Physiol.* The secretion of the semen.

Gŏnĕpoiĕt'icus, a, um. *Physiol.*

Belonging to *Gonepoiesis:* gonepoietic.

Gon'gȳlus, *a, um.* (Γογγύλος.) *Bot.* Round; globular: gongylous.

Gon'gȳlus, *i,* m., or, better, **Gon'gylium,** *ii,* n., a pill. (Γογγύλος.) *Bot.* A round, hard, reproductive, simple body prolonged into the bark of the plant, and detached by the progress of age: a gongyle.

Gōniōm'eter. (Γωνία, an angle; μέτρον, a measure.) *Mineral.* An instrument for determining the measurement of crystals and minerals. *Gōniometrum, i,* n.

Gōnŏc'ăce, *es,* f. (Γόνυ, the knee; κακη, an evil.) *Pathol.* White swelling of the knee.

Gŏn'ŏcēle, *es,* f. (Γονὴ, the semen; κήλη, a tumour.) *Med. Pathol.* Effusion of semen out of the ruptured seminal vesicles, into the cellular texture; also a swelling of the testicle and spermatic cord, from supposed retention of the semen.

Gŏn'oïd'ēs, adj. (Γονὴ; terminal *-ἰδὲς.*) *Physiol.* Resembling the semen: gonoid.

Gŏn'ŏp'hŏrus, *i,* m. (Γόνος, generation; φέρω, to bear.) *Bot.* A prolongation of the receptacle which proceeds from the bottom of the calyx, and sustains the stamens and pistil.

Gon'ŏphўsēm'a, *ătis,* n. (Γόνυ, the knee; φύσημα, an inflation.) *Pathol.* Same as *Gonocace, Gonyocele, Gonyoncus.*

Gon'opoies'is. See *Gonepoiesis.*

Gon'orrhoblēpharrhœ'a, *œ,* f. (Γονόῤῥοια, a flow of semen; βλέφαρον, the eyelid; ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* Gonorrhœal (more correctly, baptorrhœal) inflammation, and discharge of purulent matter from the eye and eyelids.

Gŏn'orrhœ'a, *œ,* f. (Γονὴ; ῥέω, to flow.) *Surg. Pathol.* Involuntary discharge of semen without copulation. *Spermatorrhœa.* See *Pollutio.* Erroneously applied, however, to a discharge of purulent infectious matter from the *urethra* of males, the *vagina, labia, nymphæ, clitoris,* and also frequently the mouth and neck of the *uterus,* and sometimes the *urethra,* of females. See *Baptorrhœa.* A genus, Ord. *Apocenoses,* Cl. *Locales,* of Cullen's Nosology.

Gŏn'orrhœ'a Băl'ăni. A purulent discharge from the surface of the entire *glans penis,* which is thence tumefied, and in a highly inflamed and raw state.

Gon'orrhœ'ălis, *is, e. Pathol.* Belonging to *Gonorrhœa:* gonorrheal.

Gon'or'rhoprostătīt'is, *ĭdis,* f. (*Gonorrhœa; prostătītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the prostate gland produced by so-called *gonorrhœa.*

Gŏnos'cheŏcēl'e, *es,* f. (Γονὴ, the semen; ὄσχεον, the scrotum; κήλη, a tumour.) *Pathol.* Swelling of the testicle or epididymis, from accumulation of the semen. *Spermatocele.*

Gŏn'osper'mus, *a, um.* (Γωνία, an angle; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having angular seeds: gonospermous.

Gŏn'ostrōm'a, *ătis,* n. (Γόνος, offspring; στρῶμα, a *stratum,* or bed.) *Physiol.* The germinal layer or bed in the ovule of *Mammalia;* the *Stratum proligerum* of Baer: a gonostrome.

Gŏn'yal'gia, *œ,* f. (Γόνυ, the knee; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the knee: gonyalgy.

Gŏn'yocam'psis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Γόνυ; κάμψις, a curvature.) *Pathol.* Curvature of the knees.

Gŏn'yŏcēl'e, *is,* f. (Γόνυ; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Swelling, or what has sometimes been called hernia of the knee: gonyocele. See *Gonocace, Gonyoncus.*

Gŏn'yon'cus, *i,* m. (Γόνυ; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Swelling or tumour of the knee. See *Gonocace, Gonophysema, Gonyocele.*

Gŏn'ytyl'e, *es,* f. (Γόνυ, the knee; τύλη, a callus.) *Surg. Pathol.* Callus, or a hard thick skin of the knee.

Goose-skin. See *Cutis Anserina.*

Gor'get. *Surg.* An ancient instrument for the operation of lithotomy, formed like a knife, with a beak, which fits the groove in the staff; still in use.

Gossyp'ium. (*Gossypion vel Gosspyon, ii,* n., a tree bearing cotton, mentioned by Pliny.) *M. Med.* (B. P.) Cotton wool.

Goul'ard's Cer'ate. *Pharm.* The *Ceratum plumbi compositum.*

Goul'ard's Ex'tract. *Pharm.* The *Liquor plumbi diacetatis dilutis.*

Gour'd. (Fr. *Goubounde.*) *Bot.* The fruit of the *Cucurbita pepo;* also the plant itself. *Cŭcurbĭta, æ,* f.

Gour'd, Bit'ter. *M. Med., Pharm.* The *Cucumis colocynthis,* plant and fruit.

Gou't. (Fr. *Goutte,* a drop.) *Pathol. Arthritis,* characterised by pain in the joints, chiefly of the great toe, or of the feet and hands; also termed *Podagra.*

Gout'-stone. *Pathol.* The *Calculus arthriticus,* or *podagricus.* See *Calculus podagricus,* etc.

Gout'y. *Pathol.* Belonging to gout; arthritic. *Arthrĭticus, a, um.*

Graa'fĭan'æ Vĕs'ĭcŭlæ'. *Anat.* Applied to highly vascular vesicles united by cellular structure, which principally compose the semi-cartilaginous substance of the *ovaria.*

Grăc'ĭlis, *is, e.* Thin. *Anat.* Applied (sing. m.) to a slender muscle of the thigh, and to a process of the *malleus,* one of the ossicles of the internal ear.

Grad'uated Com'press. *Surg.* A suitably sized compress, formed of a number of circular pieces of cotton cloth, progressively decreasing in size; the whole forming a sort of pyramid, the apex of which can be applied on the precise point wished, in cases of wounded arteries, etc.

Graf't. (Γραφίς, a style.) *Bot.* The branch or bud transferred from one plant to another (the stock) in the operation of grafting; the scion. *Insĭtum, i,* n. *Virgultum, i,* n.

Grai'n. (Fr. *graine,* seed.) *Bot.* All kinds of corn. *Frūmentum, i,* n. *Pharm.* The 20th part of a scruple, or 60th of a drachm. *Grānum, i,* n.

Gral'læ, *ārum,* f. Stilts. *Ornithol.* Name for the *Grallatoriæ.* See *Grallatorius.*

Gral'lātōr'ĕs. (Pl. of *Grallātor, ōris,* m.) *Ornithol.* Same as *Grallæ, Grallatoriæ,* and *Grallidæ.*

Gral'latōr'ĭus, *a, um.* (*Grallæ.*) Belonging to stilts or crutches: grallatorious. *Ornithol.* Applied to an Ord. (pl. f.) of the *Aves,* having long legs and bills, by which they wade and catch their prey in the water. Also termed *Grallæ, Grallatores, Grallidæ.*

Grăm'en Căĭn'um. *Bot.* The *Triticum repens,* couch-grass, or dog's-grass.

Grăm'ĭnăc'eus, *a, um.* } (*Grāmen,*
Gramĭn'eus, *a, um.* } grass.) *Bot.* Belonging to grass; grass-like; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): gramina'ceous; gramineous.

Grăm'ĭnĭc'ŏlus, *a, um.* (*Grāmen; cŏlo,* to inhabit.) *Bot.* Growing among grass, as *Agaricus graminicola,* etc.: graminicolous.

Grăm'ĭnĭfō'lĭus, *a, um.* (*Grāmen; fŏlium,* a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves like those of grass: graminifoliate.

Grăm'ĭnĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Grāmen; forma,* likeness.) *Bot.* Resembling grass: gramiuiform.

Grăm'ĭnĭv'ŏrus, *a, um.* (*Grāmen; vŏro,* to devour.) *Zoöl.* Eating, or feeding upon grass: graminivorous.

Grăm'ĭnŏlŏg'ĭa, *æ,* f. (*Grāmen;* λόγος, a discourse.) *Bot.* A treatise on the grasses: graminology.

Gram'ma, *ătis,* n. (Γράμμα, a letter.) *Pharm.* A scruple: the 24th part of an ounce. See *Scrupulus.*

Gram'mē, *es,* f. (Γραμμή, a line.) *Anat.* The iris of the eye, from its linear appearance.

Gram'me. The French unit of weight; equal to a centimètre cube of distilled water at maximum density (a *plus* 4 deg.): equal to 15·444 grs. *troy.* Fractionally divided, the gramme consists of the following submultiples: décigramme (a tenth), centigramme (a hundredth), milligramme (a thousandth).

Grān'a Moluc'ca. } *M. Med.*
Grān'a Tig'lĭi. } *Pharm.* The seeds of the *Croton tiglium.*

Grānāt'ī Radĭc'ĭs Cor'tex. (*Granātum, i,* n., a pomegranate tree.) *M. Med.* (B. P.) Pomegranate root bark, obtained from *Punica Granatum.*

Gran'dĭdentāt'us, *a, um.* (*Grandis,* large; *dens,* a tooth.) *Bot.* Having large teeth, or indentations: grandidentate.

Gran'dĭflōr'us, *a, um.* (*Grandis; flos,* a flower.) *Bot.* Having large flowers: grandiflorate.

Grandĭfō'lĭus, *a, um.* (*Grandis; fŏlium,* a leaf.) *Bot.* Having large leaves: grandifoliate.

Grandĭnōs'us, *a, um.* (*Grando,* hail; terminal *-ōsus.*) Having or full of hail: grandinose. *Anat.* Applied (pl. n.) to the *Os cuboides,* from its form.

Grăn'ĭfer', *a, um.* (*Grānum,* a grain; *fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing, or producing grain: graniferous.

Gran'ite. (*Grānum.*) *Geol., Mineral.* One of the most abundant rocks seen at or near the surface of the earth, embracing many special varieties. *Grānītes, is,* or *æ,* m.

Grān'ĭt'ĭcus, *a, um.* *Geol.* Belonging to granite: granitic.

Grān'ĭv'ōrus, *a, um.* (*Grānum; vŏro,* to devour.) Eating grain: granivorous.

Grăn'ŭlār'is, *is, e.* *Surg. Pathol.* Of the nature or appearance of granulations: granular.

Gran'ulat'ion. (*Granŭlum,* a little grain.) *Chem.* The division of metallic substances into small particles or grains, to facilitate their combination with other substances. *Surg. Pathol.* The process by which little grain-like, fleshy growths form on ulcers and suppurating wounds, filling up the cavities and bringing nearer together and uniting their sides. *Granŭlātio, ōnis,* f.

Grăn'ŭlāt'us, *a, um.* (Same.) *Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to granulation: granulated.

Grăn'ŭlicaul'is, *is, e.* (*Grānŭlum; caulis,* a stem.) *Bot.* Having stem and branches covered with little tubercles.

Grānŭl'ĭfer, *a, um.* (*Grānŭlum; fĕro,* to bear.) *Conchol.* Bearing granules, as the shell of the *Mitra granulifera:* granuliferous.

Grānŭlĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Grānŭlum; forma,* likeness.) *Geol., Mineral.* Resembling little grains: granuliform.

Grānŭlōs'ĭtas, *ātis,* f. (*Grānŭlum.*) *Bot., Med.* A mass of small tubercles, like granules: granulosity.

Grānŭlōs'us, *a, um.* (*Grānŭlum,* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Surg.* Having or being full of granules: granulous.

Grăn'ŭlum', *i,* n. (Dim. *Grānum.*) *Bot.* A little grain: a granule.

Grăn'um, *i,* n. (As if *Gĕrānum,* from *gĕro,* to carry.) *Bot.* A grain or barleycorn taken from the midst of the ear. *Med. Phar.* The 60th part of a drachm, or 20th of a scruple.

Grap'e-sug'ar. See *Glucose.*

Grăp'hioid'ēs, adj. (Γραφίς, a style; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Anat.* Resembling a style; styloid; applied to the styloid process of the temporal bone: graphioid.

Grass. See *Gramen.*

Grătĭōl'a Off'ĭcĭnāl'is. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the hedge-hyssop.

Grave Wax. *Chem.* Adipocere.

Grăvĕd'o, *ĭnis,* f. (*Grăvis,* heavy.) *Pathol.* A term for *Coryza.*

Grav'el. (Fr. *Gravelle.*) *Pathol.* Popularly applied either to calculous matter formed in the kidneys, passing off in the urine; or to small distinct *calculi* or concretions, and even to *stone in the bladder* itself; also to any pain or difficulty in passing the urine. *Lithĭăsis, is,* or *eos,* f.

Grav'id Ut'erus. *Obstet., Physiol.* The womb in the impregnated state, or during gestation. *Utĕrus Grăvidus.*

Grăvĭd'ĭtas, *ātis,* f. (*Grăvĭdo,* to impregnate.) *Obstet., Physiol.* The condition of a woman who is pregnant: gestation; pregnancy: gravidity.

Grăv'ĭgrăd'ĭus, *a, um.* (*Grăvis; grădior,* to march.) *Zoöl.* Walking with a heavy tread; applied to an Ord. (pl. n.) of *Mammalia,* as the elephant, etc.

Gravim'eter. (*Grăvis,* heavy; *μέτρον,* a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* A measurer of specific gravity. *Gravĭmĕtrum, i,* n.

Gravitat'ion. (*Grăvĭtas.*) *Nat. Philos.* The act of falling, or state of having fallen to the earth, by the laws of gravity. *Grăvĭtātio, ōnis,* f.

Grav'ity. (*Grăvis.*) *Nat. Philos.* The cause or power by which bodies naturally tend towards the centre of the earth. *Grăvĭtas, ātis,* f.

Grav'ity, Centre of. *Nat. Philos.* A point upon which, if a body were suspended, all its parts would be *in æquilibrio. Centrum Grăvitātis.*

Grav'ity, Specif'ic. *Chem., Nat.*

The comparative density of one body in regard to another which is taken as the standard.

Green Mil'k. See *Colostrum.*

Green Sick'ness. See *Chlorosis.*

Green Vit'riol. *M. Med.* The sulphate of iron.

Green Wat'ers. *Obstet.* Popularly, the *Lochia*, when of a dark dirty greenish aspect.

Grenād'ia, æ, f. *Chem.* A white, crystalline, volatile, and exceedingly sweet substance, neither alkaline nor acid, obtained from the *Punica granatum:* grenadin.

Grey Lot'ion. *Pharm.* The *Lotio nigra.*

Gripp'e. *Pathol.* Fr. name for *Influenza.*

Grit'ty. (Sax. *Greot*, the dust of stones, etc.) See *Sabulous.*

Groc'er's It'ch. *Pathol.* A variety of *Eczema impetiginodes.*

Groin. See *Inguen.*

Groov'ed. See *Striatus, Sulcatus.*

Grot'to del Can'e. (Ital.) A grotto near Naples, in which carbonic acid gas rises only about 18 inches above the surface of the ground, so that it affects dogs, and such sized animals.

Grow'th. (Sax. *Growan*, to increase.) *Physiol.* Increase or augmentation of the body in all its parts, without reference to number, structure, or function; and so, distinct from, though nearly connected with, *Development.*

Grub. (Teut. *Groben*, to wallow in dirt.) *Entomol.* The *larva* of insects; also a sort of maggot, hatched from the egg of the beetle kind, or *Scarabæi.*

Grum'ous. (*Grūmus;* terminal *-ōsus.*) Thickened; clotted; curdled. *Grūmōsus, a, um.*

Grūm'us, *i*, m. (*Gĕro*, to bear.) *Pathol.* A clot of milk, or of blood; a curd.

Guaiăc'i Lig'num. } *M. Med.*
Guaiăc'i Rĕs'ina. } Pharmacopœial names (B. P.) for the wood and resin of the *Guaiacum officinale.*

, n. (Span. *Guayaco.*) Pharmacopœial name for the resin obtained from *Guaiacum officinale.* **Jen Cān.** ac tree. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Decandria*, Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Rutaceæ.*

Guaiăc'um Of'ficināl'e. *M. Med.* The tree which yields *Guaiacum.*

Guan'o. (Peruv. *Huanu*, dung.) A species of manure now employed; being the excrement of sea-fowl, which had covered the small islands and cliffs on the western side of South America, near the coast; and in some spots lay in such enormous beds as could only be produced by accumulation of thousands of years.

Gub'ernāc'ŭlum Tes'tis. *Anat.* A fibro-vascular cord between the *testis* and *scrotum* in the fœtus.

Guid'er. Popularly, the tendon of a muscle.

Guin'ea Pep'per. See *Capsicum Annuum.*

Gŭl'a, æ, f. (Γεύομαι, to taste.) *Anat.* The *œsophagus*, or gullet; popularly, the throat.

Gum. *Anat.* See *Gingiva. M. Med.* The mucilage of vegetables. *Gummi*, n. indecl.

Gum Arab'ic. See *Gummi Acaciæ.*

Gum Elas'tic. A term for *Caoutchouc.*

Gum'măta. (Fr. *Gomme.*) *Med.* Name given to tumours, containing gum-like contents; found in the *periosteum* of the cranium, and sternum; believed to be produced by the virus of syphilis.

Gum, Red. *Pathol.* Common name for *Strophulus intertinctus.*

Gum, Run'k Red. *Pathol.* Common name for the *Strophulus confertus.*

Gum, White. *Pathol.* Common name for *Strophulus albidus.*

Gum-boil. See *Parulis.*

Gum-Res'in. The juice of plants mixed with resin, and an extractive matter taken to be a gummy substance; obtained generally by exudation from incision. *Gummi-Resĭna*, æ, f.

Gum'mi Acăc'iæ. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name of gum Arabic, obtained from the *Acacia vera*, and other species of *Acacia.* See *Acaciæ Gummi.*

Gum'mi Rub'rum Gambien'se. *M. Med.* The substance kino.

Gum'mi Scorpiōn'is. } *M.*
Gum'mi Sĕn'ĕga. } *Med.*
Gum'mi Sĕnĕgal'en'se. } Names
Gum'mi Sĕn'ĕka. } for
ni Thĕbaïc'um. } gum
Arabic.

Gunjah. *Med.* The dried plant *Cannabis Indica.*

Gur'jun Bal'samum. This exudation, which is named *Wood-oil*, comes from the *Dipterocarpus turbinatus;* it has lately been lauded as a remedy against leprosy. Used, in the East, same way as Copaiba, in *Gonorrhœa;* and externally as an ingredient of ointments for foul ulcers. *Gurjun, gurgina,* or *gurjina.* See *Dipterocarpus.*

Gustātīv'us, *a, um.* } (*Gustus,*
Gustātōr'ius, *a, um.* } taste.) *Anat., Physiol.* Belonging to the sense of taste: gustative; gustatory.

Gust'atory Nerve. (*Gustus,* taste.) *Anat.* The lingual branch of the deep portion of the inferior maxillary, or third branch of the fifth pair of nerves.

Gus'tus, *ūs,* m. (Γεύομαι, to taste.) *Physiol.* The sense of taste.

Gut's. (Sax. *Guttos.*) *Anat.* Vulgar term for the intestines, or bowels. *Intestīna,* nom. pl. of *Intestīnum, i,* n.

Gut'ta, *æ,* f. (Fr. *Goutte,* a drop.) *Pharm.* A minim, or the 60th part of a fluid drachm.

Gut'ta Nig'ra. *Pharm.* The black drop; a preparation of opium, verjuice, nutmeg, and saffron.

Gut'ta Opāc'a. *Pathol.* The disease cataract.

Per'cha. (Mal. *Gutta,* gum; *percha* — *pertsha* — the tree from which it is obtained.) Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the exuded juice of *Isonandra Gutta;* a tree indigenous to Singapore, collected like caoutchouc, and applicable to many purposes, as splints, etc.

Gut'ta Sĕrēn'a. *Pathol.* Name for *Amaurosis,* the eye appearing clear and natural.

Guttāt'im. (*Gutta.*) *Pharm.* In prescriptions, drop by drop.

(*Gutta,* a drop; *fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Drop-bearing; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): guttiferous.

ŭris, n. (As if from χέω, to pour out.) *Anat.* The throat in special reference to the trachea, or windpipe. See *Gula.*

Gymnan'thus, *a, um.* (Γυμνὸς, naked; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Having naked flowers: gymnanthous. See *Nudiflorus.*

Gymnās'ium, *ii,* n. (Γυμνὸς.) *Med.* The place where the *Athletæ* and others exercised themselves.

Gymnas'tic. (*Gymnāsium.*) *Med.* Belonging to that branch of science which treats of rules to be observed in all kinds of exercise for procuring health. *Gymnāsticus, a, um.*

Gymnas'tics. (*Gymnasticus.*) *Med.* The system by which disease was treated, and health maintained through the regular practice of active exercises: gymnastic medicine. *Gymnastica, æ,* or *Gymnastice, es,* f.

Gymnoblas'tus, *a, um.* (Γυμνὸς; βλάστη, a germ.) *Bot.* Having a naked germ: gymnoblastous.

Gymnōcar'pus, *a, um.* (Γυμνὸς; καρπὸς, seed.) *Bot.* Having naked seed: gymnocarpous.

a, a seed.) *Bot.* Having naked seeds; applied to a Linn. Ord. (pl. n.), Cl. *Didynamia:* gymnospermous, or gymnospermous.

Gymnos'tomus, *a, um.* (Γυμνὸς; στόμα, a mouth.) *Bot.* Applied to several Orders (pl. m.) of mosses, in which the orifice of the urn is naked: gymnostomous.

Gȳnæcŏlōg'ia, *æ,* f. (Γυνὴ, a woman; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* A treatise on woman; and the peculiarities of her constitution, as compared with man: gynecology.

Gȳnæcŏlōg'icus, *a, um.* *Physiol.* Belonging to *Gynæcologia:* gynecological.

Gȳnan'drius, *a, um.* (Γυνὴ, a woman; ἀνὴρ, ἀνδρὸς, a man.) *Bot.* Consisting of male and female; applied to a Linn. genus (pl. n.), the stamens of which grow upon the pistil: gynandrious, or gynandrous.

Gyn'aphore. (Γυνὴ; φορέω, to bear.) *Bot.* A prolongation of the *receptaculum,* to which the pistil is often attached; a thecaphore. *Gȳnæ, æ,* f.

Gynatrēs'ia, æ, f. (Γυνὴ; ἀ, neg.; τίτρημι, to perforate.) *Pathol., Physiol., Surg.* Term for obliteration; also for imperforation of the vagina: gynatresy.

is, or *eos*, f. (Γυνὴ; s, a base.) *Bot.* The base of a solitary style, which is tumid, and divided into separate cells.

, *i*, n. to bear.) *Bot.* The stem of a carpel; the *Corpophorum* of Link: a gynophore.

Gyp'sum. (Γύψος.) *Chem.* The sulphate of lime, or *plaster of Paris. Gypsum, i*, n.

Gȳr'ans, *tis*, part. (*Gȳro*, to turn about.) *Bot.* Turning about; rotating itself: gyrant.

Gȳrā'tio, *ōnis*, f. (*Gȳro.*) *Pathol.* The sensation of dizziness: gyration.

Gȳrā'tus, *a, um.* (*Gȳro.*) *Bot.* Turned about: gyrated.

Gȳrencĕph'ălus, *a, um.* (Γυριόω, to wind; ἐγκέφαλον, the brain.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied, by Owen, to a sub-class (n. pl.) of *Mammalia* having the brain convoluted, but in less degree than in man: gyrencephalous.

Gȳr'i. (Pl. of *Gȳrus*, a circuit.) *Anat.* The convolutions of the brain.

Gȳrō'sus, *a, um.* (Γυρὸς, a circle; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Bot.* Having, or full of circles: gyrous.

H.

H. S. *Med.* For *Hora somni*, or bed-time.

Hab'it. (*Hăbito*, to have often.) A power of doing anything with facility, acquired by long and frequent repetition of the same action. *Hăbitus, ūs*, m. See *Hexis.*

Hab'itat. (*Hăbito*, to dwell.) *Bot., Zoöl. It dwells;* applied to a place where it is known a plant best grows, or an animal is generally found.

Habrōmān'ia, æ, f. (Ἁβρὸς, light or gay; μανία, madness.) *Pathol.* Delirium in which the patient appears as if cheerful, or merry.

(Αἷμα, blood.) *Med.* A prefix denoting reference to blood.

Hæ'macyanin'a. See *Hæmatocyanina.*

i, n. δύναμις, power; μέτρον, a measure.) *Physiol.* An instrument for calculating the force of the blood circulation: a hemodynamometer.

Hæ'măgōg'us, *a, um.* (*Hæma-*; ἀγω, to expel.) *Pathol.* Applied to medicines (pl. n.) favouring the access of the *catamenia*, or the hæmorrhoidal discharge: hemagogue.

Hæm'al Ax'is. *Comp. Anat.* Applied, by Owen, to the central large trunks of the vascular system.

Hæ'mal Spine. *Comp. Anat.* Used, by Owen, for the homologue of the *sternum* and ensiform cartilage, or (in the abdomen) the *linea alba.*

Hæ'măleucin'a, æ, f. λευκὸς, white.) *Physiol.* The buffy coat, or fibrin of the blood: hemaleucin.

Hæ'mălōp'ia, æ, f. (Αἷμα; ὄπτομαι, to see.) *Pathol.* A disease of the eyes, in which every object appears of a blood colour: hemalopy.

Hæ'măphæin'a, æ, f. (Αἷμα; φαιὸς, of a fawn colour.) *Chem.* The substance which gives the pale amber colour to urine: hemaphein.

Hæ'măpŏp'hȳsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Αἷμα; ἀποφόω, to be sprung from.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied, by Owen, to the *lamincæ* of a *vertebra*, which form an irregular canal, lodging the *hæmal axis*; also, the homologue of the cartilage of a rib, or its sternal portion.

is, or *eos*, f. (Αἷμα; ἀσθένεια, debility.) *Pathol.* Poverty or deterioration of the blood: hemasthenosis.

Hæ'mat-. Same as

es, f. (Αἷμα; γὴ, a vomiting.) *Pathol.* Vomiting of blood. See *Hæmatemesis.*

Hæ'mătanglōn'ōsus, *i*, f. (Αἷμα;

ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; νόσος, a disease.) *Pathol.* Disease of the blood-vessels. See *Hæmatangiosis.*

—— ——, is, or **eos,** f. Same as *Hæmatangionosos.*

Hæmătăpōr'ĭa, æ, f. (Αἷμα; ἀπορία, defect.) Same as *Anæmia.*

Hæmătăpōr'ĭcus, *a, um.* Belonging to *Hæmatoporia:* hematoporic.

Hæ'mătăporrhōs'is, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Αἷμα; ἀπὸ, from; ὀρρὸς, serum.) *Pathol.* The separation of serum from the blood, as in the profuse discharges of *Cholera.* See *Hæmatorrhosis.*

Hæ'mătăpos'tăsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Αἷμα; ἀπόστασις, a departure.) *Pathol. Metastasis,* or transposition of the blood to another part.

Hæ'mătăpostăt'ĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Hæmatapostasis:* hematapostatic.

—— n. (Αἷμα; ἔλαιον, oil.) *Physiol.* A concrete oil existing in the blood.

Hæ'mătĕm'ĕsis, *is,* f. (Αἷμα; ἐμέω, to vomit.) *Pathol.* Vomiting of blood. See *Hæmatanagoge.*

Hæ'mătĕmĕt'ĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Hæmatemesis:* hematemetic.

—— *es,* f. introduction.) *Pathol.* Congestion of blood in a part.

Hæ'măthĕr'mus, *a, um.* (Αἷμα; θέρμη, heat.) *Zool.* Having warm blood: hemathermous.

Hæ'măthidrōs'is, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Αἷμα; ἵδρωσις, a sweating.) *Pathol.* An oozing of blood-coloured perspiration.

Hæ'mathor'ax. See *Hæmatothorax.*

Hæ'mătĭăs'is, *is,* or *eos,* f. Same as *Hæmatonosus.*

Hæ'măt'ĭca, æ, f. (Αἷμα.) *Physiol.* The doctrine of the blood; a term similar to *Hæmatologia:* hematics.

Hæ'măt'ĭcus, *a, um.* (Αἷμα.) *Physiol.* Belonging to the blood: hematic.

Hæm'ătin'. See following.

Hæm'ătin'a, æ, f. (Αἷμα.) *Chem.* The colouring matter of logwood, from its resemblance to blood: hematin. See *Hæmatoxina, Hæmatoxylina.*

Hæm'atinūr'ĭa. (Same.) Same as *Hæmaturia.*

Hæ'mătĭs'chēsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Αἷμα; σχέω, to repress.) *Pathol.* Stoppage of discharges of blood: hematischesis.

Hæ'mătischĕt'ĭcus, *a, um.* Belonging to *Hæmatischesis:* hematischetic.

æ'mătis'thmĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Hæmatisthmus:* hematisthmic.

—— *is, i,* m. (Αἷμα; ἰσθμὸς, the fauces.) *Pathol.* Hæmorrhage from the fauces.

Hæmătīt'es, *is,* or *æ,* m. (Αἷμα.) *Mineral.* The blood-stone; a species of iron ore which exists profusely in the Furness district of Lancashire: a hematite.

—— *ĭtis,* f. (Αἷμα, terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the blood.

—— Same as *Hæma-.*

—— *a, um.* (Αἷμα; , fruit.) *Bot.* Having fruit spotted with red: hematocarpous.

Hæ'măt'ŏcēl'e, *es,* f. (Αἷμα; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Enlargement of the scrotum, from blood being within one or other of its tunics: hematocele.

—— *i,* m. (Αἷμα; κεφαλὴ, the head.) *Physiol.* A monster-fœtus, in which effusion of blood into the cerebral hemispheres has produced a marked deformity.

Hæmătōchez'ĭa, æ, f. (Αἷμα; χέζω, to evacuate the bowels.) *Pathol.* A bloody stool.

Hæmătōcœl'ĭa, æ, f. (Αἷμα; κοιλία, the belly.) *Pathol.* Effusion or escape of blood into the peritoneal cavity.

Hæmătōcol'pus, *i,* m. κόλπος, a sinus.) *Pathol., Physiol.* Effusion of blood from the *vagina;* or a collection of blood, or menstrual secretion there.

Hæmătōcyăn'ĭna, æ, f. (Αἷμα; κύανος, blue.) *Chem.* The blue colouring matter of the blood: hematocyanin.

—— *is,* or *eos,* f. (Αἷμα; κύστις, a bladder.) *Pathol.* A cyst containing blood; also, effusion of blood into the urinary bladder; also, encysted *Hæmatoma:* a hematocyst. See *Hæmatoma.*

Hæmătōd'ēs, adj. (Αἷμα; terminal -ώδης.) *Pathol.* Having, or full of, blood: hematose.

Hæ'matodȳn'amom'eter. See *Hæmadynamometer.*

Hæ'mătoglōbŭlin'a, æ, f. *Physiol.* Same as *Globulina.*

Hæ'mătogrăph'ia, æ, f. (Αἷμα; ἀφω, to write.) *Physiol.* A treatise on the blood, its nature and quality: hematography.

Hæ'mătoīd'ēs, adj. (Αἷμα; terminal -ἰδης.) *Mineral.* Resembling blood: hematoid.

Hæ'mătŏlŏg'ia, æ, f. (Αἷμα; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* The history of the nature and constitution of the blood: hematology.

Hæ'mătŏm'a, ătis, n. (Αἱματόω, to turn into blood.) *Surg. Pathol.* A bloody tumour: a hematome; sometimes induced through careless operating, in venesection.

Hæ'măt ōmătōs'us, a, *um. Surg. Pathol.* Having, or full of *Hæmatoma:* hematomatous.

Hæ'mătomĕtăc'hysis, is, or *eos,* f. (Αἷμα; μετὰ, beyond; χύσις, an effusion.) *Surg.* Transfusion of blood: hematometachysis.

Hæ'mătŏmĕt'ra, æ, f. (Αἷμα; μήτρα, the womb.) *Pathol.* A filling of the womb with blood.

Hæ'mătŏmĕt'rin, æ, f. (Αἷμα; μετρέω, to measure.) *Physiol.* The measuring of the force of the blood in its course: hematometry.

Hæ'mătŏm'ĕtrum. (Αἷμα; μέτρον, a measure.) *Physiol.* An instrument for measuring the force of blood: hematometer.

Hæ'matom'phalŏcēl'e, es, f. (Αἷμα; ὀμφαλὸς, the navel; κήλη, a tumour.) *Pathol.* Tumour at the navel, turgid with blood: hematomphalocele.

Hæ'i n'ȳces, ētis, or *i,* f. , μύκης, a fungus.) *Pathol. Fungus hæmatodes,* or bloody fungus.

Hæ'mătōn'ōsus, *i,* f. ς σος, disease.) *Pathol.* Disease of the blood. See *Hæmopathia.*

Hæ'mătŏpĕrĭcar'dium, ii, n. (Αἷμα, blood; *pĕricardium.*) *Pathol.* Effusion of blood into the *pericardium.*

Hæ'mătŏphyl'lus, a, *um* , a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves tinged with a blood-colour: hematophyllous.

Hæ'mătoplas'ma, ătis, n. (Αἷμα; πλάσμα, a formation.) *Physiol.* The plastic principle in the blood.

Hæ'mătŏpŏēs'is, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Αἷμα; ποίησις, a making.) *Physiol.* Assimilation of the chyle to blood; same as *Hæmatosis.*

Hæ'mătŏpoĕt'ĭcus, a, *um. Physiol.* Belonging to *Hæmatopoiesis;* hematopoietic.

Hæ'mătoptȳs'is. } *Pathol.* The
Hæ'mătop'tȳsis. } same as *Hæmoptysis.*

Hæ'mător'rhăchis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Αἷμα; ῥάχις, the spine.) *Pathol.* Effusion of blood into the spine, or into the *theca* of the spinal marrow.

Hæ'mătorrhœ'a, æ, f. (Αἷμα; ῥέω, to flow.) *Surg. Pathol.* A passive flowing of blood, hemorrhage: hematorrhœa.

Hæ'mătōsin'a, æ, f. (Αἷμα.) *Chem., Physiol.* The colouring matter of the blood: hematosin.

Hæ'mătōs'is, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Αἱματόω, to make bloody.) *Physiol.* Atmospherization of the blood; aëration; formation of blood. *Pathol.* A flow, or flux of blood; a hemorrhage.

Hæ'mătospīl'ia, æ, f. (Αἷμα; σπίλος, a spot.) *Pathol.* Name for *Purpura hæmorrhagica.*

Hæ'mătospongōs'is, *is,* or *eos,* f. *Pathol.* The formation or growth of *Hæmatospongus.*

Hæ mătospon'gus, *i,* m. (Αἷμα: σπόγγος, a sponge.) *Pathol. Fungus hæmatodes,* or bloody fungus. See *Hæmatomyces.*

Hæ'mătōsymphŏrēs'is, *is,* or *eos,* f. } (Αἷμα;
Hæ'mătōsynăgōg'e, *es,* f. } ς, a collected multitude; συναγωγή, a collection.) *Pathol.* Congestion of blood. See *Hæmatepagoge.*

Hæ'matothor'ax. See *Hæmathorax.*

Hæ'mătotox'ĭcus, a, *um.* }
Hæ'mătox'ĭcus, a, *um.* } *cum,* poison.) *Pathol.* Belonging to a vitiated state of the blood: hematotoxic; hematoxic.

Hæ'mătoxĭn'a. } Same as *Hæ-*
Hæ'mătoxȳlĭn'a. } *matina.*

Hæ'mătox'ylon, *i*, n. (Αἷμα; ξύλον, wood.) Pharmacopœial name of the wood of *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum;* the *Hæmatoxyli lignum*, or logwood. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Decandria*, Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Leguminosæ*. See *Hæmatoxylum*.

Hæ'mătox'ylon Campĕchiān'um. *M. Med.* The logwood tree.

Hæ'mătox'ylī Lig'num. Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of logwood.

Hæ'mătozō'on, *i*, n. (Αἷμα; ζῷον, an animal.) *Physiol.* An animalcule discovered in the blood.

Hæ'măturē'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } (Αἷμα; οὖρον, the urine.) *Pathol.* A disease in which blood is discharged with urine.
Hæ'măturī'a, *æ*, f. }

Hæ'măturī'cus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Hæmaturia:* hematuric.

Hæ'midros'is. See *Hæmathidrosis.*

Hæ'mo-. See *Hæma-.*

Hæ'mometʹrum. See *Hæmatometrum.*

Hæ'moproc'tos. } (Αἷμα; πρωκτός, the *anus*.) *Pathol.* Discharge of blood from the bowels.
Hæ'moproc'tus, *i*, m. }

Hæ'mop'tĭcus, *a, um.* Belonging to *Hæmoptoe* or *Hæmoptysis:* hemoptic.

Hæ'moptoĭc'us. See *Hæmopticus.*

Hæ'mop'töe, *es*, f. } (Αἷμα; πτύω, to spit.) *Pathol.* A spitting of blood; hemorrhage from the lungs. A genus, Ord. *Hæmorrhagiæ*, Cl. *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology.
Hæ'mop'tўsis, *is*, f. }

Hæ'morrhăg'ia, *æ*, f. (Αἷμα; ῥήγνυμι, to burst.) *Surg. Pathol.* Bursting forth or flowing of blood, from whatever cause: hemorrhage, or hemorrhagy. In pl., an Ord., Cl. *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Hæ'morrhăg'icus, *a, um. Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to hemorrhage: hemorrhagic.

Hæ'morrhīn'ia, *æ*, f. (Αἷμα; ῥὶν, the nose.) *Pathol.* Same as *Epistaxis.*

Hæ'morroĭc'us, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Hæmorrhœa:* hemorrhoic.

Hæ'morrhöidāl'is, *is, e.* (*Hæmorrhöides*, piles.) *Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to hemorrhoids, or piles: hemorrhoidal.

Hæ'morrhöid'eus, *a, um.* Same as *Hæmorrhoidalis.*

Hæ'morrhöis', *ĭdes*, f. (Αἷμα; ῥέω, to flow.) *Surg. Pathol.* (Pl.) The piles: a hemorrhoid. A genus, Ord. *Hæmorrhagiæ*, Cl. *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Hæ'mospās'ia, *æ*, f. (Αἷμα; σπάω, to draw to.) *Surg.* The forming of a vacuum over a considerable surface of the body; in the mode, but as an extension of the principle of dry cupping: hemospasy.

Hæ'mostās'ia, *æ*, f. }
Hæ'mostăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } (Αἷμα; στάσις, a standing.) *Pathol.* A stoppage, or stagnation of the blood, as in an inflamed part.

Hæ'mostăt'ica, *æ*, f. (Αἷμα; στατικὴ, the science of weights.) *Physiol.* The power or motion of the blood; and the laws by which its circulation is regulated in the vessels of the body: hemostatics.

Hæ'mostăt'icus, *a, um. Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Hæmostasia*, or *Hæmostasis.* Applied to means employed for stanching or arresting hemorrhage; styptic: hemostatic.

Hæ'mŏtex'ia, *æ*, f. } (Αἷμα; τῆξις, a dissolution.) *Pathol.* Dissolution or liquefaction of the blood.
Hæ'mŏtex'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. }

Hæ'möthōr'ax, *ăcis*, f. (Αἷμα; θώραξ, the chest.) *Pathol.* The escape of blood into the thorax, through a wound or otherwise; properly *Hæmatothorax.*

Hæ'motox'icus. See *Hæmatotoxicus.*

Hahnem'annism. The *Homœopathic doctrine.*

Hair. See *Capillus*, *Pilus.*

Hai'r, Fal'ling off of. See *Defluum Capillorum.*

Hair-like. See *Capillary.*

Hair'y. See *Hirsutus*, *Hirtus.*

Hair'y Scal'p. *Anat.* That portion of the integument of the head which is covered with hair. See *Trichoton.*

Hal'berd-shaped. See *Hastatus.*

Hal'lihoo. (Scot., corr. *Holy hood.*) *Obstet.* Vernacular for the *caul*, which was carefully preserved

by the superstitions, for the many virtues attributed to it.

Hal'igrap'hia. See *Halographia.*

Hălīt'us, *ūs,* m. (*Hălo,* to breathe out.) Vapour, or breath. See *Spiritus.*

Hal'lucinat'ion. (*Hallūcinor,* to mistake.) Mental error, mistake, or foolish imagination. *Hallūcinātio, ōnis,* f.

Hăl'o, *ōnis,* m. (Ἅλως, a circle.) *Anat.* The *Areola,* or tawny circle around the female nipple; often indicative of pregnancy. *Astron.* The circle which surrounds the sun, moon, or stars, when their rays are refracted in their passage through a mist. *Pathol.* The red margin around pustules, also named *areola.*

Hălōgĕn'ium, *ii,* n. (Ἅλς, a salt; γένναω, to produce.) *Chem.* A term for chlorine: halogen.

Hălogrăp'hia, *æ,* f. (Same; γράφω, to write.) *Chem.* A description of salts: halography.

Hal'oid. (Ἅλς, terminal *-īdēs.*) *Chem.* Applied to salts compounded of metals with chlorine, iodine, bromine (but not to compounds of oxygen and sulphur), because similar in construction to common salt. *Hălōīdēs,* adj.

Hălōlōg'ia, *æ,* f. (Ἅλς; λόγος, a discourse.) *Chem.* A treatise on the salts: halology.

Hălōmĕt'rum, *i,* n. (Ἅλς; μέτρον, a measure.) *Chem.* An instrument for measuring the forms, angles, etc., of salts: a halometer.

Hălŏp'hilus, *a, um.* (Ἅλς; φίλεω, to love.) *Bot.* Growing in a soil impregnated with salt: halophilous.

Hălŏp'hўton'. } (Ἅλς; φυτὸν,
Hălŏp'hўtum', *i,* n. } a plant.) *Bot.* A plant; sapling; thus named.

Hălur'gia, *æ,* f. (Ἅλς; ἔργον, a work.) *Chem.* The process of forming, extracting, or producing salts: halurgy.

Hămāt'us, *a, um.* (*Hāmus,* a hook.) *Bot.* Having a hook; hamate.

Hăm'ifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Hāmus; forma,* a resemblance.) *Bot.* Resembling a hook: hamiform.

Hăm'ig'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Hāmus; gĕro,* to carry.) *Bot.* Bearing hooks; hamigerous.

Hăm'ŏs'us, *a, um.* (*Hāmus;* terminal *ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having a hooked appearance: hamose.

Ham'string, Out'er. *Anat.* The *Biceps flexor cruris* muscle.

Ham'ular. (*Hāmulus.*) Belonging to a hook. *Hāmŭlārus, is, e.*

Hăm'ŭlōs'us, *a, um.* (*Hāmŭlus,* a little hook; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Anat., Bot.* Having little hooks; hamulous.

Hăm'ŭlus, *i,* m. (Dim. *Hāmus.*) *Anat.* The hook-like portion of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone; a little hook may be applied to any similar object, natural or artificial.

Han'd. (Sax.) *Anat.* The organ of prehension in man. *Ornithol.* The third portion of the anterior extremity which supports the wing, having one finger, and vestiges of two others. *Manus,* ûs, m.

Han'dful. See *Manipulus, Pugillus.*

Han'ging. (Sax. *Hangan,* to hang.) Suspension by the neck, causing *Asphyxia suffocationis. Suspensio, ōnis,* f. *Bot.* See *Cernuus, Dependens, Pendulus.*

Hap'la-. } (Ἁπλόος, simple.) A
Hap'lo-. } prefix compounded with terms signifying uncomplicated.

Hap'tŏt'ica, *æ,* f. (Ἅπτομαι, to touch.) *Physiol.* The doctrine of the phenomena of touch, or sensation: haptotics.

Hardĕr'i Glan'dŭla. *Comp. Anat.* A gland in ruminant and pachydermatous quadrupeds; and in birds, near the inner angle of the eye.

Hare-lip. *Surg.* A congenital cleft, or division of one, or both lips; most frequently the upper, and sometimes double. *Lăbium Lĕpŏrīnum;* often involving the palate.

Harmŏn'ia, *æ,* f. (Ἁρμόζω, to adapt.) *Anat.* A variety of *Synarthrosis,* denoting a simple joining together, as the nasal and other bones of the face: harmony.

Hart'shorn. *M. Med.* The horn of certain kinds of the hart, or stag. The substance *Cornu Cervi. Pharm.* Popular name for *Liquor Ammoniæ* (B. P.) *Ammoniæ Aqua.*

Has'hish. *Bot., Med.* The *Cannabis Indica.*

Hastāt'us, *a, um.* (*Hasta*, a spear.) *Bot.* Like a spear, or halberd: hastate. See *Lanceolatus.*

Hastifō'lius, *a, um.* (*Hasta; fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having hastiform leaves: hastifolious.

e. (*Hasta; forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Resembling a spear: hastiform.

Hat'chet-shap'ed. See *Dolabriformis.*

Haun'ch. (Fr. *Hanche.*) *Anat.* That part of the body between the ribs and thigh; the hip; the buttock. *Clunis, is*, f.

Haus't. *Pharm.* For *Haustus*, a draught.

Haus'tus, *ûs*, m. (*Haurio*, to drink greedily.) *Pharm.* A liquid preparation forming one dose, generally about two ounces in quantity; a draught.

Hau't Mal'. *Pathol.* A French term for epilepsy in its full development. See *Epilepsy, Spinal.*

Hav'er. (Probably *Icelandic.*) Oats.

Hav'er Bread. Bread made of ground oats. Name given in Cumberland for *oat-cakes.*

Haver'i Glan'dŭlæ. *Anat.* Glands about the synovial membrane of joints, first described by Haver.

Hay Ast'hma. Same as following.

Hay Fev'er. *Med.* Popular name for that form of *catarrh*, to which many persons are liable in summer—supposing it to be caused by hay-effluvium.

Hea'd. (Sax. *Heáfod*, the head.) *Anat.* Distinguished into *cranium* and face. Applied to the upper end of a long bone, the origin of a muscle, the beginning of a part; and any round protuberance which can be supposed to resemble a head. *Căput, ĭtis*, n.

Head'ache. *Pathol.* Pain in the head, differently denominated according to the part affected, or its cause. *Cĕphălalgia, æ*, f.

Head'ed. See *Capitatus, Capitulatus.*

Heal'th. (Sax. *Hæl.*) The proper disposition and condition of the several parts of the body, for performing their functions without impediment or sensation of weariness. *Sānĭtas, ātis*, f.

Heal'thy Pus. *Surg.* That discharged from abscesses, the result of phlegmonous inflammation; or from wounds and ulcers in the healing state; laudable pus.

Hear'ing. (Sax. *Hyran*, to hear.) *Physiol.* That sense by which sounds are distinguished, the organ of which is the ear. *Auditus, ûs*, m.

Hear't. (Sax. *Heorte.*) *Anat.* A hollow powerfully muscular viscus; situated between the lungs, but more under the left one, and enclosed in the *pericardium;* from which proceeds the circulation of the blood. *Cor, dis*, n. See *Cardia.*

Hear't-bur'n. *Pathol.* Popular name for *Cardialgia.*

Hear't-shap'ed. See *Cordatus.*

Heat. See *Calor, Caloric.*

Heat, Ab'solut'e. *Chem.* The whole quantity of caloric existing in a body; absolute caloric.

Heat, Animal'. See *Calor Animalis.*

Heat, Free. *Chem.* See *Caloric, Free; Cauma.*

Heat, Lat'ent. See *Caloric, Latent.*

Heat, Pric'kly. *Pathol.* Common term for the *Lichen tropicus.*

Heat, Sen'sible. See *Caloric, Free.*

Heat, Vit'al. See *Calor Animalis.*

Heat-spots. See *Æstates.*

Hē'bean'thus, *a, um.* (Ἥβη, down; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Having tomentose corols: hebeanthous.

Hē'bē'car'pus, *a, um.* (Ἥβη; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Having pubescent fruits: hebecarpous.

Hē'bec'lădus, *a, um.* (Ἥβη; κλάδος, a branch. *Bot.* Having pubescent branches: hebecladous.

Hē'bĕg'ynus, *a, um.* (Ἥβη; γυνὴ, a woman.) *Bot.* Having pubescent ovaries: hebegynous.

Hē'bē'pĕt'ălus, *a, um.* (Ἥβη; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Having pubescent petals: hebepetalous.

Hē'bēt'icus, *a, um.* (*Hēbe*, puberty.) *Physiol.* Belonging to puberty; youthful: hebetic.

ĭnis, f. (*Hēbĕto*, to

make dull.) *Pathol.* Dulness, or insensibility: hebetude.

a, um. (Ἑκατόν, a hundred; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves composed of a hundred pairs of folioles: hecatophyllous.

Hec'tic. (Ἕξις, habit.) *Physiol.* Belonging to habit of body. *Hectícus, a, um.*

Hec'tic Fev'er. *Pathol.* A slow insidious fever, idiopathic, or symptomatic; the latter arising in consequence of some incurable local disease. *Febris Hectica.*

Hecticŏp'yra, æ, f. } (Ἕξις; **Hecticŏp'yrĕtos', i,** m. } πῦρ, or πυρετὸς, a fever.) *Pathol.* Hectic fever.

Hec'tŏgram'me. (Ἑκατόν, a hundred; *gramme.*) 100 grammes, equal to 3 oz. 8 dr. 2·152 gr. avoirdupois. *Hectogramma, ătis,* n.

Hec'tolit're. (Ἑκατὸν; *litre.*) 100 litres, equal to 3·5377 English cubic feet; or 22 Imperial gallons; or 2¾ Imperial bushels.

Hec'tometre. (Ἑκατὸν; *metre.*) 100 metres, or 109 yds. 1 foot 1 inch.

Hĕdĕrā'ceus, a, um. (*Hĕdĕra,* the ivy-tree.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement, as in the *Hedera;* applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): hederaceous.

Hed'ge-Hys'sop. *M. Med.* Common name for *Gratiola officinalis.*

Helcŏe'ăce, es, f. (Ἕλκος, an ulcer; κάκη, corruption.) *Pathol.* Malignant ulcer.

Helcōdes, adj. (Ἕλκος; terminal *Pathol.* Having, or full of, ulcers: helcose.

ŭtis, n. (Ἕλκος; οἴδημα, a tumour.) *Pathol.* Ulcerous œdema, or œdematous ulceration.

Helcoid'ēs, adj. (Ἕλκος; terminal *-idēs.*) *Pathol.* Resembling an ulcer: helcoid.

(Ἕλκος; a discourse.) *Pathol.* A history of ulcers: helcology.

Helcōmēn'ia, æ, f. (Ἕλκος; μὴν, a month.) *Pathol.* Aberration, or *metastasis* of the *catamenia* to an ulcer: helcomenia.

Helcop'ththal'mia, æ, f. (Ἕλκος; *Pathol.* Ulcerous ophthalmia: helcophthalmy.

Helcōs'is, is, or *eos,* f. (Ἕλκος.) *Pathol.* The progress of ulceration.

Hēlicoid'ēs, adj. (*Hēlix,* a winding; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Anat.* Having or full of windings: helicose.

Hēlicoid'ēs, adj. (*Hēlix;* terminal *-idēs.*) Resembling that which is spiral: helicoid.

Hēlic'ŭlus, i, m. (Dim. *Hēlix,* a circuit.) *Bot.* The spiral vessels (pl.) of plants: a helicule.

Heliocen'tric. (Ἥλιος, the sun; κεντρικὸς, centric.) *Astron.* Having the sun for the centre, or point of observation. *Hēliŏcentricus, a, um.*

Hēlioid'ēs, adj. (Ἥλιος; terminal *-idēs.*) Resembling the sun: helioid.

, *i,* m. (Ἥλιος; μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument for measuring the apparent diameter of the sun: a heliometer.

a, um. (Ἥλιος; σκοπέω, to regard.) *Bot.* That which regards the sun: helioscopious.

Hēlioscŏp'ium, *ii,* n. (Same.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument for observing the sun: a helioscope.

Hēliotrōpis'mus, *i,* m. (Ἥλιος; τρέπω, to turn; terminal *-ισμὸς.*) *Bot.* That faculty by which certain plants constantly turn their flowers to the sun: heliotropism.

Hēliotrōpius, *a, um.* (Ἥλιος; τρέπω.) *Bot.* Applied to plants the flowers of which turn constantly towards the sun: heliotropious.

Hēlix, *ĭcis,* m. (Ἑλιξ, from εἰλέω, to wind about.) *Anat.* The outer border of the *Pinna,* or external ear. *Zool.* A genus of *Mollusca,* Ord. *Pulmonea;* the snail.

Hellēbōrāceus, *a, um. Bot.* Having an arrangement of parts as in *Helleborus:* helleboraceous.

Hellebore. (Ἑλλέβορος.) *Bot.* The genus *Helleborus.* See *Veratrii Viridis Radix* (B. P.).

Hellēbōreus, *a, um. Bot.* Belonging to *Helleborus:* helleboreous.

Hellēbōrus, *i,* m. (Ἑλεῖν, to destroy; βορὰ, fodder.) Pharmacopœial name for the rhizome of *Helleborus officinalis,* or *H. Niger;* the *Hellebori Nigri Radix.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Polyandria,* Ord. *Polygynia.* Juss. *Ranunculaceæ.*

Hellēbōrus Al'bus. *M. Med.* The Pharmacopœial name of white

hellebore root. See *Veratrum Album.*

Hellĕbŏrus Nig'er. } *M.*
Hellĕbŏrus Officinăl'is. } *Med.* Black hellebore, or Christmas rose; also named *Melampodium.*

Helmet-shaped. See *Galeatus.*

Helminthăgŏg'us, *a, um.* (Ἕλμινς, a worm; ἄγω, to drive out.) *Pharm.* Same as *Anthelmintic:* helminthagogue.

Helmin'thia, *æ,* f. (Ἕλμινς.) *Pathol.* A class of worms found within the human intestines.

Helminthias'is, *is,* f. *Pathol.* The breeding of worms, or their *larvæ,* in any part of the body.

Helmin'thic. (Ἕλμινς.) Belonging to worms. *Helminthicus, a, um.*

Helminthŏdēs, adj. (Ἕλμινς; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Pathol.* Having or full of worms: helminthous.

Helminthoidēs, adj. (Ἕλμινς; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Pathol.* Resembling the worm: helminthoid.

Helminthŏlŏgia, *æ,* f. (Ἕλμινς; λόγος, a discourse.) *Zoöl.* A treatise on worms, more particularly intestinal worms: helminthology.

Helminthophthi'sis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Ἕλμινς; φθίσις, a wasting.) *Pathol. Tabes verminosa,* or wasting from the presence of intestinal worms.

Helminthŏpyra, *æ,* f. (Ἕλμινς; πυρετὸς, a fever.) *Pathol.* Worm-fever: helminthopyre.

Helminthothēcus, *a, um.* (Ἕλμινς; θήκη, a sheath.) *Bot.* Having cylindrical, vermiform seeds.

Hĕlŏb'ius, *a, um.* (Ἕλος, a marsh; βίος, life.) *Bot.* Living on moisture, aquatic: helobious.

Hĕlŏdēs, adj. (Ἕλος, a swamp; terminal *-ώδης.*) Having or full of moisture. *Pathol.* Applied to a fever with profuse sweating; also, to marsh fever: helous.

Hĕlŏpyra, *æ,* f. (Ἕλος; πυρετὸς, a fever.) *Pathol.* Marsh or swamp-fever: helopyre.

Hemacyan'in. See *Hæmatocyanina,* and all similar diphthongal analogues.

Hĕmĕrălōp'ia, *æ,* f. (Ἡμέρα, a day; ὤψ, the eye.) A defect of vision, by which objects are seen only in broad daylight; day-sight; night-blindness: hemeralopy.

Hĕmĕrăphōnia, *æ,* f. (Ἡμέρα; ἀ, priv.; φωνὴ, the voice.) *Pathol.* Loss of voice during the day.

Hĕmĕrŏdrŏmus, *a, um.* (Ἡμέρα; δρόμος, a course.) *Pathol.* Applied to a fever, the same as *Ephemerus:* hemerodromal.

Hĕmĕrŏtyphlōsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Ἡμέρα; τύφλωσις, blindness.) *Pathol.* Day-blindness, or *Nyctalopia.*

Hĕmĭcarpus, *i,* m. (Ἥμισυς, the half; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Each portion of a fruit, naturally separated into halves: a hemicarp.

Hĕmĭcĕphălus, *i,* m. (Ἥμισυς; κεφαλὴ, a head.) *Physiol.* A monster-fœtus with half a head.

Hĕmĭcrānia, *æ,* f. (Ἥμισυς; κρανίον, the head.) *Pathol.* A severe pain, generally hysterical, nervous, or bilious, affecting one side of the head; a megrim.

Hĕmĭcrānĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Hemicrania:* hemicranic.

Hemidesmi Rădix. (Ἥμισυς, half; δεσμός, a ligament.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of the root of *Hemidesmus Indicus.* Hemidesmus root.

Hĕmĭĕd'rĭcus, *a, um.* (Ἥμισυς; ἕδρα, a base.) *Crystall.* Having half faces, or facets: hemiedric.

Hĕmĭōpal'gia, *æ,* f. (Ἥμισυς; ὤψ, the eye; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Hemicranic pain of the eye: hemiopalgy.

Hĕmĭōp'ia, *æ,* f. } (Ἥμισυς;
Hĕmĭop'sia, *æ,* f. } ὄπτασία, vision, sight.) *Surg. Pathol.* Defect of vision, under which only the half of objects is seen: hemiopy; hemiopsy.

Hĕmĭplĕg'ia, *æ,* f. } (Ἥμισυς;
Hĕmĭplex'ia, *æ,* f. } πλήσσω, to strike.) *Pathol.* Paralysis, affecting one-half of the body (perpendicularly divided); *paralysis hemiplegica.*

Hĕmĭplĕg'icus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Hemiplegia:* hemiplegic: hemiplexic.

Hemiplex'ic. See *Hemiplegicus.*

Hĕmĭp'tĕrŏlŏg'ia, *æ,* f. (Ἥμισυς; πτέρον, a wing; λόγος, a discourse.) *Entomol.* A treatise on the *Hemiptera:* hemipterology.

Hēmip'tĕrus, *a, um.* (Ἥμισυς; πτέρον, a wing.) *Entomol.* Half-winged; applied to an Ord. (pl. n.) of *Insecta:* hemipterous.

Hēmit'rŏpus, *a, um.* (Ἥμισυς; τρέπω, to turn.) *Crystall.* Applied to a crystal formed of two halves regularly united, but as if the superior had undergone a half revolution upon the inferior: hemitropous.

Hem'lock. *M. Med.* The *Conium maculatum.*

Hem'lock Pit'ch. *M. Med.* The *Pix Canadensis.*

Hemodȳnamom'etĕr. See *Hæmodynamometrum,* and similar diphthongal analogues.

Hen-blin'dness. *Pathol. Nyctalopia,* because hens are said to be subject to it.

Hen'bane, Blac'k. *M. Med.* The *Hyoscyamus Niger.*

Hendec'agon. (Ἕνδεκα, eleven; γωνία, an angle.) *Geom.* A figure of 11 equal angles and sides. *Hendĕcăgōnum, i,* n.

Hĕp'ar, *ătis,* n. (Ἧπαρ.) *Anat.* The liver, or organ which secretes the bile. See *Jecur.*

Hĕpătal'gia, *æ,* f. (Ἧπαρ; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain affecting the liver: hepatalgy. See *Hepatodynia.*

Hĕpătaux'e, *es,* f. (Ἧπαρ; αὔξη, increase.) *Pathol.* Enlargement of the liver.

Hĕpătemphrax'is, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Ἧπαρ; ἔμφραξις, obstruction.) *Pathol.* Obstruction of the liver.

Hĕpăthæmorrhag'ia, *æ,* f. (Ἧπαρ; αἱμορῥαγία, an eruption of blood.) *Pathol.* Hemorrhage from the liver: hepathemorrhage.

Hĕpăthĕlcōs'is, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Ἧπαρ; ἕλκωσις, ulceration.) *Pathol.* Ulceration of the liver.

Hepat'ic. (Ἧπαρ.) *Anat.* Belonging to the liver; applied to vessels, ducts, etc. *Hepăticus, a, um.*

Hĕpăt'icŏcōl'icus, *a, um.* (*Hepăticus; cōlicus,* of the colon.) *Anat.* Belonging to the liver and colon: hepaticocolic.

Hĕpăticōrĕnāl'is, *is, e.* (*Hepăticus; renālis,* of the kidney.) *Anat.* Belonging to the liver and kidney: hepaticorenal.

Hĕpăt'icus, *a, um.* (Ἧπαρ.) *Anat.* Belonging to the liver: hepatic.

Hĕpătirrhœ'a, *æ,* f. (Ἧπαρ; ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* A purging, with bilious evacuations. See *Hepatorrhœa.*

Hepatisat'ion. (Ἧπαρ.) A change of structure in the lungs, or other texture, into a liver-like substance. *Hĕpătīsātio, ōnis,* f.

Hĕpătīt'icus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Hepatitis:* hepatitic.

Hĕpătīt'is, *ĭdis,* f. (Ἧπαρ; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the liver; a genus, Ord. *Phlegmasiæ,* Cl. *Pyrexiæ,* of Cullen's Nosology.

Hĕp'ăto-. (Ἧπαρ.) *Med.* A prefix signifying connection with the liver.

Hĕp'ătŏcēl'e, *es,* f. (Ἧπαρ; κήλη, a tumour.) *Pathol.* Hernia, whereby a portion of the liver protrudes through its envelope into a lower part of the abdomen; but not through the abdominal parietes.

Hĕpăt'ŏdȳn'ia, *æ,* f. (Ἧπαρ; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Chronic pain in the liver; nearly the same as *Hepatalgia.*

Hĕpăt'ogrăph'ia, *æ,* f. (Ἧπαρ; γράφω, to write.) *Anat. Physiol.* A description of the liver, its attachments, function, etc.: hepatography.

Hĕpătol'ithus, *i,* m. (Ἧπαρ; λίθος, a stone.) *Pathol. Calculus* or concretion in the liver: a hepatolith.

Hĕpătŏlŏg'ia, *æ,* f. (Ἧπαρ; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat., Physiol.* A treatise on the liver: hepatology.

Hĕpăton'cus, *i,* n. (Ἧπαρ; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Pathol.* Chronic swelling of the liver.

Hĕpătop'hleg'mon, *ŏnis,* m. } (Ἧπαρ; φλεγμονή, inflammation. *Pathol.* Same as *Hepatitis.*
Hĕpătop'hleg'mŏne, *es,* f. }

Hĕpătop'hthisis, *is,* or *eos,* f. } (Ἧπαρ; φθίσις, consumption; φθόη, a wasting.) *Pathol.* Consumption, decay, or wasting of the liver.
Hĕpătop'hthŏe, *es,* f. }

Hĕpătop'hthŏïc'us, *a, um. Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Hepatophthöe:* hepatophthöical.

Hĕpător'rhăg'ia, *æ,* f. (Ἧπαρ; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Pathol.* A

sudden discharge (of blood) from the liver: hepatorrhagy.

Hēpātorrhex'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἧπαρ; ῥῆξις, a rupture.) *Pathol.* Rupture of the liver.

Hēpātorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Ἧπαρ; ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* A flow of blood from the liver.

Hēpātŏtŏm'ia, *æ*, f. (Ἧπαρ; τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat.* Dissection of the liver: hepatotomy.

Heptag'on. (Ἑπτά, seven; γωνία, an angle.) *Geom.* A figure having seven equal angles and sides. *Heptăgōnum, i*, n.

Heptăgyn'ius, *a, um.* (Ἑπτά; γυνή, a woman.) *Bot.* Having seven pistils: heptagynious.

Heptan'drius, *a, um.* (Ἑπτά; ἀνήρ, ἀνέρος, a man.) *Bot.* In reference to seven stamens: heptandrious, or heptandrous.

Heptan'thĕrus, *a, um.* (Ἑπτά; ἄνθηρος, having flowers.) *Bot.* Relating to seven flowers: heptantherous.

Heptăpĕt'alus, *a, um.* (Ἑπτά; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Having seven petals: heptapetalous.

Heptăphyl'lus, *a, um.* (Ἑπτὰ; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Any specimen having seven leaves: heptaphyllous.

Heptapleur'us, *a, um.* (Ἑπτά; πλευρὸν, a rib.) *Bot.* Characterised by seven ribs: heptapleurous.

Heptăsĕp'ălus, *a, um.* (Ἑπτά; *sēpălum.*) *Bot.* Having seven sepals: heptasepalous.

Heptasper'mus, *a, um.* (Ἑπτά; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Applied to seven-seeded genera: heptaspermous.

Heptastĕm'ŏnis, *is, e.* (Ἑπτά; στήμων, a stamen.) *Bot.* Having seven stamens. See *Heptandrius.*

Her'ba, *æ*, f. (Arab. *Erbah.*) *Bot.* Applied to plants; those properly that flower and bear fruit once, then perish; also, to such as are in leaf one year, flower and bear fruit the second, and then perish; but more generally, to plants whose stalks are soft and have no woody substance. Applied by Linn. to that portion of every vegetable which arises from the root and ends in the fructification.

Herbac'eous. *Bot.* Having soft stalks, and perishing to the root each year; of the nature of an herb. *Herbăceus, a, um.*

Herbār'ium, *ii*, n. (*Herba.*) *Bot.* A collection of dried specimens of plants or grasses; a *Hortus siccus.*

Herbiv'ŏrus, *a, um.* (*Herba; vŏro*, to devour.) *Zoöl.* Herb-eating: herbivorous.

Hered'itary. (*Heres*, an heir.) *Pathol., Physiol.* Applied to the transmission of diseases, constitutional peculiarities, etc., from parents to children.

Hermaphrodite. (Ἑρμῆς, Mercury; Ἀφροδίτη, Venus.) *Anat.* One in whom either the male organs of generation are too slightly, or the female too highly, developed, in either case approaching in size and resemblance those of the opposite sex. *Bot.* Applied to a flower which contains stamens and pistils within the same calyx and petals. *Hermăphrŏdītus, i*, m.

Hermaphrŏdīt'icus, *a, um. Physiol.* Belonging to a hermaphrodite: hermaphroditic.

Hermet'ic. (Ἑρμῆς, Mercury; said to have invented chemistry.) Belonging to chemistry. *Hermĕticus, a, um.*

Hermet'ic Seal. *Chem.* The end of a glass vessel or tube which has been closed while in a state of fusion.

Her'nia, *æ*, f. (Ἔρνος, a branch.) *Surg.* A tumour, formed by accidental protrusion of any of the viscera of the abdomen beyond its parietes; commonly known by the term *Rupture;* also, displacement of any part from its normal cavity. A genus, Ord. *Ectopiæ*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Her'nia Hūmōrāl'is. *Surg. Pathol.* Acute inflammation of the testicle, or swelled testicle. See *Orchitis.*

Her'nia Vārĭcōs'a. *Surg.* Another name for *Circocele.*

Heroic'. (Ἥρως, brave.) *Med.* Applied to the employment of certain remedies from their potency or severity. *Hērōĭcus, a, um.*

Her'on. See *Ardea.*

Herŏphĭl, Tor'cŭlar. *Anat.* A meeting together, and forming a

kind of reservoir, of the four sinuses of the *Dura Mater*.

Her'pēs, *ētis*, m. (Ἕρπω, to creep.) *Pathol.* Tetter; a skin disease in which minute itchy vesicles increase, spread, and cluster together, terminating in furfuraceous scales; *Serpigo*; a genus, Ord. *Dialyses*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Her'pēs Circināt'us. *Pathol.* Ringworm; also called *H. Serpigo.*

Her'pēs Ex'ēdens. *Pathol.* A species in which there is a rapid spreading of the disease.

Her'pēs Serpig'o. *Pathol. Herpes circinatus*, or ringworm.

Herpēs Zoster. *Pathol.* A species known by the popular term of the Shingles.

Herpet'ic. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Herpes. Herpēticus, a, um.*

Herpētiformis, *is, e.* (*Herpes; forma*, likeness.) *Pathol.* Having the appearance of *Herpes:* herpetiform.

Herpetog'raphy. (*Herpes*; γράφω, to describe.) *Med.* A description of *Herpes. Herpētographĭa, æ*, f.

Herpētŏlog'ia, *æ*, f. (*Herpes*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med.* A dissertation on herpetic diseases. *Zoöl.* (Ἕρπετος, reptile; λόγος.) The study or history of reptiles, their habits, nature, etc.: herpetology.

Hes'peridin'. (*Hesperĭdium*, the orange.) *Chem.* A peculiar crystallisable substance obtained from unripe oranges.

Hĕtĕracan'thus, *a, um.* (Ἕτερος, different; ἄκανθα, a thorn.) *Bot.* Having different spines, or spinous stipules, one of which is straight, the other hooked: heteracanthous.

Hĕtĕran'drus, *a, um.* (Ἕτερος; ἀνήρ, a man.) *Bot.* Having stamens or anthers of different form: heterandrous.

Hĕtĕran'thus, *a, um.* (Ἕτερος; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Having different flowers: heteranthous.

Hĕtĕrocar'pus, *a, um.* (Ἕτερος; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Bearing different fruits: heterocarpous.

Hĕtĕrocĕp'hălus, *i*, m. (Ἕτερος; κεφαλὴ, the head.) *Physiol.* A monster-fœtus with two unequal heads.

Hĕtĕrocl'itus, *a, um.* (Ἕτερος; κλίνω, to incline.) *Bot.* Applied to plants which have the sexes separated: heteroclite.

Hĕtĕrogăm'ius, *a, um.* } (Ἕτερος; γάμος, a marriage.) *Bot.* Having flowers, monoïc, dioïc, or polygamous.
Hĕtĕrŏg'ămus, *a, um.* }

Heterogen'eous. (Ἕτερος; γένος, a kind.) *Bot., Geol., Mineral.* Of different kinds; opposite by nature. *Hĕtĕrogĕneus, a, um.*

Hĕtĕrŏlăl'ia, *æ*, f. (Ἕτερος; λαλία, speech.) *Med.* A defect in speech.

Hĕtĕrŏl'ŏbus, *a, um.* (Ἕτερος; λόβος, a lobe.) *Bot.* Having unequal lobes: heterolobous.

Heterol'ogous. (Ἕτερος; λόγος, a condition.) *Surg.* Applied to certain formations, which present a solid or fluid substance different from any of the solids or fluids which enter into the healthy composition of the body. *Hĕtĕrŏlŏgus, a, um.*

Hĕtĕrŏm'ĕrus, *a, um.* (Ἕτερος; μέρος, a part or portion.) Having or consisting of different parts or portions: heteromerous.

Heteromor'phus. (Ἕτερος; μορφὴ, form.) Differing in form, shape, or external appearance. *Hĕtĕrŏmorphus, a, um.* See *Homomorphous.*

Hĕtĕrŏn'ĕmus, *a, um.* (Ἕτερος; νῆμα, a thread or fillet.) *Bot.* Having unequal filaments: heteronemous.

Heterŏp'athy. (Ἕτερος; πάθος, affection.) *Med.* That mode of treating diseases by which a morbid condition is removed, by inducing a different morbid condition to supplant it; the opposite of *Homœopathy*, and synonymous with *Allopathia. Hĕtĕrŏpăthia, æ*, f.

Hĕtĕropĕt'ălus, *a, um.* (Ἕτερος; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Having dissimilar or unequal petals: heteropetalous. See *Homopetalus.*

Hĕtĕrŏphōn'ia, *æ*, f. (Ἕτερος; φωνὴ, the voice.) *Pathol.* An abnormal state of the voice: heterophony.

Hĕtĕrŏp'ŏdus, *a, um.* (Ἕτερος; πούς, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Having different feet; applied to an Ord. (pl. n.) of *Mollusca Gasteropoda:* heteropodous.

Hĕtĕrop'tĕrus, *a, um.* (Ἕτερος;

πτερὸν, a wing.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Section (pl. n.) of *Hemiptera*, in which the *elytra* are membranous only at the extremity : heteropterous.

Hĕtĕrōrhyn'chus, Hĕtĕrōrostris, *a, um.* (Ἕτερος ; ῥύγχος, a beak ; *rostrum*, a beak.) *Ornithol.* Having different beaks : heterorhynchous ; heterorostrate.

Hĕtĕrostĕm'ŏnus, *a, um.* (Ἕτερος ; στήμων, a stamen.) *Bot.* Having dissimilar stamens : heterostemonous.

Hĕtĕrot'rōpus, *a, um.* (Ἕτερος ; τρόπος, manner.) *Bot.* Applied to the embryo when it lies across the *hilum :* heterotropous. See *Homotropus.*

Hex'agon. (Ἕξ, six ; γωνία, an angle.) *Geom.* A solid figure of six equal sides and angles. *Hexăgōnum, i,* n.

Hex'ag'onal. *Geom.* Belonging to a hexagon. *Hexăgōnus, a, um.*

Hex'ăgyn'ĭus, *a, um.* (Ἕξ ; γυνὴ, a woman.) *Bot.* Having six pistils ; applied to a Linn. Ord. (pl. n.) : hexagynious.

Hex'ahed'ral. *Geom.* Belonging to a hexahedron. *Hexăhĕdrus, a, um.*

Hexahed'ron. (Ἕξ ; ἕδρα, the base.) *Geom.* A solid figure consisting of six equal sides. *Hexăhĕdrum, i,* n.

Hex'an'drius, *a, um* (Ἕξ ; ἀνὴρ, a man.) *Bot.* Having six stamens ; applied to a Linn. Cl. (pl. n.) : hexandrious or hexandrous. See *Hexastemonus.*

Hex'angŭlār'is, *is, e.* (Ἕξ ; *angŭlus*, an angle.) *Bot.* Having six angles ; hexangular.

Hex'ăpĕt'ălus, *a, um.* (Ἕξ ; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Having six petals : hexapetalous.

Hex'aphyl'lus, *a, um.* (Ἕξ ; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having six leaves : hexaphyllous.

Hex'ăp'ŏdus, *a, um.* (Ἕξ ; πούς, a foot.) *Entomol.* Having six feet : hexapodous.

Hex'ap'terus, *a, um.* (Ἕξ ; πτέρον, wing.) *Bot., Entomol.* Provided with six wings : hexapterous.

Hex'asĕp'ălus, *a, um.* (Ἕξ ; *sĕpălum.*) *Bot.* Composed of six sepals or portions : hexasepalous.

Hex'ăsper'mus, *a, um.* (Ἕξ ; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having six seeds : hexaspermous.

Hex'astem'ŏnus, *a, um.* (Ἕξ ; στήμων, a stamen.) *Bot.* Having six stamens : hexastemonous. See *Hexandrius.*

Hibernac'ulum. *Bot.* See *Hybernaculum*, etc.

Hic'cough. } See *Singultus.*
Hic'cup. }

Hic'ry-pic'ry. *Pharm.* The vulgar pronunciation of the *Hiera picra*, a former preparation in much repute, and still popularly esteemed.

Hide. (Sax. *Hyd*, the skin.) Contemptuous term for the human integuments.

Hidrōd'ēs, adj. (Ἱδρὼς, sweat ; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Pathol.* Having or full of sweat : hidrose.

Hid'rōnōs'us, *i,* f. (Ἱδρὼς ; νοσος, a disease.) *Pathol.* The *Sudor Anglicanus*, or (*so called*) sweating sickness.

Hid'rōpēdēs'is, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Ἱδρὼς ; πήδησις, a leap.) *Pathol.* Excessive sweating.

Hid'rōpўr'ĕtus, *i,* m. See *Hidronosus.*

Hidrorrhœ'a, *æ,* f. (Ἱδρὼς ; ῥεω, to flow.) *Pathol.* Profuse sweating.

Hidrōs'is, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Ἱδρὼς.) *Physiol.* The condition of sweating.

Hidrōt'icus, *a, um.* (*Hidrōsis.*) *Pharm.* Causing sweat ; sudorific ; diaphoretic : hidrotic.

Hid'rōtōpœ'ia, *æ,* f. } (Ἱδρὼς ; ποιέω, to make.)
Hid'rōtōpōiēs'is, *is,* or *eos,* f. }
Physiol. Excretion of the sweat.

Highmōrĭān'um Antrum. *Anat.* A cavity in the superior maxillary bone, described by Highmore ; the *Antrum maxillæ*, or *A. maxillare.*

Hik'ery Pik'ery. *Pharm.* One of the many spellings and analogues of the old *hiera picra nostrum*—"pulvis aloes et canellæ."

Hilif'erus, *a, um.* (*Hĭlum ; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Having *hila :* hiliferous.

Hil'um, *i,* ˣ. *Bot.* The cicatricula, or point of attachment of a seed to its seed-vessel, or receptacle by which it obtains its nourishment : the umbilicus of the seed.

Hip. (Sax. *Hipe.*) *Anat.* See

Coxa. Bot. The ripe fruit of the *Rosa canina.*

Hip-bath. See *Semicupium.*

Hip-joint Disease. See *Coxalgia.*

Hip-tree. *Bot., Pharm.* The *Rosa canina.*

Hip'pŏcam'pus, *i*, m. (Ἱππόκαμπος, a small marine animal with a head closely resembling that of a horse.) *Zoöl.* The small animal named the sea-horse.

Hip'pŏcam'pus Maj'or. *Anat.* A large white substance in the *inferior cornu* of the lateral ventricles of the brain.

Hip'pŏcam'pus Min'or. *Anat.* A small eminence of white substance in the *posterior cornu* of the lateral ventricles of the brain.

Hip'pŏcŏrȳza, *æ*, f. (Ἵππος, the horse; κορύζα, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nostrils.) *Anim. Pathol.* Coryza in the horse; also, the same affection in cattle, etc., and likewise termed *Hippomyxa.* See *Farcy, Glanders.*

Hip'pŏcŏrȳzōm'a, *ătis*, n. (*Hippŏcŏrȳza.*) *Anim. Pathol., Med.* The swelling consequent upon *Hippocoryza;* a commonly fatal affection, arising from contagion with the infectious discharge of that disease of the horse.

Hip'pŏcŏrȳzōs'is, *is*, or *eos*, n. *Anim. Pathol., Med.* The formation or progress of *Hippocoryzoma.*

Hip'pocrates' Sleeve. *Pharm.* Name given to a conical-shaped strainer of linen or flannel. *Manica Hippocrătis.*

Hippocrăt'ic. Belonging to Hippocrates. *Hippocrătĭcus, a, um.*

Hippocrat'ic Count'enance. See *Facies Hippocratica.*

Hippŏl'ithus, *æ* f. (Ἵππος; λίθος, a stone.) *Anim. Pathol.* A concretion in the gall-bladder, or intestines of the horse; the *Bezoar equinum:* a hippolith.

Hippŏlog'ia, *æ*, f. (Ἵππος, a horse; λόγος, a discourse.) *Zoöl.* Term for a dissertation on the horse: hippology.

Hip'pŏmyx'a, *æ*, f. (Ἵππος; μύξα, mucus.) *Anim. Pathol., Med.* Same as *Hippocoryza.*

Hip'pomyxom'a. } *Anim. Pathol.*
Hip'pomyxos'is. } Same as *Hippocoryzoma, Hippocoryzosis.*

Hip'pŏnŏsŏlŏg'ia, *æ*, f. } (Ἵππος;
Hip'pŏpathŏlŏg'ia, *æ*, f. } νόσος, disease; πάθος, disease; λόγος, a discourse.) The doctrine in relation to the diseases of the horse: hipponosology; hippopathology.

Hip'ponŏsŏlŏg'icus, *a, um.* }
Hip'popathŏlŏg'icus, *a, um.* } Belonging to hipponosology or hippopathology: hipponosological; hippopathological.

Hip'posteŏlŏg'ia, *æ*, f. (Ἵππος; ὀστεολογία, a treatise upon bones.) *Comp. Anat.* A treatise on the bones of the horse: hipposteology.

Hip'pŏtŏm'ia, *æ*, f. (Ἵππος; τέμνω, to cut.) *Comp. Anat.* Anatomy, or dissection of the horse: hippotomy.

Hip'pur'ate. (*Hippūrĭcum* acidum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of hippuric acid with a base. *Hippūras, ātis*, f.

Hip'pur'ic. (Ἵππος; οὖρον, urine; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Applied to an acid found plentifully in urine of the horse, and cow; and, generally, of the *Graminivora. Hippūrĭcus, a, um.*

Hir'cas, *ātis*, f. (*Hircīnicum* acidum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of hircinic acid with a base: a hircate.

Hircin'. (*Hircus*, the male goat.) *Chem.* A peculiar substance in the fat of the goat; and on which its strong odour depends. *Hircīna, æ*, f.

Hircin'icus, *a, um. Chem.* Belonging to or resembling the substance hircin; applied to an acid obtained by its saponification: hircinic.

Hircis'mus, *i*, n. (*Hircus*; terminal *-ismus.*) *Pathol.* The strong odour, peculiar to the human *axilla;* which somewhat resembles that of the male goat.

Hirsūt'ies, *ēi*, f. (*Hirsūto*, to make hairy.) *Pathol.* A disease in which superfluous hair grows on a part where it is unnatural.

Hirsūt'us, *a, um. Nat. Hist.* Hairy; rough; shaggy: hirsute.

Hirtiflōr'us, *a, um.* (*Hirtus*, hairy; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having hairy flowers: hirtiflorous.

Hir'tus, *a, um.* (Cont. *Hirsūtus.*) *Bot.* Rough-haired; hairy.

Hirŭdĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Hirūdo; forma,* likeness.) *Zoöl.* Applied to an Ord. (pl. n.), Cl. *Elminthaprocta:* hirudiform.

Hirŭd'o, *ĭnis,* f. (As if *Haurūdo,* from *haurio,* to drink up.) Pharmacopœial name (B. Ph.) of the *Sanguisuga medicinalis,* the *Hirudo medicinalis. Zoöl.* A genus of the *Articulata Abranchiata Asetigera,* consisting of several species distinguished by their colours, but principally by the organs of their mouth.

Hirŭd'o Měd'ĭcĭnā'lis. The *Leech.*

Hispĭdŭlāt'us, *a, um.* (*Hispĭdus.*) In a slight degree rough: hispidulate.

Hispĭdŭlōs'us, *a, um.* (*Hispĭdus;* terminal *-ōsus.*) Having, or full of rigid hairs: hispidulous.

His'pĭdus, *a, um.* (*Hispĭdor,* to be bristly.) *Bot.* Having bristles; bristly: hispid.

Hist'ŏdiăl'ўsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Ἱστὸς, a web; διάλυσις, a dissolution.) *Pathol.* A resolution of organic texture.

Histŏdiălўt'icus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Histodialysis:* histodialytic.

His'tŏgĕn'ĕsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Ἱστὸς; γίγνομαι, to engender.) *Anat., Physiol.* The origin or formation of organic tissue: histogeny.

His'tŏgĕnĕt'icus, *a, um. Anat.* Belonging to *Histogenesis:* promoting the formation of organic textures: histogenetic.

His'tŏgrăp'hia, *æ,* f. (Ἱστὸς, tissue; γράφω, to write.) *Anat., Physiol.* A description of the organic tissues: histography.

His'tŏgrăp'hicus, *a, um. Anat.* Belonging to histography: histographical.

His'tŏlŏg'icus, *a, um. Anat.* Belonging to histology: histological.

Histol'ogy. (Ἱστὸς; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat., Physiol.* The doctrine of the minute or ultimate structure and composition of the different textures of organised bodies. *Histŏlŏgia, æ,* f.

Histŏnŏm'ia, *æ,* f. (Ἱστὸς; νόμος, a law.) *Physiol.* History of the laws which regulate the formation and arrangement of organic tissues: histonomy.

Histŏtŏm'ia, *æ,* f. (Ἱστὸς; τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat.* Dissection of organic tissues: histotomy.

Hives. *Pathol.* A species of *Varicella,* or chicken-pox: *Varicella globularis* of Willan.

Hoars'eness. See *Branchus, Raucedo.*

Hoary. See *Glaucus, Incanus.*

Hog's Lard. *M. Med.* The *Adeps suillus,* or *Axungia porcina; Saim.*

Hollow. See *Cavus, Concavus.*

Hollowed. See *Sinuatus.*

Hŏlo-. (Ὅλος, the whole.) A prefix compounded with terms, meaning entire or complete.

Hŏlŏcar'pus, *a, um.* (*Hŏlo-;* καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Having entire fruit-capsules: holocarpous.

Hŏlŏpĕt'ălus, *a, um.* (*Hŏlo-;* πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* With entire petals: holopetalous.

Home-sic'kness. See *Nostalgia.*

Hŏmicid'ium, *ii,* n. (*Hŏmo,* man; *cædo,* to kill.) *Med. Jur.* The killing of a man, woman, or child by accident; in distinction from murder, or that done in malice, with set purpose; manslaughter, chance-medley, etc.: homicide.

Hŏm'o-. (Ὁμὸς, equal.) A prefix denoting equality, or sameness.

Homœ'o-. (Ὅμοιος, like.) A prefix signifying similarity.

Hŏmœŏmor'phus, *a, um.* (Ὅμοιος; μορφὴ, form.) Having a similar form: homœomorphous.

Hŏmœŏpăt'hicus, *a. um. Med.* Belonging to homœopathy: homœopathic.

Homœop'athy. (*Homœo-;* πάθος, disease.) A doctrine propounded by *Hahnemann;* by which it is pretended to cure diseases by the inconceivable action of mythical doses of medicines, of a quality supposed to excite similar diseases in the healthy. *Hŏmœŏpăthia, æ,* f.

Hŏmœŏs'is, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Ὅμοιος.) *Physiol.* Assimilation.

Hŏmŏgĕne'ĭtas, *ātis,* f. The quality of that which is homogeneous: homogeneity.

Hŏmŏgen'eus. (*Hŏmo-;* γένος, a kind.) Of same kind or quality throughout. *Hŏmŏgĕneus, a, um.*

Homol'ogous. (*Hŏmo-; λόγος*, nature or condition.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied in respect of things of the same essential nature, however different in form or name, in different animal bodies. *Hŏmŏlŏgus, a, um.*

Hom'ologue. (Same.) *Comp. Anat.* The same organ in different animals under every variety of form and function. *Hŏmŏlŏgum, i,* n.

Homol'ogy. (Same.) *Anat.* The condition of things of the same essential nature, however different in form or name, in different animal bodies. *Hŏmŏlŏgia, æ,* f.

Hŏmŏmor'phus, *a, um.* (*Hŏmo-; μορφὴ*, form.) *Bot.* Having the same form: homomorphous. See *Heteromorphus.*

Hŏmŏpĕt'ălus, *a, um.* (*Hŏmo-; πέταλον*, a petal.) *Bot.* Applied to flowers in which the petals are alike: homopetalous. See *Heteropetalus.*

Hŏmŏphyl'lus, *a, um.* (*Hŏmo-; φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves or leaflets all alike: homophyllous. See *Heterophyllus.*

Hŏmŏp'tĕrus, *a, um.* (*Hŏmo-; πτέρον*, a wing.) *Entomol.* Possessing *elytra* of the same consistence throughout; and almost similar to the wings: homopterous. See *Heteropterus.*

Hŏmot'rŏpus, *a, um.* (*Hŏmo-; τρέπω*, to turn.) *Bot.* Applied to the embryo when it has the same direction as the seed: homotropous. *Heterotropus.*

Hom'ŏtype. (*Hŏmo-; τύπος*, form, or nature.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Term for a repeated part in the segments of the same skeleton. *Hŏmŏtўpus, i,* m.

Hon'ey-cup. See *Nectarium.*

Honeycom'b-like. See *Favosus.*

Hood'ed. See *Cucullatus.*

Hoof-shap'ed. See *Ungŭlātus.*

Hook. See *Hamulus, Hamus, Uncus.*

Hoop'ing-cough. See *Pertussis.*

Hop. *M. Med.* The *bracteæ*, or floral leaves of the *Humulus lupulus.*

Hordeăc'eus, *a, um.* (*Hordeum*, barley.) *Bot.* Belonging to or like barley: hordeaceous.

Hordeifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Hordeum; forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Formed like barley: hordeiform.

Hordein'. (*Hordeum.*) *Chem.* A peculiar substance found in barley, allied to starch; but constituting a distinct substance. *Hordeĭna, æ, f.*

Hordĕŏl'um, *i,* n. (Dim. *Hordeum.*) *Surg. Pathol.* A small, highly inflammatory tumour on the edge of the eyelid: popularly, a stye.

Hor'deum, *i,* n. (As if *Fordeum*, from *fordus*, heavy.) Pharmacopœial name thus simply given, formerly, for the seeds of *Hordeum distichon*, the *Hordei distichi semina*, or barley. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Triandria*, Ord. *Digynia.* Juss. *Graminaceæ.*

Hor'deum Decor'ticatum. (*Hordeum; de*, from; *cortex*, bark or husk.) *M. Med.* The husked *Hordeum Distichon.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of Pearl Barley.

Hor'deum Dis'tichon. *M. Med.* The French barley plant. See foregoing.

Hor'deum Vulgăr'e. *M. Med.* The Scotch or common barley plant.

Horehound. *M. Med.* The *Marrubium vulgare.*

Horiz'on. (*Ὁρίζων.*) *Astron., Geog.* The great circle dividing the heavens from the earth, and forming the boundary to our sight.

Horizon'tal. Parallel with the horizon; on a level. *Hŏrizontālis, is, e.*

Hor'n. See *Cornu, Calcar.*

Horn-shaped. See *Corniformis, Cornutus.*

Hor'rĭdus, *a, um.* (*Horror*, a quaking from fear or cold.) *Pathol.* Shivering with cold; applied to a fever, etc.: horrid. See *Horrens.*

Hor'ripilat'ion. (*Horreo*, to set up his bristles; *pĭlus*, the hair.) *Med.* A sensation of creeping, or as if each hair were stiff and erect, in different parts of the body. *Horrĭpilātio, ōnis,* f.

Hor'ror, *ōris,* m. (*Horreo*, to shake from cold.) A shivering, or cold fit, induced by fear, etc.

Hor'se-ches'tnut. *M. Med.* The fruit of the *Æsculus hippocastanum.*

Hor'se-rad'ish. *M. Med.* The *Cochlearia armoracia.*

Hortīc'ŏlus, *a, um.* (*Hortus,* a garden; *cŏlo,* to inhabit.) *Bot.* Growing in the garden: horticolous.

Hor'tus Sic'cus. *Bot.* A *Herbarium,* or collection of dried plants.

Hos'pital. (*Hospes,* a host; also, a guest.) *Med.* A charitable establishment, for relief of the sick or maimed poor; their lodgment and maintenance during treatment; an infirmary. In the construction and arrangement of Hospitals for the sick, numerous improvements and reformations have recently been adopted; and none of these had hitherto been more overlooked, although vitally wanted, than in respect of minute attention to details of drainage and ventilation; and the evils arising from overcrowded wards. Separate and cottage-hospital divisions, for *general* as well as *special* diseases, are calculated materially to aid the benevolent movement. *Hospĭtălium, ii,* or *e, is,* n. See *Nosocomium, Nosodochium.*

Hos'pital Fev'er. *Pathol.* A fever peculiar to the inmates of an hospital, from their condition and circumstances. *Febris Nŏsocŏmiālis.*

Hos'pital Gan'grene. *Surg. Pathol.* A severe and peculiar species of humid gangrene, combined with phagedenic ulceration of a highly infectious nature.

Hos't. (*A landlord, or entertainer.*) *Pathol., Zoöl.* Name used in works upon *Entozoa,* to indicate the animal on or within which parasites find a congenial *nidus.*

Humec'tant. (*Hūmecto,* to make moist.) *Med.* Rendering moist; moistening; same as *Diluent. Hūmectans, tis,* part.

Hūmectā'tio, *ōnis,* f. (*Hūmecto.*) *Med.* The act or process of making moist: humectation.

Hum'eral. (*Hŭmĕrŭs,* the arm.) *Anat.* Belonging to the *Humerus;* brachial. *Hŭmĕrālis, is, e.*

Hŭm'ĕrus, *i,* m. (Ὦμος, the shoulder.) *Anat.* The *brachium,* or arm proper, from the shoulder to the elbow; also, the long thickest arm-bone, or *Os brachii* itself. *Ornithol.* The first portion of the superior extremity supporting the wing.

Hŭm'icus, *a, um.* (*Hūmus,* the ground; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* The same as *Geïc.* Applied to an acid found in earth: humic.

Hŭmifū'sus, *a, um.* (*Hŭmus; fūsus,* lying along.) *Bot.* Running along the surface of the ground: humifuse.

Hŭm'ilis, *is, e.* (*Hūmus.*) *Bot.* Mean; humble; dwarfish; applied to plants which grow close to the ground.

Hŭm'or, *ōris,* m. Moisture, or sap. *Pathol., Physiol.* Any fluid of the body other than the blood: humour.

Hum'or Aq'ueus. See *Aqueous Humour.*

Hŭm'or Vit'reus. *Anat.* The vitreous body, or humour of the eye.

Hum'oral. (*Hŭmor.*) *Pathol., Physiol.* Belonging to the humours of the body. *Hŭmōrālis, is, e.*

Hum'oral Pathol'ogy. *Med.* The doctrine which may be attributed to Galen as its originator; and which refers all diseases to disordered condition of the humours.

Humor'ic. (*Hūmor.*) *Med.* Applied to the sound produced by percussion on the stomach when distended with air and fluid. *Hŭmŏricus, a, um.*

Hump. (*Umbo, ōnis,* from ἄμβων, the top of a mountain; anything having a prominence.) *Med.* That species of deformity which consists in a convexity of the upper portion of the human back; and is occasioned by curvature of the spine. A hump, or hunch-back.

Humulin'. *Chem.* The narcotic principle of *Humulus lupulus. Hŭmŭlīna, æ,* f.

Hus'k. See *Envelope, Gluma, Involucrum, Siliqua.*

Hyalin'. (Ὕαλος, glass.) *Pathol.* An interglobular substance forming one of the constant elements of tubercle. *Hyălīna, æ,* f.

Hyălin'us *a, um.* (Same.) Transparent like glass: hyaline.

Hyălipen'nis, *is, e.* (Ὕαλος; *penna,* a wing.) *Entomol.* Same as *Hyalopterus:* hyalipennate.

Hyălit'is, *ĭdis,* f. See *Hyaloidītis.*

Hyălŏdĕc'crўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὑαλώδης, glassy; ἔκρυσις, a flowing out.) *Surg. Pathol.* Escape of part of the vitreous humour.

Hyălŏdeŏmălăc'ĭa, *æ*, f. (Ὑαλώδης; μαλακία, softness.) *Pathol.* A softening of the vitreous body.

Hyăl'ŏdeŏmălăcō'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. *Pathol.* The progress of *Hyalodeomalacia.*

Hyălŏd'ēs, adj. (Ὑαλος; terminal *-ώδης.*) Having or full of glass: hyalous.

Hyal'oid. (Ὑαλος; terminal *ĭdēs.*) Resembling glass. Transparent. *Hyăloīdēs*, adj.

Hyal'oid Mem'brane. *Anat.* The extremely delicate membrane which envelopes the vitreous humour of the eye; and bounds the numerous cells of which that humour is composed. *Hyăloīdēs Membrāna.*

Hyăloidĭt'ĭs, *ĭdis*, f. (*Hyăloīdēs* membrāna; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the hyaloid membrane.

Hyălop'tĕrus, *a, um.* (Ὑαλος; πτερὸν, a wing.) *Entomol.* Having transparent wings: hyalopterous.

Hyălosper'mus, *a, um.* (Ὑαλος; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having transparent seeds: hyalospermous.

Hybernāc'ŭlum, *i*, n. (*Hyberna*, a wintering place.) *Bot.* An organic body which springs from the surface of a plant in order to protect the new shoot which it encases from injury.

Hyber'nal. (*Hyberno*, to winter.) *Nat. Philos.* Belonging to winter. *Hybernus, a, um.*

Hyber'nans, *tis*, part. (Same.) *Zoöl.* Passing the winter: hybernating.

Hybernat'ion. (Same.) *Zoöl.* The state of torpor or winter-sleep peculiar to certain animals: hybernation.

Hyb'rĭda, *æ*, f. } (Ὑβρις, mon-
Hyb'rĭs, *ĭdos*, f. } grel.) *Nat. Hist.* The offspring of two different species of animals or plants: a mule, as to animals: a hybrid.

Hyb'rĭdus, *a, um.* (Ὑβρις.) *Bot.* Mongrel; hybrid. See *Hybrida.*

Hydarthrō'sis, *is*, f. *Pathol.* The condition of body, morbid constitution, or diathesis, indicated by the occurrence of *Hydarthrus.*

Hydart'hrus, *i*, m. (Ὑδωρ, water; ἄρθρον, a joint.) *Pathol.* The disease white-swelling; sometimes called *Spina Ventosa;* a genus, Ord. *Tumores*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Hydăt'id-. } (Ὑδατις, a vesicle.)
Hydăt'ido-. } A prefix denoting the presence of hydatids.

Hydatidōd'es. See *Hydatidosus.*

Hydătidoid'ēs, adj. (*Hydătis;* terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Pathol.* Resembling a hydatid: hydatidoid.

Hydătidōm'a, *ătis*, n. (*Hydătis.*) *Pathol.* A tumour containing hydatids: a hydatidome.

Hydătidōs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Hydătis.*) *Pathol.* The formation of *Hydatidoma.*

Hydătidōs'us, *a, um.* (*Hydătis;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Pathol.* Having or full of hydatids: hydatidous. Same as *Hydatidodes.*

Hydat'ids. See *Hydatis.*

Hydătifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Hydătis; forma*, resemblance.) *Pathol.* Having the appearance of a hydatid: hydatiform. See *Hydatidoides.*

Hydătig'ĕnus, *a, um.* (Ὑδατις; γίνομαι, to be born, to arise from.) *Zool.* Proceeding from a hydatid: hydatigenous.

Hyd'ătis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ὑδατις, a vesicle, from ὕδωρ, water.) *Nat. Hist., Pathol.* A small vesicular tumour, containing a watery fluid; also, a genus of the *Entozoa*, formed of a membrane containing a water-like fluid: a hydatid. See *Aquula.*

Hyd'ătŏgĕn'ĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὑδωρ; γένεσις, origin.) *Med.* Term for the formation of water, or of a watery fluid, in the body. See *Hydatosis.*

Hydăton'cus, *i*, m. (Ὑδωρ; ὀγκὸς, a tumour.) *Pathol.* A watery swelling; also named *Hyderoncus*, or œdema.

Hydĕron'cus, *i*, m. *Pathol.* Same as *Hydatoncus.*

Hydrac'id. (Ὑδωρ, water; *ăcidum*, an acid.) *Chem.* Applied to acids containing hydrogen. *Hydrăcidus, a, um.*

Hydrădĕnīt'ĭs, *ĭdis*, f. (*Hydrădēn*, a lymphatic gland; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of a

lymphatic gland. See *Lymphadenitis.*

Hydræ'mia, Hydrǽ'mia, æ, f. (Ὕδωρ; αἷμα, blood.) *Pathol., Physiol.* A state of the blood in which the serum is transparent, with a small quantity of colouring matter: hydremy.

Hydragog'ue. (Ὕδωρ; ἄγω, to drive out.) *Pharm.* Applied to medicines which increase the secretions, and so tend to remove water from the system. *Hydrăgōgus, a, um.*

Hydrangeît'is, *ĭdis,* f. (Ὕδωρ; ἀγγεῖον, a vessel; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the lymphatic vessels.

Hydrangiogrăp'hia, æ, f. (*Hydrangion,* a lymphatic vessel; γράφω, to write.) *Anat., Med., Physiol.* Term for a description of the lymphatic vessels, their situation, function, etc.: hydrangiography.

Hydrangiŏtŏm'ia, æ, f. (*Hydrangion;* τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat.* Dissection of the lymphatic vessels: hydrangiotomy.

Hydrar'gyri Bichlōr'idum. *Chem.* The *Mercurius sublimatus corrosivus,* or corrosive sublimate.

Hydrar'gyri Chlōr'idum. *Chem.* The submuriate of mercury or calomel.

Hydrar'gyri Ox'idum Flăv'um. *Chem.* Yellow oxide of mercury. (B. P.).

Hydrar'gyri Submūr'ias. *Chem.* The *Chloridum hydrargyri,* or calomel.

Hydrargўr'ia, æ, f. (*Hydrargўrum.*) *Pathol.* An erythematous redness sometimes produced by an over-use of mercury; also, the morbid effects arising from its abuse as a medicine. See *Hydrargyris.*

Hydrargўrĭăs'is, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Ὑδράργυρος, mercury.) *Pathol.* The effect arising from the administration of mercury; mercurialism. See *Hydrargyrosis.*

Hydrargyr'ic. *Chem.* Belonging to *Hydrargyrum,* mercury, or quicksilver. *Hydrargўricus, a, um.*

Hydrar'gyris, *ĭdis,* f. (Ὑδράργυρος.) Same as *Hydrargyria.*

Hydrargўrōsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. Same as *Hydrargyriasis.*

Hydrar'gyrum, *i,* n. (Ὕδωρ; ἄργυρος, silver.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the metal quicksilver, or mercury.

Hydrarthros'is. See *Hydarthrosis.*

Hydrar'thrus. See *Hydarthrus.*

Hydras'tin, Hydras'tia. (Ὑω, to rain, to effuse, to shed; ἀράω, to be active.) *Pharm.* Alkaloid obtained from Hydrastis, *Canadian Hydrastis,* Hydrophyllum, *Yellow Root, Puccoon,* etc.; said to be efficacious as injection in gonorrhœa. It is much employed in the United States; and has been recently commended by certain English practitioners.

Hydrat'e. (Ὕδωρ; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of water with an oxide; a hydro-oxide. *Hydras, ătis,* f.

Hyd'rated. (*Hydras.*) *Chem.* Applied to substances combined with water. *Hydrātus, a, um.*

Hydraul'ic. (Ὕδωρ; αὐλικός, belonging to a pipe.) *Nat. Philos.* Belonging to the conveyance of water through pipes. *Hydraulĭcus, a, um.*

Hydraul'ics. (Same.) *Nat. Philos.* The art of constructing engines with which the force of pressure derivable from water is to be associated; or which are to convey or raise water through pipes: a branch of hydrodynamics. *Hydraulĭca,* æ, f.

Hydrencĕphălît'is, *ĭdis,* f. (*Hydrencĕphălus;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol. Hydrocephalus,* with inflammation.

Hyd'rencĕp'hălŏcēl'e, *es,* f. (Ὕδωρ; *encĕphălŏcēle,* tumour of the head.) *Pathol.* Hydrocephalic tumour, or hernia.

Hydrencĕp'hălus, *i,* m. (Ὕδωρ, water; ἐγκέφαλος, within the head.) *Pathol.* Water in the head. Same as *Hydrocephalus.*

Hydriod'ate. (*Hydriōdĭcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of hydriodic acid with a base. *Hydriōdas, ātis,* f.

Hydriōd'icus, *a, um.* (Ὕδωρ, water; *iōdĭnum,* iodine.) *Chem.* Belonging to water and iodine; applied to an acid: hydriodic.

Hyd'ro-. (Ὕδωρ.) *Chem., Pathol.* A prefix denoting connection with hydrogen, water, or dropsy.

Hydroăr'ium, *ii,* n. (Ὕδωρ;

ὠάριον, the ovary.) *Pathol.* Dropsy of the ovary.

Hydrobrom'ate. (*Hydrōbrōmĭcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of hydrobromic acid with a base. *Hydrobrōmas, ātis,* f.

Hydrobrom'ic. *Chem.* Belonging to a combination of hydrogen and bromine; applied to an acid. *Hydrobrōmĭcus, a, um.*

Hydrocar'bonate. (*Hydro-; carbōnas,* a carbonate.) *Chem.* A combination of a carbonate with a hydrate, or of a carbonate and water. *Hydrŏcarbōnas, ātis,* f.

Hydrocar'buret. (*Hydro-; carbōnium,* carbon; terminal *-ūret.*) *Chem.* A combination of hydrogen and carbon with a third body. *Hydrŏcarburetum, i,* n.

Hydrŏcaul'is *is,* f. (*Hydro-; caulis,* a stem.) *Bot.* A knotty stem with sheathed leaves, which float on the water.

Hydrŏcĕl'e, *es,* f. (Ὑδωρ; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* Water or other fluid, in the membranes of the scrotum, the coats of the testicle, or the cellular texture of the spermatic cord; *Hernia aquosa;* dropsy of the testicle; a genus, Ord. *Intumescentiæ,* Cl. *Cachexiæ,* of Cullen's Nosology.

Hyd'rŏcĕnŏs'is, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Ὑδωρ; κένωσις, an evacuation.) *Surg. Pathol.* An evacuation of water, as in dropsy, either by paracentesis, or hydragogue medicines.

Hyd'rŏcĕphăl'icus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Hydrocephalus:* hydrocephalic.

Hyd'rocephalit'is. See *Hydrencephalitis.*

Hyd'rŏcĕphălŏcentĕs'is, *is,* or *eos,* f. (*Hydrŏcĕphălus;* κέντησις, a puncturing.) *Surg. Pathol.* Operation of puncturing the head in *Hydrocephalus.*

Hydrocep'haloid. (*Hydrŏcĕphălus;* terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Pathol.* Resembling hydrocephalus. *Hȳdrŏcĕphălŏīdēs,* adj.

Hydrŏcĕp'hălus, *i,* m. (Ὑδωρ; κεφαλή, the head.) *Pathol.* Water in the head; a genus, Ord. *Intumescentiæ,* Cl. *Cachexiæ,* of Cullen's Nosology. See *Hydrocrania.*

Hydrochlor'ate. (*Hydrŏchlōrĭcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of hydrochloric acid with a base. *Hydrŏchlōras, ātis,* f.

Hydrochlor'ic. *Chem.* Belonging to hydrogen and chlorine; applied to an acid synonymously termed muriatic, and, popularly, the spirit of salt. *Hydrŏchlŏrĭcus, a, um.*

Hydrŏchlŏr'ic Acid. *Chem.* Acidum hydrochloricum (B. P.). Formerly, muriatic acid.

Hydrochlŏrĭn'a, *æ,* f. (*Hydro-; chlōrium,* chlorine.) *Chem.* A compound of hydrogen and chlorine: hydrochlorine.

Hyd'rŏchŏlĕcys'tis, *ĭdis,* f. (*Hydro-;* χολή, bile; κύστις, a bag.) *Pathol.* Dropsy of the gall-bladder.

Hyd'rochŏlĕcystit'is, *ĭdis,* f. (*Hydrŏchŏlĕcystis;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Dropsy of the gall-bladder, with inflammation.

Hyd'rŏcir'sŏcĕl'e, *es,* f. (Ὑδωρ; κιρσὸς, a varix; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Hydrocele, with varicose veins of the spermatic cord.

Hydrŏcœ'lia, *æ,* f. (Ὑδωρ; κοιλία, the belly.) *Pathol.* Same as *Ascites.*

Hydrŏcor'mus, *i,* m. (Ὑδωρ; κορμὸς, a trunk.) *Bot.* A stem or stalk that is horizontal, and floats on the water: a hydrocorm.

Hydrocrān'ia, *æ,* f. (Ὑδωρ; κρανίον, the head.) *Pathol.* Same as *Hydrocephalus.*

Hydrocyan'ate. (*Hydrŏcyănĭcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of hydrocyanic acid with a base. *Hydrŏcyănas, ātis,* f.

Hydrocyan'ic. (*Hydro-; cyănŏgĕnium;* terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Belonging to hydrogen and cyanogen; applied to an acid also termed cyanic. *Hydrŏcyănĭcus, a, um.*

Hydrocyan'ic Acid, Dilut'ed. *Chem. Acidum Hydrocyanicum Dilutum* (B. P.).

Hȳdrŏcys'tis, *ĭdis,* f. (Ὑδωρ; κύστις, a vesicle.) *Pathol.* A hydatid, or hydrocyst.

Hydroder'ma, *ătis,* n. (Ὑδωρ; δέρμα, the skin.) *Pathol.* Same as *Anasarca.*

Hydrŏd'ĕs, adj. (Ὑδωρ; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Chem., Pathol.* Having or full of water: hydrous.

Hydrodynam'ic. (Ὑδωρ; δύναμις, power.) *Nat. Philos.* Belong-

ing to the power of water, or other fluids. *Hydrŏdynămĭcus, a, um.*

Hydrodynam'ics. (Same.) *Nat. Philos.* The science of the power, or force of water or other fluids, at rest, or in motion, comprising both hydrostatics and hydraulics. *Hydrŏdynămĭca, æ,* f.

Hydræ'dēm'a, *ătis,* n. (Ὑδωρ; οἰδήμα, a swelling.) *Pathol.* Watery œdema.

Hydroëncep'halus. See such words with the *o* of prefix omitted.

Hydrofluat'e. (*Hydrofluōrĭcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of hydrofluoric acid with a base. *Hydrofluas, ātis,* f.

Hydrofluor'ic. *Chem.* Belonging to hydrogen and fluorine; applied to an acid, also termed fluoric. *Hydrofluōrĭcus, a, um.*

Hyd'rogen. (Ὑδωρ; γεννάω, to produce.) *Chem.* The lightest ascertained substance; a gas, the principal constituent element of water; inflammable air. *Hydrŏgĕnium, ii,* n.

Hydrŏgĕnā'tus, *a, um. Chem.* Having hydrogen in combination: hydrogenated.

Hydrŏgĕnĭf'erus, *a, um.* (*Hydrŏgĕnum; fĕro,* to bear.) *Chem.* Containing hydrogen: hydrogeniferous.

Hydrognōs'ia, *æ,* f. (Ὑδωρ; γνῶσις, knowledge.) *Geog., Nat. Philos.* History of the waters of the terrestrial globe: hydrognosy.

Hydrogrăp'hia, *æ,* f. (Ὑδωρ; γράφω, to write.) *Geog., Nat. Philos.* A description of the waters distributed on the earth's surface: hydrography.

Hydrōhæm'ia, *æ,* f. (Ὑδωρ; αἷμα, blood.) *Pathol.* Wateriness, or a poor state of the blood: hydrohemy.

Hydrohem'ic. *Physiol.* Belonging to *Hydrohæmia,* or an impoverished condition of the blood. *Hydrōhæmĭcus, a, um.*

Hydrohys'tĕra, *æ,* f. (Ὑδωρ; ὑστέρα, the womb.) *Pathol.* Same as *Hydrometra.*

Hydroïdēs, adj. (Ὑδωρ; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) Resembling water: hydroid.

Hydrŏlŏgia, *æ,* f. (Ὑδωρ; λόγος, a discourse.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Dissertation on the nature, quality, and uses of water: hydrology.

Hydrōmăn'ia, *æ,* f. (Ὑδωρ; μανία, madness.) *Pathol.* A rage for water.

Hyd'romel. (Ὑδωρ; μέλι, honey.) Water impregnated with honey. *Hydrŏmĕli,* indecl.

Hyd'romĕningĭt'is, *ĭdis,* f. (Ὑδωρ; *mĕningītis.*) *Pathol.* Dropsy complicated with inflammation of the membranes of the brain.

Hydrom'eter. (Ὑδωρ; μέτρον, a measure.) *Chem.* Instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of fluids. *Hȳdrōmētrum, i,* n. See *Areometer, Gravimeter.*

Hydrōmĕtra, *æ,* f. (Ὑδωρ; μήτρα, the womb.) *Pathol.* Dropsy of the *uterus,* or womb; a genus, Ord. *Intumescentiæ,* Cl. *Cachexiæ,* of Cullen's Nosology.

Hydrōn'ephros. } (Ὑδωρ;
Hydrōn'ephrus, *i,* m. } νεφρός, the kidney.) *Pathol.* Dropsy of the kidney.

Hyd'rōnephrōs'is, *is,* f. *Pathol.* The progress of *Hydronephrus.*

Hydrōn'ōsos. } (Ὑδωρ; νό-
Hydrōn'osus, *i,* f. } σος, disease.) *Pathol.* Water-disease; dropsy; incorrectly put for the *Sudor Anglicanus,* or sweating sickness. See *Hidronosus.*

Hydropat'hic. Belonging to hydropathy. *Hydrŏpăthĭcus, a, um.*

Hydrop'athy. (Ὑδωρ; πάθος, disease.) A system of treating inflammatory, and almost all other complaints, by the plentiful use, internal and external, of cold water. *Hydrŏpăthia, æ,* f.

Hyd'rōpĕrĭcar'dium, *i,* n. (*Hydro-; pĕrĭcardium.*) *Pathol.* Dropsy of the pericardium.

Hyd'rōpĕrĭtōnæ'um, *i,* n. (*Hydro-; peritonæum.*) *Pathol.* Same as *Ascites.*

Hyd'rōphĭmōs'is, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Ὑδωρ; φίμωσις, a constriction.) *Surg. Pathol.* Phimosis with or consequent upon œdema of the prepuce.

Hydrōphŏ'bia, *æ,* f. (Ὑδωρ; φοβέω, to fear.) *Pathol.* Madness caused by the bite of a rabid dog, or other animal; a genus, Ord. *Spasmi,* Cl. *Neuroses,* of Cullen's Nosology. See *Lyssa.*

Hydrophob'ic. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Hydrophobia. Hydrŏphŏbĭcus, a, um.*

Hydrophthal'mia, æ, f. (Ὑδωρ; ὀφθαλμὸς, the eye.) *Surg. Pathol.* Dropsy of the eye; also, anasarcous swelling of the eyelid: dropphthalmy. *Oculus Elephantinus.*

Hydrophthal'micus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Hydrophthalmia:* hydrophthalmic.

Hydrŏphyl'leus, *a, um.* (Ὑδωρ; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Applied to a Family (pl. f.) having for their type the *Hydrophyllum.*

Hyd'rŏphȳsŏcĕl'e, *es,* f. (Ὑδωρ; φύσα, flatus; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* Hernia, the sac of which contains fluid and air.

Hyd'rophysŏmĕt'ra, æ, f. (Same; μήτρα, the womb.) *Pathol.* Accumulation of serum and gas in the womb.

Hyd'rophyte. (Ὑδωρ; φυτὸν, a plant.) *Bot.* A plant which grows in water. *Hydrŏphyton, i,* n.

Hydrŏp'hytŏgrăp'hia, æ, f. (*Hydrophyton*; γράφω, to write.) *Bot.* A description of *Hydrophyta,* or water plants: hydrophytography.

Hydrŏp'hytŏlŏg'ia, æ, f. (*Hydrŏphyton*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Bot.* A treatise on water plants: hydrophytology.

Hydrop'ic. *Med.* Belonging to *Hydrops,* or dropsy. *Hydrŏpĭcus, a, um.*

Hyd'rŏpoi'dēs, adj. (Ὑδρωψ, dropsy; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Pathol.* Resembling dropsy: hydropoid.

Hyd'rops, *ōpis,* m. (Ὑδωρ.) *Pathol.* The disease Dropsy.

Hyd'rops Artic'ŭli. *Surg. Pathol.* Dropsy of a joint, generally occurring in that of the knee, in which the synovial membrane is filled with a fluid less glairy, and thinner, than the natural *synovia.*

Hyd'rops ad Mĭct'ŭlam. *Pathol.* Dropsy towards the chamber-pot; a fanciful term for *Diabetes.*

Hyd'rops Sic'cus. *Pathol.* An absurd term for *Tympanites;* dry dropsy.

Hydropyret'us. See *Hidropyretus.*

Hydror'chis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Ὑδωρ; ὄρχις, a testicle.) *Surg. Pathol.* Dropsy of the testicle.

Hydrŏr'rhăchis, *eos,* f. } (Ὑδωρ; ῥάχις, the vertebral column.) *Surg. Pathol.* Dropsy of the spine: a genus, Ord. *Intumescentiæ,* Cl. *Cachexiæ,* of Cullen's Nosology. See *Rhachiochysis.*
Hydror'rhachitis, *ĭdis,* f.

Hydrŏsar'ca, æ, f. (Ὑδωρ; σάρξ, flesh.) *Pathol.* Same as *Anasarca.*

Hydrostă'sis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Ὑδωρ; στάσις, a standing.) *Nat. Philos.* The equilibrium, weight, or pressure of water or liquid bodies.

Hydrostat'ic. (Ὑδωρ; στατικὴ, the science of weights.) *Nat. Philos.* Belonging to the weight, pressure, or equilibrium of liquid bodies. *Hydrostătĭcus, a, um.*

Hydrostat'ic Bed. *Med.* A kind of bed or trough, a large bag formed of waterproof cloth, capable of holding water, six inches deep, for invalids.

Hydrostat'ic Test. *Med. Jur.* The putting the lungs of a dead child in water, to ascertain, by their *floating* or *sinking,* whether it has been born alive.

Hydrostat'ics. (Same.) *Nat. Philos.* That branch relating to the weight, pressure, or equilibrium of liquid bodies in a state of rest. *Hydrostătica, æ, f.*

Hydrosulphu'ret. (Ὑδωρ; *sulphur;* terminal *-uret.*) *Chem.* A combination of sulphuretted hydrogen with a base. *Hydrŏsulphŭrētum, i,* n.

Hyd'rosulphur'ic Ac'id. *Chem.* Sulphuretted hydrogen gas.

Hyd'rŏthōrax, *ăcis,* f. (Ὑδωρ; θώραξ, the chest.) *Pathol.* Dropsy of the chest; a genus, Ord. *Intumescentiæ,* Cl. *Cachexiæ,* of Cullen's Nosology.

Hyd'rous. See *Hydrodes.*

Hyd'rŏvar'ium. See *Hydroarium.*

Hyd'rozōön'. }
Hyd'rozōum', *i,* n. } (Ὑδωρ; ζῶον, an animal.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a branch (pl.) including the *Mollusca* and *Zoöphyta,* to which water is indispensable.

Hyd'ruret. (Ὑδωρ; terminal *-ūret.*) *Chem.* A combination of hydrogen with a metal, or inflammable substance. *Hydrūrētum, i,* n.

Hyd'rureted. (Ὑδωρ; terminal

-ūret.) *Chem.* Containing hydrogen. *Hydrūrētus, a, um.*

Hyĕtagrăp'hia, æ, f. (Ὑετὸς, rain; γράφω, to write.) *Nat. Philos.* The doctrine of rain, and the quantity fallen within a given period; hyetography.

Hyĕtŏm'ĕtrum, i, n. (Ὑετὸς; μέτρον, a measure.) *Meteorol.* Instrument for ascertaining the quantity of rain that falls in a given period: a hyetometer.

Hyg'ieia, æ, f. (Ὑγίεια.) *Physiol.* The state of health. See *Hygiene.*

Hyg'ieias'tica, æ, f. (Same.) *Physiol.* The science of health, its conditions and relations: hygieastics.

Hyg'ieiŏcŏm'ium, ii, n. (Ὑγίεια; κώμη, a villa or castle.) *Med.* A house or residence for the convalescent. (Might suit as the distinctive name of a *cottage hospital.*)

Hyg'ieiŏlŏg'ia, æ, f. (Ὑγίεια; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* The doctrine or consideration of health: hygieiology.

Hyg'iēn'e, es, f. (Same.) *Med.* That branch of therapeutics relating to the *Res non-naturales,* as air, food, sleep, etc., a thorough comprehension of all the relations of which, is essential on the part of the physician.

Hyg'ien'ic. *Med.* Belonging to *Hygiene. Hygiēnicus, a, um.*

Hyg'rēchēm'a, ătis, n. (Ὑγρὸς, moist; ἠχὴ, a sound.) *Pathol.* The sound of fluid ascertained by means of the stethoscope, or by percussion.

Hygrol'ogy. (Ὑγρὸς; λόγος, a discourse.) A treatise on fluids or humours. *Hygrŏlŏgia,* æ, f.

Hygrōm'a, ătis, n. (Ὑγρὸς.) *Surg. Pathol.* A tumour containing serum or other fluid, not purulent.

Hygrom'ătous. *Surg. Pathol* Having, or full of, *Hygroma. Hygrōmătōsus, a, um.*

Hyg'rom'eter. (Ὑγρὸς; μέτρον, a measure.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* An instrument for ascertaining degrees of moisture in atmospheric air. *Hygrŏmĕtrum, i,* n.

Hyg'romet'ric. *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Belonging to hygrometry. *Hygrŏmĕtricus, a, um.*

Hyg'rom'etry. (Ὑγρὸς; μετρέω, to measure.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* The art of measuring, or ascertaining the degree of moisture in atmospheric air. *Hygrŏmĕtria,* æ, f.

Hyg'roscop'e. (Ὑγρὸς; σκοπέω, to spy.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* An instrument for ascertaining the degree of moisture in the air; or in substances; synonymous with *Hygrometer.*

Hyg'roscŏpĭcĭt'as, ātis, f. (Same.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* The property of attracting or giving off moisture according to circumstances: hygroscopicity.

Hyg'ros'copy. (Same.) Synonymous with *Hygrometry. Hygroscŏpia,* æ, f.

Hyl'ognōs'ia, æ, f. (Ὑλη, the material of which a thing is made; γνῶσις, knowledge.) *Nat. Philos.* A knowledge of the properties of matter: hylognosy.

Hyl'ŏlŏg'ia, æ, f. (Ὑλη; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Philos.* The doctrine of matter: hylology.

Hȳm'en, ĕnis, f. (Ὑμὴν, a slender covering.) *Anat.* A thin membrane extending across the *vagina* at its entrance, circular, semilunar, or irregular in form.

Hȳmĕn'icus, a, um. *Anat., Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to the hymen: hymenic.

Hȳmĕnĭt'is, ĭdis, f. (*Hȳmen*; terminal -ītis.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the hymen.

Hȳmĕn'ium, ii, n. (*Hȳmen.*) *Bot.* The dilated exposed membrane of gymnocarpous mushrooms in which the seed is contained.

Hymen'og'raphy. (Ὑμὴν; γράφω, to write.) *Anat.* A description of the membranes of animal bodies. *Hȳmĕnŏgrăphia,* æ, f.

Hymen'ol'ogy. (Ὑμὴν; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat.* A treatise on the nature and structure of membranes. *Hȳmĕnŏlŏgia,* æ, f.

Hȳmĕn'ŏmălăc'ia, æ, f. (Ὑμὴν; μαλακὸς, soft.) *Pathol.* Morbid softening of the (serous) membranes.

Hȳmĕn'op'tĕrus, a, um. (Ὑμὴν; πτερὸν, a wing.) *Entomol.* Having membranous wings: hymenopterous.

Hȳmĕnŏtŏm'ia, æ, f. (Ὑμὴν; τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat.* Dissection of the membranes: hymenotomy.

Hy'o-. *Anat.* A prefix denoting

attachment to, or connection with, the *Os hyoides*.

Hyoïd'ēs, adj. (Υ; terminal *-ĭdēs*.) *Anat.* Resembling the Greek letter *υ*: hyoid.

Hyos'cyăm'ĭ Fŏl'ĭa. (B. P.) See *Hyoscyamus*.

Hyoscyămin'. *M. Med.* A vegetable alkali obtained from *Hyoscyamus niger*.

Hyoscy'ămus', *i*, m. (Ὗς, a sow; κύαμος, a bean.) Pharmacopœial name for the fresh and dried stalk-leaves of *Hyoscyamus niger*; the *Hyoscyami Folia et Semina*. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*, Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Solaneæ*.

Hyoscy'ămus' Nĭg'er. *M. Med.* The black henbane.

Hyp-. (Ὑπό, under.) A prefix, denoting a slightness or incompleteness.

Hypal'gĭa, æ, f. (*Hyp-*; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Slight pain: hypalgy.

Hypal'gĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Hypalgia*: hypalgic.

Hy'per-. (Ὑπέρ, increase, or excess.) *Chem.* A prefix signifying *excess*, as *Hyper-carbonate*, a carbonate with an excess of carbonic acid, now called a *bi-carbonate*; *Hypercatharsis*, excessive catharsis or purging, etc.

Hyper'acūs'ĭs, *is*, f. (Ὑπέρ; ἄκουσις, hearing.) *Pathol.* Morbid exaltation of the sense of hearing.

Hўpĕr'adĕnōm'a, *ătis*, n. (Ὑπέρ; ἀδήν, a gland.) *Pathol.* An enlarged, or hypertrophied gland.

Hўpĕr'adĕnōs'ĭs, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Same.) *Pathol.* The progress, or gradual advancing of *Hyperadenoma*.

Hўpĕr'æm'ĭa, æ, f. (Ὑπέρ; αἷμα, blood.) *Pathol.* Excess of blood in a part: hyperemy.

Hyper'æs'thēs'ĭs, *is*, f. (*Hyper-*; *æsthēsis*.) *Pathol.* Morbid increase of sensibility.

Hypĕr'æs'thĕt'ĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Hyperæsthesis*: hyperesthetic.

Hypĕr'ăp'hĭa, æ, f. (Ὑπέρ; ἁφή, tact, or touch.) *Pathol.* Overtension, or excessive sensibility of touch: hyperaphy.

Hypĕr'ăp'hĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Hyperaphia*: hyperaphic.

Hyper'asthĕn'ĭa, æ, f. (*Hyper-*; *asthĕnia*, loss of strength.) *Pathol.* Excessive debility: hyperastheny.

Hyper'asthĕn'ĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Hyperasthenia*: hyperasthenic.

Hyper'bŏr'ean. (*Hyper-*; βορέας, the north wind.) *Nat. Hist.* Dwelling in the far northern parts of the globe; or having relation thereto. *Hyperbŏreus, a, um.*

Hyper'cătharsis, *is*, f. (*Hyper-*; *cătharsis*.) *Med.* Excessive purging: hypercatharsis.

Hyper'cătharticus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Hypercatharsis*: hypercathartic.

Hyper'crōm'ax, *ăcis*, m. (Ὑπέρ, above; κρώμαξ, a heap of stones.) *Anat.* The small carnosity on the white of the eye.

Hyper'cyĕm'a, *ătis*, n. (Ὑπέρ, **Hyper'cyĕs'is,** *is*, or *eos*, f. in excess; κύησις, uterine gestation.) *Physiol.* Superfetation.

Hyper'cyĕt'ĭcus, *a, um.* Belonging to *Hypercyesis*: hypercyetic.

Hyper'dynăm'ĭa, æ, f. (*Hyper-*; *dynămia*, vital force.) *Pathol.* Excessive *Dynamia*, or vital force: hyperdynamy.

Hyper'dynăm'ĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Hyperdynamia*: hyperdynamic.

Hўper'em'ĕsis, *is*, f. (*Hyper-*; *emĕsis*.) *Med.* Excessive vomiting: hyperemesis.

Hyper'ĕmĕt'ĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Hyperemesis*: hyperemetic.

Hyper'ĕnerg'ĭa, æ, f. (Ὑπέρ; ἐνέργεια, action.) *Med.* Increased action or energy: hyperenergy.

Hўper'gĕn'ĕsis, *is*, f. (Ὑπέρ; γίνομαι, to be born.) *Physiol.* A congenital excess; or redundancy of parts: hypergenesis.

Hyper'gĕnĕt'ĭcus, *a, um.* Belonging to *Hypergenesis*: hypergenetic.

Hўpĕr'ĭnōs'ĭs, *is*, f. (Ὑπέρ; ἴς, ἰνός, the fibre of flesh.) *Pathol.* A form of diseased blood, consisting in excess of fibrin.

Hyper'inot'ic. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Hyperinosis*. *Hўpĕrĭnōtĭcus, a, um.*

Hyper'ner'via, æ, f. } (Ὑπὲρ;
Hyper'neur'ia, æ, f. } νεῦρον, a nerve.) *Pathol.* Excessive nervous activity.

Hypĕr'op'sia, æ, f. (Ὑπὲρ; ὄψις, vision.) *Med.* Extremely acute vision: hyperopsy.

Hypĕr'os'mia, æ, f. (Ὑπὲρ; ὀσμὴ, odour.) *Med.* A keen sense of smell, or excessive odour; hyperosmy.

Hypĕr'osphrēs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὑπὲρ; ὄσφρησις, the faculty of smelling.) *Med.* A morbid acute sense of smell. See *Hyperosmia.*

Hyper'trŏp hicus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to hypertrophy: hypertrophic.

Hyper'trophy. (Ὑπὲρ; τρέφω, to nourish.) *Pathol.* Excessive growth, thickening, or enlargement of any organ. *Hypertrŏphia,* æ, f.

Hyp'hæm'a, *ătis*, n. (Ὑπὸ, under; αἷμα, blood.) *Med.* Sugillation.

Hypĭnōs'is, *is*, f. (Ὑπὸ, under; ἶς, ἰνός, the fibre of flesh.) *Pathol.* A form of diseased blood consisting in deficiency of fibrin.

Hypinot'ic. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Hypinosis. Hypinōticus, a, um.*

Hypnæsthēs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὕπνος, sleep; αἴσθησις, sense or feeling.) *Pathol.* Dulled sensibility; drowsiness. See *Hypnodia.*

Hypnōd'ēs, adj. (Ὕπνος, sleep; terminal *-ōdēs.*) *Med.* Sleepy, or full of sleep: hypnous.

Hypnōd'ia, æ, f. (*Hypnōdēs.*) *Med.* Same as *Hypnæsthesis.*

Hypnol'ogy. (Ὕπνος; λόγος, a discourse.) The doctrine of sleep, its proper periods of indulgence, duration, regulation, etc. *Hypnŏlŏgia,* æ, f.

Hypnot'ic. (Ὕπνος.) *Med.* Having power to dispose to sleep; inducing sleep: somniferous. *Hypnŏticus, a, um.*

Hypnotis'm. (Ὕπνος; terminal *-ισμὸς.*) *Med.* A state of sleep; used for *Mesmerism. Hypnŏtismus, i,* m.

Hyp'nŏtyp'hus, *i*, m. (Ὕπνος; τῦφος.) *Pathol.* Typhus attended with morbid drowsiness.

Hyp'o-. (Ὑπὸ, under.) *Bot., Med., Nat. Hist.* A prefix signifying *diminution as to quantity or degree.*

Hyp'obran'chial. (Ὑπὸ, under; βράγχια, the gills.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied, by Owen, to the homologues of the lateral lingual bones in fishes, etc. *Hypobranchiālis, is, e.*

Hyp'ŏcălyc'ius, *a, um.* (Ὑπὸ; *călyx.*) *Bot.* Situated under the calyx.

Hyp'ŏcăthar'sis, *is*, f. (Ὑπὸ; καθαίρω, to purge.) *Med.* A slight purging. See *Hypercatharsis.*

Hyp'ochon'driac. (Ὑπὸ; χόνδρος, a cartilage.) *Anat.* Belonging to the *hypochondria*, or spaces beneath the cartilages of the false ribs. *Pathol.* Applied to patients affected with *Hypochondriasis. Hypŏchondriăcus, a, um.*

Hyp'ochondriăcis'mus, *i*, m. (*Hypochondrium*; terminal *-ismus.*) *Pathol.* Hypochondriac disease: hypochondriacism.

Hyp'ŏchondriās'is, *is*, f. (*Hypochondrium.*) *Pathol.* Vapours; low spirits; a condition that seems to proceed from mental alienation most frequently—however induced; a genus, Ord. *Adynamiæ*, Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Hyp'ŏchond'rium, *ii*, n. (Ὑπὸ; χονδρὸς, a cartilage.) *Anat.* The *Regio hypŏchondriaca*, or space behind or beneath the cartilages of the false ribs on either side; generally used in the pl. in reference to that region composed by both sides of the body.

Hypŏcŏrolliāt'us, *a, um.* } (Ὑπὸ;
Hypŏcŏrol'leus, *a, um.* } *cŏrolla*,
Hypŏcŏrol'lius, *a, um.* } a corol.) *Bot.* Having hypogynous corols: hypocorollate; hypocorolleous; hypocorollious.

Hyp'ogas'tric. *Anat.* Belonging to the *Hypogastrium. Hypŏgastricus, a, um.*

Hyp'ogas'tric Plex'us. *Anat.* A plexus on the sides and back part of the rectum, and lower and back part of the bladder, formed by the inferior mesentric plexus with the sacral.

Hyp'ŏgastriŏtŏm'ia, æ, f. (*Hypŏgastrium*; τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat.* Dissection of the hypogastric region: hypogastriotomy.

Hypŏgastrīt'is, *-tidis*, f. (Ὑπὸ; *gastrītis*, inflammation of the stomach.) *Pathol.* Slight inflammation of parts below the stomach.

Hȳpŏgas'trium, *ii*, n. (Ὑπὸ; γαστὴρ, the stomach.) *Anat.* The abdominal space above the *pubes* and below the line of the anterior superior spinous processes of the iliac bones.

Hȳpŏgastrŏcēl'e, *es*, f. (Ὑπὸ; γαστὴρ; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Hernia in the hypogastric region: hypogastrocele.

Hypŏgastrorrhăg'ia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὸ; *gastrorrhăgia.*) *Pathol.* Intended for slight hæmorrhage from the stomach, but really not implying any reference to the blood: hypogastrorrhagy.

Hypŏgastrorrhex'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Hypŏgastrium*; ῥῆξις, a rupture.) *Pathol.* Rupture of the abdomen, with laceration of the peritoneum.

Hypŏgastrorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὸ; *gastrorrhœa.*) *Pathol.* A slight flow of mucus from the stomach.

Hypŏgĕocar'pus, *a, um.* (Ὑπὸ; γῆ, the earth; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Having fruit under the surface of the earth: hypogeocarpous.

Hȳpŏgē'us, *a, um.* (Ὑπὸ; γῆ.) *Bot.* Applied to cotyledons which, filled with nutritious matter, remain below the ground during germination: hypogean.

Hypoglōs'sium, *ii*, n. } (Ὑπὸ;
Hypoglōs'sis, *idis*, f. } γλῶσσα, the tongue.) *Anat.* The under-surface of the tongue.

Hypoglōs'sus, *a, um.* (Same.) *Anat.* Situated on the under part of the tongue: hypoglossal.

Hȳpoglŏt'tis, *idis*, f. (Ὑπὸ; γλῶττα, the tongue.) *Anat.* The inferior part of the tongue adhering to parts connected with the lower jaw.

Hypŏgȳn'icus, *a, um.* (Ὑπὸ; γυνὴ, a woman.) *Bot.* Applied to the insertion of stamens, petals, etc., when the point of attachment is under the ovary: hypogynic.

Hypog'ynous. (Ὑπὸ; γυνὴ.) *Bot.* Applied to stamens, etc., when situated under the ovary or pistil; inferior. *Hypògȳnus, a, um.*

Hypŏhæm'ia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὸ; αἷμα, blood.) *Med.* Deficiency, or loss of blood: hypohemy.

Hypohem'ic. Belonging to *Hypohæmia. Hypŏhæmĭcus, a, um.*

Hypŏnervia, *æ*, f. } (Ὑπὸ; νεῦ-
Hypŏneur'ia, *æ*, f. } ρον, a nerve.) *Pathol.* Morbidly slight, or diminished nervous power.

Hyponit'rite. (*Hypŏnitrōsum* acĭdum; terminal *-ite.*) *Chem.* A combination of hyponitrous acid with a base. *Hypŏnitris, ĭtis*, f.

Hȳpŏpĕtăl'eus, *a, um.* (Ὑπὸ; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Applied (pl. f.) to dicotyledonous, polypetalous plants, in which the stamens are hypogynous: hypopetaleous.

Hypophos'phite. (*Hypophŏsphŏrōsum* acĭdum; terminal *-ite.*) *Chem.* A combination of hypophosphorous acid with a base. *Hypophosphis, ĭtis*, f.

Hypophyl'lus, *a, um.* (Ὑπὸ; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Applied to mushrooms, which grow only on the inferior surface of leaves; also, to plants that bear flowers in the same situation: hypophyllous.

Hypŏp'yum, *i*, n. (Ὑπὸ; πύον, pus.) *Surg.* An accumulation of a puriform fluid in the anterior, and sometimes in the posterior chamber of the eye.

Hypospăd'ia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὸ; σπάζω, to tap, or open.) *Surg.* An unnatural perforation of the penis, the extremity of the urethra terminating on the under part of it.

Hypospădiās'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Hypospădia.*) *Anat., Surg. Pathol.* The state of *Hypospadia.*

Hypospăd'icus, *a, um. Anat., Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Hypospadia:* hypospadic.

Hȳpostāmin'eus, *a, um.* (*Hypostāmen.*) *Bot.* Applied to dicotyledonous, apetalous plants (pl. f.), in which the stamens are hypogynous: hypostamineous.

Hypos'tăsis, *eos*, f. (Ὑφίστημι, to throw down.) *Physiol.* The subsidence of sediment in liquids; or of blood in the body after death, by gravitation of the fluids; but more particularly of the urine, in health and disease: hypostasis.

Hyposthĕn'ia, *æ*, f. (Ὑπὸ; σθένος, strength.) *Med.* A state of weakness, or a reduction of strength: hypostheny.

Hyposthen'ic. *Med.* Belonging to *Hyposthenia. Hyposthĕnĭcus, a, um.*

Hyposul'phate. (*Hypŏsulphŭrĭcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.*

A combination of hyposulphuric acid with a base. *Hyposulphas, ātis*, f.

Hyposul'phite. (*Hypŏsulphūrōsum* acĭdum; terminal *-ite.*) *Chem.* A combination of hyposulphurous acid with a base.

Hypothenus'e. (Ὑποτίθημι, to place under.) *Geom.* That side of a right-angled triangle which extends under the right angle.

Hypotympan'ic. (Ὑπὸ; *tympănĭcus.*) *Comp. Anat.* Applied, by Owen, to the inferior subdivision of the tympanic pedicle which supports the mandible in fishes. *Hypotympănĭcus, a, um.*

Hypŏzōïc'us, *a, um.* (Ὑπὸ; ζῶον, an animal.) *Geol.* Applied to an Order of rock-formations, inferior to all those in which are found the débris of organic bodies.

Hypsiloïdēs, adj. (Υ, *upsīlon;* terminal *-īdēs.*) *Anat.* The same as *Hyoides.*

Hypsŏmĕt'ria, *æ*, f. (Ὕψος, height; μετρέω, to measure.) *Geol., Geom.* The art of measuring the relative height of a place; or of a portion of terrestrial ground: hypsometry.

Hypsŏmĕt'rĭcus, *a, um.* (*Geol., Geom.* Belonging to hypsometry: hypsometrical.

Hyssopin'. (*Hyssōpus*, the hyssop plant.) *Chem.* A salifiable base, said to have been discovered in the *Hyssopus. Hyssōpīna, æ*, f.

Hys'tĕra, *æ*, f. (Ὑστέρα, akin to *uterus.*) *Anat.* The *Uterus* or womb; also, the *vulva.*

Hys'tĕral'gia, *æ*, f. (Ὑστέρα; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the womb, from whatever cause: hysteralgy.

Hysteral'gic. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Hysteralgia. Hystĕralgĭcus, a, um.*

Hystĕran'drius, *a, um.* (Ὑστέρα; ἀνήρ, ἀνδρὸς, a man.) *Bot.* Having stamens and ovary: applied to a Class (pl. n.) of a modified sexual system, which comprehends plants having more than ten stamens inserted in one ovary: hysterandrious.

Hyst'ĕratrēs'ia, *æ*, f. (Ὑστέρα; *atrēsia*, occlusion.) *Anat., Surg. Pathol.* Occlusion of the womb, or an impervious condition of its opening: hysteratresy. See *Metratresia.*

Hys'tĕrelcōs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὑστέρα; *elcōsis*, an ulcerous disease.) *Surg. Pathol.* Ulceration of the womb.

Hys'tĕremphўsēm'a, *ătis*, n. (Ὑστέρα; *emphysēma*, a windy swelling.) *Pathol.* Same as *Physometra*, or the presence of air in the womb.

Hys'ter'ia, *æ*, f. (Ὑστέρα.) *Pathol.* Hysterics, attacking in paroxysms or fits; preceded by dejection, anxiety, tears, difficult breathing, sickness, and palpitation of the heart. Termed also *Passio hysterica;* a genus, Ord. *Spasmi*, Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Hys'tĕrĭcœdēm'a, *ătis*, n. (*Hystĕrĭcus; œdēma*, a swelling.) *Pathol.* Hysterical *œdema*, or swelling; hysterical *anasarca.*

Hys'tĕrĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Hysteria:* hysteric; hysterical.

Hystĕrĭt'is, *ĭdis*, f. (Ὑστέρα; terminal *-itis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the womb; a genus, Ord. *Phlegmasiæ*, Cl. *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Metritis, Uteritis.*

Hys'tĕrōcarcĭnōm'a, *ătis*, n. (Ὑστέρα; *carcinōma*, cancer.) *Pathol.* Cancer of the womb. See *Metrocarcinoma.*

Hys'tĕrōcatălep'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὑστέρα; *cătălepsis.*) *Pathol.* Cataleptic *hysteria.*

Hystĕrōcē'le, *es*, f. (Ὑστέρα; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Hernia in which the *uterus*, or womb, is protruded.

Hystĕrōcōl'ica, *æ*, f. (Ὑστέρα; *cōlica.*) *Pathol.* Pains in the womb like those of colic; uterine colic.

Hystĕrōdўn'ia, *æ*, f. (Ὑστέρα; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain of the womb; same as *Hysteralgia.*

Hystĕrœdēm'a, *ătis*, n. (Ὑστέρα; *œdēma.*) *Pathol.* Enlargement of the substance of the womb.

Hystĕrōlithiā'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὑστέρα; *lithiāsis*, the generation of *calculus.*) *Pathol.* The formation of *calculus* in the womb.

Hystĕrōl'ithus, *i*, m. (Ὑστέρα, λίθος, a stone.) *Pathol.* Stone or *calculus* within the womb: a hysterolith.

Hystĕrŏlŏg'ia, æ, f. (Ὑστέρα; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat., Physiol.* A treatise on the womb, its functions, etc.: hysterology.

Hystĕrŏmăl'ăcōm'a, ătis, n. (Ὑστέρα; μαλακύνω, to soften.) *Pathol.* Softening of the womb.

Hystĕrŏmăl'ăcōs'is, is, or eos, f. *Pathol.* The progress of *Hystero-malacoma*, or softening of the womb.

Hystĕrŏmăn'ia, æ, f. (Ὑστέρα; μανία, madness.) *Med.* Another term for *Furor uterinus*, or *Nymphomania*.

Hystĕrŏmĕt'rum, i, n. (Ὑστέρα; μέτρον, a measure.) *Surg.* An instrument or means of ascertaining the size and capacity of the *uterus* or womb: a hysterometer. See *Uterine Sound, Uterometrum*.

Hystĕrorrhăg'ia, æ, f. (Ὑστέρα; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Pathol.* Same as *Metrorrhagia*.

Hystĕrorrhex'is, is, or eos, f. (Ὑστέρα; ῥῆξις, a rupture.) *Surg. Pathol.* Rupture of the *uterus* or womb.

Hystĕror'rhœ'a, æ, f. (Ὑστέρα; ῥέω, to flow.) *Surg. Pathol.* Same as *Metrorrhœa*.

Hystĕros'cir'rhus, i, m. (Ὑστέρα; σκιῤῥος, a hard tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Scirrhus, or incipient cancer of the womb.

Hystĕros'pas'mus, i, m. (Ὑστέρα; σπασμὸς, a convulsion.) *Pathol.* Spasm of the *uterus* or womb; also, hysterical spasm: hysterospasm.

Hys'terotome. (Ὑστέρα; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* An instrument for dividing the neck of the womb. *Hystĕrŏtŏmus*, i, m. See *Metrotome*.

Hysterot'omy. (Ὑστέρα; τέμνω, to cut.) *Obstet. Surg.* The *Cæsarean operation;* or cutting into the womb to extract the child, where, by malformation or otherwise, natural delivery is impracticable. The birth of Claudius Cæsar is recorded as being the first successful instance of this operation. Other cases of the same nature are narrated by Pliny, Festus, Solinus, etc., and other later authors. Shakspeare's allusion to a traditionary example of the kind is worthy of quotation: "Macduff was from his mother's womb untimely ripp'd!" *Hystĕrŏtŏmia*, æ, f. See *Cæsarean Section*.

Hystrĭcĭăs'is, eos, f. (Ὕστριξ, a hedgehog.) *Pathol.* A rare disease of the hairs, in which they stand erect like the prickles of the hedgehog.

I.

Iam'a, atis, f. (Ἴαμα, a remedy, cure.) *Med.* A medicine, or medical application.

Iat'ria, æ, f. (Ἰάτρεια, from ἰατρὸς, a physician.) *Med.* The art of healing, or curing; also, a cure.

Iat'ro-. (Same.) *Med.* A prefix signifying connection with the healing art.

Iatrŏlŏg'ia, æ, f. (*Iatro-;* λόγος, a discourse.) *Med.* A treatise or consideration of medicine; or the healing art: iatrology.

Iat'ropha, æ, f. See *Jatropha*.

Iat'rophate. Same as *Jatrophate*.

Iatrop'hic Ac'id. *Chem.* The active principle of the *Croton tiglium*, now called *Crotonic acid*.

-ic. *Chem.* A terminal syllable generally denoting a particular compound which has most oxygen: as nitr*ic*, sulphur*ic*, etc.—compared with its other salts, etc.—to which the terminal *-ite* is applied.

Ice'land Moss. *M. Med.* The *Lichen Islandicus*, or *Cetraria Islandica*.

Ichōr', ōris, m. (Ἰχὼρ, pus.) *Pathol.* A thin aqueous and acrid discharge from a wound, sore, or diseased surface.

Ichōr'oidēs, adj. (Ἰχὼρ; terminal ĭdēs.) *Pathol.* Resembling ichor or pus: ichoroid.

Ichōr'ōs'us, a, um. (*Ichŏr;* terminal ōsus.) *Pathol.* Having or full of ichor: ichorous.

Ich'thyius, ii, m. (Ἰχθὺς, a fish; ὸς, poison.) *Med.* A morbid product sometimes existing in the mussel, which acts as a poison. Shell-fish poisoning.

Ich'thylĭt'ēs, *is*, or *æ*, m. (Ἰχθύς.) *Geol.* A hollow stone shaped like a fish.

Ich'thyŏcol'la, *æ*, f. (Ἰχθύς; κόλλα, glue.) *M. Med.* Isinglass; fish-glue.

Ich'thyŏgrăp'hia, *æ*, f. (Ἰχθύς; γράφω, to write.) *Ichthyol.* A description of fishes: ichthyography.

Ich'thyoid'ēs, adj. (Ἰχθύς; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Ichthyol.* Resembling a fish: ichthyoid.

Ich'thyŏl'ĭtēs, *is*, or *æ*, m. (Ἰχθύς; λίθος, a stone.) *Geol.* The petrified or fossil remains of a fish; or of stones that have received impressions of its form, and in which it may have been found embedded: an ichthyolite.

Ich'thyŏlŏg'icus, *a, um. Zoöl.* Belonging to *Ichthyologia:* ichthyological.

Ich'thyol'ogy. (Ἰχθύς; λόγος, a discourse.) *Zoöl.* A treatise on the nature and habits of fishes. *Ichthyŏlŏgia, æ*, f.

Ich'thyop'hagous. (Ἰχθύς; φαγεῖν, to eat.) *Zool.* Fish-eating; piscivorous. *Ichthyŏphăgus, a, um.*

Ich'thyŏsaur'us, *i*, m. (Ἰχθύς; σαῦρος, a lizard.) *Zoöl.* An animal partaking of the nature of a fish and partly of a lizard.

Ich'thyŏsis, *is*, f. (Ἰχθύα, the scale of a fish.) *Pathol.* A disease whereby the skin becomes thickened, hard, rough, with a tendency to scaliness: the fish-skin disease.

Ich'thyot'omy. (Ἰχθύς; τέμνω, to cut.) *Comp. Anat.* Dissection of fishes. *Ichthyŏtŏmia, æ*, f.

Ich'thyŏtox'icum, *i*, m. (Ἰχθύς; *toxĭcum*, poison.) *Med.* Same as *Ichthyius.*

Iconograp'hic. Belonging to iconography. *Icŏnogrăphĭcus, a, um.*

Iconŏg'raphy. (Εἰκών, an image; γράφω, to write.) A description by images, or figures. *Icŏnogrăphia, æ*, f.

Icŏs'an'drius, *a, um.* (Εἴκοσι, twenty; ἀνήρ, a man.) *Bot.* Having twenty stamens; applied to a Linn. Cl. (pl. n.): icosandrious, or icosandrous.

Icŏs'ĭgŏnus, *a, um.* (Εἴκοσι; γωνία, an angle.) *Bot.* Having twenty angles: icosigonous.

Icos'ihed'ral. *Geom.* Belonging to an icosihedron. *Icŏsĭhedrus, a, um.*

Icos'ihed'ron. (Εἴκοσι; ἕδρα, a basis.) *Geom.* A figure of twenty equal sides, or bases. *Icŏsĭhedrum, i*, n.

Icos'itetrahed'ral. *Geom.* Belonging to an icositetrahedron: twenty-four-sided. *Icŏsĭtetrăhĕdrus, a, um.*

Icos'itetrahed'ron. (Εἴκοσι; τέτρα, four; ἕδρα.) *Geom.* A solid figure of twenty-four equal sides, or bases. *Icŏsĭtetrăhĕdrum, i*, n.

Ic'tĕrĕpătĭt'is, *ĭdis*, f. (*Ictĕrus; hēpătītis.*) *Pathol. Hepatitis* and jaundice, or icteric hepatitis.

Ic'ter'ic. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Icterus. Ictĕrĭcus, a, um.*

Ic'tĕrōd'ēs, adj. (*Ictĕrus;* terminal *-ōdēs.*) *Pathol.* Having jaundice, or a yellow colour, full of jaundice; applied to the yellow fever.

Ic'tĕroidēs, adj. (*Ictĕrus;* terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Pathol.* Resembling *Icterus:* icteroid.

Ic'tĕrop'thĭsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Ictĕrus; phthĭsis*, consumption.) *Pathol. Tabes icterica*, or *phthisis*, with jaundice.

Ic'tĕrus, *i*, m. (Ἴκτερος, a bird of a greenish colour.) *Pathol.* Jaundice; characterised by yellowness of the skin and conjunctiva of the eyes; a genus, Ord. *Impetigines*, Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Ic'tus sōl'is. *Pathol.* Same as *Coup de Soleil.*

-id'a. *Zoöl.* A terminal erroneously used for *-idæ.*

-id'æ'. *Zoöl.* A terminal employed in imitation of the classical patronymic analogue, denoting a family or group exhibiting some points of likeness to the type; as *Liporidæ*, the family of the *Lepus*, or hare, etc.

-id'e. *Chem.* A terminal affixed to oxygen, chlorine, fluorine, and iodine, when combined with each other, or with simple combustibles, or metals, in proportions not forming an acid. *Pathol.* The Fr. form of *-ides.*

Ideăl'ismus, *i*, m. (Ἰδέα, a thought.) *Physiol.* A system in which no real existence is accorded except to thought: idealism.

Iden'tity. (*Idem*, the same.) Absolute conformity between two things. *Med. Jur.* The identity of persons; an inquiry of extreme interest and difficulty, both in civil and criminal trials. *Identĭtas, ātis*, f.

Ideog'raphy. (Ἰδέα; γράφω, to write.) *Physiol.* A description or definition of ideas. *Ideogrăphia, æ*, f.

Ideol'ogy. (Ἰδέα; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* The doctrine or science of thought; the philosophy of mind. *Ideŏlŏgia, æ*, f.

-Id'ēs. (Εἶδος, resemblance.) *Anat., Chem., Nat. Hist.* A terminal denoting resemblance to an object indicated by the word to which it is joined; as *Alkaloides, Cricoides*, etc.

-Id'eus. *Med., Nat. Hist.* A terminal which communicates the sense of *belonging to*; and applied to objects connected with others, designated by terms ending in *-ides*; as *Arytænoideus*, the muscle between or belonging to the *Arytænoides (cartilagines)*.

Idielectric'itas, *ātis*, f. (Ἴδιος, proper; *electrīcitas.*) *Nat. Philos.* The property or susceptibility of electricity: idielectricity.

Idiōc'rasy. See *Idiosyncrasy.*

Id'iocy, or **Idiot'cy.** See *Amentia.*

Idiōg'ynus, *a, um.* (Ἴδιος, distinct; γυνή, a woman.) *Bot.* Applied to stamens when they are not situated on the same flower as the pistil: idiogynous.

Idiopāth'ia, *æ*, f. (Ἴδιος; πάθος, disease.) *Pathol.* The quality of arising spontaneously; not referable to another; the opposite of *sympathy:* idiopathy.

Idiopath'ic. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Idiopathia;* opposed to *sympathetic*, or *symptomatic. Idiŏpathicus, a, um.*

Idiosyn'crasy. (Ἴδιος; σὺν, with; κρᾶσις, temperament.) *Physiol.* The disposition or habit of body peculiar to an individual. *Idiŏsyncrasia, æ*, f.

Idiosyncrāt'icus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Idiosyncrasia:* idiosyncratic.

Id'iot. (Ἰδιώτης, private; because unfit for intercourse with the world.) One who is silly, or without understanding: a fool. *Idiōta, æ*, f.

Idiōt'ia, *æ*, f. (Ἰδιωτεία.) *Med. Private life*, in sense of the foregoing; a state of idiotcy, or idiotism. See *Idiot.*

Idiōt'icus, *a, um. Med.* Belonging to an idiot: idiotic.

Idiōtis'mus, *i*, m. (Ἰδιώτης, private; terminal *-ισμὸς.*) *Med.* The same as *Idiotia:* idiotism. Condition of an idiot, or *cretin.*

Idrialin'. *Chem.* A fossil, fatty substance, found in mercury mines. *Idriălīna, æ*, f.

Idros'is. See *Hidrosis.*

Igasur'ate. (*Igăsūrīcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of igasuric acid with a base. *Igasūras, ātis*, f.

Igasur'ic. (*Igasur*, the Malay name for St. Ignatius's bean; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Belonging to the *Faba Sancti Ignatii:* applied to an acid obtained from it. *Igăsūricus, a, um.*

Igasur'ic Ac'id. *Chem.* An acid somewhat resembling the malic, existing in the *Nux vomica. Igăsūrĭcum Acĭdum.*

Ig'nis, *is*, m. *Nat. Philos.* Fire; the evolution of light and heat which attends combustion.

Ig'nis Ac'tuālis. *Surg.* Actual fire; a term for the actual cautery.

Ig'nis Fāt'uus. *Nat. Philos.* Luminous appearances frequently seen in the night in country places; *Jack with the lantern*, or *Will o' the Wisp;* produced by the phosphorus evolved from decaying vegetable matter.

Ig'nis Pōtentiāl'is. *Surg.* Potential fire; a name for the potential cautery.

Ig'nis Săc'er. *Pathol.* Sacred fire; a term for *Erysipelas.*

Ig'nis San'cti Antōn'ii. *Pathol.* Saint Anthony's fire; a name for *Erysipelas.*

-Ig'o. (*Ago*, to act or do.) *Med.* A terminal denoting the state implied in the root of the word, as if resulting from *over-action* or excess; as *Impetigo, Prurigo*, etc.

Il'eac Pas'sion. (Εἰλεὸς, a kind of colic.) *Pathol.* A bowel disease characterised by severe griping pain, vomiting of fecal matter, and costiveness, with retraction and

spasm of the abdominal muscles. See *Ileus*, *Volvulus*.

Ileĭt'is, *ĭdis*, f. (*Ileum*; terminal *-ītis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *ileum* intestine.

Il'eo-. *Anat.* A prefix denoting connection with, or relation to, the *ileum* intestine.

Il'eo-Cæc'al Val've. *Anat.* The inferior semilunar fold of mucous membrane which secures against any matter re-entering the *ileum* intestine from the *cæcum*.

Il'eo-Col'ic Val've. *Anat.* The superior semilunar fold of mucous membrane which secures against regurgitation from the *colon*.

Il'eum, *i*, n. (Εἰλέω, to turn about.) *Anat.* The third, or last portion of the small intestine, ending at the valve of the *cæcum*.

Il'eus, *i*, n. (Εἰλεὸς.) *Pathol.* Same as *Ileac Passion*.

Il'ia. (Nom. pl. of *Ile*, *is*, n., from εἰλέω, to involve.) *Anat.* The flanks, which enclose the small intestines; also, the small intestines themselves.

Il'iac. *Anat.* Belonging to the flanks. *Iliăcus*, *a*, *um*.

Il'iac Reg'ion. *Anat.* The side of the abdomen, between the ribs and hips.

Il'iadel'phus, *a*, *um*. (*Ile*, the flank.) *Physiol.* Applied to monsters which are double inferiorly: iliadelphous.

Il'ium, *ii*, n. (*Ilia.*) *Anat.* The upper portion of the *Os innominatum*, distinctly defined in the fœtus: the haunch bone.

Il'iac'rўmāt'io, *ōnis*, f. (*Illăcrўmo*, to weep greatly.) *Med.* Excessive weeping: illacrymation.

Il'lus'ion. (*Illūdo*, to mock.) *Pathol.* A deception, false appearance, or mockery; a hallucination. *Illūsio*, *ōnis*, f.

Imāg'o, *ĭnis*, f. (As if *imĭtago*, from *imĭtor*, to imitate.) *Entomol.* A perfect insect, which has undergone all its metamorphoses. *Nat. Philos.* The uniting of the luminous lines emanating from, reflected, or refracted by a body: an image.

Im'bĕcil'lis, *is*, *e*. (*In*, on; *băcŭlus*, a staff.) *Med.* Feeble; weak; generally applied to weakness of the mental faculties: imbecile.

Im'bĭbit'ion. (*Imbĭbo*, to drink in.) *Chem.*, *Bot.*, *Physiol.* The act of drinking in, or sucking up moisture. *Imbĭbītio*, *ōnis*, f.

Im'bricans, *tis*, part. (*Imbrĭco*, to cover with tiles.) *Bot.* Applied to the folioles of a compound leaf, when, during the *sleep* of the plant, they apply themselves along the petiole, which they entirely conceal; covering each other like tiles on a house-top, directed from the base to the summit: imbricating.

Im'bricātīv'us, *a*, *um*. (*Imbrex*, a roof-tile.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves still enclosed in the bud, when their rudiments are applied one upon another.

Im'bricāt'us, *a*, *um*. (*Imbrex*, a roof-tile.) *Bot.* Having an appearance of tiles overlapping each other: imbricate.

Im'margināt'us, *a*, *um*. (*In*, priv.; *margo*, a border.) *Bot.* Having no marked border: immarginate.

Im'mĕdiāt'us, *a*, *um*. (Fr. *Immédiat*, immediately.) *Bot.* Applied to the insertion of stamens when attached directly under the ovary, upon the calyx; or upon the pistil.

Im'mer'sus, *a*, *um*. (*Immergo*, to plunge.) *Bot.* Beneath the surface of water: immersed.

Im'mōbil'is, *is*, *e*. (*In*, priv.; *mŏveo*, to move.) *Bot.* Applied to anthers wholly attached to the filament: immovable.

Im'pact'ed. (*Impingo*, to drive in.) *Obstet.* Used in reference to the head of the child, when fixed in the pelvic cavity or its brim. *Impactus*, *a*, *um*.

Im'par, *ăris*, adj. (*In*, neg.; *par*, equal.) Odd, not even; unequal. See *Ganglion Impar*.

Im'părinervāt'us, *a*, *um*. (*Impar*, unequal; *nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Having unequal nervures: imparinervate.

Im'părip ɴnāt'us, *a*, *um*. (*Impar*; *penna*, a wing.) *Bot.* Having unequal leaves or folioles: imparipennate.

Im'penetrabil'ity. (*In*, neg.; *pĕnetro*, to enter into.) *Nat. Philos.* A property of matter which pre-

vents any other body from passing through it; or occupying the same place at the same time. *Impĕnetrābilĭtas, ātis*, f.

Im'perfec'tus, *a, um.* (*In*, neg.; *perfĭcio*, to finish.) *Bot.* Incomplete; unfinished: applied to flowers which want the anther, or pistil, or both: imperfect.

Im'perfŏlĭāt'us, *a, um.* (*In*, priv.; *perfŏlĭātus*, pierced through the leaves.) *Bot.* Having leaves that are not perfoliated: imperfoliated.

Im'per'forate. (*In*, neg.; *perfŏro*, to bore through.) *Surg.* Abnormally occluded; applied to the *anus*, *vagina*, etc. *Imperfŏrātus, a, um.*

Im'pĕtĭg'ĭnōd'ĕs, adj. } (*Impĕ-*
Im'petĭg'ĭnōs'us, adj. } *tīgo*; terminals *-ōdēs*, *-ōsus.*) *Pathol.* Having, or full of *Impetigo:* impetiginous.

Impĕtĭg'o, *ĭnis*, f. (*Impĕto*, to invade; terminal *-īgo.*) *Pathol.* A skin-disease characterised by small irregularly circumscribed pustules; chiefly on the extremities; slightly elevated, and terminating in a laminated scab, unaccompanied by fever, and not contagious: humid or running tetter.

Im'pĕtĭŏl'ārĭs, *is, e.* (*In*, priv.; *pĕtĭŏlus*, a petiole.) *Bot.* Having no petiole: impetiolar.

Implantāt'us, *a, um.* (*In*; *planto*, to set.) *Mineral.* Applied to crystals attached by one of their ends to the walls of an excavation in a rock: implantated.

Implĭcāt'us, *a, um.* (*Implĭco*, to wrap in.) *Pathol.* Same as *Complicatus.*

Impon'derabĭl'ity. *Nat. Philos., Physiol.* The quality of an imponderable body. *Impondĕrābĭlĭtas, ātis*, f. See the following.

Impon'derab'le. (*In*, neg.; *pondĕro*, to weigh.) Incapable of being weighed. *Nat. Philos.* Applied to light, heat, electricity, magnetism, etc. *Impondĕrābĭlis, is, e.*

Im'posthum'e. (Corr. *Apostema.*) *Pathol.* Another term for an abscess. *Imposthūma, æ*, f. See *Apostema.*

Im'potenc'e. } (*In*, neg.; *pos-*
Im'poten'cy. } *sum*, to be able.) Weakness; want of power, especially virile power. *Impŏtentia, æ*, f. See *Adynamia, Agenesia, Anaphrodisia, Sterility.*

Im'potent. (Same.) *Pathol., Physiol.* Incapable of procreating or impregnating. *Impŏtens, tis*, part.

Impregnat'ion. (*Impregno*, to get with child.) *Physiol.* The act of making pregnant; state of fecundation; ingravidation. *Impregnātio, ōnis*, f.

Impūb'er, *ĕris*, adj. (*In*, neg.; *pūber*, ripe in age.) *Physiol.* Without hair on the *pubes;* not arrived at adult age.

Impur'ities. *Chem.* A general term applied to adventitious matter frequently found mixed with ingredients used in experimenting.

Impus'tŭlāt'us, *a, um.* (*In*, priv.; *pustŭlātus*, having pustules.) *Bot.* Having no red spots: impustulate.

Im'us Ven'ter. (Cont. *Infĭmus*, the lowest; *venter*, the belly.) *Anat.* The lowest part of the abdomen, between the *umbilicus* and *pudenda.*

In, and **Ine.** Terminals, suffixed to the names of *organic* alkaloids, to distinguish them from those which are considered *mineral:* any circumstance of similarity between these two classes being, theoretically, *basic*, and apart from *properties.* [A prodigious importance seems accorded to the above terminal syllables, by mendacious quacks, and nostrum-mongers — judging from their never-ending array of street puffs, so worded.]

In Sĭt'u. *Med.* In natural position, or situation.

Inæquālifŏl'ius, *a, um.* (*Inæquālis*, unequal; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having unequal leaves: inequalifolious.

Inæquilāt'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*In*, priv.; *æquus*, equal; *lātus*, a side.) *Bot.* Having unequal sides: applied to a leaf, the median nervure of which does not divide it into equal halves: inequilaterous.

Inalbūmĭnāt'us, *a, um.* (*In*, priv.; *albūmĭnātus*, having albumen.) *Bot.* Applied to an embryo deprived of albumen.

Inanāgĕn'ĕsis, *is*, f. (Ἴς, ἰνός, a fibre; *anagénĕsis*, regeneration.) *Med.* Muscular regeneration, or the reproduction of muscular fibre.

Inanăp'hўsis, *is*, f. (Ἰς, *ινός*; *anăphўsis*, renewed growth.) *Med.* Similar to *Inanagenesis.*

Inanit'ion. (*Inānio*, to empty.) *Med.* Emptiness of the body, its viscera, or its vessels; from want of food; starvation. *Inānītio*, *ōnis*, f.

In'antherāt'us, *a, um.* (*In*, priv.; *anthĕra.*) *Bot.* Applied to the filaments of stamens when they do not bear anthers: inantheratous.

In'antherif'erus, *a, um.* (*In*, priv.; *anthĕra*; *fĕro*, to carry.) *Bot.* The same as *Inantheratus.*

In'appendicūlāt'us, *a, um.* (*In*, priv.; *appendix*, an addition.) *Bot.* Having no *appendices:* inappendiculate.

In'appĕten'tia, *æ*, f. (*In*, neg.; *appĕto*, to desire.) *Pathol.* Used for *Anorexia*; a want or loss of appetite: inappetency.

In'ar'ching. (Ἐν, in, or into; ἄρχω, to form the beginning.) *Bot.* Mode of grafting, *by approach*, as it is called—whereby the shoot or other *scion* of one tree is joined, by partial insertion, with another; without separation from its parent.

In'artĭcūlāt'us, *a, um.* (*In*, priv.; *artĭcŭlātus*, articulated.) *Bot.* Having no articulation: inarticulated. *Physiol.* Without distinct utterance: inarticulate.

In'călўcāt'us, *a, um.* (*In*, priv.; *călyx.*) *Bot.* Without a calyx: incalycate.

In'candes'cence. (*Incandesco*, to grow very hot.) *Chem.* The bright appearance presented by solids and liquids when sufficiently heated. *Incandescentia*, *æ*, f.

In'candes'cens, *tis*, part. (Same.) *Chem.* Applied to a body heated till what is called *red-hot;* or its surface becomes white and brilliant: incandescent.

Incăn'us, *a, um.* (*Incānesco*, to wax hoary.) *Bot.* Hoary; covered with a whitish down; applied to stems, leaves, etc.: incanous.

In'car'cerated. (*In*, in; *carcer*, a prison.) *Surg.* Applied to the portion of bowel or other substance which happens to be confined by the stricture in strangulated hernia. *Incarcĕratus*, *a, um.*

Incer'nic'ŭlum, *i*, n. (*Incerno*, to sift.) *Anat.* The pelvis of the kidney into which the urine is strained from the *papillæ renis.*

In'cid'ence. (*Incīdo*, to fall.) *Geom.* A term for the direction in which one body strikes upon another. *Incidentia*, *æ*, f.

In'cĭden'ce, An'gle of. *Geom.* That made by a body at the point of contact with the body to which it is directed, with a line perpendicular to that point.

Incinerat'ion. (*Incĭnĕro*, to burn to ashes.) *Chem.* The act or state of animal or vegetable matter being reduced to ashes. *Incinĕrātio*, *ōnis*, f.

Incis'ed. See *Incisus*, *Dissectus.*

Incis'ion. (*Incīdo*, to cut.) *Surg.* The division of the integuments or flesh with a cutting instrument. *Incīsio*, *ōnis*, f.

Incisiv'us, *a, um.* (*Incīdo.*) *Anat.* Belonging to the *Incisores* teeth.

Incis'or, *ōris*, m. (Same.) *Anat.* The four front teeth of both jaws; which have sharp, cutting edges.

In'clinan's, *tis*, part. (*Inclino*, to bend down.) *Bot.* Bending down; inclining: inclinant.

Inclinat'ion. (Same.) *Chem., Anat.* The state of a body or vessel held obliquely. *Geom.* The mutual approach of two bodies, lines, or planes towards each other, making a straight line at the point of contact, or an angle of greater or lesser magnitude. *Inclīnātio*, *ōnis*, f.

In'compat'ible. (*In*, neg.; *compătior*, to suffer together.) *Med.* Applied to substances which are known to act chemically on each other; and therefore cannot with propriety be prescribed together.

In'compressibil'ity. (*In*, priv.; *comprĭmo*, to press together.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* The property of resistance to compression; under which matters having volume or bulk cannot be diminished by its influence. *Incompressibilitas*, *ātis*, f.

In'contînen'tia, *æ*, f. (*In*, neg.; *contĭneo*, to ·ntain.) *Med.* Inability to retain the natural evacuations: incontinence.

In'corporat'ion. (*In*; *corpus*, a body.) *Pharm.* The mixing of particles of different bodies together so that they appear a uniform sub-

tance, without discerning the ingredients mixed in any of their particular qualities. *Incorpŏrātio, ōnis*, f.

Incrassāt'us, *a, um.* (*Incrasso*, to make thick.) *Bot.* Increasing in thickness: incrassate.

Incrustāt'io, *ōnis*, f. (*Incrusto*, to rough-cast.) The act or process of forming a crust. *Chem.* Applied to the deposit of stony molecules on bodies plunged or habitually bathed in water charged with calcareous salts: incrustation.

Incubat'ion. (*Incŭbo*, to sit on eggs.) *Ornithol.* The continuous act or process by which most birds hatch their eggs. *Pathol.* Applied to the period between the implanting of a disease, or of subjection to its causes, and its development. *Incŭbātio, ōnis*, f.

In'cŭbus, *i*, m. (*Incŭbo*, to sit upon.) *Pathol.* The night-mare. See *Ephialtes, Oneirodynia Gravans.*

Incurvāt'io, *ōnis*, f. (*Incurvo*, to bow.) *Med.* A bowing or bending; applied to the back, etc.; incurvation.

Incurvāt'us, *a, um.* } (Same.)

Incur'vus, *a, um.* } *Bot.* Bent, or bowed inwards: incurvate; incurved. See *Inflexus.*

In'cus, *ūdis*, f. An anvil. *Anat.* The largest of the *ossicula* of the internal ear.

Indehis'cent. (*In*, neg.; *dēhisco*, to gape open.) *Bot.* Applied to a pericarp that does not open spontaneously, when ripe; to let the seed escape. *Indēhiscens, tis*, part.

Inden'ted. See *Dentatus, Sinuatus.*

In'dex, *ĭcis*, c. g. (*Indĭco*, to point.) *Anat.* Applied to the first finger.

In'dian Ar'row-roo't. *Bot.* The root of the *Maranta arundinacea.*

In'dian Cor'n. The *Zea mays*, or maize plant.

In'dian Hemp. *Bot.* The *Cannabis Indica.*

In'dian Pin'k. *M. Med.* The *Spigelia marilandica.*

In'dian Rub'ber. *Bot.* The vegetable substance *Caoutchouc.*

In'dian Tobac'co. *M. Med.* The *Lobelia inflata.*

Indiān'a Rād'ix. *M. Med.* A name for Ipecacuan.

Indicat'ion. (*Indĭco*, to point out.) *Med.* That which points out, as it were, or demonstrates, what ought to be done by the practitioner: the *aspect*, or some manifestation afforded by the particular case to be treated. *Indĭcātio, ōnis*, f.

Indicāt'or, *ōris*, m. (Same.) *Anat.* A muscle of the forefinger; also termed *Extensor Indicis.* See *Index.*

In'dĭcus Mor'bus. *Pathol.* A name for venereal disease.

Indig'enous. (*Indu*, or *in*, in; *gigno*, to beget.) *Bot., Pathol., Zoöl.* That which is peculiar to a country. *Indĭgĕnus, a, um.*

Indiges'tion. (*In*, neg.; *dĭgĕro*, to set in order.) *Pathol.* The disease *Dyspepsia. Indĭgestio, ōnis*, f.

Indigitāt'io, *ōnis*, f. (*In*; *digĭtus*, a finger.) *Pathol. Intussusception* of the intestines: indigitation.

In'digo. *Chem.* A blue colouring matter extracted from the *Indigofera tinctoria*, the anil, or indigo plant.

Indigŏf'ĕra Anil'. *Bot.* A name for the *Indigofera tinctoria.*

Indigŏf'ĕra Tinctōr'ia. *Bot.* The plant which yields indigo.

Indigotat'e. (*Indĭgotĭcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of indigotic acid with a base. *Indĭgŏtas, ātis*, f.

Indigotin'. *Chem.* The colouring principle of indigo. *Indĭgŏtīna, æ*, f.

In'dŏl'es, *is*, f.; *es* in pl. *Physiol.* Natural aptitude. Used in reference to the indications of character or tendency towards particular disease.

Induc'ed Contrac'tion. *Nat. Philos.* A phenomenon of that unknown force which circulates in the nerves and produces muscular contraction.

Induc'tion. (*Indūco*, to lead in, or into.) *Mor. Philos.* The act or process of inducing, bringing forth, or establishing a sequence, from several propositions; also the thing induced or established. *Inductio, ōnis*, f.

Induc'tive. (Same.) *Mor. Philos.* Capable of leading to; inferring, or persuading by induction.

Indūrāt'io, *ōnis*, f. (*Indūro*, to

harden.) *Med.* The state or process of hardening: induration.

Indūrā'tus, *a, um.* (Same.) Made hard; hardened: indurate.

Indūsiā'tus, *a, um. Bot.* Having an *indusium:* indusiated.

Indūs'ium, *ii,* n. (*Indūsio,* to put on.) *Bot.* The *involucrum,* or membranous covering of ferns. *Physiol.* Applied to the *amnion,* because it covers the fœtus.

Indŭvĭā'lis, *is, e.* (Same.) *Bot.* Applied to a calyx when it persists, and covers the fruit, as of the *Physiol. alkekengi:* induvial.

Indŭvĭā'tus, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Applied to fruit that is covered by *induvia:* induviate.

Indŭv'ium, *ii,* n. (*Induo,* to cover.) *Bot.* Applied to the whole perianth, or every accessory part of the flower which persists and covers the fruit, after maturity of the ovary.

Inēd'ĭa, *æ,* f. (*In,* priv.; *edo,* to eat.) Abstinence from food; occasioned either by want of appetite, disease, or some accidental necessity. Alleged *feats* of self-imposed abstinence are unworthy of remark.

In'embryŏnā'tus, *a, um.* (*In,* neg.; *embryo.*) *Bot.* Having no embryo, germ, or *corculum:* inembryonate.

Iner'mis, *is, e.* (*In,* priv.; *arma,* arms.) *Bot.* Without spines, prickles, or the like: unarmed.

Iner'tia, *æ,* f. (*Iners,* slothful.) *Nat. Philos.* A property of matter, by which it has no spontaneous motion: inertness.

Inf. *Pharm.* Abbreviation of the term *Infusum,* an infusion; also *Infunde,* pour in.

Infanticid'a, *æ,* f. (*Infans,* a child, or infant; *cædo,* to kill.) *Med. Jur.* The criminal who kills, murders, or destroys an infant: an infanticide.

Infanticid'ium, *ii,* n. (Same.) *Med. Jur.* Child-murder, distinguished into that by omission, and that by commission: infanticide.

Infar'ction. (*Infarcio,* to fill in.) *Pathol.* A sense of oppression, fulness, or stuffing of the chest. *Infarctio, ōnis,* f.

Infection. (*Infĭcio,* to infect.) *Med.* The communication of a disease by personal contact with the sick, or by means of *effluvia* arising from the body of the sick; contagion. *Infectio, ōnis,* f.

Infecun'dity. See *Sterility.*

Inferior Longitudinal Sinus. *Anat.* A vein of the *Dura mater,* running along the lower margin of the *Falx cerebri.*

Infĕrobran'chĭāt'us, *a, um.* (*Infĕrus,* beneath; *branchiæ,* gills.) *Zoöl.* Applied to an Ord. (pl. n.) of *Mollusca Gasteropoda,* having the *branchiæ* on both sides of the body under the border of the mantle: inferobranchiate.

Infiltrā'tio, *ōnis,* f. (*In,* by; *filtrum,* a strainer.) *Pathol.* A straining of fluid substances into the *areolæ* of a structure, especially into cellular tissue: infiltration.

Infiltrā'tus, *a, um.* (Same.) *Pathol.* Strained through; filtered; applied to an organ or part in the state of filtration: infiltrated.

Infinites'imal. (*In,* neg.; *finis,* a boundary.) Infinitely small. *Infinītēsĭmus, a, um.*

Infir'mary. See *Hospital.*

Inflam'mable. (*Inflammo,* to set on fire.) *Chem.* Applied to gases or substances that are combustible, or easily set on fire. *Inflammābilis, a, um.*

Inflam'mable Air. See *Hydrogen.*

Inflam'mat'ion. (Same.) *Chem.* See *Combustion. Pathol.* A state of disease characterised by redness, pain, heat, and swelling; attended or not with fever; termed also *Phlogosis,* and expressed by the terminal *-itis* added to the name of the organ, or part affected. *Inflammātio, ōnis,* f. See *Phlegmasia, Phlogosis.*

Inflam'matory. (Same.) *Pathol.* Belonging to inflammation; phlogistic. *Inflammātōrius, a, um.*

Inflam'matory Crust. *Pathol.* The *buffy coat* of the blood.

Inflam'matory Fev'er. *Pathol.* The state of fever called *Synocha.*

Inflammā't'us, *a, um.* (Same.) *Pathol.* In a state of inflammation; inflamed.

Inflex'us, *a, um.* (*Inflecto,* to

bend in.) *Bot.* Bent, or curved inwards: inflexed. See *Incurvatus.*

Inflores'cence. (*Infloresco*, to blossom.) *Bot.* A term for the various ways in which flowers are united to the plant by the *pedunculus*; the particular manner of flowering. *Inflōrescentia, æ*, f.

Influen'za, *æ*, f. (Ital. for influence.) *Pathol.* An epidemic disease; characterised by the suddenness of its attack, general depression, great heaviness over the eyes, and peculiarly distressing fever. See *Grippe.*

Inframax'illāris, *is, e.* (*Infra*, beneath; *maxilla*, the jaw.) *Anat.* Situated under the jaw: inframaxillary.

Infra-or'bitary. (*Infra; orbitum*, the orbit.) *Anat.* Situated beneath the orbit. *Infra-orbĭtārius, a, um.*

Infrascăp'ŭlār'is, *is, e.* (*Infra; scăpŭla*, the shoulder-blade.) *Anat.* Below the shoulder-blade; infrascapular.

Infraspinā'tus, *a, um.* (*Infra; spīna*, a spine.) *Anat.* Below a spinous process: infraspinate.

Infundĭb'ŭlĭfor'mis, *is, e* (*Infundĭbŭlum; forma*, likeness.) *Anat. Bot.* Shaped like a funnel: infundibuliform.

Infundĭb'ŭlum, *i*, n. (*Infundo*, to pour in.) A funnel. *Anat., Chem.* Applied to three small tubes (pl.) in the kidney, of a somewhat funnel-like shape; also, to the canal leading from the third ventricle of the brain to the pituitary gland.

Infu'sion. (Same.) *Pharm.* A liquor obtained by pouring water of any particular degree of temperature on flowers, leaves, etc.; also, the act or process of obtaining such liquor. *Infūsio, ōnis*, f.; also *Infūsum, i*, n.

Infūsōr'ius, *a, um.* (Same.) Belonging to infusions: infusory. *Zoöl.* Applied to a Cl. (pl. n.) of *Radiata*, so extremely minute as to be invisible to the naked eye; found in infusions of various substances, and in stagnant water. Believed to be parasitic in the human body sometimes.

Infu'sum. See *Infusion.*

Inges'tus, *a, um.* (*Ingĕro*, to carry in.) *Med.* Applied to the aliments (pl. n.) taken into the body by the mouth.

Inglŭv'ies, *ēi*, f. (As if *Ingŭlŭvies*, from *in gŭla*, in the throat.) *Ornithol.* The craw, crop, or gorge of birds. See *Crop.*

Ingras'sias, Win'gs of. *Anat.* Two portions of the sphenoid bone, termed the large and small wings.

Ingravidat'ion. (*In; grăvido*, to get with young.) *Physiol.* The same as *Impregnation. Ingrăvĭdātio, ōnis*, f.

Ingred'ient. (*Ingrĕdior*, to enter in.) *Pharm.* Any simple substance which enters into the formation of a compound body. *Ingrĕdiens, tis*, part.

In'guen, *ĭnis*, n. (As if *Unguen*, from *unguo*, to anoint; being usually moist.) *Anat.* The lower and lateral part of the abdomen, immediately above the thigh; the groin.

In'guinal. (*Inguen.*) *Anat.* Belonging to the groin. *Inguĭnālis, is, e.*

In'gŭlāt'io, *ōnis*, f. (*In; gŭla*, the throat.) *Med.* The introducing or putting anything into the throat: ingulation.

In'halat'ion. (*Inhālo*, to breathe in.) *Med.* The drawing in or inspiring of fumes or vapours with the breath. *Inhālātio, ōnis*, f.

Inhib'itory. (*Inhĭbeo*, not to have.) *Anat., Physiol.* Applied to certain muscles, the nervous action of which tends to *hinder*, or *retard.*

In'iad. *Anat.* Applied the same as *Inial*, used adverbially.

In'ial. (Ἰνίον, the occiput.) *Anat.* Belonging to the *Inion*, or occiput; looking to the occiput. A term employed in reference to the aspects of the head.

Inīt'is, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἶς, *ἰνός*, fibre; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of muscular fibre or substance. Applied by Feuerstein to rheumatism.

Injec'tio Mor'phiæ Hypoder'mica. Hypodermic injection of morphia. (B. P.)

Inject'ion. (*Injĭcio*, to throw into.) *Surg.* Any medicated liquor thrown into a natural or preternatural cavity by means of a syringe

or an injection-bag; when for the rectum, it is termed an *enema*, or clyster. *Injectio, ōnis*, f.

In-knee's. *Surg.* The deformity *Genua valga.*

Innervat'ion. (*In; nervo*, to give nerve.) *Physiol.* That vital process by which nervous energy is given to any part. *Innervātio, ōnis*, f.

Innerv'is, *is, e.* (*In*, priv.; *nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Applied to cotyledons and leaves, when the nervures, enveloped by the parenchyma, are not seen externally, and are supposed not to exist.

Innōmināt'us, *a, um.* (*In*, priv.; *nōmen*, a name.) *Anat.* Having no name; anonymous; applied to certain arteries, veins, bones, cavities, etc., of the human body: unnamed.

Innutrīt'io, *ōnis*, f. (*In*, priv.; *nutrio*, to nourish.) *Med.* Want of nourishment: innutrition.

Inocar'pus, *a, um.* (Ἰς, ἰνός, a fibre; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Having fibrous fruit: inocarpous.

Inoch'ondrīt'is, *ĭdis*, f. (Ἰς, ἰνός; χόνδρος, a cartilage; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of tendons and cartilages.

Inoc'ulat'ion. (*Inŏcŭlo*, to ingraft.) *Surg.* Insertion of *virus* into any part of the body through accident; or in order to communicate a disease. *Inŏcŭlātio, ōnis*, f.

Inogĕn'ĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ἰς, ἰνός; γίνομαι, to be born.) *Physiol.* The formation of fibre.

Inōm'a, *ătis*, n. (Ἰς, ἰνός, a fibre.) *Surg. Pathol.* A fibrous tumour.

Inōphyl'lus, *a, um.* (Ἰς, ἰνός; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves with reticulated veins very conspicuous: inophyllous.

Inōpōl'ypus, *i*, m. (Ἰς, ἰνός; πόλυπους.) *Pathol.* A fibrous polypus.

In'orgăn'icus, *a, um.* (*In*, priv.; *orgănum*, an organ.) *Nat. Hist.* That which has neither organs nor special instruments of action; devoid of organized structure: inorganic.

In'osculat'ion. (*In*, to; *oscŭlum*, a little mouth.) *Anat.* The junction or interunion of different branches of arteries, or veins, or extremities of arteries with the origins of veins. *Inoscŭlātio, ōnis*, f.

In'quest. See *Inquisitio.*

In'quest, Cor'oner's. *Med. Jur.* An inquisition appointed by a coroner in any case of sudden death; by summoning a jury to make inquiry upon view of the body into the cause of death, etc. See *Coroner.*

Inquīsīt'io, *ōnis*, f. (*Inquīro*, to inquire.) *Med. Jur.* An inquiry or inquest of jurors, in causes civil and criminal, on proof made of the fact on either side, as in cases of the lunacy of criminals, etc.: an inquisition.

Insălīfīāb'ilis, *is, e.* (*In*, priv.; *sălifiābilis*, capable of being formed into a salt.) *Chem.* Applied to oxides which are not capable of neutralising acids: insalifiable.

Insălīvāt'io, *ōnis*, f. (*In*, by; *sălivātio*, a filling with saliva.) *Physiol.* The process of mixing the saliva with the food in the act of mastication: insalivation.

Insan'ity. (*In*, neg.; *sānus*, sound.) *Pathol.* Deranged intellect; mania; madness; lunacy. *Insānia, æ*, f.; *Insānĭtas, ātis*, f.

Insān'us, *a, um.* (Same.) *Med.* Mad; wanting intellect; deranged in mind: insane.

Insat'iable Ap'petit'e. See *Bulimia.*

In'sect. (See *Insectus.*) *Entomol.* Applied to any small vermin having the body seemingly divided between the head and the belly. *Insectum* (*anĭmal*), n. sing. of *Insectus, a, um.*

Insec'tif'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Insectum; fĕro*, to bear.) *Nat. Hist.* Applied to *Succinum*, or amber when it contains insects embedded in its substance.

Insec'tīv'ŏrus, *a, um.* (*Insecta* animālia, insects; *vŏro*, to devour.) *Zoöl.* Insect-devouring; applied to a family (pl. n.) of *Mammalia:* insectivorous.

Insec'tōlōg'ia, *æ*, f. (*Insectum;* λόγος, a discourse.) *Entomol.* A treatise upon insects; same as *Entomologia:* insectology.

Insec'tus, , *um.* (*Insĕco*, to cut into.) *Entomol.* Applied to a Cl. (pl. n., *animalia* understood) of *Articulata:* insected.

Inser'tio, *ōnis*, f. (*Inséro*, to set in.) *Anat.* The attachment to or ending of a muscle in a bone; also,

the entrance of a nerve into a muscle or organ. *The insertion.*

In'sĭdens, *entis*, part. (*Insĭdeo*, to sit upon.) *Med.* Sitting upon; resting, or floating on the surface; applied formerly to matters supernatant (pl. n.) on the urine. See *Epistasis.*

Insolat'ion. (*Insōlo*, to dry in the sun.) *Chem.* Exposure to the sun to promote the action of one substance upon another: blanching; bleaching. *Pathol.* Exposure to the sun as a cause of disease. *Insōlātio, ōnis*, f. See *Heliosis.*

Insom'nia, æ, f. (*In*, priv.; *somnus*, sleep.) *Pathol.* Want of sleep; watchfulness; wakefulness; sleeplessness. See *Agrypnia, Pervigilium.*

Inspect'ion. (*Inspĭcio*, to behold.) *Med.* Examination by the eye. *Inspectio, ōnis*, f. See *Exploratio.*

Inspirat'ion. (*In*, in; *spīro*, to breathe.) *Physiol.* The act of drawing in the breath; during performance of which, between 20 and 30 cubic inches of air are inhaled. *Inspīrātio, ōnis*, f.

Inspis'sated. (*In*; *spisso*, to thicken.) *Pharm.* Made thick by evaporation of the thinner parts; applied to vegetable juices. *Inspissātus, a, um.* See *Spissatus.*

In'stinct. (*Instinguo*, to persuade.) *Physiol.* That provision of nature by which animals are inclined to the punctual execution of those actions necessary for them. *Instinctus, ūs*, m.

Instrūmen'tum, *i*, n. (*Instruo*, to provide.) *Anat., Chem., Pharm., Surg.* Any mechanical appliance or agent used in manipulation or operations: an instrument.

Insuf'flāt'ion. (*In*, in; *sufflo*, to blow.) *Med.* The act of blowing into any cavity or hollow part by mechanical means, or otherwise. *Insufflātio, ōnis*, f.

Insuf'flāt'or. Name of an instrument convenient for the foregoing operation.

Insŭlāt'io, *ōnis*, f. (*Insŭla*, an island.) *Nat. Philos.* In electrical experiments, the state of a body surrounded by non-conductors: insulation.

a, um. (Same.) *Entomol.* Applied to discoid *areolæ* of the wing; which are without connection with others: insulated.

In'tegrans, *tis*, part. (*Intĕgro*, to perfect.) *Chem.* Applied to the atoms of simple bodies. *Mineral.* Applied to the smaller particles into which a mineral may be divided without the nature of either undergoing alteration: integrant.

Integrifō'lius, *a, um.* (*Intĕger*, entire; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having entire leaves; integrifolious.

Integ'uments. (*Intĕgo*, to cover.) *Anat.* The cuticle, *rete mucosum, cutis*, and adipose tissue; these together forming the covering of every part of the body (except the nails) are termed *common integuments. Bot.* The covering of seeds, etc. See *Tegument.*

In'tĕllect. (*Intelligo*, to understand.) *Physiol.* That faculty of the soul commonly called the understanding. *Intellectus, ūs*, m.

Intĕrar'tĭcŭlār'is, *is, e.* (*Inter*, between; *artĭcŭlus*, a joint.) *Anat.* Situated between the joints: interarticular.

Intercalā'ris, *is, e.* (*Inter*; **s,** *a, um.* *calendæ*, the calends.) *Astron.* Applied to a day inserted in the calendar every fourth year, hence called leap-year. *Pathol.* Applied formerly to any time between the paroxysms of periodical diseases: intercalary.

Intercellulā'ris, *e.* (*Inter*; *cellŭla*, pertaining to cells.) *Bot.* Between the cellules of vegetable tissue: intercellular.

Intercil'ium, *ii*, n. (*Inter*; *cilium*, the eyebrow.) *Anat.* The space between the eyebrows: the *Glabella.*

Intercla'vĭcŭlār'is, *is, e.* (*Inter*; *clāvĭcŭla*, the collar-bone.) *Anat.* Between the clavicles; interclavicular.

Intercos'tal. (*Inter*; *costa*, a rib.) *Anat.* Between the ribs. *Intercostālis, is, e.*

Intercur'rent. (*Inter*; *curro*, to run.) *Med.* Occurring, or running between; applied to diseases which occur sporadically during the prevalence of epidemic or endemic diseases. *Intercurrens, entis*, part.

Inter'cus, *ŭtis*, adj. (*Inter*; *cŭtis*,

the skin.) Between the skin and flesh; applied to dropsy of the cellular tissue.

Intĕrcūtā'neus, *a, um.* (Same.) *Anat.* The same as *Subcutaneus.*

Interfŏlĭā'ceus, *a, um.* (*Inter; fŏlium,* a leaf.) *Bot.* Applied to flowers growing alternately between each couple of opposing leaves: interfoliaceous.

Interlŏb'ŭlār'is, *is, e.* (*Inter; lŏbŭlus,* a little lobe.) *Anat.* Between lobes, or lobules: interlobular.

Intermax'illār'is, *is, e.* (*Inter; maxilla.*) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Applied to a small osseous piece, between the maxillary bones; intermaxillary.

Intermis'sio, *ōnis,* f. (*Intermitto,* to leave off for a time.) *Med.* A temporary cessation; applied to fevers, etc.; an intermission.

Intermit'tent. (Same.) *Pathol.* Applied to a disease the symptoms of which disappear and return again and again; at regular, or uncertain periods. *Intermittens, entis,* part.

Intermit'tent Fever. See *Ague.*

Internōd'ium, *ii,* n. } (*Inter;*
Internōd'ius, *ii,* m. } *nōdus,* a joint.) *Anat.* Applied to the phalanges of the hand; being between the joints formed by their united extremities. *Bot.* The space between two joints.

Interŏcŭlār'is, *is, e.* (*Inter; ocŭlus,* the eye.) *Entomol.* Between the eyes: interocular.

Interoper'cular. *Comp. Anat.* Belonging to the *Interoperculum. Interŏpercŭlāris, is, e.*

Intĕrŏper'cŭlum, *i,* n. (*Inter; ŏpercŭlum,* a lid.) *Ichthyol.* A bony formation which, with the *operculum* and *suboperculum,* between which it lies, compose a sort of lid for the great opening of the gills: the interopercule.

Interos'seus, *a, um.* (*Inter; os,* a bone.) *Anat.* Situated between bones: interosseous.

Intĕrpărĭĕtā'lis, *is, e.* (*Inter; părĭĕtālis.*) *Comp. Anat.* Applied to a cranial bone between the parietal, frontal, and superior occipital bones in the *Mammifera:* said to be common in skulls of the Peruvian children: interparietal.

Interpleuricostā'lis, *is, e.* (*Inter; pleura; costa,* a rib.) *Anat.* Applied to the internal intercostal muscles: interpleuricostal.

Interpŏsĭtĭv'us, *a, um.* (*Inter; pŏno,* to place.) *Bot.* That which is situated between: interpositive.

Interrup'tĕpinnāt'us, *a, um.* (*Interruptus,* interrupted; *pinnātus,* winged.) *Bot.* Having folioles alternately large and small.

Interscăpŭlār'is, *is, e.* (*Inter; scăpŭla,* the shoulder-blade.) *Anat* Between the shoulder-blades: interscapular.

Intersec'tio, *ōnis,* f. (*Inter; sectio,* a cutting.) *Anat.* A crossing of two objects: intersection. See *Chiasma.*

Interspīn'al. (*Inter; spīna.*) *Anat.* Between spines or spinous processes. *Interspīnālis, is, e.*

Interstit'ial. (*Inter; sto,* to stand.) Situated between the proper components—say of an organ. *Interstitiālis, is, e.*

Interstit'ial Absor'ption. *Surg.* The absorption of textures between the cyst and the skin; in cases of abscess; by which the cyst gradually approaches the surface.

Interstit'ium, *ii,* n. (Same.) *Anat.* The slight separation between organs, or parts of organs. *Nat. Philos.* The minute interval which separates the molecules of bodies; an interstice.

In'tertransversā'lis, *is, e.* (*Inter; transversus,* across.) *Anat.* Between the transverse processes of *vertebræ:* intertransverse; intertransversal.

Intertrīg'o, *ĭnis,* f. (*Inter; tĕro,* to rub; terminal *-igo.*) *Surg. Pathol.* An excoriation, or galling of the skin about the *anus, axilla,* or other part of the body; with smarting inflammation and moisture.

Intervalvār'is, *is, e.* } (*Inter;*
Intervalvis, *is, e.* } *valva.*) *Bot.* Between valves; intervalvar; intervalved.

Intervertebrā'lis, *is, e.* (*Inter; vertebra.*) *Anat.* Between the *vertebræ*: intervertebral.

Interwov'en. See *Cespitosus.*

Intestīn'al. (*Intestinum.*) *Anat.* Belonging to the intestines. *Intestinālis, is, e.*

Intes'tine. (*Intus*, within.) *Anat.* The long membranous tube of various calibre, continuing from the stomach to the anus, in the cavity of the abdomen; the bowel; entrails. *Intestīnum, i*, n.

Intŏnāt'io, *ōnis*, f. (*In; tŏno*, to thunder.) *Med.* A term for *Borborygmus:* intonation.

Intor'sio, *ōnis*, f. (*Intorqueo*, to turn.) *Bot.* The phenomenon presented by certain plants twining their flexible stalks around others near them for support: intorsion.

Intox'icat'ion. (*In; toxicum*, a poison.) *Physiol.* The exciting and narcotising effects of alcoholic liquors, or narcotic substances used in excess; ebriety. *Intoxicātio, ōnis*, f.

Intrāfŏliāc'eus, *a, um.* (*Intra*, within; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Growing on the inside of leaves: intrafoliaceous.

Intrāmarginăl'is, *is, e.* (*Intra; margo*, a border.) *Bot.* Situated within the margin: intramarginal.

Intrāvertebrāt'us, *a, um.* (*Intra, vertebrātus.*) *Zoöl.* Having their osseous system within the body: intravertebrated.

Intrĭcātūr'a, *æ*, f. (*Intrico*, to be entangled.) *Pathol.* An entangling or matting of the hair See *Plica.* Also, the same as *Chiasma.*

Intror'sus, *a, um Bot.* Turned inwards, as anthers opening at the side of the pistil.

Introsuscep'tion. See *Intussusception, Invagination.*

Intŭmescen'tia, *æ*, f. (*Intŭmeo*, to swell.) *Pathol.* Increase in volume of the tissue of any part or organ: intumescence. (Pl.) Swellings; an Ord., Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Intŭs'suscep'tion. (*Intus*, within; *suscipio*, to receive.) *Bot., Physiol.* The taking of nourishment into the interior as a principal part of the process of nutrition of plants and animals. *Pathol.* A condition in which a portion of intestine has passed for some length within another portion, thereby obstructing the passage of their contents and causing serious disease; indigitation; invagination. *Intussusceptio, ōnis, f.*

In'ŭla, *æ*, f. (Corr. *Hĕlĕnium.*) Name for the root of *Inula helenium.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Syngenesia*, Ord. *Polygamia Superflua.* Juss. *Compositæ.*

Inŭla Hĕlĕnium. *M. Med.* The plant elecampane.

Inulin. *Chem.* A new vegetable product discovered in the *Inula helenium*, or elecampane. *Inŭlina, æ*, f.

Inunctio, *ōnis*, f. (*In; ungo*, to anoint.) *Pharm.* The act of anointing: inunction.

Inundāt'us, *a, um.* (*Inundo*, to overflow.) *Bot.* Applied to plants which, according to the season, live covered by water or by the sea; inundated.

Invaginat'ion. (*Invāgīno*, to sheathe.) *Pathol.* Another term for *Intussusception. Surg.* An operation for hernia, in which, after reduction, the skin is thrust by the finger of the operator into the canal, so as to form a *cul de sac* open externally; to be retained by means of sutures, etc., till inflammation and adhesion ensue, with the view of obliterating the canal. *Invāgīnātio, ōnis,* †

Invăl'idus, *a, um.* (*In*, priv.; *vălidus*, strong.) *Pathol.* Applied to those affected by sickness: invalid.

Invās'io, *ōnis*, f. (*Invādo*, to lay hold on.) *Pathol.* The first development of the phenomena of a disease; access: invasion.

Invĕr'mināt'ion. (*In; vermĭno*, to have worms.) *Pathol.* The diseased condition caused by the presence of *entozoa*, or worms in the intestinal canal.

Inver'tĕbrāt'us, *a, um.* (*In*, neg.; *vertebrātus.*) *Zoöl.* Having no *vertebræ;* invertebrate; applied to animals (pl. n.) in contradistinction to the *Vertebrata.*

Invŏlūcellāt'us, *a, um. Bot.* Having *involucella:* involucellated.

Invŏlūcel'lum, *i*, n. (Dim. *Involucrum.*) *Bot.* A little or partial covering: an involucel.

Invŏlucrāl'is, *is, e.* (*Invŏlucrum.*) *Bot.* Belonging to an involucre: involucral.

Invŏlucrāt'us, *a, um.* (*Invŏlucrum.*) *Bot.* Having involucres: involucrated.

Invŏl'ucrĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Involucrum; forma,* likeness.) *Bot.* Resembling an involucre: involucriform.

Invŏl'ucrum, *i,* n. (*Involvo,* to wrap up.) *Anat.* A membrane covering any part. *Bot.* The calyx of umbelliferous plants standing at a distance from the flower: an involucre.

Invŏl'ūtĭfō'lĭus, *a, um.* (*Involūtus; fŏlium,* a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves folded inward from summit to base: involu'tifolious.

Invŏlūt'us, *a, um.* (*In; volvo,* to roll.) *Bot.* Rolled inwards: involuted.

Iod'ate. (*Iōdĭcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of iodic acid with a base. *Iōdas, ātis,* f.

Iōdāt'us, *a, um.* (*Iōdium.*) *Chem.* Containing iodine: iodated.

Iōd'[illegible]s, ĭdis. (Ἰός, verdigris: also poison; terminal *-ōdēs.*) *Chem.* Having or full of verdigris: iodous.

Iod'ic. (*Iodium;* terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Belonging to iodine; applied to an acid also termed *Oxyodic Iōdĭcus, a, um.*

Iod'ide. (*Iōdium;* terminal *-ide.*) *Chem.* A combination of iodine with a simple body. *Iōdīdum, i,* n.

Iōdĭn'ium, *ii,* n. (Ἰώδης, violet coloured.) *M. Med.* Name of a simple body obtained from certain sea-weeds, and from sponge; also termed *Iodium.* See *Iodum.*

Iodis'm. (*Iōdium;* terminal *-ismus.*) *Pathol.* That derangement of the system produced by the continued administration of iodine. *Iōdismus, i,* m. See *Iodomethe.*

Iod'ium. See *Iodinium.*

Iōd'o-. *Chem.* A prefix denoting iodine as an ingredient of the combination indicated.

Iod'oform. (*Iodinium; formyle.*) *Chem.* A body analogous to formic acid when the oxygen is replaced by iodine.

Iōdog'nōsis, *is,* f. (*Iōdo-;* γινώσκω, to know.) *Chem.* A knowledge of the properties of iodine.

Iōdōm'ĕthē, *es,* f. (*Iōdo-;* μέθη, drunkenness.) *Med.* The nervous state induced by too free use of iodine. See *Iodism.*

Iōdop'thhĭsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (*Iōdinium; phthisis,* wasting.) *Pathol. Tabes,* or wasting, caused by the abuse or excessive use of iodine. See *Iodism.*

Iod'ous. (*Iōdium;* terminal *-ous.*) *Chem.* Belonging to iodine; applied to an acid. It is thus accented to distinguish it from the English analogue of *Iodes. Iōdōsus, a, um.*

Iōd'um. (B. P.) See *Iodinium; Iodine.*

Iōd'ūrēt'um, *i,* n. (*Iōdīnium;* terminal *-ūret.*) *Chem.* A combination of iodine with a simple body: an ioduret.

Ion'thus, *i,* m. (Ἰονθος, down.) *Anat.* The down or soft hair which precedes the beard. *Pathol.* A pimple on the face; a species of, or identical with, *Acne.* See *Whelk.*

Iop'tĕrus, *a, um.* (Ἰον, a violet; πτερὸν, a wing.) *Entomol.* Having wings of a violet colour: iopterous.

Ipĕc'ăcuan'ha, *æ,* f. (This word is used in South America to signify *vomiting root.*) *M. Med.* Name given to several and very different species of plants. Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of the root of *Cephaelis Ipecacuanha;* the *Ipecacuanhæ Radix.*

Ipōmœ'a, *æ,* f. (Ἰψ, a worm; ὁμοιος, like.) A Linn genus, Cl. *Pentandria,* Ord *Monogynia* Juss. *Convolvulaceæ.*

Ipōmœ'a Jăl'apa. } *Med.* Names
Ipōmœ'a Pur'ga. } for the jalap plant.

Iral'gia, *æ,* f. (*Iris;* ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain of the iris: iralgy.

Ir'lankis'trium, *ii,* n. } (*Iris,* the
Ir'lankis'tron. } iris; ἄγκιστρον, a fish hook.) *Surg.* An instrument, hook-shaped, for the operation for artificial pupil by separation.

Iridæm'ia, *æ,* f. (*Iris,* the iris of the eye; αἷμα, blood.) *Surg. Pathol.* Hæmorrhage from the iris: iridemy.

Iridal'gia. See *Iralgia.*

Iridāt'io, *ōnis,* f. (*Iris,* the rainbow.) *Mineral.* The property of producing the impression of the colours of the rainbow: iridation.

Iridauxēs'is, *is,* f. (*Iris;* αὔξησις increase.) *Pathol.* Thickening or growth of the iris, from exudation into its substance.

Iridec'tŏmus, *i*, m. (*Iris*, of the eye; ἐκτέμνω, to cut out.) *Surg.* Instrument or kind of knife proper for the operation of iridectomy: an iridectome.

Iridec'tomy. (Same.) *Surg.* The operation of removing or cutting out a portion of the iris. *Iridectŏmia*, æ, f. See *Corectomia.*

Iridec'trŏp'ium, *ii*, n. (*Iris*; *ectrŏpium*, eversion.) *Surg. Pathol.* *Eversion* of a portion of the iris: iridectropy.

Iriden'trŏp'ium, *ii*, n. (*Iris*; *entrŏpium*, inversion.) *Surg. Pathol.* *Inversion* of a portion of the iris: iridentropy.

Iridĕrĕm'ia, æ, f. (*Iris*; ἐρημία, imperfection.) *Surg. Pathol.* Defect, or imperfect condition, of the iris: irideremy. See *Iridosteresis.*

Irides'cent. (*Iris*, the rainbow.) *Mineral.* A property by which the colours of the prism or the rainbow are arranged in parallel or variously curved layers.

Irid'ico-. *Chem.* A prefix signifying relation to *Iridium.*

Irid'ium, *ii*, n. (*Iris*, the rainbow.) *Chem.* A metal found with another, called *Osmium*, in the black powder left after dissolving platinum.

Ir'ido-. (*Iris*, the iris.) *Surg. Pathol.* A prefix signifying relation to the iris of the eye.

Irid'ŏcĕle, *es*, f. (*Iris*; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Hernia, containing a portion of the iris: an iridocele.

Iridŏcinĕs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Iris*; κίνησις, motion.) *Physiol.* The movement of the iris, its contraction and expansion.

Iridodiăl'ysis, *is*, f. (*Irido-*; διάλυσις, a separation.) *Surg.* Operation for artificial pupil by separation. See *Coredialysis.*

Iridŏdŏnĕs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Iris*; δόνησις, an agitation.) *Pathol.* Trembling or agitation of the iris. See *Iridoplania, Iridotromus.*

Iridŏmălăc'ia, æ, f. (*Iris*; μαλακία, softness.) *Surg. Pathol.* Softening of the iris.

Iridon'cus, *i*, m. (*Iris*; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Tumour or swelling of the iris; a tumid iris.

Iridoplăn'ia, æ, f. (*Iris*; πλανάω, to wander.) *Pathol.* Same as *Iridodonesis.*

Iridŏtŏm'ia, æ, f. (*Irido-*; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* Operation for artificial pupil by incision: iridotomy. See *Coretomia.*

Iridot'rŏmus, *i*, m. (*Iris*; τρόμος, a trembling.) *Pathol.* Same as *Iridonesis.*

Ir'is, *idis*, f. (A rainbow.) *Anat.* A delicate circular membrane of the eye, floating like a screen or curtain in the aqueous humour; suspended vertically behind the *cornea*, and perforated to form the pupil. *Bot.* The common Iris or Orris plant. *Nat. Philos.* The rainbow.

Irisat'ion. (*Iris*, the rainbow.) *Nat. Philos.* The effect of decomposition of light by the prism; and observed in many bodies, shells, and insects, caused by the particular arrangement of the molecules on their surface, by fissures, etc. *Irisātio, ōnis*, f.

Ir'ish Moss. *M. Med.* The *Chondrus crispus.*

Ir'ish Univer'sities. Dublin (Trinity College), with a constitution similar to the Colleges of Oxford, and Cambridge, grants degrees and licences, as follows:—(1) Bachelor of Medicine; (2) Doctor of Medicine; (3) Bachelor of Surgery; (4) Master of Surgery; (5) Master of Obstetrics; (6) Licentiate in Medicine; (7) Licentiate in Surgery; Licentiate in Obstetrics. M.B.—Qualification in Arts: Must be a B.A. of Dublin, Oxford, or Cambridge. Studies: Curriculum of four years, at least; including Anatomy; Prac. Anat.; Surgery; Chemistry, Materia Medica, Pharmacy; Institutes of Medicine; Practice of Medicine; Midwifery; Botany; Laboratory; Chemistry; Med. Jurisprudence; three years' clinical instruction at an approved Hospital; certificate as to personal attendance on fever cases; six months' practical Midwifery; Vaccination. Candidates must have *successfully* passed two examinations—the *preliminary* examination, and the special examination for the M.B. degree. M.D.—Candidates *must already be Bachelors of Medicine* of three years' standing,

or have been *qualified to take* the latter degree during the said period. They must read a Thesis publicly, or undergo an examination before the appointed Professors. The regulations affecting the Studies of Candidates for the several Surgical and Obstetric Licences, are, in amount, analogous to those for Medical degrees. See *Queen's University, Ireland.*

Irīt'icus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Iritis:* iritic.

Irīt'is, *ĭdis,* f. (*Iris;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the iris.

Ir'on. (Sax.) *Chem., Mineral.* A familiarly known metal, the most generally met with in the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms. *Ferrum, i,* n.

Ir'on Fil'ings. See *Ferri Ramenta.*

Ir'on, Hydrat'ed Perox'ide of. See *Hydrated.*

Ir'on Wire. See *Ferri Filum.*

Irrādiāt'io, *ōnis,* f. (*Irrādio,* to shine upon.) *Nat. Philos.* The movement from the centre to the circumference of a body: irradiation.

Ir'ritabil'ity. (*Irrito,* to provoke.) *Physiol.* A property peculiar to muscular substance, by which it contracts on the application of *stimuli. Irrītābĭlĭtas, ātis,* f.

Ir'ritat'ive Fev'er. *Pathol.* That violent derangement of the system excited by irritation operating on a hectical constitution.

Isadel'phus, *a, um.* (Ἴσος, equal; ἀδελφός, a brother.) *Bot.* Having diadelphous stamens, forming two equal packets: isadelphous.

Isanthĕr'us, *a, um.* (Ἴσος; ἀνθηρός, flourishing.) *Bot.* Having anthers equal or alike: isantherous.

Isan'thus, *a, um.* (Ἴσος; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Having the teguments of all their flowers alike: isanthous.

Ischiad'ic. Same as *Ischiatic.*

Ischiad'ocele. See *Ischiocele.*

Ischiăg'ra, *æ,* f. (Ἰσχίον, the haunch; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Pathol.* Gout in the haunch; also *Sciatica.*

Ischial'gia, *æ,* f. (Ἰσχίον; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the *ischium:* ischialgy.

Is'chias, *ădis,* f. (Ἰσχίον, the hip.) *Pathol.* Gout, or a rheumatic affection of the hip-joint.

Is'chiăt'ic. Belonging to the *ischium. Ischiăticus, a, um.*

Is'chiătĭt'is, *ĭdis,* f. (*Ischiăticus* nervus; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the ischiatic nerve.

Is'chiat'ocele. See *Ischiocele.*

Is'chidrōs'is, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Ἴσχω, to suppress; ἱδρώς, sweat.) *Pathol.* Want or suppression of sweat, or of transpiration.

Is'chidrōt'icus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Ischidrosis:* ischidrotic.

Isc'hio-. (Ἰσχίον.) *Anat.* A prefix denoting connection with the *Ischium,* or with the hip-joint.

Is'chiŏcēl'e, *es,* f. (Ἰσχιον; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* Hernia at the ischiadic foramen.

Isc'hiŏneurāl'gia, *æ,* f. (*Ischium; neuralgia,* pain of a nerve.) *Pathol.* Ischiatic neuralgy; *sciatica:* ischioneuralgy.

Isc'hiophthi'sis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (*Ischium;* φθίσις, a wasting.) *Pathol. Tabes,* or wasting of the hip-joint; hip-joint disease.

Is'chium, *ii,* n. (Ἰσχίς, the loin.) *Anat.* The posterior and interior bone of the pelvis in the young subject; the corresponding part of the *Os innominatum* in the adult. See *Sedentaria Ossa.*

Isch-o-. (Ἴσχω, to suppress.) *Pathol.* A prefix denoting suppression.

Ischūr'ia, *æ,* f. (*Ischo-;* οὖρον, urine.) *Pathol.* Retention, stoppage, or suppression of the urine; a genus, Ord. *Epischeses,* Cl. *Locales,* of Cullen's Nosology.

Ischūr'icus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Ischuria:* ischuric.

Is'chūriophthal'mia, *æ,* f. (*Ischūria; ophthalmia,* inflammation of the eyes.) *Pathol.* Ophthalmy from suppression of the urine.

Is'inglass. (Sax. *'Is,* ice; *glaes,* glass.) See *Ichthyocolla.*

-Is'mus. (-ισμὸς, -ίζω, a termination of many Greek verbs.) *Pathol., Physiol.* A terminal denoting a certain kind of action.

Is'o-. (Ἴσος, equal.) *Nat. Philos.* A prefix denoting equality or likeness.

Iso'chronous. (*Iso-;* χρόνος,

time.) *Med.* Enduring an equal space of time. *Isŏchrŏnus, a, um.*

Isoch'hröus, *a, um.* (*Iso-; χρόα,* colour of the skin.) *Bot.* Of uniform colour: isochröous.

Isoc'lĭnĭcus, *a, um.* (*Iso-; κλίνω,* to incline.) *Nat. Philos.* Of equal inclination: isoclinical.

Isod'rŏmus, *a, um.* (*Iso-; δρόμος,* a course.) Similar to *Isochronus.*

Isŏdў'nămus, *a, um.* (*Iso-; δύναμις,* power.) *Bot.* Having equal powers: isodynamous.

Isŏgŏn'ĭcus, *a, um.* (*Iso-; γωνία,* an angle.) *Nat. Philos.* Having similar angles: isogonic.

Is'olated. (Fr. *Isoler,* to isolate.) *Nat. Philos.* Applied to a body which is surrounded by other bodies, non-conductors of electricity.

Isomer'ic. (*Iso-; μέρος,* a part.) *Chem.* Composed of the same elements in the same proportions, but chemically and physically different.

Isom'erism. *Chem.* The state of compounds that are isomeric. *Isŏmĕr'ismus, i,* m.

Isom'erus. See *Isomeric.*

Isomor'phism. *Chem.* The system of arrangement of bodies that are isomorphous. *Isŏmorphismus, i,* m.

Isomor'phous. (*Iso-; μορφή,* form.) *Chem.* Of the same form. *Isŏmorphus, a, um.*

Isŏpăt'hĭcus, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Isopathy:* isopathic.

Isŏp'athy. (*Iso-; πάθος,* a disease.) A branch of homœopathy which advises the administration of virus as a remedy; obtained from the disease by which it is produced. *Isŏpăthĭa, æ,* f.

Isŏpĕt'ălus, *a, um.* (*'Ισος; πέταλον,* a petal.) *Bot.* Having equal petals: isopetalous.

Isŏp'ŏdus, *a, um.* (*Iso-; ποῦς,* a foot.) *Zoöl.* Equal-footed: isopodous.

Isŏs'cĕlēs, adj. (*Iso-; σκέλος,* a leg.) *Geom., Mineral.* Having equal legs or sides.

Isostĕm'ŏnis, *is, e.* (*Iso-; στήμων,* a stamen.) *Bot.* Having stamens equal to the number of petals: isostemonous.

Isostĕm'ŏnŏpĕt'ălus, *a, um.* (Same; *πέτελον,* a petal.) *Bot.* Same as *Isostemonis.*

Isotherm'us, *a, um.* (*Iso-; θέρμη,* heat.) *Nat. Philos.* Of same degree of heat; of same temperature: isothermous.

Is'sue. See *Fonticulus.*

Is'thmĭcus', *a, um.* (*Isthmus* faucium, the entrance to the fauces.) *Anat.* Belonging to the *isthmus faucium:* isthmic. (*Isthmus,* a neck of land.) *Geog.* Belonging to an isthmus: isthmic.

Isthmĭt'ĭcus, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Isthmitis:* isthmitic.

Isthmĭt'is, *ĭdis,* f. (*Isthmus* faucium; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *isthmus faucium.*

Is'thmo-. (*Isthmus faucium.*) A prefix denoting the entrance of the *fauces.*

Isthmŏd'ēs. Improperly, for *isthmoides,* which see.

Isthmŏdyn'ĭa, *æ,* f. (*Isthmo-; ὀδύνη,* pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the *isthmus faucium.*

Isthmoĭd'ēs, adj. (*Isthmo-;* terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Anat.* Resembling the *isthmus faucium:* isthmoid.

Isthmŏpăt'hĭa, *æ,* f. (*Isthmo-; πάθος,* disease.) *Pathol.* Disease of the *isthmus faucium:* isthmopathy.

Isthmŏplĕg'ĭa, *æ,* f. (*Isthmo-; πληγή,* a stroke.) *Pathol.* Paralysis of the *isthmus faucium;* isthmoplegy.

Isthmŏp'ўra, *æ,* f. (*Isthmo-; πῦρ,* fire.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the fauces.

It'ch. See *Scabies, Psora, Psoriasis.*

-ite. *Chem.* A terminal denoting a salt from a combination of an acid, the name of which ends in *-ous,* as sulphur*ous.*

Ithyphyl'lus, *a, um.* (*'Ιθύς,* straight; *φύλλον,* a leaf.) *Bot.* Having straight leaves: ithyphyllous.

-It'is. *Pathol.* A terminal, denoting inflammation of the organ or part indicated by the word to which it is added.

Iūlăc'eus, *a, um.* (*Iūlus,* a catkin.) *Bot.* Having the form of a catkin: iulaceous.

Iūlĭflōr'us, *a, um.* (*Iūlus; flos,* a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers like catkins: iuliflorous.

Iūlŏp'hŏrus, *a, um.* (*Iūlus; φέρω,* to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing catkins; iulophorous.

J.

Jab'ŏran'di, or **Pil'ŏcar'pine.** (*v. Pilocarpus.*) *Bot.* In America this drug has been supposed useful in the treatment of Puerperal Albuminuria. In consequence of its *subsequently depressing effects*, however, its employment has not received credit in British practice.

Jactitat'ion. (*Jactito*, to toss often.) *Pathol.* Constant tossing from one position to another, the effect of irritation in acute diseases. *Jactitātio, ōnis*, f.

Jaf'na Moss. *Med.* A species of moss found in Ceylon, which yields a semi-opaque jelly, nutritious for invalids; also called Ceylon moss.

Jag'ged. See *Erosus, Laciniatus.*

Jăl'ăpa, *æ*, f. (*Chălăpa*, or *Xălăpa*, its native place.) Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the root of *Exogonium purga;* of the *Ipomœa purga;* of the *Convolvuli Jalapæ Radix*, or Jalap root; *Ipomœa Jalapæ.*

Jăl'ăpa Al'ba. *Bot.* White jalap; a name for the *Convolvulus mechoacanna*, or mechoacan.

Jăl'apă Resin'a. *M. Med.* (B. P.) Resin of Jalap.

Jăl'ăpin'a, *æ*, f. *Chem.* The active principle of jalap: jalapin.

Jamaic'a Pep'per. *M. Med.* Dried berries of *Myrtus pimenta.*

Jamaic'a Spir'it. See *Spiritus Jamaicensis.*

Jam'es's Pow'der. (*Dr. James*, its inventor.) *M. Med.* A febrifuge preparation for which the *Pulvis antimonialis* is substituted. *Pulvis Jacobi.*

Japan' Ear'th. *M. Med.* The substance *Catechu.*

Jat'rophat'e. (*Jatrŏphĭcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of Jatrophic or Iatrophic acid with a base. *Jatrŏphas, ātis*, f.

Jaun'dice. (Fr. *Jaunisse.*) *Pathol.* The disease *Icterus.*

Jaw. See *Gnathus, Mandibula, Maxilla.*

Jējūn'um, *i*, n. (*Jējūnus*, empty.) *Anat.* The second portion of the small intestine.

Jel'ly. Common name for gelatine, in nature, or however produced.

Jes'uit's Bar'k. *M. Med.* Name for *Cinchona*, because introduced into Europe by a Jesuit.

Join't. See *Articulus, Node.*

Join't, Contrac'tion of. } See
Join't, Stiff'ened. } *Ankylosis.*

Jŭgā'lis, *is, e. Anat.* Belonging to the *Os jugale*, or cheek-bone.

Jug'ular. (*Jŭgŭlum*, the throat.) *Anat.* Belonging to the throat. *Jŭgŭlāris, is, e.*

Jug'ular Vein's. *Anat.* The large veins which run from the head down the sides of the neck, and are divided, from their situation, into *internal* and *external.*

Jŭg'ŭlum, *i*, n. (*Jŭgum*, a yoke.) *Anat.* The throat, or fore-part of the neck.

Jul'ep. (Arab.) *Juleb*, a sweet potion.) *Pharm.* A liquid medicine of an agreeable taste. *Jŭlăpium, ii*, n.; or *Jŭlēpus, i*, m.

Jūmentō'sus, *a, um.* (*Jūmentum*, a draught-beast; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Med.* Applied to the urine when of a strong rank odour: jumentous.

Juncāc'eus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to the Family (pl. f.) of the *Juncĕæ:* juncaceous. See *Juncens.*

Jun'ceus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a Family (pl. f.) having for its type the *Juncus:* junceous. See *Juncacens.*

Juncifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Juncus*, a rush; *forma.*) *Bot.* Formed like a rush: junciform.

Jun'iper. *M. Med.* The *Juniperus communis.*

Jūnip'ĕri Cācūmi'na. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for the tops of the *Juniperus communis.*

Jūnip'ĕrus, *i*, f. (*Jŭvĕnis*, young; *părio*, to bring forth; because it brings forth new berries while others are matured.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Dicœcia*, Ord. *Monadelphia.* Juss. *Coniferæ.* Pharmacopœial name for the fruit of *Juniperus communis.*

Jūnip'ĕrus Commūn'is. *M. Med.* The juniper-tree.

Jūnip'ĕrus Sabīn'a. *M. Med.* The common or barren savin-tree.

Juras'sicus, *a, um. Geol.* Applied to a group of pelagic or neptunean *strata* composed of different rocks, found in one geognostic situation, analogous to that of the chain of *Jura:* jurassic.

Jurisprud'ence, Med'ical. See *Medical Jurisprudence.*

Jus'sieu'an. *Bot.* Belonging to Jussieu: applied to a system of arrangement of plants according to their resemblance to each other; the Natural System, or Natural Method. *Jussieuānus, a, um.*

Jŭvant'ia. (Pl. n. of *Jŭvans,* part. of *Jŭvo,* to help.) *Med.* Helping, or aiding; applied to things or circumstances which assuage pain, moderate or relieve suffering under disease; opposed to *Lædentia.*

Jŭven'tus, *ūtis,* f. (*Jŭvĕnis,* young.) *Physiol.* The third stage of life; namely, that period between the twenty-fifth and thirty-fifth years.

K.

Kăj'ĕput'. See *Cajeput.*

Kal'i. (Arab.) *Chem.* The vegetable alkali; potash.

Kal'i Pŭr'um. *M. Med.* The *Potassa fusa.*

Kalig'enous. (*Kali;* γεννάω, to generate.) *Chem.* Applied to metals which form alkalis with oxygen. *Kălĭgĕnus, a, um.*

Kam'ala. (Uncertain.) *M. Med.* Name (B. P.) of a powder consisting of grain-like glands which cover the capsules of *Rottlera tinctoria;* an Indian plant: kamala, kamaela, kamayla, and other spellings.

Kav'a-Kav'a. The root of *Piper methysticum*—in extensive employment amongst the islanders of the Pacific; as a remedy for *gonorrhœa.*

Kee'l. See *Carina.*

Kel'oid. (Κήλη, a tumour; εἶδος, resemblance.) *Surg. Pathol.* French name for a disease resembling *Cancer,* or *Scirrhus;* also termed *Cancroide,* and *Scirrhoide.*

Kel'otŏm'ia. See *Celotomy.*

Kel'p. British barilla, or incinerated sea-weed.

Kĕrătĭăs'is, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Κέρας, a horn.) *Pathol.* A horn-like excrescence on the temple or forehead.

Kĕrătŏdelt'is. Same as *Corneitis.*

Kĕrătŏm'a, *ătis,* n. (Κέρας, a horn.) *Pathol.* A horn-like tumour, or swelling: a keratome.

Kerat'oplas'tic. *Surg.* Belonging to keratoplasty. *Kĕrătoplastĭcus, a, um.*

Kerat'oplas'ty. (Κέρας; πλάσσω, to form.) *Surg.* Operations by which the *cornea* of one animal has been excised and re-applied, or a new one from another animal put in its place. *Kĕrătoplastia, æ,* f.

Kerat'otome. See *Ceratotome.*

Kerec tomy. (Κέρας; ἐκτέμνω, to cut off.) *Surg.* Operation of excising the outward layers of the cornea, by which a clear aperture in the middle of a generally opaque *cornea* may be obtained. *Kĕrectŏmia, æ,* f.

Kerm'es Ber'ry. (Arab. *Kermer.*) *Pharm.* Round reddish grains about the size of peas, found adhering to the branches of the *Quercus conifera,* or scarlet oak.

Kerm'es Min'eral. *M. Med.* A combination of oxide of antimony with sulphureted hydrogen: the *Hydro-sulphuretum stibii rubrum.*

Kibe. *Chilblain.*

Kid'ney. (From resembling *a kidney bean,* some have supposed its derivation thence; the likeness of the latter to the former, however, is equally satisfactory, but explains nothing. The probable origin of the term is still wanted.) *Anat.* The abdominal viscus that secretes the urine. *Ren, rēnis,* m.

Kid'ney-shap'ed. See *Reniformis.*

Kies'tein. } *Chem., Physiol.* A
Kies'tin'. } principle discovered in the urine of pregnant women; not confined, however, to utero-gestation, but connected with the lacteal secretion.

Kilogram'me. (Χίλιοι, a thousand; *gramme.*) A French weight of a thousand grammes, equal to 2·68, or 2⅝ lb. troy, or 2¼ lb. avoirdupois.

Kilolit're. (Χίλιοι; *litre.*) A

French measure of a thousand litres, equal to 35·3171 English cubic feet.

Kilomet're. (Χίλιοι; *metre.*) A French measure of a thousand metres, or 4 furlongs 213 yards 1 foot 10·2 inches.

Kin'a-Kin'a. A name for *Cinchona.*

Kin'ate. (*Kīnīcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of kinic acid with a base. *Kīnas, ātis,* f.

Kin'cough. See *Chin-cough.*

Kinĕsip'athy. (Κινέω, to move; πάθος, disease.) System of athletic exercises and feats of muscular strength, assumed as a means of curing disease. *Kīnēsīpăthia, æ,* f.

Kin'g's Ev'il. *Pathol. Scrofula,* from the belief that it might be cured by the touch of royalty.

Kin'ic. (*Kīna-Kīna;* terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Applied to an acid obtained from *Cinchona. Kīnīcus, a, um.*

Kink'cough. (Scot.) See *Pertussis.*

Kin'kina. See *Kina-Kina.*

Kin'o. (Ind.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B.P.) of a resinous substance obtained from *Pterocarpus marsupium, Pterocarpus erinaceus.*

Klep'tŏmăn'ia, æ, f. (Κλέπτω, to steal; μανία, madness.) *Med. Jur.* A now recognised species of moral insanity, actuating the subject of it to pilfer and steal.

Knee. See *Genu.*

Knee-join'ted. See *Geniculatus.*

Knee-pan. *Anat.* The *Patella.*

Knit'ting. (Sax. *Cnyttan,* to join.) *Surg.* That stage in the union of fractured bones in which a certain degree of firmness is attained. *Connexus, a, um.*

Knoc'k-Knees. See *Genua valga.*

Knot'ted. See *Articulatus.*

Korec'tom'ia. See *Corectomia,* etc.

Koum'is, Kum'yss, Kim'is. (Supposed to be a *Tartar* word.) A preparation from milk (said to be *mare's milk*) and wine; lately introduced to this country as a tonic in certain diseases attended with debility of digestion.

Kous'so. *Bot.* See *Cusso.* The flowers of the *Brayera anthelmintica,* long used in Abyssinia, and recently in France and in this country, as a remedy against *Tænia* or tapeworm.

Kram'ĕriæ Rad'ix. (Kramer, *name of a German botanist.*) *M. Med., Bot.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of *Krameria triandra. Rhatany root.*

Kreatin'. See *Creatin.*

Kreat'inin'. See *Creatinin.*

Kreos'ote. See *Creasote.*

Kyanol'e. See *Benzidame.*

Kys totom'e. See *Cystotome.*

L.

Lăbel'lum, *i,* n. (Dim. *Lăbium.*) *Bot.* The inferior lip of ringent and personate plants.

Lăb'ia Pŭdend'i. *Anat.* The thick orifice of the *Vulva,* or parts external to the *Nymphæ.*

Lăbiăl'is, *is, e. Anat.* Belonging to the *Labium:* labial.

Lăbiătiflōr'us, *a, um.* (*Lăbium; flos,* a flower.) *Bot.* Having labiated flowers: labiatiflorous.

Lăbiătifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Lăbium; forma.*) *Bot.* Formed like lips of the *Labiatiflorœ:* labiatiform.

Lăbiāt'us, *a, um.* (*Lăbium.*) *Bot.* Having lips: labiate.

Lăbidōm'ĕtrum, *i,* n. (Λαβίς, a forceps; μέτρον, a measure.) *Obstet. Surg.* An instrument for ascertaining the dimensions of the child's head in the pelvis, etc.: a labidometer.

Lăb'ium, *ii,* n. (Λαμβάνω, to receive; because they receive the food.) *Anat., Bot., Entomol.* The lip; applied to other parts from resemblance.

Lăb'ium Lepŏrīn'um. *Surg.* The malformation called hare-lip.

Lab'orātor'y. (*Lăbōro,* to labour.) *Chem.* The place in which chemical operations are performed. *Lăbōrătōrium, ii,* n.

Lab'our. (Same.) *Obstet.* The process of childbirth or parturition. *Partus, ūs,* m. See *Parturitio.*

Lab'our, Com'plicated. *Obstet* That which is attended with some dangerous or troublesome accident or disease connected with the process of parturition.

Lăb'rōpălātīn'us, *a, um.* (*Labrum; pălātum,* the palate.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied to a large *apophysis,* which produces the superior border of the *labrum,* and is prolonged on the *clypeus,* whence it continues into the membrane of the palate: labropalatine.

Lab'rum, *i,* n. (*Lăvo,* to wash; the brim of a vessel.) *Zoöl.* Specially, the upper lip.

Lab'yrinth. (Λαβύρινθος, a place having many windings.) *Anat.* That portion of the internal ear comprising the *cochlea, vestibulum,* and semi-circular canals. *Lăbyrinthus, i,* m.

Lăbyrĭnthĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Lăbyrinthus; forma.*) *Nat. Hist.* Formed like a labyrinth: labyrinthiform.

Lac, *tis;* also **Lacte,** *tis,* n. (B. P.) *Physiol., Med.* Fresh milk from the cow (*Bos Taurus*). Used as diet; also in preparing *Mistura Scammonii* (B. P.). *Bot.* The Persian name of a substance improperly called a *gum.* It is a gum-resin, which is deposited on branches of several kinds of trees in the East Indies. See *Milk.*

Lăcer'tĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Lăcerta,* a lizard; *forma,* likeness.) *Zoöl.* Formed like the *Lacerta:* lacertiform.

Lăcĕr'tĭnĭdæ, patron. nom. pl. m. (*Lăcerta;* terminal *-ĭdæ.*) *Zoöl.* A family of *Reptilia Sauria.*

Lăcertoid'ēs, adj. (*Lăcĕrta;* terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Zoöl.* Resembling the lizard: lacertoid.

Lăc'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Lăcĕro,* to tear, from Λαξις, a cut or cleft.) *Anat., Bot.* Torn; rent: lacerated.

Lăc'hrўma, *æ,* f. (Λάκρυμα.) *Physiol.* The limpid secretion of the lachrymal gland: a tear. See *Dacry.* It may be remarked of this term, and those with which it is compounded, that the letter *h* of the first syllable is erroneously employed. This spelling has been authorized by dictionaries, etc., during the last 300 years.

Lac'hrymal. (*Lăchrўma,* a tear.) Belonging to the tears. *Lăchrўmālis, is, e.*

Lac'hrymal Bone. *Anat.* The *Os unguis.*

Lac'hrymal Caruncle. *Anat.* The *Caruncula lachrymalis,* a small fleshy reddish glandiform body situated in the internal corner of each eye.

Lac'hrymal Gland. *Anat.* The glomerate gland, situated above the external angle of the orbit, which secretes the tears.

Lac'hrymal Punc'ta. See *Puncta Lachrymalis.*

Lăcĭnĭāt'us, *a, um.* (*Lăcĭnia,* a fringe.) *Bot.* Jagged; fringed: laciniate. See *Erosus.*

Lăcĭnĭflōr'us, *a, um.* (*Lăcĭnia; flos,* a flower.) *Bot.* Having fringed petals: laciniflorous.

Lăcĭnĭfŏl'ĭāt'us, *a, um.* (*Lăcĭnia; fŏlium,* a leaf.) *Bot.* Having laciniated or fringed leaves: lacinifoliated.

Lăcĭnĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Lăcĭnia; forma,* likeness.) *Entomol.* Formed like a fringe: laciniform.

Lăcĭnŭlāt'us, *a, um.* (*Lăcĭnŭla,* a little fringe.) *Bot.* Having irregular divisions: lacinulate.

Lăcĭnŭlōs'us, *a, um.* (*Lăcĭnula,* a little fringe; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having, or full of little fringes: lacinulous.

Lac'mus. Synonymous with *Litmus.*

Lac'tate. (*Lactĭcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of lactic acid with a base. *Lactas, ātis,* f.

Lactat'ion. (*Lacto,* to suckle.) The act or the period of giving suck. *Lactātio, ōnis,* f.

Lac'teal. (*Lac,* milk.) Belonging to milk. *Anat., Physiol.* Applied to certain vessels; because they absorb a whitish fluid (chyle) of a milky appearance. *Lacteus, a, um.*

Lac'tein'. (*Lac,* milk.) *Chem.* A substance obtained by the evaporation of milk, concentrating its essential quality. *Lactēina, æ,* f.

Lactes'cens, *tis,* part. (*Lactesco,* to have milk.) Having milk, or a milk-like fluid: lactescent.

Lac'tescen'tia, *æ,* f. (Same.) *Physiol.* The quality of any liquid

that is thick, white, and resembles milk : lactescence.

Lact'eus, *a, um.* (*Lac.*) *Nat. Philos.* Milk-white : lacteous.

Lac'tic. (*Lac.*) Applied to an acid obtained from milk ; also termed *Galactic. Lacticus, a, um.*

Lac'tifĕrous. (*Lac ; fĕro,* to bear.) *Anat., Physiol.* Conveying milk. *Lactifĕrus, a, um.*

Lactiflŏr'us, *a, um.* (*Lac ; flos,* a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers white like milk : lactiflorous.

Lactif'ŭgus, *a, um.* (*Lac ; fŭgo,* to drive off.) *Pharm.* Driving off milk : lactifuge.

Lactiv'ŏrus, *a, um.* (*Lac,* milk ; *vŏro,* to devour.) *Med., Physiol.* Devouring or living upon milk ; milk-devouring : lactivorous. See *Galactophagus.*

Lac'tŏcele. (*Lac ; κήλη,* a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* A collection of milk-like fluid ; also termed *Galactocele. Lactŏcēle, es,* f.

Lactŏm'ĕtrum, *i,* n. Same as *Galactometrum.*

Lac'toscop'e. (*Lac ; σκοπέω,* to examine.) *Physiol.* An instrument for ascertaining the quantity and value of milk. *Lactoscŏpus, i,* m.

Lac'tūca, *æ,* f. (*Lac ;* from its milky juice.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Syngenesia,* Ord. *Polygamia æqualis.* Juss. *Compositæ,* or *Chicoraceæ.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for *Lactuca sativa.*

Lac'tūca Sătiv'a. *M. Med.* The garden lettuce.

Lac'tūca Vīrōs'a. *M. Med.* The opium or strong-scented lettuce, from which *Lactucarium* is obtained.

Lac'tūcār'ium, *ii,* n. (*Lactūca.*) Name formerly given to the inspissated juice of *Lactuca sativa* and *L. virosa.* See *Extractum Lactucæ.*

Lăcūn'a, *æ,* f. (Dim. *Lăcus,* a channel.) *Anat.* Applied to the excretory ducts (pl.) of mucous glands. *Bot.* Applied to punctures on stems, leaves, etc.

Lăcūn'a Mag'na. *Anat.* An opening, or little hollow larger than the rest, situated near the *Fossa navicularis* of the male *urethra.*

Lăcūnōs'us, *a, um.* (*Lăcūna ;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having, or full of *lacunæ,* etc. : lacunous.

Lacus'trine. (*Lăcus,* a lake.) *Bot., Geol., Zoöl.* Belonging to a lake. *Lăcustris, is, e.*

Læ'sio, *ōnis,* f. (*Lædo,* to hurt.) *Pathol.* A vitiation, or depressed condition, of any organ or part. *Surg.* A hurt, wound, or injury of a part : a lesion.

Lăgĕnæfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Lăgĕna,* a bottle ; *forma.*) *Bot.* Having the form of a bottle : lageneform.

Lagoon'. (*Lăcus,* a lake.) *Geog.* A ditch or puddle of water in marshy ground ; a tank, shallow pool or pond ; especially those to which the sea has access. *Lăgūna, æ,* f.

Lăg'ŏphthal'mia, *æ,* f. (Λαγὸς, a hare ; ὀφθαλμὸς, the eye.) *Pathol.* A disease in which there is imperfect power of closing the eye : lagophthalmy.

Lăg'ophthal'micus, *a, um. Med.* Belonging to *Lagophthalmia :* lagophthalmic.

Lăgŏp'ŏdus, *a, um.* (Λαγῶος, of the hare ; πούς, a foot.) *Ornithol., Zoöl.* Having the feet covered with soft hair, or down : lagopodous.

Lăgŏp'us, *ŏdis,* m. (Same.) Hare-footed. *Ornithol.* Applied to the grouse genus. *Zool.* Applied to the fox, and some species of dogs.

Lallā'tio, *ōnis,* f. (Λ, or *lambda.*) A term for faulty pronunciation ; in which *l* is rendered unduly liquid, or substituted for an *r :* lallation. See *Lambdacismus.*

Lambdăcis'mus, *i,* m. (Λ.) A Greek term ; the same as *Lallatio.*

Lambdoid'al. (Λ ; εἶδος, resemblance.) *Anat.* Strictly, belonging to that which is lambdoid ; although commonly used the same as *Lambdoides.*

Lambdoid'ēs, adj. (Λ ; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Anat.* Resembling the Gr. Λ or *lambda :* lambdoid.

Lambdoid'ēs Os. *Anat.* The *Os hyoides.*

Lamel'lar. (*Lămella,* a thin plate of some substance.) Having *lamellæ Lămellāris, is, e.*

Lămel'libran'chiātus, *a, um.* / **Lămel'libran'chius,** *a, um.* (*Lămella ; βράγχια,* gills.) *Ichthyol.* Having the gills disposed symmetrically in large semi-

circular plates : lamellibranchious; lamellibranchiate.

Lămel'lĭcor'nis, *is, e.* (*Lămella; cornu,* a horn.) *Entomol.* Having lamellar horns or *antennæ:* lamellicornate.

Lămel'lĭf'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Lămella; fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Having *lamellæ:* lamelliferous.

Lămel'lĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Lămella; forma,* likeness.) *Bot.* Formed of or like small plates : lamelliform.

Lămel'lĭg'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Lămella; gĕro,* to carry.) Same as *Lamelliferus:* lamelligerous.

Lămel'lĭpes', *ĕdis,* adj. (*Lămella; pes,* a foot.) *Ichthyol.* Having flattened and lamelliform feet : lamellipede.

Lămel'lĭros'tris, *is, e.* (*Lămella; rostrum,* a beak.) *Ornithol.* Having a bill furnished at its edges with *lamellæ,* or little teeth : lamellirostrate.

Lăm'ĭna, *æ,* f. *Anat.* Any thin layer of bone, membrane, or other substance. *Bot.* The border of the corol of a polypetalous flower.

Lam'ĭnat'ed. Descriptive of parts that consist of thin layers, or *laminæ* lying closely over each other. *Lămĭnātus, a, um.*

Lăm'ĭnĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Lămĭna; forma.*) *Mineral.* Flattened in the form of a thin plate : laminiform.

Lampŏcar'pus, *a, um.* (Λάμπω, to shine; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Having shining fruit : lampocarpous.

Lamprŏphōn'ĭa, *æ,* f. (Λαμπρὸς, splendid; φωνὴ, the voice.) *Med.* A clear and sonorous state of the voice : lamprophony.

Lamprŏphyl'leus, *a, um.* (Λαμπρὸς, brilliant; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Applied to a Cl. (pl. f.) having smooth and bright leaves : lamprophylleous.

Lam'prŏpus, *a, um.* (Λαμπρὸς; ποὺς, a foot.) *Bot.* Having the *stipes* or foot of a bright appearance : lampropous.

Lam'pyris, *ĭdis,* f. (Λάμπω, to shine; πῦρ, fire.) *Zoöl.* The glow-worm.

Lam'pyris Noc'tĭlŭc'a. *Zoöl.* The systematic name of the glow-worm.

Lăn'a, *æ,* f. Wool. *Bot.* Applied to a kind of pubescence which covers the surface of plants.

Lānāt'us, *a, um.* (*Lāna.*) *Bot.* Woolly; having a pubescence like wool : lanate.

Lanceŏl'a, *æ,* f. (Dim. *Lancea,* a lance.) *Surg.* A little lance; a lancet, and so, the same as *Lancetta:* a lanceole.

Lanc'eŏlāt'us, *a, um.* (*Lanceŏla,* a little lance.) Having the form of a little lance or spear : lanceolated. See *Hastatus.*

Lan'cet. See *Lanceola, Lancetta.*

Lancet'ta, *æ,* f. (Fr. *Lancette,* dim. of *lance.*) *Surg.* A two-edged instrument for bleeding, or other purposes : a lancet. See *Phlebotomus.*

Lancĭfō'lĭus, *a, um.* (*Lancea; fŏlium,* a leaf.) *Bot.* Having lanceolated leaves, or divisions of leaves : lancifolious.

Lancĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Lancea; forma,* likeness.) Having the form of a lance or head of a lance; applied to teeth, etc.: lanciform.

Lanc'ĭnan's, *antis,* part. (*Lancīno,* to thrust through.) *Pathol.* Piercing as with a lance : lancinating.

Lan'guor, *ōris,* m. (Λαγγάζειν, to be loth to do a thing.) *Pathol.* A listless unwillingness, more than inability, to use exertion, with faintness.

Lănĭf'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Lāna,* wool, or down; *fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing wool : laniferous.

Lăniflōr'us, *a, um.* (*Lāna; flos,* a flower.) *Bot.* Having woolly flowers : laniflorous.

Lănig'er, *a, um.* } (*Lāna; gĕro,*
Lănig'ĕrus, *a, um.* } to carry.)
Same as *Laniferus:* lanigerous.

Lăn'ĭpes, *pĕdis,* adj. (*Lāna; pes,* a foot. *Bot., Ornithol.* Having hairy petioles, or feet : lanipede.

Lănūg ĭnōs'us, *a, um.* (*Lānūgo,* soft hair; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having soft hairs or down : lanuginous.

Lănūg'o, *ĭnis,* f. (*Lāna;* terminal *-ūgo,* denoting state or condition.) Soft hairs, wool or down.

Lănūlōs'us, *a, um.* (*Lāna;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having, or full of wool : lanulous.

Lăp'ărŏmŏnŏdĭd'ўmus, *a, um.* (Λαπάρα, the loins; μόνος, single; δίδυμος, united.) *Obstet.* Applied to

twins (pl.m.) born adhering together by the loins: laparomonodidymous.

Lăp ăroscōp'ia, *æ*, f. (*Λαπάρα; σκοπέω*, to examine.) *Med.* The examination of the loins, by means of the stethoscope, plessimeter, etc.: laparoscopy.

Lăp'ărŏtŏm'ia, *æ*, f. (*Λαπάρα; τέμνω*, to cut.) *Surg.* Cutting into the abdomen in the region of the loins: laparotomy.

Lăp'ărŏt'ŏmus, *i*, m. (Same.) *Surg.* Name of the instrument for performing laparotomy: a laparotome.

Lăp'ărystĕrŏtŏm'ia, *æ*, f. (*Λαπάρα; ὑστέρα*, the womb; *τέμνω*.) *Surg.* Cutting into the womb through the abdomen: laparysterotomy.

Lăp'ăthum, *i*, n. (*Λαπάζω*, to empty: because it acts as slightly purgative.) *Bot.* The dock. See *Rumex.*

Lăpicid'us, *a, um.* (*Lăpis*, a stone; *cædo*, to dig.) *Conchol., Zoöl.* Digging into stone; embedded in rocks, etc.; applied to animals and shells so found, as if they had dug their retreat there: lapicidous.

Lap'ides Cancror'um. See *C. Lapilli.*

Lăp'ides'cens, *entis*, part. (*Lăpidesco*, to grow hard as a stone.) *Bot.* That which has the hardness of stone: lapidescent.

Lăp'id'eus, *a, um.* (*Lăpis*, a stone.) Belonging to stone: lapideous.

Lap'idifica'tio, *ōnis*, f. (*Lăpis; făcio*, to make.) *Geol.* Conversion into stone: lapidification.

Lăp'illifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Lăpillus; forma*, likeness.) Having the appearance of small stones: lapilliform.

Lăpillōs'us, *a, um.* (*Lăpillus*; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having or full of *lapilli:* lapillous.

Lăpil'lus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Lăpis.*) A little stone. See *Cancrorum Lapilli.*

Lăp'is, *idis*, m. (*Λᾶος*, a stone.) The alchemists called by this word every fixed thing which does not evaporate, and hence even human blood was termed *Lapis animalis.* See *Stone.*

Lap'is Calaminār'is. See *Calamina.*

Lap'is Calcār'ius. *Chem.* The native carbonate of lime, or limestone.

Lap'is Infernal'is. See *Potassa Fusa.*

Lap'is Philos'ŏphor'um. See *Philosopher's Stone.*

Lappāc'eus, *a, um.* (*Lappa*, the clitbur.) *Bot.* That which is curved at the extremity like the *bracteæ* of the *Arctium lappa:* lappaceous.

Lar'ch-tree. The *Pinus Larix.*

Lard. See *Hog's Lard.*

Lardāc'eus, *a, um.* (*Lardum*, bacon, lard.) *Pharm.* Belonging to lard; lardaceous.

Lar'deus, *a, um.* (*Lardum*, same.) *Pharm.* Belonging to lard: lard eous.

Lar'dum, *i*, n. The fat of bacon: lard. See *Adeps Suillus, Saim.*

Lar'va, *æ*, f. (One disguised as a masker.) *Entomol.* The first condition of the metamorphosis of insects hatched from the egg; a grub: a larve.

Lar'vāl'is, *is, e.* (*Larva.*) *Entomol.* Belonging to a mask, or to *larvæ. Pathol.* Applied to diseases in which the skin of the face is disfigured as if covered by a mask: larval.

Lar'vic'ŏlus, *a, um.* (*Larva; cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Entomol.* Living in *larvæ:* larvicolous.

Lar'viform is, *is, e.* (*Larva; forma*, likeness.) *Entomol.* Formed like the *larvæ:* larviform.

Lar vip'ărus, *a, um.* (*Larva; părio*, to bring forth.) *Entomol.* Producing *larvæ* in the place of eggs: larviparous.

Lăryn'geus, *a, um.* (*Lărynx.*) *Anat.* Belonging to the larynx: laryngeal.

Lăryn'gis'mus, *i*, m. (*Λαρυγγίζω*, to vociferate.) *Pathol.* Spasm of the muscles closing the larynx.

Lăryn'gītis, *idis*, f. (*Lărynx*; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the larynx.

Lăryn'gŏgrăp'hia, *æ*, f. (*Λάρυγξ; γράφω*, to write.) *Anat.* A description of the larynx: laryngography.

Lăryn'gŏlŏg'ia, *æ*, f. (*Λάρυγξ; λόγος*, a discourse.) *Anat.* A treatise on the larynx: laryngology.

Laryn'gop'honism. } (*Λάρυγξ; φωνή*, the
Laryn'gop'hony. }

voice.) *Med.* The sound of the voice, heard by means of the stethoscope, within the larynx. *Lăryngŏphōnismus, i*, m. *Lăryngŏphōnia, æ*, f.

Lăryn'gophthis'icus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Laryngophthisis:* laryngophthisical.

Lăryn'goph'thisis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Λάρυγξ; φθίσις, a wasting.) *Pathol.* A disease of the larynx connected with pulmonary consumption: laryngeal phthisis: laryngophthisis.

Lăryn'gorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Λάρυγξ; ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* A pituitous or serous flow from the larynx.

Laryn'goscop'e. (Λάρυγξ; σκοπέω, to examine.) An instrument having a mirror attached, contrived for examination of the larynx; somewhat on the principle of the ophthalmoscope.

Lăryn'gōspas'mus, *i*, m. (Λάρυγξ; σπασμὸς, a spasm.) *Pathol.* Same as *Laryngismus.*

Lăryn'gōstĕnōs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Λάρυγξ; στένωσις, a contraction.) *Surg. Pathol.* Contraction of the larynx: laryngostenosis.

Lăryn'gŏt'ŏmus, *i*, m. (Λάρυγξ; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* An instrument for performing laryngotomy: a laryngotome.

Laryn'got'omy. (Λάρυγξ; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* Operation of cutting into the larynx. *Lărynġŏtŏmia, æ*, f.

Laryn'x, *gis*, f. (Λάρυγξ.) *Anat.* The upper part of the *trachea*, or windpipe; in a general sense, the organ of the voice.

Lăsian'thus, *a, um.* (Λάσιος, hairy; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Having hairy or rough flowers: lasianthous.

Lăsiŏcar'pus, *a, um.* (Λάσιος, hairy; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Having hairy fruit: lasiocarpous.

Lăsiŏpĕtăl'eus, *a, um.* (Λάσιος; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Having hairy petals: lasiopetalous.

Lăsiop'tĕrus, *a, um.* (Λάσιος, rough or hairy; πτερὸν, a wing.) *Zoöl.* Having hairy wings, as the *Vespertilio lasiopterus:* lasiopterous.

Lăsiŏp'us, *a, um.* (Λάσιος; ποὺς, a foot.) *Bot.* Having the *stipes* hairy: lasiopous.

Lăsiosper'mus, *a, um.* (Λάσιος; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having hairy fruit or seed: lasiospermous.

Lăsios'tăchys, *yos*, adj. (Λάσιος; στάχυς, an ear of corn.) *Bot.* Having flowers in rough hairy ears.

Lăs'ipes, *pĕdis*, adj. Same as *Lasiopus:* lasipede.

Lăsiūr'us, *a, um.* (Λάσιος; οὐρὰ, a tail.) *Bot., Zoöl.* Having hairy peduncles, or tails: lasiurous.

Lassitūd'o, *ĭnis*, f. (*Lasso*, to tire.) *Pathol.* A sensation of exhaustion and weakness independent of fatigue: lassitude. See *Copos.*

Lat'ent. (*Lăteo*, to lie hid.) Lurking; concealed; lying hid. *Lătens, tis*, part.

Lat'ent Per'iod. *Pathol.* That space of time during which certain diseases lurk in the system, before their presence is manifested by symptoms.

Lat'eral Operat'ion. *Surg.* One mode of cutting for stone; the operation being performed on the left side of the perineum. *Opĕrātio Lătĕrālis.*

Lat'eral Sin'uses. *Anat.* Two veins of the *Dura mater;* the right and left lateral sinuses, running along the crucial spine of the occipital bone.

Lătĕrifl'or'us, *a, um.* (*Lătus*, the side; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having lateral flowers: laterifiorous.

Lătĕrifŏl'ius, *a, um.* (*Lătus; fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having lateral leaves: laterifolious.

Lătĕrigrăd'us, *a, um.* (*Lătus; grădior*, to walk forward.) *Zoöl.* Walking sideways: laterigradous.

Lătĕrinĕr'vus, *a, um.* (*Lătus; nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves in which the nervures diverge from the middle: laterinervous.

Lătĕrit'ius, *a, um.* (*Lăter*, a brick.) *Pathol.* Applied to a sediment like brick-dust, found in the urine: lateritious.

Lăti-. (*Lătus*, broad.) *Nat. Hist.* A prefix denoting breadth.

Lătic'iferus, *a, um.* (*Lătex*, the milky juice of plants; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Containing the milky juice of lactescent plants: laticiferous.

Lătiflōr'us, *a, um.* (*Lătus; flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having broad flowers: latiflorous.

Lātifō'lius, *a, um.* (*Lātus*, broad; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having broad leaves: latifolious.

Lā'tis'simus, *a, um.* (*Lātus*, broad.) *Anat.* The broadest; applied to the *Platysma myodes*, which is called the *L. colli*, and to the *Aniscalptor* of Bartholin, also called the *L. dorsi*.

Lat'itude. (*Lātus*, broad.) *Astron.* The distance of a heavenly body from the ecliptic. *Geog.* The distance of any place from the equator.

Lat'iced. See *Cancellatus*, *Reticulatus*.

Laud'able Pus. *Surg.* See *Healthy Pus*.

Laud'ănum, *i*, n. (*Laudo*, to praise.) *M. Med.* The *Tinctura opii*.

Laurā'ceus, *a, um.* *M. Med.* Having an arrangement as in the *Laurus*; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): lauraceous.

Laur'el. *Bot.* The genus *Laurus*.

Laur'el, Alexan'drian. *Bot.* The *Prunus laurocerasus*.

Laur'ŏcĕr'ăsi Fō'lia. *M. Med.* B. P. name for the following.

Laur'o-cĕr'ăsus, *i*, m. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for the *Prunus laurocerasus*. Cherry Laurel leaves.

Laur'us, *i*, and *ûs*, f. (*Laus*, praise.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Enneandria*, Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Laurineæ*. Pharmacopœial name for the fruit of *Laurus nobilis*.

Laur'us Cam'phŏra. *M. Med.* The camphire, or camphor-tree.

Laur'us Cas'sia. *M. Med.* The systematic name of the *Cassia lignea*, or wild cinnamon-tree, the bark of which is called *Cassia lignea*, and the leaves *Folia malabathri*.

Laur'us Cinnămōm'um. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name of the cinnamon-tree.

Laur'us Culil'ăwan. *Bot.* The systematic name of a species, the bark of which is called *Cortex culilawan*, and closely resembles cinnamon.

Laur'us Nŏb'ilis. *M. Med.* The bay-laurel, or sweet-bay.

Laur'us Sas'safras. *M. Med.* The sassafras-tree.

Lav'a, *æ*, f. (Germ. *Laufen*, to flow.) *Nat. Hist.* A generic term for all mineral substances found melted by volcanic fire, and cast forth in the form of burning streams.

Lăvămen'tum, *i*, n. (*Lăvo*, to wash.) *Pharm., Surg.* A clyster, or injection: a lavement.

Lăvan'dula, *æ*, f. (*Lăvo.*) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Didynamia*, Ord. *Gymnospermia*. Juss. *Labiatæ*. Pharmacopœial name for the flowers of *Lavandula spica*, or *vera*. See *Oleum Lavandulæ* (B. P.)

Lăvan'dŭla Spic'a. *M. Med.* The common lavender plant.

Lavand'ŭla Vĕr'a. Same as *L. Spica*.

Lav'ender. See *Lavandula spica*.

Laven'dula. See *Lavandula*.

Lawren'tian Gan'glion. *Anat.* In honour of Mr. Lawrence; said to be found in front of the hypogastric ganglion.

Laxā'tio, *ōnis*, f. (*Laxo*, to loosen.) *Med.* A loosening, or purgation: a laxation.

Lax'ative. (*Laxo*, to loosen.) *Pharm.* Slightly purgative. *Laxātīvus*, *a, um.*

Lax'ā'tor, *ōris*, m. (Same.) *Anat.* A relaxer; applied to muscles.

Lax'icostā'tus, *a, um.* (*Laxo; costa*, a rib.) *Zool.* Furnished with solitary or distinct ribs: laxicostate.

Laxiflōr'us, *a, um.* (*Laxus; flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having distinct flowers: laxiflorous.

Laxifō'lius, *a, um.* (*Laxus; fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having distinct leaves: laxifolious.

Lax'us, *a, um.* (*Laxo.*) *Bot.* Spread out; diffused. *Med., Pathol., Physiol.* Applied to a condition of animal fibre.

Lazaret'to. (Ital.) An establishment at quarantine stations, for treating the diseased, and purifying goods under the same predicament.

Lead. See *Plumbum*.

Lead, Sug'ar of. See *Sugar of Lead*.

Leaf. See *Folium*, *Frons*.

Leaf-s alk. See *Petiolus*.

Leaf let. See *Foliolum*.

Leaf'y. See *Foliaceous*.

Lean'ness. See *Emaciation*.

Leat'her-like. See *Coriaceus*.

Leech. See *Hirudo Medicinalis*.

Lĕgūm'en, *ĭnis*, n. (*Lĕgo*, to gather up.) *Bot.* A pericarp of two oblong valves in which the seeds are ranged along one suture only: a legume.

Lĕgūmĭnār'ĭs, *is, e.* (*Lĕgūmen.*) *Bot.* Applied to the dehiscence of pericarps when by a marginal suture: leguminar.

Lĕgūmĭnĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Lĕgūmen; forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the form of a legume: leguminiform.

Lĕgūmĭnōs'us, *a, um.* (*Lĕgūmen*; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Full of, or having legumes: leguminous.

Lei-. } (Λεῖος, smooth.) *Nat.*
Leio-. } *Hist.* A prefix denoting smoothness.

Leiantherʹus, *a, um.* (Λεῖος; ἀνθηρός, having flowers.) *Bot.* Having smooth flowers or anthers: leiantherous.

Leiŏcarʹpus, *a, um.* (Λεῖος; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Having smooth fruit, as the *Heylandia leiocarpa*, and *Panicum leiocarpum*: leiocarpous.

Leiŏcĕpʹhălus, *a, um.* (Λεῖος; κεφαλή, the head.) *Bot.* Having a smooth head, or hat: leiocephalous.

Leiŏphylʹlus, *a, um.* (Λεῖος, smooth; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having smooth leaves; smooth-leaved: leiophyllous.

Leiŏpʹĭlus, *a, um.* (Λεῖος; πῖλος, a hat.) *Bot.* Having a smooth and glabrous hat: leiopilous. See *Leiocephalus.*

Leiŏpʹus, *ōdis*, adj. (Λεῖος; πούς, a foot.) *Bot.* Having a smooth *stipes*, as the *Helotium leiopus*: leiopous.

Leiosʹperʹmus, *a, um.* (Λεῖος; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having smooth seed, as the *Galium leiospermum* and *Schoberia leiosperma*: leiospermous.

Leiosʹtăcʹhyus, *a, um.* (Λεῖος; σταχύς, an ear of corn.) *Bot.* Having smooth ears; that is to say, the glumes which compose them are smooth and glabrous, as the *Tristachya leiostachya*: leiostachyous.

Leipŏthȳmʹĭa, *æ*, f. (Λείπω, to relinquish; θυμός, the mind.) *Pathol.* The sensation of sinking, or fainting; *Deliquium animi*; syncope: leipothymy.

Lemʹma, *ătis*, n. (Λέμμα, from λέπω, to decorticate.) *Bot.* The *Cortex*, or bark; the coat, or covering of plants. (Λαμβάνω, to receive or take.) *Geom.* The demonstration of some premise, in order to render what follows and was first intended, the more easy. (Λεῖμμα, from λείπω, to leave.) *Chem.* The residue, or what is left of a thing.

Lemʹon. *M. Med.* The fruit of *Citrus medica. Līmon, ōnis*, f.

Lemʹon Scurʹvy-grass. *M. Med.* The *Cochlearia officinalis.*

Lemʹons, Acʹid of. Citric acid.

Lemʹons, Salʹt of. Oxalic acid, with a small portion of potash.

Lenʹĭtive. (*Lĕnis*, gentle.) *Med.* Assuaging; gently palliating. *Lĕnĭtīvus, a, um.*

Lenʹĭtive Elecʹtuary. *Pharm.* The *Confectio sennæ composita.*

Lenʹs, *lentis*, f. *Anat.* See *Crystalline Lens. Bot.* The lentil seed. See *Ervum Lens. Nat. Philos.* A doubly convex piece of glass, or other transparent substance, formed so as to reflect the rays of light: a lens.

Lentĭcelʹla, *æ*, f. (*Lens*, the lentil.) *Bot.* Applied to ruddy oval points upon the bark of the branches of trees. Also, same as *Lenticula.*

Lentĭcellāʹtus, *a, um. Bot.* Having *lenticellæ*: lenticellate.

Lentĭcʹŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Lens.*) *Bot.* A smaller kind of lentil. *Surg.* An instrument for removing irregularities of bone from the edge of the perforation made in the cranium with the trephine.

Lentĭcʹular. (*Lens.*) *Anat., Bot.* Belonging to a lens. *Lenticŭlāris, is, e.*

Lentĭcʹular Ganʹglion. *Anat.* A small reddish body near the back part of the orbit, between the optic nerve and the external *rectus* muscle; also termed *Ophthalmic ganglion.*

Lentĭfʹĕrus, *a, um.* (*Lens; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Having receptacles in form of lentils: lentiferous.

Lentĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Lens; forma*, likeness.) Formed like a lens: lentiform.

Lentĭgʹĕrus, *a, um.* (*Lens*, the lentil; *gĕro*, to carry.) *Bot.* Same as *Lentiferus*: lentigerous.

Lentĭgʹo, *ĭnis*, f. (*Lens*; terminal

-igo.) *Pathol.* A cutaneous affection, chiefly of the face, in which there are spots of the colour and size of the lentil seed.

Len'til. *Bot.* The genus *Ervum.*

Len'tor, *ōris*, m. (*Lentus*, gluey.) *Chem., Pathol.* Viscidity, or gluey consistence of any fluid.

Leontiā'sis, *is*, f. (*Leo*, a lion.) *Pathol.* The disease *Elephantiasis Græcorum.*

Leon'tŏdon', *ontis*, m. (Λέων, the lion; ὀδοὺς, a tooth.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Syngenesia*, Ord. *Polygamia æqualis.* Juss. *Compositæ.*

Leon'tŏdon' Tăraxa'cum. *M. Med.* The plant *Dandelion*; also called *Dens Leonis.*

Leōnū'rus, *a, um.* (Λέων; οὐρὰ, a tail.) *Bot.* Like the tail of a lion: leonurous.

Leop'ard's Bane. *M. Med.* Common name for the plant *Arnica montana.*

Lĕpĭdan'theus, *a, um.* (Λεπὶς, a scale; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* That which is squamiflorous: lepidantheous.

Lĕpĭdŏd'ĕs, adj. (Λεπὶς; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Bot., Ichthyol., Zool.* Having, or full of scales: lepidous.

Lĕpĭdoĭd'ĕs, adj. (Λεπὶς; terminal *-ἰδης.*) Resembling a scale: lepidoid.

Lĕpĭdŏphyl'lus, *a, um.* (Λεπὶς; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves, in the form of scales: lepidophyllous.

Lĕpĭdoplas'tus, *a, um.* (Λεπὶς; πλάσσω, to form.) *Pathol.* Forming scales: lepidoplastous.

Lĕpĭdop'tĕrus, *a, um.* (Λεπὶς; πτερὸν, a wing.) *Entomol.* Having wings sprinkled, or partially covered with scales. Applied (pl. n.) to an Ord. having four wings so covered: lepidopterous.

Lĕpĭdōs'is, *is*, f. (Λεπὶς.) *Pathol.* Intended to mean scale skin, but merely signifying a formation of scales. See *Ichthyosis.*

Lĕpĭdōt'us, *a, um.* (Λεπὶς.) *Bot., Entomol.* Furnished with scales: lepidotous.

Lĕpŏrĭn'um Lăb'ium. } *Surg.*
Lĕpŏrĭnum Ros'trum. } The defect called hare-lip.

Lep'ra, *æ*, f. (Λέπρα.) *Pathol.* A disease of the skin distinguished by circular scaly patches: leprosy; a genus, Ord. *Impetigines*, Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Lep'ra Ar'ăbum. *Pathol.* An epithet of *Elephantiasis Græcorum*, or tubercular *Elephantiasis.*

Lepriā'sis, *is*, f. (Λεπρὸς, rough.) *Pathol.* Specific name for leprosy, or *Lepidosis lepriasis.*

Lep'rĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Lepra:* lepric.

Lep'rophthal'mia, *æ*, f. (Λέπρα, the leprosy; ὀφθαλμὸς, the eye.) *Pathol.* Leprous ophthalmy: leprophthalmy.

Lep'rophthal'mus, *i*, n. (Same.) *Pathol.* The eye affected by leprophthalmy; also, the patient labouring under that affection.

Lep'rōsā'rium, *ii*, n. *Pathol.* An hospital for the treatment of leprosy; a leper-house, or *Domus leprosarius.*

Lep'rōsā'rius, *a, um.* (Λέπρα.) *Pathol.* Belonging to *Lepra:* leprosarious.

Leprō'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Λέπρα.) *Pathol.* The progress of leprosy.

Lep'rosy. See *Lepra.*

Lep'rous. (*Lepra*; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot., Pathol.* Scaly; belonging to *Lepra. Leprōsus, a, um.*

Leptăcan'thus, *a, um.* (Λεπτὸς, slender; ἄκανθα, a spine.) *Bot.* Having slender spines: leptacanthous.

Leptan'thus, *a, um.* (Λεπτὸς; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Having small slender flowers: leptanthous.

Lep'to-. (Λεπτὸς.) *Bot.* A prefix denoting slenderness or thinness.

Leptōcar'pus, *a, um.* (Λεπτὸς; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Having long and slender fruit: leptocarpous.

Leptōcaul'is, *is, e.* (Λεπτὸς; καυλος, a stem.) *Bot.* Having a slender stem: leptocauline.

Leptŏcĕph'ălus, *a, um.* (Λεπτὸς; κεφαλὴ, a head.) *Bot.* Having a small head: leptocephalous.

Leptŏchrō'a, *æ*, f. } (Λεπτὸς;
Leptochrōs, *ōtos*, m. } χρόα, the skin.) *Anat.* A fine, thin, soft, or delicate membrane.

Lep'tŏdon, *ontis*, adj. (Λεπτὸς; ὀδοὺς, a tooth.) *Bot.* Having very small teeth.

Leptōpĕt'ălus, *a, um.* (Λεπτὸς; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Having strait or narrow petals: leptopetalous.

Leptŏphyl'lus, *a, um.* (Λεπτὸς;

φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having slender leaves: leptophyllous.

Leptŏp'ŏdus, *a, um.* (Λεπτὸς; πούς, a foot.) *Bot.* Having a slender *stipes* or foot: leptopodous.

Leptorhiz'us, *a, um.* (Λεπτὸς; ῥίζα, a root.) *Bot.* Having slender roots: leptorhizous.

Leptŏsĕp'ălus, *a, um.* (Λεπτὸς; *sĕpălum*, a sepal.) *Bot.* Having narrow, linear sepals: leptosepalous.

Leptospĕr'meus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a tribe (pl. f.) of *Myrtaceæ*, having the *Leptospermum* for their type: leptospermeous.

Leptosper'mum. See *Melaleuca Cajupūti.*

Leptosper'mus, *a, um.* (Λεπτὸς; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having very small seeds: leptospermous.

Leptostăc'hyus, *a, um.* (Λεπτος; στάχυς, an ear of corn.) *Bot.* Having slender ears: leptostachyous.

Leptostȳ'lus, *a, um.* (Λεπτὸς; στῦλος, a style.) *Bot.* Having a filiform style: leptostylous.

Leptotric'hia, *æ*, f. (Same.) *Anat.* Fineness or thinness of the hair: leptotrichy.

Les'ion. (*Lædo*, to hurt.) *Surg.* Injury, hurt, or wound. Any supposed morbid condition of an internal organ may also be thus named. *Læsio, ōnis*, f.

Les'ion of Nutrit'ion. *Pathol.* Term for those pathological alterations which originate in the capillary system; consisting in any excess or deficiency of the particles of blood in the process of assimilation and absorption, etc.

Lēthāl'is, *is, e.* (*Lēthum*, death.) *Med. Jur.* Belonging to death: lethal.

Lēthālit'as, *ātis*, f. (*Lēthālis*, deadly.) *Med. Jur.* The quality of anything deadly or fatal: lethality.

Lethar'gic. *Pathol.* Belonging to a state of lethargy. *Lēthargicus, a, um.*

Let'hargy. (Λήθη, forgetfulness.) *Pathol.* A state of marked drowsiness, or sleep, which cannot be driven off. *Lēthargus, i*, m.

Lēt'hum, *i*, n. (Λήθη, ης, oblivion: the river Lethe.) Death. The cessation of animal life.

Let'tuce. *Bot.* The genus *Lactuca.*

Let'tuce Gar'den. See *Lactuca sativa.*

Let'tuce Op'ium. See *Lactucarium.*

Let'tuce, Opium—or **Strong-scented.** See *Lactuca Virosa.*

Leucæm'ia. See *Leuchæmia.*

Leucæthiōp'ia, *æ*, f. (Λευκὸς, white; αἰθίοψ, a negro.) *Physiol.* The state in which the skin or epidermoid appendices which cover it are of a white colour in an animal of a species in which this is unusual: leucethiopy. See *Albino.*

Leucæt'hiops, *opis*, m. (Same.) *Pathol.* The same as *Albino*, a white Ethiopian.

Leucant'hĕmus, *a, um.* (Λευκὸς, white; ἄνθεμον, a flower.) *Bot.* Having white flowers: leucanthemous.

Leucanthĕr'us, *a, um.* (Λευκὸς; ἀνθηρὸς, having flowers.) *Bot.* Having white anthers: leucantherous.

Leucanthus, *a, um.* (Λευκὸς; ἄνθος, a flower.) Same as *Leucanthemus.*

Leuchæm'ia, *æ*, f. (Λευκὸς; αἷμα, the blood.) *Med.* White blood. See *Leucocythæmia.*

Leuc'in. (Λευκὸς.) *Chem.* A white pulverulent substance obtained from beef-fibre, when subjected to continual action of caustic alkalies. *Leucīna, æ*, f.

Leucīt'is, *idis*, f. (Λευκὸς; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Same as *Sclerotitis.*

Leuc'o-. (Λευκὸς.) A prefix denoting whiteness.

Leucŏcar'pus, *a, um.* (Λευκὸς; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Having white fruit: leucocarpous.

Leucŏcĕph'ălus, *a, um.* (Λευκὸς; κεφαλὴ, the head.) *Bot.* Having white flowers joined together in capitules: leucocephalous.

Leucŏcythæm'ia, *æ*, f. (Λευκὸς; κύτος, a cell; αἷμα, blood.) *Med.* State of the blood, in which there is a superabundance of colourless corpuscles; or more properly what is named fatty blood; in which there is a milky, opalescent appearance; white-cell blood: leucocythemy.

Leucŏden'dron. } (Λευκὸς;
Leucŏden'drum, *i*, n. } δένδρον,

a tree.) *M. Med.* Trivial name of the *Melaleuca leucodendron.*

Leuc'ol. (Λευκὸς.) *Chem.* A basic substance found in the naphtha of coal gas.

Leucŏlŏm'us, *a, um.* (Λευκὸς; λῶμα, a frame.) *Bot.* Bordered with with white: leucolomous.

Leucōm'a, *ătis,* n. (Λευκὸς.) *Surg. Pathol.* A milky opacity of the *cornea;* the effect of a previous ulcer or wound, with loss of substance; the *pin* and *web.* See *Albugo.*

Leucōmătōd'ēs, adj. *Pathol.* Having, or full of *Leucoma*: leucomatous.

Leucōmătoïd'ēs, adj. (*Leucōma;* terminal *-īdēs.*) *Pathol.* Resembling *Leucoma:* leucomatoid.

Leucom'ma, *ătis,* n. (Λευκὸς; ὄμμα, a spectacle.) *Pathol.* A white opacity of the cornea.

Leucōnōt'us, *a, um.* (Λευκὸς; νῶτος, the back.) *Bot.* White on the under-surface; applied to leaves.

Leucōpăt'hia, *æ,* f. (Λευκὸς; πάθος, disease.) *Pathol.* A disease affecting negroes; by which they become white; and are then termed Albinos: leucopathy.

Leucōpăt'hicus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Leucopathia:* leucopathic.

Leuc'ŏphlegmăs'ia, *æ,* f. (Λευκὸς; φλέγμα, phlegm.) *Pathol.* A dropsical tendency, denoted by a pale, tumid, and flabby condition of body: leucophlegmasy.

Leuc'ŏphlegmat'ic. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Leucophlegmasia. Leucophlegmăticus, a, um.*

Leuc'ŏphlegmătōd'ēs, adj. (*Leucophlegmăsia;* terminal *-ώδης.*) *Pathol.* Having, or full of *Leucophlegmasia:* leucophlegmatous.

Leuc'ŏphleg'mătoïd'ēs, adj. (*Leucophlegmăsia;* terminal *-īdēs.*) *Pathol.* Resembling *Leucophlegmasia:* leucophlegmatoid.

Leuc'ŏphyllāt'us, *a, um.* } (Λευκὸς; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having white leaves: leucophyllate, or leucophyllous.

Leuc'ŏphyl'lus, *a, um.* }

Leuc'ŏpīl'us, *a, um.* (Λευκὸς; πῖλος, a cap, or helmet.) *Bot.* Having a white summit or hat: leucopilous.

Leuc'ŏpĭp'er, *ĕris,* n. (Λευκὸς; πέπερι, pepper.) *M. Med.* The *Piper album,* or white pepper. See *Piper.*

Leucŏpŏd'ius, *a, um.* } (Λευκὸς; ποὺς, a foot.) *Bot., Ornithol.* Having a white *stipes,* or white petioles.

Leucŏp'tĕrus, *a, um.* (Λευκὸς; πτερὸν, a wing.) *Bot., Entomol., Ornithol.* Having white wings: leucopterous.

Leuc'ŏpus, *ŏdis,* adj. Same as *Leucopodus. Zoöl.* Leucopous.

Leucŏrhiz'us, *a, um.* (Λευκὸς; ῥίζα, a root.) *Bot.* Having white roots: leucorhizous.

Leuc'orrhœ'a, *æ,* f. (Λευκὸς; ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* A whitish mucous secretion of the *vagina;* arising from debility, or from inflammatory action; the whites; also termed *Catarrhus vaginæ, Fluor albus.*

Leuc'orrhoïc'us, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Leucorrhœa:* leucorrhoic.

Leucōs'is, *is,* or *eos,* f. *Pathol.* The formation or progress of *Leucoma.*

Leuc'ŏsper'mus, *a, um.* (Λευκὸς; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having white fruit or seed: leucospermous.

Leucos'tŏmus, *a, um.* (Λευκὸς; στὸμα, a mouth.) *Bot., Conchol., Entomol.* Having a white peristome, opening, or mouth: leucostomous.

Leucŏt'icus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Leucoma:* leucotic.

Leucot'richus, *a, um.* (Λευκὸς; θρὶξ, hair.) *Bot.* Having white hairs: leucotrichous.

Leucox'ylus, *a, um.* (Λευκὸς; ξύλον, wood.) *Bot.* Having white wood: leucoxylous.

Lĕvāt'or, *ōris,* m. (*Lĕvo,* to lift up.) *Anat.* An elevator, or lifter up; applied to muscles.

Lev'er. (*Lĕvo.*) *Nat. Philos.* A mechanical power; being simply a balance, resting instead of hanging upon a certain point, termed its *fulcrum. Obstet.* See *Vectis.*

Levicos'tate. (*Lævis,* smooth; *costa,* a rib.) *Bot.* Having smooth ribs. *Lævicostātus, a, um.*

Levifol'ious. (*Lævis; fŏlium,* a leaf.) *Bot.* Having smooth leaves. *Lævifŏlius, a, um.*

Levigat'ion. (*Lævigo,* to loosen.)

Chem. The process of rubbing down any hard substance, facilitated by the interposition of water, or some fluid in which the solid is insoluble. *Lævigātio, ōnis,* f.

Lev'iped'e. (*Lævis ; pes,* a foot.) *Entomol.* Having smooth feet. *Lævipes, pĕdis,* adj.

Ley. (Sax. *Læx.*) A solution of ashes in water. *Lix, licis,* f.

Leyd'en Bat'tery. *Nat. Philos.* A number of *Leyden jars,* connected externally by being placed on tin-foil, or other good conductor, and internally by a metallic connection attached to the internal coating of each jar. See the following.

Leyd'en Jar. *Nat. Philos.* A glass jar or bottle coated to within a little from the top with tinfoil within and without ; having a rod with a ball at the top of it passing through the cork to the interior coating, for accumulating electricity in larger quantity than in the prime conductor.

Lias'ic, *a, um. Geol.* Applied to a group of soils of which the rock which forms the type has been named *Lias* by English geologists : liasic.

Lib'er, *bri,* m. (*Libĕro,* to free.) *Bot.* The inner rind or true bark of a tree.

Libid'o, *ĭnis,* f. (*Libeo,* to please, or like.) *Med.* Venereal desire.

Lib'ra, *æ,* f. (Λίτρα.) *Pharm.* A pound weight of twelve ounces.

Licen'ce, (*Licentia,* a permission in writing.) *Med.* A diploma from a college, or faculty. The individual on whom it is bestowed, is named a Licentiate.

Licen'sing Bod'ies. (*Licentia.*) *Med.* There are nineteen such bodies, or boards, in Britain.

Lich'en, *ēnis,* m. (Λειχὴν.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Cryptogamia,* Ord. *Algæ.* Juss. *Algæ. Pathol.* A disease consisting in extensive eruption of *papulæ,* usually terminating in scurf.

Lich'en Cetrā'ria. *M. Med.* Iceland moss, or liver-wort; now called *Cetraria* (B. P.).

Lich'en Islan'dica. Same as *L. Cetraria.*

Lich'en Roccel'la. *Bot., Chem.* The herb from which *Lacmus* or *Litmus* is obtained; the *Roccella tinctoria.*

Lich'en Saxā'tilis. *Bot.* The *Muscus,* or *Usnea cranii humani.*

Lichēn'ate. (*Lichēnicum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of lichenic acid with a salifiable base. *Lichēnas, ātis,* f.

Lichēn'eus, *a, um. Bot.* Belonging to *Lichen :* licheneous.

Lichēnic'ŏlus, *a, um.* (*Lichen ; cŏlo,* to inhabit.) *Bot.* That which grows upon lichens : lichenicolous.

Lichēn'icus, *a, um. Chem.* Belonging to lichen ; also applied to an acid discovered in the *Cetraria islandica :* lichenic.

Lichēn'iform'is, *is, e.* (*Lichen ; forma,* likeness.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of lichen : licheniform.

Lic'hēnin'. *Chem.* A substance obtained from the *Lichen islandica. Lichēnīna, æ,* f.

Lic'hēnŏgrăph'ia, *æ,* f. (*Lichen ;* γράφω, to write.) *Bot.* That branch which treats of lichens : lichenography.

Lic'hēnŏgrăph'icus, *a, um. Bot.* Belonging to *Lichenographia :* lichenographic.

Lic'hēnoid'ēs, adj. (*Lichen ;* terminal *-idēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling a lichen : lichenoid.

Lic'hēnŏlŏg'ia, *æ,* f. (*Lichen ;* λόγος, a discourse.) *Bot.* The consideration of the lichens : lichenology.

Lic'hēnŏlŏg'icus, *a, um. Bot.* Belonging to *Lichenologia :* lichenological.

Lic'hēnōs'us, *a, um. Bot.* Having, or full of lichen : lichenose.

Lid. See *Operculum.*

Lieberkuh'n's Glan'ds. *Anat.* The minute tubular glands of the small intestine, first described by Lieberkuhn.

Lien', *ēnis,* m. (Λεῖος, soft.) *Anat.* The organ or viscus of the abdominal cavity called the spleen.

Lien'ŏmălăc'ia, *æ,* f. (*Lien,* the spleen ; μαλακία, a softening.) *Pathol.* Morbid softening of the spleen.

Lien'tĕr'ia, *æ,* f. (Λεῖος, smooth ; ἔντερον, an intestine.) *Pathol.* A species of *Diarrhœa,* in which the food passes rapidly through the bowels undigested : lientery.

Life. (Sax. *Lif.*) *Physiol.* The

peculiar mode of existence of living beings, according to the organisation proper to each. *Vita*, æ, f.

Life-knot. *Bot.* The neck, or point between the root and stem of plants.

Ligămen'ta Subflāv'a. *Anat.* The ligaments occupying the intervals between the *vertebræ*, which thus complete the back part of the spinal canal.

Lig'āmentōs'us, *a, um.* (*Ligāmentum;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Anat.* Having, or full of ligaments: ligamentous.

Lig'aments, Vagi'nal. *Anat.* Term for the sheath-like ligaments of the flexor tendons of the fingers. *Ligāmenta Vāgināl'ia.*

Lig'āmen'tum, *i*, n. (*Ligo*, to bind.) *Anat.* A peculiar, elastic, membranous substance connecting the ends of movable bones: a ligament.

Ligā'tio, *ōnis*, f. (*Ligo.*) *Surg.* The act of tying, or of applying a ligature, as to an artery, etc.: ligation.

Lig'ature. (Same.) *Surg.* A thread of silk, hemp, wire, or other suitable material, for tying arteries or other parts. Prepared silver and iron have been successfully employed for these purposes. *Ligātūra*, æ, f.

Lig'neus, *a, um.* (*Lignum*, wood.) *Bot.* Of the nature of wood: ligneous.

Ligni'fĕrus, *a, um.* (*Lignum; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing wood: ligniferous.

Ligni'formis, *is, e.* (*Lignum; forma*, resemblance.) *Mineral.* Resembling wood: ligniform.

Lignin'. (*Lignum.*) *Bot.* The woody fibre constituting the fibrous structure of vegetable substances, the most abundant principle in plants. *Lignīna*, æ, f.

Lignōs'us, *a, um.* (*Lignum;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having, or full of wood; woody: ligneous.

Lig'num, *i*, n. (Λύχνος, a candle.) See *Wood.*

Lig'num In'dicum. *M. Med.* The wood of the *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum.*

Lig'num Vīt'æ. *M. Med.* The wood of *Guaiacum officinale.*

Lig'ŭla, æ, f. (As if *Lingŭla*, dim. *Lingua*, a tongue.) A little tongue. *Zoöl.* The tongue of the *Crustacea*, *Arachnides*, and *Insecta.*

Ligŭlæfō'lius, *a, um.* (*Ligŭla; fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having linear leaves: ligulifolious.

Ligŭlā'tus, *a, um.* (*Ligŭla.*) *Bot.* Strap or riband-shaped: ligulate.

Ligŭlif'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Ligŭla; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing *ligulæ:* liguliferous.

Lig'ŭliflōr'us, *a, um.* (*Ligŭla; flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having ligulated corols: liguliflorous.

Lig'ŭliformis, *is, e.* (*Ligŭla; forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Like a ligulated corol: liguliform.

Liliā'ceus, *a, um.* (*Lilium*, a lily.) *Bot.* Belonging to the lily; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): liliaceous.

Liliflōr'us, *a, um.* (*Lilium; flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers resembling the *Lilium:* liliiflorous.

Lilliformis, *is, e.* (*Lilium; forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the form of a lily: liliiform.

Lilium, *ii*, n. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Hexandria*, Ord. *Monogynia.* The lily.

Limātūr'a, æ, f. (*Lima*, a file.) *Pharm.* The filings of a metal.

Limātūra Fer'ri. *Pharm.* Iron filings, used as a mild chalybeate, as they become oxidised in the stomach and intestines.

Limbif'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Limbus*, a border; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Having a border or margin: limbiferous.

Lim'bus, *i*, m. (*Limus*, crooked.) *Anat.* Any distinct member of the body: a limb.

Lime. (Sax. *Lim.*) *Chem.* One of the primitive earths, abundant in nature, but always united to an acid, most frequently the carbonic; calcareous earth, or oxide of *calcium. Calx, cis*, f. *M. Med.* The fruit of the *Citrus limetta*, or *Citrus limonum. Limon, ōnis*, f.

Limestone. *Geol.* The *Lapis calcarius.*

Lī'micus, *a, um.* (Λιμός, hunger.) *Physiol.* Belonging to hunger: limic.

Limiformis, *is, e.* (*Lima*, a file; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of a file: limiform.

Lim'no-. (Λίμνη, a pond.) *Nat.*

Hist. A prefix denoting relation to a pond or marsh.

Lim'nŏmephĭt'ĭs, *ĭdis*, f. (Λίμνη; *mephītis*, a stink, or ill savour.) *Pathol.* Marsh-miasm, sewerage, or the effluvia arising from vegetable matter in a putrescent state, as in moist or marshy ground.

Limnŏpŏl'ўpus, *a, um.* (Λίμνη; πολύπους, a polypus.) *Bot., Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (pl. m.) of the *Polypi brachiostoma:* limnopolypous.

Lim'on, *ōnis*, f. (Λειμὼν.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for the fruit of *Citrus limonum;* also (nom. pl.) of the *Citrus medica.*

Limōn'ĭs Cor'tex. Lemon Peel. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the fresh and dry exterior rind of the fruit of the *Citrus limonum, Citrus medica,* or *Limonis cortex.*

Limōn'ĭs Suc'cus. The recently expressed juice of the ripe fruit of *Citrus limonum.*

Limop'thīsis, *is,* or *eos*, f. (Λιμὸς, hunger; φθίσις, a wasting.) *Pathol. Tabes* or wasting, from privation of food.

Limopsōr'a, *æ*, f. (Λιμὸς; ψώρα, *scabies.*) *Pathol.* A kind of *scabies* which attacks man and the lower animals from long privation of food.

Limōs'ĭs, *is*, f. (Λιμὸς.) *Pathol.* Morbid appetite; a genus of diseases characterised by depraved, excessive, or defective appetite.

Limōs'us, *a, um.* (*Līmus*, slime; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Growing in muddy soils. *Geol.* Composed of mud, argillous marl, or sand, either separate or combined: limose.

Limŏthĕrăp'ĭa, *æ*, f. (Λιμὸς; θεραπεία, the system of healing.) *Med.* The mode of curation, or treatment of disease, by abstinence.

Linagōg'us, *i*, m. (Λίνον, a flaxen thread; ἄγω, to lead.) *Surg.* An instrument used in the operation for vesico-vaginal fistula: a linagogue.

Lin'ctus, *ūs*, m. (*Lingo*, to lap.) *Pharm.* A loch, lohoch, or electuary; any medicine licked off the spoon because of its adhesive consistence.

Lin'ea, *æ*, f. (*Līnum*, a thread.) A line, or thread; the twelfth part of an inch. *Geom.* That which has length without breadth.

Lin'ea Al'ba. *Anat.* The central tendinous line, from the ensiform cartilage to the pubes.

Lin'eæ Albĭcan'tes. *Med. Jur., Obstet.* Applied to certain shining reddish and whitish lines on the abdomen, from the groins and pubes to the navel, during the first three or four days after delivery; but frequently remaining for life.

Lin'eæ Sēmĭlūnār'es. } *Anat.*
Lin'eæ Transver'sæ. } The white curved transverse lines on the *Recti abdominis* muscles.

Lineār'ĭfŏl'ĭus, *a, um.* (*Lineāris; fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having linear leaves: linearifolious.

Lineārĭlŏb'us, *a, um.* (*Lineāris; lōbus*, a lobe.) *Bot.* Having leaves parted into linear lobes: linearilobous.

Lineār'ĭs, *is, e.* (*Linea*, a line.) *Bot.* Disposed in lines; strap-shaped; linear.

Lineātifŏl'ĭus, *a, um.* (*Lineātus; fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves of which the nervures run parallel from base to summit: lineatifolious.

Lineāt'us, *a, um.* (*Līnea.*) Having lines; streaked: lineate.

Lineŏl'a, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Linea.*) *Anat.* Applied to certain small white lines sometimes seen on the female breast: a lineole.

Lineŏlār'ĭs, *is, e.* (*Lineŏla.*) *Bot.* Pertaining to a lineole: lineolar.

Lineŏlāt'us, *a, um.* (*Lineŏla.*) *Zoöl.* Marked by rays, or small coloured lines: lineolate.

Linguæfŏr'mis, *is, e.* (*Lingua; forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Formed like a tongue: linguiform.

Lin'gŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Lingua*, a tongue.) *Anat., Bot.* A little tongue, or object resembling such: a lingule.

Lingŭlāt'us, *a, um.* (*Lingŭla.*) *Bot., Zool.* Having a little tongue, or the appearance of such: lingulate.

Lin'i Fārin'a. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for meal of the seeds of *Linum usitatissimum*, deprived of their fixed oil by expression: the residuary *cake* thus formed is reduced to powder, when sufficiently dry, and forms linseed meal.

Lin'i Sēm'ina. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the seeds of *Linum usitatissimum*.

Linimen'tum, *i*, n. (*Lino*, to anoint.) *Pharm.* A thin ointment: a liniment.

Linnæ'an. Belonging to the system or doctrines of Linnæus the naturalist. *Bot.* The Linnæan, or artificial, or sexual system, is founded on the number of stamens which determines the primary divisions, or Classes; the sub-divisions, or Orders, generally depend on the number of pistils. *Nat. Hist.* Applied to a system of arranging the productions of the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms laid down by Linnæus.

Linosper'mum, *i*, n. (Λίνον, flax; σπέρμα, seed.) *Bot.* Linseed, or lintseed, afforded by the *Linum usitatissimum*. See *Lini Farina*.

Lin'seed. See *Lintseed*.

Lin'seed Meal Poultice. See *Cataplasma Lini*.

Lintelfor'mis, *is*, *e*. (*Linteum*, lint; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Having the appearance or texture of lint.

Lin'teum, *i*, n. (*Linum*, flax.) *Surg.* A soft loosely woven stuff made by scraping old linen cloth; much used as a dressing in cases of wounds and ulcers, by itself, or smeared with ointment, etc.: lint.

Lin'tseed. *Bot.* The seeds of *Linum usitatissimum*. See *Lini Farina*, *Linospermum*.

Lin'um, *i*, n. (Λίνον.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*, Ord. *Pentagynia*. Juss. *Lineæ*.

Lin'um Cāthar'ticum. *M. Med.* Name of the purging-flax, or mill-mountain.

Lin'um Usĭtātis'simum. *M. Med.* The common flax plant.

Lip. See *Labium*, *Labrum*.

Lipărōcēl'e, *es*, f. (Λιπαρός, fat; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* A fatty tumour in the *scrotum*: liparocele.

Lipărōcēl'icus, *a*, *um*. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Liparocele*: liparocelic. The same as *Lipocelicus*.

Lipărōd'ēs, adj. (Λιπαρός, obese; terminal *-ώδης*.) *Anat.*, *Physiol.* Having or full of fat; obese: liparous.

Lipărōdys'pnœ'a, *æ*, f. (Λιπαρός; δύσπνοια, difficult breathing.) *Pathol. Dyspnœa* caused by obesity.

Lipăroid'ēs, adj. (Λιπαρός, fat or obese; terminal *-ειδές*.) *Pharm.* Resembling fat: liparoid.

Lipărom'phălus, *i*, m. (Λιπαρός; ὀμφαλός, the navel.) *Pathol.* A fatty tumour at the *umbilicus*.

Lipărōscir'rhus, *i*, m. (Λιπαρός; σκιῤῥός, incipient cancer.) *Pathol.* A fatty, scirrhous tumour.

Lipŏcel'e. See *Liparocele*.

Lipōm'a, *ătis*, n. (Λίπος, fat.) *Pathol.* A species of fatty tumour.

Lipōmātōd'ēs, adj. (*Lipōma*; terminal *-ώδες*.) *Pathol.* Having, or conjoined with *Lipoma*: lipomatous.

Lipōmātoid'ēs, adj. (*Lipōma*; terminal *-ειδές*.) *Pathol.* Resembling *Lipoma*: lipomatoid.

Lipomp'halus. See *Liparomphalus*.

Liposcir'rhus, *i*, m. (Λίπος, fat; σκιῤῥός.) *Pathol.* The same as *Liparoscirrhus*.

Lipōs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Λίπος.) *Physiol.* The progressive accumulation of fat.

Lipōsphyx'ia, *æ*, f. (Λείπω, to relinquish; σφύξις, the pulse.) *Pathol.* Absence or cessation of the pulse: liposphyxy.

Lipothymi'a. See *Leipothymia*.

Lippītūd'o, *inis*, f. (*Lippus*, having watery eyes.) *Pathol.* A raw, tumid state of the margin of the eyelids, from which a puriform humour exudes.

Liquāt'io, *ōnis*, f. (*Liquo*, to melt.) *Chem.* Strictly, the same as *Fusion*; also *Liquefaction*.

Liquefac'tion. (*Liquefăcio*, to make liquid.) *Chem.* The state of being melted or made liquid. *Liquefactio*, *ōnis*, f.

Liq'uidum, *i*, n. (*Liquĭdus*, liquid, moist.) Water; moisture: a liquid.

Liquirĭt'ia, æ, f. *M. Med.* Liquorice; the *Glycyrrhiza glabra.*

Liq'uor Ammōniæ Citratis. *Pharm.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of *Solution of Citrate of Ammonia.*

Liq'uor Am'nii. *Obstet.* The thin watery fluid in which the fœtus is suspended, contained in the *amnion* membrane: popularly, "the waters." See *Primitiæ.*

Liq'uor Antimon'ii Chlor'idi. *Pharm.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of *Solution of Chloride of Antimony.*

Liq'uor Arsĕnicāl'is. *Pharm.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of *Arsenical Solution.*

Liq'uor Arsen'ici Hyd'rochlōr'icus. *Pharm.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of *Hydrochloric Solution of Arsenic.*

Liq'uor Atrop'iæ. *Pharm.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of *Solution of Atropia.*

Liq'uor Atrop'iæ Sulphātis. *Pharm.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of *Solution of Sulphate of Atropia.*

Liq'uor Cal'cis. *Chem.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of *Solution of Lime.*

Liq'uor Cal'cis Chlorāt'æ. *Chem.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of *Liquor Calcii Chloridi.*

Liq'uor Cal'cis Sacchărātus. *Pharm.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of *Saccharated Solution of Lime.*

Liq'uor Chlor'i. *Chem.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of *Solution of Chlorine.*

Liq'uor Epispas'ticus. *Pharm.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of *Blistering Liquid.* See *Epispastic.*

Liq'uor Fer'ri Per'chloridi. (B. P.) *Solution of Perchloride of Iron.*

Liq'uor Fer'ri Per'chlor'idi Fortior. *Pharm.* (B. P.) *Strong Solution of Perchloride of Iron.*

Liq'uor Fer'ri Per'nitras. *Pharm.* (B. P.) *Solution of Pernitrate of Iron.*

Liq'uor Fer'ri Per'sulphāt'is. *Pharm.* (B. P.) *Solution of Persulphate of Iron.*

Liq'uor Gut'ta-Per'cha. (Solution of Gutta-Percha.) This solution is effected by means of Chloroform, with a modicum of carbonate of lead—and shaking them together frequently. Used in forming *Charta Sinapis.*

Liq'uor Hydrar'gyri Nitrat'us Ac'idus. *Pharm.* (B. P.) *Acid Solution of Nitrate of Mercury.*

Liq'uor Iod'i. *Pharm.* (B. P.) *Solution of Iodine.*

Liq'uor Lit'hiæ Effervescens. *Chem.* (B. P.) *Effervescing Solution of Lithia.*

Liq'uor Magnes'iæ Carbonāt'is. *Chem.* (B. P.) *Fluid Magnesia.*

Liq'uor Morgag'ni. See *Morgagni Liquor.*

Liq'uor Mor'phiæ Acetāt'is. The pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for *Solution of the Acetate of Morphia.*

Liq'uor Potas'sæ Arsĕnīt'is. *Pharm.* The pharmacopœial name for the *Liquor arsenicalis,* or arsenical solution.

Liq'uor San'guinis. *Physiol.* The colourless fluid which holds the globules of the blood in suspension during life.

Liq'uor Stryc'hniæ. *Chem. Pharm.* (B.P.) *Solution of Strychnia.*

Liquorice Root. *Bot.* The root of *Glycyrrhiza glabra.*

Lithagŏg'us, *a, um.* (Λίθος, a stone; ἄγω, to expel.) *Pharm.* Having power to expel *calculi* from the bladder or kidneys: lithagogue.

Lithar'gyrum, *i,* n. } (Λίθος, a
Lithar'gyrus, *i,* m. } stone: ἄργυρος, silver.) *Chem.* An oxide of lead imperfectly vitrified: litharge.

Lit'hate. (*Lithicum* acidum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of lithic acid with a base. *Lithas, ātis,* f. See *Urate.*

Lithec'tasy. (Λίθος; ἐκτείνω, to extend.) *Surg.* Operation of removing *calculi* of sufficiently moderate size through the *urethra,* by first extending or dilating it. *Lithectăsia, æ,* f.

Lit'hiæ Carbŏn'as. *Pharm.* (B. P.) *Carbonate of Lithia.*

Lithiā'sis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Λίθος.) *Med.* The formation of stone, or *calculus. Pathol.* A disease of the eyelids, in which small hard tumours grow upon their margins.

Lit'hic. (Λίθος; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Applied to an acid obtained

from human *calculi*, human urine, and that of the camel; also termed *Uric. Lithicus, a, um.*

Lit'ho-. (Λίθος.) A prefix denoting reference to a stone or *calculus.*

Lit'hŏcĕnō'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Λίθος; κένωσις, an evacuation.) *Surg.* The removal or extraction of the fragments of a *calculus* broken in the operation of lithotrity.

Lit'hŏcĕnŏt'icus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Lithocenosis*: lithocenotic.

Lith'oclaste. (Λίθος; κλαστάω, to break.) *Surg.* An instrument introduced through the *urethra* for reducing *calculi* to small fragments in the bladder. See *Lithotritor.*

Lit'hŏdectā'ia, æ, f. (Λίθος; ὁδός, a passage or way; ἔκτασις, an extension.) Same as *Lithectasy.*

Lithŏd'ēs, adj. (Λίθος; terminal -ώδης.) *Pathol.* Having, full, or of the nature of stones or *calculi*: lithous.

Lit'hŏdiā'ia, æ, f. } (Λί-
Lit'hŏdiālÿs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. } θος; διαλύω, to dissolve.) *Pathol.* A dissolving of stone or *calculus* in the bladder.

Lit'hŏdyspnœ'a, æ, f. (Λίθος; δύσπνοια, difficult breathing.) *Pathol.* Calculous *dyspnœa*, or difficult breathing caused by calcareous concretions in the lungs or other air-passages.

Lithœ'cius, *a, um.* (Λίθος; οἶκος, a habitation.) *Bot.* Growing upon stones: lithecious.

Lit'hofellin'us, *a, um.* (Λίθος; *fel*, the bile.) *Pathol.* Belonging to a gall-stone or biliary *calculus*: lithofelneous. See *Chololithicus.*

Lithŏgĕnēs'ia, æ, f. (Λίθος; γένεσις, generation.) *Geol., Mineral.* That branch which treats of the laws presiding over the formation of stony substances: lithogenesy.

Lithogrā'p'hia, æ, f. (Λίθος; γράφω, to write.) *Geol., Mineral.* A treatise on stones: the art of lithography. Applied to a species of printing from stone, in place of types or engraved plates.

Lithoïd'ēs, adj. (Λίθος; terminal -ἰδης.) Resembling stone: lithoid.

Lithŏlŏg'ia, æ, f. (Λίθος; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Hist., Pathol.* A consideration of the nature and qualities of stones, or of *calculi*: lithology.

Lithŏmĕt'ra, æ, f. (Λίθος; μήτρα, the womb.) *Pathol.* Term for ossification of the *uterus* or womb.

Lithontrip'tic. See *Lithotriptic.*

Lithŏp'hil'us, *a, um.* (Λίθος; φιλέω, to love.) *Bot.* Growing upon rocks: lithophilous.

Lit'hophyte. (Λίθος; φύτον, a plant.) *Nat. Hist.* Certain productions having the qualities both of stones and plants, as corals; also, *Polypi* that have an interior axis, stony and fixed. *Lithŏphÿton, i*, n.

Lit'hoscŏp'ium, *ii*, n. (Λίθος; σκοπέω, to examine.) *Surg.* An instrument for ascertaining the size and form of a *calculus*: a lithoscope.

Lit'hosper'mus, *a, um.* (Λίθος; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having fruit very hard, and like stones: lithosper'mous. It ought to be *Lithospermatus.*

Lit'hot'omy. (Λίθος; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* Operation of cutting into the bladder to withdraw a stone or *calculus*: cystotomy. *Lithŏtŏmia, æ*, f.

Lit'hotrēs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Λίθος; τρήσις, a perforation.) *Surg.* The same, nearly, as *Lithotritas*, or lithotrity.

Lit'hŏtrip'sy. (Λίθος; τρίβω, to wear by friction.) *Surg.* Operation of rubbing down *calculi* in the bladder by means of a lithotriptor. *Lithotripsia, æ*, f.

Lit'hŏtrip'tic. (Λίθος; τρίβω, to rub down.) *Pharm.* Applied to medicines that tend to counteract the formation of *calculi. Lithotriptĭcus, a, um.*

Lithot'rĭp'tor, *ōris*, m. (Λίθος; τρίβω, to rub down.) *Surg.* An instrument for crushing *calculi* in the bladder into fragments so minute that they may be voided with the urine: a lithotriptor.

Lithŏt'rĭtor, *ōris*, m. (Λίθος *tĕro*, to break in pieces.) *Surg.* Same as *Lithotriptor*: a lithotrite.

Lithot'rity. (Same.) *Surg.* The skilful operation of breaking a stone or *calculus* in pieces by means of the *Lithoclaste. Lithotrĭtas, ātis*, f.

Lithox'ylum, *i*, n. (Λίθος; ξύλον

wood.) *Geol.* Fossil, or petrified wood.

Lithūrēs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Λίθος; οὖρησις, the act of passing water.) *Med. Pathol.* The passing of small *calculi* with the urine.

Lithūrorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Λίθος; οὖρον, the urine; ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* Calculous *Diabetes.*

Lit'mus. *Chem.* A pigment of bluish colour, obtained from various species of *Roccella.* Synonymous with *Lacmus.*

Lit'mus Pap'er, Blue. Unsized white paper soaked in tincture of Litmus. Employed as a *test.* (B.P.)

Lit'mus Pap'er, Red. Prepared same as foregoing; sulphuric acid, q. s. to slightly redden it, being added. (B. P.)

Lit'ra. Same as *Libra.*

Litre. A French measure, equal to 61·0280 English cubic inches—or 0·22 of an imperial gallon, or about ⅞ of an imperial quart.

Littōrāl'is, *is*, *e.* (*Littus*, the shore.) *Bot.* Applied to plants that grow on the banks of waters, chiefly of rivers and lakes.

Liver. See *Hepar.*

Liver, Inflammat'ion of the. *Pathol.* The disease *Hepatitis.*

Liv'er-wort, Iceland. *M. Med.* Common name for the *Cetraria islandica*, or Iceland moss.

Liv'or, *ōris*, m. (*Liveo*, to grow black and blue.) *Pathol.* The mark of a blow: lividness.

Lix, *līcis*, f. (Λίς, light, not heavy.) Ashes, particularly wood-ashes; also, water impregnated with ashes, or ley.

Lixiv'ial. *Chem.* Belonging to a *lixivium. Lixīviālis, is, e.*

Lixiviat'ion. (*Lixivium.*) *Chem.* The process of dissolving an alkali or a salt in water or other fluid, to form a *lixivium. Lixīviātio, ōnis*, f.

Lixiviāt'us, *a, um.* (*Lixivium.*) *Chem.* Having undergone lixiviation: lixiviated.

Lixiv'ium, *ii*, n. (*Lix.*) *Chem.* A fluid impregnated with an alkali, or a salt; a ley.

Lixiv'ium Sāpōnārium. *M. Med.* The *Liquor potassæ.*

Lob'ar. (*Lōbus.*) *Anat.* Belonging to a lobe. *Lōbāris, is, e.*

Lōbāt'us, *a, um.* (*Lōbus.*) *Anat., Bot., Surg.* Having lobes, as the lungs, liver, leaves, tumours, etc.; lobed: lobate.

Lob'ed. See *Lobatus.*

Lōbel'ia, *æ*, f. (*Lobel*, a botanist.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Monadelphia*, Ord. *Pentandria.* Juss. *Lobeliaceæ. M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of the *Lobelia inflata. The dried leaves.*

Lōbel'ia Inflāt'a. *M. Med.* Indian tobacco.

Lōbeliā'ceus, *a, um. Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Lobelia;* applied to a Juss. Family (pl. f.): lobeliaceous.

Lōbelī'na, *æ*, f. *Chem., M. Med.* The active, volatile, organic base obtained from *Lobelia inflata*, by macerating the herb in alcohol, previously prepared with sulphuric acid and powdered caustic lime: lobelin.

Lōbī'ōl'us, *i*, m. (Dim. *Lōbus.*) *Bot.* Applied to the small pieces at the edges of the *thallus* of lichens, when their form approaches that of leaves: lobiole.

Lob'ular. (*Lōbŭlus.*) *Anat.* Belonging to, or in form resembling a lobule. *Lōbŭlāris, is, e.*

Lōb'ulus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Lōbus.*) A lobule.

Lōb'ŭlus Accessōr'ius. } *Anat.*
Lōb'ŭlus Anōn'ymus. } A
Lōb'ŭlus Quadrāt'a. } small

lobe on the under surface of the liver, forming the anterior point of the right lobe; otherwise that space of the great lobe betwixt the *fossa* of the umbilical vein and gall-bladder; extending forward to the anterior margin.

Lōb'ŭlus Caudāt'us, *Anat.* A tail-like process of the liver stretching downward from the middle of the great right lobe to the *Lobulus Spigelii.*

Lob'ulus Spigel'ii. See *Spigelian Lobe.*

Lōb'us, *i*, m. (Λοβός.) A lobe. *Anat.* Applied to defined parts which in certain viscera are more or less distinct from the rest. *Bot.* A principal division of leaves or other parts.

Lōcāl'es. (Pl. m. of *Lōcālis*: local.) Local diseases; applied to a Class.

Lŏcāl'ĭs, *is, e.* (*Lōcus*, a place.) Belonging to a place, or part : local. See *Topical.*

Loch. See *Linctus.*

Lŏch'ĭa, *ōrum*, n. pl. (Λοχεῖα, from λοχὸς, a woman lately delivered.) *Physiol.* The serous discharge from the *uterus* and *vagina* after delivery : the cleansings.

Lŏchĭŏp'ўra, *æ*, f. (Λοχεῖος, pertaining to childbed; πῦρ, a fever.) *Pathol.* Puerperal or childbed fever.

Lŏchĭorrhăg'ĭa, *æ*, f. (Λοχεῖα; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Obstet., Pathol.* An excessive flow of the *lochia :* lochiorrhage.

Lŏchĭorrhăg'ĭcus, *a, um. Obstet., Pathol.* Belonging to *Lochiorrhagia :* lochiorrhagic.

Loch'ĭorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Λοχεῖα, the *lochia;* ῥέω, to flow.) *Obstet.* A more than natural discharge of the *lochia.*

Lochĭos'chĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Λοχεῖα : σχέω, to have or hold.) *Obstet., Pathol.* Retention, or stoppage of the *lochia.*

Loch'o-. (Λοχὸς, a woman lately delivered.) A prefix denoting pregnancy or childbed.

Lŏchŏcăcolp'ĭa, *æ*, f. (Λοχὸς; κακὸς, evil; κόλπος, a sinus.) *Obstet., Pathol.* Puerperal putridity or disease of the *vulva.*

Lochŏdŏc'hĭum, *ii*, f. (Λοχὸς; δέχομαι, to admit.) *Obstet., Pathol.* A lying-in hospital.

Lŏchŏm ĕtrĭt'ĭs, *ĭdis*, f. (Λοχὸς; *metrītis*, inflammation of the womb.) *Obstet., Pathol.* Puerperal *metrītis.*

Lŏchŏp'ĕrĭtŏnĕ'ĭt'ĭs, *ĭdis*, f. } (Λοχὸς; *pĕrītŏnītis.*) *Obstet., Pathol.* Inflammation of the peritoneum in childbed.
Lŏchŏp'ĕrĭtŏnĭt'ĭs, *ĭdis*, f. }

Lŏchŏp'ўra, *æ*, f. (Λοχὸς; πῦρ, a fever.) *Obstet., Pathol.* Puerperal fever.

Lŏchŏtўp'hus, *i*, m. (Λοχὸς; τύφος, stupor.) *Obstet., Pathol.* Contagious puerperal fever ; puerperal typhus fever.

Lock Hospital. A charitable institution for the treatment of venereal diseases. The English term *lock*, as here employed, cannot be satisfactorily accounted for. Words having a somewhat similar sound have been hunted after and analysed, from other languages; but to no purpose. All that is known is the fact of its application in the manner above expressed ever since the middle of the 15th century.

Lock'ed Jaw. *Surg.* The disease *Tetanus trismus.*

Lŏcŏmŏt'ĭo, *ōnis*, f. (*Lŏcus*, a place; *mŏveo*, to move.) *Nat. Philos.* The moving from one place to another : locomotion.

Lŏcŭlāmentōs'us, *a, um.* (*Lŏcŭlāmentum;* terminal *ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having, or full of *loculamenta :* loculamentous.

Lŏcŭlāmen'tum, *i*, n. (*Lŏcŭlus*, a little place.) *Bot.* The space between the partitions of a capsule.

Lŏcŭlār'ĭs, *is, e.* (*Lŏcŭlus.*) *Anat., Bot.* Divided into many cavities : locular.

Lŏcŭlāt'us, *a, um.* (*Lŏcŭlus*, a little place.) *Bot.* Having locules : loculate.

Loculicid'al. (*Lŏcŭlus*, a little place; *cædo*, to break.) *Bot.* Breaking at the back of the cell. *Lŏcŭlicīdus, a, um.*

Lōc'us Nig'er. *Anat.* A quantity of dark-coloured matter in the centre of the *Crura cerebri*, or limbs of the brain.

Log'wood. *M. Med.* The wood of the *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum.*

Loh'och. (Arab.) See *Linctus.*

Lŏim'c, *es*, f. } (Λοιμὸς, the
Lŏim'ĭă, *æ*, f. } plague.) *Pathol.* The *Pestis*, plague, or epidemic disease. See *Aat.*

Lŏim'ĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to the plague, or to epidemic disease : loimic.

Lŏimŏd'ēs, adj. (Λοιμὸς; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Pathol.* Having, or full of the plague : loimous.

Lŏimŏgrăp'hĭa, *æ*, f. (Λοιμὸς; γράφω, to write.) *Med.* A description or history of the plague : loimography.

Lŏimoĭd'ēs, adj. (Λοιμὸς; terminal *oīdēs.*) *Pathol.* Resembling the *Pestis*, or plague : loimoid.

Lŏimŏlŏg'ĭa, *æ*, f. (Λοιμὸς; λόγος, a discourse.) *Pathol.* A treatise on the plague, or pestilential diseases : loimŏlogy.

Loimophthal'mia, æ, f. (Λοιμὸς; *ophthalmia.*) *Pathol.* Contagious ophthalmy: loimophthalmy.

Loimŏpy'ra, æ, f. (Λοιμὸς; πῦρ, a fever.) *Pathol.* Pestilential fever: loimopyre.

Loins. *Anat.* The lower part of the back near the hips. Pl. of *Lumbus, i,* m.

Lōmātŏcar'pus, *a, um.* (Λῶμα, a fringe or border; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Having flattened fruit with a thick border: lomatocarpous.

Lōmātŏphyl'lus, *a, um.* (Λῶμα; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having the borders of the leaf different from the rest: lomatophyllous.

Lōmentā'ceus, *a, um. Bot.* Belonging to a *lomentum:* lomentaceous. See the following.

Lōmen'tum, *i,* n. A mixture of bean-meal with that of other grain. *Bot.* A pericarp separated into cells by small partitions, as in the bean and pea, etc.

Lonchŏphyl'lus, *a, um.* (Λόγχη, a lance; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having very long leaves, linear and slightly lanceolated: lonchophyllous.

London University, and its Med. Degrees. Same as from other universities. In rules, and the general scope of provisions, similar to Oxford and Cambridge.

Long'i-. (*Longus,* long.) A prefix denoting length, or extent.

Longibracteāt'us, *a, um.* (*Longus; bractea,* a floral leaf.) *Bot.* Having long *bracteæ:* longibracteate.

Longicar'pus, *a, um.* (*Longus;* καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Having very long fruit: longicarpous.

Longicaud'ātus, *a, um.* } (*Longus;*
Longicaud'us, *a, um.* } *cauda,* a tail.) *Bot., Zoöl.* Having a long tail: longicaudate; longicaudal.

Longicaul'is, *is, e.* (*Longus; caulis,* a stem.) *Bot.* Having a long stem: longicauline.

Longicol'lis, *is, e.* (*Longus; collum,* a neck.) *Bot.* Applied to mosses that have urns in the form of a very elongated pear.

Longiflōr'us, *a, um.* (*Longus; flos,* a flower.) *Bot.* Having long flowers: longiflorous.

Longifŏl'ius, *a, um.* (*Longus; fŏlium,* a leaf.) *Bot.* Having long leaves: longifolious. See *Longophyllus.*

Longilōbāt'us, *a, um.* (*Longus; lōbus,* a lobe.) *Bot.* Having elongated lobes: longilobate.

Long'ing. (Sax. *Longen,* to desire earnestly.) *Physiol.* The peculiar and often whimsical desires of females during pregnancy.

Long'ipĕduncŭlāt'us, *a, um.* (*Longus; pedunculus,* a peduncle.) *Bot.* Having long peduncles: longipedunculate.

Longipĕt'ălus, *a, um.* (*Longus; pĕtălum,* a petal.) *Bot.* Having very long petals: longipetalous.

Lon'gipĕtiōlāt'us, *a, um.* (*Longus; petiŏlus,* a petiole.) *Bot.* Having flowers supported by petioles: longipetiolate.

Longis'cāpus, *a, um.* (*Longus; scăpus,* a staff.) *Bot.* Having a very long *scapus:* longiscapous.

Longisĕt'us, *a, um.* (*Longus; sēta,* a bristle.) *Bot.* Having long bristles: longisetous.

Longisil'iquōs'us, *a, um.* (*Longus; siliqua,* a pod; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having, or full of long *siliquæ,* or pods: longisiliquous.

Longis'simus, *a, um.* (Superl. degree of *Longus.*) The longest. *Anat.* Applied as a name for a muscle of the back, etc.

Longistȳl'is, *is, e.* } (*Longus;*
Longistȳl'us, *a, um.* } *stȳlus,* a style.) *Bot.* Having very long styles: longistylous.

Lon'gitude. (*Longus.*) *Astron.* An arc, from the point Aries to where the line of longitude in the heavens crosses the ecliptic. *Geog.* An arc of the equator, between the meridian of any place, and the first or established meridian. *Longĭtūdo, ĭnis,* f.

Longitud'inal. (*Longĭtūdo.*) *Astron., Geog.* Belonging to longitude, or length. *Longĭtūdĭnālis, is, e.*

Longitud'inal Sin'us. *Anat.* A triangular canal under the skull, from the *Crista galli* to the *Tentorium.*

Longitud'inal Sin'us, Inferior. *Anat.* A vein running along the lower margin of the *Falx cerebri.*

Longŏphyl'lus, *a, um.* (*Longus*; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having very long leaves: longophyllous. See *Longifolius.*

Longsight'edness. See *Presbyopia.*

Loom'ing. See *Mirage.*

Loosen'ess. See *Diarrhœa.*

Lop'ped. See *Truncatus.*

Lōr'a, *æ,* f. (*Lōrum,* a leathern thong.) *Bot.* Applied to the caulescent and aphyllous part of filamentous lichens and *confervæ.*

Lordōm'a, *ătis,* n. (Λορδόω, to bend inwards.) *Surg. Pathol.* A projection or protuberance forwards, the product or effect of *Lordosis.*

Lordōs'is, *is,* f. (Same.) *Surg. Pathol.* An incurvation forwards; recurvation. See *Repanditas.*

Lordŏt'icus, *a, um.* *Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Lordosis:* lordotic.

Lōr'ica, *æ,* f. (*Lōrīco,* to coat over.) *Chem.* A kind of lute with which vessels are coated before they are put on the fire.

Lōrĭcāt'io, *ōnis,* f. (*Lōrīca.*) *Chem.* Application of a lute of clay, or other substance, to vessels exposed to the fire: lorication.

Lōrĭcāt'us, *a, um.* (*Lōrīca,* a coat of mail.) *Bot.* Having a coat of mail; mailed: loricate.

Lōrĭfŏl'ius, *a, um.* (*Lōrum,* a leathern thong; *fŏlium,* a leaf.) *Bot.* Having long leaves like thongs: lorifolious.

Lōr'ŭlum, *i,* n. (Dim. *Lōrum,* a leathern thong.) *Bot.* Applied to the *thallus* of filamentous or ramose lichens: a lorule.

Lot'ion. (*Lāvo,* to wash.) *Pharm.* A solution or medicated fluid for external application to a wound, bruise, sore, or swelling. *Lōtio, ōnis,* f.

Lot'us. (Λῶ, to desire.) *Bot.* A plant with several genera. The fruit of one of these is classically famous for excellent properties of sweetness; and is reported to cause utter forgetfulness of mind in those who eat it.

Low Spir'its. *Pathol.* The affection *Alusia hypochondriasis.*

Low'eri Tŭber'cŭlum. *Anat.* A thickening of the lining membrane on the posterior wall of the right auricle of the heart.

Lox'a Bark. *M. Med.* The *Cinchona pallida,* or pale Peruvian bark.

Loxant'hĕrus, *a, um.* (Λοξὸς; ἀνθηρὸς, an anther.) *Bot.* Having oblique anthers: loxantherous.

Loxar'thron. } (Λοξὸς; ἄρθρον, a joint.)
Loxarthrum, *i,* n. }
Loxar'thrus, *i,* m. }
Surg. Pathol. The abnormal direction of a joint, caused neither by spasm nor luxation, as in the varieties of *Talipes,* or club-foot.

Loxŏcyĕs'is, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Λοξὸς; κύησις, pregnancy.) *Obstet.* An oblique position of the gravid *uterus.*

Lox'ophthal'mos. } (Λοξὸς; ὀφθαλμὸς, an eye.) *Med.* Having oblique or squinting eyes: loxophthalmous.
Lox'ophthal'mus, *a, um.* }

Loxŏt'ŏme, *es,* f. } (Λοξὸς; τέμνω, to cut.)
Loxŏt'ŏmia, *æ,* f. }
Anat., Surg. An oblique section or cutting; applied to a new method of amputation: loxotomy.

Loz'enge. See *Trochiscus.*

Lubr'icans, part. (*Lubrico,* to make slippery.) *Pharm.* Making slippery: lubricating.

Lubrĭc'ĭtas, *ātis,* f. (Same.) *Pathol.* The quality of slipperiness, or of lubricating: lubricity.

Luc'id In'terval. *Med. Jur.* An interval between the paroxysms of insanity, during which the mind is clear, and the patient capable of judging like other men.

Lūcĭf'ŭgus, *a, um.* (*Lux,* light; *fŭgio,* to fly.) *Bot., Entomol.* Shunning the light: lucifugous.

Lūcĭnoc'tis, *is, e.* (*Lux; nox,* night.) *Bot.* Having the leaves open at night and shut during day.

Lues', *is,* f. (Λύω, to melt away.) *Pathol.* A plague, or pestilence.

Lues' Vĕnĕr'ea. *Pathol.* The true venereal disease: *Syphilis.*

Lumbā'go, *inis,* f. (*Lumbus,* the loins.) *Pathol.* A rheumatic affection of the muscles about the loins.

Lumbā'lis. Same as *Lumbaris.*

Lum'bar. (*Lumbus.*) *Anat.* Belonging to the loins. *Lumbāris, is, e.*

Lum'bar Ab'scess. *Surg. Pathol.* An abscess occurring in the

lumbar region; called also *Psoas* abscess.

Lumbrĭcā'lis, *is, e.* (*Lumbrīcus.*) *Zoöl.* Belonging to or like the earth-worm: lumbrical.

Lumbrĭcōīd'ēs, adj. (*Lumbrīcus;* terminal *-ώδης.*) *Pathol.* Having or full of *Lumbrici:* lumbricous.

Lumbrĭcoīd'ēs, adj. (*Lumbrīcus;* terminal *-ĭdēs.*) Resembling the *Lumbricus:* lumbricoid.

Lum'brĭcus, *i,* m. (*Lumbrīcus,* slippery.) *Zoöl.* The common round earth-worm; also, the long and somewhat similar worm found in the intestines of man.

Lumbrĭc'us Terres'tris. *Zoöl.* The earth-worm.

Lum'bus, *i,* m. (As if *Lubus,* from *lūbīdo,* lust.) *Anat.* The loin. See *Loin, Osphys.*

Lum'ĭnār'ĭes. (*Lūmĭno,* to give light.) *Astron.* The sun and moon, the other heavenly bodies being called stars. Pl. of *Lūmĭnāre, is,* n.

Lūmĭnōs'us, *a, um.* (*Lūmen,* light; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Nat. Philos.* Having or full of light: luminous.

Lun'acy. (*Lūna,* the moon; from its supposed influence.) *Med.* Insanity, but specially that in which there are *lucid intervals.*

Lun'ar Caus'tic. *M. Med.* The *Nitras argenti.*

Lūnārĭfŏl'ĭus, *a, um.* (*Lūnāris; fŏlium,* a leaf.) *Bot.* Having orbicular leaves: lunarifolious.

Lūnār'is, *is, e.* (*Lūna,* the moon.) Pertaining to the moon: lunar. *Anat.* Applied to a bone of the *Carpus,* from its shape.

Lun'atic. (*Lūna.*) *Pathol.* Belonging to, or affected with lunacy. *Lūnāticus, a, um.*

Lūnāt'us, *a, um.* (*Lūna.*) *Bot.* Crescent-shaped: lunate.

Lun'gs. (Sax. *Lungen.*) *Anat.* The organs of respiration, occupying the thorax or chest. *Pulmo, ōnis,* f.

Lūn'ŭla, *æ,* f. (Dim. *Lūna.*) *Anat., Physiol.* The crescentic white mark near the root of the nails of certain fingers: a lunule.

Lūnŭlār'is, *is, e.* } (*Lūnŭla.*)
Lūnŭlāt'us, *a, um.* } *Bot.* Belonging to a little half-moon or crescent: lunular; lunulate.

Lŭp'ĭa, *æ,* f. (*Λυπέω,* to molest.) *Pathol.* A malignant, corroding, and fatal ulcer; also a soft, spongy, fungous tumour in the knee and elbow joints; also a wen; a genus, Ord. *Tumores,* Cl. *Locales,* of Cullen's Nosology.

Lŭpĭnōs'us, *a, um.* (*Lŭpīnus,* the lupin; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having or full of lupins: lupinose. *Pathol.* Applied to a disease of the skin, the *Porrigo lupinosa.*

Lŭpĭnŏlŏg'ĭa, *æ,* f. (*Lŭpĭa; λόγος,* a discourse.) *Pathol.* The written consideration of malignant ulcers: lupiology.

Lupŭlin'. *Chem.* A fine yellow powder obtained from the hop, or floral leaves of *Humulus lupulus,* being the peculiar principle on which its virtues depend. *Lŭpŭlīna, æ,* f.

Lŭp'ŭlus, *i,* m. (*Λύπη,* sadness.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of hops, or the *strobili exsiccati,* or dried catkin of *Humulus lupulus.*

Lŭp'us, *i,* m. (A wolf; from its destructiveness.) *Pathol.* A corroding disease like cancer; also, the disease *Noli me tangere,* and other slow tubercular affections, especially about the face.

Lŭp'us Ex'ĕdens. Same as *Noli me tangere.*

Lŭp'us Non-Ex'ĕdens. *Pathol.* The *Herpes exedens, Leuce,* or *Vitiligo.*

Lus'cĭtas, *ātis,* f. (*Luscus,* blind of one eye.) *Pathol.* An affection in which an eye is turned to one or other side, as in *Strabismus,* the other being unaffected.

Lūs'us Nātūr'æ. *Physiol.* Any departure from what is usual and natural. See *Monster.*

Lute. (*Λυτός,* soluble.) *Chem.* A composition for closing the junctures of vessels, to prevent the escape of gas or vapour in distillation. *Lūtum, i,* n.

Luxā'tio, *ōnis,* f. (*Luxo,* to dislocate.) *Surg.* A dislocation, or luxation of a bone; a genus, Ord. *Estopiæ,* Cl. *Locales,* of Cullen's Nosology.

Lycanthrōp'ĭa, *æ,* f. (*Λύκος,* a wolf; *ἄνθρωπος,* a man.) *Pathol.* A species of insanity in which the

patient believes himself to be a wolf: lycanthropy. See *Lycomania.*

Lycŏmăn'ĭa, æ, f. (Λύκος; μανία, madness.) *Pathol.* Same as *Lycanthropia.*

Lycŏrex'ĭa, æ, f. (Λύκος; ὄρεξις, hunger.) *Pathol.* Same as *Bulimia:* lycorexy.

Lye. See *Ley.*

Lym'ph. (Νύμφη, water, or the goddess presiding over fountains. From the watery appearance of lymph, the change of ν to λ seems considered as an allowable liberty.) *Physiol.* The colourless, transparent liquid in the lymphatic vessels. *Lympha,* æ, f.

Lymp'hădĕn, *ĕnis,* m. (Λύμφη; ἀδήν, a gland.) *Anat., Physiol.* A lymphatic gland.

Lym'phădĕnīt'ĭs, *ĭdis,* f. (*Lymphădĕn;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of a lymphatic gland.

Lym'phangēī'tis, *ĭdis,* f. (*Lymphangēon;* terminal *-ītis. Pathol.* Inflammation of a lymphatic vessel.

Lym'phang'ĕon. } (*Lympha,*
Lym'phang'ĕum, *i,* n. } lymph; ἀγγεῖον, a vessel.) *Anat., Physiol.* Term for a lymphatic vessel.

Lym'phangiogrăp'hĭa, æ, f. (*Lymphangĭon; γράφω,* to write.) *Med.* A description of the lymphatic vessels: lymphangiography.

Lym'phangĭolŏg'ĭa, æ, f. (*Lymphangĭon;* λόγος, a discourse.) *Med.* A treatise on the lymphatic vessels: lymphangiology.

Lym'phang'ĭon. Same as *Lymphangeon.*

Lym'phangĭŏtŏm'ĭa, æ, f. (*Lymphangĭon; τεμνω,* to cut.) *Anat.* Dissection of the lymphatic vessels: lymphangiotomy.

Lym'phat'ĭc. (*Lympha,* lymph.) *Anat.* Applied to the thin diaphanous vessels conveying lymph; forming with the lacteal vessels the absorbent system of the human economy. *Bot.* Applied to analogous vessels containing sap or watery juices, slightly elaborated. *Lymphătĭcus, a, um.*

Lym'phentĕrīt'ĭs, *ĭdis,* f. (*Lympha; entĕrītis.*) *Pathol.* Serous *enteritis.*

Lym'pheurys'ma, *ătis,* n. (*Lympha; εὐρύνω,* to dilate.) *Pathol.* A morbid dilatation of the lymphatic vessels: a lympheurysm.

Lym'phŏs'ĭs, *is,* f. (*Lympha,* lymph.) *Physiol.* Term for the formation or elaboration of lymph.

Lym'photom'ĭa. See *Lymphangiotomia.*

Lypŏthўm'ĭa, æ, f. (Λύπη, sadness; θύμος, the mind.) *Pathol.* Mental grief or affliction, and, so, distinct from *Leipothymia,* or syncope: lypothymy.

Lўr'a, æ, f. (Λύρα, a lyre.) *Anat.* An appearance on the inferior surface of the *Fornix cerebri,* like the strings of a harp; erroneously termed *Corpus psaloides.* See *Psaloides.*

Lўræfŏl'ĭus, *a, um.* (*Lўra; fŏlĭum,* a leaf.) *Bot.* Having lyrated leaves: lyrefolious.

Lyrāt'us, *a, um.* (*Lўra,* a lyre, or harp.) *Bot.* Formed like a lyre: lyrate.

Lўrĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Lўra; forma.*) *Bot.* Formed like a lyre, as the leaves of the *Arabis lyriforma:* lyriform.

Lys'sa, æ, f. (Λύσσα, rage or madness.) *Pathol.* Term for *Rabies;* rage, or madness. Also *Hydrophobia.*

Lys'sĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *hydrophobia;* hydrophobic: lyssic.

Lyssĭn'. (*Lyssa.*) *Pathol.* A term for the zymotic principle of *Hўdrophobia. Lyssĭna,* æ, f.

Lyssoīd'ĕs, adj. (*Lyssa;* terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Pathol.* Resembling *Rabies,* rage, or madness: lyssoid.

Lyt'ta, æ, f. (Λυττάω, to rage.) *Entomol.* A genus of insects.

Lyt'ta Vĕsĭcātōrĭa. *M. Med.* The blistering fly. See *Cantharis.*

M.

M. *Pharm.* Abbreviation, or initial, for *Manipulus*, a handful; or at the end of *formulæ*, for *Misce*, mix.

Macerā'tion. (*Mācĕro*, to make soft by steeping.) *Pharm.* The process of steeping, soaking, or infusing a substance in water; with or without heat, to extract its virtues. *Mācĕrātio, ōnis*, f.

Macran'thus, *a, um.* (Μακρὸς, great; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Having large flowers: macranthous.

Macro-. (Μακρὸς, great.) A prefix denoting largeness or length.

Mac'rōbĭōs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Macro-*; βίος, life.)

Mac'rōbĭōt'ēs, *ētis*, f. *Physiol.* Long life; the first rather implying the progress or course of such.

Mac'rōbĭōt'ĭca, *æ*, f. (Same.) *Physiol.* The means or system of instructions proposed for attaining long life: macrobiotics.

Mac'rōbĭōt'ĭcus, *a, um. Physiol.* Belonging to *Macrobiosis:* macrobiotic.

Mac'rŏcăl'yx, *ĭcis*, adj. (Same; κάλυξ, a calyx.) *Bot.* Having a large calyx: macrocalycine.

Mac'rŏcar'pus, *a, um.* (Same; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Having large fruit: macrocarpous.

Mac'rŏcĕphăl'ĭa, *æ*, f. (Same; κεφαλὴ, the head.) *Physiol.* A genus of organic deviations; characterised by excessive size of the head.

Mac'rŏcĕp'hălus, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Large or long headed; applied to embryos on which the cotyledons are fixed in a body much thicker than the rest; macrocephalous.

Mac'rocos'mus. (*Macro-*; κόσμος, a world.) *Nat. Philos.* The greater world; as distinguished from *Microcosm*, the smaller, or man. *Macrŏcosmus, i*, n.

Mac'rŏcos'mĭcus, *a, um. Nat. Philos.* Belonging to the *Macrocosmus:* macrocosmic.

Mac'rŏcosmŏlōg'ĭa, *æ*, f. (*Macrócosmus*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Philos.* That branch of science which treats of the universe and terrestrial globe: macrocosmology.

Mac'rōmel'ĭa, *æ*, f. (*Macro-*; μέλος, a member.) *Anat., Physiol.* A Class of monsters characterised by excessive development of some member.

Mac'rōpĕt'ălus, *a, um.* (*Macro-*; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Having large *petals*, as the *Atragenē macropetala, Delphinium macropetalum:* macropetalous.

Mac'rōphyl'lus, *a, um.* (Same; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having large leaves: macrophyllous.

Mac'rōpiper, *ĕris*, n. (Same; πέπερι, pepper. *M. Med.* The *Piper longum.*

Mac'rŏp'tĕrus, *a, um.* (Same; πτερὸν, a wing.) *Bot.* Applied to seeds with wings three or four times larger than themselves; or to a papilionaceous plant, of which the wings superior to the *carina* are almost as large as itself.

Mac'roscĕl'ĭa, *æ*, f. (Same; σκέλος, a leg.) *Physiol.* A genus of organic deviations, characterised by excessive development of the legs.

Macros'cius, *a, um.* (Μακρὸς, long; σκιὰ, a shadow.) *Geog., Nat. Hist.* Applied anciently to the inhabitants of countries at the zenith where the sun never arrives, because in winter at noon their bodies create a very long shadow: macroscious.

Macrōs'ĭa, *æ*, f. (Μακρὸς, great, or long.) *Med.* Increase of bulk, or length; augmentation; elongation.

Macrōsōm'ătia, *æ*, f. (Same; σῶμα, a body.) *Physiol.* Applied to a Class (pl. n.) of monsters characterised by the greatness of the entire body.

Mācrosper'mus, *a, um.* (Same; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having large fruit: macrospermous.

Macrostăc'hyus, *a, um.* (Same; στάχυς, an ear of corn.) *Bot.* Having flowers disposed in long and thick spikes or ears: macrostachyous.

Macrostĕm'on, *ŏnis*, adj. (Same;

στήμων, a stamen.) *Bot.* Having long and projecting stamens.

Macrostȳ'lus, *a, um.* (Same; στῦλος, a style.) *Bot.* Having a very long style, as the *Cnicus macrostylus, Crotalaria macrostyla:* macrostylous.

Măc'ŭla, *æ,* f. (Heb. *Machala,* blemish.) *Physiol.* A permanent spot or stain upon some part of the skin; with, sometimes, alteration of the general texture, but unconnected with disorder of the constitution.

Macula Matrĭc'is. See *Nævus Maternus.*

Mac'ular, Belonging to *Maculæ. Măcŭlā'ris, is, e.*

Măcŭlāt'us, *a, um. Bot., Pathol.* Having *maculæ:* maculate.

Măcŭlĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Măcŭla; forma,* resemblance.) *Bot.* Having spots or stains: maculiform.

Măcŭlōs'us, *a, um.* (*Măcŭla;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot., Pathol.* Having, or full of, spots: maculous.

Madăros'is. (Μαδάρωσις, μαδὸς, bald.) *Pathol.* Falling off of the eyelashes.

Mad'der. (Sax. *Mæddre.*) *M. Med.* The *Rubia tinctorum.*

Mădĕfac'tio, *ōnis,* f. (*Mădor,* moisture; *făcio,* to make.) *Chem., Pathol.* The induction or formation of moisture; humectation: madefaction.

Mad'ness. See *Insanity, Lunacy, Mania.*

Mad'ness, Canine. See *Hydrophobia, Lyssa.*

Magellan'ic Clouds. *Astron.* Two whitish spots in the heavens, near the South Pole; composed of *nebulæ,* or clusters of fixed stars.

Mag'got Pim'ple. *Pathol.* The *Varus punctatus.*

Magis'tral. (*Măgister,* a master.) *Pharm.* Applied to medicines prescribed for the occasion; in distinction from such as are officinal, or kept prepared in the shops. *Măgistrā'lis, is, e.*

Mag'ma, *ătis,* n. (Μάγμα.) Dregs; sediment; a squeezed mass of a certain consistence.

Magnes'ia. (B. P.) (A district of Lydia.) *Chem.* One of the primitive earths.

Magnēs'ia Lev'is. *Chem.* (B. P.) *Light Magnesia.*

Magnēs'ia Us'ta. *M. Med.* Calcined magnesia.

Magnēsiān'us, *a, um.* (*Magnēsia.*) *Chem.* Belonging to *Magnesia Geol.* A genus of stony rocks: magnesian.

Magnēs'ico-. (*Magnēsia.*) *Chem.* A prefix denoting relation to *Magnesia.*

Magnēs'icus, *a, um.* (*Magnēsia.*) *Chem.* Applied to the only oxide known of *Magnesium;* and to its salts; also to a genus of agalysian epizöic earths composed of magnesian rocks: magnesic.

Magnēs'ium, *ii,* n. *Chem.* The metallic base of *Magnesia.*

Mag'net. (Μάγνης.) *Nat. Philos.* Applied to certain native oxides of iron, which attract pure iron: the loadstone. *Magnēs, nētis,* m.

Mag'nēt'icus, *a, um.* Belonging to the magnet: magnetic.

Mag'netis'm. (Μάγνης; terminal *-ismus.*) *Nat. Philos.* The property of attraction, or repulsion, possessed by the loadstone. *Magnētismus, i,* m.

Mag'netis'm, Animal. See *Animal Magnetism.*

Magnētŏlŏg'ia, *æ,* f. (Μάγνης; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Philos.* A treatise on the magnet, and magnetism: magnetology.

Magnētŏm'ĕtrum *i,* n. (Μάγνης; μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* An apparatus for ascertaining and calculating the force with which the magnet attracts iron in different places: a magnetometer.

Magnŏlĭāc'eus, *a, um. Bot.* Belonging to, or having an arrangement as in the genus *Magnolia;* applied to a Juss. Order *Magnoliaceæ* (nom. pl. f.): magnoliaceous.

Maize. *Bot.* The *Zea Mays,* or Indian wheat plant.

Majŏrān'a, *æ,* f. (*Maius,* May; because it flowers in this month.) *Bot.* The plant marjoram; also spelled *Marjorana.* See *Origanum vulgare.*

Majŏrān'a Syrĭāc'a. *Bot.* A name for the *Teucrium marum,* or Syrian herb mastich.

Mā'la, *æ,* f. (Cont. *Maxilla,* the jaw.) *Anat.* The prominent part of the cheek, or cheek-ball.

Mălăcan'thus, *a, um.* (Λαλακὸς, soft; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Having

the flowers in capitules soft to the touch; from the silken hairs which stand out from them: malacanthous.

Mălăc'ia, æ, f. (Μαλακὸς, effeminate.) A softening. *Med.* Depraved or fanciful appetite, as in *chlorosis*, pregnancy, etc.

Măl'ăco-. (Μαλακὸς, soft.) A prefix denoting softness, or delicacy.

Mălăcŏm'a, ătis, n. (Μαλακόω, to soften.) *Pathol.* A softening of a part, as of the brain, kidneys, bones, etc.

Mălăcŏp'hyl'lus, a, um. (Μαλακὸς; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves soft to the touch, from the hairs with which they are furnished: malacophyllous.

Mălăcŏs'is, is, or eos, f. *Pathol.* The progress of *Malacoma.*

Mălăcoz'ŏŏlŏg'ia, æ, f. (*Mălăco-*; ζῶον, an animal; λόγος, a discourse.) *Zoöl.* A treatise on soft animals: malacozoology.

Mălăcŏz ŏon, i, n. (*Mălăco-*; ζῶον.) *Zoöl.* Same as *Molluscum.*

Mălag'ma, ătis, n. (Μαλάσσω, to soften.) *Pharm.* A cataplasm, or emollient application. See *Cataplasma.*

Mal'ar. (*Mala.*) *Anat.* Belonging to the cheek-bone. *Mălāris, is, e.*

Malăr'ia. (Ital., contr. from Latin *mala aria*, bad air.) *Pathol.* Italian term for marsh *miasmata*, or infectious effluvia or exhalations from decayed animal or vegetable matter.

Mal'ate. (*Mălicum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of malic acid with a base. *Mălas, ătis,* f.

Male Fern. *M. Med.* The *Aspidium filix mas.*

Male Impŏtence. See *Sterilitas.*

Mal'ic. (*Mălum*, an apple; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Belonging to an apple; applied to an acid obtained from the juice of apples. *Mălĭcus, a, um.*

Mal'ice Prepen'se. (Fr. *Malice*, ill-will; *pre*, before; *penser*, to think.) *Med. Jur.* Premeditated ill-will; vengeance; malice *aforethought*, in legal phrase.

Mălĭfor'mis, is, e. (*Mălum*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the form of an apple: maliform.

Malig'nant. (*Mălus*, evil.) *Pathol.* Applied to diseases that endanger life. *Mălignus, a, um.*

Malin'gerer. (Fr. *Malingre*, sickly.) *Med. Jur.* One who simulates or feigns disease, to avoid labour or punishment. See *Abraham-man.*

Malleabil'ity. (*Malleus.*) The capability of certain metals to be beaten into form without cracking. *Malleābilĭtas, ātis,* f.

Malleăt'io, ōnis, f. (*Malleus.*) *Pathol.* A species of *Chorea*, in which the hands convulsively act in striking on the knees, as if with a hammer: malleation.

Malleŏl'us, i, m. (Dim. *Malleus.*) *Anat.* Applied to the projections of bone on the *tibia* and *fibula*, forming the inner and outer ankles.

Mal'leus, i, m. (A hammer.) *Anat.* One of the *ossicula* of the internal ear.

Mallococ'cus, a, um. (Μαλλὸς, fleece; κόκκος, a berry.) *Bot.* Having hairy fruit: mallococcous.

Mal'low. (Sax. *Malu.*) *M. Med.* The *Malva sylvestris.*

Malpig'hian Bod'ies. (From the name of their discoverer.) An infinitude of grayish, soft granules; constituting the bulk of *parenchyma* proper to the kidney—and the *spleen.*

Malpig'hii Rēte. *Anat.* The *Rete mucosum* of the negro, first pointed out by Malpighi.

Mălus Mĕd'ica. Same as *Citrus Medica.*

Mal'va, æ, f. (Μαλάχη, softness.) Pharmacopœial name of the *Malva sylvestris.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Monadelphia*, Ord. *Polyandria.* Juss. *Malvaceæ.*

Mal'va Sylves'tris. *M. Med.* The common mallow plant.

Mam'ma, æ, f. (Μάμμα, the instinctive cry of an infant.) *Anat.* The female breast or globular projection on either side of the thorax or chest.

Mam'mālis, is, e. (*Mamma.*) *Zoöl.* Having breasts; applied to a Cl. (pl. n.) of *Animalia Vertebrata*, which suckle their young: mammal.

Mammal'ogy. *Zoöl.* A treatise on *Mammalia. Mammālŏgia,* æ, f.

Mam'mary. (*Mamma.*) *Anat.* Belonging to the female breast. *Mammārius, a, um.*

Mammāt'us, *a, um. Anat., Zoöl.* Having *mammæ* or breasts: mammate.

Mammĭf'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Mamma; fĕro,* to bear.) *Zoöl.* Having breasts; applied to a Cl. (pl. n.) the same as *Mammalia.*

Mammĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Mamma; forma,* likeness.) *Anat., Nat. Hist.* Having the form or rudimentary outline of the breast: mammiform.

Mammil'la, *æ,* f. (Dim. *Mamma.*) *Anat.* The nipple; also the male breast.

Mammil'lary. (*Mammilla.*) *Anat.* Belonging to the female nipple, or to the male breast. *Mammillāris, is, e.*

Mammillat'ion. (*Mammilla.*) *Pathol.* Applied to the appearances of little prominences like granulations on a mucous surface; as of the stomach sometimes in *Phthisis,* etc. *Mammillātio, ōnis,* f.

Mammillāt'us, *a, um.* Having *Mammillæ* or nipples: mammillate.

Mammillif'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Mammilla; fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing *mammillæ:* mammilliferous.

Mammillifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Mammilla; forma,* likeness.) *Anat., Nat. Hist.* Having the form of *mammillæ:* mammilliform.

Mammillōs'us, *a, um.* (*Mammilla;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having or full of *mammillæ,* or prominent tubercles: mammillose.

Mammōs'us, *a, um.* (*Mamma;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Physiol., Zool.* Having or full of breasts; or rather having full or large breasts: mammose.

Mam'mŭla, *æ,* f. (Dim. *Mamma.*) *Bot.* Applied to the swollen conceptacles on the *thallus* of certain lichens: a mammule.

Man. (Sax. *Minan,* to think.) *Zoöl.* Man ranks among the mammiferous animals; constituting the sole genus mankind. Ord. *Bimana* of the *Mammalia. Hŏmo, ĭnis,* c. g.

Man, Descrip'tion of. See *Anthropology.*

Man, Eat'ing of. See *Anthropophagia.*

Man, Gen'ĕrāt'ion of. See *Anthropogeny.*

Man, His'tŏry of. See *Anthropography.*

Man-shaped. See *Anthropomorphous.*

Man'dibles. (*Mando,* to chew.) *Entomol.* The anterior or superior pair of jaws of the *Tritores;* in distinction from the posterior or inferior pair, or *Maxillæ. Ornithol.* The two jaws, upper and lower, which are invested by beak or bill. Pl. of *Mandĭbŭla, æ,* f.

Man'dĭb'ŭla, *æ,* f. (Same.) *Anat.* The *Maxilla inferior:* a mandible.

Mandĭb'ŭlāris, *is, e.* (*Mandibŭla.*) *Anat.* Belonging to the mandible or lower jaw: mandibular.

Man'dĭb'ŭlĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Mandibŭla; forma,* likeness.) *Entomol.* Applied to the jaws of insects when hard and horny: mandibuliform.

Man'drăg'ŏra, *æ,* f. (Μάνδρα, a stable; ἀγορέω, to denote; because it grows there.) *Bot.* The *Atropa Mandragora,* or narcotic plant *mandrake.*

Man'drake. See *Mandragora.*

Mandŭcāt'ion. (*Mandŭco,* to chew.) Same as *Mastication. Mandūcātio, ōnis,* f.

Man'gănāte. (*Mangănēsĭcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of manganic acid and a base. *Mangănas, ātis,* f.

Man'gănese. *Chem.* A peculiar metallic substance which, next to iron, is the most generally diffused through the earth. *Mangănēsium ii,* n.

Man'gănes'ic. (*Mangănēsium;* terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Applied to an acid obtained from manganese. *Mangănēsĭcus, a, um.*

Mangan'ic. Proposed to be used in place of manganesic, for greater distinctness. See *Manganium.*

Mangăn'ium, *ii,* n. *Chem.* Proposed for *Manganesium;* to prevent the latter being confounded with *Magnesium,* at least in derivatives.

Mangănōs'us, *a, um.* (*Mangănēsium;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Chem.* Having, or full of manganese: manganous.

Man'hood. See *Ætas Virilis.*

Măn'ia, *æ,* f. (Μαίνομαι, to rage.) *Pathol.* Idiopathic. Delirium, un-

accompanied by fever; madness; a genus. Ord. *Vesaniæ*, Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Mān'ia a Pōtu. *Med. Jur., Pathol.* Madness from drink, or excessive indulgence in drinking. See *Delirium Tremens.*

Mānīăcāl'is, *is, e. Pathol.* Belonging to mania: maniacal.

Manie sans Delir'e. (Fr.) *Med. Jur.* Madness, without delirium. See *Moral Insanity.*

Manip'ŭlātion. (Fr. *Manipulation*, f.) *Chem.* The clever use of the hands in preparing substances and apparatus for experimenting. *Surg.* Dexterity in treating accidents; and in operating surgically and obstetrically.

Mānip'ŭlus, *i*, n. (*Manum impleat*, what fills the hand.) *Pharm.* A handful.

Man'na, *æ*, f. (Heb.) *M. Med.* (B. P.) A substance supposed to resemble that mentioned in the Holy Scriptures; obtained from the *Fraxinus ornus*, the *F. rotundifolia*, and other species of ash-tree.

Mannif'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Manna; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Affording manna: manniferous.

Man'nite. *Chem.* A white substance chiefly obtained from manna; and on which its laxative virtues depend; sugar of manna. *Mannis, ītis*, f.

Man'tle. (*Mantĕlum*, a cloak.) *Zoöl.* A development of the skin which covers the body of nearly all *Mollusca. Pallium, ii*, n.

Mānub'rium Mān'us. *Anat.* An epithet applied to the *Radius.*

Mānŭlŭv'ium *ii*, n. (*Mānus; lăvo*, to wash.) *Med.* A hand-bath.

Mān'us, *ûs*, f. *Anat.* The hand. See *Hand.*

Manus'stŭprāt'io. See *Masturbatio.*

Manyplies'. *Comp. Anat.* The stomach of the *Ruminantia.*

Mārān'ta, *æ*, f. Pharmacopœial name of the *fecula* of the tubers of the *Maranta arundinacea*, and *M. Indica.* Arrow-root.

Mārān'ta Arun'dināc'ea. *M. Med.* The arrow-root plant.

Mārān'ta In'dica. *M. Med.* Another species from which arrow-root is obtained.

Mārantāc'eus, *a, um.* (*Mārānta*, the arrow-root plant.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Maranta*; applied to a Juss. Family (pl. f.): marantaceous.

Mār'asmōd'ēs, adj. (*Mărasmus*; terminal *-ōdes.*) *Pathol.* Having or full of *marasmus*: marasmoid.

Mār'asmoīd'ēs, adj. (*Mărasmus*; terminal *-ūdes.*) *Pathol.* Resembling *Marasmus*: marasmoid.

Mār'asmōp'yra, *æ*, f. (*Mărasmus; πῦρ*, a fever.) *Pathol.* Hectic fever.

Mārasmus, *i*, m. (*Μαραίνω*, to grow lean.) *Pathol.* A wasting of the flesh: emaciation.

Mar'ble. (Fr. *Marbre.*) *M. Med.* A species of limestone, or hard carbonate of lime. *Marmor, ŏris*, n.

Marces'cens, *tis*, part. (*Marceo*, to wither.) *Bot.* Withering; decaying: marcescent.

Mar'cor, *ōris*, m. (*Marceo.*) *Pathol.* Leanness, or wasting of the body. (Pl.) Diseases characterised by emaciation of the body; an Ord., Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Marasmus.*

Mar'ga, *æ*, f. (*Μύρον*, ointment; *γῆ*, the earth.) *Geol.* Marl, a mixed composition of argillaceous earth.

Mar'garate. (*Margărĭcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of margaric acid with a base. *Margăras, ātis*, f.

Margar'ic. (*Margărīna*; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* An acid obtained from margarin. *Margărĭcus, a, um.*

Margarin'. (*Μάργαρον*, a pearl.) *Chem.* A simple fat, a constituent of the radical termed *Margaryl. Margărīna, æ*, f.

Mar'garyl'. (*Margărīna*, margarin; *ὕλη*, material.) *Chem.* A radical, of which stearin and margarin are constituents.

Marginăl'is, *is, e.* (*Margo*, a border.) *Bot.* Placed upon the margin: marginal.

Margināt'us, *a, um.* (*Margĭno*, to make borders.) *Bot.* Having a border, edge, or margin: marginate.

Marginiform'mis, *is, e.* (*Margo; forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Resembling a border: marginiform.

Marin'e Ac'id. *Chem.* Muriatic, or hydrochloric acid; commonly termed the spirit of salt.

Marin'e Salt. *Chem.* The muriate of soda, or sea salt; chloride of sodium; common salt.

Mārīt'imus, *a, um.* (*Măre*, the sea.) Belonging to the sea: maritime.

Mar'joram, Com'mon. *M. Med.* The *Origanum vulgare.*

Mar'joram, Sweet. *M. Med.* The *Origanum majorana.*

Mar'joram, Wil'd. *M. Med.* The *Origanum vulgare.*

Mar'l. See *Marga.*

Mar'mărўga, æ, f. } (Μαρμαίρω,
Marmărўge, *es*, f. } to shine.) *Med.* In pl., the appearance of sparks or coruscations before the eyes.

Mar'mărўgōd'ēs, adj. (*Marmărўgæ*; terminal *-ōdēs.*) *Pathol.* Having, or full of *Marmarygæ*: marmarygous.

Mar'mor, *ŏris*, n. (Μαρμαίρω, to shine.) *Chem.* Marble. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for the massive crystalline, or white granular carbonate of lime. See *Marble.*

Mar'mor Al'bum. (Same.) *Chem.* (B. P.) White marble.

Mar'row. (Sax. *Mearh.*) *Anat.* The fat oleaginous substance in the cavities of long cylindrical bones. *Mĕdulla*, æ, f.

Mar'row, Spin'al. See *Medulla Spinalis.*

Marrūb'ium, *ii*, n. (Heb. *Marrob*, a bitter juice.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for *Marrubium vulgare.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Didynamia*, Ord. *Gymnospermia.* Juss. *Labiatæ.* Horehound.

Marrūb'ium Al'bum. *Bot.* Another name for the *M. vulgare.*

Marrūb'ium Vulgār'e. *M. Med.* Systematic name of the common or white horehound, also called *Marrubium album.*

Mar'sh Mal'low. *M. Med.* The *Althæa officinalis.*

Mar'sūpiāl'is, *is, e.* (*Marsūpium.*) Pouched, or resembling a pouch: marsupial.

Mar'sūpiifiōr'us, *a, um.* (*Marsūpium*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having pouch-like flowers: marsupiiflorous.

Marsūp'ium, *ii*, n. (Μάρσυπος, a little sack.) A pouch. *Anat.* Applied to the large cavity of the *peritonæum*; also to the *scrotum. Zoöl.* The pouch or receptacle near the *mammæ* of the opossum kangaroo, etc.

Mas, *măris*, m. *Zoöl.* The male of all kinds of animals.

Mas'cŭliflōr'us, *a, um.* (*Mascŭlus*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having male flowers: masculiflorous.

Mas'cŭlus, *a, um.* (*Mas*, a male.) Belonging to a male: masculine.

Mask'ed. (Fr. *Masquer*, to disguise.) See *Personatus.*

Mas'sa, æ, f. (Μάσσω, to knead.) *Pharm.* Any compound from which pills are to be made.

Mas'sa Carn'ea Jacob'i Syl'vii. See *Sylvii, Massa Carnea Jacobi.*

Mas'sēter, *ēris*, m. (Μασσητήρ, *μασσάομαι*, to chew.) *Anat.* A short thick muscle of the lower jaw, on each side of the face.

Mas'sētēr'icus, *a, um. Anat.* Belonging to the *Masseter* muscle: masseteric.

Mas'sicot. *Chem.* Yellow oxide of lead.

Mas'tădēn, *ēnis*, m. (Μαστός, the breast; *ἄδην*, a gland.) *Anat.* The mammary gland, or female breast.

Mas'tădēnīt'icus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Mastadenitis*: mastadenitic.

Mas'tădēnīt'is, *ĭdis*, f. (*Mastaden*; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the mammary gland.

Mastal'gia, æ, f. (Μαστός; *ἄλγος*, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain of the mammary gland or breast: mastalgy.

Mastalgīcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Mastalgia*: mastalgic.

Mastaux'e, *es*, f. (Μαστός; *αὔξη*, increase.) *Pathol.* Swollen or enlarged female breast.

Mas'thelcōs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μαστὸς; *ἕλκωσις*, ulceration.) *Pathol.* Ulceration of the *mamma*, or female breast.

Mas'tiche. (Μαστίχη, from *μασᾶθαι*, to chew; the substance being so used: the East.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the resinous substance obtained from the *Pistacia lentiscus.*

Masticat'ion. (*Mastico*, to chew.) *Physiol.* The act or process of chewing; also, the taking, chewing, and

insalivation of the food. *Masticātio, ōnis*, f.

Masticat'ory. (*Mastico.*) *Pharm.* Applied to medicines to be masticated, or chewed. *Masticātōrius, a, um.*

Mas'tich Tree. *M. Med.* The *Pistacia lentiscus.* See *Mastiche.*

Mas'tiçin'. *Chem.* A peculiar principle obtained by the action of alcohol upon mastic.

Mas'tick. See *Mastic.*

Mas'tĭcot. *Chem.* Same as *Massicot.*

Mastĭt'is, *ĭdis*, f. (Μαστὸς, the female breast; the udder, or the teat of lower animals: terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Phlegmonous inflammation of the female breast.

Masto-. (Μαστὸς.) A prefix denoting the *mamma*, or female breast.

Mas'tōcarcĭnōm'a, *ătis*, n. (Μαστὸς; *carcinōma.*) *Pathol. Carcinoma*, or incipient cancer of the breast.

Mastōd'ĕs, adj. (Μαστὸς; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Anat.* Having large breasts: mastous.

Mas'tōdўn'ĭa, *æ*, f. (Μαστὸς; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain occurring in the *mamma* or female breast: mastodyny.

Mas'toĭdeal'gĭa, *æ*, f. (*Mastoīdēs* processus; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the mastoid process: mastoidealgy.

Mastoĭdeŏcentēsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Mastoīdēs* processus; κέντησις, a puncturing.) *Surg. Pathol.* Perforation of the mastoid process.

Mastoĭd'ĕs, adj. (Μαστὸς; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Anat.* Resembling the nipple: mastoid.

Mastoĭd'ĕus, *a, um.* (*Mastoīdēs* processus; terminal *-ĭdeus.*) *Anat.* Belonging to the mastoid process of the temporal bone: mastoidean.

Mastŏlŏg'ĭa, *æ*, f. (Μαστὸς; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat., Physiol.* A treatise on the *mamma* or female breast: mastology.

Mastŏmĕn'ĭa, *æ*, f. (Μαστὸς; μὴν, a month.) *Pathol.* Metastasis of the menstrual flow to the *mammæ.*

Maston'cus, *i*, m. (Μαστὸς; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* A tumour of the *mamma*, mammary gland itself, or nipple.

Mastŏpărec'tăma, *ătis*, n. (Μαστὸς; παρέκταμα, immoderate extension.) *Pathol.* Excessive distension of the *mammæ.*

Mastŏpăt'hĭa, *æ*, f. (Μαστὸς; πάθος, disease.) *Pathol.* Pain in the female breast: mastopathy.

Mastŏpăth'ĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Mastopathia:* mastopathic.

Mastŏplmĕlon'cus, *i*, m. } (Μαστὸς;
Mastŏplon'cus, *i*, m. } τὸς; πιμελὴ, fat; ὀγκὸς, tumour.) *Pathol.* A fatty swelling or tumour in the *mamma.*

Mastorrhăg'ĭa, *æ*, f. (Μαστὸς; ῥήγνυμι, to break forth.) *Pathol.* Sudden hæmorrhage from the *mamma:* mastorrhagy.

Mastorrhăg'ĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Mastorrhagia:* mastorrhagic.

Mastoscĭr'rhus, *i*, m. (Μαστὸς; σκιῤῥὸς, a hard tumour.) *Pathol. Scirrhus* of the breast.

Masturbāt'ĭo, *ōnis*, f. (*Mănus*, the hand; *stupro*, to dishonour.) Self-pollution, or secret vice: masturbation. See *Onanism, Manusstupratio.*

Mat'ĭco. See *Matico.*

Mătĕr'ĭa Mĕd'ĭca. A general arrangement or classification of substances, natural and artificial, used in the cure of diseases.

Mat'ĭcæ Fŏl'ĭa. (B. P.) *Bot.* The dried leaves of a tree growing wild in the interior of Peru; the leaves are celebrated for their styptic properties. Called *Artanthe elongata* in the pharmacopœia.

Mat'rix, *ĭcis*, f. (Μήτηρ, a mother.) *Anat.* The *Uterus*, or womb: the matrix; also termed *Metra.*

Mat'ted. See *Cespitosus.*

Mat'ter. See *Materia, Pus.*

Mātūran's, *tis*, part. (*Mātūro*, to ripen.) Having power to ripen, or mature. *Pharm.* Applied to substances (pl. n.) which promote the suppuration of tumours: maturing; maturant.

Maturat'ion. (Same.) *Surg.* The process succeeding to inflammation, by which pus or matter is formed in an abscess. *Mātūrātio, ōnis*, f.

Maw. See *Gaster, Ventriculus.*

Maw-worm. *Zoöl.* The *Ascaris*

vermicularis, or thread-worm; the *Oxyuris* of Rudolphi.

Maxil'la, æ, f. (Μασσάομαι, to chew.) *Anat.* The upper or the lower jaw. *Comp. Anat.* See *Maxillary. Entomol.* See *Mandibula, Mandibles.*

Maxillār'is, *is, e.* (*Maxilla.*) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Relating to the jaw: maxillary.

Maxil'lary. (*Maxilla.*) *Anat.* Belonging to the *Maxilla. Comp. Anat.* Applied, by Owen, especially to the *Maxilla superior. Maxillāris, is, e.*

Maxil'lary Sin'us. See *Highmorianum Antrum.*

May'hem. (Old Fr. *Mehaigner*, to hurt.) *Med. Jur.* In English law, "the violently depriving another of the use of such of his members as may render him the less able in fighting, either to defend himself, or annoy his adversary:" maim, hurt, or wound.

Mays. (Ind.) See *Zea Mays.*

Mead. (Sax. *Médu.*) Water impregnated with honey, after it has undergone vinous fermentation.

Mead'ow Crow'foot. *M. Med.* The *Ranunculus Acris.*

Meadow Saf'fron. *M. Med.* The *Colchicum autumnale.*

Meal. (Sax. *Mélu.*) See *Farina.*

Measles. (Sax. *Mesall*, or *mysel*, leprous.) *Pathol.* The disease *Rubeola.*

Meas'ures. See *Medical Weights and Measures.*

Meātus, *ūs*, m. (*Meo*, to pass.) A passage. *Anat.* An opening, leading to a canal, duct, or cavity.

Meāt'us Urināri'us. *Anat.* The orifice of the *urethra;* the urinary opening.

Mechān'ica, æ, f. } (Μηχανική,
Mechān'ice, es, f. } from μηχανή, a machine.) *Nat. Philos.* That art which determines the effect which the application of one or more forces ought to produce upon a body: mechanics.

Mēchān'icus, *a, um.* Belonging to mechanics, or to a machine: mechanical.

Mec'kel's Gan'glion. *Anat.* The spheno-palatine ganglion, discovered by Meckel.

Mec'onate. (*Mēcōnĭcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of meconic acid with a base. *Mēcōnas, ātis*, f.

Mecon'ic. (Μήκων, the poppy; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Belonging to the poppy; applied to an acid, a constituent of opium.

Mec'onin'. (Μήκων.) *Chem.* A white substance, a component principle of opium. *Mēcōnia, æ*, f.

Mēcōnioīd'ēs, adj. *Physiol.* Having, or full of *meconium:* meconious.

Mēcōnioīd'ēs, adj. (*Mēcōnium*, terminal *-īdes.*) *Physiol.* Resembling *meconium:* meconioid.

Mecōniōlōg'ia, æ, f. *Mēcōnium;* λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* A treatise on *meconium*, its nature and properties: meconiology.

Mēcōniorrhœ'a, æ, f. (*Mēcōnium;* ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* A morbidly increased discharge of *meconium.*

Mēcōn'ium, *ii*, n. (Μήκων, from resemblance to the inspissated juice of the poppy.) *Physiol.* The dark green excrementitious substance found in the large intestine of the fœtus.

Mēconoīd'ēs, adj. (Μήκων; terminal *-īdes.*) *Bot.* Resembling the poppy: meconoid.

Mēcōnōlōg'ia, æ, f. (Μήκων; λόγος, a discourse.) *Bot.* A treatise on the poppy, or on opium: meconology.

Med'ian. (*Mĕdius*, the middle.) In the middle; between others: medial, or mesial. *Mĕdiānus, a, um.*

Med'ian Basil'ic Vein. *Anat.* The vein at the bend of the arm, when proceeding inwardly from the basilic vein.

Med'ian Cephal'ic Vein. *Anat.* The vein at the bend of the arm, when a branch of the cephalic vein.

Med'ian Nerve. *Anat.* The second branch of the brachial plexus.

Med'ian Vein. *Anat.* The vein under the flexure of the arm.

Mēdiastīn'um, *i*, n. (*Mĕdiostans*, standing in the middle.) *Anat.* The *septum*, or duplicature of the *pleura*, which divides the cavity of the thorax into two parts; the *Septum thoracis.*

Mēd'ica, Māl'us. *Bot.* The *Citrus medica.*

Med'ical. (*Mĕdico*, to heal.) Belonging to medicine or the healing

art, including both medicine and surgery; also, pertaining to medicine as distinct from surgery. *Medicus, a, um.*

Med'ical Jur'isprud'ence. Medical science when applied to the elucidation of doubtful questions in Courts of Justice; also termed Legal, or Forensic medicine; but, strictly, it expresses a knowledge of the regulations of medical education and practice.

Med'ical Police. Those medical precepts useful to the legislature or the magistracy.

Med'ical Reg'ister. The book of enrolment (by Act of Parliament, dated 1858) for individuals possessing Degrees, or diplomas, from any of the 19 licensing bodies of Great Britain. Unless so enrolled (though otherwise qualified), medical practitioners cannot, legally, claim fees; nor can hold any Govt. appointment.

Med'ical Weig'hts and Meas'ures. (B. P.)

Weights.

1 Grain.		
1 Ounce	=	437·5 Grains.
1 Pound	=	7000 ,,

Measures of Capacity.

1 Minim.		
1 Fluid Drachm	=	60 Fluid Minims.
1 Fluid Ounce	=	8 Fluid Drachms.
1 Pint	=	20 Fluid Ounces.
1 Gallon	=	8 Pints.

By the French official code, the decimal metrical system is employed in the recognised Pharmacopœia. This system is founded on a decimal division of a fourth of the meridian of the terrestrial globe; and forms the "*unite fundamentale*" of weights and measures in France.

Měd'icāmen'tum, *i*, n. (*Mĕdico.*) *Med.* A medicine, or medicament.

Mědicat'rix, *īcis*, f. (Same.) A female that cures, or heals.

Mědicāt'us, *a, um.* (Same.) *Pharm.* Having the qualities of a medicine: medicated.

Mědicīn'a, *æ*, f. (Same.) The science of medicine. *Pharm.* A medicine.

Mědicīn'a Diætēt'ica. That department which regards the regulation of diet: dietetic medicine: dietetics.

Mědicīn'a Diăsos'tica. That branch which treats of the preservation of health: diasostic medicine.

Mědicīn'a Gymnas'tica. That branch which trusts to exercise: gymnastic medicine.

Mědicīn'a Prophȳlac'tica. That branch which treats of the proper means for preservation of the health: prophylactic medicine.

Medic'inal. (*Mĕdicīna.*) Belonging to medicine. *Mĕdicīnālis is, e.*

Medic'inal 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.

Měd'icus, *a, um.* (Same.) Belonging to medicine: medical. See *Medical.*

Měd'icus, *i*, m. (*Mĕdico.*) *Med.* A healer of diseases; a physician.

Měd'iōjuras'sicus, *a. um.* (*Mĕdius*, the middle; *jurassicus*, belonging to Jura.) *Bot.* Applied to a group of sedimentous pelagic *strata* comprehending the intermediary oölithic: mediojurassic.

Mědiotul'lium, *ii*, n. (*Mĕdius*, the middle; *tellus*, the earth.) *Anat.* The *Diploë*; also, the medullary juice in the spongy tissue of the short bones, and extremities of the long bones.

Měd'ium, *ii*, n. (*Mĕdius.*) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* That particular region through which bodies move—as air, water, etc.: the density of the medium is called its resistance.

Mědul'la, *æ*, f. (*Mĕdius.*) *Anat.* The marrow. *Bot.* The pith or pulp of vegetables.

Mědul'la Ob'longāt'a. *Anat.* The prolonged marrow; a name for the medullary substance which lies within the *cranium* on the basiliary process of the occipital bone.

Mědul'la Spīnāl'is. *Anat.* The spinal marrow, or spinal cord.

Medul'lary. (*Mĕdulla*, marrow.) *Anat., Bot.* Belonging to marrow, or to pith. *Mĕdullāris, is, e.*

Medul'lary Sarcom'a. *Pathol.* A name for *Fungus hæmatodes.*

Medul'lin'. (*Mĕdulla.*) *Bot.* The pith, particularly that of the *Helianthus*, or sun-flower. *Medullīna, æ*, f.

Mědullīt'is, *ĭdis*, f. (*Mĕdulla;*

terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Same as *Myelitis.*

Mĕdullōs'us, *a, um.* (*Mĕdulla*; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having or full of marrow, or pith: medullous.

Mĕg'a-. } (Μέγας, great.) Pre-
Mĕg'ălo-. } fixes denoting largeness.

Mĕgăcĕp'hălus, *a, um.* (*Mĕga-*; κεφαλή, the head.) *Bot.* Applied to plants that have large *calathidia*, or flowers united into large heads. *Zoöl.* Applied to animals remarkable for the large size of their heads: megacephalous.

Mĕgălan'thus, *a, um.* (Μέγας, great; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Having large or ample leaves: megalanthous.

Mĕg'ălōcar'pus, *a, um.* (*Mĕgălo-*; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Having large fruit: megalocarpous.

Mĕg'ălorhiz'us, *a, um.* (*Mĕgălo-*; ῥίζα, a root.) *Bot.* Having great thick roots: megalorhizous.

Mĕg'ălōsaur'us, *i,* m. (*Mĕgălo-*; σαῦρος, a lizard.) *Zoöl.* Name for a large lizard.

Mĕg'ălosper'mus, *a, um.* (*Mĕgălo-*; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having large fruit or seeds: megalospermous.

Mĕg'ălosplēn'ĭa, *æ,* f. (*Mĕgălo-*; σπλὴν, the spleen.) *Pathol.* Enlargement or tumefaction of the spleen.

Megalother'ium. See *Megatherium.*

Mĕgan'thus, *a, um.* (Μέγας, great; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Having large flowers: meganthous.

Mĕg'ăthēr'ium, *ii,* n. (Μέγας; θηρίον, a beast.) *Comp. Anat., Zoöl.* A colossal extinct quadruped; a genus of *Edentata*, the type of the *Megatheridæ*, or Megatherioids.

Meg'rim. (Fr. *Migraine.*) A kind of headache, affecting one side near the eye or temple. *Migræna, æ,* f. See *Hemicrania.*

Meibom'ian Glands. *Anat.* Small glands between the *conjunctiva* and tarsal cartilages, discovered by Meibomius.

Mel, *mellis,* n. (Μέλι, honey.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the saccharine secretion of the *Apis mellifica*, obtained from flowers. Honey.

Mel Aër'eum. } Aërial honey;
Mel Ros'cidum. } honey-dew; two names for the substance otherwise called *Æromeli*, or manna.

Mĕlæn'a, *æ,* f. (Μέλας, black.) *Pathol.* A vomiting of a concrete blackish blood, mixed with insipid acid, or viscid phlegm; the black vomit. See *Melanorrhagia.*

Mĕlæn'a Chŏlæ'a. *Pathol.* A name for *Icterus niger*, or black jaundice.

Mĕl'æn'icus, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Melæna:* melenic.

Mĕl'ăleuc'a, *æ,* f. (Μέλας; λευκὸς, white.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Polyadelphia*, Ord. *Icosandria.* Juss. *Myrtaceæ.*

Mĕl'ăleuc'a Cajeput'i. } *M.*
Mĕl'ăleuc'a Leucaden'dron. } *Med.*
Names of plant yielding cajeput oil.

Mĕl'ăleuc'a Min'or. *M. Med.* The plant from which cajeput oil is obtained (B. P.).

Mĕl'ăleuc'us, *a, um.* (Μέλας; λευκὸς, white.) *Anat., Physiol.* That which is white and black: melaleucous.

Mĕl'ampŏd'ium, *ii,* n. (*Mĕlampus*, the shepherd who first used it.) *M. Med.* Another name for the *Helleborus niger.*

Mĕl'ănæm'ĭa, *æ,* f. (Μέλας; αἷμα, blood.) *Pathol.* A suffocative state, by which all the blood in the body appears very dark or black: melanemy.

Mĕl'ănanthēr'us, *a, um.* (Μέλας; ἀνθηρὸς, an anther.) *Bot.* Having black anthers: melanantherous.

Mĕl'ancholi'a, *æ,* f. (Μέλας; χολὴ, bile; because supposed to proceed from over-secretion of bile.) *Pathol.* A disease characterised by gloomy thoughtfulness, imaginary or ill-grounded fears, and general depression of mind: melancholy. A genus, Ord. *Nesaniæ*, Cl. *Neuroses*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Mĕl'ancho'licus, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Melancholia:* melancholic.

Mĕl'ănephidrōs'is, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Μέλας; *ephidrōsis*, morbid perspiration.) *Pathol.* Black *ephidrosis* or the *Sudor Anglicus niger*, or black English sweating fever.

Melanin'. (Μέλας, black.) *Chem., Physiol.* A morbid and very dangerous morbific carbonaceous product of any internal organ. *Mĕlănīna, æ,* f.

Mĕl'ănis'mus, *i,* m. (Μέλας; terminal *-ισμὸς.*) *Pathol.* Black jaundice. See *Melasicterus.*

Mĕl'ăno-. (Μέλας.) A prefix denoting a black or dark colour.

Mĕl'ănŏcarcĭnō'ma, *ătis,* n. (Μέλας; *carcĭnōma,* cancer.) *Pathol.* Black cancer; the same as *Melanoma.*

Mĕl'ănŏcar'pus, *a, um. Mĕlăno-; καρπὸς,* fruit.) *Bot.* Having fruit of a black colour: melanocarpous.

Mĕl'ănœdēm'a, *ătis,* n. (*Mĕlăno-; œdēma,* a swelling.) *Pathol.* Black œdema, or *melanosis* of the lungs.

Mĕl'ănōm'a, *ătis,* n. (Μελανόω, to grow black.) *Pathol.* A disease in which there are soot-coloured tubercles under the integuments in the *viscera:* black cancer. See *Melanoscirrhus.*

Mĕl'ănophthal'mus, *i,* m. (Μέλας; ὀφθαλμὸς, the eye.) *Pathol. Melanoma* of the eye.

Mĕl'ănŏphўm'a, *ătis,* n. (Μέλας; φῦμα, a tuber. *M. Med.* Term applied to the *Secale cornutum.*

Mĕl'ănŏp'iper, *ĕris,* n. (Μέλας; πέπερι, pepper.) *M. Med.* The *Piper nigrum,* or black pepper.

Mĕl'ănorrhăg'ia, *æ,* f. (Μέλας; ῥήγνυμι, to break forth.) *Pathol.* Same as *Melæna.*

Mĕl'ănoscir'rhus, *i,* m. (Μέλας; σκιῤῥὸς, a tumour.) *Pathol.* Same as *Melanoma.*

Mĕlănōs'is, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Μέλας.) *Pathol.* The progress of *melanoma.*

Mĕlănospĕr'mus, *a, um.* (*Mĕlăno; σπέρμα,* seed.) *Bot.* Having black seed or fruit: melanospermous.

Mĕlănos'tŏmus, *a, um.* The same as *Melastomus.*

Mĕl'ănosyphĭlŏ'cĕpis, *ĭdis,* f. (*Mĕlăno-; syphĭlis;* λεπὶς, a scale.) *Pathol.* Term for a black syphilitic scaly eruption.

Mĕlănōthăn'ătos. } (*Mĕ-*
Mĕlănōthăn'ătus, *i,* m. } *lăno-; θάνατος,* death.) *Pathol.* An epidemic disease of the Middle Ages; the black death.

Melanot'ic. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Melanosis. Mĕlănōtĭcus, a, um.*

Melanour'in. *Chem.* See *Melanurin.*

Mĕlanthĕr'us, *a, um.* (Μέλας; ἀνθηρὸς, an anther.) *Bot.* Having black or blackish anthers: melantherous.

Melanurin'. (Μέλας; οὖρον, the urine.) *Chem.* A new substance, in form of a black pigment, sometimes, but rarely, found in urine. *Mĕlănūrīna, æ,* f.

Mĕlăsic'tĕrus, *i,* n. (Μέλας; ἴκτερος, the jaundice.) *Pathol.* Black jaundice.

Mĕlasper'mus, *a, um.* (Μέλας; σπέρμα, seed.) *Bot.* Having black seeds: melaspermous. See *Melanospermus.*

Melas'ses. See *Molasses.*

Mĕlas'tŏmus, *a, um.* (Μέλας στόμα, a mouth.) *Bot., Zoöl.* Having a black mouth: melastomous. See *Melanostomus.*

Meli. (Μέλι, honey.) *M. Med.* See *Mel.*

Mĕlic'ĕra, *æ,* f. } (Μέλι; κηρὸς,
Mĕlic'ĕris, *ĭdis,* f. } wax.) *Surg.* *Pathol.* An encysted tumour, the contents of which are of the consistence and appearance of honey.

Melic'ĕr'ous. *Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Meliceris. Mĕlicērus, a, um.*

Mĕliphyl'lum, *i,* n. (Μέλι; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* A name for the *Melissa officinalis.*

Mĕlis'sa, *æ,* f. (Μέλισσα, a bee.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Didynamia,* Ord. *Gymnosperma.* Juss. *Labiatæ. M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for *Melissa officinalis;* the *Melissæ officinalis folia,* or balm-leaves.

Mĕlis'sa Cĭtrī'na. *M. Med.* A name for *Melissa officinalis.*

Mĕlis'sa Officĭnā'lis. *M. Med.* The herb balm.

Mĕlĭtæm'ia, *æ,* f. (Μέλι; αἷμα, blood.) *Med.* The presence of sugar in the blood.

Mĕlĭtăg'ra, *æ,* f. (Μέλος, a limb; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Pathol.* A name for *Impetigo.* Pain of the limbs, arthritic or rheumatic.

Mĕlĭtūr'ia, *æ,* f. (Μέλι; οὖρον, the urine.) *Pathol.* Same as *Diabetes mellitus.*

Mellif'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Mel,* honey; *fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Producing, or

bearing, or yielding honey: melliferous.

Mellif'icus, *a, um.* (*Mel; făcio,* to make.) Making honey: mellific.

Mellit'us, *a, um.* (*Mel.*) Mixed with honey: mellitous.

Mel'lon. *Chem.* A new radical substance obtained from the precipitate formed by the action of chlorine on solution of sulphocyanide of potassium.

Mĕl'ŏe, *es,* f. (Μηλέα, an apple tree.) *Entomol., Pharm.* A genus of the *Coleoptera heteromera.*

Mĕl'ŏe Vĕsĭcātō'rius. *M. Med.* The blister-fly. See *Cantharis.*

Mĕlon'cus, *i,* m. (Μῆλον, the cheek; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* A tumour of the cheek.

Mĕlotrid'ymus, *i,* m. (Μέλος, a limb; τρίδυμος, threefold.) *Physiol.* A monster-fœtus, with threefold limbs.

Mem'ber. (*Membrum,* a limb, or extremity of an animal.) *Anat.* The upper or lower, locomotive and prehensile organs, or limbs: term also given to parts which perform, or contribute to performance of, a special function. *Med. Title* bestowed by Royal Colleges (of Surgeons, Physicians, Apothecaries, etc.); and by other Associations, or Societies generally.

Membrāna, *æ,* f. (*Membra,* limbs.) *Anat., Physiol.* The expanded, cellular texture or tissue; also called *Reticular membrane:* membrane. *Bot.* The fine delicate film, or *testa* of seeds.

Membrān'a Conjunctiv'a. *Anat.* The united, or continued membrane; a thin, delicate, transparent membrane which lines the eyelids, and is continued over the fore-part of the eyeball: the *conjunctiva.*

Membrān'a Decid'ua. *Anat.* See *Tunica Decidua Uteri.*

Membrān'a Jăcŏb'i. *Anat.* (Dr. Jacob, Dublin, its describer.) A delicate membrane investing the external surface of the *retina.*

Membrān'a Nic'titans. *Comp. Anat.* A kind of third eyelid in quadrupeds and birds at the inner corner of the eye.

Membrān'a Ruyschian'a. See *Ruyschiana Membrana.*

Membrāna Schneiderian'a. See *Schneiderian Membrane.*

Membrān'a Sĕrŏtin'a, *Physiol.* The *latest-developed* layer, or portion of the *Membrana decidua reflexa*; which adheres to the rest.

Mem'brānăc'eus, *a, um.* (*Membrāna.*) *Anat., Bot.* Of the nature of membrane: membranaceous.

Membrane. *Anat.* See *Membrana.*

Mem'brānifō'lius, *a, um.* (*Membrāna; fŏlium,* a leaf.) *Bot.* Having foliaceous membranous expansions: membranifolious.

Membrāniformis, *is, e.* (*Membrāna; forma,* likeness.) *Anat., Physiol.* Having the form of membrane: membraniform.

Mem'brānoid'ēs, adj. (*Membrāna;* terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Anat., Pathol., Physiol.* Resembling membrane: membranoid.

Mem'branol'ogy. (*Membrāna;* λόγος, a discourse.) The doctrine of the membranes, their nature, quality, and purpose. *Membrānŏlŏgia, æ,* f.

Mem'brānōs'us, *a, um.* (*Membrāna;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Anat.* Composed of, or full of membrane: membranous.

Mem'brān'ŭla, *æ,* f. } (Dim.
Mem'brān'ŭlum, *i,* n. } *Membrāna.*) *Anat.* A little membrane: a membranule.

Mem'brum Virīl'e. *Anat.* The male organ of generation. See *Penis.*

Mĕnin'geal. (Μῆνιγξ, a membrane.) *Anat.* Belonging to the membranes of the brain. *Mĕningēus, a, um.*

Mĕningīt'is, *ĭdis,* f. (*Mĕningium;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *Meningium.*

Mĕnin'gion, } (Dim.
Mĕnin'gium. *ii,* n. } Μῆνιγξ.) *Anat.* The arachnoid membrane.

Mĕningīt'is, *ĭdis,* f. (Μῆνιγξ; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the membranes of the brain

Mĕnin'go-. (Μῆνιγξ.) *Surg. Pathol.* A prefix denoting relation to the *meninges,* or membranes of the brain.

Mĕn'ingōs'is, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Μῆνιγξ.) *Anat., Physiol.* A variety

of *Syndesmosis*, consisting in the union of osseous pieces by membrane, a sin the cranial bones of the fœtus.

Mēn'ingūr'ia, æ, f. (Μῆνιγξ; οὖρον, the urine.) *Pathol.* The passing of urine containing membranous shreds.

Mēn'ingūr'icus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Meningurìa:* meninguric.

Mēnin'x, *gis,* f. (Μῆνιγξ.) *Anat.* A membrane of the brain; used by Chaussier specially for the *Dura mater.*

Mēnis'coīdĕus', *a, um.* (Μηνίσκος, a crescent; terminal *īdĕus.*) *Nat. Hist.* Resembling a crescent; applied to parts of this shape: meniscoid.

Mēnis'cus, *i,* m. (Μηνίσκος.) *Anat.* A crescent-shaped cartilage between the joints.

Mēnis'permāc'eus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a family (pl. f.) having the *Menispermum* for their type: menispermaceous.

Menisper'mate. (*Mēnispermĭcum* acidum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of menispermic acid with a base. *Mēnispermas, ātis,* f.

Menisper'mic. *Chem.* Belonging to the *Menispermum cocculus;* applied to an acid. *Mēnispermĭcus, a, um.*

Mēnisper'mum, *i,* n. (Μήνη, the moon; σπέρμα, a seed.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Diœcia,* Ord. *Dodecandria.* Juss. *Menispermeæ.*

Mēnisper'mum Coc'cŭlus. *M. Med.* The moon-seed plant; the berries of which are called *Cocculus Indicus.*

Mēnisper'mum Palmāt'um. *M. Med.* The *Cocculus palmatus.*

Mēnōbran'chiæ, *ārum,* f. pl. (Μένω, to remain; βραγχία, the gills of a fish.) *Zoöl.* The abiding respiratory apparatus of amphibious animals. See *Menopomatia,* f.

Mēnōlip'sis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Μῆνες, the menses; λεῖψις, a retention.) *Pathol.* Term for retention or absence of the *catamenia.*

Mēnōpaus'is, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Μῆνες; παῦσις, a cessation.) *Pathol., Physiol.* Cessation of the menses.

Mēnōplān'ia, æ, f. (Μῆνες; πλάνη, a deviation.) *Pathol.* A discharge of blood, at the catamenial period, coming from some other part of the body than the womb; an aberration of the menstrual flow.

Mēnōpōmāt'ia, æ, f. (Μένω, to remain; πωμάτιον, a lid.) *Zoöl.* The *operculum,* or lid of the respiratory apparatus of amphibious animals.

Mēnorrhāg'ia, æ, f. (Μῆνες, the menses; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Pathol.* Immoderate flowing of the *catamenia,* or menses; or of blood from the uterus; menorrhagy; a genus, Ord. *Hæmorrhagiæ,* Cl. *Pyrexiæ.*

Mēnorrhāg'ia Al'ba. *Pathol. Leucorrhœa,* or *Fluor albus.*

Mēnorrhāg'ia Lōchiā'lis. *Obstet., Pathol.* An excessive flow of the *lochia.*

Menorrhag'ic. *Pathol.* (*Mēnorrhāgia.*) Belonging to menorrhagy. *Mēnorrhāgicus, a, um.*

Mēnostā'sia, æ, f. } (Μῆνες; **Mēnos'tāsis,** *is,* or *eos,* f. } στάσις, a standing.) *Pathol.* Suppression of the *catamenia.*

Mēnoxēn'ia, æ, f. (Μῆνες; ξένος, strange.) *Pathol.* Irregular menstruation.

Mens, *tis,* f. (Μένος, force, strength, or power.) See *Mind.*

Men'ses. (*Mensis,* a month.) *Physiol.* The periodical discharge from the *uterus;* the *catamenia.* See *Menstruation.*

Mens'es, Immod'erate Flow of. See *Menorrhagia.*

Menses, Obstruc'tion of. See *Amenorrhœa.*

Mens'es, Retent'ion of. See *Chlorosis, Emansio Mensium, Menolipsis.*

Mens'es, Suppres'sion of. See *Amenorrhœa, Menostasia.*

Men'strual. (*Menses.*) *Physiol.* Belonging to the *catamenia. Menstrualis, is, e.*

Menstruat'ion. (*Menses.*) *Physiol.* The monthly discharge of a red fluid from the *uterus,* and often from the upper portion of the *vagina:* the function of menstruating. *Menstruātio, ōnis,* f.

Menstruat'ion, Dif'ficult. See *Dysmenorrhœa.*

Mens'truum, *i,* n. *Chem., Pharm.* A liquid used to dissolve or extract

the virtues of ingredients by infusion, decoction, etc.; a solvent.

Mensurat'ion. (*Mensūro*, to measure.) *Med.* The act or process of measuring the thorax, abdomen, etc. *Mensŭrātio, ōnis*, f.

Men'ta, æ, f. *Anat.* A name for the *Membrum virile*; also called *Mentula.*

Mentăg'ra, æ, f. (*Mentum*, the chin; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Pathol.* An herpetic eruption about the chin, forming a tenacious crust like that on a scald head; same as *Sycosis.*

Men'tal. (*Mens*, the mind; *mentum*, the chin.) *Anat., Physiol.* Belonging to the mind or to the chin. *Mentalis, is, e.*

Men'tal Anxiet'y. See *Alysmus.*

Men'tha, æ, f. (*Minthe*, a daughter of Cocytus, changed into the herb.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Didynamia*, Ord. *Gymnospermia.* Juss. *Labiatæ.*

Ment'ha Pipĕrīt'a. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for the peppermint herb.

Men'tha Pipĕrīt'is. Another arrangement of name for the peppermint plant.

Men'tha Pūlĕg'ium. *M. Med.* The plant pennyroyal; used as carminative, emmenagogue, and stomachic in hysterical disorders, etc.

Men'tha Sātīv'a. } *M. Med.*
Men'tha Spīcāt'a. } The plant
Men tha Vir'idis. } spearmint:
Men tha Vulgār'is. } *M. viridis*
is adopted in the pharmacopœias.

Ment'hol. A solid, crystallisable constituent of American and Chinese oil of peppermint; said to have proved efficacious as an *anti-neuralgic*—and especially so in severe toothache.

Mentĭg'o, ĭnis, f. (*Mentum*, the chin; terminal *-īgo.*) *Pathol.* Same as *Mentagra.*

Men'tŭla, æ, f. (Dim. *Menta.*) *Anat.* The *Membrum virile*, or penis; same as *Menta.* Also formerly, and more aptly, applied to the *Clitoris.*

Men'tum, *i*, n. (Not satisfactorily ascertained.) *Anat.* The chin. *Entomol.* Applied to the lower and solid part below the proper *labium.*

Menyan'thes Trifŏlīāt'a. *M. Med.* The *Trefoil*, bog-bean, or buck-bean.

Men'yanthin'. *Chem.* A starch-like substance obtained from the *Menyanthes trifoliata. Mēnyanthīna*, æ, f.

Mephit'ic. (*Mĕphītis.*) Having a foul, heavy, poisonous smell or vapour. *Mĕphītĭcus, a, um.*

Mĕphīt'is, *is*, f. (A god among the Romans.) A foul, noxious, or poisonous exhalation.

Mercur'ial. (*Mercŭrius.*) *Chem.* Belonging to mercury or quicksilver: *Mercŭriālis, is, e.*

Mer'cŭr'ial Trem'or. *Pathol.* A disorder affecting those employed in trades, or occupations which expose them to mercurial vapours; consisting in convulsive agitation of the voluntary muscles when in exercise. Popularly, the *Trembles.*

Mercŭr'ico-. (*Mercŭrius*, mercury.) *Chem.* A prefix denoting relation to or combination with mercury.

Mercŭr'icus, *a, um.* (*Mercŭrius.*) *Chem.* Belonging to mercury: mercuric.

Mercŭr'ius, *ii*, m. (The heathen god, Mercury.) *Astron.* The name of a planet. *Chem.* See *Hydrargyrum, Mercury.*

Mercŭr'ius Cor'rōsīv'us. *M. Med., Pharm.* Corrosive mercury; a name for the *Hydrargyri bichloridum*, or corrosive sublimate.

Mercŭr'ius Cor'rōsīv'us Rub'er. *Chem., M. Med., Pharm.* Red corrosive mercury; a name for the *Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum.*

Mercŭr'ius Dul'cis Sublīmāt'us. *Chem., M. Med., Pharm.* Sublimated sweet mercury; a name for the *Hydrargyri chloridum*, the chloride of mercury, or calomel.

Mercŭr'ius Præcipĭtāt'us Albus. *Chem., M. Med.* A name for the chloride of mercury, or calomel.

Mercŭr'ius Præcipĭtāt'us Rŭber. *Chem., M. Med.* Red precipitated mercury; a name for nitric oxide of mercury.

Mer'cury. (The god Mercury; from its constant mobility.) *Chem., M. Med., Pharm.* The metallic substance *Hydrargyrum*, or quicksilver.

Mĕrĭcar'pium, *ii*, n. (Μερὶς, a portion; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied to each of the two portions of fruit of the *Umbelliferæ:* a mericarp.

Mĕrĭdiăl'ysis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μέρος, a part; *diălysis*, a dissolving.) *Chem.* Partial or incomplete dissolving of a substance.

Merid'ian. (*Médius*, the middle; *dies*, a day.) *Astron., Geog.* A line, of which there are twenty-four usually drawn on the globes to correspond with the hours of the day; although one may be imagined for every place that lies east or west, by however small a space of any particular point. *Mĕrĭdiānum*, *i*, n.

Mĕrĭdiōnāl'is, *is, e.* (*Mĕrĭdiānus.*) *Astron., Geog.* That which is situated on a line to the south in relation to a place spoken of; southern: meridional.

Mĕrĭdrōs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μερὶς; ἱδρὼς, sweat.) *Physiol.* Perspiration occurring in any particular part.

Mĕrĭdrōt'icus, *a, um. Physiol.* Belonging to *Meridrosis:* meridrotic.

Mĕrŏcēl'e, *es*, f. (Μηρὸς, the thigh; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* Femoral hernia.

Mĕrŏcēl'icus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Merocele:* merocelic.

Mĕrŏp'ia, *æ*, f. (Μέρος, a part; ὤψ, vision.) *Pathol.* Partial dulness or obscuration of sight.

Mĕrŏp'icus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Meropia:* meropic.

Mĕsen'cĕphal ic. (Μέσος, the middle; ἐγκέφαλον, the brain.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Situated over the middle portion of the cerebral contents of the head. *Mĕsencĕphălicus, a, um.*

Mĕsen'cep'hălum, *i*, n. (Same.) *Anat.* The middle or centre of the brain.

Mĕsen'tĕremphrax'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μεσεντέριον, the mesentery; ἔμφραξις, a stoppage.) *Pathol.* Obstruction of the mesentery.

Mesenter'ic. *Anat.* Belonging to the mesentery. *Mĕsentĕricus, a, um.*

Mĕsen'tĕrĭlit'is, *ĭdis*, f. } (*Mĕsen-*
Mĕsen'tĕrĭt'is, *ĭdis*, f. } *tĕrium;* terminal *-ĭtis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the mesentery.

Mĕsen'tĕrĭt'icus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Mesenteritis:* mesenteritic.

Mĕsen'tĕrop'thĭsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μεσεντέρον; φθίσις, a wasting.) *Pathol. Tabes mesenterica*, or a wasting of the mesenteric glands.

Mes'entery. (Μέσος, the middle; ἔντερον, the intestine.) *Anat.* The largest process of the *peritonæum*, to which the *jejunum* and *ileum* intestines are attached. *Mĕsentĕrium, ii*, n.

Mes'ial. Synonymous with *Median.*

Mes'ial Line. *Anat.* An imaginary line dividing the body perpendicularly into two symmetrical portions.

Mes'mĕris'm. (Revived by F. A. Mesmer in 1776 or '8.) The theory, manipulations, etc., of animal magnetism put forth by Valentine Greatarick in 1666.

Mes'mero-Phrenol'ogy. That assumed discovery, by which the manipulations of mesmerism being directed to any phrenological development of the brain, the particular faculty, sentiment, or propensity is called into exercise.

Mĕs'o-. (Μέσος.) A prefix denoting the middle.

Mĕs'obranchius, *a, um.* (Μέσος, the middle; βράγχια, the gills.) *Zool.* Applied to an Ord. (pl. n.) of the *Annulata;* comprehending those of which the *branchiæ* occupy the middle of the body, or extend from this point almost to the posterior extremity: mesobranchious.

Mĕs'ocæc'um, *i*, m. (Μέσος; *cæcum intestinum*, the blind-gut.) *Anat.* A process of the *peritonæum* to which the *cæcum* is attached: the mesocecum.

Mĕsŏcar'pum, *i*, n. } (Μέσος;
Mĕsŏcar'pus, *i*, m. } καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Same as *Sarcocarpus.*

Mĕsŏcĕp'hălon, *i*, n. (Μέσος; κεφαλὴ, the head.) *Anat.* See *Varolii, Pons.*

Mĕsŏcŏl'on, *i*, n. (Μέσος; κῶλον, the colon intestine.) *Anat.* A process of the peritoneum, to which the colon is attached.

Mĕsŏder'mum, *i*, n. (Μέσος; δέρμα, the skin.) *Anat.* The *Rete Malpighii.*

Mĕsod'mc, *es*, f. (Μέσος; δόμος, a house.) *Anat.* The *Mediastinum.*

Mĕsodmit'is, *idis*, f. (*Mĕsodme*; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *mediastinum.*

Mĕsŏgas'tricus, *a, um.* (Μέσος; γαστὴρ, the belly.) *Anat.* Belonging to the middle of the stomach, or belly: mesogastric.

Mĕsŏgas'trium, *ii*, n. (Same.) *Anat.* The umbilical region, or middle portion of the abdomen.

Mĕsŏl'obus, *i*, m. (Μέσος; λοβὸς, a lobe.) *Anat.* The *Corpus callosum.*

Mĕsŏmĕt'rium, *ii*, n. (Μέσος; μήτρα, the womb.) *Anat.* A cellulous vascular membrane between the body of the *uterus* and adjacent parts.

Mĕsŏphyl'lum, *i*, n. (Μέσος; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* A plexus of vascular fibres and cellular tissue which constitute the very body of the leaf of plants; between the two faces of which it is found compressed.

Mĕsŏp'hўtum, *i*, n. (Μέσος; φύτον, a plant.) *Bot.* The *vital knot* in plants; that is to say, the line of demarcation between the ascending and descending parts thereof.

Mĕsŏrec'tum, *i*, n. (Μέσος; *rectum*, the straight gut.) *Anat.* A process of the *peritonœum*, to which the *rectum* is attached.

Mĕs'oscĕlŏcĕl'ē, *es*, f. (*Mĕsoscĕlum*; κήλη, a tumour.) *Pathol. Hernia* of the perineum.

Mĕs'ŏs'cĕlum, *i*, n. } (Μέσος;
Mĕs'os'cĕlus, *i*, m. } σκέλος, the leg.) *Anat.* The perineum.

Mĕs'oscĕlŏphўm'a, *ătis*, n. (*Mĕsoscĕlum*; φῦμα, a swelling.) *Surg. Pathol.* Perineal abscess.

Mĕs'ŏtœchil'is, *idis*, f. (*Mĕsŏtœchium*; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Mediastinal *pleuritis*, or inflammation of the *mediastinum.*

Mĕsŏtœch'ium, *ii*, n. (Μέσος; τοῖχος, a wall.) *Anat.* Same as *Mediastinum.*

Mes'ŏtympan'ic. (Μέσος; *tympănicus*, tympanic.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied, by Owen, to the middle subdivision of the tympanic pedicle which supports the mandible in fishes. *Mĕsŏtympănĭcus, a, um.*

Mesox'alate. (*Mesŏxălicum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of mesoxalic acid with a base. *Mĕsŏxălas, ātis*, f.

Mesoxal'ic Ac'id. *Chem.* A new substance formed on heating to boiling a concentrated solution of all-oxanate of barytes. *Mĕsŏxălĭcum acidum.*

Mĕtăb'ăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μεταβαίνω, to go beyond.) *Pathol.* A change of disease, or of treatment; or alteration from one thing to another, either in the symptoms of a malady, or in the indications for its cure.

Mĕtăb'ŏla, *æ*, f. } (Μεταβάλλω, to
Mĕtăb'ŏle, *es*, f. } change.) *Pathol., Physiol.* A change, or mutation; a change of place; also, same as *Metabasis.*

Metabol'ic. (Μεταβολικὸς; from μεταβάλλω, to change.) Capable of changing, or being changed. *Physiol.* Applied to phenomena which result from chemical changes either in the cell itself, or in the surrounding *cytoblastema. Mĕtăbŏlĭcus, a, um.*

Metacar'pal. *Anat.* Belonging to the *Metacarpus. Mĕtăcarpālis, is, e.*

Mĕtăcar'pus, *i*, m. (Μετὰ, after; καρπὸς, the wrist.) *Anat.* The group of five cylindrical bones situated between the *carpus* and fingers.

Mĕtăchўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μετὰ, beyond; χύσις, an effusion.) *Surg.* Operation of transfusion.

Mĕtăcyĕs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μετὲ; κύησις, uterine gestation.) *Obstet., Physiol.* Extra-uterine gestation.

Met'al. (Μέταλλον.) *Nat. Hist.* A firm, heavy, opaque, and hard substance, fusible by heat, malleable, and ductile. *Mĕtallum, i*, n.

Metal'lăg'e. (Μηταλλαγὴ—from μεταλλάσσω, something reversed from a natural state or condition.) Transmutation.

Mĕtal'lic. (Μέταλλον.) *Chem.* Belonging to, or of the nature of metal. *Mĕtallĭcus, a, um.*

Mĕtallisāt'io, *ōnis*, f. (Μέταλλον.) *Chem.* A conversion into metal: metallisation.

Mĕtallŏdўn'ia, *æ*, f. (Μέταλλον; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain or ill-

ness induced by working among metals; as the lead-colic, and mercurialisation.

Mĕtallŏgrăp'hĭa, æ, f. (Μέταλλον; γράφω, to write.) *Chem.* A description of metals; metallography.

Metal'loid. (Μέταλλον; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Chem.* Resembling metal. *Mĕtalloĭdēs,* adj.

Mĕtallur'gĭa. (Μέταλλον; ἔργον, a work.) *Chem.* That branch relating to the treatment of, and operations connected with metal: metallurgy. *Mĕtallurgĭa,* æ, f.

Metamer'ic. (Μετὰ; μέρος, a part.) *Chem.* Applied to compounds where the ultimate elements are the same as in other well-known combinations, but considered to be arranged in a different way. *Mĕtămĕrĭcus, a, um.*

Mĕtămŏrphop'sĭa, æ, f. (Μεταμορφόω, to transform; ὄψις, vision.) *Pathol.* A state of vision in which objects appear distorted: metamorphopsy.

Mĕtămorphō'sis, *eos,* f. (Μεταμορφόω.) *Zoöl.* The change or assimilation which every being, in greater or less degree, undergoes in the course of its growth: metamorphosis.

Mĕtăphȳs'ĭca, æ, f. } (Μετὰ;
Mĕtăphȳs'ĭce, *es,* f. } φύσις, nature.) The application of reason to the facts which observation discovers in reflecting on our sensations, ideas, and sentiments: metaphysics.

Mĕtas'tăsis, *eos,* f. (Μεθίστημι, to transpose.) *Pathol.* The translation or shifting of a disease from one part of the body to another; or to some internal organ.

Mĕtastăt'ĭcus, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Metastasis:* metastatic.

Mĕtatar'sal. *Anat.* Belonging to the *metatarsus. Mĕtătarsālis, is, e.*

Mĕtătar'sus, *i,* m. (Μετὰ ταρσὸς, the tarsus.) *Anat.* The group of five cylindrical bones of the foot, between the *tarsus* and the toes. *Ornithol.* A single bone ending in three pulley-like productions representing the *tarsus* and *metatarsus* together.

Mĕtăthōr'ax, *ācis,* f. (Μετὰ; θώραξ, the chest.) *Entomol.* The third or posterior segment of the thorax.

Mĕtatrŏp'hĭa, æ, f. (Μετὰ; τροφὴ, nourishment.) *Pathol.* Morbid nutrition.

Mĕtazŏĭc'us, *a, um.* (Μετὰ; ζώη, life.) *Geol.* Applied to the *strata* of the more ancient rocks which contain the débris of organised bodies, so that one is compelled to regard them as posterior to the appearance of vegetables and animals on the surface of the globe metazoic.

Mĕtĕōr'ĭcus, *a, um.* *Nat. Philos.* Belonging to a meteor: meteoric. Applied to stones which fall from the heavens in certain circumstances, and to waters which accrue from condensation of the vapours suspended in the atmosphere. See *Meteorum.*

Met'eoris'm. (Μετεωρίζω, to raise up; terminal *-ισμὸς.*) *Pathol.* The secretion of gas or air in the abdomen. *Mĕtĕōrismus, i,* m.

Mĕt'ĕōrŏlī'tēs, *is,* or æ, m. (Μετέωρος, suspended; λίθος, a stone.) *Nat. Philos.* Certain stones which fall from the heavens after the appearance of meteors: a meteorolite; an *Aërolite.*

Mĕt'ĕōrŏlŏg'ĭa, æ, f. (*Mĕtĕōrum;* λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Philos.* That part which treats of the history of meteors: meteorology.

Mĕtĕōrum, *i,* n. (Μετέωρα, used as subst. of μετέωρος, a meteor.) *Nat. Philos.* Any of the phenomena which arise in or seem to traverse the atmosphere; so that the term is applied to the heavenly bodies, to clouds, rain, snow, etc.: a meteor.

Method'ic Med'icine. Medicine as practised by the sect called *Medici methodici,* by exact rules, in opposition to empirical practice *Mĕdĭcīna Mĕthŏdĭca.*

Mĕt'hŏgastrō'sis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Μέθη, drunkenness; *gastrōsis,* disease of the stomach.) *Pathol.* Disease of the stomach, the effect of indulgence in stimulating drinks.

Mĕthŏmăn'ĭa, æ, f. (Μέθη; μανία, madness.) *Pathol. Mania a potu,* or insanity resulting from drunkenness.

Mĕthyl'ĕ, *es*, f. (Μετὰ, after; ὕλη, material.) *Chem., Physiol.* Term for secondary material: methyl.

Mĕthylĕn'um, *i*, n. (*Mĕthўle.*) *Chem.* A certain hypothetical base, supposed to be the radical base of a series of organic compounds.

Met'hўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μέθυσις.) Drunkenness, ebriety, or intoxication by stimulating drinks.

Mĕtōpantrăl'gia, *æ*, f. (*Mĕtōpantrum*; ἄγλος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the frontal sinuses.

Mĕtōpantrĭt'is, *ĭdis*, f. (*Mĕtōpantrum*; terminal *-ĭtis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation in the frontal sinuses.

Mĕtōpan'tron. } (Μέτωπον,
Mĕtōpan'trum, *i*, n. } the forehead; ἄντρον, a cave.) *Anat.* The frontal sinus.

Mĕtōp'on. } (Μετὰ, beyond;
Mĕtōp'um, *i*, n. } ὤψ, the face.) *Anat.* The front, or forehead.

Mĕtra, *æ*, f. (Μήτρα.) *Anat.* The *matrix*, *uterus*, or womb.

Mĕtræm'ia, *æ*, f. (Μήτρα; αἷμα, blood.) *Med. Pathol.* Turgescence or swelling of blood in the womb: metremy.

Mĕtræmorrhăg'ia, *æ*, f. (Μήτρα; αἱμορῥαγία, an eruption of blood.) *Pathol.* Hemorrhage from the *uterus.*

Mĕtral'gia, *æ*, f. (Μήτρα; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the *uterus.* See *Hysteralgia.*

Mĕtral'gicus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Metralgia:* metralgic.

Mĕtranæm'ia, *æ*, f. (Μήτρα; *anæmia*, deficiency of blood.) *Pathol.* Want of blood in the *uterus:* metranemy.

Mĕtranas'trŏphe, *es*, f. (Μήτρα; ἀνασστροφὴ, an inversion.) *Pathol.* Inversion of the *uterus.*

Mĕtranastrŏp'hicus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Metranastrophe:* metranastrophic.

Mĕtratrēs'ia, *æ*, f. (Μήτρα; ἀτρητος, unpierced.) *Surg.* Imperforation of the *uterus.* See *Hysteratresia.*

Mĕtraux'e, *es*, f. (Μήτρα: αὔξη, increase.) *Surg. Pathol.* Hypertrophy of the *uterus.*

Met're. (Μέτρον, a measure.) A French measure equal to 39·371 or nearly 39⅜ inches, or about 1⅛ of an English yard.

Mĕtrectŏp'ia, *æ*, f. (Μήτρα; ἐκτοπος, out of place.) *Surg. Pathol.* Displacement, or deviation from the normal position of the womb: metrectopy.

Mĕtrectŏp'icus, *a, um. Pathol., Surg.* Belonging to *Metrectopia:* metrectopic.

Mĕtrelcōs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μήτρα; ἕλκος, an ulcer.) *Surg. Pathol.* Same as *Hysterelcosis.*

Mĕtrĕlōs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μήτρα; εἰλέω, to roll round.) Same as *Metranastrophe.*

Mĕtremphrax'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μήτρα; ἐμφράσσω, to obstruct.) *Pathol.* Congestion, or an overloaded condition of the blood-vessels and substance of the *uterus* or womb.

Mĕtremphysēm'a, *ătis*, n. (Μήτρα; ἐμφύσημα, a windy swelling.) Same as *Physometra.*

Mĕtren'chўtes, *is*, f. (Μήτρα; ἐγχύω, to pour in.) *Surg.* An *instrument and syphon*, or a syringe with which medicated liquors were injected into the *uterus.*

Met'rical System. Its weights and measures:—

Weights.

1 Milligramme	=	the 1000th of 1 grm.
1 Centigramme	=	the 100th of 1 grm.
1 Decigramme	=	the 10th of 1 grm.
1 Gramme	=	wt. of a cubic centimetre of water, at 4° C.
1 Decagramme	=	10 grammes.
1 Hectogramme	=	100 grammes.
1 Kilogramme	=	1000 grammes.

Measures of Capacity.

1 Millilitre	=	1 cub. centim., or the measure of 1 gram. of water.
1 Centilitre	=	10 cub. centim., or the measure of 10 gram. of water.
1 Decilitre	=	100 cub. centim., or the measure of 100 gram. of water.
1 Litre	=	1000 cub. centim., or the measure of 1000 gram. of water. (1 Kilo.)

Measures of Length.

1 Millimetre	=	the 1000th part of 1 metre.
1 Centimetre	=	the 100th part of 1 metre.
1 Decimetre	=	the 10th part of 1 metre.
1 Metre	=	the 10-millionth pt. of a quarter of the meridian of the earth.

Mĕtrīt'ĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Metritis:* metritic.

Mĕtrīt'ĭs, *ĭdis,* f. *Pathol.* Inflammation of the womb. See *Hysteritis, Uteritis.*

Mĕtro-. (Μήτρα.) A prefix denoting reference to the womb.

Mĕtrŏc'ăcĕ, *es,* f. (Μήτρα; κάκη, vice or evil.) *Pathol.* Decay of the *uterus* or womb.

Mĕtrŏcar'cĭnōma, *ătis,* n. (Μήτρα, the womb; καρκίνωμα, the disease cancer.) *Pathol. Carcinoma* or cancer of the womb.

Mĕtrŏcar'cĭnōmăt'ĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Metrocarcinoma:* metrocarcinomatic.

Mĕtrŏdўn'ĭa, *æ,* f. (Μήτρα; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the *uterus.* See *Metralgia.*

Mĕtrŏmălăcōm'a, *ătis,* n. (Μήτρα; μαλακὸς, soft.) *Pathol.* Softening of the womb.

Mĕtrŏmălăcōs'ĭs, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Same.) *Pathol.* The progress or formation of *Metromalacoma.*

Mĕtrŏmăn'ĭa, *æ,* f. (Μήτρα; μανία, madness.) *Med.* Same as *Nymphomania.*

Mĕtrŏmănĭăc'us, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Metromania:* metromaniacal.

Mĕtrŏm'ĕtrum, *i,* n. (Μήτρα; μέτρον, a measure.) Same as *Hysterometrum.*

Mĕtrŏneur'ĭa, *æ,* f. (Μήτρα; νεύρον, a nerve.) *Pathol.* A nervous affection of the womb.

Mĕtrŏpăt'hĭa, *æ,* f. (Μήτρα; πάθος, disease.) *Pathol.* An affection of the womb.

Mĕt'rŏpĕrĭtōnĭt'ĭs, *ĭdis,* f. (Μήτρα; *pĕrĭtōnĭtis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *uterus* and peritoneum.

Mĕtrŏphlĕbĭt'ĭs, *ĭdis,* f. (Μήτρα; *phlĕbĭtis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the veins of the womb.

Mĕtrop'thĭsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Μήτρα; φθίσις, wasting.) *Pathol. Tabes* or wasting of the *uterus.*

Mĕtrŏplēthōr'a, *æ,* f. (Μήτρα; πληθώρα, fulness.) *Pathol.* A plethoric or congested state of the *uterus.* See *Metryperœmia.*

Mĕtrŏpŏl'ўpus, *i,* m. (Μήτρα; *pŏlўpus.*) *Pathol. Polypus* of the womb: a metropolyp.

Mĕtrŏpyop'thĭsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Μήτρα; πύον, pus; φθίσις, consumption.) *Pathol.* Purulent *tabes* of the *uterus.*

Mĕtrorrhăg'ĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Metrorrhagia:* metrorrhagic.

Metror'rhagy. (Μήτρα; ῥήγνυμι, to break forth.) *Pathol.* Excessive discharge (hæmorrhage) from the womb. *Mĕtrorrhăgia, æ,* f.

Mĕtrorrhec'tĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Metrorrhexis:* metrorrhectic.

Mĕtrorrhex'ĭs, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Μήτρα; ῥῆξις, a rupture.) *Surg.* Rupture of the *uterus.*

Mĕtrorrhœ'a, *æ,* f. (Μήτρα; ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* Any discharge from the *uterus,* as of blood mucus, etc.

Mĕtror'rhŏĭs, *ĭdis,* f. (Μήτρα, the womb; ῥέω, to flow.) *Surg.* Hæmorrhoidal affection of the womb.

Mĕtroscir'rhus, *i,* m. (Μήτρα; σκιῤῥὸς, hard, harsh.) *Pathol.* Scirrhus of the *uterus.*

Mĕtroscŏp'ĭa, *æ,* f. (Μήτρα; σκοπέω, to examine.) *Surg. Pathol.* Investigation of the *uterus;* metroscopy.

Mĕtroscŏp'ĭum, *ii,* n. (Same.) *Surg. Pathol.* An instrument for examining the *uterus:* a metroscope.

Mĕtrostĕrĕs'ĭs, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Μήτρα; στέρησις, privation.) *Surg.* Extirpation or removal of the *uterus.*

Me'trotom'e. (Μήτρα; τεμνω, to cut.) Same as *Hysterotome. Metrŏtŏmus, i.* m.

Mĕtrŏtŏm'ĭa, *æ,* f. (Same.) Same as *Hysterotomy:* metrotomy.

Mĕtrŏtŏm'ĭcus, *a, um. Surg.* Of or belonging to *Metrotomia:* metrotomic.

Mĕtrypĕræs'thēs'ĭs, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Μήτρα; *hyperæsthesis,* excessive sensibility.) *Pathol.* Too great sensibility of the womb.

Mĕtrypertrŏp'hĭa, *æ,* f. (Μήτρα; *hypertrŏphia,* hypertrophy.) *Pathol.* Hypertrophy of the womb: metrypertrophy.

Mezĕr'ei Cor'tex. (B. P.) See the following.

Mezĕr'ĕon. } *M. Med.* Phar-
Mezĕr'ĕum, *i,* n. } macopœial names of the root-bark of *Daphne mezereum,* or *mezereon;* the *Cortex*

Daphnes Mezerei: mezereon bark. See *Extractum Mezerei Ætherium*, a new preparation.

Mias'm. (Μιαίνω, to pollute.) *Med.* Floating and impalpable *effluvia* or particles; product of decay, or putrefaction of animal and vegetable substances; corruption; pollution. *Miasma, ătis*, n.

Miasmăt'icus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Miasma:* miasmatic.

Mic'a, æ, f. (*Mico*, to glister.) *Geol., Mineral.* A mineral of a laminated and glittering appearance. (Μικκὸς, Doric for μικρὸς, little.) *Pharm.* A crumb or small portion broken off from anything.

Micac'eous. (*Mica.*) *Geol., Mineral.* Belonging to, or splitting into leaves, or laminæ, like *mica.*

Micăt'io, ōnis, f. (*Mica*, a grain of dust; as if the cause.) *Pathol.* Rapid winking of the eyelids: mication.

Micrănătŏm'ia, æ, f. (Μικρὸς, small; ἀνάτομια, anatomy.) *Anat.* Microscopic anatomy: micranatomy.

Micrănătŏm'icus, *a, um.* Belonging to *Micranatomia:* micranatomic.

Micristŏlŏg'ia, æ, f. (Μικρὸς; *histŏlŏgia*, the doctrine of the ultimate structure of organised bodies.) *Physiol.* The doctrine of the minutest organic fibres: micristology.

Mic'ro-. (Μικρὸς.) A prefix denoting smallness.

Micrŏcar'pus, *a, um.* (*Micro-*; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Having small fruit. Also applied to mosses that have small urns: microcarpous.

Micrŏcĕp'hălus, *a, um.* (*Micro-*; κεφαλὴ, the head.) *Bot.* Having flowers disposed in small heads. *Entomol., Zoöl.* Having a small head: microcephalous.

Micrŏchĕm'ia, æ, f. (*Micro-*; *chĕmia*, chemistry.) *Chem.* Chemical investigation of the more minute and finer varieties of matter: as the constitution of the atmosphere, organic, vegetable, and animal juices: microchemistry.

Micrŏchĕm'icus, *a, um. Chem.* Belonging to *Microchemia:* microchemical.

Mic'rŏcos'm. (Μικρὸς; κόσμος, a world.) *Physiol.* Applied to man, as presenting by his mind or organisation a little world, a similitude of the great world, or *Macrocosm. Micrŏcosmus, i*, m.

Microcos'mic Salt. *Chem.* A triple salt of soda, ammonia, and phosphoric acid, obtained from urine.

Micrŏcos'micus, *a, um. Med.* Belonging to *Microcosmus:* microcosmic.

Micrŏcosmogrăp'hia, æ, f. (*Micrŏcosmus*; γράφω, to write.) *Med.* A written description of microcosm: microcosmography. *See definition of Microcosm*, above.

Micrŏcosmŏlŏg'ia, æ, f. (*Micrŏcosmus*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med.* A minute treatise on the human body: microcosmology.

Mic'rŏdon, *ontis*, adj. (Μικρὸς, small; ὀδοὺς, a tooth.) *Bot., Zoöl.* Having short or small teeth.

Micrograp'hic. *Nat. Philos.* Belonging to *Micrographia. Micrographicus, a, um.*

Microg'raphy. (Μικρὸς; γράφω, to write.) *Physiol.* A history or narrative of microscopic investigations. *Microgràphia*, æ, f.

Micrŏlŏg'ia, æ, f. (Μικρὸς; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* The doctrine of minute objects, as microscopical animals and plants: micrology.

Microm'eter. (Μικρὸς; μέτρον, a measure.) *Physiol.* An instrument for ascertaining the dimensions of infinitesimal objects under the microscope. *Micrŏmĕtrum, i*, n.

Micromet'ric. *Physiol.* Belonging to the micrometer.

Micrŏpĕt'alus, *a, um.* (*Micro-*; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Having petals very short or very small: micropetalous.

Microp'hthal'mia, æ, f. (Μικρὸς; ὀφθαλμὸς, the eye.) *Pathol.* A morbid shrinking or wasting of the eyeballs: microphthalmy.

Micrŏphyl'lus, *a, um.* (Μικρὸς; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having small leaves: microphyllous.

Mi'rŏpy. (Μικρὸς, small; ὄψις, sight.) *Pathol.* Condition of vision in which external objects seem reduced in size.

Micrŏp'yla, æ, f. (Μικρὸς; πυλὴ, a gate.) *Bot.* Synonymous with *Exostoma:* a micropyle.

Mic'rŏscop'e. (Μικρὸς; σκοπέω, to examine.) *Nat. Philos.* An optical instrument by which infinitesimal objects, and others scarcely visible to the naked eye, may be distinctly seen. *Microscŏpium, i,* n.

Microscŏp'icus, a, um. (Μικρὸς; *scŏpium*; terminal *-icus.*) *Nat. Philos.* Belonging to the microscope: microscopic; microscopical; minute.

Microsper'mus, a, um. (Μικρὸς; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having very small seeds or grains, as the *Trichlochoa microsperma*: microspermous.

Microsphyx'ia, æ, f. (Μικρὸς; σφύξις, the pulse.) *Med.* Smallness and weakness of pulse.

Microstăc'hyus, a, um. (Μικρὸς, στάχυς, an ear or spike.) *Bot.* Having flowers disposed in small spikes or ears: microstachyous.

Microstĕmŏn, ŏnis, adj. (Μικρὸς; στήμων, a stamen.) *Bot.* Having small stamens: microstemonous.

Mic'tion. (*Mingo*, to pass water.) *Physiol.* The act of passing water. *Mictio, ōnis,* f.

Micturit'ion. (*Mictĭto*, to pass water often.) *Pathol.* A constant inclination to pass water. *Mictŭrītio, ōnis,* f.

Mid'rib. (Sax. *Mid*, the middle; *rib.*) *Bot.* The large vein, nerve, or rib, which divides a leaf into two halves from base to apex.

Mid'riff. (Sax. *Mid*; *hrif*, the belly.) *Anat.* The diaphragm.

Mid'wife. (Sax. *Mid*; *wif*, a woman or wife.) *Obstet.* A woman who delivers women in childbed; a female obstetrician. *Obstetrix, īcis,* f.

Migrāt'io, ōnis, f. (*Migro*, to depart.) *Ornithol., Zoöl.* The passage, shifting, or flight from one country to another: migration.

Migrātōr'ius, a, um. (Same.) *Ornithol., Zoöl.* Quitting one country to pass into another at certain seasons: migratory.

Milliăr'ia, æ, f. (*Milium*, the millet.) *Pathol.* A disease attended with eruption of small red pimples: miliary fever; a genus, Ord. *Exanthemata*, Cl. *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology; also called *Febris miliaris.*

Mil'itary Med'icine. } *Med.* The
Mil'itary Sur'gery. } treatment of the diseases and wounds of soldiers; some of the former, and most of the latter, of which are peculiar to military life. *Mĕdĭcīna Militāris.*

Mil'k. (Sax. *Meolc*; Ger. *Milch.*) See *Lac.*

Mil'k, Defic'iency of. See *Agalactatio.*

Mil'k, Exces'sive Flow of. See *Galactŏrrhœa.*

Mil'k of Sul'phur. *M. Med.* Precipitated sulphur. *Lac Sulphŭris.*

Mil'k-bear'ing. See *Galactophorus.*

Mil'k-blot'ch. See *Porrigo Larvalis.*

Mil'k-pum'p. See *Antlia Lactea.*

Mil'k-sca'b. See *Porrigo Larvalis.*

Mil'k-teeth. *Anat.* The first or temporary teeth.

Mil'ky Way. *Astron.* The broad whitish zone seen in the heavens on any clear night, being formed by numberless *nebulæ*; or clusters of fixed stars. See *Galaxa.*

Millĕpes', ĕdis, m. (*Mille*, a thousand; *pes*, a foot.) *Entomol.* A name applied to several insects, from their numerous feet: millepede.

Milligram'me. (*Mille*, a thousand; *gramme.*) A Fr. weight, the 1000th part of a *gramme*, equal to 0·015 of a grain avoirdupois, or one sixty-sixth of a grain troy.

Millilit're. (*Mille; litre.*) A Fr. metrical measure, the 1000th part of a *litre;* equal to 0·0610 of an English cubic inch.

Millimet're. (*Mille; metre.*) A Fr. measure, the 1000th part of a *metre*, equal to 0·039, or one twenty-sixth of an English inch.

Mimet'ic. (Μίμησις, an imitation.) *Pathol.* Resembling or imitating others. *Mīmĕticus, a, um.*

Mimŏgrăp'hia, æ, f. (Μιμέομαι, to gesticulate; γράφω, to write.) *Med.* A treatise or dissertation on gesticulation or expression by signs: mimography.

Mimŏs'a, æ, f. (Μῖμος, an actor, or mimic.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Polygamia*; Ord. *Monœcia.* The sensitive plant.

Mimŏs'a Cāt'echu. *M. Med.* The *Acacia catechu.*

Mimōs'a Nilot'ica. } *Bot., M.*
Mimōs'a Sen'egal. } *Med.* The *Acacia vera.*

Mimōs'us, *a, um.* (*Mīmōsa.*) Applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.) having the *Mimosa* for their type: mimose.

Min'd, Absen'ce of. (See *Aphelxia.*) Condition of abstraction—either natural, or acquired.

Mindĕrĕr'i, Spīr'itus. (*Mindĕrer,* who first exhibited it.) *M. Med.* The *Liquor ammoniæ acetatis.*

Min'ĕra, *æ,* f. (*Mina,* a barbarous term for a mine whereout metals are dug.) *Geol., Mineral.* The place or bed of minerals in the bosom of the earth, and the excavations made in order to raise minerals from their bed; a mine. Also a mineral which contains a shining metallic substance.

Min'eral. (*Mĭnĕra,* a mine.) Every substance which contains a metal. *Mĭnĕrāle, is,* n. *Nat. Hist.* Applied to substances which are inorganic; forming a particular division of the productions of nature; styled the mineral kingdom; and comprising earths, salts, inflammable fossils, metals and their ores. *Mĭnĕrālis, is, e.*

Min'eral Oil. A common name for *Petroleum.*

Min'eral Pit'ch. A species of solid bitumen.

Min'eral Tar. *M. Med.* The substance *Petroleum Barbadense.*

Mineral'izat'ion. (*Mĭnĕrāle.*) *Chem.* The state or process of a metallic substance being deprived of its usual properties by combination with some other substance. *Mĭnĕrālizātio, ōnis,* f.

Mineralŏg'icus, *a, um. Nat. Hist.* Belonging to *Mineralogia:* mineralogical.

Mineral'ogist. (*Mĭnĕrāle,* a mineral.) *Nat. Hist.* One who devotes himself specially to the study and history of minerals.

Mineral'ogy. (*Mĭnĕrāle;* Λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Hist.* That department which treats of the properties and relations of minerals; divided into two branches—viz., Mineralogy properly so called, and Geology. *Mĭnĕrālŏgia, æ,* f.

Mineregrăp'hia, *æ,* f. (*Mĭnĕrāle;* γράφω, to write.) *Nat. Hist.* The same nearly as *Mineralogia:* minerography.

Min'im. (*Mĭnĭmus,* least of all.) *Pharm.* The 60th part of a fluid drachm, nearly equivalent to a drop. *Mĭnĭmum, i,* n.

Min'ium, *ii,* n. *Chem.* The red oxide of lead; red lead.

Min't. (*Mentha.*) *M. Med.* The genus *Mentha;* also *Mentha piperita,* or peppermint.

Minūtiflōr'us, *a, um.* (*Mĭnūtus,* small; *flos,* a flower.) *Bot.* Having small flowers: minutiflorous.

Mīocen'e. (Μείων, less; καινὸς, recent.) *Geol.* The middle tertiaries, as containing fewer recent shells than the *Pliocene,* or upper tertiaries.

Mirag'e. (Fr. *mirer,* to look at carefully; *se mirer,* to observe oneself reflected from a mirror.) *Nat Philos.* An optical or (more correctly) *visual* illusion, occurring at sea rather than on land, created by the deceptive refraction, or play of the reflected rays of light; and by which, under certain circumstances distant objects very near the horizon appear double, one of the images being correct and the other in a reversed position. Also called *Looming.*

Misanthrōp'ia, *æ,* f. (Μισέω, to hate; ἄνθρωπος, man.) *Med.* Hatred of men, or their society: misanthropy.

Miscar'riage. See *Abortion.*

Misĕrĕr'e Mei. *Pathol.* Name for the *Ileac passion,* because of its torments.

Mislactat'ion. *Med.* Defective or vitiated condition of milk; the same as *Galactia. Mislactātio, ōnis,* f.

Misŏg'ynus, *a, um.* (Μῖσος hatred; γυνὴ, a woman.) *Med* Hating women: misogynous.

Misŏlŏg'ia, *æ,* f. (Μισολογία.) *Med.* Hatred of literary or intellectual matters: misology.

Misopsyc'hia, *æ,* f. (Μῖσος, hatred: ψυχὴ, life.) *Pathol.* Hatred or weariness of life: melancholy with disgust of life.

Mis'ozoia, *æ,* f. (Μῖσος; ζωὴ, life.) *Pathol.* Hatred or disgust of life.

Mis't. For *Mistura,* a mixture.

Mistūr'a, *æ,* f. (*Misceo,* to mix

gle.) *Pharm.* A fluid composed of two or more ingredients: a mixture.

Mistūra Diabŏlĭca. *Med. Jur., Pharm.* A nauseous mixture sometimes given to persons feigning disease, in small doses, but so frequently repeated as to maintain the taste of its nauseous components, and so provoke a confession.

Mite. See *Acarus Siron.*

Mithridātium, *ii*, n. (*Mithrĭdātes*, king of Pontus.) *Pharm.* A preparation of numerous ingredients still prescribed by some against nervous irritation.

Mitigans, *antis*, part. (*Mītigo*, to assuage.) *Pharm.* Allaying; assuaging; palliative. Applied (pl. n.) to remedies which lulled, assuaged, or soothed pain: mitigating.

Mitra, *æ*, f. (Μίτρα, a mitre.) *Bot.* Applied to the hat of mushrooms when it is low, thick, round, and plaited. *Surg.* A fillet or bandage applied on the head.

Mitræformis, *is, e.* (*Mitra; forma*, resemblance.) *Bot., Zool.* Having the form of a mitre: mitreform.

Mitral. (*Mitra.*) Belonging to a mitre. *Mitrālis, is, e.*

Mitral Valves. *Anat.* Applied to the left auriculo-ventricular valves, from their shape.

Mixed Fever. *Pathol.* A mixture of the symptoms of inflammatory and typhus fever; being a combination of *Synocha* and *Typhus. Sȳnŏchus, i*, m.

Mixtinervis, *is, e.* (*Mixtus*, mixed; *nervus.*) *Bot.* Applied to leaves of which the nerves rise at once from the base and lateral parts of the middle nerve.

Mixture. See *Mistura.*

Mnēmŏnĭca, *æ*, f. } (Μνήμη, the
Mnēmŏnice, *es*, f. } memory.)
Physiol. The art of memory, or of remembering: mnemonics.

Mnēmŏnĭcus, *a, um. Physiol.* Belonging to mnemonics: mnemonic.

Mobility. (*Mōbilis*, movable.) *Nat. Philos.* A faculty by which a body may be transported from one place to another. *Mōbĭlĭtas, ātis*, f.

Mochlium, *ii*, n. (Dim. Μοχλὸς, a *vectis*, or lever.) *Surg.* A small *vectis.*

Mochlus, *i*, m. (Μοχλὸς.) *Surg.* The *Vectis*, or lever.

Moc-main. *Surg.* The produce of the *Bombax heptaphyllum*, being a white shining substance of great lightness and elasticity.

Mŏdiōlāris, *is, e. Anat.* Belonging to the *Modiolus*; modiolar. *Bot.* Having the form of the nave of a wheel.

Modioliform, *is, e.* (*Mŏdiŏlus; forma*, likeness.) Having the shape or form of the nave of a wheel: modioliform.

Mŏdiōlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Mŏdius*, a measure.) The nave of a wheel. *Anat.* The central pillar of the *cochlea* of the ear.

Moist. See *Hygrus.*

Mola, *æ*, f. (Not satisfactorily ascertained.) *Anat.* The *patella*, or kneepan. *Physiol.* A shapeless, fleshy mass in the *uterus.* See *Mole.*

Molar. (*Mŏla*, a mill.) *Anat.* Applied to the *Molares* (*dentes*), or grinder teeth. *Mŏlāris, is, e.*

Molariform, *is, e.* (*Mŏlāris; forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Resembling the molar teeth: molariform.

Molasses. The uncrystallisable part of the juice of the *Saccharum officinale*, or sugar-cane; also called *Melasses* and *Treacle.*

Mole. (Sax. *Mál.*) *Anat., Physiol* A small brownish spot on the skin, generally presenting a few hairs. (*Mōles*, a mass.) *Physiol.* See *Mola. Mŏla, æ*, f. *Zool.* The genus *Talpa.*

Molecula. See *Molecule.*

Molecular. (*Mōlĕcŭla.*) Belonging to a molecule; consisting of molecules. *Mōlĕcŭlāris, is, e.*

Molecular Attraction. *Nat. Philos.* The power supposed inherent in molecules of matter, which exerts itself at distances inappreciable, or at the point of contact, and inclines them to combine one with the other. *Attractio Mōlĕcŭlāris.*

Molecular Inquiry. The most minute investigation of which science is capable.

Molecule. (Dim. *Mōles*, a mass.) A little mass. *Chem., Nat. Philos., Physiol.* The smallest particle of matter conceivable. *Pathol.* Applied to that exceedingly minute body, in morbid products, in which we can discover no determinate ex-

ternal circle and internal centre. *Mŏlĕcŭla*, æ, f.

Mol'ecules, Constit'uent. *Chem.* Those of each separate element comprised in an integrant molecule of a compound.

Mol'ecules, In'tegrant. *Chem.* The smallest particles into which it is conceivable to divide a simple body; or a compound body without resolving it into its elements.

Mŏlendĭnăc'eus, *a, um.* (*Mŏlendĭnum*, a mill.) *Bot.* Resembling a wind-mill: molendinaceous.

Mōlim'en, *ĭnis*, n. (*Mōlior*, to endeavour.) An effort or enterprise: endeavour.

Mōlim'en Hæm'ŏrrhăgĭcum. } *Physiol.*
Mōlim'en Menstruāl'e. } The menstrual period or effort.

Mollĭt'ies, *ei*, f. (*Mollis*, soft.) A softness; tenderness.

Mollĭt'ies Os'sium. *Pathol.* A disease in which the bones become preternaturally flexible, either from an inordinate absorption, or an imperfect secretion of the phosphate of lime.

Mollus'cum, *i*, n. (*Mollis.*) *Pathol.* 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.

Mollus'cus, *a, um.* (Same.) *Zoöl.* Applied to the second great division (pl. n.) of the animal kingdom, comprising animals without either an articulated skeleton or a vertebral canal: molluscous.

Mōluccen'se Lig'num. *Bot.* The wood of the *Croton tiglium*; also called *Lignum Pavanæ.*

Mōly, *yos*, n. (Μῶλυ.) *Bot.* Specific name of a species of garlic, the *Allium moly* of Linnæus.

Molybdæn'a, æ, f. } (Μόλυβ-
Molybdæn'um, *i*, n. } δος, lead.) *Chem.* A metal which exists, mineralised by sulphur, in the ore *Sulphuret of molybdæna*, closely resembling *Plumbago.*

Molyb'date. (*Molybdĭcum* acĭdum: terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of molybdic acid with a base. *Mŏlybdas, ātis*, f.

Molyb'dic. *Chem.* Belonging to *Molybdænum*; applied to an acid obtained from it. *Mŏlybdĭcus, a, um.*

Molyb'do-. (Μόλυβδος.) A prefix denoting reference to lead.

Molyb'dŏcŏl'ica, æ, f. (*Mŏlybdo-; cōlica.*) *Pathol.* Lead-colic, or bowel complaint, the effect of lead-poison: molybdocolic.

Mŏlyb'doïd'ĕs, adj. (Μόλυβδος; terminal *ĭdēs.*) Resembling lead: molybdoid.

Mŏlyb'dŏnŏs'os. } (*Mŏlybdo;*
Mŏlyb'donŏs'us, *i*, f. } νόσος, disease.) *Pathol.* Lead disease, or lead-colic.

Mŏlyb'dospas'mus, *i*, m. (*Mŏlybdo-; spasmus*, a spasm.) *Pathol.* Cramp or spasm caused by the poisonous influence of lead.

Molyb'dous. (*Molybdænum*; terminal *-ous.*) *Chem.* Belonging to *Molybdænum*; applied to an acid obtained from it, which forms salts with different alkaline, earthy, and metallic bases. *Molybdōsus, a, um.*

Mōmen'tum, *i*, n. (*Mōmen*, a motion.) *Nat. Philos.* The amount of a force produced from any direction, from a determinate point. Also, the quantity of movement that a body takes in the first instant when its equilibrium becomes broken: impetus.

Mōmor'dica, æ, f. (*Mordeo*, to bite.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Monœcia*, Ord. *Syngenesia.* Juss. *Cucurbitaceæ.*

Mōmor'dica Elătĕr'ium. *M. Med.* The plant which produces the wild or squirting cucumber.

Mon-. (Μόνος.) A prefix denoting singleness.

Mŏnăcan'thus, *a, um.* (Μόνος, single; ἄκανθα, a spine.) Having but one spine: monacanthous.

Mon'ad. (Μονὰς, a single point.) *Physiol.* In pl., minute animalcules that are easily seen by aid of the microscope. *Mŏnas, ădis*, f.

Mŏnadel'phĭus, *a, um.* (Μόνος; ἀδελφὸς, a brother.) *Bot.* Having a single brotherhood; applied to a Linn. Cl. (pl. n.): monadelphious, or monadelphous.

Mŏnand'rius, *a, um.* (Μόνος; ἀνὴρ, a man.) *Bot.* Having a single stamen: applied to a Linn. Cl.

(pl. n.): monandrious, or monandrous.

Mŏnap'tĕrus, *a, um.* (Μόνος, single; πτερὸν, a wing.) *Bot.* Having but one wing: monapterous.

Mŏnĕpigȳn'ĭus, *a, um.* (Μόνος; *epigȳnus*, upon the pistil.) *Bot.* Applied to a Juss. Cl. (pl. f.) of the *Monocotyledons*, having the stamens resting upon the pistils: monepigynious.

Mŏnĭl'ĭfer. } (*Mŏnīle*,
Mŏnĭlĭfĕrus, *a, um.* } a necklace; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied to plants from the form of their legumes, the arrangement of their seeds; resembling or bearing a necklace: moniliferous.

Mŏnĭlĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Mŏnīle*; *forma*, resemblance.) Formed like a necklace: moniliform.

Mŏnĭlĭg'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Mŏnīle*; *gĕro*, to carry.) *Zoöl.* Same as *Moniliferous:* moniligerous.

Monĭlioid'ĕs, adj. (*Mŏnīle*; terminal *ĭdes.*) Resembling a necklace: monilioid.

Monk's-hood. *M. Med.* The *Aconitum napellus*, aconite, or wolf's bane.

Monnin'ĭa Polystac'hia. Name of a South American plant, employed to excite salivation: said to be much used in Spain.

Mŏno-. Same as prefix *Mon-*.

Monobas'ic. (Μόνος; *bāsis*, a base.) *Chem.* Having a single base. *Mŏnōbāsĭcus, a, um.*

Mŏnoblep'sis, *is,* f. (Μόνος, single; βλέπω, to behold.) *Pathol.* A state of vision in which objects are distinct when only one eye is used.

Mŏnŏcar'pĕus, *a, um.* (Μόνος; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied to plants which bear only once during their existence: monocarpous.

Monocar'pus, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Having only single or solitary fruit: monocarpous.

Mŏnŏcĕp'hălus, *a, um.* (Μόνος; κεφαλὴ, the head.) *Bot.* Having only one head; applied to plants which have the flowers disposed in *calathidia;* to capitules, or to solitary umbels: monocephalous.

Mŏnŏc'hlamȳd'eus, *a, um.* (Μόνος; χλαμὺς, a short cloak.) *Bot.* Applied to plants, in the flowers of which there is only one whorl or floral envelope: monochlamydeous. See *Monoperiantheus.*

Monoc'hron'ic. (Μόνος; χρόνος, time.) *Geol.* Of one or the same time; applied to organic remains. *Mŏnŏchrŏnĭcus, a, um.*

Mŏnoc'lădus, *a, um.* (Μόνος; κλάδος, a branch.) *Bot.* Bearing but one branch: monocladous.

Mŏnŏclĭn'ĭus, *a, um.* (Μόνος; κλίνη, a bed.) *Bot.* Applied to a Cl. (pl. n.) bearing flowers with both sexes, and so synonymous with *Hermaphroditicus:* monoclinious.

Mŏnoclĭn'eus, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Synonymous with *Hermaphroditicus* and *Monoclinius:* monoclinous.

Mŏnŏcŏtȳlĕd'on, *ŏnis,* f. (Μόνος; κοτυληδὼν, a cotyledon.) *Bot.* Consisting of one cotyledon; applied to a tribe (pl.) thus provided.

Mŏnŏcŏtȳlĕdŏn'eus, *a, um.* } (*Mŏnŏcŏtȳlĕdon.*) *Bot.* Belonging to a *Monocotyledon;* applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): monocotyledoneous; monocotyledonous.

Mŏnŏcrăn'ĭus, *i,* m. (Μόνος; κρανίον, the cranium.) *Obstet., Physiol.* A monster-fœtus with a single mass of brain.

Mŏnŏc'ŭlus, *i,* m. (Μόνος; *ŏcŭlus*, the eye.) *Surg.* A bandage used in *fistula lachrymalis* and other diseases of the eye, to cover one eye.

Mŏnŏdid'ȳmus, *i,* m. (Μόνος; δίδυμος, twin.) *Physiol.* One of twins.

Mŏnœc'ĭus, *a, um.* (Μόνος; οἰκία, a house.) *Bot.* Having one house: applied to a Linn. Cl. (pl. n.): monœcious.

Mŏnŏgăm'ĭus, *a, um.* (Μόνος; γάμος, marriage.) *Bot.* Applied to a Linn. Ord. (pl. n.) comprising syngenesious plants, of which the flowers are isolated from each other: monogamious.

Mŏnŏgĕn'eus, *a, um.* (Μόνος; γένος, a race.) *Anat., Comp. Anat., Physiol.* Of one or the same race, or family: monogeneous.

Mŏnŏg'ĕnus, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Having but one surface of increase: monogenous.

Mŏnŏgyn'ĭus, *a, um.* (Μόνος; γυνὴ, a woman.) *Bot.* Having one

pistil or style; applied to a Linn. Ord. (pl. n.): monogynious.

Mŏnŏg'ŷnus, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Applied to a gynaphore when it bears but a single ovary; and especially to flowers which contain only one pistil: monogynous.

Monoloc'ular. (Μόνος; *lŏcŭlus*, a little cavity.) *Bot.* Having only one cavity or cell; one-celled. *Pathol.* Applied to cystic tumours so constituted. *Mŏnŏlŏcŭlāris, is, e.*

Mŏnŏmăn'ia, *æ*, f. (Μόνος; μαίνομαι, to rage.) *Pathol.* A kind of insanity in which the patient is irrational on one subject only; on all others clear and correct.

Mŏnŏmăniăc'us, *i*, m. (*Mŏnŏmănia*, madness on one subject.) *Pathol.* One labouring under *Monomania*: a monomaniac.

Mŏnŏm'yus, *a, um.* (Μόνος, single; μῦς, a muscle.) *Conchol., Zoöl.* Having but one muscle; applied to an Ord. (pl. n.) of the *Conchifera:* monomyous.

Mŏnŏpĕrĭan'thĕus, *a, um.* (Μόνος, single; περὶ, around; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied to plants having but one perianth, a single floral envelope: monoperiantheous. See *Monochlamydeus.*

Mŏnŏpĕtăl'ĕus, *a, um.* (Μόνος; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Having but one petal; single-petalled; applied to a subsection (pl. f.) of *Dicotyledoneæ:* monopetaleous or monopetalous.

Mŏnŏpĕt'ălus, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Having but one petal: monopetalous.

Mŏnophyl'lous. (Μόνος; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having but one leaf. *Mŏnŏphyllus, a, um.*

Mŏnopneum'ĕnos. } (Μόνος; πνέω, to breathe.) *Physiol.* Having breathed once: monopneumenous.
Mŏnopneum'ĕnus, *a, um.* }

Mŏnŏpŏd'ĭa, *æ*, f. (Μόνος; πούς, a foot.) *Physiol.* A genus of monsters having only one foot.

Monop'terus. See *Monapterus.*

Mŏnŏpus, *pŏdis*, adj. Same as *Monopodia.*

Mŏnor'chis, *ĭdis*, adj. (Μόνος; ὄρχις, a testicle.) *Physiol., Surg.* Applied to one in whom a single testicle has descended into the scrotum; or who has been deprived of one from accident, or operation.

Mŏnŏsĕp'ălus, *a, um.* (Μόνος; *sĕpălum.*) *Bot.* Having the sepals united by their margins: monosepalous.

Monosper'mal. } (Μόνος; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having only one seed. *Mŏnospermus, a, um. Mŏnospermātus, a, um.*
Monosper'matous. }

Mŏnŏs'pŏrus, *a, um.* (Μόνος; σπορὰ, a seed.) *Bot.* Applied to any conceptacle of a cryptogamous plant which contains but a single sporule: monosporous.

Mŏnostăch'yus, *a, um.* (Μόνος; στάχυς, an ear.) *Bot.* Having flowers disposed in but one spike: monostachyous.

Mŏnostig'mătus, *a, um.* (Μόνος; στίγμα, a mark, or spot.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant, ovary, or style which has but one *stigma:* monostigmatous.

Mŏnostyl'us, *a, um.* (Μόνος; στῦλος, a style.) *Bot.* Having but one style: monostylous.

Mŏnŏthăl'ămus, *a, um.* (Μόνος; θάλαμος, a bed.) *Zoöl.* Having but one unilocular shell: monothalamous.

Monot'omous. (Μόνος; τέμνω, to cut.) *Mineral.* Having a single cleavage-face. *Mŏnŏtomus, a, um.*

Mŏnotrĕm'ătus, *a, um.* (Μόνος; τρῆμα, an opening.) *Comp. Anat., Zoöl.* Having only one opening or vent for semen, urine, and excrements.

Monotrem'e. *Comp. Anat.* A name for a monotrematous animal. See *Monotrematus. Mŏnŏtrēma, ătis*, n.

Mon'ro's Foram'en. *Anat.* An oval aperture below the anterior margin of the *Fornix* of the brain, first pointed out by Monro.

Mon's Vĕn'ĕris. *Anat.* The triangular eminence in the upper and anterior part of the *pubes* of women.

Mon'strum, *i*, n. (*Monstro*, to show, or declare.) *Physiol.* A misshapen thing, that is redundant, deficient, or disordered in natural form monstrous. A child born with a redundancy or multiplicity—a deficiency or want—a confusion or transposition of parts, external or

internal, or both—is so termed; a *Lusus naturæ*.

Montic'ŏlus, *a, um.* (*Mons*, a mountain; *cŏlo*, to inhabit.) Living or growing on mountains: monticolous.

Moor'head. See *Alembic.*

Mor'al In'san'ity. *Med. Jur., Pathol.* That in which the intellectual faculties appear to have sustained but little injury, but the feelings and affections are perverted and depraved.

Mor'bid Tem'peratur'e. *Pathol.* The difference either above or below the natural temperature of the body, as ascertained by the thermometer placed in the *axilla* or under the tongue of a patient: the natural temperature is from 96° to 98° Fahr.

Morbif'ic. (*Morbus*, disease; *făcio*, to make.) *Pathol.* Inducing, or causing disease. *Morbif'icus, a, um.*

Morbil'li, *ōrum*, m. pl. (Dim. *Morbus.*) *Pathol.* Name for the rash of *Rubeola*, or measles.

Morb'us, *i*, n. (Μόρος; βίος, a decay of life.) *Pathol.* A disease, sickness, or sore.

Morb'us Bright'ii. See *Bright's Disease.*

Morb'us Cæruleus. See *Cyanosis.*

Morb'us Coxar'ius. See *Coxalgia.*

Mor'bus Gal'licus. A name for *Syphilis.*

Mor'bus Hercŭl'eus. *Pathol.* A name for epilepsy.

Mor'bus In'dicus. *Pathol.* A name for *Syphilis.*

Mor'bus Infantil'is. } *Pathol.*
Mor'bus Mag'nus. } Names for epilepsy.

Mor'bus Nig'er. See *Melæna.*

Mor'bus Rĕg'ius. *Pathol.* A name for *Icterus*, or jaundice.

Mor'bus Săc'er. *Pathol.* A name for epilepsy.

Mor'dant. (*Mordeo*, to bite.) *Chem.* A substance used by dyers which combines with, and so prepares the fabric to be dyed, in order to fix the colouring matter.

Mor'dax, *ăcis*, adj. (*Mordeo*, to bite.) *Pathol.* That which bites; pungent: mordacious.

Morgag'ni, Colum'næ Rectæ. *Anat.* The longitudinal *plicæ* of the *rectum.*

Morgag'ni Liq'uor. *Anat.* A small quantity of fluid between the crystalline lens and its capsule; discovered by Morgagni.

Morgag'ni, Sin'uses of. *Anat.* Three small dilatations at the commencement of the *aorta*, first pointed out by Morgagni.

Mor'i Suc'cus. (*Mōrum*, a mulberry.) Mulberry juice. (B. P.)

Mōrifor'mis. (*Mōrum*; *forma.*) *Bot.* Having the form of a mulberry: moriform.

Mōrōcōm'ium, *ii*, n. (Μώρος, idiotic; κομέω, to cure.) *Pathol.* A lunatic asylum, or house for reception and treatment of the insane. See *Morodochium* (correctly Morodechium.)

Mōrōdoc'hium, *ii*, n. (Μώρος; δέχομαι, to admit.) *Pathol.* The same as *Morocomium.*

Mor'phia, *æ*, f. (*Morpheus*, who presided over sleep.) *Chem., M. Med.* A vegetable alkali, the narcotic principle of opium: morphin.

Mor'phiæ Acĕt'as. (Same.) *Chem., Med.* (B. P.) Acetate of morphia.

Mor'phiæ Hydrochlōr'as. (B. P.) (Same as Morphia.) Hydrochlorate of morphia. Synonym, *Muriate of Morphia.*

Morphin'ia, *æ*, f. (*Morphia.*) *Pathol.* Proposed as the suitable name for a disease caused by excessive use of the salts of morphia.

Morphogrăp'hia, *æ*, f. (Μορφή, form; γράφω, to write.) *Nat. Hist.* A description or history of external form: morphography.

Morphogrăp'hicus, *a, um. Nat. Hist.* Belonging to *Morphographia:* morphographic.

Morphŏlŏg'ia, *æ*, f. (Μορφή; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Hist.* The doctrine of the form and formation of natural bodies: morphology.

Morphŏlŏg'icus, *a, um. Nat. Hist.* Belonging to *Morphologia:* morphology.

Morphŏmĕt'ria, *æ*, f. (Μορφή; μετρέω, to measure.) *Nat. Hist.* The art of measuring or ascertaining the external form of objects: morphometry.

Morphŏmĕt'ricus, *a, um. Nat.*

Hist. Belonging to *Morphometria:* morphometrical.

Morphŏnŏm'ĭa, *æ*, f. (Μορφὴ; νόμος, a law.) *Nat. Hist.* The science of the laws of formation: morphonomy.

Morphōs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μορφόω, to form.) *Pathol.* A morbid formation; organic disease.

Mor'rhuæ Ol'eum. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for oil prepared from the liver of the *Gadus morrhua;* cod-liver oil.

Mor's, *tis*, f. (Μόρος, fate or destiny.) *Med.* The absolute cessation of life; death.

Mor'sus Diăb'ŏli. *Anat.* The devil's bite; a significant name for the *fimbriæ* of the Fallopian tubes, from their peculiar function.

Mortificat'ion. (*Mors*, death; *făcio*, to make.) *Pathol.* The loss of vitality in, or death of, a part. *Mortĭfĭcātio, ōnis*, f.

Mort'uary. (*Mortuarius*, having reference or belonging to the dead.) A burial-place, or dead-house.

Moschif'erus, *a, um.* (*Moschus*, musk; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Bearing or yielding musk: moschiferous.

Mos'chus, *i*, m. (Arab. *Mosch.*) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for musk.

Mos'chus Moschif'ĕrus. *Zoöl.* The animal resembling an antelope, from which musk is obtained.

Moss, Pec'toral. *Bot.* Common name for the *Lichen pulmonarius.*

Mot'her-water. *Chem.* The residual fluid after evaporating seawater, or any other solution containing salts, and taking out the crystals.

Mot'her's Mark. *Physiol.* Any of the congenital appearances named *Nævus maternus.*

Mŏt'or, *ōris*, m. (*Mŏveo*, to move.) *Anat.* A mover; applied to muscles, etc.

Mŏtōr'es Oculōr'um. *Anat.* The third pair of nerves distributed on muscles that move the eyeball.

Mouth. See *Os, Faux.*

Mox'a, *æ*, f. (Japan.) *Surg.* A soft woolly substance prepared from the dried young leaves of *Artemisia Chinensis* and *A. Indica*, and burned on the skin to produce an eschar, or slough of the part.

Moxĭbūr'ium, *ii*, n. (*Moxa; būro*, as if cont. *ūro*, to burn.) *Surg.* The remedial application of the *moxa.*

Moxosphyr'a, *æ*, f. (*Moxa; σφύρα*, a hammer.) *Surg.* An iron hammer heated in boiling water for one or two minutes, and now and then applied to the skin as counter-irritant; similarly to the use of *Moxa.*

Mucar'um. See *Mucharum.*

Muc'ate. (*Mūcĭcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of mucic acid with a base. *Mūcas, ātis*, f.

Muc'ic. (*Mūcus*, gum; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Belonging to gum; applied to an acid obtained from it. *Mūcĭcus, a, um.*

Mucilag'e. (*Mūcus*, gum.) *Pharm.* An aqueous solution of gum. *Mūcĭlāgo, ĭnis*, f.

Mucilag'inous. (*Mūcĭlāgo*, mucilage; terminal *-ōsus.*) Belonging to mucilage, or to gum; gummy. *Mūcĭlāgĭnōsus, a, um.*

Mucin'. (*Mūcus.*) *Chem.* The peculiar animal matter of mucus. *Mūcīna, æ*, f.

Mucip'arous. (*Mūcus; părio*, to produce.) *Physiol.* Producing or secreting mucus. *Mūcĭpărus, a, um.*

Mūcĭt'is, *ĭdis*, f. (*Mūcus*; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* The disease otherwise variously named *Baptorrhœa, Blennorrhagia, Gonorrhœa*, etc.

Mucīv'ŏrus, *a, um.* (*Mūcus; vŏro*, to devour.) *Entomol.* Eating mucus: mucivorous.

Muc'oid. (*Mūcus*, mucus; terminal *-ĭdes.*) *Physiol.* Resembling *mucus. Mūcoīdes*, adj.

Muc'o-pur'ulent. } (*Mūcus*,
Muc'oso-pur'ulent. } *Mūcōsus*, mucous; *pus*, matter.) *Surg. Pathol.* Of the nature of mingled *mucus* and *pus. Mūco-* or *Mūcōso-pūrŭlentus, a, um.*

Muc'ous. (*Mūcus*; terminal *ōsus.*) *Physiol.* Belonging to, or resembling mucus. *Mūcōsus, a, um.*

Muc'rōnāt'a Car'tĭlāgo. *Anat.* The ensiform cartilage of the sternum.

Muc'rōnāt'us, *a, um.* (*Mucro*, a sharp point.) Having a sharp point: mucronated. See *Cuspidatus.*

Muc'rōnĭf'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Mucro; fĕro,* to carry.) *Bot.* Bearing straight, stiff points; mucroniferous.

Muc'rōnĭfŏl'ius, *a, um.* (*Mucro; fŏlium,* a leaf.) *Bot.* Having mucronated leaves: mucronifolious.

Muc'rōnĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Mucro; forma,* resemblance.) Having the form of a point: mucroniform.

Mucrōnŭlat'us, *a, um.* (*Mucrōnŭla,* dim. *mucro,* a point.) *Bot.* Having a little point: mucronulatous.

Mucūn'a, *æ,* f. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Diadelphia,* Ord. *Decandria.* Juss. *Leguminosæ.* Pharmacopœial name for the hairs from the pod of *Mucuna pruriens.*

Mucūn'a Prūr'iens. *M. Med.* The plant which yields cowhage or cowitch, formerly the *Dolichos pruriens.*

Mūc'us, *i,* m. (Μύξα.) *Physiol.* Animal mucus, one of the primary fluids of an animal body. See *Phlegm.* Also, vegetable mucus or gum.

Mul'berry. (Teut. *Maulbeer.*) The fruit of *Morus nigra.*

Mul'berry Tree. *M. Med.* The *Morus nigra.*

Mūlo-mĕd'icus, *i,* m. (*Mūlus,* a mule; *mĕdicus,* a physician.) A veterinary surgeon, or horse-doctor.

Multan'gular. (*Multus,* many; *angŭlus,* a corner.) Pertaining to many corners. *Multangūlāris, is, e.*

Multangūlāt'us, *a, um.* (*Multus; angŭlus,* a corner.) *Nat. Hist.* Many-cornered; having many corners or angles, as the shell of the *Tellina multangulata:* multangulate.

Mul'ti-. (*Multus.*) A prefix denoting number.

Mul'tiaxĭf'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Multus; axis; fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Applied to inflorescence when it presents more than three *axes* of vegetation: multiaxiferous.

Mult'ibulbōs'us, *a, um.* (*Multus; bulbōsus,* having bulbs.) *Bot.* Having numerous bulbs: multibulbous.

Mult'icapsŭlār'is, *is, e.* (*Multus; capsŭla,* a capsule.) *Bot.* Having many capsules: multicapsular.

Mult'icaud'us, *a, um.* (*Multus; cauda,* a tail.) *Bot.* Having numerous prolongations in form of tails: multicaudate.

Mult'icaul'is, *is, e.* (*Multus; caulis,* a stem.) *Bot.* Having numerous stems: multicauline.

Mult'icoc'cus, *a, um.* (*Multus; coccus,* a cell or capsule.) *Bot.* Having many cells: multicoccous.

Mult'icor'nis, *is, e.* (*Multus; cornu,* a horn.) *Bot.* Having numerous sterile peduncles that resemble horns: multicornate.

Mult'idigĭtāt'us, *a, um.* (*Multus; digĭtus,* a finger.) *Bot.* Applied to a leaf, of which the common petiole terminates by more than nine folioles: multidigitate.

Mult'iembryŏnāt'us, *a, um.* *Multus,* many; *embryo.*) *Bot.* Applied to seeds which contain more than one embryo.

Mult'if'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Multus; fĕro,* to carry.) *Bot.* Bearing flowers and fruits many times in the course of a year: multiferous.

Mult'if'idus, *a, um.* (*Multus; findo,* to divide.) Divided into many parts. *Anat.* Applied to a muscle of the spine which has numerous attachments: multifidous.

Mult'iflōr'us, *a, um.* (*Multus; flos,* a flower.) *Bot.* Having numerous flowers: multiflorous, or multiflorate.

Mult'ifŏlĭāt'us, *a, um.* (*Multus; fŏlium,* a leaf.) *Bot.* Applied to a digitated leaf of which the common petiole terminates by more than nine folioles: multifoliate.

Mult'if'ōrus, *a, um.* (*Multus; fŏro,* to pierce.) *Zoöl.* Pierced by a great number of holes: multiforous.

Mult'igem'mius, *a, um.* (*Multus; gemma,* a bud.) *Bot.* Applied to a tubercle containing many buds, as those of the *Solanum tuberosum:* multigemmious.

Mult'ijŭgāt'us, *a, um.* (*Multus; jŭgum,* a yoke.) *Bot.* Applied in reference to a pinnate leaf, of which the common petiole bears more than five pairs of folioles: multijugate.

Mult'ilōbāt'us, *a, um.* (*Multus; lōbus,* a lobe.) *Bot.* Divided into many lobes: multilobate.

Mult'iloc'ular. (*Multus; lŏcŭlus,* a little cell.) Having many little cells: many-celled. *Multilŏcŭlāris, is, e.*

Mult'inervāt'us, *a, um.* (*Multus;*

nervus, a nerve.) *Bot.* Applied to describe leaves having many nerves, departing from their base; or their surface covered with numerous nerves: multinervate.

Mult'ĭōvŭlāt'us, *a, um.* (*Multus; ōvŭlum*, a little egg.) *Bot.* Applied as to the cells or compartments of the ovary; when these contain a great many ovules: multiovulate.

Mult'ĭpartīt'us, *a, um.* (*Multus; partītus*, divided.) *Bot.* Having numerous divisions: multipartite.

Mult'ĭp'ărus, *a, um.* (*Multus; pario*, to bring forth young.) *Physiol.* Applied to animals (pl. f.) bringing forth several young ones at a birth: multiparous.

Mult'ĭpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Multus; pes*, a foot.) *Entomol.* Having many feet. Applied to the *Oniscus asellus:* multipede. See *Millepes.*

Mult'ĭpĕtălāt'us, *a, um.* (*Multus; pĕtălum*, a petal.) *Bot.* Applied to plants, of which the corol is composed of an indefinite number of petals: multipetalous.

Mult'ĭplex, *ĭcis*, adj. (*Multus; plico*, to plait.) *Bot.* Applied to the ovary when there are many in the same flower: manifold.

Mult'ĭplĭcāt'us, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Applied to flowers which double by increase of the rows of floral *verticilli*, or of the parts of these rows and their transformation into petals: multiplicate.

Mult'ĭplĭnervāt'us, *a, um.* (*Multus; nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Applied to a leaf of which the median nerve gives origin to many of the lateral nerves, a little above the base of the *lamina:* multiplinervate.

Mult'ĭsĭlĭquōs'us, *a, um.* } (*Mul-*
Multisiliquus, *a, um.* } *tus; siliqua*, a pod.) *Bot.* Having numerous *siliquæ*, or pods; multisiliquose, multisiliquous.

Multiv'ŏrous. (*Multus; vŏro*, to devour.) Devouring much: voracious. *Multivŏrus, a, um.*

Mŭmĭsāt'io, *ōnis*, f. (*Mūmia*, a mummy.) The preservation of a dead body; also called *Balsamatio:* mumisation. See *Embalming.*

Mum'my. A body which has undergone the process of embalming. *Mūmia.*

Mumps. *Pathol.* The affection *Parotitis.*

Murex'an. *Chem.* Name given by Liebig to the *purpuric acid* of Prout.

Murex'ia. *Chem.* Term applied by Liebig, etc., to what Prout named the *purpurate of ammonia.*

Mūrex'ide. (*Murex*, a genus of *Gasteropodous molluscs*, which yields a fine purple colour.) A beautiful purple colour, the product of *uric acid*, by addition of *nitric acid.* See foregoing.

Mur'iate. (*Mūrĭātĭcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Applied to the chlorurets and hydrochlorates, when muriatic acid was ranged among the oxacids. *Mūrĭas, ātis,* ˚.

Muriat'ic. *Mūria*, brine; terminal *ic.*) *Chem.* Belonging to sea-salt; applied to acid prepared from common salt by the action of aqueous sulphuric acid. See *Hydrochloric. Mūrĭātĭcus, a, um.*

Mūrĭātĭf'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Mūria*, brine; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Mineral.* Applied to bodies containing chlorine or a compound of chlorine: muriatiferous.

Mūrĭāt'us, *a, um. Mineral.* Combined with chlorine: muriated.

Mūrĭcāt'us, *a, um.* (*Mūrica*, a sharp point.) *Bot., Nat. Hist.* Full of sharp points or prickles: muricate.

Mūrĭcŭlāt'us, *a, um.* (Dim. *Mūrica.*) *Bot., Zoöl.* Furnished with small points: muriculate.

Mūr'ĭdæ, patron. nom. pl. m. Applied, by Gray, to a Family of the *Mammifera Rodentia*, having the *Mus* for their type.

Murid'e, m. (Fr.) Ballard at first designated Brome by this name.

Mur'mur. See *Respiratory Mur mur.*

Musca, æ, f. (Μύζω, to murmur.) *Entomol.* A genus of the *Diptera Athericera;* the fly.

Mus'ca Hispānĭōl'a. *M. Med.* The blistering fly. See *Cantharis.*

Mus'cæ Volĭtan'tes. (*Musca*, a fly; *volito*, to float or move up and down.) *Pathol.* Mote-like appearances observed floating before the eyes, in some ophthalmic disorders.

Muscĭ'ŏlus, *a, um.* (*Muscus,*

moss; *colo*, to inhabit.) *Bot.* Inhabiting the mosses: muscicolous.

Mus'cĭdæ. (*Mύζω*; terminal *ĭdæ*.) *Entom.* The first section of *Musca Vera:* characterised by *triangular abdomen*, the eyes closely approximated in the male.

Muscĭg'ĕnus, *a, um.* (*Muscus; gigno*, to produce.) *Bot.* That which is produced among mosses: muscigenous.

Musc'ĭe. See *Musculus.*

Muscoĭd'ĕs adj. (*Muscus;* terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling moss: muscoid.

Muscŏlŏg'ĭa, *æ,* f. (*Muscus;* λόγος, a discourse.) *Bot.* That branch which treats of the history of mosses: muscology.

Muscŏlŏg'ĭcus, *a, um. Bot.* Belonging to *Muscologia:* muscologic.

Muscŏp'hĭlus, *a, um.* (*Muscus;* φιλέω, to love.) *Bot.* Living or growing among mosses: muscophilous.

Mus'cular. (*Muscŭlus.*) *Anat.* Belonging to a muscle or muscles. *Muscŭlāris, is, e.*

Mus'cular Fib're. *Anat., Physiol.* The fibres composing the body or mass of a muscle, disposed in distinct *fasciculi*, or bundles, divisible into smaller, and these into less; fleshy fibre.

Mus'cular Force. *Physiol.* Previous to 1866-7, the reigning theories, relating to the origin of muscular action, held that it was connected with elimination of a large amount of carbon, and a smaller proportion of nitrogen. Within the abovenamed period, Fick, Wislicenus, and others, have concluded, on proof, that exercise of muscular force is derived from oxidation of non-nitrogenous constituents (*fats* or *carbo-hydrates*) of the muscular tissue.

Mus'cular Mot'ion. *Anat., Physiol.* Muscular motions are of three kinds—voluntary, involuntary, and mixed—according to the character of the muscles by which they are performed. *Mōtio Muscŭlāris.*

Muscŭlōs'us, *a, um.* (*Muscŭlus;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Anat.* Having or full of muscle: musculous.

Mus'cŭlus, *i,* m. (Dim. *Mus,* a mouse; from some resemblance to a flayed mouse.) *Anat.* A distinct portion of flesh, susceptible of contraction and relaxation, by which motion and action, voluntary, involuntary, and mixed, are performed.

Mus'cŭlus Cūtān'eus. *Anat.* The *Platysma myoides.*

Mus'cus, *i,* m. (*Μύσχος,* tender.) *Bot.* The plant moss.

Mus'cus Crān'ĭi Hūmān'ī. *Bot.* The *Lichen saxatilis* or *Usnea.*

Mus'cus Islan'dĭcus. *M. Med.* The *Cetraria islandica* or *Lichen islandicus.*

Mus'hroom. See *Agaricus Fungus.*

Mūsĭc'ŏ-mān'ĭa. *Med. Pathol.* A species of *Melancholia*, characterised by an extreme fondness for music. See *Muso-mania.*

Mus'k. See *Moschus.*

Mus'o-mān'ĭa. *Med. Pathol.* Applied to the variety of Tarantism in which the patients were music-mad. See *Musico-mania.*

Mus'sel. See *Mytilus.*

Mus'sel, Ed'ible. *Zoöl.* The *Mytilus edulis.*

Mus'selled. See foregoing. *Zoöl. Med.* Applied to the condition produced in some constitutions from eating mussels; the symptoms attending which resemble *urticaria.*

Mussĭtā'tĭo, *ōnis,* f. (*Mussĭto*, to mutter.) *Pathol.* Muttering; a morbid symptom, consisting in movement of the lips of the sick, without the production of articulate sounds: mussitation.

Mus't. Juice of the grape newly expressed; by fermentation it becomes wine. *Mustum, i,* n.

Mus'tard. (Fr. *Moutarde.*) *M. Med.* The seeds of *Sinapis alba* and *S. nigra*, reduced to flour, and deprived of their fixed oil by expression.

Mūtăcĭs'mus, *i,* m. (*Mūtus,* dumb; terminal *-ismus.*) *Med.* Inability to enunciate properly the labial consonants, as B, P, and M; leading to their frequent repetition or the substitution of other letters for them: mutacism.

Mūtĭlā'tĭo, *ōnis,* f. (*Mūtĭlo*, to cut off.) *Med.* The condition of parts which remain after the loss or excision of a member, or part of a member, or of an organ or

appendage of an organ: mutilation.

Mūt'ĭtas, *ātis*, f. (*Mūtus*, dumb.) *Pathol.* Inability to articulate: dumbness; a genus, Ord. *Dyscinesiæ*, Cl. *Locales*.

Mūt'ĭtas Atŏn'ĭca. *Pathol.* Dumbness from affection of the nerves of the tongue; atonic dumbness.

Mūt'ĭtas Orgăn'ĭca. *Pathol.* Dumbness from removal or injury of the tongue: organic dumbness.

Mūt'ĭtas Surdŏr'um. *Pathol.* Dumbness from being born deaf, or having become so in infancy: dumbness of deaf persons.

Myal'gia, *æ*, f. (Μῦς, a muscle; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the muscles: myalgy.

Myal'gicus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to myalgy: myalgic.

Myăsthĕn'ĭa, *æ*, f. (Μῦς, a muscle: ἀσθένεια, imbecility.) *Pathol.* Muscular debility: myastheny.

Myasthĕn'icus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Myasthenia:* myasthenic.

Mȳcĕl'ium, *ii*, n. (Μύκης, a *fungus*.) *Bot.* The filamentous expansion from which the fructification is developed.

Mȳcĕtŏgĕn'ĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μύκης; γένεσις, generation.) *Bot.* The origin or first development of mushrooms.

Mȳcĕtoïd'ĕs, adj. (Μύκης; terminal *-idēs*.) *Bot.* Resembling a mushroom: mycetoid.

Mȳcĕt'ŏlŏg'ia, *æ*, f. (Μύκης; λόγος, a discourse.) *Bot.* A treatise on mushrooms: mycetology.

Myc'etōm'a. (Μύκης, a fungus; *τέμνω*, to cut up, to injure.) The fungous-malady of India. It is known in the East by various names, as *Keerenagrah*, *Kirudeo*, *Madura foot*, *Podelcoma*, etc.

Mȳcŏder'ma, *ătis*, n. (Μῦκος, mucus; δέρμα, the skin.) *Anat.* The mucous membrane: mycoderm.

Mȳcŏder'mis, *ĭdis*, f. (Μύκης; δέρμα.) *Pathol.* A genus of fungous growths, forming the crusts of *favus*.

Myc'ŏdermīt'is, *ĭdis*, f. (*Mȳcŏderma*; terminal *-itis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of a mucous membrane.

Myc'ŏdermosphăc'ĕlus, *i*, m. (*Mȳcŏderma; sphăcĕlus*.) *Pathol. Sphacelus*, a gangrene of a mucous membrane.

Myc'ŏdiarrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Μῦκος; διάῤῥοια, a flow from the bowels.) *Pathol.* Mucous or pituitous *diarrhœa*.

Mȳcŏdysentĕr'ĭa, *æ*, f. (Μῦκος; δυσεντερία, dysentery.) *Pathol.* Mucous or pituitous dysentery.

Mȳcŏdyspnœ'a, *æ*, f. (Μῦκος; δύσπνοια, difficulty of breathing.) *Pathol.* Mucous or pituitous *dyspnœa*.

Mȳcŏgastrīt'is, *ĭdis*, f. (Μῦκος; *gastritis*, inflammation of the stomach.) *Pathol.* Mucous *gastritis*.

Mȳcŏïd'ĕs, adj. (Μύκης, a fungus; terminal *-idēs*.) *Bot., Pathol.* Resembling a fungus; fungoid: mycoid. See *Spongoides*.

Mȳcŏlŏg'ia, *æ*, f. (Μύκης; λόγος, a discourse.) *Bot.* A treatise on mushrooms: mycology.

Mȳcŏphthal'mia, *æ*, f. (Μύκης; ὀφθαλμὸς, the eye.) *Pathol.* Fungous inflammation of the eye: mycophthalmy.

Mȳcŏs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μῦκος.) *Pathol.* A mucous *polypus*; also called a fungous fleshy tumour.

Mydrĭat'ic. (Μυδρίασις, from ἀμυδρὸς—excessive expansion of the pupil.) In reference to, or as causing dilatation in the pupil.

Mȳdrŏcys'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (Μύδρος, a little raw globular substance; κύστις, a membranous cover.) *Pathol.* A muscular hydatid, or hydatid in the flesh.

Myĕlal'gia, *æ*, f. (Μυελὸς, marrow; ἄγλος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the spinal marrow: myelalgy.

Myĕlal'gicus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Myelalgia*: myelalgic.

Myĕlanălōs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μυελὸς; ἀνάλωσις, wasting.) *Pathol. Tabes dorsalis*, or wasting of the spinal marrow.

Myĕlapoplex'ia, *æ*, f. (Μυελὸς ἀποπληξία, stupor.) *Pathol.* Apoplexy of the spinal marrow: myelapoplexy.

Myĕlăr'ius, *a, um.* (Μυελὸς.) *Anat., Nat. Hist.* Having a spinal marrow; vertebrated: myelarious.

Myĕl'atrŏp'hia, *æ*, f. (Μυελὸς ἀτροφία, wasting.) *Pathol. Tabes dorsalis*, or wasting of the spina

marrow: myelatrophy. See *Myelanalosis, Myelophthisis.*

Myĕlʹatrŏpʹhĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Myelatrophia:* myelatrophic.

Myĕlʹaux'e, *es,* f. (Μυελὸς; αὔξη, increase.) *Pathol.* Morbid increase of the spinal marrow.

Myĕlʹencĕpʹhălus, *a, um.* (Μυελὸς; ἐγκέφαλος, that which is within the head.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Having or belonging to the brain: myelencephalous.

Myĕlʹĕtĕrōsʹis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Μυελὸς; ἑτέρωσις, alteration.) *Pathol.* Morbid alteration of the spinal marrow.

Myĕlĭtʹĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Myelitis:* myelitic.

Myĕlīʹtis, *ĭdis,* f. (Μυελὸς; terminal *-ītis.*) Inflammation of the spinal cord.

Myĕlʹo-. (Μυελὸς.) A prefix denoting reference to the brain, or the spinal marrow.

Myĕlʹoĭdiasʹtăsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Μυελὸς; διάστασις, a separation.) *Pathol.* Separation or disintegration of the spinal marrow, or marrow in general.

Myĕloĭdʹēs, adj. (Μυελὸς; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) Resembling marrow: myeloid.

Myĕlōmʹa, *ātis,* n. (Μυελὸς.) *Pathol.* Medullary tumour or enlargement.

Myĕlōmălăcʹĭa, *æ,* f (Μυελὸς; μαλακία, softness.) *Pathol.* Softening of the spinal marrow.

Myĕlʹōmĕninglītʹis, *ĭdis,* f. (Μυελὸς; μῆνιγξ, a membrane; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *theca* or membrane investing the spinal marrow.

Myĕlʹōmĕnʹinx, *gis,* f. (Μυελὸς; μῆνιγξ.) *Anat.* The *theca,* or tough hard membrane of the spinal marrow.

Myĕlōmʹyca, *æ,* f. } (Μυελὸς;
Myĕlōmʹycus, *ĭ,* m. } μύκης, a fungus.) *Pathol.* Same as *Myeloma.*

Myelʹon. (Μυελὸς.) *Comp. Anat.* Term for the *Medulla spinalis.*

Myelʹōnal. *Comp. Anat.* Belonging to the *myelon. Myĕlōnālis, is, e.*

Myĕlopʹthĭsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Μυελὸς; φθίσις, a wasting.) *Pathol.* Same as *Myelanalosis.*

Myĕlopʹthĭsĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Myelophthisis:* myelophthisical.

Myĕlʹōsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. *Pathol.* The formation or growth of *Myeloma.*

Myĕlʹospon'gus, *i,* m. (Μυελὸς; σπόγγος, a sponge or fungus.) *Pathol.* Medullary fungus; the same as *Myelomyces.*

Myĕnerʹgia, *æ,* f. (Μῦς, a muscle; ἐνέργεια, energy.) *Physiol.* Muscular energy: myenergy.

Myĕnergĭcus, *a, um. Physiol.* Belonging to *Myenergia:* myenergic.

Myenʹtăsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Μῦς; ἔντασις, a stretching.) *Physiol.* A stretching or extending of the muscles.

Myītʹis, *ĭdis,* f. (Μῦς; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Term for inflammation of a muscle.

Mȳlo-. (Μύλη, a mill.) *Anat.* A prefix denoting reference to the *molares,* or grinder teeth, or their vicinity.

Mȳlʹŏdon, *ontis,* m. (Μύλη; ὀδούς, a tooth.) *Zoöl.* A gigantic animal, some fossil remains of which have been discovered, judged by the monstrous molar teeth.

Mȳlʹŏdus, *i,* m. *Anat., Physiol.* A molar tooth.

Mȳlʹoglōsʹsus, *a, um.* (Μύλη; γλῶσσα, the tongue.) *Anat.* Applied to some muscular fibres, considered as a portion of the *Constrictor pharyngis superior.*

Myo-. (Μῦς.) A prefix denoting reference to a muscle, or muscularity.

Myōcĕphăllītʹis, *ĭdis,* f. (Μῦς; κεφαλή, the head; *ītis,* inflammation.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the muscles of the head.

Myōcœlialgia, *æ,* f. (Μῦς; κοιλία, the belly; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the muscles of the abdomen: myocelialgy.

Myōcœlītʹis, *ĭdis,* f. (Μῦς; κοιλία; terminal *ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the muscles of the abdomen.

Myōdʹēs, adj. (Μυώδης, from μῦς; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Anat.* Having much of, or full of muscle: myous; fleshy: applied to a fleshy expansion on the side of the neck, called *Platysmamyodes.*

Myŏdȳnăm'ĭa, æ, f. (Μῦς; δύναμις, power.) *Physiol.* Muscular force, strength, or power: myodynamy.

Myŏdȳn'ămĭŏmĕt'rum, *i*, n. (Μῦς; δύναμις; μέτρον, a measure.) *Surg.* An instrument contrived for ascertaining the amount of muscular power: a myodynamiometer.

Myŏdȳn'ĭa, æ, f. (Μῦς; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain of a muscle: myodyne.

Myŏgas'tĕr, *tris*, f. (Μῦς; γαστήρ, the belly.) *Anat.* The belly or thick portion of a muscle.

Myŏgas'trĭcus, *a, um. Anat.* Belonging to the belly of a muscle: myogastric.

Myŏgrăp'hĭa, æ, f. (Μῦς; γράφω, to write.) *Anat.* A description of muscles: myography.

Myŏgrăp'hĭcus, *a, um. Anat.* Belonging to *Myographia:* myographic.

Myoïd'ĕs, adj. (Μῦς; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Anat.* Resembling muscle or flesh: myoid.

Myoïdem'a, æ, f. (Μῦς; οἴδημα, tumefaction.) Small eminences felt sometimes on the muscles of consumptive patients during percussion or palpation.

Myŏlem'ma, *ătis*, n. (Μῦς; λέμμα, a covering.) *Anat., Physiol.* The delicate membranous envelopment of each fibril of flesh or muscular fibre: the myoleme. See *Sarcolemma.*

Myŏlŏg'ĭa, æ, f. (Μῦς; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat.* A treatise on the muscles, their nature, structure, and functions: myology.

Myŏlŏg'ĭcus, *a, um. Anat.* Belonging to *Myologia;* myologic.

Myŏmălăc'ĭa, æ, f. (Μῦς; μαλακία, softness.) *Pathol.* Softening of the muscles or flesh.

Myŏnŏs'os. } (Μῦς; νόσος,
Myŏnŏs'us, *i*, f. } disease.) *Pathol.* Disease of a muscle. See *Myopathia.*

Myŏpal'mus, *i*, m. (Μῦς; παλμός, a rapid motion.) *Pathol.* A nervous movement or twitching of the muscles or tendons; *subsultus tendinum.*

Myŏpăt'hĭa, æ, f. (Μῦς; πάθος, disease.) *Pathol.* Severe muscular pains in the neighbourhood of the womb, and interfering with its function.

Myŏpăt'hĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Myopathia:* myopathic.

Myŏp'ĭa, æ, f. (Μύω, to contract; ὤψ, the eye.) *Pathol.* Near-sightedness: myopy.

Myŏp'ĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Myopia:* myopic.

Myŏp'ŏlyplăsias'mus, *i*, m. } (Μῦς; πολύς, many; πλάσις, a moulding.) *Anat.* A modelling of the numerous muscles, represented lying over each other.
Myŏpŏlyp'lăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. }

Myorrheum'a, *ătis*, f. (Μῦς; ῥεῦμα, a flow.) *Pathol.* The lancinating pains of rheumatism.

Myorrhex'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Μῦς; ῥῆξις, a rupture.) *Surg. Pathol.* Laceration of one or more muscles.

Myos'cĕnŏgrăp'hĭa, æ, f. (Μῦς; σκηνογραφία, the art of scene-painting.) *Anat.* Pictorial representation of the muscles: myoscenography.

Myŏs'is, *is*, f. (Μῦω, to contract.) *Pathol.* A disease of the eye, consisting in contraction of the iris; or too small perforation of the pupil.

Myŏsĭt'is, *ĭdis*, f. (Μῦς; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of muscular substance.

Myospas'mus, *i*, m. (Μῦς; σπασμός, a convulsion.) *Pathol.* Spasm or cramp of a muscle: myospasm.

Myo-tenot'omy. (Μῦς; τένων, a tendon; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* The division or section of tendons when *muscular retraction* is present. *Myŏtĕnŏtŏmia,* æ, f.

Myot'omy. (Μῦς; τέμνω.) *Anat.* Dissection of the muscles. *Myŏtŏmia,* æ, f.

Myriăcan'thus, *a, um.* (Μυρίος, numberless; ἄκανθα, a spine.) *Bot.* Having numerous spines: myriacanthous.

Myrian'thus, *a, um.* (Μυρίος; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Having numerous flowers: myrianthous.

Myriăp'ŏdus, *a, um.* (Μυρίος; πούς, a foot.) *Entomol.* Having an indeterminate number of feet; centipede: myriapodous.

Myriogram'me. (Μύριοι, ten thousand; *gramme.*) A French weight equal to 22 pounds 1 ounce and 2 drachms avoirdupois.

Myriolit're. (Μύριοι; *litre.*) A French measure equal to 2200 gallons 7 pints 13 fluid ounces 4 fluid drachms and 48 minims imperial.

Myriomet're. (Μύριοι; *mètre.*) A French measure of length equal to 6 miles 1 furlong 156 yards and 6 inches.

Myriŏphyl'lus, *a, um.* (Μυρίος; φύλλον, a leaf.) Having leaves or divisions very much insected: myriophyllous.

Myris'tica, *æ,* f. (Μυρίζω, to anoint with ointment.) The nutmeg-tree. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the kernel of the seed of *Myristica officinalis,* or perhaps, *Myristica moschata,* the *Myristicæ Moschatæ Nuclei,* or nutmeg. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Diœcia,* Ord. *Monadelphia.* Juss. *Myristiceæ.*

Myris'tica Arōmăt'ica. *M. Med.* The nutmeg-tree.

Myris'tica Moschāt'a. } *M.*
Myris'tica Officinā'lis. } *Med.* The systematic name of the tree which produces the nutmeg and mace.

Myristīc'eus, *a, um.* (*Myristica,* the nutmeg-tree.) *Bot.* Having an arrangement like the genus *Myristica;* applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): myristiceous.

Myristicin'. *Chem.* Name given to *Stearoptene,* which is deposited by the oil of the *Caryophyllus aromaticus. Myristicīna, æ,* f.

Myrŏphŏr'um, *i,* n. (Μύρον, an ointment; φέρω, to carry.) *Pharm., Surg.* An instrument for applying ointment through narrow internal openings: an ointment-bearer.

Myrosper'mum, *i,* n. (Μύρον; σπέρμα, a seed.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Diandria,* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Leguminosæ.*

Myrosper'mum Perulif'ĕrum. *M. Med.* The tree which yields *Balsamum Peruvianum.*

Myrosper'mum Tolŭtān'um. *M. Med.* The tree which affords *Balsamum Tolutanum,* according to the pharmacopœias.

Myrox'ylon, *i,* n. (Μύρον; ξύλον, wood.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Diandria,* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Leguminosæ.*

Myrox'ylon Perulif'ĕra. *M. Med.* The tree which yields *Balsamum Tolutanum.* See *Balsamum Tolutanum.*

Myr'rha, *æ,* f. (Heb.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the gum-resin obtained from the *Balsamodendron Myrrha.*

Myrtāc'eus, *a, um. Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Myrtus;* applied to an Ord. (pl. f.): myrtaceous.

Myrtiformis, *is, e.* (*Myrtum,* a myrtle-berry; *forma.*) Like the myrtle-berry: myrtiform. See *Caruncullæ Myrtiformes.*

Myr'tle. *Bot.* The *Myrtus communis.*

Myr'tle, Dwarf. *Bot.* A name for the *Ruscus aculeatus. Chamæmyrtus, i,* m.

Myrtoïd'ēs, adj. (Μύρτος, the myrtle; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling the *Myrtus:* myrtoid.

Myr'tus, *i,* m. (Μύρτος.) The myrtle-tree. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Icosandria,* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Myrtaceæ.*

Myr'tus Pimen'ta. *M. Med.* The tree which produces Jamaica pepper, or allspice.

Mystac'hial. (Μύσταξ, the upper lip.) *Anat.* Belonging to the upper lip. *Mystăchiālis, is, e.*

Mys'tax, *ācis,* f. (Μύσταξ.) *Anat.* The upper lip; also, the hair on the upper lip, or moustache.

Myt'iloïd'ēs, adj. (*Mytilus,* the mussel; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Zoöl.* Resembling the *Mytilus* or mussel: mytiloid.

Myt'ilus. (*Mytilus.*) *Zoöl.* See foregoing; and term *Mussel.*

Myx'ŏcŏl'ica, *æ,* f. (Μύξα, mucus; *cŏlica,* the colic.) *Pathol.* A mucous or pituitous colic: a myxocolic.

Myx'œdēma. (Μύξα; οἰδέω, to swell.) *Pathol.* Applied to a class of growths, having gelatinous or mucous contents.

N.

N. } For *Numero;* in number.
No. }

Naboth'hi Glan'dŭlæ. } *Anat.*
Naboth'hi Ov'ŭla. } Glands,
Naboth'hi Vĕsic'ulæ. } ovules or vesicles of Naboth; applied to small glandular bodies within the mouth of the *uterus;* first described by Naboth, who supposed them to be *ova.*

Naboth'hi, Mĕnorrhăg'ia. *Pathol.* A serous discharge from the *vagina* of pregnant women, first noticed by Naboth.

Nac'reous. (Fr. *Nacre,* mother-of pearl.) *Conchol.* Belonging to or resembling mother-of-pearl. *Nacreus, a, um.*

Năd'ir. (Arab.) *Astron., Geog.* The point in the heavens directly under our feet, and so opposed to the zenith.

, *i,* m. (As if *Genævus,* from *gĕno,* to beget.) A natural mark or blemish.

Næ'vus Mătern'us. *Physiol.* A mark on the skin from birth; the effect, as is said, of the mother's longing for, or aversion to particular objects; or of some accidental occurrence affecting her own person during pregnancy.

Nail. (Sax. *Nægel.*) See *Unguis.*

Năn'ismus, *i,* m. (Νᾶνος, or νάννος, a dwarf, stunted; terminal -ισμὸς.) *Physiol.* A genus of anomalies which characterise the dwarfs: nanism.

, *i,* m. (Νᾶνος; κεφαλὴ, the head.) *Physiol.* A dwarfish or diminutive head.

Năn'oid'ĕs, adj. (Νᾶνος; terminal -ῐ́δης.) *Physiol.* Resembling a dwarf; dwarf-like: nanoid.

Năn'om'ĕlus, *i,* m. (Νᾶνος; μέλος, a limb.) *Physiol.* A monster with dwarfish limbs.

Nan'us, *a, um.* (Νᾶνος.) *Bot., Zoöl.* Dwarf; of small stature; stunted in stature, so as to be below the ordinary height and size of those of the same species. See *Nanismus.*

Nape of the Neck. *Anat.* The back part of the neck, including the projecting spinous process of the seventh cervical *vertebra.*

Naphthal'idin'. (*Naphthălīna.*) *Chem.* A new base produced by the action of reducing agents on naphthalin. *Naphthălidīna, æ,* f.

Napht'ha, *æ,* f. (Νάφθα.) *Chem.* A pale yellow, but very pure, clear, inflammable liquid of the bituminous kind.

Napht'ha Vit'rĭol'i. *Chem., M. Med.* A name for sulphuric ether.

Napht'halin'. (*Naphtha.*) *Chem.* A greyish white substance formed in the rectification of the petroleum of the coal-gas works. *Naphthălīna;* or *Naf'ta, Napta;* a Syriac and Chaldaic word.

Năpĭfŏl'ius, *a, um.* (*Năpus,* a turnip; *fŏlium,* a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves like the turnip: napifolious.

Narcōm'a, *ătis,* n. (Νάρκη, stupor.) *Pathol.* Stupor, or state of being under the influence of narcotic medicine.

Narcōd'ĕs, adj. (Νάρκη; terminal -ώδης.) *Pathol.* Having, or full of stupor: narcose, or narcous.

Narcōs'is, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Same.) *Med.* The progress of *Narcoma.*

Narcospas'mus, *i,* m. (Νάρκη; σπασμὸς, a convulsion.) *Pathol.* Cramp or spasm, with an appearance of stupor.

Narcot'ic. *Pharm.* Belonging to *Narcosis;* applied to a medicine that induces sleep. *Narcōtĭcus, a, um.*

, ῶ, to stupify.) *Chem.* An active principle of opium, also called *Derosne's Salt. Narcōtīna, æ,* f.

Narcōtis'mus, *i,* m. (Νάρκη stupor; terminal -ισμὸς.) *Pathol.* The influence produced by narcotic substances: narcotism.

Năr'is, *is,* f. (Heb.) *Anat.* The nostril, a cavity of a pyramidal form in each side of the nose, or of the *septum* of the nostrils.

, *Bot.* The *Ferula,* a tall umbelliferous plant, with a slight knotted pithy stalk. See *Narthex Ferula.*

Fĕr'ŭla. *M. Med.*

Name of the plant the root of which yields *assafœtida*.

Nas'al Duc't. *Anat.* See *Ductus Nasalis.*

Năsā'lis, *is, e.* (*Năsus*, the nose.) *Anat.* Belonging to the nose: nasal.

Nās'us, *i*, m. (Heb. *nasaf*, to blow.) *Anat.* The nose, as composed of the *dorsum* or *bridge*, the *alæ* or wings, the *septum* or partition, the lobe or tip, and the *columna* or lower thickened portion of the *septum.*

Nāt'ans, *tis*, part. (*Nāto*, to swim.) *Bot.* Floating on the surface: swimming: natant.

Nātātōr'es. (Same.) *Ornithol.* Swimmers. An Ord. having webbed feet for swimming. Pl. of *Nātātor*, *ōris*, m.

Nāt'es, *is*, f. (Same.) *Anat.* The buttock.

Nāt'es Cĕrĕb'ri. *Anat.* The two anterior of the *Tubercula quadrigemina.*

Nat'ron. (*Nίτρον*; Arab. *natrûn*: Lat. *nitrum.*) *Mineral. Chem.* Native carbonate of soda: *v. Nitre.*

Nat'ural. (*Nātūra*, nature.) Belonging to nature. *Nātūrālis, is, e.*

Nat'ural His'tory. The science of particular physics. See *Physics.*

Nat'ural Or'ders. *Nat. Hist.* Groups or divisions in the classification of the objects of nature; in which beings of the same genus are placed together, so as to distinguish them from those of the other *genera.*

Nat'ural Philŏs'ophy. The science of natural bodies, and their properties; physics. See *Physics.*

Nātūrāl'ia. (Pl. n. of *Nātūrālis*, natural.) *Anat.* The parts of generation; the privities.

Nat'urals. See *Res Naturales.*

Naus'ea, *æ*, f. (Ναῦς, a ship; because like sea-sickness.) *Med.* Disgust and loathing; with inclination to vomit, but not its accomplishment.

Nauseōs'us, *a, um.* (*Nausea*; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Pharm.* Having, or full of nausea: nauseous.

Naut'icus, *a, um.* (Ναῦς.) *Pathol.* Belonging to a ship; applied to sea-sickness, termed *Morbus nauticus*: nautical.

Naut'icus Mus'culus. *Anat.* The *Tibialis posticus*, because chiefly exerted in climbing, as sailors do.

Nautiloid'ēs, adj. (*Nautilus*; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling the *Nautilus*: nautiloid.

Naut'ilus, *i*, m. (Ναῦς, a ship.) *Zoöl.* A genus of *Testacea*, of which there are several species.

Nav'el. See *Umbilicus.*

Nav'el-string. *Obstet.* The *Funis umbilicus*, or umbilical cord.

Nav'el, Without the. See *Anomphalous.*

Navic'ular. (*Năvĭcŭla*, a little boat.) Having the appearance of a small boat. *Năvĭcŭlāris, is, e.* See *Cymbiformis, Naviformis, Scaphoid.*

Năvĭcŭlār'e, Os. *Anat.* A bone of the *Carpus*, and of the *Tarsus*, from their fancied likeness.

Nav'icular'is. See *Navicular.*

Năv'iform'is, *is, e.* (*Năvis*, a ship, or boat; *forma*, likeness.) Resembling a boat; navicular: naviform.

Near-sig'htedness. See *Myopia.*

Nĕb'ŭla, *æ*, f. (As if *Nŭlŭla*, dim. *nŭbes*, a cloud.) A comparatively little white cloud, or dewy exhalation; thinner than a cloud. *Astron.* Applied to clusters of stars (pl.), as in the milky way. *Surg. Pathol.* A small cloud-like spot on the *cornea.* See *Nephela.*

Nĕbŭlif'erus, *a, um.* (*Nĕbŭla*; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Zool.* Having nebulous spots: nebuliferous.

Nĕbŭlōs'us, *a, um.* (*Nĕbŭla*; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Nat. Philos.* Having, or full of little clouds: nebulous. See *Nephelodes.*

Nec'k. (Sax. *Necca.*) *Anat.* See *Cervix. Bot.* The point between the root and stem of plants: the life-knot; likewise the point between the radicle and gemmule; the *collet.*

Neck'lace-like. See *Moniliformis.*

Nec'rŏcŏm'ium, *ii*, n. (Νεκρὸς, a dead body; κομέω, to take care of.) *Med.* A dead-house, as the *Morgue* at Paris. A *mortuary.*

Nec'rŏdŏch'ium, *ii*, n. (Νεκρὸς; δοχὴ, a reception.) Same as *Necrocomium.*

Necrŏlŏg'ium, *ii*, n. (Νεκρὸς; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med.* A treatise on the dead body. Also, a register of the dead, the causes of death, and particulars presented on *post-mortem* examination. The book

employed by a registrar of deaths may be so named.

Nec'rŏp'hăgus, *a, um.* (Νεκρὸς; φάγω, to eat.) *Entomol.* Devouring dead animals, or animal substances in a state of decomposition: necrophagous.

Necrŏphŏb'ia, *æ,* f. (Νεκρὸς; φοβέω, to hate.) *Med.* Aversion to look upon the dead: necrophoby.

Necrŏphŏb'icus, *a, um. Med.* Belonging to *Necrophobia:* necrophobic.

Nec'rop'sy. (Νεκρὸς; ὄπτομαι, to behold.) Synonymous with Necroscopy. *Necropsia, æ,* f.

Nec'roscŏp'ic. } *Med.* Belong-
Nec'rŏscop'ical. } ing to necroscopy. *Necroscŏpicus, a, um.*

Nec'rŏs'copy. (Νεκρὸς; σκοπέω, to examine.) *Anat.* The examination of a dead body. *Necroscŏpia, æ,* f.

Necrŏs'is, *is,* f. (Νεκρόω, to kill.) *Surg. Pathol.* Death of a bone or part of a bone; analogous to ulceration of the soft parts.

Necrotom'ic. *Surg.* Belonging to necrotomy. *Necrotŏmicus, a, um.*

Necrot'omy. (Νεκρος; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* Dissection of a dead body; otherwise termed *Sectio cadaveris. Necrŏtŏmia, æ,* f.

Nectand'ra Cor'tex. (*Nectandra,* a botanical genus.) *Bot.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of the bark brought from British Guiana, and introduced into notice as a febrifuge: *v. Beheerin.*

Nectărif'erus, *a, um.* (*Nectar; fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing nectar, or secreting a saccharine liquor: nectariferous.

Nectăr'ium, *ii,* n. (Νεκτάριον.) *Bot.* That part of the *corolla* which contains or secretes honey: the nectary, or honey-cup.

Nectărŏt'hĕca, *æ,* f. (Νέκταρ; θήκη, a covering.) *Bot.* Any part which enwraps the organ for secreting nectar.

Nec'tic us, *a, um.* (Νήκτης, a swimmer.) *Geol.* That which swims: nectic.

Nectŏp'ŏdus, *a, um.* (Νήκτης; πούς, a foot.) *Entomol.* Having the *tarsi* flattened in form of fins: nectopodous.

Neg'ative Pole. *Nat. Philos.* The extremity, terminated by a disc of copper, on the galvanic battery.

Nēmătel'mia. } (Νῆμα; τέλμα,
Nēmătoid'ea. } a dirty slough, or puddle.) *Pathol., Zoöl.* Thread-worms, round-worms, met with in the mucus-lined cavities of the human body. See *Nematoides.*

Nēmătŏcĕrāt'us, *a, um.* (Νῆμα, a thread; κέρας, a horn.) *Entomol.* Having filiform *antennæ:* nematoceratous.

Nĕm'ătoid'ēs, adj. (Νῆμα, a thread; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) Resembling a thread: nematoid. See *Filiformis.*

Nem'ătōneur'us, *a, um.* (Νῆμα; νεῦρον, a nerve.) *Physiol.* Having thread-like nerves: nematoneurous.

Nem'ăzŏon'. Incorrectly put for *Nematozoon.* Also synonymous with *Nemazoarium.*

Nēmeus, *a, um.* (Νῆμα, a thread.) *Bot.* Applied to cryptogamous, cellular, sporidean, or sporidiferous vegetables; because their productive corpuscles are lengthened like a thread at the time of germination: nemean; nemeous.

Nēm'oblas'tus, *a, um.* (Νῆμα; βλαστὸς, a germ.) *Bot.* Applied to filiform embryos, as of mosses and ferns: nemoblastous.

Nēm'ŏcĕr'us, *a, um.* Same as *Nematoceratus.*

Nēm'ŏglŏssāt'us, *a, um.* (Νῆμα; γλῶσσα, the tongue.) *Entomol.* Having a filiform tongue: nemoglossatous.

Nĕm'ŏrŏs'us, *a, um.* (*Nĕmus,* a grove.) *Bot.* Belonging to a wood or grove: nemorose.

Neŏg'ăla, *actis,* n. (Νέος, new; γάλα, milk.) *Obstet., Physiol.* The *Colostrum,* or first milk of the mother on each occasion of childbirth.

Neŏgălac'tĭcus, *a, um. Obstet., Physiol.* Belonging to the *Neogala:* neogalactic.

Nĕp'hĕla, *æ,* f. (Νεφέλη, dim. νέφος, a cloud.) Same as *Nebula.*

Nĕphĕl'icus, *a, um, Surg.* Belonging to the *Nephelium:* nephelic.

Nĕphĕl'ium, *ii,* n. (Dim. Νεφέλη, a little cloud.) *Surg. Pathol.* A spot on the *cornea.*

Nĕphĕlŏd'ēs, adj. (Νεφέλη; terminal *-ώδης.*) Same as *Nebulosus.*

Nĕp'hĕlŏdŏm'ĕtrum, *i*, n. (Νεφέλη; ὁδόμετρον, an instrument for measuring distances.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument for reckoning the distances of the clouds: a nephelodometer.

Nĕphĕloid'ēs, adj. (Νεφέλη; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Med.* Resembling a little cloud: nepheloid.

Nĕphĕlŏlŏg'ĭa, *æ*, f. (Νεφέλη; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Philos.* The doctrine or theory of clouds.

Nĕp'hĕlŏphōrŏm'ĕtrum, *i*, n. (Νεφέλη; φέρω, to carry; μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument for calculating the direction, order, and speed of clouds: a nephelophorometer.

Nep'hræmorrhăg'ĭa, *æ*, f. (Νεφρὸς, the kidney; αἱμορῥαγία, hemorrhage.) *Pathol.* Hemorrhage of the kidney: nephremorrhage.

Nep'hral'gĭa, *æ*, f. (Νεφρὸς; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the kidney: nephralgy.

Nep'hral'gĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Nephralgia:* nephralgic.

Nep'hranūr'ĭa, *æ*, f. (Νεφρὸς; *a*, priv.; οὖρον, the urine.) *Pathol.* Renal *anuria*, or non-secretion of urine.

Nep'hranūr'ĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Nephranuria:* nephranuric.

Nep'hrăpos'tăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Νεφρὸς; ἀπόστασις, suppurative inflammation.) *Pathol.* Renal abscess; or suppurative inflammation of the kidney.

Nep'hrăpostăt'ĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Nephrapostasis:* nephrapostatic.

Nep'hrătōn'ĭa, *æ*, f. (Νεφρὸς; *a*, priv.; τόνος, tone.) *Pathol.* Renal atony, or paralysis of the kidneys.

Nep'hratōn'ĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Nephratonia:* nephratonic.

Nep'hraux'e, *es*, f. (Νεφρὸς; αὔξω, to increase.) *Pathol.* Enlargement of the kidney.

Nep'hrel'cos. } (Νεφρὸς;
Nep'hrel'cus, *i*, m. } ἕλκος, an ulcer.) *Pathol.* A renal ulcer.

Nep'hrelcōs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. *Pathol.* The progress of *Nephrelcus.* Renal ulceration.

Nep'hrelcōt'ĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Nephrelcosis:* nephrelcotic.

Nep'hrĕmphrăc'tĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Nephremphraxis:* nephremphractic.

Nep'hrĕmphrax'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Νεφρὸς; ἔμφραξις, obstruction.) *Pathol.* Obstruction of the vessels of the kidney.

Nep'hrĭa, *æ*, f. (Νεφρὸς.) *Pathol.* Proposed as a synonyme for Bright's disease, or granulated kidney.

Nep'hrĭcus, *a, um.* (Νεφρὸς.) *Anat.* Belonging to the kidney: nephric.

Nep'hrĭt'ĭc. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Nephritis. Nephritĭcus, a, um.*

Nep'hrĭt'ĭs, *ĭdis*, f. (Νεφρὸς; terminal *-ītis.*) Inflammation of the kidneys; a genus, Ord. *Phlegmasiæ*, Cl. *Pyrexiæ.*

Nep'hrŏcēl'e, *es*, f. (Νεφρὸς; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg. Hernia* of the kidney: nephrocele.

Nep'hrŏcēl'ĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Nephrocele:* nephrocelic.

Nep'hrŏl'ĭthos. } (Νεφρὸς;
Nep'hrŏl'ĭthus, *i*, m. } λιθος, a stone.) *Med.* Old term for a renal *calculus*, or stone in the kidney.

Nep'hrōpyōs'is, *is.* or *eos*, f. (Νεφρὸς; πύωσις, suppuration.) *Pathol.* Suppuration of the kidney.

Nep'hrŏt'ŏmy. (Νεφρὸς; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* The dangerous and difficult operation of cutting into the kidney to extract a *calculus. Nephrŏtŏmĭa, æ*, f.

Ner've. (*Nervus*; Fr. *nerf.*) *Anat., Physiol.* A long, medullary cord, originating from the brain and spinal marrow; by which sensation and volition are conveyed to and from the *sensorium. Bot.* The cord, vein, or rib which runs from base to apex of certain leaves: the midrib. *Nervus, i*, m.

Ner'veless. See *Enervis.*

Nerv'ine. (*Nervus*, a nerve.) *Anat., Pharm.* Belonging to the nerves. *Nervīnus, a, um.*

Ner'vōrum, Rĕsōlūt'io. *Pathol* Term for *Apoplexy* and *Paralysis.*

Ner'vous. (*Nervus.*) *Anat.* Belonging to, or connected with nerves. *Bot.* Having a nerve, rib, or vein; ribbed. *Pathol.* Applied to low fevers, and affections of the nervous

system, and to medicines that act on the latter. *Nervōsus, a, um.*

Ner'vūres. (*Nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* The divisions of the petiole which run through the limb of the leaf, and contribute towards the formation of its skeleton. *Entomol.* The kind of tracheal tubes which traverse the two membranes of the wings in various directions.

Ner'vus. See *Nerve.*

Ner'vus Vāg'us. *Anat.* The pneumogastric nerve.

Nest'ling. See *Nidulans.*

Net'tle. (Sax. *Netell.*) *Bot.* The genus *Urtica;* also, the genus *Lamium.* See *Acalephe.*

Net'tle-rash. See *Urticaria.*

Neur'ădyn'ăm'ia, æ, f. (Νεῦρον, a nerve; ἀ, priv.; δύναμις, strength.) *Pathol.* Nervous debility: neuradynamy. See *Neurasthenia.*

Neur'ădyn'ăm'ĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Neuradynamia:* neuradynamic.

Neur'al. (Νεῦρον.) *Anat., Bot.* Belonging to nerves. *Neurālis, is, e.*

Neur'al Ax'is. *Comp. Anat.* Used, by Owen, for the trunk of the nervous system lodged in the extensive canal formed by the chain of the *vertebræ.*

Neur'al Spin'e. *Comp. Anat.* The autogenous part in the *vertebra,* above the *neurapophysis;* or part lodging the neural axis; the homologue of the spinous process of a *vertebra.*

Neural'gia, æ, f. (Νεῦρον; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in a nerve: neuralgy. See *Neurodynia.*

Neural'gicus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Neuralgia:* neuralgic.

ρον, a nerve; ἀνάγεννάω, to regenerate.) *Physiol.* A renewed or regenerated portion of a nerve.

Neur'ănăgĕnnes'is, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Same.) *Physiol.* Regeneration or renewal of nerves.

Neur'ănăp'hўsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Νεῦρον; ἀνάφυσις, a growing again.) *Physiol.* Similar to *Neuranagenesis.*

Neur'apŏphys'ial. *Comp. Anat.* Belonging to *Neurapophysis. Neurăpophўsiālis, is, e.*

Neur'ăpŏp'hўsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Νεῦρον; ἀποφύω, to be generated from.) *Comp. Anat.* That part of the occipital bone about the great foramen, distinct in the human embryo, and permanently so in cold-blooded *Vertebrata;* also the part forming the vertebral canal, or that holds the trunk of nervous systems.

Neur'artēr'ia, æ, f. (Νεῦρον; ἀρτηρία, an artery.) *Physiol.* The intimate association of minute nerves with minute arteries; distributed over the whole body.

Neur'asthĕn'ia, æ, f. (σθένεια, debility.) *Pathol.* Nervous debility: neurastheny. See *Neuradynamia.*

Neur'asthĕn'icus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Neurasthenia:* neurasthenic.

Neur'ec'tōmē, *es,* f. } (Νεῦρον;
Neur'ectōm'ia, æ, f. } ἐκτομὴ, a cutting out.) *Surg.* Excision of a nerve, or part of a nerve: neurectomy.

Neur'ectōm'icus, *a, um. Surg.* Belonging to neurectomy: neurectomic.

Neur'ia, æ, f. (Dim. Νεῦρον.) *Anat., Physiol.* Fine nervous tissue or membrane, as the *retina.*

Neur'icus, *a, um.* (Νεῦρον.) *Anat.* Belonging to a nerve: neuric.

Neur'ĭlĕm'a, *ătis,* n. } (Νεῦρον;
Neur'ĭlĕm'ma, *ătis,* n. } 1. εἴλημα, a wrapper; 2. λέμμα, bark of plants.) *Anat., Physiol.* The membranous sheath encasing each nerve or filament of a nerve: a neurileme. See *Neurymen.*

Neurĭlĕmĭt'is, *ĭdis,* f. (*Neurīlēma,* terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *Neurilema.* See *Neurymenitis.*

N[illegible] (Νεῦρον, a nerve.) *Anat., Physiol.* The matter of which nerves are composed. *Neurīna,* æ, f.

Neur'lorrhăb'dium, *i,* n. (Νεῦριον, a little nerve; ῥάβδιον, a little rod.) *Anat.* Pl., the rod-like bodies of the *retina,* the *corpora virgæformia retinæ.*

Neurīt'ĕs, adj. (Νεῦρον.) *Anat.* Same as *Nervosus* and *Neurodes.*

Neurīt'icus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Neuritis:* neuritic.

Neurīt'is, *ĭdis,* f. (Νεῦρον; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of a nerve.

Neuro-. (Νεῦρον.) A prefix de-

noting relation to a nerve or nervous substance.

Neur'oasthĕn'ia. See *Neurasthenia.*

Neurŏd'e-. (*Neurōdēs.*) A prefix denoting nervous substance, or reference to nerves.

Neur'ŏdĕal'gia, æ, f. (*Neurōdēs* tunĭca, the *retina;* ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain or excessive sensibility of the *retina:* neurodealgy.

Neur'ŏdeatrŏp'hia, æ, f. (*Neurōdēs* tunĭca; *atrŏphia,* want of nutrition.) *Pathol.* Atrophy of the *retina:* neurodeatrophy.

Neurŏd'ēs, adj. (Νεῦρον; terminal -ώδης.) *Anat.* Having or full of nerves or nervous substance; applied to the *retina* or *tunica neurodes:* neurous.

Neur'ŏdynăm'icus, *a, um. Physiol.* Belonging to *Neurodynamis:* neurodynamic.

Neur'ŏdynăm'is, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Νεῦρον; δύναμις, strength.) *Physiol.* Nervous strength or energy.

Neur'ŏdyn'ia, æ, f. (Νεῦρον; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain of a nerve; an analogous term to *Neuralgia,* but rather implying chronic pain: neurodyny.

Neur'ŏdyn'icus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Neurodynia:* neurodynic.

Neur'ŏgĕn'ia, æ, f. (Νεῦρον; γένεσις, generation.) *Physiol.* The formation of nerves: neurogeny.

Neur'ŏgrăph'ia, æ, f. (Νεῦρον; γράφω, to write.) *Physiol.* A description of the nerves: neurography.

Neur'ŏhȳmenĭt'is. See *Neurymenitis.*

Neur'ŏhȳp'notism. (Νεῦρον; ὕπνος, sleep.) A term contrived for the state induced by the process of staring, thumbing, etc., of mesmerism; intended to signify partial sleep of the nervous system. *Neurŏhypnōtismus, i,* m.

Neuroid'ēs, adj. (Νεῦρον; terminal -*ĭdēs.*) *Anat.* Resembling a nerve or nervous substance: neuroid.

Neur'ŏlemmătĭt'is, *ĭdis,* f. (Νεῦρον; λέμμα, a skin; terminal -*ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *neurilemma.*

Neur'ŏlemmĭt'is. See *Neurolemmatitis.*

Neur'ŏlŏg'icus, *a, um. Anat., Physiol.* Belonging to *Neurologia:* neurological.

Neur'ŏl'ogy. (Νεῦρον; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* The consideration of the nature, construction, and functions of the nerves. *Neurŏlŏgia,* æ, f.

Neur'ŏm'a, *ătis,* n. (Νεῦρον.) *Pathol.* A knotty swelling, or tumour in the course of a nerve: nervous tumour.

Neur'ŏmălăc'ia, æ, f. (Νεῦρον; μαλακία, softness.) *Pathol.* Softening of the nerves.

Neur'ŏm'atous. *Pathol.* Having the nature of a *Neuroma,* or nervous tumour. *Neurōmătōsus, a, um.*

Neurŏmyĕlĭt'is, *ĭdis,* f. (Νεῦρον; μυελὸς, marrow; terminal -*ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of nervous or medullary substance.

Neur'ŏmy'ĕlŏd'ēs, adj. (Same; terminal *ŏdēs.*) *Anat., Physiol.* Having, or full of medullary substance: neuromyelous.

Neur'ŏmy'ĕloid'ēs, adj. (Same; terminal -*ĭdēs.*) *Anat., Physiol.* Resembling nervous or medullary substance: neuromyeloid.

Neur'ŏnŏs'os. } (Νεῦρον; νόσος,
Neur'ŏnŏs'us, *i,* f. } a disease.) *Pathol.* Nervous disease, or disease of a nerve. See *Neuropathia.*

Neur'ŏpăt'hia, æ, f. (Νεῦρον; πάθος, disease.) *Pathol.* Same as *Neuronosus:* neuropathy.

Neurŏpăt'hicus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Neuropathia:* neuropathic.

Neur'ophthĭs'icus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Neurophthisis:* neurophthisical.

Neur'ophthĭs'is, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Νεῦρον; φθίσις, a wasting.) *Pathol.* Nervous *tabes,* or wasting.

Neur'optĕrŏlŏg'ia, æ, f. (*Neuroptĕrus;* λόγος, a discourse.) *Entomol.* A treatise on the *Neuroptera:* neuropterology. See *Neuropterus.*

Neur'optĕrŏlŏg'icus, *a, um. Entomol.* Belonging to *Neuropterologia:* neuropterological.

Neur'ŏp'tĕrus, *a, um.* (Νεῦρον; πτερὸν, a wing.) *Entomol.* Nerve-winged; applied to an Ord. (pl. f.) of *Insecta,* in which the surface of the wings is finely reticulated: neuropterous.

Neur'öscēnŏgrăph'ĭa, æ, f. (Νεῦρον; σκηνογραφία, the art of scene-painting.) *Anat., Physiol.* Pictures or representations of the nerves: neuroscenography.

Neurō'sĭs, *is*, f. (Νεῦρον.) *Pathol.* A nervous affection or disease: (pl.) a Class of Cullen's Nosology.

Neur'osthĕn'ĭa, æ, f. (Νεῦρον; σθένος, strength.) *Physiol.* Great nervous power or excitement. See *Neurodynamis.*

Neur'ŏthēl'ē, *es*, f. (Νεῦρον; θηλή, the nipple.) *Anat.* A nervous *papilla.*

Neur'ŏthēlēlĭt'ĭs, *ĭdis*, f. (*Neurŏthēlē*; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of nervous *papillæ.*

Neur'ŏt'ĭcus, *a, um.* (Νεῦρον.) *Med.* Of or belonging to the nerves; nervous: neurotic.

Neur'ot'omy. (Νεῦρον; τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat.* Dissection of the nerves. *Surg.* The cutting or division of a nerve. *Neurŏtŏmia*, æ, f.

Neur'otrōm'a, *ătis*, n. (Νεῦρον; τρῶμα, for τραῦμα, a wound.) *Surg. Pathol.* A wound of a nerve.

Neur'otrōs'ĭs, *is*, or *eos*, f. *Surg. Pathol.* The progress of *Neurotroma.*

Neurўm'en, *ĕnis*, m. (Νεῦρον; ὑμήν, a membrane.) Same as *Neurilema.*

Neur'ўmĕnĭt'ĭs, *ĭdis*, f. (*Neurўmen*; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* See *Neurilemitis.*

Neut'ral. (*Neuter*, neither of the two.) *Bot.* Having neither stamens nor pistils, and so producing no seed. *Chem.* Applied to saline compounds of an acid and an alkali, having the character of neither. *Neutrālis, is, e.*

Neut'rălisāt'ion. (*Neutrālis.*) *Chem.* The complete loss of characteristic properties, frequently attending combinations in particular proportions, so that the one ingredient is neutralised or saturated by the other. *Neutrālisātio, ōnis*, f.

Neut'rĭflōr'us, *a, um.* (*Neuter*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having neutral flowers: neutriflorous.

Nev'rasthĕn'ĭa. See *Neurasthenia*, etc.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne College of Medicine, as connected with Durham University; and its Medical Degrees.—Two Licences, and three Degrees, are granted by this University: a Licence in Medicine, and a Licence in Surgery; the Degrees of M.B., C.M., and M.D. For M.B., two professional examinations—in Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Botany; the following certificates must be produced—Registration, as a medical student, of having passed examination for Graduation in Arts at the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, Dublin, London, Queen's College (Ireland), Edinburgh, Glasgow, St. Andrew's, Aberdeen; or *recognised universities abroad.* For C.M., the Candidates must have passed the examination for M.B. For the Degree of M.D. (subsequently to the foregoing examination), the Candidate must have spent four years in studying Medicine, Surgery, Pathology, Materia Medica, and Therapeutics, Midwifery, Diseases of Women and Children, and Public Health; and undergo examination thereon. There must be proof of the whole course of professional study having occupied *at least* four years—one of such years having been spent at the College of Medicine, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. *For the Degree of Doctor of Medicine*, Candidates must be not less than *twenty-four* years of age; and must have obtained the Degree of Bachelor in Medicine at least two years previously.

Nic'colat'e. (*Niccŏlicum* oxĭdum: terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Niccolic oxide being a base or acid, this name has been given to the compounds which it produces, when it plays the second part. *Niccŏlas, ātis*, f.

Nic'cŏl'ico-. A prefix, the same as *Niccolicus.*

Nic'cŏl'icus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Belonging to *Niccolum* or nickel: niccolic.

Nic'kel. *Chem.* A metal generally found in the metallic state, sometimes as an oxide: of great hardness, uniform texture; and having a colour between silver and tin.

Nicŏtĭān'a, æ, f. (*Nicot*, who first brought it into Europe.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*, Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Solanaceæ.*

Nicŏtĭān'a Amĕrĭcān'a. *M.Med.* The *Nicotiana tabacum.*

Nicŏtĭāna Tăbăcum. *M. Med.* The Virginian tobacco plant. See *Tabăci Folia* (B. P.).

Nicot'ĭānin'. *Nicŏtĭāna.*) *Chem.* A solid, volatile substance discovered in tobacco, which gives its characteristic odour. *Nicŏtĭānina, æ,* f. See *Nicotin.*

Nicŏt'ĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Belonging to *Nicotina:* nicotic.

Nicotin'. (*Nicŏtĭāna.*) *Chem.* Same as *Nicotianin.*

Nictitat'ion. (*Nictĭto,* to wink often.) A quick and frequent closing and opening of the eyelids; frequent winking. Symptomatic, in certain diseases. *Nictĭtātio, ōnis,* f.

Nidificat'ion. (*Nīdus,* a nest; *făcio,* to make.) *Ornithol.* The process of forming a nest. *Nīdĭfĭcātio, ōnis,* f.

Nĭd'ŭlans, *antis,* adj. (*Nidŭlor,* to nestle.) *Bot.* Nestling: nidulant.

Nidŭlāt'io, *ōnis,* f. (*Nidŭlor.*) *Ornithol.* The act of sitting on a nest: nidulation.

Nidŭlāt'us, *a, um.* (*Nidŭlus,* a little nest.) *Bot.* Nestled; in a nest: nidulate.

Nigh't-blin'dness. See *Hemeralopia.*

Nig'ht-sig'ht. See *Nyctalopia.*

Night'soil Fev'er. See *Sewer Fever.*

Night'mār'e. See *Ephialtes, Incubus, Oneirodynia Gravans.*

Night'shade, Deadly. *M. Med.* The *Atropa belladonna.*

Night'shade, Woody. *M. Med.* The *Solanum dulcamara.*

Nig'rĭcaul'is, *is, e.* (*Nĭger,* black; *caulis,* a stem.) *Bot.* Having a black stem: nigricauline.

Nig'rĭpes, *pĕdis,* adj. (*Nĭger; pes,* a foot.) *Bot.* Having a black foot, or *stipes:* nigripede.

Nig'rĭsper'mus, *a, um.* (*Nĭger; σπέρμα,* a seed.) *Bot.* Having black seeds: nigrispermous.

Nigrĭt'ies, *ei,* f. (*Nĭger.*) *Pathol.* Applied to *caries,* as being *nigrities ossis,* blackness of a bone.

Nip'hablep'sia, *æ,* f. (*Νίφα,* snow; *ἀβλεψία,* blindness.) *Pathol.* Blindness caused by the glaring reflection of sunlight upon the snow; snow-blindness.

Nĭp'hotyphlōs'is, *is,* or *eos, f. Pathol.* The progress of *Niphotyphlotes.*

Nip'hotyp'hlōt'es, *is,* f. (*Νίφα; τυφλὸς,* blind.) *Pathol.* Blindness produced by exposure to the glare of sunlight upon the snow, and so the same as *Niphablepsia.*

Nip'ple. (Sax. *Nypele.*) *Anat.* The small conical projection in the centre of the breasts. See *Mammilla, Papilla.*

Nĭs'us, *ūs,* m. (*Nītor,* to endeavour.) *Physiol.* The vernal generative impulse of birds, etc.

Nĭtĭd'ĭflōr'us, *a, um.* (*Nĭtĭdus,* shining; *flos,* a flower.) *Bot.* Having brilliant flowers: nitidiflorous.

Nĭtĭd'ĭfŏl'ius, *a, um.* (*Nĭtĭdus; fŏlium,* a leaf.) *Bot.* Having shining leaves: nitidifolious.

Nĭt'rate. (*Nĭtrĭcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of nitric acid with a base. *Nĭtras, ātis,* f.

Nĭt'rate of Pot'ash. *Chem.* Nitre, or saltpetre.

Nĭt'rate of Sĭl'ver. *Chem.* The *Nitras argenti,* or lunar caustic.

Nĭtrāt'us, *a, um. Mineral.* Applied to a base converted into a salt by combination with *nitric* acid: nitrated.

Nĭt're. (*Νίτρον.*) *Chem.* The nitrate of potash, or saltpetre. *Nĭtrum, i,* n.

Nĭt'rĭc. (*Nĭtrum;* terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Belonging to nitre; applied to an acid. *Nĭtrĭcus, a, um.*

Nĭt'rĭficat'ion. (*Nĭtrum; făcio,* to make.) *Chem.* The becoming like a nitrate. *Nĭtrĭfĭcātio, ōnis,* f.

Nĭtrĭt'e. (*Nĭtrōsum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of *nitrous* acid with a base. *Nĭtris, ītis,* f.

Nĭt'ro-. (*Nĭtrum.*) *Chem.* A prefix denoting the presence of nitre, or nitric acid.

Nĭtroben'zide. *Chem.* A peculiar, yellow, oleaginous substance, produced by the partial decomposition, on distillation, of nitrobenzinic acid.

Nĭtrobenzin'ic. *Chem.* Name given to a new nitrogenous acid, into which benzoic acid is transformed when acted upon by strong nitric acid; also termed Benzoinitric. *Nĭtrōbenzinĭcus, a, um.*

Nĭt'rogen'. (*Νίτρον*, nitre; *γεννάω*, to generate.) *Chem.* An important elementary principle, forming about four-fifths of atmospheric air; azote. *Nitrŏgĕnium, ii*, n.

Nĭt'ro-hȳdrochlor'ic Ac'id, Dilut'ed. *Chem.* Acidum nitro-hydrochloricum dilutum (B. P.).

Nĭt'rous. (*Nitrum*, nitre; terminal *-ous.*) *Chem.* Belonging to nitre; applied to an acid. *Nitrōsus, a, um.*

Nĭtrūrĕt'um, *i*, n. (*Nitrum*; terminal *-ūret.*) *Chem.* A combination of nitrogen with a simple body: a nitruret.

Nīvā'lis, *is, e.* (*Nix*, snow.) *Bot.* Applied to plants which flower during winter; to those which grow upon mountains covered with eternal snows, and those that grow on the snow itself: nival.

Nōb'ilis, *is, e.* (As if *Noscibilis*, from *nōvi*, I have known; because famous for excellence.) *Nat. Hist.* Noble; applied to many objects by way of eminence.

Noct'ămbulat'ion. (*Nox*, night; *ambŭlo*, to walk.) *Med.* Sleep-walking, or walking during sleep; *Onecrodynia activa. Noctambŭlātio, ōnis*, f.

Noctiflōr'us, *a, um.* (*Nox*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Flowering at night; noctiflorous.

Noctilūc'us, *a, um.* (*Nox*; *lūceo*, to shine.) *Bot.* Applied to flowers which open at night, and close during its course.

Noctur'nal Blind'ness. See *Hemeralopia.*

Noctur'nal Emis'sion. } *Med.*
Noctur'nal Pollut'ion. } The *gonorrhœa dormientium. Emissio Nocturnālis.*

Nocturn'al Light. See *Nyctalopia.*

Noctur'nus, *a, um.* (*Nox.*) Belonging to the night-time: nocturnal. *Bot.* Applied to flowers which remain open during the night, and close themselves in the daytime; or shed an agreeable odour at night, and are inodorous in the day. *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (pl. n.) of the *Lepidoptera*, which fly only at night, or after sunset. *Ornithol.* Applied to a Family (pl. f.) of the *Accipitres*, which are chiefly on the wing in the twilight, and when the moon shines; they form but one genus—the owls.

Nōdā'lis, *is, e.* (*Nōdus*, a knot.) *Nat. Philos.* Applied to lines produced by the series of points of rest at the surface of a rigid rod made to vibrate, and to those resulting from the vibrations.

Nod'ding. See *Annuens, Cernuus, Nutans.*

Nod'e. (Heb. *Anad*, to tie.) A knob, knot, or joint. *Astron.* The point of intersection of the orbit of a planet with the ecliptic. *Bot.* A slight thickening at a joint, as in certain grasses. *Pathol., Surg.* A hard, circumscribed tumour on a bone, arising from a swelling of the periosteum. *Nōdus, i*, m.

Nōdĭf'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Nōdus*; *fĕro*, to carry.) Charged with nodosities: nodiferous.

Nodiflōr'us, *a, um. Nōdus*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers with nodes or joints: nodiflorous.

Nōd'ipes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Nōdus*; *pes*, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Having feet thickset with nodosities: nodipede.

Nōdōs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Nōdus.*) *Pathol.* The progress or formation of nodes: the node disease.

Nōdōs'itas, *ātis*, f. (*Nōdus.*) *Bot.* Applied to the concretions on certain points of the surface of plants, rendering it knotted or crumpled: a nodosity.

Nōdōs'us, *a, um.* (*Nōdus*; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having, or full of nodes: nodose.

Nod'ular. *Med.* Belonging to a nodule. *Nōdŭlāris, is, e.*

Nōdŭlār'ius, *a, um.* (*Nōdŭlus.*) *Conchol.* Charged with nodules: nodularious.

Nod'ule. (Dim. *Nōdus.*) *Pathol., Physiol.* A little node. *Nōdŭlus, i*, m.

Nōdŭlĭf'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Nōdŭlus*; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Bearing nodosities: noduliferous.

Nōdŭlōs'us, *a, um.* Having, or full of nodules: nodulous.

Noli me Tan'gĕre. *Pathol.* A malignant disease affecting the skin, and sometimes the cartilages of the nose.

Nōm'a, *æ*, f. (*Νέμω*, to eat away.) *Pathol.* A corroding, ulcerous dis-

ease of the skin, frequently of the cheek, and *vulva*, of young girls.

Nom'enclat'ure. (*Nōmen*, a name; *călo*, to call.) The proper arrangement and application of a set of distinctive and significant words as names of particular objects in science or language. *Nōmenclātūra*, æ, f.

Non Com'pos Men'tis. *Med. Jur.* Applied to those "who lose their intellects by disease; that grow deaf dumb, and blind, not having been born so; or such, in short, as are judged by the Court of Chancery incapable of conducting their own affairs."

Non-Com'pōtes. *Med. Jur.* Not having ability or purpose: madmen.

Nooth's Apparat'us. *Chem.* For impregnating water with carbonic acid or other gases.

Nor'mal. (*Norma*, a rule.) Applied to the natural condition of a thing. *Normālis, is, e.*

Nose. See *Nasus.*

Nose, Bleeding of the. See *Epistaxis.*

Nos'ŏcom'ial. *Med.* Belonging to a *Nosocomium. Nōsŏcŏmiālis, is, e.*

Nōsŏcōm'ium, ii, n. (Νόσος, a disease; κομέω, to take care of.) *Med.* An hospital or infirmary for the sick.

Nōsŏdŏch'ium, ii, m. (Νόσος; δοχεῖον, a receptacle.) Same as *Nosocomium.*

Nōsŏgĕn'ia, æ, f. } (Nó-
Nōsŏgĕn'ĕsis, is, or *eos*, f. } σος; γένεσις, generation.) *Med.* The occurrence and progress of disease.

Nosograp'hy. (Νόσος; γράφω, to write.) *Med.* A description of diseases, their characters, nature, and course. *Nōsogrăphia, æ,* f.

Nōsŏlŏg'icus, a, um. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Nosologia:* nosological.

Nosology. (Νόσος; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med.* The doctrine of diseases; chiefly confined, however, to their classification, or methodical arrangement; so as to form a catalogue of reference. *Nōsŏlŏgia, æ,* f.

Nostal'gia, æ, f. (Νοστέω, to return; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* An intense longing for return to one's native country; a disease of such as circumstances have placed in foreign climes; longing for home; homesickness; a genus, Ord. *Dysorexiæ*, Cl. *Locales*: nostalgy.

Nostal'gicus, a, um. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Nostalgia:* nostalgic.

Nostŏmăn'ia, æ, f. (Νοστέω; μανία, madness.) *Pathol.* A kind of madness, forming the highest degree of *Nostalgia.*

Nos'tril. See *Naris.*

Nos'trum. (N. of *Noster, a, um*, ours.) A significant term for any quack, secret, or patent medicine.

Nōtal'gia, æ, f. (Νῶτον, the back; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain of the back: notalgy.

Nōtal'gicus, a, um. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Notalgia:* notalgic.

Notā'tion. (*Notāre*, to mark.) *Chem., Geom.* Ready method of expressing facts ascertained by analysis; employing figures, or signs, to indicate relative proportions.

Notched. See *Erosus, Crenatus.*

Nōtencĕp'hălōcĕl'e, es, f. (Νῶτον, the back; ἐγκέφαλον, the brain; κήλη, a tumour.) *Physiol.* Protrusion of the brain (in a monster-fœtus) from a cleft in the back of the head: notencephalocele.

Nōtencĕp'hălus, i, m. (Νῶτον; ἐγκέφαλον.) *Physiol.* A monster-fœtus, with the brain in a hernial mass on the back.

Not hus. (Νόθος, spurious, false.) *Nothus. a, um.*

Nōt'ochord. (Νῶτον; χορδή, a string.) *Comp. Anat.* The extremely delicate fibrous, cellular, gelatinous, cylindrical column, in and around which are developed the elements by which the vertebral column is established in every class of *Myelencephalia.*

Nōtŏmyĕl'os. } (Νῶτον;
Nōtŏmyĕl'us, i, m. } μυελος, marrow.) *Anat., Physiol.* The *Medullæ spinalis*, or spinal marrow.

Nōtorrhiz'eus, a, um. (Νῶτον; ῥίζα, a root.) *Bot.* Having the radicles turned up against one of the faces of the cotyledons: notorrhizeous.

Nōvăcŭlār'is, is, e. (*Nŏvacŭla*, a razor.) *Geol.* Applied to a variety of schist, with which razor-stones are made; pertaining to a razor: novacular.

Nōvemcostāt'us, a, um. (*Nŏvem*, nine; *costa*, a rib.) *Bot.* Having

nine ribs or longitudinal projections: novemcostate.

Nŏvemdĭg'ĭtāt'us, *a, um.* (*Novem; dĭgĭtus,* a finger.) *Bot.* Applied to a leaf, of which the common petiole terminates in nine folioles: novemdigitate.

Nŏvem'lŏbāt'us, *a, um.* (*Nŏvem; lŏbus,* a lobe.) *Bot.* Divided into nine lobes: novemlobate.

Nŏvemner'vis, *is, e.* } (*Nŏ-*
Nŏvemner'vius, *a, um.* } *vem; nervus.*) *Bot.* Applied to leaves of which the base is divided into nine nerves: novemnervate.

Noxār'um Cor'pŏris, de quinque gen'erĭbus. Celsus thus tabulated all diseases incident to the human body: 1. External injuries, as wounds. 2. Internal parts vitiated, as in cancer. 3. Extraneous bodies generated internally, as a calculus in the bladder. 4. Internal parts preternaturally enlarged, as in tumefied (varicose) veins. 5. In parts where deficiency, or malformations, are perceptible.

Nūbĕcŭ'la, æ, f. (Dim. *Nūbes,* a cloud.) *Pathol.* The little cloud-like appearances suspended in certain disordered conditions of the urine.

Nūbĕc'ŭlāt'us, *a, um.* Presenting appearances resembling *nubeculæ:* nubeculate.

Nūbĭg'ĕnus, *a, um.* (*Nūbes,* a cloud; *gĕno,* to beget.) *Bot.* Growing upon mountains at a very great height; cloud-born: nubigenous.

Nŭcāmen'tum, *i,* n. (*Nux,* a nut; *amentum,* a catkin.) *Bot.* Synonymous with *Amentum.*

Nuc'ha, æ, f. (Arab.) *Anat.* The nape, or back part of the neck.

Nuchāl'is, *is, e.* *Anat.* Belonging to the *Nucha.*

Nŭcĭf'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Nux,* a nut; *fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing nuts: nuciferous.

Nŭcĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Nux; forma,* likeness.) *Bot.* Resembling a nut in form or appearance: nuciform.

Nucleāt'us, *a, um.* (*Nucleus.*) *Bot.* Having *nuclei:* nucleated. See *Nucleus.*

Nucleĭf'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Nucleus; fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing kernels: nucleiferous.

Nucleifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Nucleus; forma,* likeness.) *Bot.* Resembling a nucleus: nucleiform.

Nucleŏl'us, *i,* m. (Dim. *Nucleus.*) A little nucleus: a nucleole.

Nuc'leus, *i,* m. (*Nux.*) *Astron.* That portion of a *macula,* when it is much darker than the rest; also a small and brilliant part in the centre of a comet. *Bot.* The kernel of a nut, or of the stone of fruit. *Crystall.* Any solid substance, or thread, suspended in crystallising matter, to afford points for the commencement of crystallisation. *Physiol.* Synonymous with *Cytoblast. Surg. Pathol.* Anything about which a substance or matter gathers, as a cherry-stone forming the centre of a *calculus.*

Nŭc'ŭla, æ, f. (Dim. *Nux.*) *Bot.* A little nut: a nucule.

Nŭcŭlōs'us, *a, um.* (*Nŭcŭla;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having or full of nucules.

Nūdĭbran'chĭāt'us, *a, um.* (*Nūdus,* naked; *branchĭæ.*) *Zoöl.* Having bare or exposed *branchiæ:* nudibranchiate.

Nūdĭcaud'āt'us, *a, um.* (*Nūdus; cauda,* a tail.) *Zoöl.* Having the tail without hairs: nudicaudate.

Nūdĭcaul'is, *is, e.* (*Nūdus; caulis,* a stem.) *Bot.* Having a leafless stem: nudicauline.

Nūdĭflōr'us, *a, um.* (*Nūdus; flos,* a flower.) *Bot.* Having a naked corol: nudiflorous.

Nūdĭfŏl'ius, *a, um.* (*Nūdus; fŏlium,* a leaf.) *Bot.* Having smooth leaves: nudifolious.

Nūdĭpellĭf'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Nūdus; pellis,* the skin; *fĕro,* to bear. *Zoöl.* Having the skin entirely bare: nudipelliferous.

Nūdĭpes', *pĕdis,* adj. (*Nūdus; pes,* a foot.) *Bot.* Having naked feet: nudipede.

Nullĭner'vis, *is, e.* (*Nullus,* no one; *nervus.*) *Bot.* Applied to leaves which have neither true nor false nerves: nullinervate.

Nullĭp'ŏrus, *a, um.* (*Nullus; pŏrus,* a pore.) *Bot., Zoöl.* Having no pores on their surface: nulliporous.

Nŭmismāl'is, *is, e.* (*Nŭmisma,* or *nomisma,* a coin.) Like a piece of money: numismal.

Nŭmismat'ic. (*Nŭmisma,* a coin.)

Belonging to a coin or medal. *Nŭmismătĭcus, a, um.*

Nummĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Nummus,* a metal or coin; *forma,* likeness.) Having the form of a piece of money: nummiform.

Num'mulated. (*Nummŭlus,* a little coin.) *Pathol.* Having likeness to a small piece of coin: applied to thick roundish *sputa. Nummŭlātus, a, um.*

Nut. See *Capula, Nux.*

Nūt'ans, *tis,* part. (*Nūto,* to nod.) *Bot., Pathol.* Nodding; drooping: nutant; applied to stems; also to *Eclampsia.*

Nutat'ion. (*Nūto.*) *Astron.* A kind of swinging of the axis of the earth, owing to attraction of the sun, and especially of the moon; which causes it to describe periodically a small ellipsis about the mean poles. *Bot.* The faculty which flowers have of following the apparent movement of the sun. *Nūtātio, ōnis,* f.

Nūtā'tor, *ōris,* n. (*Nūto,* to nod.) *Anat.* Applied to the *Sterno-cleido-mastoides,* because nodding is performed chiefly by its exercise.

Nut'meg. *M. Med.* The seed of the *Myristica moschata;* the *Nux Aromatica, Moschata* or *Myristica.*

Nutrĭm'en, *ĭnis,* n. } (*Nutrio,* to
Nutrĭment'um, *i,* n. } nourish.) *Physiol.* Nourishment or nutriment. See *Aliment.*

Nutrĭt'ion. (*Nutrio,* to feed young.) *Physiol.* The assimilation or identification of nutritive matter to or with our organs. *Nutrītio, ōnis,* f.

Nutrĭt'ion, Exces'sive. } See
Nutrĭt'ion, Mor'bid. } *Alogotrophia.*

Nut'rix, *ĭcis,* f. (*Nutrio,* to nourish.) *Med.* A nurse or attendant upon the sick or infirm; or one who has the charge and suckling of an infant; usually termed a wet-nurse.

Nux Arōmăt'ica. *Bot.* The nutmeg, or seed of the *Myristica moschata.*

Nux Mĕtel'la. *Bot.* The seed of *Strychnos nux vomica.*

Nux Moschāt'a. } *M. Med.* The
Nux Myrĭs'tĭca. } nutmeg, or fruit of the *Myristica moschata.*

Nux Vŏm'ica. Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the seed of *Strychnos nux vomica.*

Nyc'tălōp'ia, *æ,* f. (Νὺξ, night; ὤψ, vision.) *Pathol.* Defect of vision, except in the evening and at night; nocturnal sight; day-blindness: nyctalopy.

Nyc'talop'ic. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Nyctalopia. Nyctălōpĭcus, a, um.*

Nyc'tŏphōn'ia, *æ,* f. (Νὺξ; φωνή, the voice.) *Pathol.* Loss of voice during the day: nyctophony.

Nyc'tōtyphlōs'is, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Νὺξ; τύφλωσις, a making blind.) *Pathol.* A term for nocturnal blindness. See *Nyctalopia.*

Nym'pha, *æ,* f. (Νύμφη, a water nymph.) *Anat.* The membranous folds descending, one on each side, from the prepuce of the *Clitoris;* also termed *Labia minora,* in distinction from the *L. pudendi. Entomol.* A nymph, *pupa,* or *chrysalis,* being the second condition in the metamorphosis of insects.

Nymphlt'is, *ĭdis,* f. (*Nymphæ;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Surg. Pathol.* Inflammation of the *nymphæ.*

Nym'phium, *ii,* n. *Bot.* A part of the flower which extends from the extremity of the ovary to the floral envelope, when situated under the free ovary, or above the adherent ovary.

Nym'phius, *a, um. Bot.* Having a *nymphium:* nymphious.

Nym'phoïd'es, adj. (Νυμφοία, the water-lily; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling the *Nymphæa,* or water-lily; applied to a species of *Menyanthes,* etc.: nymphoid.

Nym'phŏmăn'ia, *æ,* f. (Νύμφη; μανία, madness.) *Pathol.* Excessive desire for coition in females; a genus, Ord. *Dysorexiæ,* Cl. *Locales,* of Cullen's Nosology; also termed *Furor uterinus,* and *Hysteromania.* See *Andromania, Metromania, Œstromania.*

Nym'phon'cus, *i,* m. (*Nymphæ;* ὀγκὸς, a tumour.) *Pathol.* A tumour or swelling of the *nymphæ.*

Nym'phot'omy. (Νύμφη; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* Operation of cutting away the *nymphæ,* when diseased or much enlarged. *Nymphŏtŏmia, æ,* f.

O.

O. *Pharm.* For *Octarium*, a pint.

Oa'k. (Sax. *Ac.*) *M. Med.* The *Quercus Robur.*

Oarial'gia. See *Ovarialgia.*

Oăr'icus, *a, um.* (Ὠάριον, a small egg.) *Anat., Physiol.* Belonging to the ovary: oaric.

Oăr'iŏcēl'e, *es,* f. (Ὠάριον; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Tumour or hernia of the ovary: oariocele.

Oăr'ion'cus, *i,* m. (Ὠάριον; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Tumour of the ovary; a tumid ovary.

Oăr'ium, *ii,* n. (Ὠάριον.) *Anat., Physiol.* The same as, but more etymologically correct than, *Ovarium:* an ovary.

Oat's. *M. Med.* The seeds of *Avena sativa.*

Ob'clāvāt'us, *a, um.* (*Ob,* inversely; *clāva,* a club.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of a reversed club: obclavate.

Ob'cōn'icus, *a, um.* (*Ob; cōnĭcus,* conical.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of a reversed cone; that is to say, the summit turned downwards: obconical.

Ob'cordāt'us, *a, um.* (*Ob; cordātus,* heart-shaped.) *Bot.* Shaped like a heart, having its apex to the stem: obcordate.

Obcordifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Ob; cor,* the heart; *forma.*) *Bot.* Having the form of a heart reversed: obcordiform.

Obdormi'tio, *ōnis,* f. (*Ob; dormio,* to sleep.) *Med.* The state of being asleep; also what is meant by sleep applied to the limbs: obdormition.

Obĕs'ity. (*Obēdo,* to eat all about.) Fatness or grossness of the body generally. *Obēsĭtas, ātis,* f.

Obfuscā'tio, *ōnis,* f. (*Obfusco,* to make black.) *Pathol.* Darkening, dulness, or obscurity. Applied to the sight: obfuscation.

Obimbricāt'us, *a, um.* (*Ob; imbrĭcātus,* imbricated.) *Bot.* That which is imbricated contrariwise: obimbricate.

Object'ive. (*Objĭcio,* to cast against.) *Med.* Applied to obvious symptoms as noted by the practitioner. *Objectīvus, a, um.*

Oblīq'uus, *a, um.* (*Oblīquo,* to turn aside.) *Anat., Bot.* Crooked; indirect; oblique; applied to muscles, stems, leaves, etc.

Oblitĕrāt'io, *ōnis,* f. (*Oblitĕro,* to scrape out.) *Med.* The alteration in appearance or function of a part, by which it no longer serves its original purpose: obliteration.

Oblitĕrāt'us, *a, um.* (Same.) *Anat., Bot.* Altered so that the natural condition or aspect has disappeared: obliterated.

Obliv'io In'ers. } *Pathol.*
Obliv'ium In'ers. } Lethargy; sluggish or inactive oblivion.

Oblon'gāt'us, *a, um.* (*Oblongo,* to prolong.) *Anat.* Continued further, or prolonged.

Oblon'gifōl'ius, *a, um.* (*Oblongus; fŏlium,* a leaf.) *Bot.* Having oblong leaves or folioles: oblongifolious.

Ob'ōvāl'is, *is, e.* (*Ob; ōvālis,* oval.) *Bot.* Having the figure of a longitudinal section of an egg: oboval.

Ob'ōvātifōl'ius, *a, um.* (*Ob; ovātus,* ovate; *fŏlium,* a leaf.) *Bot.* Having oboval leaves: obovatifolious.

Ob'ōvāt'us, *a, um.* (*Ob; ōvum,* an egg.) *Bot.* Egg-shaped, but having the smallest end to the stem; applied to leaves: obovate.

Ob'ōvoid'ēs, adj. (*Ob; ōvum,* an egg; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling an egg of which the small end is turned downwards: obovoid.

Ob'soles'cence. (*Obsŏlesco,* to decrease.) *Pathol.* The state of ceasing to grow, and undergoing no further change. *Obsŏlescentia, æ,* f.

Obsŏlēt'us, *a, um.* (*Obsŏleo,* to grow out of fashion.) *Bot.* Indistinct: obsolete.

Obstet'ric. (*Obstĕtrix.*) Belonging to midwifery. *Obstētricus, a, um.*

Obstētric'ius, *a, um.* (*Obstĕtrix.*) *Obstet.* Belonging to an *obstetrix:* obstetrician.

Obstetric'ius Med'icus. *Obstet.*

An accoucheur, or man-midwife: an obstetric-physician.

Obstet'rica. (*Obstetrix.*) The art of assisting women in childbirth; and of treating their diseases during pregnancy and after delivery: midwifery. *Obstetrĭca*, æ, f. *Obstetrĭcium*, *ii*, n.

Obstĕt'rix, *ĭcis*, f. (*Obsto*, to stand in the way.) *Obstet.* A midwife or obstetrician woman.

Obstipat'ion. (*Obstīpo*, to stop chinks.) *Med.* Obstinate costiveness, there being no relief by evacuation; distinguished from constipation; a genus, Ord. *Epischeses*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. *Obstīpātio*, *ōnis*, f.

Ob'struens, *tis*, part. (*Obstruo*, to shut up.) *Pharm.* Shutting or closing up: obstruent.

Obsŭbŭlāt'us, *a*, *um.* (*Ob; sŭbŭlātus*, pertaining to an awl.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves gradually decreasing in thickness from the base to the summit: obsubulate.

Obsŭtūrāl'is, *is*, *e.* (*Ob*; *sūtūra*, a suture.) *Bot.* Epithet given to the *placentarium*, when applied against or opposed to the suture; to *septa* when their border is empty: obsutural.

Obtec'tus, *a. um.* (*Obtĕgor*, to be covered.) *Entomol.* Applied to a *chrysalis*; in which all the parts of the insect are perfectly indicated on the outside, being delineated by compartments of the horny case, as in the *Lepidoptera*.

Obtun'dens, *tis*, part. (*Obtundo*, to make blunt.) *Pharm.* Having power to dull or overcome irritation: obtundent.

Obtūrāt'or, *ōris*, m. (*Obtūro*, to stop up.) *Anat.* A stopper-up of any cavity; applied to two muscles and a nerve of the thigh.

Ob'turbināt'us, *a*, *um.* (*Ob*; *turbo*, a gig or top.) *Bot.* Having the form of a gig or top reversed: obturbinated.

Obtūsāt'us, *a*, *um.* (*Obtundo*, to blunt.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves the summits of which are round: obtusate.

Obtūsif'idus, *a*, *um.* (*Obtundo*; *findo*, to cleave.) *Bot.* That which is cleft into very obtuse segments: obtusifid.

Obtūsiflōr'us, *a*, *um.* (*Obtundo*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having obtuse petals: obtusiflorous.

a, *um.* (*Obtūsus*, blunt; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having obtuse leaves: obtusifolious.

Obtūsil'ōbus, *a*, *um.* (*Obtūsus*; *lōbus*, a lobe.) *Bot.* Having leaves divided into round and obtuse: obtusilobous.

Obtūs'us, *a*, *um.* (*Obtundo*, to blunt.) *Bot.* Rounded at the apex; blunt: obtuse.

Obvŏlūt'us, *a*, *um.* (*Obvolvo*, to wrap about.) *Bot.* Enrolled one within another: obvolutous; obvolute.

Oc'cidens, *tis*, part. (*Occĭdo*, to fall down.) Going down; declining: occident. *Astron.* Applied (sing. m.) to the place where the sun hides itself under the horizon, sinking from our view: occident.

Oc'cidens, *tis*, m. (Same.) *Astron.*, *Geog.* The western landscape at sunset.

Oc'cident'alis, *is*, *e.* (Same.) *Astron.*, *Geog.* Belonging to the west; western: occidental.

Occip'ital. *Anat.*, *Ornithol.*, *Zoöl.* Belonging to the occiput. *Occipĭtālis*, *is*, *e.*

Occip'ito-. (*Occĭput.*) *Anat.* A prefix denoting connection with the *Os occipitis*.

Oc'ciput, *ĭtis*, n. (*Ob*, against: *căput*, the head.) *Anat.* The back part of the head: the occiput.

Occlus'ion. (*Occlūdo*, to shut up.) A closing or shutting up. *Occlūsio*, *ōnis*, f.

Occlūs'us, *a*, *um.* (*Occlūdo*, to shut up.) *Bot.* Enclosed; shut up: occluse.

Occultāt'io, *ōnis*, f. (*Occulto*, to hide.) *Astron.* The momentary eclipse of a star or planet by the interposition of the body of the moon between it and the earth: occultation.

Oceăn'icus, *a*, *um.* (*Oceănus*, the ocean.) *Bot.*, *Nat. Hist.* Living or growing in the ocean, or waters of the sea: oceanic.

Ocellāt'us, *a*, *um.* (*Ocellus*, *i*, m., a little eye.) See *Ocellus*. *Bot.* Marked by spots somewhat like the pupil of the eye: ocellate.

a, *um.* (*Ocellus*;

, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Bearing spots resembling eyes : ocelliferous.

Ocel'lus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Ocŭlus*, an eye.) Applied to rounded spots of which the centre is of a different colour from the circumference, giving some resemblance to the pupil of the eye.

Ochlĭs'is, *eos*, f. (Ὀχλησις—from , molestations from crowding together.) *Pathol.* A general condition of disease produced by a vast number of sick persons under one roof. See *Hospital.*

a, um. (Ὀχὸς, capacious ; *πέταλον*, a petal.) *Bot.* Having broad and ample petals : ochopetalous.

Oc'hra, or **Ok'ra,** *æ*, f. (Ὠχρὸς, pale.) *Bot.* An annual plant of the West Indies ; where its green pods are much employed in soup. *Chem.* Argillaceous earths, impregnated with iron, of a red, or a yellow colour : ochre.

Oc'hropўr'a, *æ*, f. (Ὠχρὸς ; *πῦρ*, fever.) *Pathol.* Yellow fever : ochropyre.

Ὀκτὼ, eight ; *γωνία*, an angle.) *Geom., Mineral.* A figure of eight angles. *Octăgōnum, i*, n.

Octag'ŏnal. *Geom., Mineral.* Belonging to an octagon. *Octăgōnus, a, um.*

a, um. (Ὀκτὼ, eight ; *γυνὴ*, a woman.) *Bot.* Having eight pistils ; applied to a Linn. Ord. (pl. n.) : octagynious.

Octahed'ral. *Geom., Mineral.* Belonging to an octahedron. *Octăhĕdrus, a, um.*

. Same as *Octahedrus.*

Octahĕd'rĭform'mis, *is, e.* (*Octahedrum ; forma.*) *Crystall., Geom., Mineral.* Having the appearance of an octahedron irregularly and differently modified : octahedriform.

Octahĕd'ron. (Ὀκτὼ, eight ; *ἕδρα*, a basis.) *Crystall., Geom., Mineral.* A solid figure, having eight equal bases. *Octăhĕdrum, i*, n.

Octan'a. (Same.) A fever of paroxysmal recurrence once a week.

Octan'drius, *a, um.* (Ὀκτὼ ; *ἀνὴρ*, a man.) *Bot.* Having eight stamens ; applied to a Linn. Cl. (pl. n.) : octandrious or octandrous.

Octan'thĕrus, *a, um.* (Ὀκτὼ, an anther.) *Bot.* Having eight anthers : octantherous.

Octār'ius, *ii*, m. (*Octāvus*, the eighth.) *Pharm.* The eighth part of a gallon, or twenty fluid ounces *imperial* ; a pint.

Oc'to-. (Ὀκτὼ.) A prefix denoting the number eight.

Octōf'idus, *a, um.* (*Octo- ; findo*, to cleave.) *Bot.* Presenting eight clefts or cuts, of which the depth is equal, at least, to half of the total length : octofidous.

Octōf'ŏrus, *a, um.* (*Octo- ; forā men*, an opening.) *Zoöl.* Having eight holes or openings : octoforous.

Octogyn'ius. See *Octagynius.*

Octōner'vius, *a, um.* (*Octo- ; nervus.*) *Bot.* Having eight nerves : octonervious.

Octōpĕt'ălus, *a, um.* (*Octo- ; pĕtălum*, a petal.) *Bot.* Having eight petals : octopetalous.

Octophyl'lus, *a, um.* (Ὀκτὼ ; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Composed of eight folioles : octophyllous.

στήμων, a stamen.) *Bot.* Having eight free stamens : octostemonate.

Ocŭlār'is, *is, e.* (*Ocŭlus.*) *Med.* Belonging to the eye : ocular.

Ocŭlāt'us, *a, um.* (*Ocŭlus.*) *Bot.* Having spots like eyes. *Entomol.* Having very large eyes : oculate.

Ocŭlif'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Ocŭlus ; fĕro*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Bearing an eye, or eyes : oculiferous.

Ocŭlĭform'mis, *is, e.* (*Ocŭlus ; forma*, likeness.) *Zoöl.* Having the form of an eye : oculiform.

Oc'ŭlus, *i*, n. (Ὄκος, hence ; ὄκκαλλος, the eye.) *Anat., Physiol.* The organ of vision.

Odăxes'mus, *i*, m. (Ὀδαξησμὸς, a sharp or acid biting.) *Pathol., Physiol.* This obsolete term has been reintroduced to describe the bitten tongue, lip, or cheek, when it occurs as a symptom of the epileptic seizure. Commonly spelled *Odaxismos*, or *Odaxismus*, but the above is the correct form.

Odaxĕt'icus, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Odaxesmus :* odaxetic.

Odăxis'mos. See *Odaxesmus.*

-Ode. *Pathol., Physiol.* A terminal generally similar to *-odes.*

-Od'ĕs. (-ώδης.) A terminal or suffix similar to the Latin *-ōsus* or

English *-ous*, denoting, as in its Latin form, fulness of.

Odon'tăgra, *æ*, f. (Ὀδούς, a tooth; ἄγω, to draw.) *Pathol.* Toothache, arising from retrocedent gout. *Surg.* A kind of forceps or pincers, for extracting teeth.

Odontal'gia, *æ*, f. (Ὀδούς; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Violent pain in a tooth, usually from *caries;* the nerve being thereby exposed to the cold air, etc.; toothache: odontalgy; a genus, Ord. *Phlegmasiæ*, Cl. *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Odontal'gic. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Odontalgia*, or toothache. *Odontalgĭcus, a, um.*

Odon'tia, *æ*, f. (Ὀδούς.) Same as *Odontalgia.*

Odont'icus, *a, um.* (Ὀδούς.) Belonging to the teeth: odontic.

Odontĭt'icus, *a, um. Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Odontitis:* odontitic.

Odontĭt'is, *ĭdis*, f. (Ὀδούς; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of a tooth.

Odon'to-. (Ὀδούς.) A prefix denoting reference to the teeth.

Odon'tobothrĭt'is, *ĭdis*, f. (*Odontŏbothrium;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of an *alveolus*, or tooth-socket.

Odon'tŏbothrium, *ii*, n. (Ὀδούς; βοθρίον, a little hole or cavity.) *Anat.* Same as *Alveolus.*

Odon'tŏd'ēs, adj. (Ὀδούς; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Anat., Nat. Hist.* Having or full of teeth: odontous.

Odon'tŏgĕn'ia, *æ*, f. (Ὀδούς; γεννάω, to produce.) *Physiol.* That branch which treats of the development of the teeth: odontogeny.

Odon'tŏgrăp'hia, *æ*, f. (Ὀδούς; γράφω, to write.) *Physiol.* A description or history of the teeth: odontography.

Odon'toid. (Ὀδούς; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) Resembling a tooth. *Odontoĭdēs*, adj.

Odon'tŏl'ithos. } (Ὀδούς;
Odon'tŏl'ithus, *i*, m. } λίθος, a stone.) *Physiol.* The tartar or stone-like incrustation on the teeth.

Odon'tŏlŏg'ia, *æ*, f. (Ὀδούς; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* A dissertation on the structure of the teeth: odontology.

Odon'tŏlŏg'icus, *a, um. Anat., Physiol.* Belonging to *Odontologia:* odontological.

Odon'tŏlox'ia, *æ*, f. (Ὀδούς; λοξός, slanting or oblique.) *Anat., Surg.* Irregularity or obliquity of the teeth: odontoloxy.

Odon'tŏnecrōs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὀδούς; νέκρωσις, a killing.) *Pathol. Necrosis*, or deadness of the tooth.

Odon'tŏnōsŏlŏg'ia, *æ*, f. (Ὀδούς; νόσος, a disease; λόγος, a discourse.) *Surg. Pathol.* A treatise on the diseases of the teeth: odontonosology.

Odon'toprĭs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὀδούς πρῖσις, a sawing.) *Pathol. Stridor dentium*, or grinding of the teeth.

Odon' is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὀδους.) *Physiol.* The formation, growth, or development of a tooth.

Odon'totherăpi'a, *æ*, f. (Ὀδους, θεραπεία, medical treatment. *Surg.* The treatment or care of the teeth: odontotherapy.

Odōrāt'us, *, um. (odor*, smell.) That which has not lost its odour: odorous: odoriferous.

Odōrāt'us, *ūs, (odor.) Physiol.* The sense, also the act, of smelling.

Odōrĭf'ĕrans, *antis*, adj. } (*Odor;*
Odōrĭf'ĕrus, *a, um.* } *fĕro*, to bear.) Having an agreeable odour: odoriferant; odoriferous.

Œconom'ia Animal'is. See *Animal Economy.*

Œconom'ia Vegetabil'is. See *Vegetable Economy.*

Œdēm'a, *ătis*, n. (Οἰδέω, to swell.) *Pathol.* A swelling from effusion of serous fluid into the cellular substance of a part.

Œdēmăt'icus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Œdema:* œdematic.

Œdēmătōd'ēs, adj. (*Œdēma;* terminal *-ōdēs.*) *Pathol.* Having or full of *œdema*, or conjoined with *œdema:* œdematous.

Œdēmătoĭd'ēs, adj. (*Œdēma;* terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Pathol.* Resembling *œdema:* œdematoid.

Œnanthic. (Οἶνος, wine; ἄνθος, a flower.) Applied to a peculiar liquid, or ether, held to be the principle that gives wine its peculiar *aroma* or flavour. *Œnanthicus, a, um.*

Œnōd'ēs, adj. (Οἶνος, wine; terminal *ōdēs.*) Same as *Vinosus.*

Œnŏmăn'ĭa, *æ*, f. (*Οἶνος*, wine; *μανία*, madness.) *Pathol.* Excessive inclination for wine; also drink-madness; wine-madness.

Œsŏp'hăgæ'us, *a, um. Anat.* Belonging to the *œsophagus:* œsophageal.

Œsŏp'hăgal'gia, *æ*, f. (*Œsŏphăgus; ἄλγος*, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain of the *œsophagus:* œsophalgy.

Œsŏp'hăgis'mus, *i*, m. (*Œsŏphăgus*; terminal *-ismus.*) *Pathol.* Used by some the same as *Œsophagitis;* by others, as *Dysphagia;* by Vogel for *Œsophagospasmus;* there being in all, relation to the simple meaning of *contraction*, difficulty in swallowing, from spasmodic stricture of the *œsophagus.*

Œsŏp'hăgīt'ĭs, *ĭdis*, f. (*Œsŏphăgus;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *œsophagus.*

Œsŏp'năgŏdȳn'ĭa, *æ*, f. (*Œsŏphăgus ὀδύνη*, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain (spasmodic) of the *œsophagus.*

Œsŏp'hăgŏdȳnĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Œsophagodynia:* œsophagodynic.

Œsŏp'hăgorrhăg'ĭa, *æ*, f. (*Œsŏphăgus*, the gullet; *ῥήγνυμι*, to burst forth.) *Pathol.* Intended to mean bleeding or hæmorrhage from the *œsophagus*, but really expressing only a discharge or bursting forth, of whatever kind, from the gullet: œsophagorrhagy.

Œsŏp'hăgorrhăg'ĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Œsophagorrhagia:* œsophagorrhagic.

Œsŏp'hăgŏspas'mus, *i*, m. (*Œsŏphăgus; spasmus*, a contraction.) *Pathol.* Cramp or spasm of the *œsophagus:* œsophagospasm. See *Œsophagismus.*

Œsŏp'hăgostĕnŏm'a, *ătis*, n. (*Œsŏphăgus; στένωμα*, a narrow place.) *Pathol.* Constriction of the *œsophagus.*

Œsŏp'hăgostĕnŏs'ĭs, *is*, or *eos*, f. *Pathol.* The formation or progress of *Œsophagostenoma.*

Œsop'hagot'omy. (*Œsŏphăgus; τέμνω*, to cut.) *Surg.* Operation of cutting into the *œsophagus. Œsŏphăgŏtŏmia, æ*, f.

Œsŏp'hăgus, *i*, m. (*Οἴσω*, from *οἴω*, to carry; *φάγω*, to eat.) *Anat.* The membranous and muscular tube continued from the *pharynx* to the cardiac orifice of the stomach: the œsophagus.

Œst'rual. *Physiol., Zoöl.* Belonging to the *œstrum* or orgasm; applied to the period during which conception takes place in the *Mammalia*, analogous to the menstrual period of the human female. *Œstrualis, is, e.*

Œstruat'ion. (*Œstrum.*) *Physiol., Zoöl.* The state of being under influence of the *œstrum* or orgasm; rutting. *Œstruātio, ōnis*, f.

Œs'trum, *i*, n. } (*Οἶστρος*, the gad-
Œs'trus, *i*, m. } bee.) *Physiol.* The orgasm or pleasurable sensation experienced during operation of the appetites or passions, particularly that during coition; termed more distinctively *Œstrum venereum* or *venereus.*

Offĭcĭnāl'ĭs, *is, e.* (*Officīna*, a shop.) *Pharm.* Applied to such medicines as are directed by the Colleges to be prepared or kept in the shops: officinal.

Oil of Lem'on. *M. Med. Oleum limonis.* (B. P.)

Oil of Tur'pentine. *M. Med.* The oil obtained by distillation from the liquid resin of the *Pinus sylvestris.* (B. P.)

Oil of Vit'riol. *M. Med.* Sulphuric acid.

Oil, Rock. The substance *Petroleum.*

Oint'ment. See *Unguentum.*

Oïocălym'ma, *-ătis*, n. } (*Ὠιον*,
Oïcalyp'trum, *i*, n. } an egg; *κάλυμμα, καλύπτρα*, a covering.) *Physiol.* The cortical membrane or outer covering of an egg.

Ol. *Pharm.* For *Oleum*, oil.

Ol'ea, *æ*, f. (*Ἐλαια*, oil.) An olive, or the olive-tree. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Monandria*, Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Oleacea.*

Ol'ea Europæ'a. *M. Med.* Systematic name of the olive plant; also called *Olea sativa.*

Oleăc'eus, *a, um. Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Olea:* applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): oleaceous.

Oleāginŏs'us, *a, um.* (*Oleum*, oil; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Chem.* Having or full of oil: oleaginous.

Ol'eate. (*Oleīcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination

of oleic acid with a base. *Oleas, ātis*, f.

Olec'rānārthrīt'ĭs, *ĭdis*, f. (*Olecrānon; arthrītis*, inflammation of the parts composing a joint.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the elbow-joint.

Olec'rānārthrŏc'ăce, *es*, f. (*Olecrānon; arthrŏcăce*, ulceration of the cavity of a bone.) *Pathol.* Ulceration of the elbow-joint.

Olec'rānon, *i*, n. (Ὠλένη, the ulna; κράνον, the head.) *Anat.* The humeral extremity of the *ulna*, on which we lean when resting on the elbow; also, the elbow itself.

Olef'iant Gas. (*Oleum; fio*, to become.) *Chem.* The hydruret of carbon, or heavy carbureted hydrogen gas; because when mixed with chlorine, it forms a peculiar, oily-looking compound.

Olēic'. (*Olēina*; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Applied to an acid obtained from olein. *Olēicus, a, um.*

Olif'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Oleum; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant of which the seeds furnish oil: oleiferous.

-'ĭum, *ii*, n. (*Oleum; ω*, to produce.) *Chem.* Applied to olefiant gas: oleigen.

Olein'. (*Oleum.*) *Chem.* A simple oil entering into the constitution of the various fats and oils. *Oleīna, æ*, f.

Olēin'eus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Synonymous with *Oleaceus*, and similarly applied: oleineous.

Ol'eo-Res'in. *M. Med.* Term for the native combinations of resins with essential oils, forming various balsamic and terebinthinate substances.

-'eus, *a, um.* (*Olus*, a pot-herb.) *Bot.* Belonging to pot-herbs: olerac eous.

Ol'eum, *i*, n. (*Olea*, the olive.) *Chem.* A fat, unctuous, combustible matter, solid or fluid, not soluble in water, and volatile in various degrees: oil.

Ol'eum Amyg'dălæ. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the fixed oil of the kernels of the fruit of *Amygdalus communis; Amygdalæ oleum; Oleum Amygdalarum.*

Ol'eum Bergăm'ii. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name descriptive of the volatile oil derived from rind of the fruit of *Citrus limetta:* oil of bergamot.

Ol'eum Bŏb'ŭlum. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for the oil prepared from the bones of the *Bos domesticus;* neat's-foot oil.

Ol'eum Cajŭpū't. (B. P.) See *Cajuputi Oleum.*

Ol'eum Cămp'hŏrā'tum. *Pharm.* The *Linimentum camphoræ.*

Ol'eum Croton'is. Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for oil expressed from seeds of *Croton Tiglium.*

Ol'eum Jūnip'ĕri. *M. Med.* British distilled oil from unripe berries of *Juniperus communis.*

Ol'eum Lin'i. *M Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for oil of the seeds of *Linum usitatissimum:* lintseed or linseed oil.

Ol'eum Mor'rhuæ. *M. Med.* The pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the fixed oil obtained from the liver of the *Gadus morrhua:* cod-liver oil.

Ol'eum Myris'ticæ. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the volatile oil of the kernels of the fruit of *Myristica moschata; Myristicæ oleum:* oil of nutmegs.

Ol'eum Ric'ini. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the oil of the seeds of the *Ricinus communis; Ricini oleum:* castor oil.

Ol'eum Rŏs'æ. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for the volatile oil of the petals of *Rosa centifolia; Rosæ oleum:* oil of roses.

Ol'eum Tĕrĕbĭn'thĭnæ. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the volatile oil distilled from the turpentine of *Pinus palustris*, and other species of *Pinus; Terebinthinæ oleum:* oil of turpentine.

Ol'eum Ter'ræ. *Pharm.* Another name for *Petroleum:* earth oil.

Ol'eum Thĕobrom'æ. (*Oleum;* Θεὸς, God; βρόμος, oats.) *Pharm.* Name (B. P.) of a concrete oil, which is expressed, by heat, out of powdered seeds of *Theobroma Cacao:* oil of theobroma.

Ol'eum Tig'lii. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for the oil of the seeds of *Croton tiglium; Tiglii oleum:* croton oil.

Olfac'tio, *ōnis,* f. (*Olfăcio,* to smell to.) *Physiol.* The exercise of the sense of smell: olfaction.

Olfac'tory. (*Olfăctus.*) *Physiol.* Belonging to the organ or sense of smell. *Olfactōrius, a, um.*

Olfac'tory Ner'ves. *Anat.* The first pair of nerves distributed on the pituitary or Schneiderian membrane of the nose.

Olfac'tus, *ūs,* m. (*Olfăcio.*) *Physiol.* The sense of smell, or act of smelling.

Olig'ăcan'thus, *a, um.* (Ὀλίγος, few; ἄκανθα, a thorn.) *Bot.* Having a moderate number of little spines: oligacanthous.

Olig'æ'mia, *æ,* f. (Ὀλίγος, thin; αἷμα, the blood.) *Pathol.* Poverty of the blood: oligemy.

Olig'ăn'thus, *a, um.* (Ὀλίγος; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Having but a small number of flowers: oliganthous.

Ol'igo-. (Ὀλίγος, few.) A prefix denoting fewness, or deficiency.

Oligŏcar'pus, *a, um.* (Ὀλίγος; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Having or yielding few seeds: oligocarpous.

Olig'ŏcĕphă'lus, *a, um.* (Ὀλίγος; κεφαλὴ, a head.) *Bot.* Having few heads or capitules: oligocephalous.

Olig'ŏcĕrā't'us, *a, um.* (Ὀλίγος; κέρας, a horn.) *Bot.* Having legumes like horns, and in small number: oligoceratous.

Olig'ŏchŏl'ia, *æ,* f. (Ὀλίγος; χολὴ, bile.) *Pathol.* Want or deficiency of bile.

Olig'ŏchȳl'ia, *æ,* f. (Ὀλίγος; χυλὸς, chyle.) *Pathol.* Want or deficiency of chyle.

Olig'ŏchȳm'ia, *æ,* f. (Ὀλίγος; χυμὸς, juice.) *Pathol.* Want or deficiency of chyme.

Olig'ŏgălac'tia, *æ,* f. (Ὀλίγος; γάλα, milk.) *Pathol.* Want or deficiency of milk. See *Agalactia.*

Olig'ŏphyl'lus, *a, um.* (Ὀλίγος; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves small in number, or distant from each other: oligophyllous.

Olig'ŏspermāt'icus, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to the condition of *Oligospermia:* oligospermatic.

Olig'ŏsper'mia, *æ,* f. (Ὀλίγος; σπέρμα, seed.) *Pathol.* Want or deficiency of the *semen.*

Olig'ŏsper'mus, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Containing a small number of seeds: oligospermous.

Oliv'a, *æ,* f. (*Olea,* the olive.) *M. Med.* The olive-tree; also, the olive. See *Olea.*

Oliv'æfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Oliva; forma,* resemblance.) *Bot.* Having the form of an olive: oliveform.

Olivar'y. (*Oliva.*) Belonging to the olive. *Olivāris, is, e.*

Ol'ive. See *Olea, Oliva.*

Ol'ive-col'oured. *Nat. Philos.* See *Olivaceus.*

Ol'ive, Spur'ge. *Bot.* The *Daphne mezereon* or *mezereum.*

Ol'ive Tree. *M. Med.* The *Olea Europæa.*

Olivĕfor'm. See *Olivæformis.*

Olop'tĕrus, *a, um.* (Ὅλος, entire; πτερὸν, a wing.) *Bot.* Having entire wings: olopterous.

Om'arthrit'is, *ĭdis,* f. (Ὦμος, the shoulder; *arthritis,* inflammation of a joint.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of a shoulder-joint.

Omās'um, *i,* n. *Comp. Anat.* The third and smallest stomach of the *Ruminantia;* also called *Manyplies.*

Omentāl'is, *is, e. Anat.* Belonging to the *Omentum:* omental.

Omentīt'is, *ĭdis,* f. (*Omentum;* terminal *ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *omentum; epiploïtis.*

Omen'tŏcēl'ē, *es,* f. (*Omentum;* κήλη, a tumour.) *Pathol.* The same as *Epiplocele.*

Omen'tŭlum, *i,* n. (Dim. *Omentum.*) *Anat.* The *Omentum minus.*

Omen'tum, *i,* n. (*Omen,* a token.) *Anat.* The caul or epiplöon, a duplicature of the peritoneum.

Omen'tum Mā'jus. *Anat.* Arising from the whole of the great curvature of the stomach, or as far as the spleen, and descending over the intestines to the navel, and sometimes into the pelvis.

Omen'tum Mĭn'us. *Anat.* Arising posteriorly from the transverse fissure of the liver, it passes over the *duodenum,* small lobe of the liver, *lobulus Spigelii* and *pancreas,* into the colon and small curvature of the stomach: also called *Omentum hepatico-gastricum.* See *Omentulum.*

Omīt'is, *ĭdis,* f. (Ὦμος, the

shoulder; terminal *-itis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation in or on the shoulder.

Omnīv'ŏrus, *a, um.* (*Omnis,* all; *vŏro,* to devour.) *Zoöl.* Applied to animals (pl. n.) which take all kinds of food: omnivorous.

Om'o-. (Ὠμος.) *Anat.* A prefix denoting attachment to or connection with the *Scapula.*

Omŏphăg'ia, *æ,* f. (Ὠμός, crude; φαγεῖν, to eat.) *Physiol.* The eating of raw food: omophagy.

Omophăg'us, *a, um.* (Same.) *Physiol.* Living on raw food: omophagous.

Omŏtŏc'ia, *æ,* f. (Ὠμός; τόκος, a birth.) *Obstet.* A miscarriage or untimely birth.

Omŏt'ŏcus, *a, um.* (Same.) *Obstet.* Bringing forth untimely offspring; miscarrying: omotocous.

Om'phălelcŏs'is, *is,* f. (Ὀμφαλός, the navel; ἕλκωσις, ulceration.) *Pathol.* Ulceration of the *umbilicus.*

Omphăl'icus, *a, um.* (Ὀμφαλός.) *Anat.* Belonging to the *umbilicus:* omphalic.

Omphălīt'is, *ĭdis,* f. (Ὀμφαλός; terminal *-itis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *umbilicus,* or its vessels.

Om'phălo-. (Ὀμφαλός.) *Med.* A prefix denoting reference to the *umbilicus.*

Om'phălŏcēl'e, *es,* f. (Ὀμφαλός; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Protrusion of a portion of bowel, or *omentum,* or both, at the *umbilicus; hernia umbilicalis; exomphalos.*

Om'phăloīd'ēs, adj. (Ὀμφαλός; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Anat., Nat. Hist.* Resembling the *umbilicus:* omphaloid.

Om'phălŏn'cus, *i,* m. (Ὀμφαλός; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Pathol.* A hard tumour or swelling of the navel. Same as *Sarcomphalos.*

Om'phălorrhăg'ia, *æ,* f. (Ὀμφαλός; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Surg. Pathol.* Hæmorrhage from the *umbilicus.*

Om'phălŏrrhœ'a, *æ,* f. (Ὀμφαλός; ῥέω, to flow.) *Surg. Pathol.* Effusion of lymph from the *umbilicus.*

Om'phălŏtŏm'ia, *æ,* f. (Ὀμφαλός; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg. Pathol.* Division of the umbilical cord from the *umbilicus:* omphalotomy.

On'ănis'm. (*Onan,* slain for his wickedness; terminal *-ismus.*) *Onanismus, i,* m. See *Masturbatio.*

Oncŏlŏg'ia, *æ,* f. (Ὄγκος, a tumour; λόγος, a discourse.) *Surg. Pathol.* The doctrine of boils or tumours: oncology.

Oncŏs'is, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Ὄγκος.) *Surg. Pathol.* The progress or formation of a boil or tumour.

Oncotom'ia, *æ,* f. (Ὄγκος; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* The cutting or opening of a boil, tumour, or abscess: oncotomy.

Oneīr'ŏdÿn'ia, *æ,* f. (Ὄνειρον, a dream; ὀδύνη, inquietude.) *Med. Pathol.* Disturbance or restlessness of the imagination during sleep; nightmare; a genus, Ord. *Vesaniæ,* Cl. *Neurosis.*

Oneīr'ŏdÿn'ia Actīv'a. *Pathol.* Sleep-walking, or noctambulation.

Oneīr'ŏdÿnia Grāv'ans. *Pathol.* Nightmare. See *Ephialtes, Incubus.*

Oneīr'ŏg'ŏnus, *i,* m. (Ὄνειρον; γονή, semen.) *Emissio seminis* during sleep; *gonorrhœa dormientium.*

Oneīrolŏg'ia, *æ,* f. (Ὄνειρον; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* The doctrine or theory of dreams: oneirology.

On'ion. *M. Med.* The *Allium cepa.*

On'ion, Sea. See *Scilla Maritima.*

Onŏm'ătŏlŏg'ia, *æ,* f. (Ὄνομα, a name; λόγος, a discourse.) The doctrine of forming names; same as *Nomenclature:* onomatology: nomenclature.

Onŏm'ătopœ'ia, *æ,* f. / **Onŏm'ătŏpoiēs'is,** *is,* or *eos,* f. } (Ὄνομα; ποιέω, to make.) The formation of names; or rather their creation adopted from imitation of sounds; or appearances.

Ontŏgrăph'ia, *æ,* f. (Ὤν, gen. ὄντος, existence; γράφω, to write.) *Nat. Philos.* A description of beings, their nature and essence: ontography.

Ontŏgrăph'icus, *a, um.* *Nat. Philos.* Belonging to *Ontographia:* ontographic.

Ontŏlŏg'ia, *æ,* f. (Ὤν; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* The doctrine of beings, or of principles in the abstract: ontology.

Ont'ŏlŏg'icus, *a, um.* *Physiol.* Belonging to *Ontologia:* ontological.

Onÿc'hia, æ, f. (Ὄνυξ, the nail.) *Surg. Pathol.* An abscess near the nail of the fingers; whitlow. See *Paronychia Digitum.*

Onÿc'hicus, *a, um. Anat., Physiol.* Belonging to the nails: onychic.

On'ÿchīt'is, *ĭdis,* f. (Ὄνυξ; terminal *-ītis.*) *Surg. Pathol.* Inflammation of the nail of a finger or toe.

Onÿc'ho-. (Ὄνυξ.) A prefix denoting reference to the nails.

Onÿc'hoclīn'e, *es,* f. (Ὄνυξ; κλίνη, a bed.) *Anat., Physiol.* The extremely sensitive portion of the finger or toe lying immediately below the nail: the bed of the nail. See *Onychostroma.*

Onÿc'hŏd'ēs, adj. (Ὄνυξ; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Anat., Pathol.* Having large nails: onychous.

Onÿc'hoid'ēs, adj. (Ὄνυξ; terminal *-ῐ́δης.*) *Anat.* Like or resembling a nail: onychoid.

Onÿc'hŏnŏs'os. } (Ὄνυξ; νόσος, disease.) *Surg. Pathol.* Disease of the finger or toe nails.
Onÿc'hŏnŏs'us, *i,* f. }

Onÿc'hostrōm'a, *ătis,* n. (Ὄνυξ; στρῶμα, a matrass.) *Anat., Physiol.* The highly sensitive substance subjacent to the nail: onychostrome. See *Onycholine.*

On'yx, *ŷchis,* m. and f. (Ὄνυξ, a nail; also, a precious stone.) *Surg. Pathol.* A small collection of matter in the substance of the cornea.

Onyx'is, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Ὄνυξ.) *Surg. Pathol.* A sinking or immersion of the nails into the flesh.

Oöid'ēs, adj. (Same as *Ovoides.*)

Oöin'. (Ὠόν, an egg.) *Chem.* A substance resembling or constituting albumen, or white of egg. *Oöīna,* æ, f.

Oölīt'es, *is,* or æ, m. (Ὠόν; λίθος, a stone.) *Geol.* Pl., those masses which result from an accumulation of small round particles like the roe or eggs of a fish, joined together, either immediately or by a visible cement: an oölite.

Oölīt'ic. *Geol.* Belonging to an oölite. *Oölĭticus, a, um.*

Oöphŏrīt'is, *ĭdis,* f. (*Oöphŏrum;* terminal *-ītis.*) Same as *Ovaritis.*

Oöphŏrot'omy. } (Ὠόν; φέρω, to bear.) *Anat., Physiol.* Same as *Ovarium.*
Oöphŏrum', *i,* n. }

Opac'ity. (*Opācus,* dull.) Dimness; obstruction of light; non-transparency. *Opācĭtas, ātis,* f.

Opales'cence. (*Opălus,* the precious stone opal.) *Mineral.* A kind of reflected milky light which some minerals exhibit.

Opăllīn'us, *a, um.* (*Opălus.*) *Mineral.* Having the milky and bluish tint, with the reflection of light of the opal: opaline.

Opăllsāt'us, *a, um.* (*Opălus.*) *Mineral.* Converted into, or assuming the appearance of, the opal: opalised.

Open'ing. See *Apertura, Foramen, Patens, Pore.*

Operat'ion. (*Opĕror,* to work.) *Surg.* Applied to the performance of any of the greater acts of surgery; as amputation or excision of a limb or part; tying of arteries, etc. *Opĕrātio, ōnis,* f.

Oper'cular. (*Opercŭlum,* a lid.) *Bot.* That which closes a cavity in the manner of a lid. *Comp. Anat.* Term, by Owen, for the diverging appendages of the tympano-mandibular arch. *Opercŭlāris, is, e.*

Oper'cŭlāt'us, *a, um.* (*Opercŭlum.*) *Bot.* Having a lid or cover: operculate.

Oper'cŭlĭfor'mis, *is, e. Opercŭlum; forma.*) *Conchol.* Having the form of an opercule or lid: operculiform.

Opĕrc'ŭlum, *i,* n. (*Opĕrio,* to cover.) A lid or cover. *Bot.* The cover of the *peristomium* of mosses. *Ichthyol.* A bony formation which, with the *Suboperculum* and *Interoperculum,* close the great opening of the gills: an opercule.

Ophid'ius, *a, um.* (Ὄφις, a serpent.) *Zoöl.* Belonging to a serpent: ophidian.

Ophiogrăp'hia, æ, f. (Ὄφις γράφω, to write.) *Zoöl.* A description of serpents: ophiography.

O'phioid'ēs, adj. (Ὄφις; termina *-ῐ́δης.*) *Ichthyol., Zoöl.* Resembling a serpent: ophioid.

Ophĭop'hăgus, *a, um.* (Ὄφις, φάγω, to eat.) *Ornithol.* Eating serpents as food: ophiophagous.

Ophthal'm-. } (Ὀφθαλμός, the eye.) Prefixed denoting reference to the eye.
Ophthal'mo-. }

Ophthăl'măgra, æ, f. ('Οφθαλμὸς; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Pathol.* Sudden pain of the eye, gouty in its nature or otherwise.

Ophthălmal'gia, æ, f. ('Οφθαλμὸς; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Same as *Ophthalmodynia.*

Ophthalmal'gĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Ophthalmalgia:* ophthalmalgic.

Ophthal'matrŏph'ia, æ, f. ('Οφθαλμὸς; ἀτροφία, a pining away.) *Pathol.* Atrophy or wasting away of the eye: ophthalmatrophy.

Ophthal'mătrŏph'ĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Pertaining to the condition of *Ophthalmatrophia;* ophthalmatrophic.

Ophthal'mia, æ, f. ('Οφθαλμὸς.) *Med. Pathol.* Inflammation of the eye; a genus, Ord. *Phlegmasiæ,* Cl. *Pyrexiæ,* of Cullen's Nosology; synonymous with *Ophthalmitis.*

Ophthal'mic. ('Οφθαλμὸς.) *Anat., Pathol.* Belonging to or connected with the eye, or with *Ophthalmia. Ophthalmĭcus, a, um.*

Ophthal'mic Gan'glion. See *Lenticular Ganglion.*

Ophthalmĭt'ĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Ophthalmitis:* ophthalmitic.

Ophthal'mĭtis, *ĭdis,* f. ('Οφθαλμὸς; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the whole of the eye; or of its membranes; synonymous with *Ophthalmia.*

Ophthal'mŏblennorrhœ'a, æ, f. ('Οφθαλμὸς; βλέννα, mucus; ῥέω, to flow.) *Surg. Pathol.* A flow of mucus; but intended to express a gonorrhœal (*baptorrhœal*) or infectious puriform discharge from the eyelids.

Ophthal'mŏcarcinŏm'a, *ătis,* n. ('Οφθαλμὸς; καρκίνωμα, a cancerous tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Cancer of the eye.

Ophthal'mŏcarcinŏmăt'ĭcus, *a, um. Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Ophthalmocarcinoma:* ophthalmocarcinomatic.

Ophthal'mŏcĕl'e, *es,* f. ('Οφθαλμὸς; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol. Hernia* or excessive protrusion of the eye. See *Ophthalmeptema.*

Ophthal'mocĕl'ĭcus, *a, um. Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Ophthalmocele:* ophthalmocelic.

Ophthal'mŏdyn'ia, æ, f. ('Οφθαλμὸς, ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Violent pain in the eye, not the effect of inflammation. See *Ophthalmalgia.*

Ophthal'mŏgrăph'ia, æ, f. ('Οφθαλμὸς; γράφω, to write.) *Physiol.* A description of the eye.

Ophthal'mŏlŏg'ia, æ, f. ('Οφθαλμὸς; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* A treatise on the eye: ophthalmology.

Ophthal'mŏmăcrŏs'is, *is,* or *eos,* f. ('Οφθαλμὸς; μακρὸς, great.) *Pathol.* Enlargement of the eyeballs.

Ophthal'mŏmĕt'rum, *i,* n. ('Οφθαλμὸς; μέτρον, a measure.) *Physiol.* An instrument for measuring the capacity of the chambers of the eye: an ophthalmometer.

Ophthal'momicros'cope. A powerful lens employed for scrutinizing the condition of the cornea, and other parts of the eye within view.

Ophthal'mophthis'is, *is,* or *eos,* f. ('Οφθαλμὸς; φθίσις, a wasting.) *Pathol.* Wasting or diminution of the eyeballs.

Ophthal'moplēg'ia, æ, f. ('Οφθαλμὸς; πληγὴ, a stroke or wound.) *Pathol.* Paralysis of the muscles of the eyeball: ophthalmoplegy.

Ophthal'moplēg'ĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Ophthalmoplegia:* ophthalmoplegic.

Ophthal'moptōm'a, *ătis,* n. ('Οφθαλμὸς; πτῶμα, a fall.) *Surg. Pathol. Procidentia oculi,* or protrusion of the eyeball. See *Exophthalmia, Ophthalmocele.*

Ophthal'moptōs'is, *is,* f. *Surg. Pathol.* The progress of *Ophthalmoptoma.*

Ophthal'moptōt'ĭcus, *a, um. Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Ophthalmoptosis:* ophthalmoptotic.

Ophthal'morrhăg'ia, æ, f. ('Οφθαλμὸς; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Surg. Pathol.* Hæmorrhage from the eye or orbit: ophthalmorrhagy.

Ophthal'morrhăg'ĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Ophthalmorrhagia:* ophthalmorrhagic.

Ophthal'morrhex'is, *is,* or *eos,* f. ('Οφθαλμὸς; ῥῆξις, a bursting.) *Surg. Pathol.* A bursting or disruption of the eyeball.

Op'thal'morrhœ'a, æ, f. ('Οφθαλμὸς, the eye; ῥέω, to flow.) *Pa-*

thol. An oozing (of blood) from the eye.

Op'thal'morrhœ'a Exter'na. *Surg. Pathol.* Extravasation of blood beneath the eyelids.

Op'thal'morrhœ'a Inter'na. *Surg. Pathol.* Term for extravasation of blood within the eye.

Op'thal'moscŏp'ia, æ, f. (Ὀφθαλμός; σκοπέω, to examine.) *Surg.* Examination or inspection of the eyes: ophthalmoscopy.

Op'thal'moscŏp'icus, *a, um. Surg.* Belonging to *Ophthalmoscopia:* ophthalmoscopic.

Op'thal'mos'cōpus, *i,* m. (Ὀφθαλμός; σκοπέω, to see.) *Surg.* An instrument contrived for facilitating examination of the eye: an ophthalmoscope.

Op'iate. (*Opium.*) *Pharm.* A medicine which causes sleep; any preparation of opium. *Opiātum, i,* n.

Opis'thŏt'ŏnoid'ēs, adj. (*Opisthŏtŏnos* tĕtănus; terminal *-ĭdes.*) *Pathol.* Resembling *Opisthotonos:* opisthotonoid.

Opis'thŏt'ŏnos, adj. (Ὀπισθε, at the back; τείνω, to stretch or bend.) *Pathol.* Bent or stretched backwards; a variety of *Tetanus.*

Op'ium, *ii,* n. (Ὀπιον; from ὀπός, juice.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for concrete juice of the *Papaver somniferum,* obtained from incisions in the cortical part of its capsule.

Opodel'doc. *Pharm.* The camphorated soap liniment.

Opŏp'ănax', *ăcis,* f. (Ὀπός, juice; πάναξ, the panacea herb.) *M. Med.* A gum resin obtained from a plant formerly called *Pastinaca opoponax,* now *Opoponax chironium.*

Opŏp'ănax' Chīrōn'ium. *M. Med.* New name for the plant which affords *Opoponax;* formerly called *Pastinaca opoponax.*

Oppīlāt'io, *ōnis,* f. (*Oppīlo,* to obstruct.) *Pathol.* Synonymous with *Obstipatio* and *Constipatio.*

Oppŏs'ĭtifīōr'us, *a, um.* (*Oppŏsĭtus,* placed against; *flos,* a flower.) *Bot.* Having opposite peduncles: oppositiflorous.

Oppŏs'ĭtifŏl'ius, *a, um.* (*Oppŏsĭtus; fŏlium,* a leaf.) *Bot.* Growing opposite a leaf: oppositifolious.

Oppŏs'ĭtipennāt'us, *a, um.* (*Oppōno,* to place against; *pennātus,* feathery.) *Bot.* Applied to pennate leaves, of which the folioles are opposite: oppositipennate.

Oppres'sion. (*Opprĭmo,* to press down.) *Pathol.* A sense of weight. *Oppressio, ōnis,* f.

Oppres'sion, Precŏr'dial. *Med. Pathol.* A sense of weight experienced about the *præcordia,* or fore part of the chest.

Op'tic. (Ὀπτω, to see.) Relating to the organ of vision. *Opticus, a, um.*

Op'tic Ner'ves. *Anat.* The second pair, expanding into the *Retina.*

Op'tic Thal'amus. *Anat.* Each of two eminences in the anterior and internal part of the lateral ventricles of the brain; the bed of the optic nerve. *Thălămus Opticus.*

Op'tics. (Ὀπτω.) *Nat. Philos.* The science which treats of vision, its properties and powers; and of the instruments by use of which these are strengthened or increased. *Optica, æ,* f.

Orāl'is, *is, e.* (*Os,* a mouth.) *Zoöl.* Belonging to the mouth: oral.

Oran'ge. *M. Med.* The fruit of the *Citrus aurantium. Aurantium, ii,* n.

Oran'ge, Sev'ille. *Bot.* A variety of the *Citrus aurantium.*

Orbĭcŭlāris, *is, e.* (*Orbĭcŭlus,* the wheel of a pulley.) *Anat., Nat. Hist.* Round and flat; circular: orbicular.

Orbĭc'ŭlāt'us, *a, um.* (*Orbĭcŭlus.*) *Bot.* Round and flat: orbiculate; applied to leaves. *Zoöl.* Having the shell round or orbicular.

Or'bit. (*Orbis,* a circle.) *Anat.* The bony cavity in which the eyeball, etc., are located. *Orbĭta, æ,* f. *Astron.* The path described by a planet in its course round the sun, or by a moon round its primary planet. *Orbis, is,* f.

Orbĭtāl'is, *is, e.* (*Orbĭta.*) *Anat.* Belonging to the orbit: orbital.

Orbĭtār'is, *is, e.* (*Orbĭta,* the orbit or cavity for the eye.) Related to the orbit: orbitary.

Orbĭtosphen'oid. (*Orbĭta; sphēnoīdēs,* os.) *Comp. Anat.* Term by Owen for the orbital, superior, or lesser wing of the sphenoid bone *Orbĭtosphēnoīdēs,* adj.

Or'chelt'is, *idis*, f. (Ὀρχεα, for ὄσχεον, the *scrotum;* terminal *ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *scrotum.*

Or'cheocel'e. Same as *Oscheocele.*

Or'cheoplas'ty. (Ὀρχεα; πλάσσω, to form.) *Surg.* Operation of removing fungous portions of the *scrotum,* and supplying their place with healthy flaps from the vicinity. *Orcheoplastia,* æ, f.

Or'cheotŏm'ia. See *Orchotomia.*

Or'chial'gia, æ, f. (Ὀρχις, a testicle; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain of a testicle: orchealgy.

Or'chid-. (Ὀρχις.) A prefix denoting reference to a testicle.

Or'chidal'gia. See *Orchialgia.*

Or'chid'eus, *a, um. Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Orchis;* applied to a family (pl. f.): orchideous; orchidean.

Or'chido-. Same as *Orchid-.*

Or'chidotŏm'ia. See *Orchotomia.*

Or'chio-. Same as *Orchido-.*

Or'chiŏcĕl'e, *es*, f. (Ὀρχις, a testicle; κήλη, a tumour.) *Pathol. Hernia* of the testicle.

Or'chiŏcĕl'icus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Orchiocele:* orchiocelic

Or'chiŏdўn'ia, æ, f. (Ὀρχις; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain, of a pungent character, of the testicle.

Or'chiŏdўn'icus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Orchiodynia:* orchiodynic.

Or'chiosclr'rhus, *i*, m. (Ὀρχις; σκιῤῥός, an indurated tumour.) *Pathol. Scirrhus* or incipient cancer of the testicle.

Or'chiotom'ia. See *Orchotomia.*

Or'chit'icus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Orchitis:* orchitic.

Or'chit'is, *idis*, f. (Ὀρχις; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the testicle; swelled testicle. See *Hernia Humoralis.*

Or'chŏtŏm'ia, æ, f. (Ὀρχις; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* Operation of cutting out or removing a testicle by the knife; castration: orchotomy.

Or'der. *Nat. Hist.* A division of a Class; comprising *genera,* varying in some respects from each other; but having the essential characters of the class. *Ordo, inis,* m.

Ore. (Sax. *Ora.*) The mineral substance from which metals are extracted.

Or'gan. (Ὀργανον, an instrument.) *Physiol.* A part of an animal or vegetable capable of performing some perfect act or office. *Orgănum, i,* n.

Organ'ic. (*Orgănum.*) *Pathol.* Generally used to express the distinction between a disease of structure and one of function, the former *organic,* the latter *functional. Physiol.* Belonging to an organ; having an organised structure. *Orgănĭcus, a, um.*

Organ'ic Rĕmains'. *Geol.* The remains of plants and animals; that is, all organised bodies found in a fossil state.

Organisāt'ion. (Ὀργανον.) *Physiol.* Construction or arrangement of parts, animal or vegetable, presenting a defined structure and subserviency to each other. *Orgănisātio, ōnis,* f.

Orgănisāt'us, *a, um.* (Ὀργανον.) *Nat. Philos.* Having a defined structure: organised.

Or'gănis'mus, *i*, m. (Ὀργανον; terminal *-ισμὸς.*) *Physiol.* The assemblage of the forces estimated, which act in organised beings: organism.

Or'gănŏgĕn'ia, æ, f. (Ὀργανον; γένεσις, generation.) *Physiol.* The formation or growth of organs: organogeny.

Or'gănograp'hia, æ, f. (Ὀργανον; γράφω, to write.) *Physiol.* A description of the organs of some animal body: organography.

Or'gănograp'hicus, *a, um. Physiol.* Belonging to *Organographia:* organographical.

Or'gănŏlŏg'ia, æ, f. (Ὀργανον; λόγος, a speech.) *Physiol.* A treatise on the organs, particularly of the lower portion of the body: organology.

Or'gănŏlŏg'icus, *a, um. Physiol.* Belonging to *Organologia:* organological.

Or'gănon'. }
Organum, *i*, n. } See *Organ.*

Or'gănŏnŏm'ia, æ, f. (Ὀργανον, an organ; νόμος, a law.) *Physiol.* Declaration of the laws which regulate the activity of the organism, or organic life: organonomy.

Or′gănŏnŏm′ĭcus, *a, um. Physiol.* Belonging to *Organonomia:* organonomic.

Or′gas′m. (Ὀργάω, to swell.) *Physiol.* Eager desire or excitement, especially venereal; salacity. *Orgasmus, i,* m. See *Œstrum.*

Or′gas′tĭcus, *a, um. Physiol.* Belonging to *Orgasmus:* orgastic.

Or′ĭens, *tis,* part. (*Orior,* to arise.) *Astron.* Applied to that part of the heavens at which the sun arises and ascends above the horizon; eastern, and so opposed to *occidens,* or western: orient.

Or′ĭgănum, *i,* n. (Ὀρείγανον.) Pharmacopœial name given to *Origanum vulgare,* or common marjoram. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Didynamia,* Ord. *Gymnospermia.* Juss. *Labiatæ.*

Or′ĭgănum Mar′jōrăn′a. *M.Med.* The sweet marjoram.

Or′ĭgănum Vulgā′re. *M. Med.* The common marjoram.

Or′leăn′a, Ter′ra. *Chem.* A name for *Annotto.*

Or′nĭthichnīt′ĭs, *is,* f. (Ὄρνις, a bird; ἴχνος, a path or tract.) *Geol.* The bird-tract stone found in Massachusetts, marked with the track of birds' feet.

Or′nĭthŏcĕp′hălus, *a, um.* (Ὄρνις; κεφαλή, a head.) *Bot., Conchol.* Having the appearance of a bird's head: ornithocephalous.

Or′nĭthŏco′prus, *i,* m. (Ὄρνις; κόπρος, dung.) *Chem.* Name for *Guano.*

Or′nĭthoīd′ēs, adj. (Ὄρνις; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Nat. Hist.* Resembling a bird: ornithoid.

Or′nĭthŏlītes′, *is,* f. (Ὄρνις; λίθος, a stone.) *Geol.* The fossil remains of birds: an ornitholite.

Or′nĭthŏlīthus, *i,* m. (Same.) *Nat. Hist.* The petrifaction of birds.

Or′nĭthŏlŏg′ĭcus, *a, um. Nat. Hist.* Belonging to *Ornithologia:* ornithological.

Or′nĭthol′ogy. (Ὄρνις; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Hist.* That branch which treats of birds, their nature and habits. *Ornithŏlŏgia, æ,* f.

Or′nus, *i,* m. (Ὀρεινός, mountainous.) The wild-ash. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Polygamia,* Ord. *Diœcia,* Juss. *Oleaceæ.*

Or′nus Eurōpæ′a. *M. Med.* The tree which chiefly yields manna. Also named *Fraxinus ornus.*

Or′ŏboīd′ēs, adj. (Ὄροβος, pulse; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling pulse: oroboid.

Or′ognōs′ĭa, *æ,* f. (Ὄρος, a mountain; γνῶσις, knowledge.) *Geol., Mineral.* The science or knowledge of mountains or rocks.

Or′ograp′hĭa, *æ,* f. (Ὄρος; γράφω, to write.) *Geol., Mineral.* A history of mountains or rocks: orography.

Or′ogrăp′hĭcus, *a, um. Geol., Mineral.* Belonging to *Orographia:* orographical.

Or′ŏhyd′rograp′hĭa, *æ,* f. (Ὄρος; ὕδωρ, water; γράφω, to write.) *Geol,* A history of waters which flow from mountains, or of the waters and geognostic formations of a country: orohydrography.

Or′ŏhyd′rogrăp′hĭcus, *a, um. Geol.* Belonging to *Orohydrographia:* orohydrographical.

Or′ŏlŏg′ĭa, *æ,* f. (Ὄρος; λόγος, a discourse.) *Geol.* A dissertation on mountains or rocks: orology.

Orŏlŏgĭcus, *a, um. Geol.* Belonging to *Orologia:* orological.

Or′pĭment′. (As if *Auri pigmentum,* pigment of gold; from its colour.) *Chem.* Yellow sulphuret of arsenic, or king's yellow. *Orpĭmentum, i,* n.

Or′rhorrhăg′ĭa, *æ,* f. (Ὀρρός, serum; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Pathol.* A sudden discharge or bursting forth of serum, as from the bowels in Asiatic cholera: orrhorrhage.

Or′rhorrhœ′a, *æ,* f. (Ὀρρός, ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* A flow or discharge of serum; a watery discharge.

Or′rhōsōl′ēn, *ēnis,* m. (Ὀρρός; σωλήν, a pipe.) *Anat., Physiol.* A lymphatic vessel.

Or′rhȳm′ēn, *ēnis,* m. (Ὀρρός; ὑμήν, a membrane.) *Anat., Physiol.* A serous membrane.

Or′rhȳmĕnĭt′ĭs, *ĭdis,* f. (*Orrhȳmen;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of a serous membrane.

Or′rhȳmenoīd′ēs, adj. (*Orrhȳmen;* terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Anat., Physiol.* Resembling a serous membrane: orrhymenoid.

Or′rĭs Flor′ĕntin′e. See *Iris.*

Or′thăcan′thus, *a, um.* (Ὀρθός, straight; ἄκανθα, a spine.) *Bot.*

Having straight spines: orthacanthous.

Or'thar'thrăgra, æ, f. (Ὀρθός; ἄρθρον, a joint; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Pathol.* True or regular gout.

Or'tho-. (Ὀρθός.) A prefix denoting the quality of being straight, true, or right.

Or'thŏc'lădus, *a, um.* (Ὀρθός; κλάδος, a branch.) *Bot.* Having straight or upright branches: orthocladous.

Or'thŏpæd'ĭa, æ, f. (Ὀρθός; παῖς, a child.) *Surg.* The straightening, correcting, or curing deformities of children.

Or'thopæd'ĭcus, *a, um. Surg.* Belonging to *Orthopœdia:* orthopedic.

Or'thopnœa, æ, f. (Ὀρθός; πνόη, breathing.) *Pathol.* Quick and laboured breathing, in which the person has to maintain an *upright* posture.

Or'thopnŏĭc'us, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Orthopnœa:* orthopnoic.

Or'thop'tĕrus, *a, um.* (Ὀρθός; πτερόν, a wing.) *Entomol.* Straight-winged; applied to an Ord. (pl. n.): orthopterous.

Or'thostŏm'us, *a, um.* (Ὀρθός; στόμα, a mouth.) *Bot., Zoöl.* Having the mouth or opening straight: orthostomous.

Or'yctŏchĕm'ĭa, æ, f. (Ὀρυκτός, dug out; χημεία, chemistry.) *Chem.* The examination of fossils: oryctochemistry.

Or'yctŏgĕn'ĭa, æ, f. (Ὀρυκτός; γεννάω, to produce.) *Geol.* The generating or producing of fossils: oryctogeny.

Or'yctogeŏlŏg'ĭa, æ, f. (Ὀρυκτός; γῆ, the earth; λόγος, a discourse.) *Geol., Hist.* That part which treats of the arrangement of minerals in the bosom of the earth: oryctogeology.

Or'yctŏgeŏlŏg'ĭcus, *a, um. Geol.* Belonging to *Oryctogeologia:* oryctogeological.

Or'yctognōs'ĭa, æ, f. (Ὀρυκτός; γνῶσις, knowledge.) *Geol.* The knowledge, systematic and natural arrangement, of minerals, or fossils: oryctognosy. Same as *Mineralogia.*

Or'yctognos'tĭcus, *a, um. Geol.* Belonging to *Oryctognosia:* oryctognostic.

Or'yctogrăph'ĭa, æ, f. (Ὀρυκτός; γράφω, to write.) *Geol.* A description or history of fossils, or minerals: oryctography.

Or'yctŏgrăph'ĭcus, *a, um.* Belonging to *Oryctographia:* oryctographical.

Or'yctŏlŏg'ĭa, æ, f. (Ὀρυκτός; λόγος, a discourse.) *Geol.* A treatise on minerals or fossils: oryctology.

Or'yctŏlŏg'ĭcus, *a, um. Geol.* Belonging to *Oryctologia:* oryctological.

Or'yctŏmĕt'ria, æ, f. (Ὀρυκτός; μετρέω, to measure.) *Geol.* The science of measuring fossils: oryctometry.

Or'yctozŏŏlŏg'ĭa, æ, f. (Ὀρυκτός; ζῶον, an animal; λόγος, a discourse.) *Geol.* A treatise on animal fossils: oryctozoölogy.

Or'yctozŏŏlŏg'ĭcus, *a, um. Geol.* Belonging to *Oryctozoölogia:* oryctozoölogical.

Oryz'a, æ, f. (Ὄρυζα, rice.) A Linn. genus, *Hexandria Monogynia;* family, *Graminiæ.* The rice plant.

Oryz'a sătīv'a. *Bot.* Systematic name of the rice plant.

Oryzoid'ēs, adj. (*Oryza;* terminal *-idēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling the rice plant: oryzoid.

Os, *ōris,* n. (Not satisfactorily ascertained.) *Anat.* The mouth, or aperture by which food is received into the body, and in which, by its peculiar apparatus of nerves, muscles, bones, and teeth, taste, speech, respiration, suction, mastication, and deglutition are exercised and performed. Also applied to any opening, as of a wound. In classic writings this term is employed to signify the *countenance, visage,* and whole outward bearing.

Os, *ossis,* n. (Ὀστέον, allied to Heb. *ozan,* strength.) *Anat.* A bone. See *Bone.*

Os Exter'num. *Anat.* The opening, or entrance of the *vagina.*

Os Inter'num. } *Anat.* The ori-
Os Tin'cæ. } fice of the *uterus* or womb.

Os'cheal'. (Ὀσχεον, the *scrotum.*) *Anat.* Belonging to the *scrotum. Oscheālis, is, e.*

Os'chelt'is, *idis,* f. (Ὀσχεον; ter-

minal *-itis.*) *Surg. Pathol.* Inflammation of the *scrotum*; also same as *Orcheitis.*

Os'chĕlĕphantiā'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὀσχεον; *elephantiasis.*) *Surg. Pathol.* Enormous enlargement of the *scrotum.*

Os'cheŏcarcĭnōm'a, *ătis*, n. (Ὀσχεον; καρκίνωμα, a cancer.) *Surg. Pathol.* Cancer of the *scrotum.*

Os'cheŏcēl'ē, *es*, f. (Ὀσχεον; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Tumour of the *scrotum*; also, scrotal hernia: oscheocele.

Os'cillan's, *tis*, part. (*Oscillor*, to be swayed up and down.) *Bot.* Applied to anthers attached, not by a fillet, but by a very small point towards the middle of their length, so as to be sustained as in equilibrium: oscillating.

Os'cillā'tio, *ōnis*, f. (Same.) A swaying or swinging motion to and fro; also, an irritable, tremulous, or vibrating motion. *Oscillātio, ōnis*, f.

Os'cillātō'rius, *a, um.* (Same.) That which is swayed up and down. *Anat., Physiol.* Applied to the arterial pulsation, etc.: oscillatory.

Os'citan's, *tis*, part. (*Oscito*, to yawn.) *Physiol.* Yawning; gaping, as from idleness, etc.: oscitant.

Os'citas, *ātis*, f. (Same.) *Physiol.* See the following.

Os'citā'tio, *ōnis*, f. (Same.) *Physiol.* The act of yawning: oscitation.

Oscŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Oscŭlum.*) *Physiol.* Having little mouths or suckers: osculate.

Os'cŭlum, *i*, n. (Dim. *Os*, a mouth.) A little mouth or small aperture: an oscule.

Os'mazōm'e. (Ὀσμὴ, odour; ζωμεύω, to give savour to.) *Physiol.* A peculiar principle of muscular fibre, of a brownish-yellow colour, which gives the rich agreeable taste and flavour to roasted or cooked meat, soups, etc. *Osmazōma, æ*, f.

Os'mium, *ii*, n. (Ὀσμὴ.) *Chem.* A metal, named from the peculiar odour which one of its oxides exhales.

Os'mŏmĕt'ria, *æ*, f. (Ὀσμὴ; μετρέω, to measure.) *Chem.* The estimating of the qualities of odoriferous substances: osmometry.

Os'mŏmĕt'rĭcus, *a, um. Physiol.* Belonging to *Osmometria*: osmometrical.

Os'phrĕsiŏlŏg'ia, *æ*, f. (Ὀσφρησις, a smelling; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* A treatise on smelling: osphresiology.

Os'phyal'gia. *æ*, f. (Ὀσφὺς, the loin; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the hips and loins, or *sciatica*: osphyalgy.

Os'phyal'gĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Osphyalgia*: osphyalgic.

Os'phyarthrī'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ὀσφὺς; ἀρθρῖτις, gout.) *Pathol.* Strictly meaning gout of the loins or hip, but used for *Osphyitis*, or simply inflammation of the loin.

Os'phyī'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ὀσφὺς; terminal *-itis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the loin.

Os'phyŏmyĕlī'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (Ὀσφὺς; μυελὸς, marrow; terminal *-itis.*) *Pathol.* Lumbar *myelitis*, or inflammation of the spinal marrow in the region of the loins.

Os'phyrrheum'a, *ătis*, n. (Ὀσφὺς; ῥεῦμα, rheumatism.) *Pathol.* Rheumatism of the hip-joint.

Os'sa Con'vŏlūt'a. *Anat.* A name for *Spongiosa ossa.*

Os'sa Innōmĭnāt'a. *Anat.* The two large irregularly-shaped bones which, with the *sacrum* and *coccyx*, compose the cavity of the pelvis.

Os'sa Spongios'a. See *Spongiosa Ossa.*

Os'sa Triquet'ra. } See *Wormii*
Os'sa Worm'ii. } *Ossa.*

Os'seous. (*Os*, a bone.) *Anat., Pathol.* Of the nature or quality of bone; bony. *Osseus, a, um.*

Os'sĭc'ŭla Auditus. *Anat.* The small bones of hearing; the *Malleus*, *Incus*, *Stapes*, and. *Os orbiculare*, situated in the cavity of the *tympanum.*

Os'sĭc'ŭla Bertin'i. See *Bertin, Bones of.*

Os'sĭcŭlār'is, *is, e.* (*Ossĭcŭlum.*) *Anat.* Having the form of ossicles: os cular.

Os'sĭcŭlāt'us, *a, um.* (Same.) Provided with small bones: ossiculate.

Os'sĭc'ŭlum, *i*, n. (Dim. *Os*, a bone.) *Anat.* A small bone: an ossicle.

Os'sĭf'erous. (*Os; fĕro*, to bear.)

Geol. Bearing or containing bones. *Ossifĕrus, a, um.*

Os'sific. (*Os; făcio*, to make.) *Physiol.* Forming bone. *Ossifĭcus, a, um.*

Os'sificat'ion. (*Os; făcio.*) *Pathol., Physiol.* The formation of bone or bony substance. *Ossifĭcātio, ōnis*, f.

Os'tæ'mia, æ, f. (Ὀστέον, a bone; αἷμα, blood.) *Pathol.* Morbid fulness or turgescence of blood in a bone: ostemy.

Os'tal'gia, æ, f. (Ὀστέον; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain (nervous) in a bone: ostalgy.

Os'talgĭt'is, *idis*, f. (Ὀστέον; ἄλγος, pain; terminal *-ītis. Pathol.* Inflammation of a bone, with excessive pain; also spelt *Ostealgitis.*

Os'tæ'mia. See *Ostæmia, Ostagra*, etc.

Os'tĕallœ'ōs'is, *is*, f. (Ὀστέον; ἀλλοίωσις, an alteration.) *Pathol.* Metamorphosis of the substance of bone; as the progress of *Osteosarcoma;* also termed *Osteometabole.*

Os'teănăgen'nĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὀστέον; ἀναγέννησις, regeneration.) *Physiol.* Regeneration or renewal of bone.

Os'teanăp'hўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὀστέον; ἀναφύω, to produce.) *Physiol.* Recrescence or reproduction of bone.

Os'tearthrŏc'ace, *es*, f. (Ὀστέον; ἄρθρον, a joint; κακὸς, bad.) *Pathol., Surg.* Cancer or *caries* of the bones of a joint.

Os'tell'is, *ĭdis*, f. (Ὀστέον; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the substance of a bone.

Os'tem'brўon, *ōnis*, f. (Ὀστέον; ἔμβρυον, a fœtus.) *Physiol.* Same as *Lithotecnion*, or an osseous or hardened state of the substance of the embryo. See *Osteopœdium.*

Os'tempўĕs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὀστέον; ἐμπύησις, suppuration.) *Pathol.* Abscess or suppuration within a bone.

Os'teo-. (Ὀστέον.) A prefix denoting reference to bone.

Os'teocēlĕ, *es*, f. (Ὀστέον; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* The osseous or cartilaginous substance found in old hernial sacs after reduction of their contents.

Os'teŏcol'la, æ, f. (Ὀστέον; κόλλα, glue.) *Pharm.* The glue bone, or bone-binder: a name for a particular carbonate of lime found in Germany, formerly celebrated for its fancied properties of favouring the reunion of fractured bones and the formation of *callus.*

Os'teŏdўn'ia, æ, f. (Ὀστέον; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Surg. Pathol.* Pain in a bone; and so, like *Ostealgia*, but rather, chronic pain: osteodyny.

Os'teogĕn'ĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὀστέον; γένεσις, generation.) *Physiol.* Formation and growth of bones: osteogeny.

Os'teogĕnĕt'icus, *a, um. Physiol.* Bone generating; belonging to *Osteogenesis:* osteogenetic.

Os'teogĕn'icus. Same as *Osteogenetĭcus.*

Os'teogrăp'hia, æ, f. (Ὀστέον; γράφω, to describe.) A description of the bones: osteography.

Os'teoïd'ēs, adj. (Ὀστέον; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Pathol.* Resembling bone: osteoid.

Os'teolŏg'ia, æ, f. (Ὀστέον; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat., Physiol.* The doctrine of the bones; or consideration of their nature, structure, and adaptation: osteology.

Os'teōma, *ătis*, n. (Ὀστέον.) *Surg. Pathol.* A tumour of a bone: an osteome. See *Osteoncus.*

Os'teŏmălă'cia, æ, f. (Ὀστέον; μαλακὸς, soft.) *Pathol.* The disease *Mollities ossium*, or *Malacosteon.*

Os'teŏmĕtăbŏl'e, *es*, f. (Ὀστέον; μεταβολὴ, a change.) *Pathol.* The same as *Ostellæosis.*

Os'teŏmyĕlit'is, *idis*, f. (*Osteŏmyĕlon;* terminal *itis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the marrow of a bone.

Os'teŏmy'ĕlon. } (Ὀστέον;
Os'teŏmy'ĕlum, *i*, n. } μυέλος, marrow.) *Anat., Physiol.* The marrow of bones.

Os'tĕon'cus, *i*, n. (Ὀστέον; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Tumour or swelling of a bone. See *Exostosis, Osteoma, Osteophyma, Osteophyton.*

Os'teŏnecrōs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὀστέον; νεκρὸς, dead.) *Surg. Pathol. Necrosis*, or death of a bone.

Os'teŏpæ'dion. } (Ὀστέον;
Os'teŏpæ'dium, *ii*, n. } παῖς, παιδὸς, an infant.) *Obstet., Physiol*

An ossified fœtus.
Ostembryon.

Os'teŏphȳm'a, *ătis*, n. (Ὀστέον; φῦμα, a tumour or swelling.) *Surg. Pathol.* The same as *Osteoncus.*
Surg.
Belonging to *Osteophyma:* osteophymatic.

Os'teŏp'hўton. } (Ὀστέον; φύω, to produce.) *Surg. Pathol.* An osseous tumour; a production of bone: an osteophyte. See *Osteoncus.*

Os'teŏsarcŏm'a, *æ*, f. (a bone; σάρξ, flesh.) *Surg. Pathol.* A fleshy, medullary, or cartilaginous mass growing within a bone; causing at first an enlargement of, and at length partially absorbing it, or causing it to fracture.

Os'teŏsarcŏs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. *Surg. Pathol.* The progress or formation of *Osteosarcoma.*

Os'teŏscēn'ŏgrăp'hia, *æ*, f. (Ὀστέον; σκηνογραφία, the art of scene-painting.) *Anat.* The art of representing in drawing, etc., the bones or skeleton: osteoscenography.

Os'teoscir'rhus, *i*, m. (Ὀστέον; σκιῤῥός, an indurated tumour.) *Surg. Pathol. Scirrhus* or incipient cancer of a bone.

i, is, or *eos*, f. *Physiol.* Same as *Osteogenia.*

æ, f. (Ὀστέον; τέμνω, to cut.) *Obstet., Surg.* An instrument for breaking down the bones of the child in impracticable labours: the bone-plier of Davis.

Os'teŏt'ŏmus, *i*, m. (Same.) *Surg.* An instrument for cutting through bones; a kind of chain-saw: an osteotome.

τόφος, a loose kind of stone.) *Surg. Pathol.* A bony excrescence.

Os'trăc'eus, *a, um.* (*Ostrea*, an oyster.) *Bot.* Having the form of a bivalve shell: ostreaceous.

Os'trăcoid'ēs, adj. (Ὄστρακον, a shell; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Zoöl.* Resembling a shell: ostracoid.

Os'trăcŏs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Ὄστρακον.) *Surg. Pathol.* The desiccation and conversion of pieces of bone, especially of the cranium, into a substance like oyster-shell.

Os'trĕa, *æ*, f. (Ὄστρεον, from ὄστρακον.) *Zoöl.* A genus of the *Ostracea:* an oyster.

Os'trĕa Ed'ūlis. *M. Med.* The common oyster, sometimes valuable as food for invalids; the shells also are used medicinally, for absorbent purposes.

Os'us. See *-Odes.*

Otal'gia, *æ*, f. (οὖς, ὠτός, the ear; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the ear; ear-ache: otalgy.

Otal'gĭcus, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Otalgia:* otalgic.

Oten'chўtes, *is*, f. (οὖς; ἐγχύω, to pour in.) *Surg.* A syringe for the ears.

Othel'cŏs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (οὖς; ἕλκος, an ulcer.) *Pathol.* Suppuration of the ears.

Otiat'rics. (οὖς; ἰατρικός, belonging to medicine.) *Med.* The consideration of the nature and principles of treatment adapted to diseases of the ear. *Otiatrĭca*, *æ*, f.

Ot'ĭcus, *a, um.* (οὖς.) Belonging to the ear; auricular: otic. *Pharm.* Applied to medicines, etc.

Otĭt'is, *ĭdis*, f. (οὖς, ὠτός; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the internal ear. See *Otophlegmone.*

Ot'oblennorrhœ'a, f. (οὖς; βλέννα, mucus; ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* Mucous discharge from the ear.

Ot'oblennŏrrhœ'ĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Otoblennorrhœa:* otoblennorrhoic.

Ot'ŏcătarr'hus, *i*, m. (οὖς; κατάῤῥους, a defluxion.) *Pathol.* Catarrh of the ear: otocatarrh.

Ot'ocrān'e. (οὖς; κράνον, the head.) *Anat., Comp. Anat.* The cavity for reception of the osseous or cartilaginous immediate capsule of the labyrinth of the ear. *Otocrānia*, *æ*, f.

Ot'ocran'ial. *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Belonging to the *Otocrane. Otocrā-*

Ot'ŏdўn'ia, *æ*, f. (οὖς; pain.) *Pathol.* Chronic pain in the ear.

Ot'ŏdўn'ĭcus, *a, um.* Belonging to *Otodynia:* otodynic.

Ot'ŏgan'glion. } (οὖς; γαγ-
Ot'ŏgan'glium, *ii*, n. } γλίον, a tubercle of a nerve.) *Anat.* The auricular ganglion.

Ot'ogrăp'hia, *æ*, f. (οὖς;

to write.) *Anat.* A description of the ear: otography.

Ot'ográp'hicus, *a, um. Anat.* Belonging to *Otographia:* otographical.

Ot'ŏlŏg'ia, *æ,* f. (Οὖς; λόγος, a speech.) *Anat.* A treatise on the ear: otology.

, *a, um. Anat.* Belonging to *Otologia:* otological.

Ot'ŏneural'gia, *æ,* f. (Οὖς; *neuralgia.*) *Pathol.* Nervous pain of the ear: otoneuralgy.

Ot'oneural'gicus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Otoneuralgia:* otoneuralgic.

Ot'ophleg'mŏne, *es,* f. (Οὖς; φλεγμονὴ, inflammation.) *Pathol.* Same as *Otitis.*

Ot'ŏphŏn'e, *es,* f. (Οὖς; φωνὴ, sound.) *Med.* An ear-trumpet.

Ot'oplas'tic. *Med.* Belonging to otoplasty. *Otoplasticus, a, um.*

Ot'oplas'ty. (Οὖς; πλάσσω, to form.) *Surg.* Operation by which lesions of the external ear are repaired by having recourse to a sound portion of the contiguous integument. *Otoplastia, æ,* f.; *Otoplastice, es,* f.

Ot'opyorrhœ'a, *æ,* f. (Οὖς, ὠτὸς; πύον, pus; ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* Purulent *otorrhœa,* or a discharge o pus from the ear.

Ot'ŏpyŏs'is, *is,* f. (Οὖς; πύον, pus.) *Pathol.* Purulent discharge from the ear.

Ot'orrhăg'ia, *æ,* f. (Οὖς; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Surg. Pathol.* Sudden discharge of blood from the ear: otorrhagy.

Ot'orrhăg'icus, *a, um. Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Otorrhagia:* otorrhagical.

n. (Οὖς; , rheumatism.) *Pathol.* Rheumatic pain of the ear: earache.

Ot'orrhœ'a, *æ,* f. (Οὖς; ῥέω, to flow.) *Surg. Pathol.* A flow or running from the ear.

a, um. Pathol. Belonging to *Otorrhœa:* otorrhoic.

Ot'oscop'e. (Οὖς; σκοπέω, to explore.) *Surg.* An instrument for listening to the sound of air passed through the tympanic cavity in certain morbid conditions of the ear. *Otoscŏpus, i,* m.

Surg. Belonging to the otoscope: otoscopic.

Ot'oscop'ium. Same as *Otoscopus.*

Ot'osteal. (Οὖς; ὀστέον, a bone.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied to the homologues of the *ossicula. Otosteălis, is, e.*

Ot'ŏtŏm'ia, *æ,* f. (Οὖς to cut.) *Anat.* Dissection of the ear: ototomy.

Oul'orrhăg'ia, *æ,* f. (Οὖλον, the gum; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Surg. Pathol.* Hæmorrhage from the gums: oulorrhagy.

Oul'orrhăg'icus, *a, um. Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Oulorrhagia:* oulorrhagic.

æ, f. (Οὖρον, the urine; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* The doctrine of the urine, or a consideration of its secretion, nature, and character: ourology.

Our'ŏlŏg'icus, *a, um. Physiol.* Belonging to *Ourologia:* ourological.

Our'oscŏp'ia, *æ,* f. (Οὖρον, the urine; σκοπέω, to see.) *Pathol.* Inspection of the urine; as a means of diagnosis: ouroscopy.

-Ou's. *Chem.* A terminal denoting a smaller quantity of oxygen in a compound than in the similar one the name whereof ends in *-ic.* In general terminology it corresponds with the Latin *-ōsus.*

Ovāl'ifol'ius, *a, um.* (*Ovālis,* oval; *fŏlium,* a leaf.) *Bot.* Having oval leaves: ovalifolious. See *Ovatifolius.*

Ovāl'is, *is, e.* (*Ovum,* an egg.) Having the form of an egg; ovoid; egg-shaped; ovate: oval.

Ovār'ial'gia, *æ,* f. (*Ovārium,* an ovary; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the ovary: ovarialgy.

Ovar'ial'gic. *Pathol., Physiol.* Belonging to *Ovarialgia. Ovărialgicus, a, um.*

Ovar'ian. *Anat., Pathol.* Belonging to the *ovarium. Ovăriānus, a, um.*

Ovār'it'is, *ĭdis,* f. (*Ovārium;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the ovary or its membranes.

Ovār'ium, *ii,* n. (Dim. *Ovum,* an egg.) *Anat.* The ovary; a flat oval body, connected with the *uterus* by the broad ligament; one on each

side, containing a number of vesicles, or *ova*. *Bot.* The germen or ovary, being the lower and thicker part of the pistil containing the ovules.

Ovăt'ifŏl'ius, *a, um.* (*Ovātus; fŏlium,* a leaf.) *Bot.* Same as *Ovalifolius.*

Ovāt'us, *a, um.* (*Ovum.*) *Bot.* Formed like an egg; either flat, as in a leaf; or solid, like the egg: ovate.

Ov'iduc't. (*Ovum; ductus,* a canal.) *Physiol.* The Fallopian tube, which conveys the *ovum* from the ovary to the *uterus. Zoöl.* The duct or canal which terminates in the *cloaca* of birds and certain other animals. *Ovīductus, ūs,* m.

Ov'iform'is, *is, e.* (*Ovum; forma.*) Having the shape of an egg; egg-like: oviform.

Ov'il'ius, *a, um.* (*Ovis,* a sheep.) *M. Med.* Belonging to the sheep. See *Adeps Ovillus.*

Ov'in'us, *a, um.* (Same.) *Pathol.* Belonging to the sheep: ovine.

Ov'ip'arous. (*Ovum; părio,* to bring forth young.) *Physiol.* Bringing forth young in the egg. *Ovipărus, a, um.*

Ov'iposit'ion. (*Ovum; pŏno,* to place.) *Physiol.* The act or process of depositing *ova* by the females of oviparous animals. *Ovĭpŏsĭtio, ōnis,* f.

Ov'i Vitel'lus. (*Ovum; vita,* life.) *Physiol.* (B. P.) Yolk of egg, of the domestic hen.

Ov'oid. (*Ovum;* terminal *-ĭdes.*) Resembling an egg.) *Ovoīdēs,* adj. See *Ooides.*

Ov'ŏvivip'ărus, *a, um.* (*Ovum; vīvus,* living; *părio,* to bring forth.) *Entomol., Ichthyol., Zoöl.* Applied to an animal pertaining to the *Oviparа,* but within the body of which the *ova* are enclosed, so that it lays living young. This phenomenon is observed in many reptiles and fishes, certain *Mollusca,* and various insects, particularly the *Diptera:* ovoviviparous.

Ov'ula Nabot'hi. See *Nabothi, Ovula.*

Ov'ŭlār'is, *is, e.* (*Ovŭlum.*) Having the form of an egg, or nearly oval. *Bot.* Applied to the grains of granulated rock, when of the bigness of a hen's egg: ovular.

Ov'ulāt'ion. (*Ovŭlum.*) *Physiol.* A kind of generation consisting in the formation and separation of a membranous sac filled with nutritious matter from the female, for reception and nutrition of a germ separated from the male. *Ovŭlātio, ōnis,* f.

Ov'ŭlāt'us, *a, um.* (*Ovŭlum.*) *Bot.* Somewhat like an egg: ovulate.

Ov'ŭlum, *i,* n. (Dim. *Ovum.*) A little egg: an ovule. *Bot.* The seed in its unimpregnated state in the germen or ovary.

Ov'um, *i,* n. (Ὠόν.) *Physiol.* The vesicle of Baer contained in the Graafian vesicle of the ovary of *mammalia. Zoöl.* The egg of the domestic fowl and all oviparous animals.

Ox'ăcid. (*Oxÿgĕnium,* oxygen; *ăcĭdum,* an acid.) *Chem.* Acids that contain oxygen. *Oxăcĭdum, i,* n.

Ox'ălat'e. (*Oxălicum* acidum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of oxalic acid with a base. *Oxălas, ātis,* f.

Ox'ălāt'us, *a, um.* (*Oxălas.*) *Chem.* Applied to a base converted into a salt by combination with oxalic acid: oxalated.

Ox'al'ic. (*Oxălis;* terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Belonging to wood-sorrel; applied to a highly poisonous acid obtained from it; sugar, etc.; also called acid or essence of sugar. *Oxălicus, a, um.*

Ox'is, *ĭdis,* f. (Ὀξύς, sharp.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Decandria,* Ord. *Pentagynia.* Juss. *Geraniaceæ.*

Ox'ălis' Acĕt'ōsel'la. *M. Med.* The wood-sorrel.

Ox'alŭrat'e. (*Oxălūrĭcum* acidum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of oxaluric acid with a base. *Oxălūras, ātis,* f.

Ox'ălūr'ia, *æ,* f. (*Oxălas; ūrīna,* the urine.) *Pathol.* Applied to a condition in which the urine shows the presence of a quantity of oxalate of lime.

Ox'alur'ic. (*Oxălūria;* terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Applied to an acid formed from parabanic acid when brought into contact with bases. *Oxălūrĭcus, a, um.*

Ox'ford Univer'sity, and its Medical Degrees.—Each student must reside *thi*

the twenty-five Colleges and Halls, or in lodgings during said time—*i.e., after being matriculated.* Within these three years, he *must pass at least two* examinations in Arts; and *one* in either Mathematics, Natural Science, or Law, Modern History, or Theology, towards taking the B.A. degree. He must *thereafter* spend *at least three years* in scientific study, *prior to his examination for the Degree of M.B.*; and *at least* three years more for that of M.D. The collateral branches enjoined to form a full curriculum of Medical Science are now taught in this University. Candidates for the M.C. degree must first possess that of M.B. The Medical Examinations are held annually, in Trinity term. For the Degree of M.D., a dissertation has to be read publicly, *three years after the M.B.*

Ox'i-. Same as *Oxy-*.

Ox'ichlor'ate. (*Oxychlŏrĭcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of oxichloric acid with a base. *Oxychlōras, ātis,* f.

Ox'ĭchlor'ide. *Chem.* Applied to phosgene gas, termed carbonic oxichloride. *Oxychlōrĭdum, i,* n.

Ox'idat'ion. (*Oxĭdum.*) *Chem.* The combining of a certain quantity of oxygen with metals or other substances. *Oxydātio. ōnis,* f.

Ox'ide. (*Oxygĕnium;* terminal *-ide.*) *Chem.* A metal or other substance combined with oxygen, not in the state of an acid. *Oxĭdum, i,* n.

Ox'u-. Same as *Oxy-*.

Ox'ŭrāt'e. (*Oxūrĭcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of oxuric acid with a base. *Oxūras, ātis,* f.

Oxūr'ĭcus, *a, um.* (*Oxygĕnium; ūricus.*) *Chem.* Applied to the superoxygenated uric acid of Vauquelin: oxuric.

Ox'y-. (Ὀξύς, acid.) *Chem.* A prefix denoting the presence of oxygen, vinegar, or some other acid: also, signifying acuteness, sharpness, or acumination.

Ox'ya, *æ,* f. (Ὀξύα.) *Bot.* A name given by some authorities for the *Fagus sylvatica,* or beech-tree: by the ancients applied to several trees of the beech and of the oak genera.

Ox'yăcan'thus, *a, um.* (*Oxy-; ἄκανθα,* a thorn.) *Bot.* Having numerous sharp thorns: oxyacanthous.

Ox'yăd'ĕnus, *a, um.* (*Oxy-; ἀδήν,* a gland.) *Bot.* Having pointed glands: oxyadenous.

Ox'yæsthēs'ia, *æ,* f. (*Oxy-; αἴσθησις,* sense or feeling.) *Pathol., Physiol.* Term for increased or acute sensation. See *Oxyaphe.*

Ox'yăp'hē, *es,* f. } (*Oxy-; ἁφή,*
Ox'yăp'hia, *æ,* f. } touch.) *Pathol., Physiol.* Abnormal sensitiveness; excessive sensibility. See *Oxyæsthesia.*

Ox'yblep'sia, *æ,* f. (*Oxy-; βλέπω,* to look.) *Physiol.* Acute sight. See *Oxyopia.*

Ox'ybrac'teus, *a, um.* (*Oxy-; bractea,* a floral leaf.) *Bot.* Having very pointed *bracteæ:* oxybracteous.

Ox'ycar'pus, *a, um.* (*Oxy-; καρπός,* fruit.) *Bot.* Having acuminated fruit: oxycarpous.

Ox'yc'lădus, *a, um.* (*Oxy-; κλάδος,* a branch.) *Bot.* Having sharp or pointed branches: oxycladous.

Ox'ycoc'cos, *i,* m. (*Oxy-; κόκκος,* a berry.) *Bot.* The specific name of the cranberry. See *Vaccinium Oxycoccos.*

Ox'ydāb'ĭlis, *is, e.* (*Oxydum.*) *Chem.* Combinable with oxygen: oxidable.

Ox'ydābĭl'ĭtas, *ātis,* f. (*Oxydum.*) *Chem.* The property of combining with oxygen: oxidability.

Ox'ydāt'us, *a, um.* (*Oxydum.*) *Chem.* In combination with oxygen: oxidated.

Ox'ydoīd'ēs, adj. (*Oxydum,* an oxide; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Chem.* Applied to oxidated bodies which are neither acids nor salifiable bases; resembling an oxide: oxidoid.

Ox'ydŭlāt'io, *ōnis,* f. (*Oxydŭlum.*) *Chem.* An inferior degree of oxidation: oxidulation.

Ox'ydŭlāt'us, *a, um.* (Same.) *Chem.* Passed into the state of an oxidule: oxidulated.

Ox'yd'ŭlum, *i,* n. (Dim. *Oxydum.*) *Chem.* A body in an inferior degree of oxidation: an oxidule.

Ox'ydum'. See *Oxide.*

Ox'ygen'. (Ὀξύς, sharp or acid; γεννάω, to beget.) *Chem.* A substance universally diffused through-

out nature; being a constituent of atmospheric air, water, and most of the acids and bodies of the animal and vegetable kingdoms. *Oxÿgĕnium, ii*, n.

Same as *Oxydabilis.*

tis, adj. *Chem.* Oxygen is sometimes termed the producer of oxides: oxygenant.

enā'tion. *Chem.* Every combination with oxygen; often confounded with *oxidation*, but distinct from it, and of more general import. *Oxÿgĕnātio, ōnis*, f.

, a, um. (Same.) *Chem.* That which has been combined with oxygen: oxygenated.

um. Same as

, is, e. the tongue.) *Bot.* Having one of the divisions of the *perigonium*, or of the fruits, sharp.

Ox'ymel, *ellis*, n. (Ὀξύς, acid; μέλι, honey.) *M. Med.* A mixture of vinegar and honey boiled to a syrup.

'trum, *i*, n. (*Oxÿgĕnium*; *v*, a measure.) *Chem.* A measurer of oxygen: an oximeter. See *Oxygenometrum.*

Ox'ymūr'iate. (*Oxÿmūrĭātĭcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* The old term for *a chloride*, or combination of oxymuriatic acid with a base. *Oxÿmūrĭas, ātis*, f.

Ox'ymur'iate of Mer'cury. Corrosive sublimate.

Ox'ymur'iatic. (*Oxÿgĕnium; mūrĭātĭcum* acĭdum.) *Chem.* Old name applied to a substance 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. Oxÿmūrĭātĭcus, a, um.*

Ox'yōp'ia, æ, f. (*Oxy-*; ὤψ, the eye.) *Physiol.* Unusual acuteness of vision. See *Oxyblepsia.*

Ox'ypĕt'ălus, *a, um.* (*Oxy-*; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Having linear or acuminated petals: oxypetalous.

Ox'yphyl'lus, *a, um.* (*Oxy-*; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having acuminated leaves or folioles: oxyphyllous.

Ox'ÿsal', *ălis*, m. (*Oxy-*; *sal*, a salt.) *Chem.* An oxysalt. See *Oxysalts.*

Ox'y-sal'ts. *Chem.* Applied to certain combinations in which oxygen is found both in the acid and base. *Oxÿsāles*, m. pl.

Ox'ysper'mus, *a, um.* (*Oxy-*; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having acuminated fruits: oxyspermous.

Ox'ÿsul'phōsal, *sălis*, m. *Chem.* A combination of an oxysalt and sulphosalt: an oxysulphosalt.

Oxÿtŏc'us, *a, um.* (Ὀξυτόκος, accelerating parturition; from ὀξύς; τίκτω, to bring forth.) *Obstet., Physiol.* Applied to stimulating powers or qualities of the *Secale cornutum:* oxytocous.

Oys'ter. See *Ostrea.*

Oys'ter-green Lav'er. *Bot.* Common name for the *Ulva lactuca*, or *Lichen marinus.*

Oys'ter Shells. *M. Med.* The *Testæ ostrearum*, or shells of the *Ostrea edulis.*

Ozæ'na, æ, f. (Ὀζη, a stench.) *Surg.* A foul, stinking ulcer in the inside of the nostrils; discharging purulent matter, and sometimes accompanied by caries of the bones.

Ozæ'nĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Ozæna:* ozæ'nic.

Ozē, *es*, f. (Ὀζη.) *Pathol.* A bad smell from the mouth. See *Ozostomia.*

Oz'ok'erit. (*Ozocérite*, vegetable wax.) A substance resembling wax; found deposited in bituminous slate, in Wallachia.

Ozon'e. (Ὀζη, a stench.) *Chem.* Said to be a combination of nitrogen and oxygen—or of oxygen and hydrogen in new proportions. Schönbein has stated that *ozone* and *antozone* exist as conditions (distinct conditions) of oxygen.

Ozŏstŏm'ia, æ, f. a mo' 'h.) *Pathol.* Same as *Oze.*

P.

P. *Pharm.* For *pugillus*, a handful. Also, *pars*, a part, or its pl.

P. Æ. *Pharm.* For *partes æquales*,—equal parts.

P. P. *Med., Pharm.* For m., f., or n. of *præparatus*.

Păb'ŭlum, *i*, n. (As if *Pascĭbŭlum*, from *pasco*, to feed.) *Physiol.* Food; aliment; sustenance. See *Aliment*.

Glan'dŭlæ. *Anat.* Certain small, oval-shaped fatty eminences under the *dura mater* and along the sides of the longitudinal sinus.

um. (Παχύς, thick; ἀνήρ, a man.) *Bot.* Having thick or large stamens: pachandrous.

i, n. (Παχύς; μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument for measuring the thickness of the glass of mirrors: a pachometer.

Păch'ŭlŏs'ĭs, *is*, f. (Παχυλός, thick.) *Pathol.* Proposed by Er. Wilson, for a chronic affection in which the skin is secondarily involved; particularly that of the lower extremities, the *epidermis* being reproduced in abnormal quantity.

Πάχος, breadth, or thickness.) A prefix denoting thickness.

Păch'hyæ'mia, *ătis*, n. (Same; αἷμα, blood.) *Pathol.* Thick or curdled blood.

Păch'hyæ'mĭa, *æ*, f. (Same.) *Pathol.* Thickening of the blood: pachyemy.

um. (Same.) *Pathol.* Belonging to *Pachyæmia*: pachyemic.

a, um. (*Păchyæma*, thick blood.) *Pathol.* Having thick blood: pachyemous.

is, or *eos*, f. (See following.) *Pathol.* The formation or progress of *Pachyblepharum*.

Păch'hyblĕp'hărŭm, *i*, n. (Παχύς; βλέφαρον, the eyelid.) *Pathol.* A thickening of the eyelid; particularly towards the border, from obstruction of the Meibomian glands.

Păch'hycar'pus, *a, um.* (Παχύς; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Having thick fruit: pachycarpous.

the skin.) *Zoöl.* Thick-skinned; applied to an Ord. (pl. n.) of *Mammalia*: pachydermatous.

Păch'hymĕn'ĭa, *æ*, f. (Παχύς; ὑμήν, a membrane.) *Pathol.* A thickening of the skin.

a, um. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Pachymenia*: pachymenic.

a, um. φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having thick leaves: pachyphyllous.

a, um. ὦμα, an opercule.) *Bot.* Having a thick opercule: pachypomous.

Păch'hypus, *a, um.* (Παχύς; πούς, a foot.) *Bot.* Having a thick foot: pachypous.

Pacin'i, Corpus'cles of. (Named after Pacini.) *Anat.* Numerous small, pedunculated, whitish bodies, in union with the filaments of the cutaneous nerves of the hand, on other nerves of the cerebral and spinal systems; and on the great sympathetic or internal ganglionic nerve.

Pæd'ărthrŏc'ăce, *es*, f. (Παῖς, a child; ἄρθρον, a joint; κακόν, an evil.) *Pathol.* Applied to *Spina ventosa*.

Pæd'atrŏp'hia, *æ*, f. (Παῖς; ἀτροφία, a wasting.) *Pathol.* Atrophy of children.

Pæd'atrŏp'hĭcus, *a, um.* (Same.) *Pathol.* Belonging to *Pædatrophia*: pedatrophic.

æ, f. (Παιδίον, a little child; ἄφθα.) *Pathol.* The *aphtha*, or thrush, of infants: pediaphtha.

a, *æ*, f. (Παῖς; a healing.) *Pathol.* The treating of diseases of children: pediatry.

Pæd'iat'rĭcus, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Pediatria*: pediatric.

Pæd'ŏm'ĕtrum, *i*, n. (Παῖς; μέτρον, a measure.) *Obstet., Physiol.* An instrument for ascertaining the

length and other dimensions of infants: a pedometer.

Pæd'ŏnŏsŏlŏg'ĭa, *æ*, f. (Παῖς; νόσος, a disease; λόγος, a discourse.) *Pathol.* A consideration of the diseases of children: pedonosology.

Pæd'ophth'hĭsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Παῖς; φθίσις, a wasting.) *Pathol. Tabes*, or wasting in children: pedophthisis.

Pæd'otrŏp'hĭum, *ii*, n. (Παῖς; τρέφω, to nourish.) *Med.* An orphan or foundling hospital.

Pain's. *Obstet.* The throes of child-birth.

Pain'ter's Col'ic. See *Colica Pictonum.*

Palæ'o-. (Πάλαι, long ago.) A prefix denoting a former, or ancient time.

Palæ'ŏlŏg'ĭa, *æ*, f. (Πάλαι; λόγος, a discourse.) A discourse on antiquities: paleology.

Palæ'ontogrăph'hĭa, *æ*, f. (Πάλαι; ὄντα, beings; γράφω, to write.) *Geol., Nat. Hist.* The history of organised bodies no longer existing alive on the surface of the globe, and of which only the remains are found buried in *strata* which form the crust: paleontography.

Palæ'ontogrăph'ĭcus, *a, um. Geol., Nat. Hist.* Belonging to *Palæontographia:* paleontographical.

Palæ'ontŏlŏg'ĭa, *æ*, f. (Πάλαι; ὄντα, beings; λόγος, a discourse.) *Geol., Nat. Hist.* A dissertation on ancient organised beings: paleontology.

Palæ'ontŏlŏg'ĭcus, *a, um. Geol., Nat. Hist.* Belonging to *Palæontologia:* paleontological.

Palæ'ophÿtŏlŏg'ĭa, *æ*, f. (Πάλαι; φύτον, a plant; λόγος.) *Geol., Nat. Hist.* A dissertation on fossil remains of plants: paleophytology.

Palæ'ŏsaur'us, *i*, m. (Πάλαι; σαῦρος, a lizard.) *Geol., Nat. Hist.* A fossil lizard.

Palæ'ŏthēr'ĭum, *ii*, n. (Πάλαι; θηρίον, a beast.) *Zool.* The fossil relics of a group of pachydermatous animals found in the gypsum quarries near Paris, and in various parts of France. Ten or eleven species are now recognised, varying from the size of a rhinoceros to that of a hog.

Palæ'ozōĭc'us, *a, um.* (Πάλαι; ζῶον, an animal.) *Geol.* Belonging to fossil animals; applied to the fossiliferous *strata* of earlier classical date than the carboniferous system and the mountain limestone: paleozoic.

Palæ'ozōŏlŏg'ĭa, *æ*, f. (Πάλαι; *zōŏlŏgia*, the doctrine of animals.) *Nat. Hist.* That branch which has for its object fossil animals found in the bosom of the earth: paleozoology.

Pal'ate. See *Palatum.*

Pal'atine. (*Pălātum* dūrum, the hard palate.) *Comp. Anat.* Relating to the palate bone; applied to the palate bone itself. *Pălātīnus, a, um.*

Pălāt'o-. (*Pălātum*, the palate.) *Anat.* A prefix denoting more or less connection with the palate.

Palat'ŏrap'hy. (*Pălātum; ῥαφή*, a suture.) *Surg.* Operation of uniting by suture the cleft palate; synonymous with staphyloraphy. *Pălātŏrăphia, æ*, f.

Pălāt'um, *i*, n. (*Pălo*, to set with pales.) *Anat.* The roof of the mouth or palate.

Pălāt'um Dūr'um. *Anat.* The bony fore-part of the roof of the mouth; formed by the *Ossa palati.*

Pălāt'um Mol'le. *Anat.* The part behind the foregoing, or hard bony palate.

Păl'ea, *æ*, f. (*Pāles*, the goddess of pasturage.) *Bot.* Chaff or corn; applied to short, linear, obtuse, dry scales.

Pălcāc'eus, *a, um.* (*Pălea*, chaff.) *Bot.* Covered with chaff; of the nature or appearance of chaff; chaffy: palcaceous.

Pal'ear Lax'um. *Comp. Anat.* The dewlap of oxen, at the forepart of the neck and stomach.

Păl'eĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Pălea*, chaff; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of chaff: paleiform.

Pal'liative. (*Pallio*, to hide or cover.) *Med.* Relieving, but not thought likely to prove radically curative; assuaging; mitigating. *Pălliātīvus, a, um.*

Pal'liātus, *a, um.* (*Pallium*, a cloak.) *Pathol., Pharm.* Applied to pains subdued or lulled by the use of opiates: palliated.

Pal'lidiflōr'us, *a, um.* (*Pallĭdus*,

pale; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers of a pale tint: pallidiflorous.

Pal'ma, æ, f. (Παλάμη.) *Anat.* The palm of the hand; also, the hand itself. See *Thenar.* (Πάλλομαι, to be shaken.) *Bot.* A palm-tree; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl.) of the *Monoperigyniæ.*

Pal'ma Chris'ti. *M. Med.* A name for the *Ricinus communis.*

Pal'māceus, *a, um.* (*Palma*, the palm-tree.) Having an arrangement as in the genus *Palma*; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): palmaceous.

Pal'mar Arch. *Anat.* Applied to each of two arches formed by the natural distribution of the blood-vessels in the palm of the hand: the *deep*, formed by the radial artery; and the *superficial*, by the ulnar artery.

Pal'mate. (*Palmĭcum* ăcĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of palmic acid with a base. *Palmas, ātis,* f.

Pal'mātifi'dus, *a, um.* (*Palmātus*, palmate; *findo*, to cleave.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves having palmated nerves, etc.: palmatifid.

Pal'mātiflō'rus, *a, um.* (*Palmātus; flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied to *calathidia* composed of flowers with palmated corols: palmatiflorous.

Pal'mātifō'lius, *a, um.* (*Palmātus; fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having palmated leaves: palmatifolious. See *Palmifolius.*

Pal'mātifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Palmātus; forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Somewhat palmate: palmatiform. See *Palmiformis.*

Pal'mātilōbā'tus, *a, um.* (*Palmātus; lōbātus.*) *Bot.* Applied to leaves having palmated nervures, and lobes incised to a certain depth: palmatilobate.

Pal'mātipartī'tus, *a, um.* (*Palmātus; partītus*, divided.) *Bot.* Having palmate leaves, the lobes divided beyond the middle: palmatipartite.

Pal'mātisec'tus, *a, um.* (*Palmātus; sectus*, cut.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves having palmated nerves, the lobes divided even beyond the middle: palmatisected.

Pal'mātus, *a, um.* (*Palma*, the hand.) *Bot.* Shaped like a hand: palmate.

Pal'mic'ŏlus, *a, um.* (*Palma*, the palm-tree; *cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Bot.* Growing on the palm-tree: palmicolous.

Pal'mif'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Palma; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing palms: palmiferous.

Pal'mifol'ius. Same as *Palmatifolius.*

Pal'mifor'mis. Same as *Palmatiformis.*

Pal'minerv'ius, *is, e.* (*Palma; nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves with many nerves diverging from the base: palminervate.

Pal'mipes, *ĕdis,* adj. (*Palma; pes*, a foot.) *Ornithol.* Having palmated feet; web-footed: palmipede.

Pal'mŭla, æ, f. (Dim. *Palma.*) *Anat.* The flat broad end of a rib, like the leaf of a palm; a little hand: palmule. *Bot.* The *Dactylus*, or date.

Pal'mŭlāt'us, *a, um.* (*Palmŭla.*) *Bot.* Having palmules: palmulated.

Pal'pālis, *is, e.* } (*Palpus.*)
Pal'pātus, *a, um.* } *Entomol.* Having *palpi*: palpal; palpate.

Pal'pat'ion. (*Palpo*, to handle gently.) *Med.* Examination by the hand or touch. *Palpātio, ōnis,* f. See *Exploratio.*

Pal'pebra, æ, f. (*Palpĭto*, to throb.) *Anat.* The eyelid.

Pal'pĕbral'. *Med.* Belonging to the *Palpebra. Palpebrālis, is, e.*

Pal'pebrāt'us, *a, um.* (*Palpebra*, the eyelid.) *Ichthyol., Zoöl.* Having *palpebræ*: palpebrate.

Pal'pif'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Palpus; fĕro*, to bear.) *Entomol.* Bearing *palpi*: palpiferous.

Pal'pifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Palpus; forma*, likeness.) Having the form of a *palpus*: palpiform.

Pal'pig'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Palpus, gĕro*, to bear.) Same as *Palpiferus.*

Pal'pītā'tio, *ōnis,* f. (*Palpĭto*, to throb.) Convulsive motion of a part; palpitation, or rapid action of the heart; a genus, Ord. *Spasmi*, Cl. *Neuroses.*

Pal'pus, *i,* m. (*Palpo.*) *Zoöl.* Pl., articulated filaments attached to the jaws or lower lip of certain *Crustaceæ, Arachnides*, and *Insecta*,

apparently employed by the animal in recognising its food.

Pal'sy. See *Paralysis.*

Păl'ūdĭc'ŏlus, *a, um.* (*Pălus,* a marsh; *cŏlo,* to inhabit.) *Bot., Ornithol.* Growing or living on the margin of ponds in marshy grounds: paludicolous.

Păl'ūdōs'us, *a, um.* (*Pălus;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot., Zoöl.* Marshy or fenny. *Bot.* That which grows or lives in or about marshes: paludous.

Pam'pĭn'iform. (*Pampĭnus,* a tendril; *forma,* resemblance.) Having the appearance of a tendril. *Pampĭnĭformis, is, e.*

Pan-. } (Πᾶς, all.) Prefixes
Pan'to-. } denoting universality, or completeness.

Păn'ăcea, *æ,* f. (Πανάκεια, from πᾶς, all; ἀκέομαι, to cure.) *Med.* A pretended remedy for every disease.

Pan'ăd'o. (Span.) *Med.* Bread boiled in water to a pulpy consistence.

Pan'creas. (Πᾶν, all; κρέας, flesh.) *Anat.* A long, flat, glandular viscus in the epigastric region, somewhat resembling a dog's tongue. The *sweet-bread* in the lower animals.

Pan'creătal'gia, *æ,* f. (Πάγκρεας; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the *pancreas:* pancreatalgy.

Pan'creăt'ĭcus, *a, um. Anat., Physiol.* Belonging to the *pancreas:* pancreatic.

Pan'creătĭt'ĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Pancreatitis:* pancreatitic.

Pan'creătĭt'ĭs, *ĭdis,* f. (*Pancreas;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *pancreas.*

Pan'creăton'cus, *i,* m. (Πάγκρεας; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Pathol.* A hard tumour of the *pancreas.*

Pan'dēmia, *æ,* f. (Πᾶς, all; δῆμος, the people.) *Pathol.* A disease which affects the people of a country or district generally: pandemy. Same as *Epidemia.*

Pan'dēmĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Applied to a disease which attacks all in the same place, at the same time, or is very general; the same as *Epidemic:* pandemic.

Pan'dĭcŭlā'tio, *ōnis,* f. (*Pandeo,* to stretch asunder.) *Med.* The act of yawning or gaping: pandiculation.

Pan'dūræfŏl'ius, *a, um.* (*Pandūra,* a violin: *fŏlium,* a leaf.) *Bot.* Having pandureform leaves: pandurefoliated.

Pan'dūræfor'mis, *is, e.* } (*Pan-*
Pan'dūrĭfor'mis, *is, e.* } *dūra; forma,* likeness.) *Bot.* Resembling a violin; fiddle-shaped: pandureform; panduriform.

Pan'dūroid'ēs, adj. (*Pandūra;* terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling a violin; fiddle-shaped: panduroid.

Pān'ĭc'ŭla, *æ,* f. (Dim. *pannus,* a piece of cloth.) The beard of an ear of corn. *Bot.* A loose spike of grass irregularly divided: a panicle.

Pān'ĭcŭlāt'us, *a, um. Bot.* Having panicles: panuculate.

Pān'ĭcŭlifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Pānĭcŭla; forma,* likeness.) *Bot.* Having the form of a panicle: paniculiform.

Pan'nĭcŭl'us, *i,* m. (*Pannus.*) A small cloth, or piece of cloth: a pannicule.

Pan'nĭcŭlus Adipōsus. *Anat.* Adipose membrane.

Pan'nĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Pannus,* cloth; *forma,* likeness.) *Bot.* Applied to parts of a spongy thick substance, as certain lichens: panniform.

Pan'num, *i,* n. } (Πῆνη, or Πηνίον,
Pan'nus, *i,* n. } a web of cloth.) *Pathol.* An irregular mark upon the skin; also, a thick membranous excrescence, and stretching over the *cornea,* being two or three *pterygia* occurring together. *Surg.* A tent for a wound, or pledget of lint or soft rag for covering a wound.

Pan'tămor'phia, *æ,* f. (Πᾶς, all, entirely; ἀμορφία, shapelessness.) *Surg. Pathol.* Complete deformity.

Pan'tămor phĭcus, *a, um. Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Pantamorphia:* pantamorphic.

Pan'tănencĕphăl'ia, *æ,* f. (Πᾶς; ἀ, free from, or devoid of; ἐγκέφαλος, brain.) *Obstet., Physiol.* Total absence of brain in a monster-fœtus.

Pan'tatrŏph'ia, *æ,* f. (Παντά, for πάντη, entirely, wholly, completely; ἀτροφία, atrophy.) Want of nourishment. *Pathol., Physiol.* Complete innutrition: pantatrophy.

Pan'tat'rŏphus, *a, um.* (Πᾶς; ἄτροφος, without nourishment.) *Pathol., Physiol.* Totally without nutrition or nourishment: pantatrophous.

Pan'zŏŏt'ĭa, *æ,* f. (Πᾶς; ζῷον, an animal.) See *Epizŏoty.*

Păpāv'er, *ĕris,* n. (Probably *πεπαίνω*, to allay pain.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Polyandria,* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Papaveraceæ.* The poppy. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for the capsules of *Papaver somnĭferum, Papaver Albŭm, Capsulæ,* or poppyheads.

Păpāv'er Al'bum. *M. Med.* The *Papaver somnĭferum.*

Păpāv'er Errā'tĭcum. *M. Med.* The *Papaver Rhœas.*

Păpāv'or Rhœ'as. *M. Med.* The red corn-poppy.

Păpāv'er Somnĭf'ĕrum. *M. Med.* The white poppy, from which opium is obtained.

Păpāv'ĕrăc'eus, *a, um.* (*Păpāver.*) *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Papaver;* applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): papaveraceous.

Papav'erate. (*Papāvĕrĭcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of papaveric acid with a base. Same as *Meconate. Păpāvĕras, ātis,* f.

Păpāv'ĕr'ĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Belonging to the *Papaver:* papaveric.

Papav'ĕrin'. (*Păpāver.*) *Chem.* A new base discovered in opium. *Păpāvĕrīna, æ,* f.

Păpāv'ĕris Cap'sŭlæ. Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for poppy capsules. The nearly ripe capsules of *Papaver somnĭferum.*

Păpil'ionāc'eus, *a, um.* (*Păpĭlio,* a butterfly.) *Bot.* Resembling a butterfly: papilionaceous.

Păpil'la, *æ,* f. (*Papŭla,* a wheel.) *Anat.* The nipple. The minute terminations of nerves, as the *papillæ* of the tongue.

Păpil'læ Mĕd'ŭllār'es. *Anat.* Small eminences on the *Medulla oblongata.*

Păpil'læ Ren'is. *Anat.* Applied to the apices of the *Tubuli uriniferi,* arranged into eight or ten conical *fasciculi;* called also papillary caruncles.

Păpil'lāris, *is, e.* (*Păpilla.*) *Med.* Belonging to the nipple: papillary.

Papil'lāry Carun'cles. *Anat.* A name for the *Papillæ renis.*

Papillā'tus, *a, um.* (*Păpilla.*) *Bot.* Having *papillæ:* papillate.

Păpil'lĭf'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Păpilla; fĕro,* to bear.) Bearing *papillæ:* papilliferous.

Păpil'lĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Păpilla; forma,* likeness.) *Zoöl.* Having the form of a *papilla:* papilliform.

Păpil'lōs'us, *a, um.* (*Păpilla;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having many clots or points like *papillæ:* papillose.

Pap'pĭf'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Pappus,* down; *fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing down, wool, or hair: pappiferous.

Păp'pĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Pappus; forma,* likeness.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of a tuft of wool or small feather: pappiform.

Pap'pōs'us, *a, um.* (*Pappus:* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having or full of *pappus:* pappose.

Pap'pus, *i,* m. (Πάππος, down of thistles, etc.) *Anat.* The first downy beard of the chin, particularly the hair on the middle of the chin. See *Capillus. Bot.* The little hairs in which the calyx of most compound flowers terminates: seed-down. The radiating, hair-like continuations from ripe seeds of the *Leontodon taraxacum,* are familiar examples.

Păp'ŭla, *æ,* f. (Dim. *Păpa,* a teat.) *Bot.* A round protuberance, soft and full of an aqueous fluid formed by a little pocket of the *epidermis. Pathol.* A small acuminated, inflamed elevation of the skin; a wheal; a pimple. Applied in the pl. to an Order of Willan's arrangement of skin-diseases.

Păp'ŭlĭf'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Păpŭla; fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing *papulæ:* papuliferous.

Păp'ŭlōs'us, *a, um.* (*Păpŭla;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having or full of *papulæ:* papulous. *Pathol.* Having or covered with wheals or pimples.

Păp'ўrac'eus, *a, um.* (*Păpўrus,* paper.) *Bot., Conchol.* Having some analogy to paper in thickness and consistence. Applied to many shells: papyraceous.

Păp'ўrĭf'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Păpўrus; fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Affording paper: papyriferous.

Pap'yr'us, n.; pl. *papyri.* (Πάπυρος, a species of reed, used anciently for the kind of prepared material then written upon.) *Bot.* Papyrus. The term is often met with in reference to ancient manuscripts.

Par Vag'um. *Anat.* The eighth pair of nerves. See *Pneumogastric.*

Păr'a-. (Παρὰ.) A prefix denoting reverse, beyond, beside, etc.

Par'ăblas'ta, æ, f. (Παρὰ, from the side of; βλάστη, an offshoot.) *Bot.* A sucker or offshoot. *Pathol., Anat.* Disease with anatomical conversion or alteration: a parablast.

Par'ablep'sis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Παράβλεψις, a looking askance.) *Pathol.* Side vision: parablepsy.

Păr'ablep'tĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Parablepsis:* parableptic.

Părăbys'ma, *ătis,* n. (Παραβύω, to force in intrusively.) *Pathol.* Turgescence of a part. See *Parabystia.*

Păr'ăbys'tia, æ, f. (Same.) *Pathol.* A stuffing in or insertion; also, same as *Parabysma.*

Par'ăbys'tĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Parabystia:* parabystic.

Par'ăcentēs'is, *is,* f. (Παρακεντέω, to pierce at the side.) *Surg. Pathol.* The operation of tapping, or making an opening into the thorax, chest, abdomen, etc.; for discharge of fluid in *hydrothorax, ascites, empyema,* etc.

Păr'ăcentēt'ĭcus, *a, um. Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Paracentesis:* paracentetic.

Par'ăcūs'is, *is,* f. (Παρὰ, beyond; ἀκούω, to hear.) *Pathol.* Depraved or defective hearing; a genus, Ord. *Dysesthesiæ,* Cl. *Locales.*

Păr'ăcūs'is Imāgĭnār'ia. *Pathol.* The hearing of imaginary sounds, not existing without, but excited within the ear.

Par'ăcūs'is Im'perfec'ta. *Pathol.* Deafness, or inability to hear sounds as usual.

Par'ăcyēs'is, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Παρὰ, beyond; κύησις, pregnancy.) *Obstet.* Extra-uterine pregnancy.

Par'æsthēs'ia, æ, f. } (Παρὰ;
Par'æsthēs'is, *is,* or *eos,* f. } αἴσθησις, sensation.) *Pathol.* Morbid, abalienated, or altered sensation: paresthesis.

Păr'æsthēt'ĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Paræsthesia:* paresthetic.

Par'affin'. (*Părum,* little; *affinis,* accessory.) *Chem.* A white, hard, crystalline substance, without taste or smell; obtained from beechwood tar, which resists the action of acids, alkalis, and other agents. At a temperature of 112° Fahr. it forms a transparent, colourless, oleaginous liquid. *Paraffina,* æ, f. The name Paraffine is applied to several *congeners* of the olefiant gas series; though various as to *hydrocarbon* proportions. P. Oil is the oily matter, obtained from distillation of *Boghead cannel coal.*

Păr'ăgeus'ia, æ, f. } (Παρὰ, error
Părăgeusis, *is,* f. } of, or contrary to; γεύω, to taste.) *Pathol.* Morbid taste.

Par'allax'. (Παράλλαξις, a difference.) *Astron.* The difference between the true and the conventional or apparent place of a planet. *Părallaxis, is,* or *eos,* f.

Păr'allēl'ĭcus, *a, um.* Belonging to that which is parallel: parallelic.

Păr'ăllĕlĭner'vis, *is, e.* } (*Părallēlus,* parallel; *nervus,* a nerve.)
Par'ăllĕlĭner'vius, *a, um.* } *Bot.* Applied to leaves of which the nerves maintain a distance between them nearly equal: parallelinervate; parallelnervious.

Păr'allĕlĭvĕnōs'us, *a, um.* (*Părallēlus; vēna,* a vein; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Applied to leaves preserving between them a distance nearly equal: parallelivenous.

Par'allel'ogram. (Παράλληλος, equally distant; γραμμὴ, a line.) *Geom.* Any quadrilateral figure whose opposite sides are parallel. *Par'allel'ogramma,* æ, f.

Par'allĕl'us, *a, um.* (Παρὰ, beside; ἀλλήλων, each other.) Applied to two or more lines which have the same direction; and in all their extent are at equal distance from each other: parallel.

Par'ăl'ysis, *is,* f. (Παραλύω, to disable.) *Pathol.* Disease characterised by loss or diminution of the power of voluntary motion, affecting any part of the body; a genus, Ord. *Comata,* Cl. *Neuroses.*

Păr'ălÿs'ĭs Agĭt'ans. *Pathol.* The shaking palsy.

Părălÿ'sis Hĕmiplēgĭ'ca. *Pathol.* Palsy of one-half of the body, reckoned from side to side. See *Hemiplegia.*

Păr'ălÿs'ĭs Păr'aplēg'ĭca. *Pathol.* Palsy of one-half of the body from head to foot; that is, divided into an upper and lower half. See *Paraplegia.*

Păr'ălÿ'sis Partiā'lis. *Pathol.* Palsy of some particular muscle or nerve: partial paralysis.

Păr'ălÿ'sis Vēnēnā'ta. *Pathol.* Palsy from the effects of some poison.

Păr'ălÿt'ĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Paralysis:* paralytic.

Păr'ămēn'ĭa, *æ,* f. (Παρὰ, amiss; μῆνες, the menses.) *Pathol.* Disordered menstruation.

Păr'ămorp'hia, *æ,* f. (Παρὰ; μορφὴ, form.) *Pathol.* Morbid structure; applied to organic diseases.

Păr'ănephrīt'ĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Paranephritis:* paranephritic.

Păr'ănephrī'tis, *ĭdis,* f. (*Părănephrus;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the supra-renal capsules.

Păr'ănep'hrus, *i,* m. (Παρὰ; νεφρὸς, the kidney.) *Anat.* The supra-renal capsule.

Păr'ăphĭmō'sis, *is,* f. (Παρὰ; φιμόω, to bridle.) *Surg. Pathol.* A disorder in which the prepuce is retracted and constricted behind the *glans penis* and cannot be drawn forward.

Păr'ăphĭmōt'ĭcus, *a, um. Surg.* Belonging to *Paraphimosis:* paraphimotic.

Păr'ăphōn'ĭa, *æ,* f. (Παρὰ; φωνὴ, the voice.) *Pathol.* Change or alteration of the voice; bad voice; a genus, Ord. *Dyscinesiæ,* of Cullen's Nosology.

Par'aplec'tĭcus, *a, um.* } (Παρα-
Par'aplec'tus, *a, um.* } πληκτικὸς, παραπλῆκτὸς.) *Pathol.* Stricken on one side; paralysed; frenzy-stricken: paraplectic.

Păr'aplēg'ĭa, *æ,* f. (Παραπλήγια, a benumbing of parts; Παραπλήσσω, to strike badly.) *Pathol.* Paralysis affecting one-half of the body, either the upper or lower; also termed *Paralysis paraplegica.*

Păr'aplēg'ĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Paraplegia:* paraplegic. Applied to a variety of paralysis termed *Paralysis paraplegica.*

Par'apophys'tal. *Anat., Comp. Anat.* Belonging to a *parapophysis. Părăpŏphÿsĭ'ălis, is, e.*

Păr'ăpōphÿ'sis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Παρὰ; ἀποφύω, to be risen from.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied to the homologues of the lower transverse process of a *vertebra.*

Par'aselēn'ĭa, *æ,* f. (Παρὰ, beside; σελήνη, the moon.) *Astron., Nat. Philos.* A luminous phenomenon, consisting in the appearance of one or more images of the moon.

Păr'ăsīt'a, *æ,* f. (Παράσιτος, one who lives at another's expense.) *Anat., Physiol., Bot., Zool.* Applied to vegetables or animals that draw sustenance from others; the one living *in,* or *on* the bodies of other animals; the other fixing its roots into other plants: a parasite.

Par'asīt'ic Diseas'es. (Παράσιτος.) *Med.* A recognised order of disease; incurred by the presence of *inward* and *outward* parasites; either *animal,* or *vegetable.* See *Ectozoa,* and *Entozoa.*

Par'asĭt'ical. (*Părăsītus.*) *Pathol., Bot., Zool.* Belonging or attributed to the characteristics of a parasite; parasitic. *Părăsītĭcus, a, um.*

Păr'ăsīt'us, *a, um.* (Παράσιτος.) *Entomol.* Applied to an Ord. (pl. n.) from their parasitical habits.

Păr'aspād'ĭa, *æ,* f. (Παρὰ, from beside; σπάω, to draw.) *Surg. Pathol.* An opening of the *urethra* upon one side of the penis.

Păr'aspād'ĭcus, *a, um. Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Paraspadia:* paraspadic.

Păr'astād'us, *i,* m. (Παραστὰς, a series of pillars.) *Bot.* Applied to the sterile filaments between petals and stamens.

Păr'astătīt'is. Same as *Prostatitis.*

Păr'astĕm'ōn, *ŏnis,* m. (Παρὰ, near; στήμων, a stamen.) *Bot.* Applied to parts of flowers which resemble the threads of stamens but do not fulfil their functions, and have

been ranged among the nectaries: a parastamen.

Păr'astўl'us, *i*, m. (Παρὰ; στῦλος, a pillar.) *Bot.* Applied to parts of the flower which resemble pistils but do not fulfil their functions: a parastyle.

Păr'ăsys'tŏle, *es*, f. (Παρὰ; συσ-λὴ, a contracting.) *Pathol.* An occasional marked interval between the pulsations, or between the *systole* and *diastole* of the heart and arteries.

Par'atŏmous'. (Παρὰ, beside; τέμνω, to cut.) *Mineral.* Applied to cleavage when its planes are parallel with those of the fundamental figure, or are inclined to the axis. *Părătŏmus, a, um.*

Păr'ec'tăma, *ătis*, n. (Παρεκτείνω, to stretch out.) *Med.* Excessive extension.

Păr'ectăm'ĭcus, *a, um. Surg.* Belonging to *Parectama:* parectamic.

Par'ect'ăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Same.) *Surg.* A stretching out; extension.

Par'egor'ic. (Παρηγορέω, to assuage.) *Pharm.* Mitigating or assuaging pain. *Părĕgŏrĭcus, a, um.*

Par'egor'ic Elixir. *M. Med.* The *Tinctura opii ammoniata* (B. P.); paregoric elixir is the *old popular name.*

Pareir'a. (Span.) Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the root of *Cissampelos pareira* or *Pareira-brava.*

Pareir'a Brav'a. *M. Med.* Spanish name for the root of *Cissampelos pareira.*

Pareir'æ Rād'ix. *M. Med.* (B. P.) See the preceding. *Pareira Root.*

Par'encep'hălĭt'ĭs, *ĭdis*, f. (*Părĕncĕphălis*, the *cĕrĕbellum;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *cerebellum.*

Păr'enchўm'a, *ătis*, n. (Παρὰ, near; ἐγχέω, to moisten.) *Anat.* The connecting medium of the substance of the viscera. *Bot.* The green juicy bark under the epidermis of trees.

Păr'enchўmăt'ĭcus, *a, um. Anat., Bot.* Belonging to *Parenchyma:* parenchymatic.

Păr'enchўmătĭt'ĭs, *ĭdis*, f. (*Părenchўma;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *parenchyma.*

Păr-

enchўma; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Anat., Bot.* Applied to parts or organs formed of *parenchyma:* parenchymatose or parenchymatous.

Păr'enchўm'ătus, *a, um. Zoöl.* Belonging to the *parenchyma:* parenchymatous.

Păr'epĭthўmī'a, *æ*, f. (Παρὰ; ἐπιθυμία, a longing.) *Pathol.* Morbidly changed or depraved desires; abnormal desires or longings.

Păr'ĕpĭthўm'ĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Parepithymia:* parepithymic.

Par'hēlion, *ĭi*, n. (Παρὰ, near; ἥλιος, the sun.) *Nat. Philos.* The simultaneous appearance of many representations (pl.) of the true sun. See *Paraselenia.*

Păr'ĭes, *ĭĕtis*, m. (*Par*, a pair.) *Anat.* The walls or sides of any cavity are termed its *parietes.*

Par'ĭet'ăl. (*Păries*, a wall.) Belonging to a wall. *Părĭĕtālis, is, e.*

Par'ĭet'al Bones. *Anat.* The two quadrangular bones forming the transverse arch of the cranium. *Ossa Părĭĕtālia.*

Păr'ĭpennāt'us, *a, um.* (*Par*, equal; *penna*, a wing.) *Bot.* Applied to a pinnate leaf, the folioles of which are attached by pairs on the common petiole; to the end of which there is perceived neither *cirrus* nor solitary foliole: paripennate.

Par'occip'ĭtal. (Παρὰ; *occipitālis os*, the occipital bone.) *Comp. Anat.* Proposed for the elements of the occipital segment of the cranium below the supraoccipital. *Părocĭpĭtālis, is, e.*

Păr'omphălŏcēl'ē, *es*, f. (Παρὰ; ὀμφαλὸς, the navel; κήλη, a tumour.) *Pathol. Hernia*, near the navel: paromphalocele.

Păr'omphălŏcēl'ĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Paromphalocele:* paromphalocelic.

[illegible] *æ*, f. (Παρὰ; ὄνυξ, the nail.) *Bot.* Applied as a name for a genus of plants. *Surg. Pathol.* A collection of pus, or an abscess, in the fingers under, or near the nail: the disease whitlow or whitloe. See *Onychia.*

Păr'ŏnyc'hĭcus, *a, um. Surg.* Belonging to *Paronychia:* paronychic.

Păr'op'sis, *is,* f. (Παρὰ, on the part of, belonging to, peculiar to, etc.; ὄψις, vision.) *Pathol.* Generic term, by Dr. Good, for disorders (pl.) of the sense of vision; false seeing.

Păr'os'tia, *æ,* f. (Παρὰ; ὀστέον, a bone.) *Pathol.* Defective ossification.

Par'ot'id. (Παρὰ; οὖς, the ear.) *Anat.* Belonging or near to the ear; applied to a gland. *Părōtĭdeus, a, um.*

Par'ot'ic Duct. *Anat.* A small tube proceeding from the parotid gland to the mouth, otherwise called Steno's duct.

Par'ot'id Gland. *Anat.* The large, conglomerate, salivary gland under the ear; also termed *Parotis.*

Par'ot'idean Plex'us. See *Pes Anserinus.*

Păr'ŏtĭdon'cus, *i,* m. (Παρωτὶς, the parotid gland; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Pathol.* Tumour or swelling of the parotid gland, commonly termed the mumps. See *Parotitis.*

Păr'ŏtĭdoscir'rhus, *i,* m. (Παρωτὶς; σκιῤῥὸς, an induration.) *Pathol.* Scirrhous hardening of one or both parotid glands.

Părōt'is, *ĭdis,* f. (Παρὰ; οὖς, the ear.) *Anat.* The parotid gland, situated under the ear.

Păr'ŏtĭtic'us, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Parotitis:* parotitic.

Păr'ŏtĭt'is, *ĭdis,* f. (*Părōtis;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the parotid gland, popularly termed the mumps; also called *Cynanche parotidea.* See *Parotidæus.*

Par'oxysm'. (Παροξύνω, to aggravate.) *Pathol.* An evident increase of symptoms, which after a certain time declines; a periodical fit or attack. *Paroxysmus, i,* m.

Par'thĕnōgen'ĕsis, *is,* f. (Παρθένος, a virgin; γίνομαι, to be born.) *Physiol.* The successive production of procreating individuals from a single ovum.

Par'tĭc'ŭla, *æ,* f. (Dim. *Pars,* a part.) *Chem.* Applied to integrant or perfect atoms; because they are always of the same nature as the body of which they formed part: a particle.

Par'tŭr'iens, *entis,* part. (*Partŭrio,* to bring forth.) *Obstet.* Bringing forth; child-bearing: parturient.

Par'turit'ion. (*Partŭrio.*) *Obstet.* Expulsion of the fœtus from the *uterus. Partŭrĭtio, ōnis,* f.

Par'tus, *ûs,* m. (*Părĭo,* to bring forth.) *Obstet.* The act of bringing forth young, otherwise called labour; also the young when brought forth; the birth.

Păr'ŭlis, *ĭdis,* f. (Παρὰ, about; οὖλον, the gum.) *Surg. Pathol.* Inflammation, boil, or abscess of the gums; gum-boil.

Păr'ŭria, *æ,* f. (Παρὰ, badly; οὐρέω, to pass urine.) *Pathol.* Mismicturition, or difficulty in passing urine.

Păr ŭrĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Paruria:* paruric.

Par'vĭflōr'us, *a, um.* (*Parvus;* small; *flos,* a flower.) *Bot.* Having small flowers: parviflorous.

Par'vĭfōl'ius, *a, um.* (*Parvus; fŏlium,* a leaf.) *Bot.* Having small leaves: parvifolious.

Pas'sa. (Nom. sing. f. of *Passus,* dried in the sunshine.) *M. Med.* Applied to *Uva,* to signify a dried grape or raisin. See *Passus.*

Pas'ser, *ĕris,* d. g. (A sparrow.) *Ornithol.* Applied to an Ord. (pl.) of the sparrow kind; otherwise termed *Passerinæ.*

Pas'sĕrīn'us, *a, um.* (*Passer.*) *Ornithol.* Belonging to the sparrow; applied to an Ord. (pl. f.) otherwise termed *Passeres:* passerine.

Pass Examinat'ion. Name designative of those examinations which test the preliminary capacity and final acquirements of medical students.

Pas'sio Hys'tĕr'ica. *Pathol. Hysteria,* or hysterics.

Pas'sio Il'iaca. See *Iliac Passion.*

Pas'sive Motion. *Surg.* Motion exerted not by the patient himself, but gently by another person.

Pas'sŭla, *æ,* f. (Dim. *Passa; ūva,* a dried grape; cont. *passa ūvŭla.*) *Pharm.* A little dried grape; a raisin.

Pas'sŭla Maj'or. *Bot.* System-

atic name of the dried fruit of the *Vitis vinifera;* a raisin.

Pas'sŭlāt'um, *i*, n. (*Passŭla.*) *Pharm.* Applied to certain medicines of which the pulp of raisins formerly was an ingredient: a passulate.

Pas'sus, *a, um.* (*Pătior,* to suffer.) *M. Med.* Made sweet, and dried by exposure to the sun; also, full of wrinkles; applied to the *Uva* or grape.

Pas'tĭl'lum, *i*, n. (Dim. *Pasta,* a lozenge.) *Pharm.* A little lump like a lozenge; a troche: a pastil.

Pas'tĭnāc'a, *æ*, f. (*Pastus,* food.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria,* Ord. *Digynia.* Juss. *Umbelliferæ.* The parsnip.

Pas'tĭnāc'a Opŏp'ŏnax. *M. Med.* The plant formerly stated to afford *Opoponax,* now referred to the *Opoponax chironium.*

Pătel'la, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Pătina,* a pan; from its shape.) *Anat.* The knee-pan or knee-cap; also termed *Mola* and *Rotula. Bot.* A plain receptacle, having a distinct border of the *thallus. Zool.* A genus of the *Gasteropoda Mollusca,* inhabiting a univalve shell; a limpet.

Pătel'lātus, *a, um.* (*Pătella,* a little dish or platter.) *Bot.* Applied to a polypus which forms an expansion almost orbicular: patellate.

Pătel'lĭformis, *is*, e. (*Pătella; forma,* likeness.) *Bot.* Having the form of a *patella:* patelliform.

Pătel'lŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Pătella.*) *Bot.* A sessile receptacle, orbicular, and surrounded by a proper border, not produced by the *thallus:* a patellule.

Pathēm'a, *ătis*, n. (Πάθος, suffering.) *Pathol.* Suffering or affliction; disease of body or mind. *Physiol.* Passion, or an instinctive feeling which has become extreme, and exclusive.

Pathēm'ătŏlŏg'ĭa, *æ*, f. (*Pathēma,* affection of body or mind; λόγος, a discourse.) *Pathol.* The doctrine of passion or affection of the mind: pathematology. Also, same as *Pathologia.*

Pathēm'ătŏlŏg'ĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Pathematologia;* pathematological.

Pathēm'ĭc. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Pathema. Pathēmĭcus, a, um.*

Pathet'ĭc Nerves. *Anat.* The fourth pair of nerves, or *Trochleatores. Nervi Pathētĭci.*

Pathēt'ĭcus, *a, um.* (Πάθος, affection.) *Anat.* Applied to the superior oblique muscle of the eye; also to the fourth pair of nerves. *Physiol.* Belonging to passion or to the passions: pathetic.

Pathŏg'ĕn'ĕsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πάθος; γένεσις, generation.) *Pathol.* The origin, production, or generation of disease.

Pathŏg'ĕnĕt'ĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Pathogenesis:* pathogenetic.

Pathŏg'ĕn'ĭa, *æ*, f. (Πάθος; γεννάω, to produce.) *Pathol.* The consideration of the causes and development of diseases: pathogeny.

Pathog'en'ĭc. } *Pathol.* Be-
Pathog'en'ĭcal. } longing to *Pathogenia:* applied to substances, *effluvia, miasmata,* etc., which produce disease. *Pathŏgĕnĭcus, a, um.*

Pathog'nomon'ĭc. (Πάθος; γινώσκω, to know.) *Pathol.* Applied to the peculiar characteristic symptoms of a disease. *Pathognŏmŏnĭcus, a, um.*

Pathog'rap'hĭa, *æ*, f. (Πάθος; γράφω, to write.) *Pathol.* A description or history of diseases: pathography.

Pathog'răph'ĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Pathographia:* pathographical.

Pathŏl'ŏg'ĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Pathologia:* pathological.

Pathol'ogy. (Πάθος; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med.* The doctrine or consideration of diseases, their nature and effects; a branch of study embracing everything connected with diseases; distinguished into *medical* and *surgical. Pathŏlŏgia, æ*, f.

Pat'ŭlus, *a, um.* (*Pateo,* to be open.) *Bot.* Open; broad; wide: patulous.

Pauc'ĭdentāt'us, *a, um.* (*Paucus,* few; *dens,* a tooth.) *Bot.* Slightly dentated: paucidentate.

Pauc'ĭflōr'us, *a, um.* (*Paucus; flos,* a flower.) *Bot.* Having few flowers: pauciflorous.

Pauc'ifŏl'ius, *a, um.* (*Paucus; fŏlium,* a leaf.) *Bot.* Provided with a small number of leaves or folioles: paucifolious.

Pauc'ijŭg'ātus, Pauc'ijŭg'us, *a, um.* (*Paucus; jŭgum,* a yoke.) *Bot.* Applied to a compound leaf formed of but four or five pairs of folioles: paucijugate; paucijugous.

Pauc'inervāt'us, Pauc'iner'vius, *a, um.* (*Paucus; nervus.*) *Bot.* Slightly veined or nerved: paucinervate; paucinervious.

Pauc'irādiāt'us, *a, um.* (*Paucus; rādius,* a ray.) *Bot.* Applied to the *umbella* when it contains but a small number of rays.

Pauc'irŭg'us, *a, um.* (*Paucus; rūga,* a wrinkle.) *Bot.* Presenting scattered wrinkles or plaits: paucirugous.

Pauc'iseriāt'us, *a, um.* (*Paucus; sĕries,* a row, or order.) *Bot.* Divided into a small number of series: pauciseriate.

Paun'ch. *Comp. Anat.* The first and greatest stomach of the *Ruminantia.* The human belly, and its contents.

Pāv'ōnin'us, *a, um.* (*Pāvo,* the peacock.) *Bot.* Having eye-like spots resembling those seen on the peacock's tail: pavonine.

Peach. (Fr. *Pêche.*) *Bot.* The *Malum Persicum,* or fruit of the *Amygdalus Persica.*

Peach Tree. *M. Med.* The *Amygdalus Persica.*

Pear. (Sax. *Pere.*) *Bot.* The fruit of the *Pyrus communis.*

Pearl. *Nat. Hist.* The concretion termed *Margarita. Perla, æ,* f.

Pearl-ash. (From its white pearly colour.) *Chem.* A purer carbonate of *potassa,* prepared by dissolving potash and allowing the impurities to subside.

Pearl-white. *Chem.* The subnitrate or trisnitrate of bismuth; flake-white. See *Bismuthum Album.*

Pec'ten, *ĭnis,* m. (*Pecto,* to comb or trim hair.) *Anat.* The *Os pubis,* which is a distinct bone in the fœtal pelvis.

Pec'tic. (Πηκτὶς, a coagulum.) *Chem.* Belonging to a coagulum. Applied to an acid said to be diffused through all kinds of vegetables. *Pecticus, a, um.*

Pec'tinæ'us, Pec'tināl'is, *a, um.* *Anat.* Belonging to the *pecten,* or *Os pubis:* pectineal.

Pec'tināto-pinnāt'us, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a linear leaf, which, on one side, has small incisions, slightly marked, but regular: pectinato-pinnate.

Pec'tināt'us, *a, um.* (*Pecten,* a comb.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of a comb: pectinate.

Pec'tinibran'chiāt'us, *a, um.* (*Pecten; branchiātus,* having *branchiæ.*) *Zool.* Having comb-like *branchiæ:* pectinobranchiate.

Pec'tinif'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Pecten; fĕro,* to bear.) *Zool.* Having combs: pectiniferous.

Pec'tinifŏl'ius, *a, um.* (*Pecten; fŏlium,* a leaf.) *Bot.* Having pectinated leaves: pectinifolious.

Pec'tiniform'is, *is, e.* (*Pecten; forma,* resemblance.) Resembling a comb: pectiniform.

Pec'tinoid'ēs, adj. (*Pecten;* terminal *-ĭdēs.*) Resembling one of the shells termed *Pecten;* or a comb: pectinoid.

Pec'toral. (*Pectus,* the breast.) *Anat.* Belonging to the breast or chest. *Ichthyol.* Applied to those fins which correspond to the anterior extremities of quadruped animals, and are termed *pectorals. Pectōrālis, is, e.*

Pec'toriloq'uia. Same as *Pectoriloquium.*

Pec'toriloq'uism. (*Pectus; lŏquor,* to speak; terminal *-ismus.*) *Pathol.* Same as *Pectoriloquium. Pectōrĭlŏquismus, i,* m.

Pec'tŏrilŏq'uium, *ii,* n. (Same.) *Pathol.* The morbid phenomenon of the direct issue of the voice of the patient from the breast through the stethoscope; also termed *Pectoriloquia* and *Pectoriloquismus.*

Pec'tus, *ŏris,* n. (Πηκτὸς, compact.) *Anat.* That part between the neck and abdomen; the breast. *Entomol.* The inferior surface of the trunk or thorax, divided according to its segments into the *antepectus, mediopectus,* and *postpectus.*

Pĕd'ātifi'dus, *a, um.* (*Pes,* a foot; *findo,* to cleave.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves with pedate nervures

and lobes divided nearly to the half of their length : pedatifid.

Pĕd'ātīlōbā'tus, *a, um.* (*Pes; lŏbus,* a lobe.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves with pedate nervures, and lobes incised to a depth not determinable : pedatilobate.

Pĕd'ātīpartī'tus, *a, um.* (*Pes; pars,* a part.) *Bot.* Applied to a leaf with pedate nervures, and lobes divided beyond the middle : pedatipartite.

Pĕd'ātīsec'tus, *a, um.* (*Pes; sĕco,* to cut.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves with pedate nervures, and lobes divided almost to the nervure of the middle : pedatisected.

Pĕd'ātus, *a, um.* (*Pes,* a foot.) *Bot.* Having tendons like toes : pedate. See *Bird-footed.*

Pĕd'ĭal'gĭa, *æ,* f. (Πεδίον, the sole of the foot; ἄλγος, pain.) *Med.* Neuralgic affection in the sole of the foot : pedialgy.

Pĕdĭcellā'tus, *a, um.* (*Pĕdicellus.*) *Bot.* Having a pedicel : pedicellate.

Pĕd'ĭcel'lus, *i,* m. (Dim. *Pĕdicŭlus,* a flower-stalk.) *Bot.* A little foot-stalk of a flower ; a pedicle or pedicel. *Entomol.* The second joint of the *antennæ.*

Ped'ĭcle. See *Pedicellus, Pediculus.*

Pĕd'ĭcŭlār'ĭs, *is, e. Entomol.* Belonging to the *Pediculus :* pedicular.

Pĕd'ĭcŭlā'tĭo, *ōnis,* f. (*Pĕdicŭlus.*) *Pathol.* A state of disease in which lice are constantly breeding on the skin : pediculation. *Morbus pedicularis,* and *Phthiriasis.*

Pĕd'ĭcŭlā'tus, *a, um.* (*Pĕdicŭlus.*) *Bot.* Having foot-stalks : pediculate.

Pĕd'ĭcŭlus, *i,* m. (Dim. *Pes,* foot.) *Bot.* The foot-stalk of a flower or leaf ; also of fruits. *Entomol.* A genus of the *Parasita ;* the louse.

Pĕd'ĭf'erus, *a, um.* (*Pes; fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Provided with feet : pediferous.

Pĕd'ĭlŭv'ĭum, *ii,* n. (*Pes ; lăvo,* to wash.) *Med.* A warm or hot bath for the feet : a foot-bath.

Pĕd'ĭpal'pus, *i,* m. (*Pes ; palpus.*) *Entomol.* Applied to a Family (pl.) of *Arachnides* having *palpi* in the form of a claw or arm.

Pĕd'uncŭlā'tus, *a, um.* (*Pĕdunculus.*) *Bot.* Growing on flower or fruit-stalks : pedunculate.

Pĕd'un'cŭlus, *i,* m. Dim. *Pes.*) *Bot.* The foot-stalk of flowers of fruit, but not of leaves : a peduncle.

Pĕlăg'ĭănus. Same as *Pelagicus* pelagian.

Pĕlăg'ĭcus, *a, um.* (Πέλαγος, the deep sea.) Belonging to deep sea : pelagic.

Pĕlăg'ĭus. Same as *Pelagicus :* pelagious.

Pel'ĭăgra, *æ,* f. (*Pellis,* a skin ; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Pathol.* A disease common in certain parts of Italy ; beginning by a shining red spot on some part of the head or body ; termed also *Elephantiasis Italica.*

Pel'ĭc'ula, *æ,* f. (Dim. *Pellis.*) *Anat., Bot.* A very thin skin ; a pellicle. *Chem.* Such an appearance on the surface of fluids ; slender membranous productions, etc.

Pel'ĭcŭlār'ĭs, *is, e.* Relating to a pellicle : pellicular.

Pel'ĭis, *is,* f. (Πέλλα, a hide.) *Anat.* The *Cutis,* or skin.

Pel'ĭtory of Spain. *M. Med.* The *Anacyclus Pyrethrum,* from the Levant. See *Pyrethri Radix.* (B. P.)

Pel'lūcĭdus, *a, um.* (*Per,* through; *lūceo,* to shine.) *Bot.* Transparent or semi-transparent : pellucid.

Pel'ta, *æ,* f. (Πέλτη, a shield.) *Bot.* A variety of the *calyculus,* oblong, flat, and obtuse ; found in the lichens.

Pel'tālis, *is, e.* (Πέλτη.) *Anat.* Belonging to a shield or buckler.

Pel'tātus, *a, um.* (*Pelta.*) *Bot.* Target-shaped, having the stalk inserted into the disc of the leaf, not into its base : peltate.

Pel'tĭfol'ĭus, *a, um.* (*Pelta; fŏlium,* a leaf. *Bot.* Having peltate leaves : peltifolious.

Pel'tĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Pelta : forma,* likeness.) *Bot.* Formed like a shield : peltiform.

Pel'toīd'ēs, adj. (*Pelta ;* terminal *-īdēs.*) Resembling a shield : peltoid.

Pel'vic. *Anat.* Belonging to the pelvis. *Pelvicus, a, um.*

Pel'vĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Pelvis ; forma,* likeness.) Having the appearance of a basin, cup, or porringer : pelviform.

Pel'vim'eter. (*Pelvis; μέτρον*, a measure.) *Obstet.* An instrument for measuring the capacity of the pelvis. *Pelvimētrum, i*, n.

Pel'viot'omy. (*Pelvis; τέμνω*, to cut.) *Surg.* Section of the bones of the pelvis. *Pelviŏtŏmia, æ*, f. See *Sigaultian Operation.*

Pel'vis, *is*, f. (Πελλὶς, Πελίκη, Πέλιξ, a wooden bowl, or dish.) *Anat.* The osseous cavity forming the lowest part of the trunk.

Pem'phigoid'ēs, adj. (*Pemphīgus;* terminal *-idēs.*) *Pathol.* Resembling *Pemphigus:* pemphigoid.

Pem'phigus, *i*, m. (Πέμφιξ, a blister.) *Pathol.* An eruption of vesicles; varying from the size of a pea, to a walnut; generally accompanied by fever; vesicular fever; *Febris bullosa;* a genus, Ord. *Exanthemata*, Cl. *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Pen'dŭliflōr'us, *a, um.* (*Pendŭlus*, pendant; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having pendant flowers: pendulifloruous.

Pen'dŭlifōl'ius, *a, um.* (*Pendŭlus; fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having pendant leaves: pendulifolious.

Pĕn'icill'ātus, *a, um.* (*Pēnicillus.*) Presenting hairs, in form of a hair-pencil: penicillate.

Pĕn'icilliform'is, *is, e.* (*Pēnicillus; forma*, likeness.) Resembling a hair-pencil: penicilliform.

Pĕn'icillōs'us, *a, um.* (*Pēnicillus;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Rough or hirsute with prolongations: penicillous.

Pĕn'icil'lum, *i*, n. } (Dim. *Pēnis.*
Pĕn'icil'lus, *i*, m. } *cŭlum*, a brush.) *Anat.* Applied to the arrangement of minute ramifications (pl. of latter term) of the *Vena portæ*, composing the small glands which form the substance of the liver; because resembling a hair-pencil. (Dim. *Pēnis.*) *Surg.* A tent or pledget of sharpie, or soft sponge, etc., because shaped like a *penis.* See *Pannus.*

Pĕn'ic'ŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Pēnis.*) The same nearly as *Penicillus.*

Pēn'is, *is*, m. (Πέος, ος, τὸ.) *Anat.* The *Membrum virile*, or chief organ of generation in man, permeated by the *urethra.*

Pen'nāc'eus, *a, um.* (*Penna*, a feather.) *Bot.* Having lengthened stains like feathers: pennaceous.

Pen'nate. See *Pinnatus.*

Pen'nātif'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Penna; fĕro*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Bearing feathers, or appendages like feathers: pennatiferous.

Pen'nātif'idus, *a, um.* (*Pennātus; findo*, to cleave.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves, *stipules*, and *bracteæ*, which have pennated nervures; the lobes being divided to nearly the half of their length: pennatifid.

Pen'nātifōl'ius, *a, um.* (*Pennātus; fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having pennatifid leaves: pennatifolious.

Pen'nātil'ōbus, *a, um.* (*Pennātus; lōbus*, a lobe.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves with pennated nervures, which have the lobes incised to an indeterminate depth: pennatilobous.

Pen'nātipārtit'us, *a, um.* (*Pennātus; partio*, to divide.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves cut laterally into parts almost to the middle nerve: pennatipartite.

Pen'nātisec'tus, *a, um.* (*Pennātus; sĕco*, to cut.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves with pennated nervures, which have their lobes divided almost to the middle nerve and the interrupted *parenchyma:* pennatisected.

Pen'nātistipŭlāt'us, *a, um.* *Bot.* Applied to a plant that has pennatifid stipules: pennatistipulate.

Pen'nif'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Penna; fĕro*, to bear.) *Ornithol.* Covered with feathers: penniferous.

Pen'nifōlius, *a, um.* (*Penna; fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having pennatipartite leaves: pennifolious.

Pen'niform'is, *is, e.* (*Penna; forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of a feather: penniform.

Pen'ninerv'is, *is, e.* (*Penna; nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Having nerves or veins disposed like a feather: penninervate.

Pen'nivēnius, *a, um.* (*Penna; vēna*, a vein.) *Bot.* Same as *Penninervis:* pennivenious.

Pen'nŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Penna.*) A small feather with short stem: a pennule.

Pen'nyroy'al. The *Mentha pulegium.*

Pen'ta-. (Πέντε, five.) A prefix denoting five in number.

Pen'tăcar'pus, *a, um.* (Πέντε; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied to fruit composed of five carpels: pentacarpous.

Pen'tăchain'ium, *ii,* n. (Πέντε; *a,* priv.; χαίνω, to open.) *Bot.* A simple fruit formed by an ovary adherent to the calyx, which at maturity separates into five lobes.

Pen'tăchŏt'ŏmus, *a, um.* (Πεντα-χῆ, of five manners; τέμνω, to cut.) *Bot.* Applied to cymes where each terminal flower has under it five *bracteæ*, and gives origin to the same number of branches: pentachotomous.

Pen'tadel'phus, *a, um.* (Πέντε; ἀδελφος, a brother.) *Bot.* Applied to stamens whose flower presents five *androphora*, each charged with many anthers: pentadelphous.

Pen'tădȳn'ămus, *a, um.* (Πέντε; δύναμις power.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant which has ten stamens; with five of them longer than the others: pentadynamous.

Pen'tagon. (Πέντε; γωνία, an angle.) *Geom.* A solid figure of five angles and sides. *Pentăgōnum, i,* n.

Pen'tag'onal. *Geom.* Belonging to a pentagon; five-cornered; quinque-angular. *Pentăgōnus, a, um.*

Pen'tăgȳn'ius, *a, um.* (Πέντε; γυνὴ, a woman.) *Bot.* With five pistils; applied to a Linn. Ord. (pl. n.): pentagynious.

Pen'tan'drius, *a, um.* (Πέντε; ἀνὴρ, a man.) *Bot.* Having five stamens; applied to a Linn. Cl. (pl. n.): pentandrious, or pentandrous.

Pen'tan'thus, *a. um.* (Πέντε; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant whose peduncles bear five flowers: pentanthous.

Pen'tăpĕt'ălus, *a, um.* (Πέντε; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Applied to a corol composed of five petals: pentapetalous.

Pen'tăphylloid'ĕs, adj. (*Pentăphyllum,* the cinquefoil; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling the cinquefoil: pentaphylloid.

Pen'tăphyl'lous. (Πέντε; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having five leaves: five-leaved. *Pentăphyllus, a, um.*

Pen'tap'tĕrus, *a, um.* (Πέντε; πτερὸν, a wing.) *Bot.* Having five expansions in form of wings: pentapterous.

Pen'tăsĕp'ălus, *a, um.* (Πέντε; *sĕpălum,* a sepal.) *Bot.* Applied to a calyx composed of five folioles: pentasepalous.

Pen'tasper'mus, *a, um.* (Πέντε; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having five seeds: pentaspermous.

Pen'tas'tĭchus, *a, um.* (Πέντε; στίχη, a row.) *Bot.* Disposed in five rows: pentastichous.

Pen'tastȳ'lus, *a, um.* (Πέντε; στῦλος, a pillar.) *Bot.* Applied to an ovary which bears five styles: pentastylous.

Pēnum'bra. (*Pēnē,* almost; *umbra,* a shade.) *Nat. Philos.* A faint shadow; or the extreme edge of a perfect shadow, as observed in an eclipse.

Pĕōtŏm'ia, *æ,* f. (Πέος, the *penis*; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* Amputation of the penis: peotomy.

Pep'per. See *Piper.*

Pep'per, Cayen'ne. } See *Cap-*
Pep'per, Guinea. } *sicum Annuum.*

Pep'per, Jamaic'a. See *Myrtus Pimenta.*

Pep'permint. *M. Med.* The *Mentha piperita.*

Pep'sin'. (Πέπτω, to digest.) *Chem., Physiol.* A supposed substance concerned in the process of digestion. *Pepsīna, æ,* f.

Pep'tic. (Πεπτω.) Digestive: promoting digestion. *Peptĭcus, a, um.*

Per-. (Πέρα, beyond.) Increase. *Chem.* A prefix denoting a salt containing the largest quantity of oxygen that can exist in any oxide formed by similar materials; also used where acids contain still more oxygen than those whose names end with *-ic,* as *per-chloric* acid. *Pathol.* A prefix signifying increase, as *per-acute,* etc.

Per'acute. (*Per-; acūtus,* acute.) *Pathol.* Extremely severe; very acute. *Perācūtus, a, um.*

Per'chlor'ate. (*Perchlōricum* acidum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of perchloric acid and a base; applied to the oxichlorates. *Perchlōras, ātis,* f.

Per'chlōrāt'us, *a, um. Chem.* Perchlorated ether has been em-

ployed to designate a body obtained either by combining directly chlorine with olefiant gas, or by making certain chlorides to react upon that gas: perchlorated.

Per'chlor'ide of For'myle. The substance *Chloroform.*

Per'colat'ion. (*Per*, through; *cōlo*, to strain.) *Physiol., Pharm.* Applied to animal secretion; because the glands resemble a strainer; also used for the operation of filtering liquors. *Percōlātio, ōnis*, f.

Per'cus'sion. (*Percŭtio*, to strike.) *Med.* The act of striking any part of the body with the fingers, or an instrument; and listening so as to ascertain its condition. *Percussio, ōnis*, f. See *Exploration.*

Per'en'nial. (*Per*, through; *annus*, a year.) *Bot.* Lasting through more than two years. *Pĕrennis, is, e.*

Pĕr'ennibran'chiāt'us, *a, um.* (*Pĕrennis; branchiæ*, gills.) *Zool.* Having *branchiæ* persistent during life: perennibranchiate.

Per'foli'ate. (*Per*, through; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having the stem running through the leaves. *Perfŏliātus, a, um.*

Per'fōran's, *tis*, part. (*Perfŏro*, to bore through.) *Anat.* Going through: perforating.

Per'fōrāt'io, *ōnis*, f. (Same.) *Surg.* The application of the trepan or trephine: perforation.

Per'fōrātōr'ium, *ii*, n. (Same.) *Surg.* An instrument for boring into the *cranium:* a perforator.

Per'fōrāt'us, *a, um.* (Same.) *Anat.* Pierced through: perforated.

Per'fricāt'ion. (*Per*, through; *frico*, to rub with oil.) *Med.* Inunction, or rubbing in through the pores of the skin any unctuous or oily substance. *Perfricātio, ōnis*, f.

Per'gāmentāc'eus, *a, um.* (*Pergămena*, parchment.) *Bot.* Having the appearance or consistence of parchment: pergamentaceous.

Pĕr'i-. (Περὶ, about.) A prefix meaning around a centre, concerning, in consideration of; or very.

Pĕr'ianthe'us', *a, um. Bot.* Provided with a perianth: periantheous.

Pĕr'iant'hium, *ii*, n. (Περὶ, about; *ἄνθος*, a flower.) *Bot.* The floral envelope; a perianth; also termed *Perigonium.*

Pĕr'icardiāc'us, *a, um. Anat.* Belonging to the *pericardium:* pericardiacal.

Pĕr'icardīt'icus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Pericarditis:* pericarditic.

Pĕr'icardīt'is, *idis*, f. (*Pĕricardium;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *pericardium.*

Pĕr'icar'dium, *ii*, n. (Περὶ; *καρδία*, the heart.) *Anat.* The membranous bag which contains the heart.

Pĕr'icar'pial. *Bot.* Belonging to a pericarp: pericarpic. *Pĕricarpiālis, is, e.*

Pĕr'icar'pium, *ii*, n. (Περὶ; *καρπὸς*, fruit.) *Bot.* The covering of the seeds of plants: the pericarp. See *Perispermium.*

Pĕr'ichæ'tium, *ii*, n. (Περὶ; *χαίτη*, a hair.) *Bot.* A scaly sheath investing the fertile flower and base of the foot-stalk of some mosses.

Pĕr'ichondriōdyn'ia, *æ*, f. (*Pĕrichondrium; ὀδύνη*, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain of the *perichondrium.*

Pĕr'ichondrīt'icus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Perichondritis:* perichondritic.

Pĕr'ichondrīt'is, *idis*, f. (*Pĕrichondrium;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *perichondrium.*

Pĕr'ichon'drium, *ii*, n. (Περὶ; *χόνδρος*, a cartilage.) *Anat.* A membrane forming the immediate covering of cartilages.

Pĕr'iclīniformis, *is, e.* (*Pĕriclinium; forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the form of a *periclinium:* pericliniform.

Pĕr'iclīnium, *ii*, n. (Περὶ; *κλίνη*, a bed.) *Bot.* The collection of *bracteæ*, which surround the assemblage of flowers in the *Synantheræ.*

Pĕr'icŏrol'icus, *a, um.* (Περὶ; *cŏrolla*, a corol.) *Bot.* Applied to a Juss. division (pl. f.) of the *Monopetalæ*, including dicotyledonous plants with perigynous corols: pericorolleous.

Pĕr'icrānium, *ii*, n. (Περὶ; *κρανίον*, the cranium.) *Anat.* The membrane immediately covering the bones of the cranium.

Pĕr'idesmīt'is, *idis*, f. (*Pĕridesmium;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *peridesmium.*

Per'ides'mium, *ii*, n. (Περὶ; δέσμιον, a band.) *Anat.* The membrane which covers the ligaments.

Per'idium, *ii*, n. (Dim. πήρα, a leathern pouch.) *Bot.* The round, membranous, dry case of the seeds of some angiospermatous mushrooms. The envelope of fruit.

Per'igee. (Περὶ; γῆ, the earth.) *Astron.* That point in the heavens where the sun or any planet is at its least distance from the centre of the earth. *Perigæum*, *i*, m.

Per'iglōt'tis, *idis*, f. (Περὶ; γλῶττα, the tongue.) *Anat.* The villous membrane covering the tongue.

Per'igŏn'ium. *ii*, n. (Περὶ; γονὴ, a fœtus.) *Bot.* Same as *Perianthium:* a perigon.

Per'igȳn'ium, *ii*, n. (Περὶ; γυνὴ, a woman.) *Bot.* A small membranous vessel surrounding the ovary.

Per'igȳ'nous. (Same.) *Bot.* Applied to stamens when situated around the ovary or lower part of the pistil, or that are inserted into the calyx. *Perigynus*, *a*, *um.*

Per'ihĕlion. (Περὶ; ἥλιος, the sun.) *Astron.* That point in a planet's orbit when it is nearest the sun.

Per'imĕt'ria, *æ*, f. (Περὶ; μετρέω, to measure.) *Geom.* The measuring of the circumference of all the sides of any figure: perimetry.

Per'imĕt'ron. } (Περὶ; μέ-
Per'imĕt'rum, *i*, n. } τρον, a measure.) *Geom.* The circumference of, or the compass or sum of all the sides which bound any figure: perimeter.

Per'imȳs'ium, *ii*, n. (Περὶ; μῦς, a muscle.) *Anat.* The delicate membrane immediately covering the muscles.

Per'inæăl'is, *is*, *e.* *Anat.* Belonging to the perineum: perineal. Same as *Perinæus.*

Per'inæōcēl'ē, *ēs*, f. (Περίναιον, the perineum; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol. Hernia,* or rupture in the perineum: a perineoccle.

Per'inæ'um, *i*, n. (Περινέω, to flow around.) *Anat.* The space 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:* the perineum.

Per'inæ'us. Same as *Perinæalis.*

Per'inep'hrium, *ii*, n. } (Περὶ;
Per'inep'hrus, *i*, m. } νεφρὸς, the kidney.) *Anat., Physiol.* The membrane immediately enveloping the kidney.

Per'ineur'ion. } (Περὶ;
Per'ineur'ium, *ii*, n. } νεῦρον, a nerve.) *Anat.* The *theca* or membranous covering of a nerve; the neurileme.

Per'iod. (Περὶ; ὁδὸς, a way.) A stated time. *Pathol.* The space of time during which a disease exists, from access to declension.

Per'iodic'ity. (*Periŏdus*, a course or period.) *Physiol.* That tendency of certain phenomena of living bodies to recur at stated times; as in the *catamenia*, the budding of plants, etc.

Per'iŏdontīt'is, *idis*, f. (Περὶ; ὀδοὺς, a tooth; terminal *-itis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the lining membrane of the socket of a tooth.

Per'iodos'cope. (Περιοδος, a period; σκοπέω, to observe.) *Obstet.* Dr. Taylor's instrument for determining the date of labour, and for other calculations peculiar to the female sex. *Periŏdoscōpus*, *i*, m.

Per'iŏdus Lūnā'ris. *Physiol.* The catamenial or menstrual period.

Per'iorb'ita, *æ*, f. (Περὶ; *orbita*, the orbit.) *Anat.* The lining membrane of the orbit or socket of the eye; the *periosteum* of the orbit.

Per'iosteit'is. *Pathol.* The same as *Periostitis.*

Per'iost'eum, *i*, n. (Περὶ; ὀστέον, a bone.) *Anat.* The thin, delicate membrane forming the immediate covering of bones.

Per'iostīt'is, *idis*, f. (*Periosteum*; terminal *-itis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *periosteum.*

Per'iostŏm'a, *ătis*, n. (Περὶ; *ostŏma*, an osseous tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* A morbid osseous formation surrounding a bone: a periostome. See *Endostoma.*

Per'iostōs'is, *is*, f. *Pathol.* The progress or formation of *Periostoma.*

Per'ipĕt'ălus, *a*, *um.* (Περὶ; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Surrounding the corol or petals: peripetalous.

Per'iphăcīt'is, *idis*, f. (*Perĭphăcus*; terminal *-itis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the capsule of the

eye; circumfused inflammation of the lens.

Pĕr'ip'hăcus, *i*, m. (Περὶ; φακὸς, a lentil.) *Anat., Physiol.* The capsule of the lens of the eye.

Peripʻherad. Same as *Peripheral*, used as an adverb.

Peripʻhĕral. (*Pĕrĭphĕria*, the periphery.) *Anat., Geom.* Belonging to the periphery of any roundish substance; applied, as meaning—towards the circumference.

Pĕr'iphĕr'ia, *æ*, f. (Περὶ, about; φέρω, to carry.) *Geom.* The circumference of a circle, ellipse, or other similar figure: the periphery.

Pĕr'iphĕr'icus, *a, um. Geom.* Belonging to the *Peripheria:* peripherical.

Pĕr'iphyl'lum, *i*, n. (Περὶ; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Applied (pl.) to the scales around the ovary of the *Gramineæ*; a periphyl.

Pĕr'iphyl'lus, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Having surrounding leaves: periphyllous.

Pĕr'ipneumŏn'ia, *æ*, f. (Περὶ; πνεύμων, the lung.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the lung: peripneumony. See *Pneumonia, Pneumonitis, Pulmonia.*

Pĕr'ipneumŏn'ia Nŏ'tha. *Pathol.* Spurious or bastard peripneumony, being a variety of acute bronchitis.

Pĕr'ipneumŏn'icus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Peripneumonia:* peripneumonic.

Pĕr'ipneumŏnīt'is, *ĭdis*, f. *Pathol.* Same as *Peripneumonia, Pneumonia*, and *Pneumonitis.*

Pĕr'iptĕrāt'us, *a, um.* (Περὶ; πτερὸν, a wing.) *Bot.* Surrounded by a membranous expansion in form of a wing: peripterate.

Pĕr'isperm'at'us, *a, um.* } *Bot.*
Pĕr'isper'micus, *a, um.* } Provided with a perisperm: perispermate; perispermic.

Pĕr'isper'mium, *ii*, n. } (Περὶ;
Pĕr'isper'mum, *i*, n. } σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Synonymous with *Endosperm, Episperm, Albumen*, and *Pericarpium.*

Pĕr'istac'hyum, *ii*, n. (Περὶ; σταχὺς, a spike or ear.) *Bot.* Applied to the exterior envelope (*gluma*) of flowers in the *Gramineæ.*

Per'istal'tic. (Περιστέλλω, to contract.) *Physiol.* Applied to the peculiar movement of the intestines, like that of a worm in its progress; hence also named *vermicular motion*, because thereby they gradually propel their contents; applied, by M. Hall, to all the movements of the heart, stomach, intestines, *uterus*, etc.; which movements are independent of the spinal marrow. *Pĕristalticus, a, um.*

Pĕr'istămin'eus, *a, um.* (Περὶ; *stămen.*) *Bot.* Applied, in the Juss. system, to dicotyledonous, apetalous plants (pl. f.) in which the stamens are perigynous: peristamineous.

Pĕr'istămin'ius, *a, um. Bot.* Applied (pl. n.) the same as *Peristamineus.*

Pĕ'ristăphyllin'us, *a, um.* (Περὶ; σταφυλὴ, the *uvula.*) *Anat.* Belonging to, or connected with, the *uvula:* peristaphyline.

Pĕr'istĕm'ŏnis, *is, e.* (Περὶ; στήμων, a stamen.) Same as *Peristamineus.*

Pĕr'istōm'a, *ătis*, n. (Περὶ; στόμα, a mouth.) *Anat., Physiol.* The margin of the mouth, or of a mouth-like opening: a peristome.

Pĕr'istōm'icus, *a, um. Bot.* Belonging to a *Peristoma:* peristomic.

Pĕr'istōm'ium, *ii*, n. (Same.) *Bot.* The fringe-like, membranous margin around the mouth of the *theca* of certain mosses.

Pĕr'istyl'icus, *a, um. Bot.* Belonging to a peristyle: peristylic.

Pĕr'istyl'us, *i*, m. (Περὶ; στῦλος, a pillar.) *Bot.* A series of stamens inserted around the ovary: the peristyle.

Pĕr'isystŏl'e, *es*, f. (Περισυστέλλω, to contract.) *Physiol.* The instant of time between the contraction and dilatation of the heart.

Per'itom'ous. (Περὶ; τέμνω, to cut.) *Mineral.* Applied to cleavage parallel to the axis, and in more than one direction.

Pĕr'ĭtŏnæ'um, *i*, n. (Περιτείνω, to stretch all over.) *Anat.* A strong serous membrane investing the entire parietes and viscera of the abdomen: the peritoneum.

Pĕr'ĭtonīt'is, *ĭdis*, f. (*Pĕritonæum*; terminal *-itis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the peritoneum lining the parietes of the abdomen; when

it attacks that investing any of the viscera, the disease takes the name of the viscus, as *Enteritis*, *Gastritis*, *Hepatitis*, *Nephritis*, etc.

Pĕr'ĭtrēm'a, *ătis*, n. (Περὶ; τρῆμα, a hole.) *Entomol.* A small piece surrounding the stigmatic opening along the anterior border of the *episternum*, sometimes of the *sternum*, and even at the upper part of the body of the *Hexapoda*: the peritreme.

Per'lātus, *a, um.* (Ital. and Span. *Perla*, a pearl.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves raised from small, round, firm eminences; expansions of lichens having round farinose tubercles, compared to an embroidery of small pearls; and to plants of which the white flowers are disposed in small oblong bunches. *Med., Pharm.* Belonging to the *Perla Margarita*, or pearl: perlate.

Per'manent. See *Persistens.*

Per'manganate of Potash. *Chem., M. Med. Potassæ Permanganas.* See the following. See *Potassæ Permanganas.*

Per'mangan'ic Ac'id. *Chem.* Name proposed for the compound previously called *Manganesic acid.*

Permeăbĭl'ĭtas, *ātis*, f. (*Per*, through, *meo*, to pass.) *Nat. Philos.* That property of certain bodies which permits others to pass through their pores: permeability.

Per'mis'tio, *ōnis*, f. } (*Per; mis-*
Per'mix'tio, *ōnis*, f. } *ceo*, to mix.) *Chem.* A complete mingling or mixture: a permistion.

Per'mūtā'tio, *ōnis*, f. (*Permūto*, to make exchange.) A changing of one thing or place for another; an exchange: permutation.

Per'mūtā'tus, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Applied to flowers in which the abortion of the sexual organs determines a remarkable change in the floral teguments: permutate.

Per'nio, *ōnis*, f. (Πτέρνα, the heel.) *Pathol.* A kibe or chilblain.

Per'ŏnē, *es*, f. (Περάω, to run through.) *Anat.* The *Fibula*, or external bone of the leg: the peron.

Pĕr'ŏnĕo-. (*Pĕrŏnē*, the *fibula.*) *Anat.* A prefix denoting relation to the *fibula*, or peron.

Pĕr'ŏnĕus, *a, um. Anat.* Belonging to the peron or *fibula*: peroneal.

Per'oxȳdā'tus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied to a metal or other simple body, in the state of a peroxide: peroxidated.

Per'ox'ȳdum, *i*, n. (*Per; oxȳdum*, an oxide.) *Chem.* The combination of a simple body with the largest proportion of oxygen it can absorb: a peroxide.

Per'ry. (Fr. *Poire.*) A vinous liquor made from pears in the same way as cider from apples. *Vinum pyraceum.*

Per'sĭca, *æ*, f. (*Persia*, its native soil.) *Bot.* The peach-tree. See *Amygdalus Persica.*

Per'sĭs'tens, *tis*, part. (*Persisto*, to constitute.) *Bot.* Constituted; permanent: persistent.

Per'sōnāt'us, *a, um.* (*Persōno*, to personate.) *Bot.* Masked; disguised: personate.

Per'spĕcĭl'ĭum, *i*, n. (*Per; spĕcio*, to behold.) *Med.* An eye-glass; (pl.) spectacles.

Per'spīrā'tĭon. (*Perspīro*, to breathe through.) *Physiol.* The vapour secreted by the extremities of the cutaneous arteries on the surface of the body; sweat. *Perspīrātio, ōnis*, f. See *Diaphoresis, Hidrosis, Sudatio, Sudor.*

Per'spīrā'tĭon, Dimin'ished. See *Adiaphoresis, Adiapneustia, Anidrosis.*

Per'spīrā'tĭon, Insen'sible. *Physiol.* Same as *Transpiration.*

Per'spīrā'tĭon, Mor'bid. See *Ephidrosis.*

Per'spīrā'tĭon, Ob'struc'ted. See *Adiaphoresis, Adiapneustia, Anidrosis.*

Per'turbā'tio, *ōnis*, f. (*Perturbo*, to disturb.) *Astron.* Applied to irregularities in the motion of the planets, the result of their irregular form and want of homogeneity: perturbation. *Pathol.* Excessive restlessness or disquiet.

Per'turbā'tio Crĭt'ĭcă. *Pathol.* A critical disturbance or excitement of the organism, forming the crisis of a disease.

Per'tus'sin. (*Pertussis*, the hooping-cough.) *Pathol.* Proposed for

adoption as expressing the zymotic principle of hooping-cough. *Pertussĭna, æ,* f.

Per'tus'sis, *is,* f. (*Per,* incret.; *tussis,* a cough.) *Pathol.* A contagious disease characterised by convulsive strangulating cough, with hooping; returning by fits which are usually terminated by vomiting; hooping-cough; chin-cough or kink-cough. A genus, Ord. *Spasmi,* Cl. *Neuroses,* of Cullen's Nosology.

Per'tūs'us, *a, um.* (*Pertundo,* to pierce.) *Bot.* Pierced with large holes, distributed irregularly: pertused.

Pĕr'ŭif'ĕrus, *a.um.* (*Pĕru*; *fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing what is Peruvian.

Pĕr'ŭla, *æ,* f. (Dim. *Pĕra,* a shepherd's pouch.) *Bot.* A kind of sac formed by the prolonged, adherent bases of two lobes of the perignon of certain *Orchideæ;* the envelopes of buds of trees of our climate which arise from aborted leaves, from the bases of petioles, or from stipules: a perule.

Pĕr'ŭlāt'us, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to the *alabastrum* which is provided with a perule: perulate.

Peruv'ian Balsam. See *Balsamum Peruvianum.*

Peruv'ian Bark. See *Cinchona.*

Pĕrŭv'iānus, *a, um.* Belonging to Peru: Peruvian.

Per'vigil'ium, *ii,* n. (*Per,* incret.; *vigilo,* to watch.) *Pathol.* Disinclination to sleep; watching: vigilance.

Pes, *pĕdis,* m. (Ποὺς, a foot.) *Anat.* The foot, consisting of *tarsus, metatarsus,* toes, blood-vessels, muscles, nerves, tendons, sheaths, and coverings.

Pes An'sĕrī'nus. *Anat.* The distribution of the facial nerve; the parotidean plexus.

Pes Equin'us. See *Talipes Equinus.*

Pes Hip'pŏcam'pi. *Anat.* The tuberculated expansion of white substance in the inferior *cornu* of the lateral ventricles of the brain.

Pes'sary. (Πεσσὸς, an oval-shaped stone.) *Sury.* An instrument in the form of a ring, ball, or various other devices, adapted for introduction into the *vagina* to prevent or remedy prolapse of the uterus. *Pessārium, ii,* n.

Pes'tifer, *ĕra, ĕrum.* (*Pestis*; *fĕro,* to bring.) *Pathol.* Bringing on or inducing pestilence: pestiferous.

Pes'tilence. See *Pestilentia, Pestis.*

Pes'tilent. } *Pathol.* Belong-
Pes'tilen'tial. } ing to, or producing the plague, or pestilence. *Pestilentiālis, is, e.*

Pes'tis, *is,* f. (*Pĕrĕdo,* to waste and consume all.) *Pathol.* The plague; a disease characterised by typhus fever, great prostration of strength, buboes, carbuncles, *petechiæ,* hæmorrhage, and colliquative diarrhœa: a genus, Ord. *Exanthemata,* Cl. *Pyrexiæ,* of Cullen's Nosology.

Pes'tle. *Pharm.* An instrument to pound with in a mortar. *Pestillum, i,* n.

Pet'al. (Πέταλον, an expanded leaf.) *Bot.* The coloured leaflet of the *corolla. Pĕtălum, i,* n.

Pĕt'ălan'thus, *a, um.* (Πέταλον, a petal; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers with petals: petal-anthous.

Pĕt'ălifor'mis, *is, e.* (Πέταλον; *forma,* likeness.) *Bot.* Shaped like a petal; petaloid: petaliform.

Pĕt'ălōd'ĕs, adj. (Πέταλον; terminal -ώδης.) *Bot., Pathol.* Having, or full of petals: petalous.

Pĕt'ălōdeus'. Same as *Petalodes.*

Pet'aloid. (Πέταλον; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling a petal: petaloid. *Pĕtălōīdēs,* adj.

Pĕt'ĕc'hia, *æ,* f. (*Pĕtĕchio,* a flea-bite.) *Pathol.* A small red or purplish spot, like a flea-bite.

Pĕtĕc'hiālis, *is, e. Pathol.* Belonging to *petechiæ:* petechial.

Pĕt'iolāc'eus, *a, um.* (*Pĕtiŏlus.*) *Bot.* Applied to buds when the bases of the petioles, dilated into shells, form the investiture of the young shoot: petiolaceous.

Pĕtiol'ar. *Bot.* Belonging to a *petiolus,* or leaf-stalk. *Pĕtiŏlāris, is, e.*

Pĕtiŏl'ātio, *ōnis,* f. *Bot.* The state of leaves provided with a petiole: petiolation.

Pĕtiŏl'ātus, *a, um. Bot.* Provided with a *petiolus:* petiolate.

Pĕtĭŏl'ŭlāt'us, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a foliole borne upon a petiolule: petiolulatous.

Pĕtĭŏl'ŭlōs'us, *a, um.* (*Pĕtĭŏlŭlus;* terminal *ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having or full of petiolules: petiolulous.

Pĕtĭŏl'ŭlus, *i,* m. (Dim. *Pĕtĭŏlus;* terminal *-ŭlus.*) *Bot.* The particular petiole of each foliole in a compound leaf: a petiolule.

Pĕtĭŏl'us, *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 layers of the hyaloid membrane that enclose the crystalline lens: discovered by Petit.

Petit' Mal'. *Pathol.* A French term for the slighter form of epilepsy.

Pet'ral'ogy. (Πέτρα, a rock; λόγος, a discourse.) *Geol.* The doctrine, or consideration of the nature of rocks. *Petrălŏgia, æ,* f.

Pet'refact'ion. Same as *Petrification.*

Pet'relæ'um. See *Petroleum.*

Pet'rĭfĭcat'ion. (*Petra; făcio,* to make.) *Geol.* A body changed into stone. *Petrĭfĭcātio, ōnis,* f.

Pet'rogrăp'hĭa, *æ,* f. (Πέτρα; γράφω, to write.) *Nat. Hist.* A history of rocks: petrography.

Pet'rogrăp'hĭcus, *a, um. Geol., Nat. Hist.* Belonging to *Petrographia:* petrographical.

Pet'rŏl'eum, *i,* n. (*Pĕtra,* a rock; *ŏleum,* oil.) A black, bituminous, liquid substance that flows between rocks, or issues from the earth; rock-oil. The name for the *Petroleum Barbadense.* See *Oleum Terræ.*

Pet'rŏl'eum Barbaden'se. *M. Med.* A kind of tar found in some parts of England and Scotland; mineral tar; termed also *Bitumen Barbadense.*

Pet'rolin'. *Chem.* The substance obtained by distillation from *Petroleum. Petrŏlina, æ,* f.

Pet'romas'toid. (Πέτρα; *mastoīdēs.*) *Comp. Anat.* Applied to the homologues of the mastoid process, in certain *mammalia.*

Pet'rŏphĭlus, *a, um.* (Πέτρα; φιλέω, to love.) *Bot.* Growing in rocky or stony places: petrophilous.

Pet'ros'al. (Πέτρα, a rock; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Anat.* Belonging to the petrous portion of the temporal bone. *Petrōsus, a, um.*

Pet'ros'al Sin'us. *Anat.* Applied to each of two sinuses; the Superior and Inferior, leading from the cavernous sinus backwards to the lateral sinus.

Pet'rŏsĕlĭn'um, *i,* n. (Πέτρα, rock; σέλινον, parsley; because it grows among stony places.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria,* Ord. *Digynia.* Juss. *Apiceæ. M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for the root of *Petroselinum sativum;* parsley. See *Apium Petroselinum.*

Pet'rŏsĕlĭn'um Vulgā're. *Bot.* A name for *Apium Petroselinum.*

Pet'rŏsus, *a, um.* (Πέτρα; terminal *-ώδης.*) Belonging to or like a rock: petrous. See *Lithoides, Petrosal.*

Pew'ter. (Belg. *Peuter.*) *Chem.* A compound metal of which tin is the basis.

Pey'er's Glands. } *Anat.* The
Pey'er's Pat'ches. } *Glandulæ aggregatæ,* or assemblages of minute glands on the internal surface of the intestines, first noticed by Peyer.

Phăc'ĭtis, *ĭdis,* f. (Φακὸς, the lentil, and so, the lens of the eye, from its form; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the crystalline lens.

Phăc'ŏcys'ta, *æ,* f. } (Φακὸς; κύστις, a bag.) *Anat.* The capsule of the crystalline lens: the phacocyst.
Phăc'ŏcys'tē, *es,* f. }

Phăc'ŏcystec'tŏmē, *es,* f. (*Phăcŏcysta;* ἐκτομὴ, a cutting out.) *Surg. Pathol.* Rognetta's (Paris) operation for cataract by cutting out a part of the capsule: phacocystectomy.

Phăc'ŏcystec'tŏmus, *i,* m. *Surg.* The instrument used in the operation of phacocystectomy: a phacocystectome.

Phăc'ŏcystĭt'ĭs, *ĭdis,* f. (*Phăcŏcysta;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the capsule of the crystalline lens.

Phăc'oĭd'ēs, adj. (Φακὸς; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) Resembling a lentil in form: phacoid.

Phăc'ŏmălăc'ĭa, *æ,* f. (Φακὸς; μαλακία, softness.) *Pathol.* Softening of the crystalline lens.

Phăc'oplas'ma, *ătis*, n. (Φακός, the lentil; πλάσμα, anything moulded.) *Pharm.* A cataplasm or poultice of linseed meal: a phacoplasm.

Phæn'erobiot'us. (Φανερός, evident; βιωτικός, life-imbibing.) The opposite of cryptogamous.

Phæn'ocar'pus, *a, um.* (Φαίνω, to show; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Showing fruits: phenocarpous. See *Phanerocarpus.*

Phæn'ŏgăm'ĭus, *a, um.* (Φαίνω; γάμος, marriage.) *Bot.* Yielding flowers: phenogamious. See *Phanerogamus.*

Phæn ŏgămus', *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Same as *Phanerogamus.*

Phæn'ŏmĕnogrăp'hĭa, *æ*, f. (*Phænŏmĕnon*; γράφω, to write.) *Pathol.* A history of morbid phenomena: phenomenography.

Phæn'ŏmĕnogrăp'hĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Phænomenographia:* phenomenographical.

Phæn'ŏmĕnŏlŏg'ĭa, *æ*, f. (*Phænŏmĕnon*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Pathol.* The doctrine of phenomena (of a morbid state): phenomenology.

Phæn'ŏmĕnŏlŏg'ĭcus, *a, um. Med.* Belonging to *Phænomenologia:* phenomenological.

Phæn'ŏm'ĕnon. } (Φαίνω,
Phæn'ŏm ĕnum, *i*, n. } to make to appear.) *Physiol.* Any marked appearance: a phenomenon.

Phæn'ŏm'ĕnŏscŏp'ĭa, *æ*, f. (*Phænŏmĕnon*; σκοπέω, to look.) *Pathol.* Observation and examination of (morbid) phenomena: phenomenoscopy.

Phæn'ŏmĕnoscŏp'ĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Phænomenoscopia:* phenomenoscopic.

Phăg'ĕdæn'a, *æ*, f. (Φάγειν, to eat away.) *Pathol.* A malignant ulcer which seems to corrode, and thus to spread very rapidly.

Phăg'ĕdæ'na Gan'grēnōs'a. *Pathol.* Hospital gangrene.

Phăg'ĕdæ'nĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Phagedæna:* phagedenic.

Phaj'ŏcĕp'hălus, *a, um.* (Φαιός, dark-coloured; κεφαλή, the head.) *Bot.* Having a brown head or summit: phajocephalous.

Phajŏpŏd'ĭus, *a, um.* (Φαιός; πούς, a foot.) *Bot.* Having the foot or *stipes* dark-coloured: phajopodious.

Phălangăg'ra, *æ*, f. } (*Phălanx*;
Phăl'angarthrīt'ĭs, *ĭdis*, f. } ἄγρα, a seizure; *arthritis*, gout.) *Pathol.* Gout of the finger or toe.

Phal'an'ges. See *Phalanx.*

Phăl'angĭc'us, *a, um.* Belonging to the *phalanges:* phalangic.

Phăl'anx, *gis*, f. (Φάλαγξ, a battalion.) *Anat.* Applied (pl.) to all the small bones of the fingers and toes.

Phal'lal'gĭa, *æ*, f. (Φαλλός, the *membrum virile*; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the *membrum virile:* phallalgy.

Phal'lalgĭc'us, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Phallalgia:* phallalgic.

Phal'laneurys'ma, *ătis*, n. (Φαλλός; ἀνεύρυσμα, a widening.) *Surg. Pathol.* Aneurism of the *penis:* a phallaneurism.

Phal'loblennorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Φαλλός; *blennorrhœa.*) *Pathol.* Chronic *blennorrhœa*, or gleet.

Phal'lŏcarcinōm'a, *ătis*, n. (Φαλλός; καρκίνωμα, cancer.) *Surg. Pathol.* Cancer of the *penis.*

Phal'lŏcarcinōmăt'ĭcus, *a, um. Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Phallocarcinoma:* phallocarcinomatic.

Phal'loid'ēs, adj. (Φαλλός, the *membrum virile*; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling a *penis:* phalloid.

Phal'lonc'us. *i*, m. (Φαλλός; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* A morbid swelling of the *penis.*

Phal'lorrhăg'ĭa, *æ*, f. (Φαλλός; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Pathol.* A bursting forth of blood from the *penis:* phallorrhagy.

Phal'lorrhăg'ĭcus, *a, um. Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Phallorrhagia:* phallorrhagic.

Phal'lorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Φαλλός; ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* A flow from the *penis* (or *urethra*).

Phăn'ĕranthĕr'us, *a, um.* } (Φανερός, evident; ἀνθηρός, an anther; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Having anthers on the outside: phanerantherous; phaneranthous.
Phăn'ĕrŏcar'pus. }

Phăn'ĕrŏcar'pus. Same as *Phænocarpus.*

Phăn'ĕrŏgam'ĭus. Same as *Phænogamius.*

Phăn'ĕrŏg'ămus. Same as *Phænogamus.*

Phan'tas'ma, *ătis,* n. (Φαντάζω, to make to appear.) *Pathol.* An imaginary representation of objects not really present; the effect of disease in the eye or brain: phantasy; phantasm.

Phan'tasmăt'ĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Phantasma:* phantasmatic.

Phan'tŏma, *ătis,* n. (Φαντάζω, to make visible.) Same as *Phantasma. Obstet.* The small effigy of a child employed to illustrate the progress of labour: a phantom.

Phar'macal. (Φαρμάκον, τὸ, something producing a change.) *Med.* A remedy, drug.

Phar'măcal. (Φαρμακεύω, to use purging medicines.) *Med.* Pertaining to the scientific treatment of diseases—by the art of preparing suitable medicines.

Phar'maceut'ic. *Med.* Belonging to pharmacy. *Pharmăceuticus, a, um.*

Phar'măceut'ica, *æ, f.* (Same.) *Med.* The art or system of administering medicines: pharmaceutics.

Phar'macŏlŏg'ia, *æ,* f. (Φάρμακον, a medicine; λόγος, a discourse.) *Pharm.* A treatise on the art of preparing medicines: pharmacology.

Phar'măcŏlŏg'icus, *a, um. Pharm.* Of or belonging to *Pharmacologia:* pharmacological.

Phar'macopœ'ia, *æ,* f. (Φάρμακον; ποιέω, to make.) *Med.* A book of directions for compounding medicines; a dispensatory.

Phar'macopœ'ia, Brit'ish. The Medical Act of 1858, and a second Act (25 and 26 Vict., c. 91), among other changes affecting the Profession, enjoined that one uniform catalogue of the names of drugs, and one code of formulæ for preparing compounds therefrom, together with a description of weights and measures to be used, should be published as a standard Pharmacopœia for Great Britain. An edition of the said work was, in consequence, issued in the year 1864, and a second (the present) edition in 1867; to which, numerous items recognised since the latter date have been added during the subsequent years, and which will be found in this edition of the Vocabulary. Previous to the first of these dates there had been a pharmacopœia for each of the three divisions of the kingdom; a circumstance fraught with great danger, owing to the varied strength of many preparations, bearing similar names.

Phar'macopœ'ial. *Med.* Of or belonging to a pharmacopœia. *Pharmăcŏpœiālis, is, e.*

Phar'macy. (Φάρμακον.) *Med.* The art of preparing medicines to be used in the treatment of diseases. *Pharmăcia, æ,* f.

Phăr'yngal'gia, *æ,* f. (Φάρυγξ, the pharynx; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the pharynx: pharyngalgy.

Phăr'yngal'gĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Pharyngalgia:* pharyngalgic.

Phăr'yngemphract'ĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Pharyngemphraxis:* pharyngemphractic.

Phăr'yn'gemphrax'is, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Φάρυγξ, the throat; ἔμφραξις, a stoppage.) *Pathol.* A stoppage or obstruction in the pharynx.

Phăr'yngeus', *a, um.* (Φάρυγξ, the pharynx.) *Anat.* Belonging to the pharynx: pharyngeal.

Phăr'yngis'mus, *i,* m. (*Phărynx;* terminal *-ismus.*) *Pathol.* Spasm of the muscles of the pharynx: pharyngism.

Phăr'yngĭt'is, *ĭdis,* f. (*Phărynx;* terminal *ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the pharynx; also termed *Cynanche pharyngea.*

Phăr'yn'go-. (Φάρυγξ.) A prefix denoting connection with the pharynx.

Phăr'yngodyn'ia, *æ,* f. (*Phăryngo-;* ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain (chronic, spasmodic) of the pharynx.

Phăr'yngŏdyn'ĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Pharyngodynia,* or pain of the pharynx: pharyngodynic.

Phăr'yngŏpĕrĭs'tolĕ, *es,* f. (*Phăryngo-;* περιστολή, a dressing out.) *Pathol.* Contraction of the pharynx. See *Pharyngostenia.*

Phăr'yngoplĕg'ĭa, æ, f. (*Phăryngo-; πληγή,* a stroke.) *Pathol.* A paralysing of the muscles of the pharynx: pharyngoplegy.

Phăr'yngoplĕg'ĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Phăryngoplegia:* pharyngoplegic.

Phăr'yngorrhăg'ĭa, æ, f. (*Phăryngo-; ῥήγνυμι,* to burst forth.) *Pathol.* Bursting forth or sudden discharge from the pharynx, and intended to mean a discharge of blood: pharyngorrhagy.

Phăr'yngorrhăg'ĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Pharyngorrhagia:* pharyngorrhagic.

Phăryngospasmŏd'ĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Pharyngospasmus:* pharyngospasmodic.

Phăr'yngospas'mus, *i,* m. (*Phăryngo-; σπασμὸς,* a convulsion.) *Pathol.* Spasm of the pharynx: pharyngospasm.

Phăr'yngŏstĕn'ĭa, æ, f. (*Phăryngo-; στενος,* a strait or difficulty.) *Pathol.* Contraction of the pharynx, and so, like *Pharyngoperistole:* pharyngosteny.

Phar'yngotom'e. (*Φάρυγξ; τέμνω,* to cut.) *Surg.* An instrument used in performing pharyngotomy. *Phăryngŏtŏmus, i,* m.

Phar'yngot'omy. (Same.) *Surg.* The operation of cutting into the pharynx. *Phăryngŏtŏmia, æ,* m.

Phăr'ynx, *gis,* f. (*Φάρυγξ,* a chasm or cleft.) *Anat.* The musculo-membranous bag at the back of the mouth and upper part of the *œsophagus.*

Phase. (*Φάσις,* an appearance or sight.) *Astron.* The appearance which some of the planets present; viz., gibbous, horned, halved, and round or full. *Phăsis, eos,* f.

Phās'ĭān'us, *i,* m. (*Φᾶσις,* the river *Phasis* in Colchis or Pontus, from the borders of which they were brought.) *Ornithol.* The pheasant. A genus, Ord. *Gallinaceæ.*

Phās'ĭānus Col'chicus. *Ornithol.* Systematic name of the common pheasant; the flesh of which is delicate and easy of digestion.

Phās'ĭānus Gal'lus. The systematic name of the common domestic fowl; also called *Gallus domesticus.*

Phat'nŏrrhăg'ĭa, æ, f. (*Φάτνη,* the socket of a tooth; *ῥήγνυμι,* to burst through.) *Pathol.* Sudden discharge of blood from an *alveolus,* or tooth socket: phatnorrhagy.

Phat'nŏrrhăg'ĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Phatnorrhagia:* phatnorrhagic.

Phen'gŏphŏb'ĭa, æ, f. (*Φέγγος,* light; *φοβέω,* to strike with fear.) *Pathol.* Fear or intolerance of light: phengophoby.

Phen'gŏphŏb'ĭcus, *a, um.* (Same.) *Pathol.* Belonging to *Phengophobia:* phengophobic.

Phen'ĭcin'. *Chem.* Name given, by Crum, to the substance otherwise named *Indigo-carmina,* which he discovered. *Phœnicīna, æ,* f.

Phen'om'ĕnon. (*Φαίνομαι,* to appear, or show.) *Nat. Philos., Chem.* Any appearance more or less unexpected; or more intense than usual.

Phiăl'a, æ, f. (*Φιάλη,* a shallow cup or bowl.) *Chem.* An alembic or still: a phial or vial. Usually, a small glass bottle.

Phĭl'ŏsŏp'hia, æ, f. (*Φιλέω,* to love; *σοφία,* wisdom.) Knowledge of things, natural and moral, founded upon reason and experience: philosophy.

Phĭl'ŏsŏp'hĭcus, *a, um.* Belonging to *Philosophia:* philosophical.

Phĭmōs'is, *is,* f. (*Φιμόω,* to constrict.) *Surg. Pathol.* A constriction of the extremity and swelling of the prepuce; because of which it cannot be drawn back so as to uncover the glans.

Phĭmot'ĭcus, *a, um. Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Phimosis:* phimotic.

Phle'b-. (*Φλὲψ,* a vein.) A prefix denoting connection with veins.

Phlĕb'ectăs'ĭa, æ, f. (*Φλὲψ; Phlĕb'ectă'sis,** *is.* f. *ἐκτείνω,* to extend.) *Surg. Pathol.* Terms for *Varix;* which comprises in its characteristic peculiarities a manifest extension and twisted appearance of the knotted veins: phlebectasy.

Phlĕb'ectăt'ĭcus, *a, um. Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Phlebectasis:* phlebectatic.

Phlĕb'ectŏp'ĭa, æ, f. (*Φλὲψ; ἔκτοπος,* away from a place.) *Anat., Surg. Pathol.* Abnormal situation of a vein; from original malformation, or the pressure of a tumour: phlebectopy.

Phlĕb'ectŏp'icus, *a, um. Anat., Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Phlebectopia:* phlebectopic.

Phlĕbĭt'ĭs, *ĭdis,* f. (Φλὲψ; terminal *-ῖτις.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of a vein: phlebitis.

Phlebĭt'ĭs Uterīn'e. *Pathol.* A term for puerperal fever.

Phleb'o-. Same as *Phleb-.*

Phlĕb'ŏdēs, adj. (Φλὲψ; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Anat., Physiol.* Having or full of veins: phlebose.

Phlĕb'ogrăp'hia, *æ,* f. (Φλὲψ; γράφω, to write.) *Anat.* A description or history of the veins: phlebography.

Phlĕb'oĭd'ēs, adj. (Φλὲψ; terminal *-ἰδης.*) *Anat.* Resembling a vein: phleboid.

Phlĕb'ŏlĭt'es, *is,* or *æ,* m. (Φλὲψ, a vein; λίθος, a stone.) *Pathol.* Small fibrous, dense bodies found in the veins: a phlebolite.

Phlĕb'ŏlŏg'ia, *æ,* f. (Φλὲψ; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat., Med.* Term for a dissertation or treatise on the veins: phlebology.

Phlĕb'ŏmetrĭt'ĭs, *ĭdis,* f. (Φλὲψ; *mĕtrītis,* inflammation of the womb.) *Pathol.* Venous *metritis,* or inflammation of the veins of the womb.

Phlĕb'orrhăg'ia, *æ,* f. (Φλὲψ; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Surg.* Sudden discharge of blood from rupture of a vein: phleborrhagy.

Phlĕb'orrhăg'icus, *a, um.* (*Phlĕborrhăgia;* terminal *-icus.*) Belonging to *Phleborrhagia:* phleborrhagic.

Phlĕb'orrhec'tĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Phleborrhexis:* phleborrhectic.

Phlĕb'orrhex'ĭs, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Φλὲψ; ῥῆξις, a breaking or bursting.) *Pathol.* The accidental bursting or rupture of a vein. The common expression of "bursting of a blood-vessel" has the same meaning.

Phlĕb'ŏscĕnogrăp'hia, *æ,* f. (Φλὲψ; σκηνὴ, a scene; γράφω, to write.) *Anat., Surg.* An illustrated description of the veins: phleboscenography. See *Phlebographia.*

Phlĕb'oscĕnogrăp'hĭcus, *a, um. Anat., Surg.* Belonging to *Phleboscenographia:* phleboscenographical.

Phlĕb'ŏtŏm'ia, *æ,* f. (Φλὲψ; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* The operation of opening a vein; venesection; blood-letting: phlebotomy.

Phlĕb'ŏtŏm'icus, *a, um.* (Same.) *Surg.* Belonging to *Phlebotomia:* phlebotomical.

Phleg'm. (Φλέγμα, a burn.) *Chem.* Name given to water that is formed by distillation. *Pathol.* Inflammation or heat, inducing a tenacious and increased state of mucus in the air-passages; also, for a cold, slimy humour in the human body, regarded as the cause of many diseases; also, the thick viscid mucus secreted by the lungs. One of the four humours of which the blood was supposed to consist, according to the ancients.

Phleg'măs'ia, *æ,* f. (Φλέγω, to burn.) *Pathol.* Inflammation accompanied by fever: phlegmasy. (Pl.) Inflammations with fever; an Ord., Cl. *Pyrexiæ,* of Cullen's Nosology.

Phleg'măs'ia Dŏl'ens. *Pathol.* A disease occurring sometimes in women soon after delivery; characterised by pain, increasing to an excruciating degree, along the thigh and leg to the foot, these gradually becoming much swelled, and very tense; white-leg.

Phleg'măsĭt'icus, *a, um. Pathol.* Of or belonging to *Phlegmasia,* or inflammation; inflammatory: phlegmasitic.

Phleg'măt'icus, *a, um. Physiol.* Belonging to *Phlegma:* phlegmatic.

Phleg'mătōd'ēs, adj. (Φλέγμα, inflammation: also mucus or phlegm; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Pathol.* Having or full of inflammation; much inflamed: phlegmatous. Also applied similarly to mucus or phlegm.

Phleg'mătoĭd'ēs, adj. (Φλέγμα; terminal *-ἰδης.*) *Med. Pathol.* Resembling inflammation, or mucus: phlegmatoid.

Phleg'mŏnē, *es,* f. (Φλέγω, to burn.) *Surg. Pathol.* A bright red inflammation: a phlegmon.

Phleg'mŏnōd'ēs, adj. (Φλεγμονὴ, tumour or inflammation; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Pathol.* Having or full of phlegmon: phlegmonous.

Phleg'mŏnoĭd'ēs, adj. (Φλεγμονὴ; terminal *-ἰδης.*) *Pathol.* Resembling phlegmon: phlegmonoid.

Phleg'mŏnŏs'us. Same as *Phlegmonodes.*

Phlogis'tic. (Φλογίζω, to burn.) *Med.* Belonging to the supposed principle named *Phlogiston;* also, synonymous with *Inflammatory. Phlŏgisticus, a, um.*

Phlogis'ticāt'ed Air. } *Chem.*
Phlogis'ticat'ed Gas. } Term for Nitrogen.

Phlogis'ton. (Φλογίζω.) *Chem.* The inflammable principle, supposed to be pure fire, resident in combustible bodies; in distinction from fire in action, or at liberty.

Phlŏgōs'icus, *a, um.* (*Geol.*) Applied to an Ord. of pyrogenous earths, comprehending the pseudo-volcanic, that is, those formed by inflammation without ejection or swelling: phlogosic. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Phlogosis:* phlogosic.

Phlŏgōs'is, *is,* f. (Φλογόω, to inflame.) Inflammation; a genus, Ord. *Phlegmasiæ,* Cl. *Pyrexiæ,* of Cullen's Nosology.

Phlogot'ic. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Phlogosis,* or inflammation without swelling; inflammatory; in a general sense, including every immoderate and short-enduring heat, without swelling, such as is frequent in scorbutic diseases. *Phlŏgŏticus, a, um.*

Phlyc'tæ'na, *æ,* f. (Φλύω, to bubble up.) *Pathol.* A pellucid vesicle containing a serous fluid.

Phlyc'tæ'nicus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Phlyctæna:* phlyctenic.

Phlyc'tæ'nŏdēs, adj. (*Phlyctæna;* terminal *-ōdēs.*) *Pathol.* Having or full of *phlyctænæ:* phlyctenous.

Phlyc'tæ'noIdēs, adj. (*Phlyctæna;* terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Pathol.* Resembling a *phlyctæna:* phlyctenoid.

Phlyc'tæ'nŭla, *æ,* f. (Dim. *Phlyctæna.*) *Pathol.* A little vesicle; applied to such occurring in scrofulous inflammation of the *conjunctiva,* filled with a thin colourless fluid.

Phlyc'tis, *ĭdis,* f. (Φλύζω, to boil.) *Surg. Pathol.* A small tumour or vesicle attended with very considerable heat. Same as *Phlyctæna.*

Phlyzac'ious. *Pathol.* Belonging to a *Phlyzacium. Phlyzăcius, a, um.*

Phlyz'ăc'ium, *ii,* n. (Φλύζω, to inflame.) *Pathol.* A small pustule containing pus, raised on a round, hard, inflamed base, and terminating in a dark-coloured scab.

Phœn'Icin'a, *æ,* f. (Φοῖνιξ, a Phœnician.) *Chem.* The substance phenicin; or *Indigo-carmina,* discovered by Crum: phenicin.

Phœn'Icis'mus, *i,* m. (Φοῖνιξ, red; terminal *-ισμὸς.*) *Pathol.* Name given to *Rubeola,* or measles.

Phœn'Icis'ticus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Phœnicismus:* phenicistic.

Phœn'Icŏp'yrus, *a, um.* (Φοῖνιξ, a purple red; *pȳrum,* a pear.) *Bot.* Having pyriform and red fruit: phenicopyrous.

Phœn'ix Dac'tylif'ĕra. *Bot.* Systematic name of the palm-tree which bears the *Dactylus,* or date.

Phœn'ŏdin'a, *æ,* f. } (*Phœnŏdēs,*
Phœn'ŏdin'e, *es,* f. } of a blood-colour.) *Physiol.* Term for the *Cruor sanguinis,* or blood-clot; also used for *Hæmatina:* phenodin.

Phœn'ŏdin'icus, *a, um. Physiol.* Belonging to *Phœnodina:* phenodinic.

Phōn'ăt'io, *ōnis,* f. (Φωνὴ, the voice.) *Physiol.* The formation of the voice: phonation.

Phōn'ĕtIcus', *a, um.* (Φωνὴ.) *Physiol.* Belonging to sound, or the voice: phonetic.

Phon'ic. *Physiol.* Same as *Phonetic. Nat. Philos.* The point where is found either the person who speaks; or the body which emits the sound: the *phonic centre. Phōnicus, a, um.*

Phōn'ŏcam'psis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Φωνὴ; κάμψις, a bending.) *Physiol.* In Physics, a throwing back or reflecting of sound: echo.

Phōn'ŏcam'ptica, *æ,* f. *Phōnŏcampsis.*) A branch of Physics which estimates and treats of the *phœnomena* of the reflection of sound: phonocamptics.

Phōn'ŏcam'ptIcus, *a, um. Physiol.* Belonging to *Phonocampsis:* phonocamptic. The *phonocamptic centre* is the situation where is placed the ear destined to receive reflected sounds.

Phōn'ŏchor'dæ, f. pl. (Φωνὴ; *chordæ,* chords.) *Anat., Physiol.* The *Chordæ vocales.*

Phon'ŏgrap'hy. (Φωνὴ; γράφω, to write.) The act of writing according to sound in the pronunciation of words. Also, a description of the voice or of sound. *Phŏnogrăphia*, f.

Phos'gene Gas. See *Phosgenus, Photogene Gas.*

Phos'gĕnus, *a, um.* (Φῶς, light; γεννάω, to produce.) *Chem.* Applied to carbonic oxichloride gas; because it results from the action of the solar rays upon a mixture of equal parts of chlorine gas and carbonic oxide gas: phosgene.

Phos'phate. (*Phosphŏrĭcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Phosphoric acid in combination with a salifiable base. *Phosphas, ātis*, f.

Phos'phate of Lim'e. (B. P.) *Calcis Phosphas.*

Phos'phat'ic. *Chem.* Belonging to phosphorus or phosphoric acid. *Phosphătĭcus, a, um.*

Phos'phāt'us, *a, um.* (*Phosphas.*) *Chem.* Applied to a base converted into a phosphate by combination with phosphoric acid: phosphated.

Phos'phite. (*Phosphŏrōsum* acĭdum; terminal *-ite.*) *Chem.* A combination of phosphorous acid with a base. *Phosphis, ĭtis*, f.

Phos'phorat'ed. (*Phosphŏrus.*) *Chem.* Having, or imbued with phosphorus. *Phosphŏrātus, a, um.*

Phos'phŏres'cens, part. (*Phosphŏrus.*) *Chem.* Having the property of shining in the dark: phosphorescent.

Phos'phŏrescen'tia, æ, f. (*Phosphŏrus.*) *Chem.* The quality of becoming luminous at the ordinary temperature in the dark: phosphorescence.

Phos'phŏr'ic. (*Phosphŏrus;* terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Applied to the physical qualities of phosphorus; especially to an acid characterised by the third degree of its oxidation.

Phos'phŏrōs'us, *a, um.* (*Phosphŏrus;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Chem.* Applied to an acid of the second degree of oxidation of phosphorus: phosphorous.

Phos'phŏrūr'ia, æ, f. (*Phosphŏrus;* οὖρον, the urine.) *Pathol.* The presence of phosphorus in the urine. See *Photuria.*

Phos'phŏrus', *i*, m. (Φωσφόρος, the day-star, from φῶς, light; φέρω, to bring.) (B. P.) *Chem.* A simple substance always found in combination with oxygen—*i.e.*, in the state of phosphoric acid: phosphorus.

Phos'phuret'. (*Phosphŏrus;* terminal *-ūret.*) *Chem.* A combination of phosphorus with a combustible body, or a metallic oxide. *Phosphūrētum, i*, n.

Phos'phuret'ed. Same as *Phosphorated.*

Phos'phur'ia. See *Phosphoruria.*

Phōtal'gia, æ, f. (Φῶς, light; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain arising from too much light: photalgy.

Phōt'ica, æ, f. (Φῶς.) *Nat. Philos.* The doctrine of the nature and appearance of light: photics.

Phōt'icus, *a, um. Nat. Philos.* Of or belonging to light: photic.

Phōt'o-. (Φῶς.) A prefix denoting reference to light.

Phōt'ŏcam'psis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Φῶς; κάμψις, a bending.) *Nat. Philos.* Refraction of the rays of light.

Phōt'ŏdysphŏr'ia, æ, f. (Φῶς; *dysphŏria*, restlessness.) *Pathol.* Intolerance of light.

Phōt'ŏdysphŏr'icus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Photodysphoria:* photodysphoric.

Phot'ogene Gas. (Φῶς; γεννάω, to produce.) *Chem.* Chlorocarbonic acid.

Phot'ogen'ic. (Φῶς; γίνομαι, to be produced.) *Nat. Philos.* Produced, or created by the light. *Phōtŏgĕnĭcus, a, um.*

Phot'ograp'hical. *Nat. Philos.* Belonging to photography; photogenic: photographic. *Phōtogrăphĭcus, a, um.*

Phot'ograp'hy. (Φῶς; γράφω, to delineate.) *Nat. Philos., Anat., Med., Surg.* The action of sunlight upon different substances, as metal, glass, or paper, covered or saturated with a chemical solution, susceptible of the effect; photogenic drawing: the art ought to become invaluable, in taking views of healthy and morbid structures. *Phōtogrăphia*, æ, f.

Phōt'ŏlŏg'ia, æ, f. (Φῶς; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Philos.* A dissertation on light: photology.

Phōt'ŏlŏg'icus, *a, um. Nat. Phi-*

los. Belonging to *Photologia:* photological.

Phŏt'ŏmĕt'ria, *æ,* f. (Φῶς; μετρέω, to measure.) *Nat. Philos.* A branch treating of the means of measuring the intensity of light: photometry.

Phŏt'ŏmĕt'rĭcus, *a, um. Nat. Philos.* Belonging to *Photometria:* photometrical.

Phŏt'ŏmĕt'rum, *i,* n. (Φῶς; μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument to ascertain the comparative intensity of light: a photometer.

Phŏt'ŏnŏs'os. } (Φῶς; νόσος,
Phŏt'ŏnŏs'us, *i,* f. } disease.) *Pathol.* Applied (pl.) to diseases arising from exposure to a glare of light, as snow-blindness, snow-stroke, etc.

Phŏt'ŏphŏb'ia, *æ,* f. (Φῶς; φοβέω, to dread.) *Pathol.* An intolerance of light: photophoby.

Phŏt'ŏphŏb'ĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Photophobia:* photophobic.

Phŏt'ŏp'sia, *æ,* f. (Φῶς; ὄψις, sight.) *Pathol.* An appearance or sense of light from internal causes: photopsy.

Phŏt'orrhox'is, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Φῶς; ῥῆξις, a breaking.) *Nat. Philos.* Refraction of the rays of light. Same as *Photocampsis.*

Phŏt'ŏsphæ'ra, *æ,* f. (Φῶς; σφαῖρα, a sphere.) *Astron.* The luminous atmosphere of the sun: the photosphere.

Phŏt'ūria, *æ,* f. (Φῶς; οὖρον, the urine.) *Physiol.* Urine which has a luminous appearance as it passes from the *urethra;* luminous urine. See *Phosphoruria.*

Phrag'ma, *ătis,* n. (Φράσσω, to enclose.) *Bot.* A spurious dissepiment of a pericarp.

Phrag'mĭg'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Phragma,* a fence; *gĕro,* to carry.) *Bot.* Applied to legumes divided into two or more cavities by transverse *septa;* to *pili,* in the anterior of which are transverse *septa:* phragmigerous.

Phrag'macon'e. (Φράσσω, to divide; κώνος, a cone.) *Zoöl.* The cone of the Palemnite, which is divided into chambers. *Phragmăcōnus, i,* m.

Phren'ic. (Φρήν, the diaphragm.) *Anat.* Belonging to the diaphragm. *Phrĕnĭcus, a, um.*

Phrĕn'ĭtĭcus. *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Phrenitis:* phrenitic.

Phrĕn'ĭtis, *ĭdis,* f. (Φρήν, the mind; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the brain; phrenzy; a genus, Ord. *Phlegmasiæ,* Cl. *Pyrexiæ,* of Cullen's Nosology.

Phrĕn'ŏlŏg'ĭcus, *a, um.* Belonging to *Phrenologia:* phrenological.

Phren'ol'ogy. (Φρήν; λόγος, a discourse.) A treatise on the faculties of the human mind; and the organs by which they manifest themselves. *Phrĕnŏlŏgia, æ,* f.

Phren'o-Mag'netism'. } A com-
Phren'o-Mes'merism. } bination of two assumed branches of science embracing the rationalities of phrenology and more questionable pretensions of mesmerism. See *Mesmero-Phrenology.*

Phren'zy. See *Phrenitis.*

Phtheir'iasis'. See *Phthiriasis.*

Phthīr'ĭăsis', *is,* or *eos,* f. (Φθείρ, a louse.) *Pathol.* A disease in which lice are bred on several parts of the body. See *Pediculatio.*

Phthĭs'ĭcus, *a, um. Med.* Belonging to *Phthisis;* consumptive: phthisical.

Phthĭs'ĭŏlŏg'ia, *æ,* f. (Φθίσις, consumption; λόγος, a discourse.) *Pathol.* A dissertation or treatise on *phthisis,* or consumption: phthisiology.

Phthĭs'is, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Φθίω, to consume.) *Pathol.* Pulmonary consumption; characterised by emaciation, debility, cough, hectic fever, and purulent expectoration.

Phthis'uria. (Same; οὖρον, urine.) *Med.* A name for *Diabetes.*

Phȳc'ogrăph'ia, *æ,* f. (Φῦκος, the fucus; γράφω, to write.) *Bot.* A history or description of the *Fuci:* phycography.

Phȳc'oĭdāt'us, *a, um.* (Φῦκος; εἶδος, resemblance.) *Bot.* Applied by Lingbye to a section (pl. n.) of the *Hydrophyta:* phycoidate.

Phȳc'ŏlŏg'ia, *æ,* f. (Φῦκος; λόγος, a discourse.) *Bot.* A dissertation on the *Fuci:* phycology.

Phyllan'thus, *a, um.* (Φύλλον, a leaf: ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers upon leaves, the peduncles

of which are adherent to the principal nervure of the leaves, even to the middle: phyllanthous.

Phyl'lerin. *Chem.* An alkaloid substance obtained from the *Phylleria latifolia*. *Phyllĕrīna*, æ, f.

Phyl'lerythrin'a, æ, f. (Φύλλον, a leaf; ἐρυθρὸς, red.) *Chem.* The red colouring matter of leaves in autumn: phyllerythrin.

Phyl'lŏcĕp'hălus, *a, um.* (Φύλλον; κεφαλὴ, a head.) *Bot.* Having flowers or capitules supplied with leaves: phyllocephalous.

Phyl'lōdēs, adj. (Φύλλον; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Bot.* Having or full of leaves: phyllous.

Phyl'lōdium, *ii,* n. (Φύλλον; εἶδος, resemblance.) *Bot.* A petiole which extends so much as to resemble a true leaf.

Phyl'lŏg'ĕnus, *a, um.* (Φύλλον; γεννάω, to grow.) *Bot.* Growing upon leaves: phyllogenous.

Phyl'loid'ēs, adj. (Φύλλον; terminal *-ῐ̆dēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling a leaf: phylloid.

Phyl'lophæ'ĭna, æ, f. (Φύλλον; φαιὸς, dusky.) *Chem.* The dusky or brown colouring matter of leaves: phyllophein.

Phyl'lop'hĭlus, *a, um.* (Φύλλον; φιλέω, to love.) *Bot.* Growing among leaves: phyllophilous.

Phyl'los'pŏrus, *a, um.* (Φύλλον; σπορὰ, seed.) *Bot.* Having the seed in or under the leaf: phyllosporous.

Phyl'lŏtax'is, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Φύλλον; τάξις, arrangement.) *Bot.* The arrangement or disposition of leaves around the stem.

Phyl'loxant'hĭna, æ, f. (Φύλλον, a leaf; ξανθὸς, yellow.) *Chem.* The yellow colouring matter of the leaf of a plant: phylloxanthin.

Phȳm'a, ătis, n. (Φύω, to produce.) *Surg. Pathol.* A tubercle on any external part of the body; also, a genus of Willan's arrangement of cutaneous diseases.

Phȳm'ăt'ĭcus, *a, um.* *Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Phyma*: phymatic.

Phȳm'ătōd'ēs, adj. (*Phȳma*; terminal *-ōdēs.*) *Surg. Pathol.* Having or full of *phymata:* phymatous.

Phȳm'ătoid'ēs, adj. (Φῦμα; terminal *-ῐ̆dēs.*) *Surg. Pathol.* Resembling a tumour: phymatoid.

Phȳm'ătōs'is, *is,* f. (Φῦμα.) *Pathol.* The formation or progress of tubercular disease.

Phys'cōnĭa, æ, f. (Φύσκων, a big-bellied man.) *Pathol.* Enlargement of the abdomen; marked by a tumour occupying one part of it, of slow growth, and neither sonorous nor fluctuating. A genus, Ord. *Intumescentia*, Cl. *Cachexiæ*. Sauvages includes every considerable tumour of the belly under this term, where these are neither fluctuating nor sonorous.

Phys'cōnĭcus', *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Physconia:* physconic.

Phȳs'ĕter, ēris, m. (Φυσάω, to blow.) *Zoöl., Med.* A blower: the spermaceti whale, also called by its Biscayan name of *Cachelot;* a genus of *Mammalia Cetacea Ordinaria.*

Phȳs'ĕter Mac'rŏcĕp'hălus. *Zoöl., Med.* Systematic name for the species of whale principally affording spermaceti and ambergris. See *Balæna Macrocephalus.*

Phȳs'ĭat'rĭca, æ, f. (Φύσις, nature; ἰατρεία, medical treatment.) The doctrine of the healing powers of nature: physiatrics.

Phȳs'ĭatrĭcus', *a, um.* Belonging to *Physiatrica:* physiatrical.

Phys'ĭc. (Φυσικὸς, according to the laws of nature.) *Med.* Applied to whatever relates to the science of medicine; and to medicines employed in the cure of diseases.

Phys'ĭcian. (Same.) *Med.* Properly, a *practitioner* of *physic;* which, in a limited sense, means the science of medicine; but recently extended to licentiates of a College of Physicians. Whilst sanctioning *the latter title*, the three Royal Colleges of Physicians of the United Kingdom have clearly explained that the title and degree of "Dr." are beyond their power to confer.

Physician-Incorporations under Royal Charter:—
Physicians, Roy. Coll. of, Edinburgh.
Physicians, K. Q. Coll., Ireland.
Physicians, Roy. Coll., London.

Towards acquirement of any one of the various degrees in the gift of the above-named Colleges, a

curriculum of study is enjoined, and courses of strict examination employed, analogous to those for M.D. at Universities. The diploma, or licence, obtained from either of the said Royal Colleges, forms a legal qualification for medical practice.

Phys'icist. (Title often used synonymously with scientist.) An expert in the science of physics.

Phys'ics. (Φυσικὸς.) *Nat. Philos.* That science which treats of the nature and qualities of the whole mass of beings comprising the universe; and of the laws which govern them: natural philosophy. *Phÿsĭca*, æ, f. pl.

Phys'ics, Gen'eral. *Nat. Philos.* That branch which regards separately those movable and extended beings called bodies.

Phys'ics, Partic'ular. *Nat. Philos.* Specially applied to those laws recognised by individual branches of general physics in reference to the numerous beings in nature, thereby to explain the phenomena of each.

Phÿs'icus, *a, um.* (Φύσις, nature.) Synonymous with *natural;* belonging to nature: physical.

Phÿs'iogĕn'ia, æ, f. (Φύσις; γεννάω, to produce.) *Nat. Philos.* The operations of nature in the formation of bodies from original elements: physiogeny.

Phÿs'iognōmōn'ia. (Φυσιογνωμονέω, to judge of a man by his features.)—Proper orthography of the term. *Physiognomia:* physiognomony. See *Physiognomy.*

Phÿs'iognōmōn'ica, æ, f. (Same.) The doctrine of judging by the looks or features of the countenance: physiognomonics.

Phÿs'iognōmōn'icus, *a, um.* Belonging to *Physiognomonia*, or *Physiognomia:* physiognomonical. See *Physiognomy.*

Phys'iog'nomy. (Same.) *Med. Jur.* The art of judging of the moral and intellectual character by examining the features of the countenance, etc. Should be Physiognomony. *Phÿsiognōmia*, æ, f. See *Physiognomonia.*

Phÿs'iograph'ia, æ, f. (Φύσις; γράφω, to write.) *Nat. Philos.* A description of objects which together constitute nature: physiography.

Phÿs'iŏlŏg'icus, *a, um.* Belonging to *Physiologia*: physiological.

Phys'iol'ogy. (Φύσις; λόγος, a discourse.) The doctrine of life. The science of the nature and constitution of living bodies. *Phÿsiŏlogia*, æ, f.

Phys'iol'ogy, Gen'eral. That which regards the general laws of life.

Phys'iol'ogy, Spec'ial. Applied to the nature and functions of particular organs.

Phÿs'iōnŏm'ia, æ, f. (Φύσις; νόμος, a law.) *Nat. Philos.* The doctrine of the laws of nature: physiognomy.

Phÿs'ioplas'tica, æ, f. (Φύσις; πλάσσω, to form.) *Nat. Philos.* The doctrine of natural formation: physioplastics.

Phÿs'ŏcar'pus, *a, um.* (Φῦσα, wind; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Having swollen fruit: physocarpous.

Phys'ŏcŏl'ica, æ, f. (Φῦσα; cŏlĭca, the colic.) *Pathol.* Flatulent colic.

Phys'ŏmĕt'ra, æ, f. (Φυσάω, to inflate; μήτρα, the womb.) *Pathol.* Tympany, or windy swelling of the womb; a genus, Ord. *Intumescentiæ*, Cl. *Cachexiæ.*

Phys'ostig'ma Venenōsum. (Same as the following.) Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for *Calabar bean.*

Phys'ostig'mătis Fāba. (Φυσάω, to be distended with wind; στίγμα, the summit of the pistil.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for seed of the Calabar bean. Extract of Calabar bean is a preparation of the B. P.

Phyt'anătŏm'ia, æ, f. (Φυτὸν, a plant; *anătŏmia*, anatomy.) *Bot.* The anatomy of vegetables: phytanatomy.

Phyt'erythrin'a, æ, f. (Φυτὸν; ἐρυθρὸς, red.) *Chem.* The red colouring matter in plants, or rather in autumnal leaves: phyterythrin.

Phyt'ip'hăgus. Same as *Phytophagus.*

Phyt'iv'orous. (Φυτὸν; *vŏro*, to devour.) *Zoöl.* Plant-devouring. Same as *Phytophagous. Phytivŏrus, a, um.* See *Plantivorus.*

Phȳt'o-. (Φυτὸν.) A prefix denoting reference to plants.

Phȳt'ŏchĕm'ĭa, æ, f. (Φυτὸν; *chĕmia,* chemistry.) *Chem.* The chemistry of plants; vegetable chemistry.

Phȳt'ŏchĕm'ĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Belonging to *Phytochemia:* phytochemical.

Phȳt'ŏgĕnĕs'ĭa, æ, f. } (Φυ-
Phȳt'ŏgĕn'ĕsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. } τὸν; γένεσις, generation.) *Bot.* Germination; the commencement of vegetation, the moment when the plant issuing from its envelope blows: phytogenesy.

Phȳt'ŏgĕŏgrăph'ĭa, æ, f. (Φυτὸν; γῆ, the earth; γράφω, to write.) *Bot.* The indication of the differences which vegetables present in different parts of the globe: phytogeography.

Phȳt'ŏgrăph'ĭa, æ, f. (Φυτὸν; γράφω, to write.) *Bot.* A description of plants: phytography.

Phȳt'ŏgrăph'ĭcus, *a, um. Bot.* Belonging to *Phytographia:* phytographical.

Phȳt'ŏĭd'ēs, adj. (Φυτὸν; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling a plant; phytoid.

Phȳt'ŏlĭt'es, *is,* or æ, m. (Φυτὸν; λίθος, a stone.) *Nat. Hist.* A petrified or fossil plant: a phytolite.

Phȳt'ŏlŏg'ĭcus, *a, um. Nat. Hist.* Belonging to phytology: phytological.

Phyt'olog'y. (Φυτὸν; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Hist.* The consideration of plants, forming that branch called Botany. *Phytŏlŏgia,* æ, f.

Phȳt'ŏp'hăgous. (Φυτὸν; φάγω, to eat.) *Zoöl.* Subsisting on the leaves of trees and young plants. See *Phytivorus. Phytophăgus, a, um.*

Phȳt'ŏphȳsĭŏlŏg'ĭa, æ, f. (Φυτὸν; *phȳsiŏlŏgia.*) *Bot.* The doctrine of the internal economy of plants: phytophysiology.

Phy'tot'omy. (Φυτὸν; τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat.* The cutting up, or dissection of vegetable organised bodies; in order to ascertain their structure, uses, etc. *Phȳtŏtŏmia,* æ, f.

Phȳt'otrŏp'hĭa, æ, f. (Φυτὸν; τροφὴ, nourishment.) *Bot., Physiol.* The nutrition of plants and examination of the means to be used for favouring it: phytotrophy.

Phȳt'ozŏon'. } (Φυτὸν; ζῶον,
Phȳt'ozŏum', *i,* n. } an animal.) *Zoöl.* A type of the animal kingdom, in which (*Polypi, Hydræ, Corallia*) inorganic texture gives place to that of vegetables; the exterior only presenting the character of animality.

Pia Măt'er. *Anat.* The most internal of the three membranes of the brain.

Piarhæ'mia, æ, f. (Πίαρ, fat; αἷμα, blood.) *Pathol.* The presence of fat in the blood.

Pic'a, æ, f. (The magpie.) *Pathol.* Depraved appetite, and desire for varied and unnatural food, as sometimes exemplified in *chlorosis,* pregnancy, etc.; a genus, Ord. *Dysorexiæ,* Cl. *Locales.*

Pic'ea, æ, f. (Πεύκη, the pitch-tree.) *Bot.* A name for the *Pinus abies.*

Pic'eus, *a, um. Chem.* Belonging to *Pix,* pitch, or tar: piceous.

Pic'rŏmel', *ellis,* n. (Πικρὸς, bitter; μέλι, honey.) *Chem.* The characteristic principle of bile.

Pic'rŏtox'ĭcus, *a. um. Chem.* Applied to salts, of which picrotoxin forms the base: picrotoxic.

Pic'rŏtox'ĭna, æ, f. (Πικρὸς; τόξον, an arrow, the point of which was empoisoned.) *Chem.* The poisonous principle of the *Cocculus Indicus.*

Pig'men'tum Nig'rum. *Anat.* A black or dark pigment which covers the internal surface of the choroid membrane of the eye.

Pileāt'us, *a, um.* (*Pileus,* a hat.) *Bot.* Having a hat, or arrangement somewhat resembling one: pileate.

Pileif'ormis, *is, e.* (*Pileus; forma,* likeness.) *Bot.* Having the form of a hat: pileiform.

Pil'es. (Fr. *Pile.*) *Pathol.* A disease of the veins at the extremity of the *rectum,* around the *anus,* or fundament; assuming a knotted or clustered condition; hæmorrhoids. See *Hæmorrhois.*

Pil'eus, *i,* m. (Πῖλος, a cover or shade, a hat or bonnet.) *Bot.* The orbicular expansion of a mushroom covering the fructification.

Pil'i Congĕn'ĭti. *Anat.* Congenital hairs; a term for the hair

of the head, eyebrows, and eyelids, because it exists at birth.

Pil'i Post'gĕn'iti. *Anat.* That which grows on certain parts after birth, as at puberty.

Pilif'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Pilus*, hair; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot., Zoöl.* Bearing or covered with hair: piliferous.

Pilif'or'mis, *is, e.* (*Pilus; forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of hairs: piliform.

Pilig'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Pilus; gĕro*, to bear.) Same as *Piliferus*.

Pill. See *Pilula*.

Pil'llocaus'ta, *æ*, f. *Med.* A more modern name (derivation not very evident) for the old composition called *Hiera picra*, or holy bitter; vulgarly rendered *Pillicoshy*.

Pil'ŏcar'pus, *a, um.* (*Pilus;* καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Having fruit covered with hair: pilocarpous.

Pil'ŏsus, *a, um.* (*Pilus;* terminal *-ōsus.*) Having hair: pilous or pilose.

Pil'ŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Pila*, a ball.) *Pharm.* A small round form of dry medicine, of the size of a pea; which can be swallowed whole: a pill.

Pil'ŭlār'is, *is, e.* (*Pilŭla.*) *Pharm.* Pertaining to a pill: pilular.

Pil'ŭliflŏr'us, *a, um.* (*Pilŭla; flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers united into capitules of a round form: piluliflorous.

Pim'ĕl'ădĕn, *ĕnis*, m. (Πιμελὴ, fat; ἀδὴν, a gland.) *Anat.* A sebaceous gland.

Pim'ĕlit'is, *ĭdis*, f. (*Pīmĕlē*, fat; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the adipose tissue.

Pim'elōd'ĕs, adj. (*Pimĕlē;* terminal *-ōdēs.*) *Anat., Pathol.* Of or full of fat: pimelous.

Pim'ĕlōs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Same.) *Pathol.* Fatness or obesity.

Pim'en'ta, *æ*, f. (*Pimienta*, the Spanish fir.) Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the unripe berries of the *Eugenia pimenta*; the *Myrtus pimenta:* pimento. *Jamaica Pepper.*

Pim'pinel'la, *æ*, f. (As if *Bipinella;* the leaves being doubly pinnate.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*, Ord. *Digynia.* Juss. *Umbelliferæ.*

Pim'pinel'la Anis'um. *M. Med.* The plant *Anise;* called also *Anisum* and *A. vulgare.*

Pim'ple. See *Papula.*

Pin and Web. *Pathol.* An old popular name for an opacity of the *cornea.* See *Albugo, Leucoma.*

Pine. See *Pinus.*

Pin'eal. (*Pinea*, a pine-tree.) Belonging to, or shaped like the fruit of a pine-tree. *Pīneālis, is, e.*

Pin'eal Glan'd. *Anat.* A small substance, about the size of a pea, situated above the *tubercula quadrigemina.* Descartes supposed it the seat of the soul. *Cōnārium, ii*, n.

Pin'guĕc'ŭla, *æ*, f. (*Pinguis*, fat.) *Pathol.* A tumour near the edge of the *cornea*, apparently, but not really, adipose: a pinguecule.

Pin'guĕd'inous. (*Pinguēdo*, fat; terminal *-ōsus.*) Fatty; greasy; unctuous. *Pinguēdinōsus, a, um.*

Pin'guĕfŏl'ius, *a, um.* (*Pinguis*, fat; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having thick, and as if fleshy leaves: pinguifolious.

Pin'ic. (*Pīnus*, the fir tree; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Belonging to the fir-tree; applied to an acid. *Pīnĭcus, a, um.*

Pin'ifŏl'ius, *a, um.* (*Pīnus*, the pine-tree; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having linear or coriaccous leaves, like those of the fir: pinifolious.

Pin'na, *æ*, f. (Πίννα, a wing.) *Anat.* The *ala*, or lower cartilage of either side of the nose. Also, the broad portion of the external ear. *Bot.* The leaflet of a pinnate leaf. *Ichthyol.* A fin.

Pin'natifid'. (*Pinna; findo*, to slit.) *Bot.* Cut transversely into oblong parallel segments. *Pinnātifĭdus, a, um.*

Pin'nātip'es, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Pinnātus*, feathered; *pes*, a foot.) *Ornithol.* Having the toes bordered by membranes: pinnatipede.

Pin'nātus, *a, um.* (*Pinna.*) *Bot.* Having leaflets proceeding laterally from one stalk; winged: pinnate.

Pin'nŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Pinna.*) *Bot., Ichthyol.* A little leaflet; a little fin: a pinnule.

Pin'nŭlāt'us, *a, um.* (*Pinnŭla.*) *Bot.* Applied to the leaflet of winged leaves when it is again subdivided: pinnulate. *Ichthyol.* Having small fins.

Pint. (Sax. *Pynt.*) *Pharm.* A liquid measure containing twenty

fluid ounces, the eighth part of a gallon. *Octarius, ii,* m.

Pinus, *i,* and *ūs,* m. and f. (Πίνυς.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Monœcia,* Ord. *Monadelphia.* Juss. *Coniferæ.*

Pin'us Ab'ies. *M. Med.* The spruce fir-tree.

Pin'us Bal'săm'ea. *M. Med.* The tree which affords Canadian balsam.

Pin'us Lăr'ix. *M. Med.* The larch-tree, from which is obtained the Venice turpentine.

Pin'us Pălus'tris. *M. Med.* Given as one of the plants from which *Terebinthina* (*Americana*) is obtained.

Pin'us Pic'ea. *Bot.* The silver, or common fir, from which the Strasburg turpentine is obtained.

Pin'us Sylves'tris. *M. Med.* The Scotch fir-tree, which yields the common turpentine, white and yellow resin, tar, or common pitch.

Pip'er, *ĕris,* n. (Πέπερι, from *πέπτω,* to concoct.) Pepper. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Diandria,* Ord. *Trigynia.* Juss. *Piperaceæ.*

Pip'er Al'bum. *Bot.* White pepper, obtained from the same tree as black pepper: also called *Leucopiper.* See *Piper Nigrum.*

Piper Arōmăt'icum. *Bot.* A name for the *Piper nigrum.*

Pip'er Brăs'illiān'um. } *M. Med.*
Pip'er Căpĭcŭm'icum. } The produce of the *Capsicum annuum.*

Pip'er Cŭbĕb'a. *M. Med.* The plant, the dried fruit or berries of which are termed cubebs.

Pip'er Guin'ēen'se. }
Pip'er His'pān'icum. } *Bot., M. Med.*
Piper Indĭcum. } The produce of the *Capsicum annuum.*

Pip'er Jam'aicen'se. *Bot.* Jamaica pepper; the *Myrtus pimenta,* or allspice.

Pip'er Lon'gum. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for the immature fruit, or dried spikes of long pepper.

Pip'er Nig'rum. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the dried unripe berries of black pepper.

Pip'ĕrăc'eus, *a, um.* (*Piper,* pepper.) *Bot.* Belonging to the genus *Piper;* applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): piperaceous.

Pip'erin. (*Piper.*) *Chem.* A fatty resinous matter, the active principle of black pepper. *Pipĕrīna, æ,* f.

Pis'civ'orous. (*Piscis,* a fish; *vŏro,* to devour.) *Zoöl.* Fish-devouring; synonymous with *Ichthyophagous. Piscivŏrus, a, um.*

Pis'ifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Pisum,* a pea; *forma,* likeness.) *Anat.* Resembling a pea in shape or outline: pisiform.

Pis'mire. *Entomol.* The *Formica rufa.*

Piss-a-bed. *M. Med.* The *Leontodon taraxacum.*

Pis'tăc'ia, *æ,* f. (Πιστάκια.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Diœcia,* Ord. *Pentandria.* Juss. *Terebinthaceæ.*

Pis'tăc'ia Len'tis'cus. *M. Med.* The shrub which yields mastick, or mastic. See *Mastiche.*

Pis'tăc'ia Tĕrĕbin'thus. *M. Med.* The tree which yields Chian or Cyprus turpentine.

Pistil. *Bot.* See *Pistillum.*

Pistillāris, *is, e.* (*Pistillum.*) *Bot.* Pertaining to a pistil: pistillary.

Pis'tilif'erous. (*Pistillum; fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing or having pistils. *Pistillifĕrus, a, um.*

Pis'tillifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Pistillum;* a pestle; *forma,* likeness.) *Bot.* Having the form of a pestle: pistilliform.

Pis'til'lum, *i,* n. (*Pinso,* or *Piso,* to bray, or bruise.) *Bot.* A pistil, or pointal; the female organ of generation. *Pharm.* A pestle.

Pit. (Sax. *Pytt.*) *Surg.* The depression made by the pressure of the finger on any part of the body in an œdematous state.

Pit of the Stom'ach. *Anat.* The hollow part over the region of the stomach, and between the cartilages of the false ribs; the *Scrobiculus cordis.*

Pit'ch. See *Pix.*

Pit'ch, Jew's. *Chem.* Name for *Asphaltum,* or *Bitumen Judaicum.*

Pit'ch-tree. See *Pinus.*

Pit'cher-shap'ed. See *Ascidiatus, Urceolatus.*

Pit'h. (Sax. *Pitha.*) *Anat., Bot.* See *Medulla.*

Pit'hy. *Bot.* Full of pith. See *Inanis.*

Pit'uit'a, æ, f. (Πίττω, or πίσσω, to congeal.) Snot; phlegm; viscid and glutinous mucus. See *Phlegm.*

Pit'uitar'y. (*Pituīta,* phlegm.) Belonging to phlegm. *Pituītārius, a, um.*

Pit'uit'ary Gland. *Anat.* The small glandular body which rests on the *Sella Turcica.*

Pit'uit'ary Mem'brane. *Anat.* The Schneiderian membrane.

Pityri'a'sis, *is,* or **ēos,** f. (Πίτυρα, scurf or dandriff.) *Pathol.* A skin disease in which irregular patches of small thin scales repeatedly form and separate, unattended with inflammation, and never collecting into crusts; a genus, Ord. *Squamæ,* of Willan's classification.

Pix, *icis,* f. (Πίσσα.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for a dry bitumen prepared from liquid pitch: black pitch.

Pix Ar'ida. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for pitch from various species of *Pinus abies.*

Pix Bur'gund'ica. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for a concrete resinous exudation, probably from *Abies excelsa.*

Pix Liq'uida. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for tar, obtained from the *Pinus sylvestris,* and various species of *Pinus* and *Abies.*

Pix Nig'ra. *M. Med.* Black, or common pitch; inspissated tar.

Plăc'ĕbo. (*Plăceo,* to please.) *Med.* Made agreeable to the palate, etc.; applied to medicine given rather to please than benefit a patient.

Plăc'ent'a, æ, f. (Πλακοῦς, a cake.) *Bot.* Sometimes applied to the *Receptaculum;* also, to the *Trophosperma.* That portion of the ovary giving attachment to the ovules, either immediately or by the intervention of a funicle. *Anat., 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.

Plăc'ent'a Præ'via. *Obstet.* Applied to those cases in which the *placenta* is situated internally over the mouth of the womb, often proving a cause of excessive hæmorrhage.

Plac'entefor'mis. See *Placentiformis.*

Plăc'entăl'is, *is, e. Anat., Obstet.* Belonging to the *placenta:* placental.

Plăc'entăr'ium, *ii,* n. *Bot.* Same as *Placenta.*

Plăc'entāt'io, *ōnis,* f. (*Plăcenta.*) *Bot.* The manner in which the seeds are attached to the pericarp; the disposition of the cotyledons before and during germination: placentation.

Plăc'entifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Plăcenta; forma,* likeness.) *Bot.* Resembling a cake: placentiform.

Plăc'entīt'is, *ĭdis,* f. (*Plăcenta;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *placenta.*

Plăc'entŭl'a, æ, f. (Dim. *Plăcenta.*) A little *placenta:* a placentule.

Plag'ue. See *Plaga, Pestis.*

Plait'ed. See *Plicatus.*

Plan'e. (*Plānus,* smooth.) *Geom.* A plane surface, all the points of which lie even between its bounding lines.

Plan'et. (Πλανήτης, wandering.) *Astron.* An opaque body moving in a regular order round the sun, receiving light from, and shining by reflecting his light. *Plănēta,* æ, f.

Plăn'ĕtar'ius, *a, um.* (*Plănēta,* a planet.) *Astron.* Belonging to planets: planetary.

Plăn'ĕtĭcus', *a, um.* (*Plănēta.*) Belonging to a planet; wandering; erratic: planetic.

Plān'iflōr'us, *a, um.* (*Plānus,* flat; *flos,* a flower.) *Bot.* Having flat flowers: planiflorate.

Plān'ifōliāt'us, *a, um.* (*Plānus; fŏlium,* a leaf.) *Bot.* Having flat leaves: planifoliate.

Plān'isĭl'iquus, *a, um.* (*Plānus; sĭliqua,* a pod.) *Bot.* Having flat *siliquæ:* planisiliquous.

Plăn'ŏd'ia, æ, f. (Πλανάομαι, to wander; ὁδός, a way.) *Surg. Pathol.* A false passage; as sometimes accidentally made in stricture of the *urethra,* when incautiously using a bougie, sound, or catheter.

Plan'ta, æ, f. (*Plānus,* flat.) *Anat.* The inferior surface or sole of the foot. *Bot.* A plant or vegetable.

Plan'tăr'is, *is, e.* (*Planta.*) *Anat.* Belonging to the sole of the foot: plantar.

Plan'tigrăd'us, *a, um.* (*Planta; grădus,* a step.) *Zoöl.* Applied to man and certain other *mammifera* (pl. n.) that walk on the sole of the foot: plantigrade.

Plan'tĭv'ŏrus, *a, um.* (*Planta; vŏro,* to devour.) *Zoöl.* Same as *Herbivorus* and *Phytivorus.*

Plăn'ăria, *æ,* f. (Πλανάομαι, to wander; οὖρον, the urine.) *Surg. Pathol.* The passing of urine through an unnatural opening or channel: planury.

Plăn'us, *a, um.* (Level, flat.) Being level; smooth; plain. *Anat.* Applied to the orbital portion (*Os planum*) of the ethmoid bone.

Plas'ma, *ătis,* n. (Πλάσσω, to form.) *Physiol.* A tenacious, plastic liquid, forming the coagulating portion of the blood; and that in which the corpuscles float: the *Liquor sanguinis.*

Plas'ter. Sometimes spelled *plaister,* but incorrectly. See *Emplastrum.*

Plas'ter of Par'is. *Chem.* Common name for *Gypsum,* or sulphate of lime. Used in testing (B. P. 1867).

Plas'tĭc'ĭtas, *ātis,* f. (*Plastĭcus.*) *Physiol.* The quality of forming or making: plasticity.

Plas'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Πλάσσω, to form.) Forming; formative; generative: plastic.

Plăt'ĭna, *æ,* f. } (Span. Dim.
Plăt'ĭnum, *i,* n. } *Plata,* silver.) *Chem.* A metal existing only in a metallic state; the heaviest body in nature; its colour not distinguishable from that of silver.

Plat'ĭnat'e. *Chem.* A combination in which platinic oxide seems to act as an acid. *Plătīnas, ātis,* f.

Plăt'ĭnĭco-. (*Plătīnicus.*) *Chem.* A prefix in many compound epithets of double salts, resulting from combination of a platinic with another metallic salt.

Plăt'ĭnĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Belonging to *platinum:* platinic.

Plăt'ĭnōs'o-. (*Platinōsus.*) *Chem.* A prefix descriptive of double salts resulting from combination of a platinous with another metallic salt.

Plăt'y-. (Πλατὺς, broad.) A prefix denoting breadth or flatness.

Plăt'ycar'pus, *a, um.* (Πλατὺς; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Having large fruit: platycarpous.

Plăt'ycĕp'hălus, *a, um.* (Πλατὺς; κεφαλὴ, the head.) *Nat. Hist.* Having a flat or broad head: platycephalous.

Plăt'yglōs'sus, *a, um.* (Πλατὺς; γλῶσσα, the tongue.) Having a broad tongue. *Bot.* The *Heliopsis platyglossa* has the corols of its *corona* prolonged into a very broad tongue: platyglossous.

Plat'ylŏ'bus, *a, um.* (Πλατὺς; λόβος, a lobe.) *Bot.* Having broad lobes or segments: platylobate.

Plăt'ylōn'gus, *a, um.* (Πλατὺς; λῶμα, a frame or edge.) *Bot.* Having broadly margined leaves: platylomous.

Plăt'ynēur'us, *a, um.* (Πλατὺς; νεῦρον, a nerve.) *Bot.* Having broad nervures: platyneurous.

Plăt'ypes, *pĕdis,* adj. (Πλατὺς; *pes,* a foot.) *Bot.* Having the foot or *stipes* dilated at its base: platypede.

Plăt'ypĕt'ălus, *a, um.* (Πλατὺς; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Having broad petals: platypetalous.

Plăt'yphyl'lus, *a, um.* (Πλατὺς; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having broad leaves: platyphyllous.

Plăt'ypŏd'us, *a, um.* (Πλατὺς; πούς, a foot.) *Bot.* Having broad feet or peduncles: platypodous.

Plăt'ysĭl'ĭquus, *a, um.* (Πλατὺς; *sĭlĭqua,* a pod.) *Bot.* Having flat, broad *siliquæ:* platysiliquous.

Plat'ys'ma, *ătis,* n. (Πλάτυσμα, a broad sheet; from πλατύνω, to dilate.) An expansion or dilatation.

Plă'tys'ma Myŏd'ĕs. *Anat.* The broad, thin, subcutaneous muscle on the side of the neck. The above name has more *derivative meaning* than *myoides,* though the latter is often used.

Pleĭŏp'hyl'lus, *a, um.* (Πλείος, full; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Bearing a great number of leaves: pleiophyllous.

Pleis'tocene. (Πλεῖστος, most; καινὸς, recent.) *Geol.* Applied to the most recent or uppermost of the tertiary *strata.*

Pleŏnas'mus, *i,* m. (Πλεονασμὸς,

a magnifying or exaggeration.) *Physiol.* A faulty formation, with a strong growth: an over-number, superabundance, or over-quantity of parts; a pleonasm.

Pleŏn'ect'ĭcus, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Pleonexia;* applied to a species of *Athymia:* pleonectic.

Pleŏn'ex'ĭa, *æ,* f. (Πλεονεξία.) *Pathol.* Greediness, grasping selfishness; overbearing temper or arrogance, regarded as mental disease.

Plēs'ĭomor'phous. (Πλησίος, near; μορφή, form.) *Chem.* Nearly of the same form. *Plēsiŏmorphus, a, um.*

Ples'sor. (Πλήσσω, to strike.) *Med.* An instrument like a hammer for gently striking on the plessimeter in percussion. See the following.

Ples'sim'eter. (Πλήσσω; μέτρον, a measure.) *Med.* An instrument consisting of a circular piece of sole leather, or india-rubber; to receive the strokes of the *plesser* in percussion. See *Pleximeter.*

Plēt'hōra, *æ,* f. (Πλήθω, to be full.) *Med.* Excessive fulness of the vessels; repletion; also, a fulness or plumpness of body.

Plēt'hōrĭcus, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *Plethora:* plethoric.

Pleur'a, *æ,* f. (Πλευρά, the side.) *Anat.* A serous membrane divided by the *mediastinum,* forming the right and left cavities of the thorax, and investing its viscera like a shut sac. This term is sometimes prefixed to others, in reference to *the side* generally.

Pleur'a Costā'lis. } *Anat.* That
Pleura Parĭĕtā'lis. } portion of the *pleura* which internally lines the ribs or *parietes* of the thorax.

Pleur'a Pul'mōnā'lis. *Anat.* That portion of the *pleura* which invests the lungs.

Pleur'al'gĭa, *æ,* f. (Πλευρά; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the *pleura,* or side: pleuralgy. See *Pleurodynia.*

Pleur'apop'hys'ial. *Comp. Anat.* Belonging to *Pleurapophysis. Pleurăpŏphўsĭā'lis, is, e.*

Pleur'ăpŏp'hўsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Πλευρὰ; ἀποφύω, to be born from.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied, by Owen, to the homologues of the costal process, or lateral part on each side of a *vertebra;* the rib, or vertebral or bony part of a rib.

Pleur'apostēm'a, *ătis,* n. (Πλευρὰ; ἀπόστημα, an aposteme.) *Surg. Pathol.* An aposteme, or abscess in the *pleura.*

Pleur'arthrōc'ăce, *es,* f. (*Pleurarthron;* κακὸς, evil.) *Surg. Pathol. Caries* of a rib-joint.

Pleur'arthron'. } (Πλευρὰ;
Pleur'arthrum', *i,* n. } ἄρθρον, a joint.) *Anat.* The articulation of a rib.

Pleur'ĭcus, *a, um.* *Med.* Belonging to the *pleura,* etc.: pleuric.

Pleur'ĭsy. See *Pleuritis.*

Pleur'ĭtĭcus, *a, um.* *Pathol.* Belonging to *pleuritis:* pleuritic.

Pleur'ĭtis, *ĭdis,* f. (*Pleura;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *pleura:* pleurisy.

Pleur'o-. (Πλευρὰ.) A prefix denoting relation to, or connection with, the *pleura,* the side, or a rib.

Pleur'ŏcar'peus, *a, um.* } (Πλευρὰ, the
Pleur'ŏcar'pus, *a, um.* } side; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied to a Cl. (pl. m.) of the *Musci Calypteratæ,* in which the fruit is lateral upon the stem or branches: pleurocarpeous.

Pleur'ŏdyn'ĭa, *æ,* f. (Πλευρὰ; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* External (rheumatic) pain in the side: pleurodyne. See *Pleuralgia.*

Pleur'ŏgўn'ĭcus, *a, um.* (Pref. *Pleuro-;* γυνὴ, a woman.) *Bot.* Applied to the *insertion* of stamens when it takes place on the circumference of the ovary itself.

Pleur'ŏnec'tēs, *i,* m. (Πλευρὰ, the side; νήκτης, a swimmer.) *Ichthyol.* Applied to the sole fish.

Pleur'ŏnec'tēs sŏl'ea. *Ichthyol.* Systematic name of the sole.

Pleur'ŏner'vĭus, *a, um.* (*Pleuro-;* νεῦρον, a nerve.) *Bot.* Having leaves or folioles supplied with a lateral nervure: pleuronervious.

Pleur'orrhœ'a, *æ,* f. (*Pleuro-;* ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* An exudation from, or collection of fluid within, the *pleura.*

Pleur'orthopnœ'a, *æ,* f. (Πλευρὰ, the serous membrane of the side; ὀρθὸς, upright; πνέω, to breathe.) *Pathol.* Term for *Pleuritis,* in which the patient can only breathe when sitting erect.

Pleur'ospas'mus, *i*, m. (*Pleuro-*; σπασμὸς, a spasm.) *Pathol.* Cramp in the side: pleurospasm.

Pleur ŏthŏt'ŏnos, adj. (Πλευρόθεν, from one side; τείνω, to bend.) *Pathol.* Bent or stretched from one side; applied to a variety of *Tetanus.*

Plex'im'eter. (Πλῆξις, a stroke; μέτρον, a measure.) *Med.* A flat piece of ivory by means of which *mediate percussion* is performed. *Pleximĕtrum, i,* n. See *Plessimeter.*

Plex'imet'ric. *Med.* Belonging to the pleximéter. *Pleximĕtricus, a, um.*

Plex'iomet'rum. See foregoing, and *Pleximeter.*

Plex'ipes, *pĕdis,* adj. (*Plecto,* to entangle; *pes,* a foot.) *Bot.* Having the foot or *stipes* formed of a well-defined interlacement of fibres: plexipede.

Plex'us, *ûs,* m. (*Plecto,* to knit.) A network. *Anat.* The intertwining and intercrossing of the vessels of the system; but chiefly of the nerves.

Plex'us Car'diăc'us. *Anat.* That supplying the heart, formed by union of the eighth pair of nerves and great sympathetic.

Plex'us Chor'oid'es. See *Choroid Plexus.*

Plex'us Pam'pinifor'mis. *Anat.* The plexus of blood-vessels about the spermatic cord.

Plex'us Pul'mōnĭcus. *Anat.* Formed by the union of the eighth pair with the great sympathetic.

Plex'us Rĕtĭcŭlār'is. *Anat.* The network of vessels situated below the *Fornix* of the brain.

Plic'a, *æ,* f. (*Plico,* to plait.) *Pathol.* A disease in which the hair becomes inextricably knitted and glued together; knitted or plaited hair; also termed *Trichoma, Trichia, Trichiasis.*

Plic'a Pŏlōn'ica. *Pathol.* The disease *Plica,* because peculiar to Poland.

Plic'ātus, *a, um.* (*Plĭcor,* to be knitted together.) *Bot.* Folded; plaited: plicate.

Plic'if'erus, *a, um.* (*Plĭca; fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Having folds: pliciferous.

Plioc'ene. (Πλείων, more; καινὸς, recent.) *Geol.* The upper tertiaries, as containing a greater percentage of recent *Testacea* than the *Miocene* or *Eocene.*

Plug'ging. (Belg. *Plugghe,* a wooden peg.) *Obstet.* The operation of stuffing pieces of rag, sponge, or the like, into the *vagina* in cases of severe hæmorrhage, towards preventing further escape of blood; so that the *coagula* then formed may mechanically stop the mouths of the bleeding vessels. See *Tampon. Surg. Pathol.* Analogous operations on the nostrils, rectum, etc., are adopted in extreme cases.

Plum. (Sax. *Plume.*) *Bot.* The fruit of the *Prunus domestica;* when dried and preserved it is called a *Prune,* or French plum. *Prūnum, i,* n.

Plum'bate. (*Plumbum;* terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of plumbic oxide with another oxide, with regard to which it plays the part of an acid. *Plumbas, ātis,* f.

Plum'bico-. (*Plumbicus.*) *Chem.* A prefix in compound epithets for double salts, denoting a combination of a plumbic with another salt indicated by the rest of the epithet.

Plum'bicus, *a, um. Chem.* Belonging to lead: plumbic.

Plumbōsus, *a, um.* (*Plumbum;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Chem.* Having or full of lead.

Plum'bum, *i,* n. (Unascertained.) *Chem.* The well-known metal lead.

Plum'iform'. (*Plūma,* a feather; *forma,* likeness.) Like a plume or feather. *Plūmiformis, is, e.*

Plūmōsus, *a, um.* (*Plūma;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Nat. Hist.* Feathered; full of feathers: plumous.

Plum'ule. (Dim. *Plūma.*) *Bot.* The scaly part ascending from the heart of the seed, resembling a little feather. *Plūmŭla, æ,* f. See *Gemmule.*

Plūm'ŭlifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Plūmŭla; forma,* likeness.) Having the appearance of a small feather: plumuliform.

Plūr'i. (*Plūres,* many.) A prefix denoting many or several.

Plūr'iflōr'us, *a, um.* (*Plūres; flos,* a flower.) *Bot.* Having many flowers: pluriflorous.

Plūr'ĭlŏb'us, *a, um.* (*Plūres; lŏbus*, a lobe.) *Bot.* Formed of many lobes: plurilobous.

Plūr'ĭlŏcŭlār'is, *is, e.* (*Plūres; lŏcŭlus*, a little place.) *Bot.* Applied to an ovary which contains cavities in considerable numbers: plurilocular.

Plūr'ĭpartīt'us, *a, um.* (*Plūres; partio*, to divide.) *Bot.* Applied to a calyx when it presents many incisions extended almost to its base: pluripartite.

Plūr'ĭpĕt'ălus, *a, um.* (*Plūres; pĕtalus*, a petal.) *Bot.* Same as *Polypetalus*.

Plūr'ĭsĕrīāt'us, *a, um.* (*Plūres*, many; *sĕries*.) *Bot.* That which is disposed in many rows: pluriseriate.

Plūr'ĭval'vis, *is, e.* (*Plūres; valva*, a valve.) *Bot.* Composed of many valves: plurivalve.

Plūt'ŏnĭān'us, *a, um.* (*Plūto*, the god of hell; in science indicating heat, or fire.) *Geol.* Applied to a Cl. of earths produced by fire: plutonian.

Plūt'ŏn'ĭcus, *a, um.* (*Plūto.*) *Geol.* Applied to a Cl. of earths which, brought from the bowels of the earth by the action of internal fires, are spread on the surface of the globe: plutonic.

Plūt'ŏnĭs'mus, *i,* n. (*Plūto*; terminal *-ismus.*) *Geol., Nat. Philos.* An hypothesis which attributes to subterranean fires the action of volcanoes, the constitution of the principal beds, or, at least, of the crust of the globe.

Plŭv'ĭălis, *is, e.* (*Plŭvia*, rain.) Pertaining to rain: pluvial.

Pneum'at'ic. (Πνεῦμα, air.) Belonging to air or gas. *Pneumătĭcus, a, um.*

Pneum'at'ic Trough. *Chem.* A trough of a particular construction for collecting gases under water, or quicksilver, so as to exclude atmospheric air; also called Hydropneumatic trough.

Pneum'atics. (Πνεῦμα.) *Nat. Philos.* That branch which treats of the nature and properties of air. *Pneumătĭca, æ,* f.

Pneum'ăto-. (Πνεῦμα.) A prefix signifying relation to or connection with air or breath.

Pneum'ătŏcēl'e, *es,* f. (Πνεῦμα; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* Any kind of *hernia* filled with flatus: pneumatocele. See *Physocele.*

Pneum'ătŏchēm'ĭa, *æ,* f. (*Pneumăto-; chēmia*, chemistry.) *Chem.* Pneumatic chemistry.

Pneum'ătŏchēm'ĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* The *pneumato-chemical apparatus*, invented by Priestley, is a tub full of water arranged so that it will permit of gases being easily collected. Belonging to *Pneumatochemia:* pneumatochemical.

Pneum'ătŏchўmĭf'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Pneumăto-; chўmĭfĕrus*, bearing chyme.) *Bot.* Applied to the *tracheæ* of vegetables when composed of two tubes, the one straight and full of air, the other rolled into a spiral form and full of liquid: pneumatochymiferous.

Pneum'ătŏdyspnœ'a, *æ,* f. (*Pneumăto-; dyspnœa*, difficult breathing.) *Pathol.* Emphysematous *dyspnœa.*

Pneum'ătŏlŏg'ĭa, *æ,* f. (*Pneumăto-*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Pathol.* The doctrine of air or breath: pneumatology.

Pneum'ătŏmĕt'er. (Πνεῦμα; μέτρον, a measure.) *Physiol.* An instrument for measuring the quantity of inspired air. *Pneumătŏmĕtrum, i,* n.

Pneum'ătŏp'hŏrus, *a, um.* (*Pneumăto-; φέρω*, to bear.) *Bot.* Applied to the straight tubes by which air is conducted to the centre of the spiral tube of the *tracheæ.*

Pneum'ătŏs'ĭs, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Πνευματόω, to distend with wind.) Windy swelling; a genus, Ord. *Intumescentiæ*, Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology: *Emphysema.*

Pneum'ătothōr'ax, *ăcis,* f. (*Pneumăto-; θώραξ*, the chest.) *Pathol.* Air in the chest, or thorax.

Pneum'o-. Same as *Pneumato-.*

Pneum'ogas'tric. (Πνεύμων, the lung; γαστήρ, the belly.) *Anat.* Belonging to the lung and belly. This term is applied to the *Par vagum*, or nerve of the respiratory organs; and to the *floccus*, or long slender lobule of the cerebellum. *Pneumŏgastrĭcus, a, um.*

Pneum'on-. Same as *Pneumato-.*

Pneum'ŏnæ'mia, æ, f. (Πνεύμων; αἷμα, blood.) *Pathol.* Congestion of blood in the lungs.

Pneum'ŏnal'gia, æ, f. (Πνεύμων; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain of the lung: pneumonalgy.

Pneum'ŏn'ia, æ, f. (Πνευμονία, a disease of the lung.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the lung; a genus of the Ord. *Phlegmasiæ*, Cl. *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Pneumonitis.*

Pneum'on'ic. (Πνεύμων.) *Anat., Med.* Belonging to the lung; pulmonary.

Pneum'ŏnīt'is, *tidis*, f. (Πνεύμων; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the lung; also termed *Pneumonia*, and *Peripneumonia.*

Pneum'ŏno-. Same as *Pneumato-.*

Pneum'ŏnŏdyn'ia, æ, f. (Πνεύμων; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain of the lung. See *Pneumonalgia.*

Pneum'ŏnœdēm'a, *ătis*, f. (Πνεύμων; οἴδημα.) *Pathol. Œdema*, or dropsical condition of the substance of the lung.

Pneum'ŏnŏgas'tricus. Same as *Pneumogastricus.* See *Pneumogastric.*

Pneum'ŏnŏmĕt'rum. Same as *Pneumatometer.*

Pneum'ŏthŏr'ax. See *Pneumatothorax.*

Pock. (Sax. *Pocc.*) *Pathol.* A pustule; applied especially to *varicella*, or chicken-pock.

Pōcŭl'āris, *is, e.* (*Pōcŭlum*, a cup.) Belonging to a cup: pocular. See *Sinus Pocularis.*

Pōcŭl'ifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Pōcŭlum; forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Having the form of a cup: poculiform.

Pōcŭl'um Dīog'enis. (Literally, the cup of Diogenes.) *Anat.* The *vola manûs*, or hollow of the hand.

Pod. See *Siliqua.*

Pŏd'ăg'ra, æ, f. (Ποὺς, the foot; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Pathol.* Gout in the joints of the foot. A genus, Ord. *Phlegmasiæ*, Cl. *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Pŏd'ăg'ricus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Podagra:* podagric.

Pŏd'al'gia, æ, f. (Ποὺς; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the foot, as from gout, rheumatism, or the like.

Pŏd'ăncencĕphăl'ia, æ, f. (Ποὺς; ἀνεγκεφαλία.) *Obstet., Physiol.* The condition of a monster-fœtus without a brain, what exists in the situation of a head being borne on a peduncle.

Pŏd'arthrīt'is, *tidis*, f. (Ποὺς; *arthrītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the joints of the foot.

Pŏd'encĕphăl'ia, æ, f. (*Pŏdencĕphălus.*) *Anat., Obstet.* Term for the condition of a *Podencephalus.*

Pŏd'encĕp'hălus, *i*, m. (Ποὺς; ἐν, in; κεφαλή, the head.) *Anat., Obstet., Physiol.* A monster-fœtus, the brain of which, without a cranium, hangs by a pedicle.

Pŏd'ĕt'ium, *ii*, n. (Dim. Ποὺς.) *Bot.* The peculiar footstalk of the tubercles in cup-lichens.

Pŏd'ŏcar'pus, *i*, m. (Ποὺς; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* The ovary borne upon a pedicle: a podocarp.

Pŏd'ŏcĕp'hălus, *a, um.* (Ποὺς; κεφαλή, the head.) *Bot.* Having flowers united into heads: podocephalous.

Pŏd'œdēm'a, *ătis*, n. (Ποὺς; *œdēma*, a swelling.) *Pathol. Œdema* of the feet.

Pŏd'ŏphyl'li Rad'ix. *M. Med.* (B. P.) *Podophyllum Root.*

Pŏd'ŏphyl'li Rĕsin'a. *M. Med.* (B. P.) *Resin of Podophyllum.*

Pŏd'ŏphyl'lum Peltat'um. The plant affording the foregoing.

Pŏd'ŏp'tĕrus, *a, um.* (Ποὺς; πτερὸν, a wing.) *Bot.* Having peduncles with expansions in form of wings: podopterous.

Pŏd'osper'mu, *ătis*, n. (Ποὺς; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* The *funiculus*, or filament by which the ovule adheres to the *placenta:* a podosperm.

Pœ'cĭlĭăn'us, *a, um.* (Ποικίλος, varied.) *Geog.* Applied to rocks having varied or chequered coloration: pecilianous.

Pœ'cĭlŏp'ŏdus, *a, um.* (Ποικίλος; πούς.) *Zoöl.* Having dissimilar feet: pecilopodous.

Poin'tal. See *Pistillum.*

Poin'ted. See *Acuminatus.*

Poin'ting. *Surg.* The conical softest projection, of a light yellow colour, observable in an abscess when nearly ripe.

Pois'on. (Fr. *Poison.*) *Chem.* An animal, mineral, or vegetable

substance which, when applied externally, or taken into the body, has properties calculated to operate such changes in the animal economy as to induce disease, and death. *Toxicum, i*, n.; *Vēnēnum, i*, n.

Pois'on-laur'el. *M. Med.* The *Prunus lauro-cerasus.*

Pois'on-oak. *M. Med.* The *Rhus toxicodendron.*

Pol'ar. *Astron.* Belonging to the pole. *Pōlāris, is*, f.

Pol'ar Cir'cles. *Astron.* Those which circumscribe the poles—the northern or Arctic, the southern or Antarctic.

Pol'arisat'ion. (*Pōlāris.*) *Nat. Philos.* The state of having polarity.

Pol'arisat'ion of Light. *Nat. Philos.* A modification which light presents in traversing a crystal endowed with double refraction; provided that all the molecules of the same ray are there disposed parallel with each other, so that their homologous faces may be turned towards the same sides of the space. *Pōlārīsātio, ōnis*, f.

Pol'ar'ity. (*Pōlus.*) *Nat. Philos.* The property of the magnet in pointing to the poles. That property which disposes the particles of all kinds of matter to move, in a determinate manner, when affected by other agents. *Pōlārītas, ātis*, f.

Pol'es. *Astron.* The extremities of the axis of a sphere; specially applied to those of the earth termed the North and South poles. Pl. of *Pōlus, i*, m.

Pŏl'iăter, *tris*, m. (Πόλις, a city; ἰατρὸς, a physician.) *Med.* A city or town physician; a town surgeon.

Pŏl'ĭtĭa, *æ*, f. (Πολιτεία, the governance, civil polity, or condition of a state.) *Med. Jur.* The polity by which a city or town is governed: police.

Pŏl'ĭtĭa Mĕd'ĭca. *Med. Jur.* The medical police of a town or city.

Pol'len, *ĭnis*, n. (Fine flour.) *Bot.* The *farina* of flowers contained in the anther.

Pol'lex, *ĭcis*, m. (*Polleo*, to be very strong.) *Anat.* The thumb; also the great toe.

Pol'lĭn'ĭcus, *a, um.* (*Pollen.*) *Bot.* Applied to the heap of compact pollen that fills each partial cavity of the anther in the *Orchideæ* and *Asclepiadeæ.* Belonging to pollen: pollinic.

Pol'lĭnĭf'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Pollen; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing or containing pollen: polliniferous.

Pol'lĭnin'. *Bot.* A peculiar and highly combustible substance obtained from the pollen of tulips. *Pollinīna, æ*, f.

Pol'lĭnōs'us, *a, um.* (*Pollen*; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Covered with a yellow powder like pollen: pollinous.

Pol'lūtio, *ōnis*, f. (*Polluo*, to defile.) See *Nocturnal Pollution.*

Pol'odic. (Πολὺς, many; ὁδὸς, a way.) *Physiol.* Proposed, by M. Hall, to express the fact of the action of the *Vis nervosa* from each *one* point of the diastaltic system, in *many*, or even *all* directions, to *every* other; also termed *Panodic. Polŏdĭcus, a, um.*

Pŏl'y-. (Πολὺς.) A prefix denoting many or much.

Pŏl'yăcan'thus, *a, um.* (Πολὺς; ἄκανθα, a thorn.) *Bot.* Having many spines or thorns: polyacanthous.

Pŏl'yădel'phĭus, *a, um.* } (Πολὺς; ἀδελφὸς, a brother.) *Bot.* Having many brotherhoods; applied to a Linn. Cl. (pl. n.): polyadelphious, or polyadelphous.
Pŏl'yădel'phus, *a, um.* }

Pŏl'yăd'ĕnus, *a, um.* (Πολὺς; ἀδὴν, a gland.) *Bot.* Bearing many glands: polyadenous.

Pŏl'yan'drĭcus. Same as *Polyandrius.*

Pŏl'yan'drĭus, *a, um.* } (Πολὺς; ἀνὴρ, a man.) *Bot.* Having many stamens; applied to a Linn. Cl. (pl. n.): polyandrious, or polyandrous.
Pŏl'yan'drus, *a, um.* }

Pŏl'yan'thus, *a, um.* (Πολὺς; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Bearing many flowers: polyanthous.

Pŏl'yăcăm'ărus, *a, um.* (Πολὺς; κάμαρα, a vault.) *Bot.* Applied to fruits formed by the union of a great number of *camaræ*: polycamarous.

Pŏl'yĕarpel'leus, *a, um.* (Πολὺς, many; *carpella*, a carpel.) *Bot.* Applied to phanerocotyledonous, complete, hypogynous, polypetalous plants, the fruit of which results

from many carpels grown together: polycarpelleous.

Pŏl'ȳcar'pĭcus, *a, um.* (Πολὺς; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied to plants that bear fruit many times during their existence: polycarpic.

Pŏl'ȳcar'pus, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Having or bearing much fruit: polycarpous.

Pŏl'ȳcĕp'hălus, *a, um.* (Πολὺς; κεφαλὴ, the head.) *Bot.* Having many heads: polycephalous.

Pŏl'ȳcĕrāt'us, *a, um.* (Πολὺς; κέρας, a horn.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant of which the fruits, elongated, numerous and aggregate, resemble a bundle of small horns.

Pŏl'ychres'tos. } (Πολὺς;
Pŏl'ychres'tus, *a, um.* } χρηστὸς, useful.) *Pharm.* Having many uses or virtues: polychrest.

Pol'ychromat'ic. (Πολὺς; χρῶμα, colour.) *Nat. Philos.* Of various colours; many-coloured. *Pŏlychrōmăticus, a, um.*

Pŏl'yclōn'os. } (Πολὺς;
Pŏl'yclōn'us, *a, um.* } κλὼν, a branch.) *Bot.* Having many branches; same as *Ramosus:* polyclonous.

Pŏl'ycoc'cus, *a, um.* (Πολὺς; κόκκος, a kernel.) *Bot.* Applied to fruits composed of many kernels or seeds: polycoccous.

Pŏl'ydip'sia, *æ,* f. (Πολὺς; διψὴ, thirst.) *Pathol.* Excessive thirst; a genus, Ord. *Dysorexiæ,* Cl. *Locales,* of Cullen's Nosology.

Pŏl'yg'ăla, *æ,* f. (Πολὺς; γάλα, milk.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Diadelphia,* Ord. *Octandria.* Juss. *Polygaleæ.*

Pŏl'yg'ăla Sĕn'ĕga. *M. Med.* The rattlesnake milk-wort, or *Seneka.*

Pŏl'ygălac'tia, *æ,* f. (Πολὺς; γάλα, milk.) *Med.* Excessive secretion, or an overflow of milk.

Pol'ygal'ic. (*Pŏlygăla;* terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Belonging to the *Polygala senega* and other species; applied to an acid discovered in them. *Pŏlygălicus, a, um.*

Pol'ygalin'. *Chem.* A bitter alkaline principle discovered in several species of *Polygala. Pŏlygălīna, æ,* f.

Pŏl'ygam'ius, *a, um.* } (Πολὺς;
Pŏl'ygăm'us, *a, um.* } γάμος, a marriage.) *Bot.* Having male and female flowers; applied to a Linn. Cl. (pl. n.): polygamious or polygamous.

Pŏl'ygĕn'ĭcus, *a, um.* (Πολὺς; γεννάω, to produce.) *Mineral.* Applied to a rock which owes its origin to fragments of different rocks united by calcareous cement: polygenic.

Pol'ygon. (Πολὺς; γωνία, an angle.) *Geom.* A figure having more than four angles and faces. *Pŏlygōnum, i,* n.

Pŏl'ygonal. *Geom.* Belonging to a polygon. *Pŏlygōnus, a, um.*

Pŏl'ygōnāt'us, *a, um.* (Πολὺς; γόνυ, the joint of grasses.) *Bot.* Applied to one of the *Graminеæ,* the haulm of which has a great many joints: polygonate.

Pŏl'ygōnum', *i,* n. (Same.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Octandria,* Ord. *Trigynia.* Juss. *Polygoneæ.*

Pŏl'ygōnum Bis'tor'ta. *M. Med.* The plant bistort.

Pŏl'ygȳn'ius, *a, um.* } (Πολὺς;
Pŏl'ygȳnus, *a, um.* } γυνὴ, a woman.) *Bot.* Having many pistils; applied to an Ord. (pl. n.): polygynious.

Pol'yhed'ral. } *Geom.* Belonging
Pol'yhed'ric. } to a polyhedron. *Pŏlyhĕdrus, a, um.*

Pol'yhed'ron. (Πολὺς; ἕδρα, a base.) *Geom.* A solid figure consisting of many bases or sides. *Pŏlyhĕdrum, i,* n.

Pŏl'ymor'phus, *a, um.* (Πολὺς; μορφὴ, shape.) Having many forms; multiform: polymorphous.

Pŏl'ynēur'us, *a, um.* (Πολὺς; νεῦρον, a nerve.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant the lateral nervures of which are very numerous: polyneurous.

Pŏl'yŏp'ia, *æ,* f. (Πολὺς; ὄπτομαι, to see.) *Pathol.* An affection of the organs of sight in which the objects are multiplied; multiple vision: polyopy.

Pŏl'ypār'ium, *ii,* n. (*Pŏlypus.*) *Zoöl.* Applied to the habitation of those *polypi* that live in numbers more or less considerable.

Pŏl'ypĕt'ăleus, *a, um.* } (Πολὺς;
Pŏl'ypĕt'ălus, *a, um.* } πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Having many petals; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): polypeţaleous; polypetalous.

Pŏl'ĭphyl'lus, *a, um.* (Πολὺς; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having many leaves: polyphyllous.

Pŏl'ĭpĭf'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Pŏlŭpus*; *fĕro*, to bear.) Bearing *polypi*: polypiferous.

Pol'ĭpĭfor'm. (*Pŏlŭpus*; *forma*, likeness.) *Surg.* Of the appearance of a *polypus*. *Pŏlŭpĭformis, is, e.*

Pŏl'ĭpŏd'ium, *ii,* n. (Πολὺς; πούς, a foot.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Cryptogamia*, Ord. *Filices*. Juss. *Filicoideæ*.

Pŏl'ĭpŏd'ium Fĭl'ix Mas. *M. Med.* The *Aspidium filix mas*, or male fern.

Pŏl'ĭpŏs'us, *a, um.* (*Pŏlŭpus*; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Pathol.* Having *polypi*, or tumours like a *polypus*: polypous or polypal.

Pŏl'ĭpus, *i,* m. (Πολὺς; πούς, a foot.) *Surg. Pathol.* A tumour in the nose, *uterus*, or *vagina*; from its having numerous ramifications like legs or feet.

Pŏl'yrhiz'us, *a, um.* (Πολὺς; ῥίζα, a root.) *Bot.* Having many roots: polyrhizous.

Pŏl'ĭsar'cia, *æ,* f. (Πολὺς; σὰρξ, flesh.) *Pathol.* An increased bulk of body beyond what is healthy; obesity; a genus, Ord. *Intumescentiæ*, Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Pŏl'ĭsar'cus, *a, um.* (Same.) *Med.* Having much flesh; obese: polysarcous.

Pŏl'ĭsĕp'ălus, *a, um.* (Πολὺς; *sĕpălum*, a sepal.) *Bot.* Applied to a calyx, or to a simple perianth composed of many distinct segments which fall separately: polysepalous.

Pŏl'ĭsĕt'us, *a, um.* (Πολὺς; *sĕta*, a bristle.) *Bot.* Having long hairs like bristles: polysetous.

Pŏl'ĭspŏr'us, *a, um.* (Πολὺς; σπόρα, a seed.) *Bot.* Containing many spores: polysporous.

Pŏl'ĭstăc'hyus, *a, um.* (Πολὺς; στάχυς, an ear.) *Bot.* Having many spikes or ears: polystachyous.

Pŏl'ĭstĕm'ŏnis, *is, e.* (Πολὺς; στήμων, a stamen.) *Bot.* Applied to a Cl. in which the stamens are superior in number to the petals.

Pŏl'ĭstĕthoscŏp'ium, *ii,* n. } (Πολὺς; στῆθος, breast; σκοπέω, I view.)

Pŏl'ĭstĕthoscŏp'ium, *i,* n. } *Med.* An instrument for various stethoscopic uses: a polystethoscope.

Pŏl'ĭstig'mus, *a, um.* (Πολὺς; στίγμα, a *stigma*.) *Bot.* Having many pistillary organs in each flower: polystigmous.

Pŏl'ĭstўl'us, *a, um.* (Πολὺς; στῦλος, a pillar or style.) *Bot.* Having many styles: polystylous.

Pol'ĭtec'hnic. (Πολὺς; τέχνη, art.) Belonging to many, or several of the arts and sciences. *Pŏlĭtechnĭcus, a, um.*

Pŏl'ĭtrĭc'hus, *a, um.* (Πολὺς; θρὶξ, hair.) Having abundant hair: polytrichous.

Pōm'ăceus', *a, um.* (*Pōmum*, an apple.) *Bot.* Belonging to an apple; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): pomaceous.

Pom'e. (*Pomum.*) *Bot.* A fleshy indehiscent pericarp; formed of a semi-inferior ovary consisting of from two to five carpels, or of the calyx and ovary united. *Pōma, æ,* f.

Pom'egran'ate. (*Pōmum*; *grānātus*, having grains.) *M. Med.* The fruit of the *Punica granatum*.

Pōm'ĭf'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Pōmum*; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing apples; pomiferous.

Pōm'ĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Pōmum*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot., Entomol.* Having the form of an apple: pomiform.

Pōm'ŏlŏg'ia, *æ,* f. *Pōmum*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Bot.* A treatise on fruits: pomology.

Pom'phŏlĭgōd'ēs, adj. (See *Pomphŏlyx*; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Pathol.* Having or full of *Pompholyx*; pomphol gous.

Pom'phўlyx', *ўgis,* f. (Πομφὸς, a bladder.) *Pathol.* A small vesicle or bladder especially containing water; also, a skin disease in which there is an eruption of *bullæ* without inflammation round them, and unattended by fever.

Pōm'um, *i,* n. *Bot.* An apple; or larger fruit, with a fleshy pericarp, or seed-vessel; enclosing a tough capsule with several seeds.

Pōm'um Adām'i. *Anat.* The angular prominence of the anterior part of the thyroid cartilage, forming a projection on the fore part of the human neck.

Pon'dĕrăbil'ĭtas, *ātis*, f. (*Pondĕro*, to weigh.) *Nat. Philos.* The quality of matter which constitutes weight: ponderability.

Pons Varol'ii. See *Varolii Pons.*

Poor-Law. The entire body of Constitutional Enactments, providing for care of the poor.

Pop'les, *ĭtis*, m. (*Post*, behind; *plico*, to fold.) *Anat.* The ham or back part of the knee-joint.

Pop'lĭtæ'us, *a, um.* (*Poples.*) *Anat.* Belonging to the ham: popliteal.

Pop'lĭtead'. *Anat.* Applied, by Dr. Barclay, the same as *Popliteal*, used adverbially.

Pŏp'lĭteal'. (*Poples.*) *Anat.* Belonging to the ham. *Poplitæus, a, um.*

Pop'lĭteal' Space. *Anat.* A somewhat oval space, of considerable depth, behind the knee-joint.

Pop'py. See *Papaver.*

Pop'py, Red Corn. *M. Med.* The *Papaver rhœas.*

Pop'py, White. *M. Med.* The *Papaver somniferum.*

Pop'ulin'. *Chem.* Name given to an alkali found in the bark of the *Populus tremula*, or aspen-tree. *Pōpŭlina, æ*, f.

Por'cellan'cus, *a, um.* } (*Porcel-*
Por'cellān'us, *a, um.* } *lăna*, a porcelain vessel.) *Pathol.* Belonging to porcelain: porcellaneous.

Pōr'ĭcus, *a, um.* *Anat., Bot., Physiol.* Belonging to a pore or opening: poric.

Pōr'ĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Pŏrus; forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the form of simple pores: poriform.

Por'nogrăph'ia, *æ*, f. (Πόρνη, a prostitute; γράφω, to write.) *Med.* A history of prostitution: pornography.

Pōrōm'a, *ătis*, n. (Πώρωμα.) *Surg. Pathol.* A *callus*, or hardened part.

Pōrŏphyl'lus, *a, um.* (Πόρος, a pore; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves sprinkled with transparent points like pores, as the *Bœbera porophylla*: porophyllous.

Pōrō'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. *Surg. Pathol.* The progress or formation of *Poroma*, or the process by which the extremities of fractured bones are reunited by a *callus.*

Poros'ity. (*Pŏrus*, a pore.) *Nat. Philos.* A property consisting in the existence of spaces between the particles which compose matter filled with air, water, or other substances. *Pōrōsĭtas, ātis*, f.

Pōrōs'us, *a, um.* (*Pŏrus*; terminal *-ōsus.*) Having or full of pores: porous.

Pŏrphўra, *æ*, f. (Πορφύρα, purple.) *Pathol.* A name for the disease scurvy. See *Scorbutus.*

Por'phўris'ma, *ătis*, n. (Πορφύρα.) *Pathol.* Name for *Scarlatina.*

Por'rĭgĭnōs'us, *a, um. Pathol.* Having or full of *Porrigo*: porriginous.

Por'rĭgo, *ĭnis*, m. and f. (*Porrum*, a leek; terminal *-īgo.*) *Pathol.* Ringworm of the scalp; scald-head; also termed *Favus* and *Tinea.*

Por'rum, *i*, n. See *Allium Porrum.*

Port-caus'tic. (*Porto*, to carry; *causticum*, caustic.) *Surg.* A small cylindrical instrument, variously fashioned, for carrying some caustic substance in the pocket.

Por'ta, *æ*, f. (*Porto*, to carry.) A door or gate. *Anat.* That part of the liver where its vessels enter.

Por'tio Dūr'a. *Anat.* The hard branch of the seventh pair of nerves; the facial nerve.

Por'tio Mol'lis. *Anat.* The soft branch of the seventh pair of nerves; the auditory, or acoustic nerve.

Port-Wine Mar'k. See *Nævus Maternus.*

Pōr'us, *i*, m. (Πῶρος, strong, robust.) *Surg., Pathol.* The thick hard skin, or brawn; callus.

Pŏr'us, *i*, m. (Πόρος, a channel, way, or passage, etc.) *Anat., Bot. Physiol.* A duct; a pore. See *Spiraculum.*

Pōr'us Op'tĭcus. *Anat.* A small dark point or pore in the centre of the optic nerve, through which the central artery of the *retina* passes.

Pos'ĭtive El'ĕments. *Nat. Philos.* The plates of zinc in the galvanic pile.

Pos'ĭtive Pole. *Nat. Philos.* The copper plate of the last pair of the galvanic battery.

Pos'ĭtivity. *Nat. Philos.* The state of a body which manifests the *phænomena* of positive electricity. *Positīvĭtas, ātis*, f.

Pos'set. A preparation peculiar to the English; being milk heated to boiling, and then curdled with wine, treacle, or an acid. *Possētum*, *i*, n.

Post-. (*Post*, after.) A prefix denoting after, or following.

Post Mor'tem (*i.e.* after death) **Examinations.** These are frequently allowable in private practice, hospitals, etc.; towards the confirmation of pathological data; —but recourse thereto is imperatively enjoined in all suspicious cases of death, necessitating "Inquisition" by coroners, or (as in Scotland), other constituted criminal authorities.

Post Par'tum. (*Post*, after; *partus*, the time of travail.) *Obstet.* After or subsequent to child-birth; applied to hæmorrhage or any other occurrence ensuing upon parturition.

Pos'tdĭlŭvĭăn'us, *a, um. Post; dĭlŭvium*, the deluge.) *Geol.* Applied to the earths of transport and of *alluvies* of the actual or *jovian* period, which are posterior to the great catastrophe, called the deluge; postdiluvian.

Pos'thĭt'is, *ĭdis*, f. (Πόσθη, the skin of the *glans penis*; terminal *-ītis*). *Pathol.* Inflammation of the membrane of the *glans penis.* Same as *Balanitis.*

Pot'ash. (Taken, literally, from the circumstance of vegetable *ashes*, burned in a *pot.*) *Chem.* The vegetable alkali also termed *Kali*; properly, an hydrated protoxide of *potassium. Pŏtassa*, *æ*, f.

Pŏtas'sa, *æ*, f. A Latinised form of the word Potash.

Pŏtas'sa Caus'tica. (B. P.) *Chem.* The hydrate of potash; also called *Lapis infernalis.*

Pŏtas'sæ Per'man'ganas. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for permanganate of potash.

Pŏtas'sæ Tar'tras Ac'ida. Acid tartrate of potash; cream of tartar.

Pŏtas'sico-. (*Potassĭcus.*) *Chem.* A prefix denoting relation to, or connection with, *potassium.*

Pŏtas'sicus, *a, um.* (*Potassium.*) *Chem.* Belonging to *potassium:* potassic.

Pŏtas'sium, *ii*, n. *Chem.* The metallic basis of potash, discovered by Davy in 1807.

Potat'o. (Span. *Batata.*) *Bot.* Common name for the well-known root of the *Solanum tuberosum.*

Poten'tial Caut'ery. *Surg.* The *Potassa fusa*, or *Nitras argenti*, in distinction from the Actual Cautery, or red-hot iron. *Cautĕrium Pŏtentiāle.*

Pŏten'tĭl'la, *æ*, f. (*Pŏtens*, powerful.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Icosandria*; Ord. *Polygynia.* Juss. *Rosaceæ.* The wild tansy.

Pŏten'tĭl'la Tor'mentil'la. *M. Med.* Systematic name of the tormentil plant.

Pōt'io, *ōnis*, f. (Ποτὸν, a form; and πότος, a drink.) *Pharm.* A medicinal mixture to be taken as a drink: a potion. See *Draught.*

Pōt'ŏmăn'ia, *æ*, f. (Ποτὸς, drink; μανια, madness.) *Pathol.* Drink-madness; the same as *Œnomania.*

Pouch. (Sax. *Pocca*, a bag.) See *Sapculus, Saccus.*

Poul'tice. See *Cataplasma.*

Poup'art's Lig'ament. *Anat.* That portion of the inferior thickened edge of the tendon of the *Obliquus externus abdominis* muscle, stretching from the anterior superior spinous process of the ilium to the spine of the *os pubis*; the crural arch.

Prac'tice. (Πρακτικὴ.) *Med.* A general term for the extent of business as well as the performance of the duties of a medical practitioner, physician, surgeon, or apothecary. See *Praxis.*

Præ'ces'sio, *ōnis*, f. (*Præcēdo*, to precede.) *Astron.* The *precession of the equinoxes* is a slow displacement to which they are subject from year to year in a direction contrary to the motion of the sun: precession.

Præ'cor'dia, *ōrum*, n. pl. (*Præ*, before; *cor*, the heart.) *Anat.* The fore part of the thoracic region.

Præ'florat'io. See *Prefloration.*

Præ'fŏlĭāt'io, *ōnis*, f. (*Præ; fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* The manner in which the leaves are disposed in the bud before evolution: prefoliation.

Præ'mor'sus, *a, um.* (*Præmordeo*, to bite off.) Ending abruptly, as if bitten off: premorsous.

Præ'put'ium. See *Prepuce.*

Prævius, *a, um.* (*Præ; via,* a way.) Going before: previal. See *Placenta Prævia.*

Precip'itan't. (*Precipito,* to cast down.) Casting down. *Chem.* Applied to the substance by the addition of which a precipitate is formed. *Præcipĭtans, tis,* part.

Precip'itat'e. (*Precipito.*) *Chem.* The substance which sinks to the bottom in the process of precipitation. *Præcipĭtātum, i,* n.

Precip'itat'e, Red. *Chem.* The *Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum.*

Precip'itat'e, White. *Chem.* The *Hydrargyri ammonio-chloridum.*

Precip'itat'ion. (*Præcipito.*) *Chem.* The process by which a salt is decomposed; by adding to its solution an alkali possessing greater affinity to the basic acid, the original alkali or oxide thereby sinks to the bottom The latter is named the *precipitate,* the alkali the *precipitant. Præcipĭtātio, ōnis,* f.

Predis'posing'. (*Prædispōno,* to trim beforehand.) *Pathol.* Applied to the peculiar condition, habit of body, idiosyncrasy, age, temperament, sex, or structure of a part, which renders the system susceptible of disease; proëguminal. *Prædispōnens, tis,* part.

Predis'posit'ion. (Same.) *Pathol.* Any state of the system which disposes to the action of disease. *Prædispōsĭtio, ōnis,* f.

Pre'florat'ion. (*Præflōreo,* to blossom before the time.) *Bot.* Same as *Æstivation. Præflōrātio, ōnis,* f.

Pre'fron'tal. (*Præ; frontāle* os, the frontal bone.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied, by Owen, to the middle part of the ethmoid bone. *Præ, frontālis, is, e.*

Preg'nancy. (*Prægno,* to be great with young.) The state of being with child. *Prægnantia, æ,* f. See *Graviditas.*

Prehen'sile. (*Prehendo,* to lay hold on.) Capable of laying hold on a thing. *Prehensīlis, is, e.*

Pre'hens'ion. (Same.) A laying hold on a thing. *Prehensio, ōnis,* f.

Pre'matur'e Lab'our. *Obstet.* Takes place any time during the last three months of the natural term, but before its completion.

Pre'maxil'lary. (*Præ; maxillāre* os, the maxillary bone.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied to the *pars incisiva* of the superior *maxilla. Præmaxillāris, is, e.*

Pre'-oper'cular. (*Præ; opercŭlāris.*) *Comp. Anat.* Applied, by Owen, to the first or proximal segment of the radiated appendage of the tympano-mandibular arch. *Præopercŭlāris, is, e.*

Prēp'uce. (*Præ; pūtus,* the virile member.) *Anat.* The membranous or cutaneous fold which covers the *Glans penis;* also, a similar covering for the *Glans clitoridis:* the foreskin. *Præpūtium, ii,* n.

Prēp'uce, Absen'ce of. See *Apella.*

Pres'byōpia, *æ,* f. (Πρέσβυς, an old man; ὤψ, the eye.) *Pathol.* 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.

Pre'scrip'tion. (*Præscrībo,* to write before.) *Med.* A *formula,* or writing of medicines to be exhibited; a *recipe.* The term *anagraph* was employed with the same meaning by Hippocrates. *Præscriptio, ōnis,* f.

Prēsen'tat'ion. (*Presento,* to present.) *Obstet.* The particular position of the child in the passages at birth—as arm-presentation, breech-presentation, etc. *Presentātio, ōnis,* f.

Pre'sphen'oid. (*Præ; sphēnoīdēs* os, the sphenoid bone.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied to the anterior part of the base of the sphenoid bone. *Præsphēnoīdēs,* adj.

Pre'tympan'ic. (*Præ; tympănĭcus,* tympanic.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied to the anterior subdivision of the tympanic pedicle which supports the mandible in fishes. *Prætympănĭcus, a, um.*

Priāp'is'mus, *i,* m. (Πρίαπος, the virile member; terminal -ισμὸς.) *Med.* Continual erection of the *penis:* priapism.

Pric'kle. See *Aculeus.*

Pric'kly. See *Aculeatus.*

Prim'æ Vi'æ. *Anat.* The stomach and intestines; thus titled in reference to their importance.

Primăr'ies. *Ornithol.* The ten elastic quills attached to the *hand* or third portion of the wing.

Primăr'ius, *a, um.* (*Prīmus*, first.) *Astron.* Applied to those planets that have the sun for the centre of their movement, in distinction from the satellites or secondary planets: primary.

Prim'ātes, *um*, m. pl. (*Prīmus*, first.) *Zoöl.* Applied to an Order of the *Mammifera*, which by their entire organisation seem deserving to be placed at the head of the Class, and of the animal kingdom.

Primig'ĕnus, *a, um.* (*Prīmus; gĕno*, to beget.) That which comes naturally of itself. *Bot.* Applied the same as *Primitivus.*

Primin'a, *æ*, f. (*Prīmus.*) *Bot.* The more exterior of the two membranes which envelope the *nucleus* of the ovule: the primine.

Primip'ăra, *æ*, f. (*Prīmus; părio*, to bring forth.) *Obstet., Physiol.* A woman who has brought forth her first child.

Primip'ărus, *a, um.* (Same.) *Obstet., Physiol.* Belonging to a first birth: primiparous.

Primit'iæ, *ārum*, f. pl. (*Prīmus.*) *Obstet.* The waters which usually escape before the child is born.

Prim'itive Earths. *Chem., Geol.* There are nine—Barytes, *Strontia*, Lime, *Magnesia, Alumina* or Clay, *Silica, Glucina, Zirconia, Yttria*; to which a tenth, *Florina*, has lately been added.

Prim'ordiăl'is, *is, e.* (*Prīmus; ordo*, a beginning.) First in order: primordial.

Prim'or'dium, *ii*, n. (*Prīmus; ordium*, a beginning.) *Physiol.* The germ of the future bird in the egg.

Pris'ma, *ătis*, n. (Πρίζω, to cut with a saw.) *Geom.* A solid figure consisting of several planes with polygonal bases, equal, parallel, and similarly situated. *Nat. Philos.* A solid, glass, triangular-shaped body, through which the sun's rays are refracted so as to exhibit the colours of the rainbow.

Pris'mat'ic Spec'trum. *Nat. Philos.* The coloured band produced by passing light through a glass prism, whereby its decomposition is effected. *Spectrum Prismăticum.*

Pris'măt'icus, *a, um.* Belonging to a prism: prismatic.

Pris'mătoid'ēs, adj. (*Prisma*; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Mineral.* Resembling a prism: prismatoid.

Priv'ities. See *Naturalia.*

Pro Re Năt'a. *Med. For the occasion.*

Prō̆b'an'g. (Supposed from *Prŏbo*, to persuade or try.) *Surg.* A slender piece of whalebone with a portion of ivory or sponge at its extremity.

Probe. (*Prŏbo*, to try.) *Surg.* An instrument for trying the depth and extent of wounds, etc. *Spĕcillus, i*, m. *Stȳlus, i*, n.

Prob'lēma, *ătis*, n. (Προβάλλω, to lay before.) *Geom.* A difficulty or proposition to be discussed: a problem.

Prŏbos'cidiăn'us, *a, um. Zoöl.* Having a proboscis: proboscidian.

Prŏbos'cidif'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Prŏboscis; fĕro*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Bearing a proboscis: proboscidiferous.

Prŏbos'cis, *ĭdis*, f. (Πρὸ, before; βόσκω, to feed.) *Entomol.* The fleshy or membranous organ constituting a sort of sucker in certain of the *Suctoria*, etc. *Zoöl.* The trunk or snout, as that of the elephant, etc.

Prŏ'ces'sus, *ûs*, m. (*Prŏcēdo*, to go forth.) *Anat.* A projecting point or eminence of a bone; also, similar objects in the soft parts; a protuberance: a process. See *Protuberantia.*

Prŏ'cĭden'tia, *æ*, f. (*Prŏcĭdo*, to fall down.) *Surg. Pathol.* The falling down of some organ or part, as the *anus*, eye, *uterus*, etc. See *Prolapsus.*

Prŏ'cidentia Utĕri. *Surg. Pathol.* A falling down of the womb, which descends into the *vagina*, owing to the relaxation of its connections; when it protrudes through the external parts, *Prolăpsus uteri* is then applied. See *Hysteroptosis.*

Pro'clīv'ĭtas, *ătis*, f. (*Pro*, before; *clīno*, to incline.) *Med.* Inclination or disposition; predisposition: proclivity.

Prŏ'cœ'lius, *a, um.* (Πρὸ; κοιλία,

the belly.) *Anat.* Having a swollen, prominent paunch, or belly.

Proc'tăgra, *æ*, f. (Πρωκτὸς, the *anus*; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Pathol.* Pain of the *anus*.

Proc'tăl'gia, *æ*, f. (Πρωκτὸς; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Nervous pain of the *anus*: proctalgy.

Proc'tatrē'sia, *æ*, f. (Πρωκτὸς; ἄτρητος, without aperture.) *Anat., Pathol.* Imperforate *anus*: proctatresy.

Proc'tĭt'icus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Proctitis*: proctitic.

Proc'tĭt'is, *ĭdis*, f. (Πρωκτὸς; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *anus*, or of the *rectum*.

Proctŏ-. (Πρωκτὸς.) A prefix denoting reference to the *anus*.

Proctocacē Gangræno'sa. (Same; *gangrænosus*, cankerous.) *Med.* A disease of the *rectum*, said to prevail in Peru, Quito, etc.

Proc'tŏcēl'ē, *es*, f. (Πρωκτὸς; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol. Hernia*, or *prolapsus* of the *anus*.

Proc'tŏcystŏtŏm'ia, *æ*, f. (Πρωκτὸς; *cystŏtŏmia*, a cutting into the bladder.) *Surg. Pathol.* The recto-vesical section: proctocystotomy.

Proc'tŏdyn'ia, *æ*, f. (Πρωκτὸς; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Spasmodic pain of the *anus*.

Proc'todyn'icus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Proctodynia*: proctodynic.

Proc'toptōm'a, *ătis*, m. (Πρωκτὸς; πτῶμα, a fall.) *Surg. Pathol.* A fall or prolapse of the *anus*.

Proc'toptōs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. *Surg. Pathol.* The progress or formation of *Proctoptoma*.

Proc'tŏtŏm'ia, *æ*, f. (Πρωκτὸς; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* The cutting of the *anus*, or *rectum*, as in imperforate *anus*; the operation for *fistula in ano*, etc.: proctotomy.

Prŏc'umbens, *tis*, part. (*Prŏcumbo*, to lie along.) *Bot.* Lying on the ground; trailing: procumbent.

Prŏdrom'e. (Πρόδρομος, running before.) *Pathol.* Applied to some affections which indicate the supervention of another disease, as *vertigo* is sometimes said to be a prodrome or precursor of apoplexy. Neut. of *Prŏdrŏmus, a, um.*

Proĕg'ŭmĕnus, *a, um.* (Προηγέομαι, to lead the way.) *Pathol.* That which precedes; predisposing; proegumenal: proegumenous.

Prof'lăvia. (Pl. of *proflŭvium*, a flux.) *Pathol. Fluxes* with fever; an Ord., Cl. *Pyrexiæ*.

Prŏfun'dus, *a, um.* [*Prŏcul a fundo*, far from the bottom.) Deep; profound. *Anat.* Applied to vessels, nerves, muscles, etc., from their relative situation as to others.

Prog'nōs'is, *is*, f. (Πρὸ; γιγνώσκω, to know.) *Pathol.* The knowledge of a disease, drawn from a consideration of its signs and symptoms.

Prŏg'nos'tic. (Same.) *Pathol.* Applied to the symptoms from a consideration of which a prognosis of any particular disease is formed.

Prŏ'lăb'ium, *ii*, n. (*Pro; lăbium*, a lip.) *Anat.* The extreme prominent part of the lip; the same as *Procheilum*.

Prŏ'lap'sus, *i*, m. (*Prŏlābor*, to glide down.) *Pathol.* A protrusion, as well as falling down, of a part of some viscus, so as to be partly external or uncovered, applied to the *anus, uterus*, etc.; a genus, Ord. *Ectopiæ*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Prŏ'lap'sus An'i. } *Surg.*
Prŏ'lap'sus Rec'ti. } *Pathol.* A falling down of the extremity of the *rectum*, occurring in infancy, and at any period of life.

Prŏ'lap'sus Ut'ĕri. *Surg. Pathol.* Protrusion of the womb beyond or at the *vulva*.

Prŏm'ĭnen'tia, *æ*, f. (*Prŏmĭneo*, to stand out.) *Anat.* Applied to objects elevated above the surface, or standing out from the parts to which they are attached; same as *Protuberantia*: a prominence.

Prŏm'ontŏr'ium, *ii*, n. (*Pro; mons*, a mountain.) *Geol.* A great prominence, as of the shore of the sea formed by the low land; a headland: a promontory.

Prŏm'ontŏr'y of the Sacrum. *Anat.* The upper, anteriorly-projecting portion of the *sacrum*, when *in situ* in the *pelvis*. *Prŏmontŏrium ossis sacri.* See the foregoing.

Pron'ation. (*Prŏnus*, prone.) *Med.* The act of turning the hand, palm downwards. *Prŏnātio, ōnis*, f.

Prŏn'ator, *ōris*, m. (Same.) *Anat.*

Applied to certain muscles used in the act of pronation.

Proof' Spir'it. *Chem.* The *Spiritus vini tenuior*, or weaker spirit of wine.

Pro'p. (Sax. *Proppe.*) See *Fulcrum.*

Prōpāc'ŭlum, *i*, n. (Dim. *Prŏpāgo.*) *Bot.* A species of slip terminating in a bud; with leaves capable of taking root when separated from the parent plant: a propacule.

Prōpāg'o, *ĭnis*, f. (*Prŏpāgo*, to produce.) *Bot.* An old vine-stock cut down and set deep in the earth, that many shoots may spring from it; a cutting or slip. *Anat.* The smaller branches of vessels and nerves have been called *propagines.*

Prōp'hylac'tic. (Πρὸ; φυλάσσω, to guard.) *Med.* Applied to any medium or means used for the preservation of health, or prevention of disease; belonging to *Prophylaxis. Prŏphylactĭcus, a, um.*

Prōp'hylax'is, *is*, f. (Προφύλαξις, caution, providence.) *Med.* That which induces, or constitutes wariness in observing the rules necessary to the preservation of health, or prevention of disease.

Prōsec tor, *ōris*, m. (*Prōsĕco*, to cut asunder.) *Anat.* An anatomist; one who prepares the subject for the lecturer on anatomy; the same as *Dissector.*

Prōsōp'ŏlōg'ia, *æ*, f. (Πρόσωπον, the face; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat.* A dissertation on the countenance: prosopology.

Prōsōp'ŏmant'ia, *æ*, f. (Πρόσωπον; μαντεία, prophesying.) *Pathol.* Prognosis from examination of the countenance.

Prōsōp'ŏneural'gia, *æ*, f. (Πρόσωπον; *neuralgia.*) *Pathol. Neuralgia*, or pain of the nerves of the face: prosoponeuralgy.

Prostătalgia, *æ*, f. (*Prostăta* glandŭla; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain of the prostate gland: prostatalgy.

Pros'tătaux'e, *es*, f. (*Prostăta* glandŭla; αὔξη, increase.) *Surg. Pathol.* Enlargement of the prostate gland.

Pros'tate. (Πρὸ; ἵστημι, to stand.) *Anat.* The large heart-shaped gland below the neck of the urinary bladder, and behind the bulb of the *urethra. Prostătus, a, um.*

Pros'tat'ic. Belonging to the prostate gland. *Prostăticus, a, um.*

Pros'tătit'is, *ĭdis*, f. (*Prostăta* glandŭla; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation in the prostate gland. See *Parastatitis.*

Pros'trāt'ion. (*Prosterno*, to fall flat.) *Med.* Extreme feebleness, or exhaustion, the effect of disease; dejection. *Prostrātio, ōnis*, f.

Pros'trāt'us, *a, um*, part. (Same.) *Bot.* Lying flat, or spreading horizontally over the ground: prostrate.

Prōt'eiform'mis, *is, e.* (*Prōteus; forma*, shape.) *Med. Pathol.* Changing its form: proteiform.

Prot'eĭn'. (Πρωτεύω, to be first.) *Chem.* A definite compound of oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, and nitrogen; forming the basis of the most important constituents of animal fibrin, albumen, casein, gluten, and legumen. A product, by decomposition, of albumen when treated with potash. *Prōteīna, æ*, f.

Prōt'hōrax, *ācis*, f. (*Pro; thōrax*, the chest.) *Entomol.* The anterior segment of the thorax.

Prōt'o. (Πρῶτος, first.) *Chem.* A prefix expressing first, or denoting a first degree of combination.

Prōt'ophyl'lum, *i*, n. (Πρῶτος; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* A seminal leaf: a protophyl.

Prōt ŏph'ўtum, *i*, n. (Πρῶτος; φύτον, a plant.) *Bot.* Applied (pl. n.) to the *Algæ*, regarded as the first productions of the vegetable kingdom, because developed without earth: a protophyte.

Prō'toplăs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Πρῶτος; πλάσις, a moulding.) *Physiol.* The primary formation of a thing.

Prōt'ŏplas'ma, *ătis*, n. (Πρῶτος; πλάσσω, to form.) *Physiol.* The nitrogenous substance from which the cell-nucleus is formed.

Prot'oplas't. (Same.) *Physiol.* A primary formation. *Prōtoplasta, æ*, f.

Prot'ox'ide. (*Prōto-; oxўdum*, an oxide.) *Chem.* The first degree or stage of oxidisement; when there are several oxides of the same substance. *Prōtoxўdum, i*, n.

Prōt'oxўdāt'us, *a, um. Chem*

That state of whatever has been converted into a protoxide : protoxidated.

Prot'rūding. See *Exsertus*, *Protrusus*.

Prot'ubĕrant. See *Torosus*.

Prōt'ūbĕran'tia, æ, f. (*Pro; tūber*, a swelling.) A swelling, or protuberance. *Anat.* An apophysis ; a process.

Proud Flesh. *Surg. Pathol.* A popular term for *Fungus;* but commonly misapplied to any redundant growth of healthy granulation.

Prox'imad. *Anat.* Same as *Proximal*, used adverbially.

Prox'imal. (*Proxĭmus*, the nearest.) *Anat.* Applied as meaning—towards the end nearest the trunk, when treating of the aspects of the four extremities.

Prox'imate Cause. *Pathol.* That which occurs next to, or immediately after, the exciting cause of any disease, being in fact the disease itself.

Prox'imate Prin'ciples. *Chem.* Compounds associated together ; their elements being termed Ultimate Principles.

Pruin'a, æ, f. (Πρωινὸς, belonging to the morning.) Hoar-frost. *Bot.* The flowery or powdery substance observed on ripe fruit, especially plums : pruin.

Pruin'ātus, *a, um.* } *Bot., Chem.*
Pruin'ōsus, *a, um.* } Having or full of pruin : pruinate ; pruinous.

Prun'e. *M. Med.* The dried fruit of the *Prunus domestica*. *Prūnum, i*, n.

Prūn'iform'mis, *is, e.* (*Prūnum*, a plum ; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of a plum : pruniform.

Prunin'. (*Prūnus cĕrăsus*, the cherry-tree.) Same as *Cerasin*. See *Adraganthin*. *Prūnīna*, æ, f.

Prūn'um, *i*, n. (*Prūnus.*) *Bot.* A plum or prune. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the prepared fruit of the *Prunus domestica*.

Prūn'um Gal'licum. *Bot.* The French plum ; the prune, or dried fruit of the *Prunus domestica*.

Prūn'us, *i*, f. (Προύνη, the plum tree.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Icosandria*, Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Amygdaleæ*,

Prūn'us Dŏmes'tica. *M. Med.* The plum, or damson tree, the dried fruit constituting the prune. See *Prunum*.

Prūn'us, Laur'o-Cĕr'ăsus. *M. Med.* The cherry-tree laurel, or poison-laurel ; also called *Alexandria*.

Prūrīg'o, *ĭnis*, f. (*Prūrio*, to itch ; terminal *-igo.*) *Pathol.* A papular eruption, affecting the whole surface of the skin ; or confined to some particular part or organ ; accompanied with a sense of constant itching ; also termed *Pruritus*.

Prūrīt'us, *ûs*, m. (Same.) *Pathol.* An intense degree of itching. The same as *Prurigo*.

Prus'sian Blue. *Chem.* A well-known pigment of a rich blue colour ; its colouring matter is ferrocyanate of peroxide of iron ; together with the sub-sulphates of one or both of those bases.

Prus'siate. (*Prussĭcum* acĭdum ; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of prussic acid with a base. *Prussias, ātis*, f.

Prus'sic. *Chem.* Belonging to Prussian blue ; applied to an acid obtained from it ; also termed *Cyanic* and *Hydrocyanic*. *Prussĭcus, a, um.*

Prus'sin'. (*Prussian* blue.) *Chem.* Another name for *Cyanogen*. *Prussīna*, æ, f.

Psăl'lis, *ĭdis*, f. The *Corpus psaloides*, or *Fornix cerebri*.

Psal'loid'ēs, adj. (Ψάλλω, to play a stringed instrument ; *i.e.*, a psalter, harp, or *cithara* : or as if *Psălidoeides*, from Ψαλὶς, an arched work ; terminal *ĭdēs.*) *Anat.* Resembling an arch : psaloid. See *Corpus Psaloides, Lyra.*

Psam'mōd'ēs, adj. (Ψάμμος, sand ; terminal *-ώδης.*) Having or full of sand : psammous. See *Sabulous.*

Psel'lis'mus, *i*, m. (Ψελλίζω, to stammer.) *Med.* Hesitation of speech ; stammering ; bad utterance. A genus, Ord. *Dyscinesiœ*, Cl. *Locales*. See *Blæsitas.*

Pseud-. (Ψευδὴς, false.) A prefix meaning false or spurious.

Pseud'æs'thēs'ia, æ, f. }
Pseud'æs'thēs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. } (Ψευδὴς ; *αἰσθάνομαι*, to feel.) *Physiol.* False or imaginary

feeling or sensation; 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.

Pseud'alcănĭn'a, æ, f. *Chem.* The red colouring malter extracted from the roots of the *Anchusa tinctoria:* pseudalcanin.

Pseud'ap'he, *es,* f. } (Ψευδὴς; **Pseud'ap'hia,** æ, f. } ἁφὴ, the sense of touch.) *Pathol.* Same as *Pseudæsthesia.*

Pseud'arthrō'sis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Ψευδὴς; *arthrōsis.*) *Surg. Pathol.* The formation of a false joint.

Pseud'o-. Same as *Pseud-.*

Pseud'oblep'sia, æ, f. } (Ψευδὴς; **Pseud'oblep'sis,** *is,* f. } βλέψις, a beholding.) *Pathol.* Depraved sight, in which objects are imagined, or seen different from what they are; false vision. A genus, Ord. *Dysæsthesiæ,* Cl. *Locales.*

Pseud'ŏcar'pius, *a, um.* (*Pseudo-; καρπὸς,* fruit.) *Bot.* Applied to fruits hidden by other parts, so that these seem to constitute them: pseudocarpious.

Pseud'ŏcyēs'is, *is,* or *eos,* f. (*Pseudo-; κύησις,* pregnancy.) *Obstet.* A mole of false conception.

Pseud'o-mem'brane. (*Pseudo-; membrāna,* a membrane.) *Med. Pathol.* An organised layer of effused lymph, the effect of inflammation: false membrane. *Pseudŏmembrāna,* æ, f.

Psoăd'icus, *a, um.* (Ψόα, the loin.) *Anat.* Belonging to the loin, or to the *psoæ* muscles: psoadic.

Psoăd'ŏtŏm'ia, æ, f. (*Psoas; τέμνω,* to cut.) *Surg.* A cutting into the *psoas* muscles.

Pso'æ. (Ψόαι, pl. of ψόα.) *Anat.* The loins; also applied to two pairs of muscles of the loins. Pl. of *Psoa,* æ, f.

Psoas'. (Ψόα, the loin.) *Anat.* Of the loin; applied to two muscles of each loin, the *Psoas magnus* and *parvus.*

Psoas' Ab'scess. *Anat.* Abscess of the loin. See *Lumbar Abscess.*

Psoĭt'is, *ĭdis,* f. (*Psoæ;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the sheath of the *Psoas* muscles.

Psōr'a, æ, f. (Ψώρα.) *Pathol.* The itch; a genus, Ord. *Dialyses,* Cl. *Locales,* of Cullen's Nosology; also termed *Scabies.*

Psōr'elcōm'a, *ătis,* n. (Ψώρα, the itch; ἕλκωμα, an ulcer.) *Pathol.* A scabious ulcer.

Psōr'elcōs'is, *is,* or *eos,* f. *Pathol.* The progress of *psorelcoma;* scabious ulceration.

Psōriās'is, *is,* f. (Ψώρα.) *Pathol.* A cutaneous disease characterised by a rough, scaly cuticle, continuous, or in separate, irregular patches, generally with fissures of the skin; tetter.

Psōriās'is Diffūs'a. *Pathol.* A variety of *Psoriasis,* attacking persons pursuing certain trades; and variously denominated baker's, bricklayer's, grocer's itch, etc.

Psōriās'is Guttāt'a. *Pathol.* Small distinct but irregular patches of laminated scales, with little or no inflammation round them, rarely extending to the size of a sixpence, having neither the raised edges, nor oval or circular form, of the other varieties of *lepra.*

Psōriās'is Gўrāt'a. *Pathol.* A species distributed in narrow patches or stripes, variously figured or gyrated.

Psōriās'is Infantĭl'is. *Pathol.* The dry tetter affecting infants between two months and two years of age; irregular, scaly patches of various size, on the cheeks, breast, back, *nates,* and thighs.

Psōriās'is Invĕtĕrāt'a. *Pathol.* Characterised by an almost universal scaliness, with a harsh, dry, and thickened state of the skin.

Psor'ic. *Pathol.* Belonging to *Psora,* or itch. *Psōrĭcus, a, um.*

Psōrōd'ēs. adj. (Ψώρα; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Pathol.* Having or full of itch: psorous.

Psōroïd'ēs, adj. (Ψώρα; terminal *-ἰδὴς.*) *Pathol.* Resembling *psora:* psoroid.

Psōrop'hthal'mia, æ, f. (Ψώρα; ὀφθαλμὸς, the eye.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the eye attended with itchy ulcerations: psorophthalmy.

Psorop'hthal'mic. *Pathol.* Belonging to psorophthalmy. *Psŏrophthalmĭcus, a, um.*

Psўchiatria, æ, f. (Ψυχὴ, the mind; ἰατρεία, a healing.) *Pathol.*

The medical treatment of mental disorders.

Psyc'hical. (Ψυχὴ.) *Physiol.* Belonging to the mind or intellect. *Psȳchĭcus, a, um.*

Psyc'hol'ogy. (Ψυχὴ; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* The doctrine of the soul, or of mind. *Psȳchŏlŏgia, æ,* f.

Psȳc'hŏnŏsŏlŏg'ia, *æ,* f. (Ψυχὴ; *nŏsŏlŏgia,* the doctrine of diseases.) *Pathol.* The doctrine of mental diseases: psychonosology.

Psȳc'hŏpat'hia, *æ,* f. (Ψυχὴ; πάθος, a disease.) *M. Jur., Pathol.* Mental disease or affection: psychopathy.

Psyc'hopat'hic. *M. Jur., Pathol.* Belonging to psychopathy, or mental disease. *Psȳchŏpăthĭcus, a, um.*

Psȳc'hŏs'is, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Ψυχὴ.) *Pathol.* Affection of the mind: applied to a Class (pl.) of such affections.

Psyc'hrŏmĕt'rum, *i,* n. (Ψυχρὸς, cold; μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* An apparatus which, by the aqueous precipitate formed on its surface, serves to determine the quantity of vapour present in the atmosphere: a psychrometer.

Psyd'rac'ious. (*Psydrăcium.*) *Pathol.* Having or of the nature of a *psydracium. Psydrăcius, a, um.*

Psyd'răc'ium, *ii,* n. (Dim. Ψύδραξ, a small blister.) *Pathol.* A minute species of pustule causing a slight elevation of the cuticle, and terminating in a laminated scab.

Ptar'micus, *a, um.* (Πταίρω, to sneeze.) *Pharm.* Causing to sneeze; sternutatory: ptarmic.

Ptĕrĭg'ĕnus, *a, um.* (Πτερὶς, the fern; γεννάω, to produce.) *Bot.* Growing upon ferns: pterigenous.

Ptĕrĭgrăp'hia, *æ,* f. (Πτερὶς; γράφω, to write.) *Bot.* A description of ferns: pterigraphy.

Ptĕr'o-. (Πτερὸν, a wing.) *Anat., Nat. Hist.* A prefix signifying relation or likeness to a wing.

Ptĕr'ŏcar'pi Lig'num. (B. P.) See the subjoined.

Ptĕr'ŏcar'pus, *i,* m. (*Ptĕro-*; καρπὸς, fruit.) *M. Med.* The generic name of the *Pterocarpus santalinus,* or red sanders, or sandal-wood. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Diadelphia,* Ord. *Decandria.* Juss. *Leguminosæ.*

Ptĕr'ŏcar'pus Drăc'o. *Bot.* Systematic name of one of the trees yielding the substance Dragon's blood.

Ptĕr'ŏcaul'is, *is, e.* (*Ptĕro-*; *caulis,* a stem.) *Bot.* Having a winged stem: pterocauline.

Ptĕroid'ĕs, adj. (Πτερὸν; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling a wing: pteroid. See *Pterygoides.*

Ptĕrŏp'hŏrus, *a, um.* (Πτερὸν; φέρω, to bear.) *Entomol.* Having wings: pterophorous.

Ptĕr'ŏpŏd'eus, *a, um.* (Πτερὸν; ποὺς, a foot.) *Bot.* Applied to a section (pl. f.) of the *Oxalis* genus, having the petiole dilated or winged: pteropodeous.

Ptĕr'ŏp'ŏdus, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Having winged petioles: pteropodous.

Ptĕr'osper'mus, *a, um.* (Πτερὸν; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having winged seed or fruit, as the *Sida pterosperma.* Should be *Pterospermatus.*

Ptĕr'ostȳl'us, *a, um.* (Πτερὸν; στῦλος, a pillar.) *Bot.* Having the style compressed and large, in form of a wing: pterostylous.

Ptĕr'ȳg'ium, *ii,* n. (Πτέρυξ, a wing.) *Bot.* Applied to petals, etc., bearing likeness to a wing. *Pathol.* A membranous excrescence on the internal *canthus* of the eye, expanding on the *tunica albuginea* and *cornea* towards the pupil.

Ptĕr'ygo-. (Πτέρυξ.) *Anat.* A prefix denoting attachment to, or connection with, the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone.

Ptĕr'ygŏd'ĕs, adj. (Πτέρυξ; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Nat. Hist.* Having or full of wings: pterygous.

Ptĕr'ygoid'ĕs, adj. (Πτέρυξ; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) Resembling a wing: pterygoid.

Ptĭs'ăna, *æ,* f. (Πτίσσω, to bruise.) *Pharm.* Barley pounded and made into balls; also a drink made of farinaceous substances boiled in water and sweetened: a ptisan, tisane, or more correctly, perhaps, ptissan.

Ptŏs'is, *is,* f. (Πτόω, to fall.) *Surg. Pathol.* A falling of, or inability to raise, the upper eyelid.

Ptyăl'ăgŏgue. (Πτύαλον, spittle; ἄγω, to act.) *Pharm.* Promoting or increasing the flow of saliva; termed also *Sialagogue. Ptyălăgōgus, a, um.*

Ptyăl'in'. (Πτύαλον.) *Chem.* A constituent principle peculiar to saliva; and on which its faint, sickly, or salivary odour depends. *Ptyălina, æ,* f.

Ptyăl'ĭs'mus, *i,* m. (Πτυαλίζω, to spit abundantly.) *Pathol.* Increased and involuntary flow of saliva: ptyalism. *Med.* A condition induced artificially, by exhibition of mercury, etc.

Ptyăl'ŏp'thhĭsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Πτύαλον; φθίσις, a wasting.) *Pathol. Tabes salivalis,* or wasting from excessive salivation.

Ptyăl'um, *i,* n. (Πτύαλον.) *Physiol.* The secretion called saliva; mucus from the *bronchia:* spittle.

Pub'erty. (*Pūbeo,* to wax ripe.) *Med. Jur., Physiol.* That period of human life when the individual acquires the power of propagating his species. *Pūbertas, ātis,* f.

Pūb'ĕrus, *a, um. Anat.* Belonging to the *pubes:* pubic.

Pūb'es, *is,* f. (Same.) *Anat.* The external part immediately over the generative region, which is more or less covered with hair after puberty: the pubes. *Bot.* The kind of down on leaves, stems, seeds, etc., of certain plants: pubescence.

Pūbes'cence. (*Pūbesco,* to grow mossy.) *Bot.* All kinds of hair, down, and bristle-like bodies on the surface of leaves, pods, stems, etc. *Pūbescentia, æ,* f.

Pūbes'cent. (Same.) *Bot.* Having or becoming covered with soft wool, or hair. *Pūbescens, tis,* part.

Pūb'ĭflŏr'us, *a, um.* (*Pūbes,* down; *flos,* a flower.) *Bot.* Applied to plants having the calyx or the corol covered with light or tufted down: pubiflorous.

Pūbĭg'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Pūbes; gĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing down: pubigerous.

Pūb'is, Os. *Anat.* A bone entering into the formation of the *Os innominatum;* but forming a separate bone in the fœtal pelvis.

Pŭd'en'dăgra, *æ,* f. (*Pūdenda,* the private parts; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Pathol.* Pain in the *pudenda.*

Pŭd'en'dum, *i,* n. (*Pŭdor,* modesty.) *Anat.* The genital organs, or parts of generation of either sex, taken as a whole; also used in the plural with more correctness.

Pŭd'en'dum Mŭlieb're. *Anat.* The female parts of generation, collectively.

Pud'ic. } (*Pŭdeo,* to be
Pud'ical. } ashamed.) *Anat.* Belonging to the *pudenda,* or genital organs. *Pŭdĭcus, a, um.*

Puer'pĕra, *æ,* f. (*Puer,* a child; *părio,* to bring forth children.) *Obstet.* A woman in childbed, or who has been lately delivered.

Puer'peral. (*Puerpĕra.*) *Obstet.* Belonging to, or consequent on child-bearing. *Puerpĕrālis, is, e.*

Puer'peral Fever. *Pathol.* A severe febrile disease which takes place generally about the third day after child-birth, originating in an inflamed condition of the *peritoneum.*

Puer'peral Man'ia. *Pathol.* The delirious excitement which occurs, often to an extreme degree, in puerperal fever.

Puer'pĕr'ium, *ii,* n. (*Puerpĕra.*) *Obstet.* The period of a woman's confinement, and her condition during the same, after delivery.

Puer'pĕrŏp'yra, *æ,* f. (*Puerpĕrium,* confinement to childbed; πῦρ, a fever.) *Pathol.* Term for puerperal fever.

Pug. *Pharm.* For *pugillus.*

Pūgĭl'lus, *i,* m., or *um, i,* n. (Dim. *Pugnus,* the fist.) *Pharm.* A little handful; held to be about the eighth part of a handful: a pugil. See *Manipulus.*

Pūgĭŏn'ĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Pūgio,* a poignard; *forma,* likeness.) *Bot.* Having the shape of a poignard; applied to leaves: pugioniform.

Pūlĕg'ium, *ii,* n. (*Pūlex,* a flea.) *M. Med.* Name of the dried herb *Mentha pulegium.*

Pul'mōmĕtrum', *i,* n. (*Pulmo,* the lung; μέτρον, a measure.) *Anat.* An instrument for measuring the capacity of the lungs: a pulmometer.

Pul'mom'etry. (*Pulmo; μετρέω,* to measure.) *Med.* The measuring the size or capacity of the lungs, in reference to the quantity of air

inhaled in respiration. *Pulmōmĕtria*, æ, f. See *Spirometry*.

Pul'monar'y. (*Pulmo.*) *Anat.* Belonging or having reference to the lungs: pulmonic. *Pulmōnālis, is, e: Pulmōnāris, is, e.*

Pul'monar'y Con'sump'tion. See *Phthisis Pulmonalis.*

Pul'monar'y Plex'us. *Anat.* The *bronchial plexus* of nerves, or that formed at the back of the *bronchia* by the *par vagum* and great sympathetic nerves.

Pul'mōn eus, *a, um.* (*Pulmo.*) *Zoöl.* Applied to an Ord. (pl. f.) of the *Gasteropoda*,, which respire air through an opening in the margin of the mantle.

Pul'mon'ic. (*Pulmo.*) Synonymous with pulmonary. *Pulmōnĭcus, a, um.*

Pul'mōnĭf'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Pulmo; fĕro*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Having or bearing lungs: pulmoniferous.

Pul'mōnīt'is, *ĭdis*, f. (*Pulmo*; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the lung. See *Pneumonitis.*

Pul'pa, æ, f. *Bot.* The soft matter in the interior of the cells of certain fruits, or surrounding certain seeds: pulp.

Pul'pōs'us, *a, um.* (*Pulpa*; terminal *-ōsus.*) Having or full of pulp; pulpy: pulpose.

Pul's, *tis*, f. A kind of food made of meal, water, honey, etc. *Bot.* All kinds of grain contained in husks, or shells: pulse.

Pul'sāt'ĭlis, *is, e.* (*Pulso*, to strike.) *Physiol.* Beating; pulsating: pulsatile.

Pul'sat'ion. (*Pulso.*) *Pathol., Physiol.* Any throbbing sensation, resembling the beating of the pulse; also the beating of the pulse itself; or the heart's action felt in the arteries, in any situation of the body. *Pulsātio, ōnis*, f.

Pulse. See *Puls, Pulsus.*

Pul'sĭm'ĕtrum, *i*, n. (*Pulsus*, the pulse; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Physiol.* Contrivance for calculating the action of the heart or pulse: a pulsimeter.

Pul'sŏm'ĕtrum. Same as *Pulsimetrum.*

Pul'sus, *ūs*, m. (*Pello*, to strike.) *Physiol.* The contractile action of the heart impelling the blood, felt along the arteries; but commonly understood as that in the radical artery at the wrist: the pulse.

Pul'tăceus', *a, um.* (*Puls.*) Belonging to pulse: pultaceous.

Pulv. *Med.* For *pulvis*, or other case of the same word.

Pul'vĕrāc'eus, *a, um.* (*Pulvis*, a powder.) *Bot.* That which is covered with powder: pulveraceous.

Pul'ver'ulent. (*Pulvis.*) Full of dust; of the quality of dust. *Pulvĕrŭlentus, a, um.*

Pul'vĭnāt'us, *a, um.* (*Pulvīnus*, a cushion.) *Bot.* Belonging to or having a cushion: pulvinated.

Pul'vĭnĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Pulvīnus; forma*, likeness.) Having the form of a cushion, *i.e.* more or less hemispherical, and somewhat stuffed out: pulviniform.

Pul'vis, *ĕris*, m. *Pharm.* A powder formed of any medicinal substances, one or more.

Pūmĭc'ĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Pūmex; forma*, likeness.) *Geol.* Resembling pumice-stone: pumiciform.

Pūmĭc'ōsus, *a, um.* (*Pūmex*; terminal *-ōsus.*) Having or full of pumice-stone: pumicose.

Pun'cta Lac'hrўmāl'ia. *Anat.* Two small orifices at the edges of the eyelids and inner side of the eye.

Pun'ctāt'us, *a, um.* (*Pungo*, to prick.) *Bot.* Punctured: punctate.

Pun'ctum Aur'eum. *Anat.* A small orange-coloured, or yellow spot on the internal surface of the *retina* and in the direction of the axis of the eye; termed, also, the Spot of Soemmering.

Pūn'ĭca, æ, f. (*Pūnĭcus*, belonging to Africa.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Icosandria*, Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Pomaceæ.*

Pūn'ĭca Grānāt'um. *M. Med.* The pomegranate tree, the flowers of which are termed balaustine flowers.

Pūp'a, æ, f. (*Pūpus*, a puppet.) *Entomol.* The second condition of metamorphosis; the *nympha*, or *chrysalis.*

Pup'il. (*Pūpa*, a babe.) *Anat.* The round black or dark opening in the centre of the iris. *Pūpilla, æ*, f.

Pūp'ĭpārus, *a, um.* (*Pūpa; părio*,

to bring forth.) *Entomol.* Bringing forth in the *pupa* state: pupiparous.

Pūp'ĭvŏr'us, *a, um.* (*Pūpa; vŏro,* to devour.) *Entomol. Pupa*-devouring: pupivorous.

Pūp'op'hăgus, *a, um.* (*Pūpa; φάγω,* to eat.) Same as *Pupivorus.*

Pur'gātio, *ōnis,* f. (*Purgo,* to cleanse.) *Pharm.* A purging or evacuating of the bowels: a purgation.

Pur'gative. (Same.) *Pharm.* Increasing the alvine excretions. *Purgātīvus, a, um.*

Pur'ging. (Same.) *Pharm.* Having the power of evacuating the bowels, etc. *Purgans, tis,* part.

Purging Flax. *M. Med.* The *Linum catharticum.*

Pur'iform. (*Pus,* matter; *forma,* likeness.) *Pathol.* Resembling pus. *Pūrĭformis, is, e.*

Pur'pūra, *æ,* f. (Πορφύρα, a shell of a purple colour.) A purple colour. *Pathol.* A disease in which there are small distinct purple specks and patches, with general debility, but not always with fever.

Purpūra Hæmorrhăg'ica. *Pathol.* Malignant petechial fever. See *Hæmătospilia.*

Pur'purāt'e. (*Purpŭrĭcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of purpuric acid with a salifiable base. *Purpūras, ātis,* f.

Purpur'ic. (*Purpŭra;* terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Belonging to purple; applied to an acid. *Purpŭrĭcus, a, um.*

Purpur'in'. (*Purpŭra.*) *Chem.* A substance prepared by boiling madder root acted on by sulphuric acid with water and alum, and collecting the precipitate. *Pathol.* Also found in urine. *Purpŭrīna, æ,* f.

Purring Trem'or. See *Frémissement Cataire.*

Pur'ulent. *Pathol.* Having the quality or appearance of pus. *Pūrŭlentus, a, um.*

Pus, *pūris,* n. (Πύος, putrified blood.) *Pathol.* A bland, cream-like fluid found in abscesses, or on the surface of sores: matter.

Pustŭlāt'us, *a, um.* (*Pustŭla,* a pustule.) *Bot.* Provided with pustules: pustulate.

Pus'tule. (Dim. *Pus.*) *Pathol.* A small globate, or conoidal elevation of the cuticle, containing pus, or lymph. *Pustŭla, æ,* f.

Pŭt'āmen, *ĭnis,* n. (A shell or paring.) *Bot.* The bark, or shell; also, synonymous with *Endocarpus.*

Pŭt'āmin'eus, *a, um.* (*Pŭtāmen.*) *Bot.* Belonging to a shell: putamineous.

Put'refac'tion. (*Putrĕfăcio,* to make rotten.) *Chem.* The spontaneous decomposition of animal or vegetable matters. *Putrĕfactio, ōnis,* f.

Put'rescen'tia, *æ,* f. (*Putresco,* to be rotten.) *Chem., Pathol.* A state of rottenness or putridity: putrescence. Same as *Putrefaction.*

Put'rid Fev'er. See *Typhus.*

Pyæ'mia, *æ,* f. Same as *Pyohæmia.*

Pyaul'ăcŏmēl'ē, *es,* f. (Πύον, pus; *aulăcŏmēlē,* a grooved probe.) *Surg. Pathol.* A grooved probe for searching for matter or pus.

Pyc'nocar'pus, *a, um.* (Πυκνὸς, thick; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Having thick, swollen fruit: pycnocarpous.

Pyc'nŏcĕph'ălus, *a, um.* (Πυκνὸς; κεφαλὴ, the head.) *Bot.* Collected together in thick heads; applied to flowers: pycnocephalous.

Pyc'nostăc'hyus, *a, um.* (Πυκνὸς; σταχὺς, an ear or spike.) *Bot.* Having flowers disposed in large spikes: pycnostachyous.

Pyĕl'ĭtis, *ĭdis,* f. (Πύελος, a trough; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *pelvis* of the kidney.

Pyĕs'is, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Πύησις.) *Pathol.* A disease attended by suppuration; especially as in pulmonary consumption. See *Pyosis.*

Pyic'us, *a, um.* (Πύον, pus.) *Med. Pathol.* Of or belonging to pus: pyic.

Pyin. (Πύον, pus.) *Chem.* A constituent principle of pus. *Pyīna, æ,* f.

Pyl'or'ic. *Med.* Belonging to the *pylorus. Pylōricus, a, um.*

Pyl'ŏrid'eus, *a, um.* (Πυλωρὸς, the *pylorus.*) *Zoöl.* Applied by Blainville to a Family (pl. n.) of the *Acephalophora Lamellibranchiæ,* having a shell gaping at the two ends: pylorideous.

Pyl'ŏr'us, *i,* m. (Πύλη, an entrance; οὖρος, a guard or keeper.)

Anat. The inferior aperture of the stomach, at the commencement of the *duodenum.*

Pyo-. (Πύον, pus.) A prefix denoting relation to pus, or purulency.

Pyo'blennorrhœ'a, æ, f. (Πύον; βλέννα, mucus; ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* A flow of purulent mucus.

Pyŏ'gĕn'ĕsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Πύον; γενέσις, production.) *Pathol.* The secretion or formation of pus.

Pyŏ'gĕnet'ĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Same as *Pyogenicus;* also, pertaining to *Pyogenesis:* pyogenetic.

Pyŏ'gĕn'ĭcus, *a, um.* (Πύον; γεννάω, to form.) *Med.* Forming or secreting pus: pyogenic.

Pyŏ'hæ'mia, æ, f. (Πύον; αἷμα, blood.) *Pathol.* Purulent blood, or a state of the blood in which pus globules are found floating among the proper blood discs: pyohemy. Also spelt *Pyæmia.*

Pyoïd'ĕs, adj. (Πύον; terminal *ĭdēs.*) *Pathol.* Resembling pus: pyoid.

Pyŏ'mĕlĕ, *es,* f. (Πύον; μήλη, a probe.) Same as *Pyaulacomele.*

Pyŏ'poïĕs'ĭs, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Πύον; ποιεω, to make.) Same as *Pyogenesis.*

Pyŏs'ĭs, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Πύωσις.) *Pathol.* The progress or formation of pus. Same as *Pyogenesis* and *Pyesis.*

Pyr'amid. (Πυραμὶς.) *Geom.* A solid whose base is a right lined figure, or polygon; with triangular sides meeting in a point above the base, called the vertex. *Pÿrămis, ĭdis,* f.

Pÿrăm'ĭdăl'ĭs, *is, e.* Belonging to a pyramid in form: pyramidal.

Pÿrăm'ĭdoïd'ĕs, adj. (*Pÿrămis,* terminal *-ĭdēs.*) Resembling a pyramid: pyramidoid.

Pyr'ethri Rad'ix. (Πύρεθρον.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for Pellitory root. See *Anthemis Pyrethrum.*

Pÿr'ĕt'ĭcus, *a, um.* (Πυρετὸς, fever.) *Pathol.* Belonging to fever: pyretic.

Pÿr'ĕtŏgĕnĕs'ĭa, æ, f. } (Πυρε-
Pÿr'ĕtŏgĕn'ĕsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. } τὸς; γένεσις, generation.) *Pathol.* The origin and formation of fever.

Pÿr'ĕtŏgrăph'ĭa, æ, f. (Πυρετὸς; γράφω, to write.) *Med.* A history or description of fever: pyretography.

Pÿr'ĕtŏlŏg'ĭa, æ, f. (Πυρετὸς; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med.* The doctrine or consideration of fevers, their nature, causes, and distinctive characters: pyretology.

Pÿr'ex'ĭa, æ, f. (Πῦρ, fire; ἔχω, to hold.) *Pathol.* The state familiarly understood by the word fever. See *Fever.* Pl., febrile diseases; a Class of Cullen's Nosology.

Pÿr'ex'ial. *Pathol.* Belonging to *pyrexia;* febrile. *Pyrexialis, is, e.*

Pÿr'ĭf'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Pÿrum,* a pear; *fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing fruits in form of the pear: pyriferous.

Pÿr'ĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Pÿrum; forma,* resemblance.) Resembling a pear in shape: pyriform. *Pyrĭformis, is, e.*

Pÿr'ites, æ, m. (Πῦρ, fire.) *Chem.* Native compounds of metals with sulphur, as iron pyrites, etc.

Pÿr'ĭtif'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Pÿrites; fĕro,* to bear.) *Geol.* Containing *pyrites:* pyritiferous.

Pÿr'ĭtŏlŏg'ĭa, æ, f. (Πυρίτης, *pyrites;* λόγος, a discourse.) *Geol.* A treatise on *pyrites:* pyritology.

Pÿr'o-. (Πῦρ.) *Chem.* A prefix denoting relation to, or application of, fire or heat.

Pyr'o-acet'ic. (*Pÿro-; acētĭcus,* acetic.) *Chem.* Belonging to acetic acid obtained by the help of fire. *Pÿro-aceticus, a, um.*

Pyr'ogal'lic Ac'id. (Πῦρ; *Gallia,* Gaul.) Also named Pyrogallol. An acid formed by action of heat on *gallic acid.* Proposed for use in skin diseases, instead of Chrysophanic acid. (See the latter.)

Pyr'ogen. (Πῦρ; γεννάω, to generate.) *Chem.* Electricity considered as a material substance possessing weight. *Pÿrŏgĕnium, ii,* n.

Pÿr'ŏgĕnĕs'ĭa, æ, f. } (Πῦρ;
Pÿr'ŏgĕn'ĕsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. } γένεσις, generation.) *Chem., Physiol.* The generating or producing of fire.

Pÿr'ŏgenet'ĭcus, *a, um. Chem., Physiol.* Belonging to *Pyrogenesia,* fire, heat, or warmth: pyrogenetic.

Pÿr'ŏgen'eus, *a, um.* (Πῦρ; γεννάω, to produce.) *Chem.* Pro-

duced by fire, or heat: pyrogeneous.

Pȳr'ŏg'ĕnus, *a, um.* (Same.) *Geol.* Applied to a class of earths comprehending the volcanic and actual igneous *strata:* pyrogenous.

Pȳr'ŏla, *æ,* f. (*Pȳrus.*) Name of the *Chimaphila umbellata,* formerly *Pyrola umbellata.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Decandria,* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Pyrolaceæ.*

Pȳr'ŏla Um'bellāt'a. *M. Med.* The *Chimaphila corymbosa, Chimaphila umbellata,* or American winter-green.

Pȳrŏlăceus, *a, um. Bot.* Belonging to, or having an arrangement as in the genus *Pyrola;* applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): pyrolaceous.

Pyr'olig'neous. (*Pȳro-; ligneus,* of wood.) *Chem.* Applied to an acid obtained by the destructive distillation of wood. *Pȳrŏligneus, a, um.*

Pyr'olig'neous Ac'id. *Chem.* Acetic acid contaminated with empyreumatic oil and bitumen. *Acĭdum Pȳroligneum.*

Pȳr'ŏlog'ia, *æ,* f. (Πῦρ; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Philos.* The doctrine or theory of fire: pyrology.

Pȳr'ŏmăn'ia, *æ,* f. (Πῦρ; μανία, madness.) *Med. Jur.* A supposed species of moral insanity, believed to actuate incendiaries or fire-raisers in their criminal acts.

Pyr'ŏmeter. (Πῦρ; μέτρον, a measure.) *Chem.* An instrument for ascertaining those higher degrees of heat to which the thermometer cannot be applied. *Pyrŏmĕtrum, i,* n.

Pȳr'ŏp'hŏrus, *i,* m. (Πῦρ; φορέω, to bear.) *Chem.* An artificial substance which takes fire or burns on exposure to the air; also an instrument for striking fire or light.

Pȳr'oscŏp'ium, *ii,* n. (Πῦρ; σκοπέω, to consider.) *Nat. Philos.* Same as *Pyrometer.*

Pȳr'ōsis, *is,* f. (Πυρόω, to burn.) *Pathol.* A disease characterised by pain in the stomach; with copious eructation of a watery, insipid fluid, being a form of *Cardialgia;* water-brash; water-tomes; a genus, Ord. *Spasmi,* Cl. *Neuroses,* of Cullen's Nosology.

Pȳr'osphȳr'a, *æ,* f. (Πῦρ; σφῦρα, a hammer.) *Surg.* An instrument formed like a hammer, heated or plunged into hot water, and employed as a cautery, to produce counter-irritation or vesication: the pyrosphyre.

Pȳ'rŏtec'hnia, *æ,* f. (Πῦρ; τέχνη, art.) *Chem.* Applied to the art of making fireworks: pyrotechny.

Pȳr'ŏtĭcos', Pȳr'ŏtĭcus', *a, um.* (Πυρόω, to burn.) *Pharm.* Having power to burn; caustic: pyrotic.

Pȳr'oxȳl'ĭcus, *a, um.* (Πῦρ; ξύλον, wood; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Applied to ascetic spirit, because obtained in the distillation of wood: pyroxylic.

Pȳr'oxȳlin'. (Same.) Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for gun-cotton; or other substances similarly obtained. *Pȳroxȳlīna, æ,* f.

Pȳr'oxȳlŏs'us, *a, um.* (Same; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Chem.* Applied to an acid of less power than the pyroxylic, obtained in the distillation of wood: pyroxylous. See *Pyroligneous.*

Pyr'rhin'. (Πυῤῥός, ruddy.) *Nat. Philos.* A substance regarded as the chief colorant of red snow; produced by divers elements, and of a very volatile nature; existing at the organic surface of the earth. *Pyrrhīna, æ,* f.

Pȳr'us, *i,* m. (Πῦρ.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Icosandria,* Ord. *Pentagynia.* Juss. *Rosaceæ.*

Pȳr'us Com'mūnis. *Bot.* Systematic name of the pear-tree; the juice of its fruit, when fermented, forms perry.

Pȳr'us Cyd'ŏnia. *M. Med.* The *Cydonia vulgaris,* or quince-tree.

Pȳr'us Măl'us. *Bot.* Systematic name of the apple-tree; of all the vast varieties of which, the common crab-tree is the parent.

Q.

Q.P. *Med.* For *quantum placet*, as much as is thought fit.

Q.S. *Med. Quantum sufficit*, more correctly *quantum sufficiat*, as much as may suffice.

Q.V. *Med.* For *quantum vis*, as much as you will.

Quac'kery. (Allied to Saxon *Cweccan*, to make a commotion.) "Mean, or base acts in physic;" not only comprehending absurd impostures of ignorant pretenders; but also unbecoming acts committed by professional men themselves. The term has allowably been supposed, by some, to derive its origin from the noisy sound of ducks, which in English is called *quacking*, Ger. *quaken*, Dutch *kwakken*.

Quad'rant. *Geom.* The half of a semicircle; the fourth part of a circle, or 90 degrees. Applied to an instrument of great use in practical geometry.

Quad'rātus, *a, um.* (*Quadra*, a figure of four equal sides.) *Anat.* Applied to certain muscles from their shape. *Geom.* Squared; of a square figure: quadrate.

Quad'ri-. (*Quadrus*, four-square.) A prefix denoting four; of or relating to, the objects expressed by the word to which it is prefixed; as *quadrilateral*, four-sided, etc.

Quad'ri-alāt'us, *a, um.* (*Quadri-; alātus*, winged.) *Bot.* Having four wings: quadri-alate.

Quad'ricapsŭlār'is, *is, e.* (*Quadri-; capsŭlāris.*) *Bot.* Applied to a fruit formed by the union of four capsules: quadricapsular.

Quad'ricārināt'us, *a, um.* (*Quadri-; cārinātus.*) *Bot.* Surmounted by four *carinæ:* quadricarinate.

Quad'ricor'nis, *is, e.* (*Quadri-; cornu*, a horn.) *Bot.* Applied to anthers when their lobes, terminating in a point and diverging, form four species of horns: quadricornate.

Quad'ricŏtўlēdŏn'eus, *a, um.* (*Quadri-; cŏtўlēdŏnus.*) *Bot.* Applied to an embryo with four cotyledons: quadricotyledoneous.

Quad'rĭden's, Quad'rĭdentāt'us, *tis, a, um.* (*Quadri-; dentātus.*) *Bot.* Having four teeth, points or divisions; applied to a calyx, to *calathidia*, petals, spathellules, etc.: quadridentate.

Quad'rĭdigitāt'us, *a, um.* (*Quadri-; digĭtātus*, fingered.) *Bot.* Applied to a leaf, the petiole of which terminates in four folioles: quadridigitate.

Quad'rifār'ius, *a, um.* (*Quadrifāriam*, in four ways.) *Bot.* Having leaves disposed in four rows: quadrifarious.

Quad'rĭf'idus, *a, um.* (*Quadri-; findo*, to cleave.) *Bot.* Divided nearly to the middle of its length, into four equal portions: quadrifid.

Quad'rĭflōr'us, *a, um.* (*Quadri-; flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Containing or bearing four flowers: quadriflorous.

Quad'rifŏlĭŏlāt'us, *a, um.* (*Quadri-; fŏlĭŏlātus*, having folioles.) *Bot.* Composed of four folioles: quadrifoliate.

Quad'rifŏl'ius, *a, um.* (*Quadri-; fŏlĭātus*, pertaining to leaves.) *Bot.* Bearing four leaves: quadrifoliate.

Quad'rigĕmĭ'nus, *a, um.* (*Quadri-; gĕminus*, double.) Having four double portions: quadrigeminous. See *Tubercula Quadrigemina.*

Quad'rĭj'ŭgus, *a, um.* (*Quadri-; jŭgum*, a yoke.) *Bot.* Having four pairs of folioles: quadrijugate.

Quad'rilātĕrāl'is, *is, e.* (*Quadri-; lătĕrālis*, pertaining to the side.) *Geom.* Presenting four sides: quadrilateral.

Quad'rilŏbāt'us, *a, um.* (*Quadri-; lŏbātus*, lobed.) *Anat., Bot.* Divided into four lobes: quadrilobate.

Quad'rilŏcŭlār'is, *is, e.* (*Quadri-; lŏcŭlus*, a cell.) *Bot.* Separated into four compartments: quadrilocular.

Quad'rĭpartīt'us, *a, um.* (*Quadri-; partītus*, divided.) *Bot.* Divided into four partitions: quadripartite.

Quad'rĭpen'nis, *is, e.* (*Quadri-;*

penna, a wing.) *Entomol.* Possessing four wings: quadripennate.

Quad'rĭval'vis, *is, e.* (*Quadri-; valvæ*, folding doors.) *Bot.* Separated into four valves, as the capsule of the *Epilobium*: quadrivalve.

Quad'rĭvalvŭlāt'us, *a, um.* (*Quadri-; valvŭla*, a little valve.) *Bot.* Having four valves: quadrivalvulate.

Quad'ro-. (*Quătuor*, four.) *Chem.* A prefix signifying four, or four times.

Quad'rŭm'ănus, *a, um.* (*Quatuor*, four; *mănus*, the hand.) *Zoöl.* Having four hands: quadrumanate; quadrumanous.

Quad'rŭpes', *pĕdis*, adj. (*Quătuor; pes, pĕdis*, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Having four feet: quadrupede.

Quad'rŭpes'. (Same.) *Zoöl.* A quadrupede, or four-footed animal: a quadruped.

Qual'ĭtat'ive Anal'ysis. *Chem.* Mode of estimating compounds, with reference only to the *properties* of their constituents; without regard to *quantities*.

Quan'tĭtative Anal'ysis. *Chem.* Experimenting for the purpose of ascertaining exact quantities. See foregoing.

Quar'antin'e. (Ital. *Quaranta*, forty; because it used generally to last forty days.) *Med.* The period during which vessels, from infected or suspected ports, are debarred from entering a healthy one; and from landing their goods, crew, or passengers, unless to be confined in a *lazaretto*. *Quărantīna, æ*, f.

Quar'tānus, *a, um.* (*Quartus*, the fourth.) Occurring every fourth day: quartan.

Quar'tĭn'a, *æ*, f. (*Quartus.*) *Physiol.* The fourth envelope of the ovule: the quartine.

Quar'zĭcus, *a, um.* Belonging to quartz: quartzic.

Quar'zōs'us, *a, um.* (*Quartz*; terminal *-ōsus.*) Having or full of quartz: quartzous; quartzose.

Quas'sia, *æ*, f. Pharmacopœial name of the wood of *Quassia excelsa*; or chiefly of *Picræna excelsa*; but sometimes *Q. amara*; or *Simaruba excelsa*.

Quas'sia Amăr'a. *M. Med.* A tree from which quassia wood is obtained.

Quas'sia Excel'sa. *Bot.* The mountain damson, from which great part of the quassia wood is obtained.

Quas'siæ Lig'num. *M. Med.* (B. P.) See foregoing.

Quas'sin'. *Chem.* A peculiar vegetable principle obtained from the *Quassia simaruba*. *Quassīna, æ*, f.

Quat'ernar'y. (*Quaterni*, four by four.) Disposed in fours. *Quăternārius, a, um.*

Quăt'ernāt'us, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Applied to verticillated leaves four by four: quaternate.

Quăt'ernĭfō'lĭus, *a, um.* (*Quăterni; fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having quaternate leaves: quaternifoliate.

Queen's University in Ireland. Chartered, 1850. Consists of 3 colleges, viz., Belfast, Cork, Galway. Rules, scholarships, etc., alike. Requirements and degrees same as other Universities.

Quer'cus, *ūs*, m. (Unascertained.) Name of the bark of the *Quercus pedunculata*; the *Quercus cortex*; or the bark of the *Quercus roboris*. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Monœcia*, Ord. *Polyandria*. Juss. *Cupuliferæ*.

Quer'cus Cer'ris. *M. Med.* The tree which affords the gall-nut; also called *Quercus infectoria*.

Quer'cus Cor'tex. (B. P.) See *Quercus* above.

Quer'cus In'fector'ia. *Bot.* The same as *Quercus cerris*.

Quer'cus Ped'unculāt'a. *M. Med.* A name for the *Quercus robur*.

Quer'cus Rōb'ur. *M. Med.* Systematic name of the oak-tree; a decoction of its acorns is reputed efficacious against dysentery and colic; also called *Quercus pedunculata*.

Quic'klime. (Sax. *Cvic*, living; lime.) Unslaked, or unquenched lime. *Calx Vivum*.

Quic'ksilver. (Sax. *Cvicseolfer.*) See *Argentum Vivum, Hydrargyrum*.

Quin'a, *æ*, f. See *Quinine*.

Quin'iæ' Sul'phas. *M. Med., Chem.* (B. P.) *Sulphate of quinine*.

Quin'aquin'a. See *Cinchona*.

Quin'ate. See *Kinate*.

Quin'ātus, *a, um.* (*Quīni*, five.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves that are inserted five by five around the stem.

Quin'ce. *M. Med.* The fruit of *Pyrus Cydonia. Cydōnium, ii,* n.

Quin'cuncĭăl'is, *is, e.* (*Quincunx,* an arrangement in fives.) *Bot.* Arranged in the manner of a *quincunx:* quincuncial.

Quin'cunx, *cis,* m. (*Quinque,* five.) *Bot.* A mode of planting trees, so that in whatever way they are viewed they stand directly against each other and equidistant.

Quin'decagon'. (*Quinque;* δέκα, ten; γωνία, an angle.) *Geom.* A plane figure having fifteen sides and angles. *Quindĕcāgōnum, i,* n.

Quin'decăg'ŏnal. *Geom.* Belonging to a quindecagon. *Quindĕcāgōnus, a, um.*

Quin'ĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied to salts that have quinine for their base: quinic.

Quin'ĭdin'e. *Chem., M. Med.* An alkali of the *Cinchonas.*

Quin'ine. (*Quinquina,* yellow bark.) *M. Med. Quinquina,* one of the alkaloid principles (the other being *Cinchonine*) in which the medicinal virtues of Peruvian bark reside; chiefly got from *Cinchona cordifolia. Quīna, Quīnia,* or *Quīnīna, æ,* f.

Quin'ine, Amor'phous. See *Quinoidine.*

Quin'ine, Disul'phate of. *M. Med.* A combination of two equivalents of *Quina,* with one of sulphuric acid and eight of water, known in the shops as the sulphate of quinine.

Quin'inism. (*Quīna;* terminal *-ismus.*) *Med.* That disturbance of the nervous system caused by continued use, or large doses, of the disulphate of quinine. *Quīnīnismus, i,* m.

Quin'oidine. (*Quīna;* εἶδος, resemblance.) *Chem.* A resinous substance obtained from the mother liquor remaining after all the crystals which can be procured are separated in the preparation of sulphate or disulphate of quinine; also called amorphous quinine. *Quīnoīdīnia, æ,* f.

Quin'quangŭlār'is, *is, e.* (*Quinque,* five; *angŭlus,* an angle.) *Bot.* Having five angles: quinquangular.

Quin'quangŭlāt'us, *a, um.* (Same as preceding.) *Bot.* Having five proper angles: quinquangulate.

Quin'quangŭlōs'us, *a, um.* (Same; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having five angles: quinquangulous.

Quin'quĕdentāt'us, *a, um.* (*Quinque; dentātus,* toothed.) *Bot.* Terminating in five teeth or serratures: quinquedentate.

Quin'quedigĭtāt'us, *a, um.* (*Quinque; digĭtātus,* fingered.) *Bot.* Applied to a leaf the petiole of which terminates in five folioles: quinquedigitated.

Quin'quĕf'ĭdus, *a, um.* (*Quinque; findo,* to cleave.) *Bot.* Divided into five parts: quinquefid.

Quin'queflōr'us, *a, um.* (*Quinque; flos,* a flower.) *Bot.* Having five flowers: quinqueflorous.

Quin'quĕfŏl'ĭŏlātus, *a, um.* (*Quinque: fŏlĭŏlum,* a foliole.) *Bot.* Applied to a leaf the common petiole of which terminates in five folioles: quinquefoliolate.

Quin'quĕf'ōrus, *a, um.* (*Quinque; fŏro,* to pierce.) *Bot.* Having five holes: quinqueforous.

Quin'quĕj'ŭgus, *a, um.* (*Quinque; jŭgum,* a yoke.) *Bot.* Applied to a pinnate leaf the petiole of which bears five pairs of folioles: quinquejugate.

Quin'quĕlōbāt'us, *a, um.* (*Quinque,* five; *lōbus,* a lobe.) *Bot.* Divided to the extent of one-half, and even more deeply into five portions or lobes: quinquelobate.

Quin'quĕlŏcŭlār'is, *is, e.* (*Quinque; lŏcŭla,* a cell.) *Bot.* Containing five cells or compartments: quinquelocular.

Quin'quĕner'vis, *is, e.* / **Quin'quĕner'vius,** *a, um.* } (*Quinque; nervus,* a nerve.) *Bot.* Applied to a leaf having five longitudinal nervures separating from its base: quinquenervious.

Quin'quĕpartīt'us, *a, um.* (*Quinque; partītus,* divided.) *Bot.* Composed of five parts produced by divisions prolonged almost to the base; applied to a calyx, etc.: quinquepartite.

Quin'quepliĉāt'us, *a, um.* (*Quinque; plĭcātus,* plaited.) *Bot.* Presenting five plaits: quinquepli-cate.

Quin'quĕpunctāt'us, *a, um.* (*Quinque; punctātus*, pointed.) *Bot.* Marked with five points: quinquepunctate.

Quin'quĕval'vis, *is, e.* (*Quinque; valva*, a valve.) *Bot.* Opening in five valves: quinquevalvate.

Quin'quin'a, *æ*, f. *M. Med.* Another name for *Cinchona.*

Quin'sy. (*Cynanche*, sore throat.) *Pathol.* A popular term for *Cynanche tonsillaris*, or *Tonsillitis phlegmonodes.*

Quin'ta Es'sent'ia. Quintessence; the active principle of any substance separated by art from the inert matters with which it was combined; concentrated to the highest degree; figuratively, the fifth.

Quin'tānus, *a, um.* (*Quintus*, the fifth.) *Pathol.* Applied to a fever the exacerbations of which occur every fifth day: quintan.

Quin'tes'sence. See *Quinta Essentia.*

Quin'tīna, *æ*, f. (*Quintus.*) *Bot.* In many plants the ovule presents a fifth envelope, named *quintine.*

Quŏt'idiān'us, *a, um.* (*Quŏtidie*, daily.) *Pathol.* A kind of intermittent fever, in which the paroxysm returns every twenty-four hours; therefore termed *quotidiana (febris)*, or quotidian ague; a genus, Ord. *Febris*, Cl. *Pyrexiæ.*

R.

R. For *Recipe.* Written at the beginning of any medicinal formula. The French have adopted the letter *P* for the same purpose; being the initial letter of their word *Prenez*—take thou.

Răb'ies, *ēi*, f. (*Răbio*, to be mad.) *Pathol.* That formidable disease of dogs and other animals; in which their saliva, if absorbed into the human system, through a wound, bite, or scratch, produces that condition best known by the name of *Hydrophobia.*

Răb'ies Cănin'a. *Pathol.* Canine madness; the disease *Hydrophobia*; also termed *Lyssa.*

Răcēmif'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Răcēmus; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing flowers in clusters: racemiferous.

Răc'ēmiflōr'us, *a, um.* (*Răcēmus; flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having clusters of flowers: racemiflorous.

Răc'ēmōs'us, *a, um.* (*Răcēmus*; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having or full of clusters: racemous.

Răc'ēmŭlōs'us, *a, um.* (Dim. *Răcēmus*; terminal *-ōsus.*) Having flowers in small clusters: racemulous.

Răc'ēmus, *i*, m. (Probably ῥᾱξ, a berry.) *Bot.* A cluster of flowers, currants, grapes, or the like: a raceme.

Rac'hĭagra. } See words begin-
Rac'hialgia. } ning similarly,
Rac'hialgitis. } under the spelling *Rha-.*

Rad'esyge. (Danish.) *Pathol.* A virulent and infectious disease; Scandinavian syphilis, with particular affection of the throat, skin, and bones.

Rad'iad. *Anat.* Applied the same as *Radial*, used adverbially.

Rad'ial. (*Rădius.*) *Anat.* Belonging to the *radius*, applied as meaning — towards the *Radius. Rădiālis, is, e.*

Rād'ians, *antis*, part. (*Rădio*, to radiate.) *Bot.* Applied to the *corona* of the *Synantheræ*, when the flowers which constitute it exceed in length those of the disc: radiant.

Rād'iātiflōr'us, *a, um.* (*Rădius*, a ray; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having radiated flowers: radiatiflorous.

Rād'iātifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Rădius; forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Applied to the *calathidium* when the flowers are progressively longer as they remove from the centre: radiatiform.

Rād'iātus, *a, um.* (*Rădius.*) *Bot.* Having rays: radiated.

Rad'ical. (*Rădix*, a root.) *Bot.* Springing from a root. *Chem.* Applied to that which, by its union with oxygen, in ox-acids, distin-

guishes one from another; as sulphur is the radical of sulphuric acid. *Rădĭcālis, is, e.*

Răd'ĭcans, *tis*, part. adj. (*Rădīcor*, to take root.) *Bot.* Applied to stalks bending and taking root on reaching the earth; or striking root by fibres which support their hold, but do not imbibe nourishment, as the ivy.

Rad'ĭcat'ion. (Same.) *Bot.* That principle by which plants germinate. *Rădĭcātio, ōnis*, f.

Răd'ĭcĭflōr'us, *a, um.* (*Rădix*, a root; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers growing from the root: radiciflorous.

Răd'ĭcĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Rădix; forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Resembling a root: radiciform.

Răd'ĭcŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Rădix.*) A little root: a radicule or radicle.

Răd'ĭcŭlĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Rădĭcŭla; forma.*) *Bot.* Having the form of radicles: radiculiform.

Răd'ĭcŭlōs'us, *a, um.* (*Rădĭcŭla*; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having or full of radicles: radiculous.

Răd'ĭŏlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Rădius*, a rod.) *Surg.* A probe; also a sound.

Răd'ĭōsus, *a, um.* (*Rădio*, to radiate; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Nat. Philos.* Applied to the point whence emanate the luminous rays: radious.

Rad'ish, Horse. *M. Med.* The plant *Cochlearia armoracia.*

Răd'ĭus, *ii*, m. (Ῥάβδος, a rod, or spoke.) *Anat.* The external bone of the fore-arm. *Astron.* A line drawn from the centre to the circumference of a circle. *Bot.* The ray of a flower.

Răd'ix, *ĭcis*, f. (Ῥάδιξ, a branch.) *Bot.* The root, or lower extremity of a plant, by which it is fixed to the earth; or to the substance whereon it grows; it consists of the *caudex*, body, or middle part; the life-knot, or place where the root and stem unite; and the radicles, or inferior terminating fibres of the root.

Rais'in. *M. Med.* The dried fruit of the *Vitis vinifera;* also called *Uva passa*, or *passula.*

Rak. An East Indian name for a spirit distilled from rue, hence *Al Rak*, *Arrak*, or *Arrack;* rue-brandy.

Răl'e. (Fr. *Râler*, to rattle in the throat.) *Med.* A rattle; applied to every kind of noise attending the circulation of air in the *bronchia* and vesicles of the lungs; different from the murmur produced by it in health; also termed *Rhonchus.*

Râl'e Crĕp'ĭtant. *Pathol.* The crepitating rattle; a pathognomonic sign of the first degree of *pneumonia;* being a sound like that of butter boiling, or of particles of salt thrown on live coals or heated iron.

Râl'e Muq'ueux. *Pathol.* The mucous rattle; like the sound produced by blowing through a pipe into soapy water.

Râl'e Sĭb'ĭlant. *Pathol.* The sibilant, or hissing rattle; like the sound produced by suddenly separating two oiled surfaces.

Râl'e Sonŏr'e. *Pathol.* The sonorous rattle; like the cooing of a dove; or, sometimes, the snoring of a sleeping man.

Rām'eālis, *is, e.* (*Rāmus*, a branch.) *Bot.* Placed or growing on branches: rameal.

Rām'entāc'eus, *a, um.* (*Rāmentum.*) *Bot.* Applied to a stem that is covered with small membranous scales, dry and scattered, as the *Erica ramentacea:* ramentaceous.

Rām'entum. (*Rādo*, to scrape.) *Bot.* A species of pubescence, consisting of hairs, in form of flat, strap-like portions. *Chem.* Everything which is reduced, or rubbed down by a file; filings; raspings.

Rām'eus, *a, um.* Same as *Rameālis.*

Rām'ĭcor'nis, *is, e.* (*Rāmus*, a branch; *cornu*, a horn.) *Entomol.* Having ramous *antennæ:* ramicorn.

Rām'ĭf'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Rāmus; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing branches: ramiferous.

Rām'ĭfĭcāt'ĭo, *ōnis*, f. (*Rāmus; făcio*, to make.) *Bot.* The division of a stem into many branches: ramification.

Rām'ĭfĭcāt'us, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Having or made into branches: ramificated.

Rām'ĭflōr'us, *a, um.* (*Rāmus; flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers growing upon the branches: ramiflorous.

Rām'ĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Rāmus;*

forma, likeness.) *Bot.* Resembling a branch : ramiform.

Ram'ollis'sement. (Fr. *Ramollir*, to soften again.) *Pathol.* A softening.

Rām'ōsis'simus, *a*, *um.* (*Rāmōsus.*) *Bot.* Very much branched ; having branches repeatedly subdivided : ramosissimal.

Rām'ōsus, *a*, *um.* (*Rāmus ;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Full of branches ; much branched : ramose, or ramous.

Rām'ŭliflōr'us, *a*, *um.* (*Rāmŭlus ; flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers on the ramules, as the *Crassula ramuliflora :* ramuliflorous.

Rām'ŭlōs'us, *a*, *um.* (*Rāmŭlus ;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Mineral.* That which separates in form of little branches : ramulous.

Rām'ŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Rāmus.*) *Bot.* A little branch : a ramule.

Rām'us, *i*, m. (Probably *armus*, an arm, by transposition.) *Bot.* A bough, arm, or branch.

Rām'us'cŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Rāmus ;* terminal *-ŭlus.*) A little branch, or division : a ramuscule.

Ran'cĭd'ĭtas, *ātis*, f. (*Rancĭdus*, musty and rotten.) *Chem.* The state of fat, or a body containing oil or grease which has become rancid : rancidity.

Ran'cĭd'us, *a*, *um.* (*Rancĕo*, to grow mouldy.) *Chem.* Applied to fat, oil, and every greasy body that, by absorbing oxygen from the air, has acquired a strong odour and disagreeable taste ; due to the development of acid gas, as the stearic and oleic.

Ran'ine. (*Rāna*, a frog.) Belonging to the frog. *Anat.* Applied to a branch of the lingual artery. *Rānīnus*, *a*, *um.*

Rān'īv'ŏrus, *a*, *um.* (*Rāna ; vŏro*, to devour.) *Ornithol.*, *Zool.* Living on frogs : ranivorous.

Rān'ŭla, *æ*, f. (*Rāna.*) *Pathol.* A tumour under the tongue from accumulated saliva and mucus in the ducts of the sublingual gland.

Rān'uncŭlāc'eus, *a*, *um.* *Bot.* Having an arrangement, as in the *Ranunculus :* ranunculaceous.

Rān'uncŭloid'ĕs, adj. (*Rānuncŭlus ;* terminal *-īdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling the *Ranunculus :* ranunculoid.

Rāpāc'eus, *a*, *um.* (*Rāpa*, the radish, or turnip.) *Bot.* Having a root like that of the *Rapa*, *i.e.*, tuberous : rapaceous.

Răpax', *ācis*, adj. (*Răpio*, to seize, or take by violence.) *Ornithol.* Greedy ; ravenous ; devouring ; rapacious. Applied to an Ord. (pl. f.) of the *Aves ;* also called *Accipitres* and *Raptores.*

Rap'e. (*Răpa*, the turnip.) *Bot.* The *Brassica napus*, or wild navew. (Also, *răpio*, to take by violence.) *Med. Jur.* The commission of defloration forcibly and against the will of the female, or on a girl of tender age who has, as yet, in the legal sense, no will. *Raptus*, *ûs*, m.

Răp'hăn'ĭa, *æ*, f. (*Răphănus*, the radish.) The cripple disease ; spasms of the joints ; a genus, Ord. *Spasmi*, Cl. *Neuroses.*

Răp'hănus, *i*, m. (Ῥαφανίς.) A Linn. genus of plants, Cl. *Tetradynamia*, Ord. *Siliculosa.* Juss. *Cruciferæ.* The radish.

Răp'hănus Rus'tĭcăn'us. See *Cochlearia Armoracia.*

Raph'e, *es*, f. (Ῥαφή, a seam, or suture.) An apparent ridge, or suture, as if the symmetrical parts (as in the *scrotum*) had been stitched together ; generally indicating the mesial line of the animal frame.

Răph'ĭdes, f. pl. (Ῥαφίς, a needle.) *Bot.* The *acicular* bodies found in the texture of some plants, stated to be crystals of phosphate of lime.

Rap'tor, *ōris*, m. (*Răpio*, to take by violence.) *Ornithol.* Applied to an Ord. (pl.) ; also called *Accipitres* and *Rapaces.*

Rar'ĕfac'tion. (*Rārus*, thin ; *făcio*, to make.) The act or state of any medium being expanded or rarefied by heat. *Rārĕfactio, ōnis*, f.

Rār'ĭcos'tus, *a*, *um.* (*Rārus*, few ; *costa*, a rib.) *Bot.* Having a small number of ribs : raricostous.

Rār'ĭflōr'us, *a*, *um.* (*Rārus ; flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having few flowers : rariflorous.

Rār'ĭfōl'ĭus, *a*, *um.* (*Rārus ; fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having few leaves : rarifolious.

Rār'ĭspīnōs'us, *a*, *um.* (*Rārus ; spīna*, a thorn.) *Bot.* Having few spines : rarispinous.

Rash. *Pathol.* An eruption on the skin. See *Exanthema.*

Ras'or, *ōris*, m. (*Rādo*, to scrape.) *Ornithol.* Applied to an Ord. (pl.) which scrape the ground for their food; also called *Gallinaceæ.*

Ras'pātōr'ium, *ii*, n. (*Rādo.*) *Surg. Pathol.* An instrument for rasping bones: a raspatory. See *Scalprum.*

Rāt'io, *ōnis*, f. (*Reor*, to suppose.) *Geom.* The proportion which one magnitude bears to another of the same kind with respect to quantity. *Physiol.* Reason, or the power of judging or thinking; rationality; mind; intellect, or understanding.

Rat'ion. (*Ratio, ōnis*, a proportion.) *Med.* The daily quantity of food appropriated to soldiers and sailors at meals; sometimes applied to the amount of diet prescribed for patients.

Rat's Bane. *Chem.* Arsenious acid. *M. Med.* The seed of the *Strychnos nux vomica.*

Rattle-snake Milkwort. *M. Med.* The *Polygala senega.*

Rat'tles. *Pathol.* Vulgar term for the rattling sound in the throat of dying persons, arising from the accumulation of mucus, or purulent matter in the *bronchia*, etc.

Rauc'edo, *ĭnis*, f. (*Raucus*, hoarse.) *Pathol.* Hoarseness, caused by an inflamed state of the mucous membrane of the *larynx* and *trachea.*

Raw, Proc'ess of. *Anat.* The *processus gracilis* of the *malleus.*

Ray. *Bot.* The collection of florets in the circumference of certain flowers, external to and enclosing the disc. *Ichthyol.* Applied to the bony, or cartilaginous formations, more or less numerous, which support membranous fins. *Nat. Philos.* A single radiation from a body which sends out emissions in all directions. See *Radius.*

Re'-ac'tion. (*Re-ago*, to act by turn.) *Chem.* The state or process of applying a reagent, or test for detecting the presence of certain other bodies. *Physiol.* The effect produced on glands subjected to an irritant, or on the system in a state of depression by *stimuli. Re-actio, ōnis*, f.

Re'-ag'ent. (Same.) *Chem.* That which is used for detecting the presence of other bodies; a test. *Reăgens, entis*, m. See *Test.*

Re'ăl'gar. *Chem.* The protosulphuret of arsenic; also called *Arsenicum rubrum factitium, Auripigmentum rubrum.*

Re'ceiv'er. *Chem.* A vessel fitted to a retort, alembic, or the like; for receiving the product of distillation.

Rē'ceptāc'ŭlum, *i*, n. (*Rĕcĭpio*, to receive.) A receptacle. *Bot.* The common basis on which the parts of fructification are connected.

Rē'ceptāc'ŭlum Chyli. *Anat.* The somewhat expanded lower portion of the thoracic duct.

Rĕc'ipe. (Imper. mood, *rĕcĭpio*, to take.) *Med.* Constantly used in abbreviated form, ℞, as the commencement of *formulæ* of remedies. The term is also used *substantively*, to mean *a formula, a prescription on paper.*

Rec'linat'ion. (*Reclīno*, to lie upon.) *Surg.* One of the operations for cataract, in which the object is to throw the lens backwards into the middle and towards the bottom of the vitreous humour. *Reclīnātio, ōnis*, f.

Rec'lĭnāt'us, *a, um.* (*Reclīno.*) *Bot.* Bending downwards: reclinate.

Rec'lūsus, *a, um.* (*Reclūdo*, to reveal.) *Bot.* Applied to the vegetable embryo when contained in the perisperms: recluse.

Rec'rudes'cence. (*Recrūdesco*, to wax worse, or sore.) *Pathol.* Growing worse, or sore again. *Recrūdescens, tis*, part.

Rec'tal'gia, *æ*, f. (*Rectum*; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Same as *Proctalgia*; pain of the *rectum*: rectalgy.

Rec'tan'gle. (*Rectus*, right; *angŭlus*, an angle.) *Geom.* A square whose sides and angles are all equal. *Rectangŭlus, i*, m.

Rec'tangŭlār'is, *is, e. Crystall.* Applied to a rectangle: rectangular.

Rec'tem'bryus, *a, um.* (*Rectus*; *embryon.*) *Bot.* Applied to a Section (pl. f.) of the *Leguminosæ*, containing those the radicle of the embryo of which is straight.

Rec'tificāt'io, *ōnis*, f. (*Rectifico*, to make right.) *Chem.* A second or repeated distillation; in which substances are expected to be more perfectly purified: rectification.

Rec'tificāt'us, *a, um.* (Same.) *Chem.* Made more pure, or stronger: rectified.

Rec'tified Spir'it. *M. Med.* See *Spiritus Rectificatus.*

Rec'tiflōr'us, *a, um.* (*Rectus*, straight; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers parallel to the axis of the *calathidium:* rectiflorous.

Rec'tilīn'eus, *a, um.* (*Rectus*, straight; *līnea*, a line.) *Bot.* Having, or lengthened in straight lines: rectilines; rectilineous.

Rec'tiner'vis, *is, e.* (*Rectus; nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Having nervures prolonged in a straight line: rectinervine.

Rec'tiros'tris, *is, e.* (*Rectus; rostrum*, a beak.) *Nat. Hist.* Having a straight beak; applied to shells, birds, etc.: rectirostrate.

Rec'tītis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Rectum;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *rectum.* See *Proctitis.*

Rec'trix, *trīcis*, f. (*Rĕgo*, to guide.) *Ornithol.* The plumes (pl.) forming the tail in birds.

Rec'tum, *i*, n. (*Rectus.*) *Anat.* The last portion of the large intestine, terminating at the *anus.*

Rec'tus, *a, um.* (*Rĕgo*, to rule.) *Anat., Bot.* Right; straight; applied to muscles, and parts of plants.

Rĕ'cur'rens, *entis*, part. (*Rĕcurro*, to run back.) *Anat.* Running back; applied to a nerve, and to branches of arteries, nerves, etc.: recurrent.

Rĕ'curvāt'io, *ōnis*, f. (*Recurvo*, to bend back.) *Surg. Pathol.* A bending backwards; applied to the vertebral column: recurvation.

Rĕ'curvāt'us, *a, um.* } (Same.)
Rĕ'cur'vus, *a, um.* } *Bot.* Bent backwards: recurvate.

Rĕ'curvifō'lius, *a, um.* (Same; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves recurved or reflected at their extremity: recurvifolious.

Red Gow'n. } *Pathol.* Popular
Red Gum. } names for *Strophulus intertinctus.*

Red Lead. *Chem. Minium*, or red oxide of lead.

Red Precip'itate. *M. Med.* The *Hydrargyri nitrico-oxydum.*

Red San'dal. } *M. Med.* The
Red San'ders. } wood of *Pterocarpus santalinus.*

Rĕd'integrāt'io, *ōnis*, f. (*Re*, again; *integer*, entire.) *Physiol.* A re-forming of a part or organ; complete restitution: redintegration.

Rĕd'integrāt'us, *a, um.* (Same.) *Physiol.* Re-formed; restored; redintegrate.

Red'uc'tion. (*Rĕdūco*, to bring back.) *Chem.* The process by which metals, changed or disguised by a union with other substances, are restored to their metallic state. *Surg.* The returning of a dislocated bone into its natural situation. *Rĕductio, ōnis*, f.

Rĕ'duc'tor, *ōris*, m. (Same.) *Anat.* A bringer or leader back; applied to a muscle of the vertebral column.

Re'duplicat'ion. (*Rĕduplico*, to double.) *Med.* Applied to the paroxysms of ague of a double type. *Rĕduplicātio, ōnis*, f.

Rĕ'duplicātiv'us, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Applied to *æstivation* when the parts of a floral tegument are disposed in a circle; but each having its replicated border, and rolled from the outside: reduplicative.

Re'flec'tion. (*Reflecto*, to bend again.) *Nat. Philos.* The return of a ray of light when it falls on any wet or polished body, describing an angle equal to that of its incidence. *Physiol.* Meditation, on a series of thoughts or considerations that succeed each other. *Surg. Pathol.* A bending back of the *uterus.* See *Retroversio Uteri.* Also, eversion or bending back of the eyelids. See *Ectropium. Reflectio, ōnis*, f.

Re'flec'tion, An'gle of. *Nat. Philos.* The angle made by the line of direction of the reflected body at the point of contact where it flies off.

Ref'lex. (Same.) *Physiol.* Applied to certain actions and functions of living beings; also to certain of the spinal system of nerves. *Reflexus, a, um.*

Re'flex Ac'tion. *Pathol.* Applied to those movements caused by irritation of the origin of the inci-

dent spinal nerves; by which the impression is conveyed to the true spinal marrow, and from it is brought back by the reflex spinal nerves producing the movements in question.

Re'flex Fun'ction. *Pathol.* Applied to certain functions of living beings; as distinguished from reflex actions, which are pathological.

Re'flex Spin'al Ner'ves. *Physiol.* Those of the spinal system of nerves which convey *motor phænomena* from the true spinal marrow; consequent on impressions upon, or irritation of the surface of the body, or mucous membranes, brought to it by the incident spinal nerves.

Re'flux'us, *i*, m. (*Refluo*, to flow back.) *Nat. Philos.* The movement of the sea when it retires after the *flux* or flow; the ebb: the reflux. *Physiol.* The return of the blood from the head, or from the lower half of the body, to the heart.

Re'fractā'rius, *a, um.* (*Refrāgor*, to resist.) *Chem.* Applied to a substance which it is difficult or impossible to melt: refractarious.

Refrac'tion. (*Refrango*, or preferably, *Refringo*, to break.) *Nat. Philos.* In dioptrics, the variation of a ray of light from the right line; because of the resistance of the medium through which it passes. *Refractio*, *ōnis*, f.

Refrac'tīvus, *a, um.* (Same.) *Nat. Philos.* Causing or producing refraction: refractive.

Refrangĭbĭ'lis, *is, e.* (Same.) *Nat. Philos.* Susceptible of refraction: refrangible.

Refrangĭbĭlĭ'tas, *ātis*, f. (Same.) *Nat. Philos.* A property of luminous rays, of breaking from the perpendicular, when they fall obliquely from one diaphanous medium into another: refrangibility.

Refrig'erant. (*Refrīgĕro*, to cool.) *Pharm.* Applied to medicines which cool the body, or blood. *Refrigĕrans, tis*, part.

Refrigĕrā'tio, *ōnis*, f. (Same.) *Nat. Philos.* The lowering of the temperature of a body by parting with its caloric to less warm bodies that surround it: refrigeration.

Refrigĕrātōr'ium, *ii*, n. (Same.) *Chem.* A vessel filled with cold water, for condensing vapours; or cooling substances.

Regĕnĕrā'tio, *ōnis*, f. (*Rĕgĕnĕro*, to beget again.) *Physiol.* The new growth of substance lost by disease or injury: regeneration.

Reg'imen, *ĭnis*, n. (*Rĕgo*, to govern.) *Med.* The regulation of the diet.

Reg'ion. (*Rĕgo.*) *Anat.* A particular portion of the body; also, any portion in reference to a particular organ or viscus, as of the liver, heart, kidney, etc. *Rĕgio, ōnis*, f.

Reg'ister. (Fr. *Registre; Regitre.*) *Med.* Term used in auscultation, to denote the scale, compass, or gamut of sounds, perceived in human voices, individually.

Rĕg'ŭlārĭflōr'us, *a, um.* (*Rĕgŭlāris*, regular; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied to the *calathidium* and the *discus* of the *Synantherea*, when composed of flowers with regular corols: regulariflorous.

Rĕg'ŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Rex*, a king.) *Chem.* A pure metal reduced from its ore.

Regurgĭtā'tio, *ōnis*, f. (*Re*, again; *gurgĭto*, to swallow.) *Physiol.* Synonymous with *Eructatio.*

Relaxā'tion. (*Rĕlaxo*, to loosen.) *Med.* Languor; debility. *Rĕlaxātio, ōnis*, f.

Rĕlĭq'uiæ, *ārum*, f. pl. (*Rĕlinquo*, to leave.) *Geol.* Applied to organic remains, as fossil *Zoöphyta, Crustaceæ*, etc.

Rĕmĕd'ium, *ii*, n. (*Re; mĕdeor*, to heal.) *Med.* That which is employed in the treatment of diseases; whether palliative, preventive, or curative: a remedy.

Rĕm'iges, f. pl. (*Rĕmigo*, to row.) *Ornithol.* Lengthened, strong, and stiff feathers in the wings, which answer the purpose of oars in flying.

Remit'tent. (*Rĕmitto*, to abate.) *Pathol.* Applied to disorders the symptoms of which abate considerably and then return again and again until the disease is overcome, or proves fatal. *Rĕmittens, tis*, part.

Rĕmōtĭfō'lius, *a, um.* (*Rĕmōtus*, distant; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves distant from each other: remotifolious.

Rĕ'mōtīv'us, *a, um.* (*Rĕmŏveo,* to remove.) *Bot.* Applied to germination when the episperm is withdrawn from the sheath of the cotyledon; or from its vaginiform prolongation, by a lengthening of the cotyledons of which it envelopes the summit.

Ren, *ēnis,* m. (Ῥέω, to flow.) *Anat.* The kidney, by which the urine is secreted.

Renal. (*Ren,* the kidney.) *Anat.* Belonging to the kidney. *Rĕnālis, is, e.*

Ren'al Ap'oplex'y. *Pathol.* The disease *Ischuria renalis.*

Ren'al Cal'culus. *Pathol.* A concretion of the kidney. See *Nephrolithos.*

Ren'al Glands. *Anat.* The suprarenal glands or capsules; called also atrabiliary capsules. *Glandŭlæ Rĕnāles.*

Rĕn'ifŏl'ius, *a, um.* (*Ren; fŏlium,* a leaf.) *Bot.* Having reniform leaves: renifolious.

Ren'iform. (*Ren; forma,* resemblance.) Formed like the kidney. *Rĕniformis, is, e.*

Rĕpan'dus, *a, um.* (*Re,* again; *pando,* to bow down.) *Bot.* Bending down, or waved: repand.

Re'pel'lent. (*Rĕpello,* to beat back.) *Med.* Driving back; applied to medicines of this character. *Rĕpellens, tis,* part.

Rĕp'ens, *tis,* part. (*Rĕpo,* to creep.) *Bot.* Growing on the earth; creeping: repent.

Re'percus'sion. (*Rĕpercŭtio,* to beat back.) *Obstet.* Proposed to be substituted for *Ballottement. Repercussio, ōnis,* f.

Rĕ'percŭ'tiens, *entis,* part. (Same.) *Pharm.* Beating back or repelling; applied to medicines: repercutient.

Re'plet'ion. (*Repleo,* to fill up.) *Med.* The state or condition of being full, or gorged. *Replētio, ōnis,* f. See *Plethora.*

Rep'lĭcātīv'us, *a, um.* (*Replico,* to unfold or fold back.) *Bot.* Applied to *æstivation,* when the floral organs are folded inwards upon themselves; to *præfloration* when the superior part of the leaves contained in the bud is bent back and rests upon the inferior: replicative.

Rep'lĭcāt'us, *a, um.* (*Replico,* to unfold.) Unfolded so as to form a groove, or channel: replicate.

Re'prŏduc'tio, *ōnis,* f. (*Reprōdŭco,* to produce again.) *Nat. Hist.* The action by which organised bodies produce others similar: reproduction.

Rē'prŏductīv'us, *a, um.* (Same.) *Nat. Hist.* Producing again: reproductive.

Rep'tātio, *ōnis,* f. (*Repto,* to creep much.) *Zool.* The mode of progression proper to serpents and certain *Invertebrata;* creeping: reptation.

Rep'tilis, *is, e.* (*Rĕpo,* to creep.) *Zoöl.* Anything that creeps; applied to a Class (pl. n.) which have either no feet, as the serpents, or feet so short, as the lizards, that they creep with their bodies close to the ground: reptile.

Rep'tilīv'orus, *a, um.* (*Reptilis; vŏro,* to devour.) *Ornithol., Zoöl.* Eating reptiles: reptilivorous.

Re'pul'sion. (*Rĕpello* to beat back.) *Nat. Philos.* That power, force, or agency which causes the particles of matter to separate, and is in constant opposition to attraction. *Rĕpulsio, ōnis,* f.

Rē'pul'sīvus, *a, um.* (*Rĕpello,* to repel.) *Nat. Philos.* Applied to double refraction when the extraordinary ray is more removed from the axis than the ordinary, and this is situated between it and the axis: repulsive.

Res Nătū'rāles. *Med., Physiol.* Natural things; comprehending life, its cause and effects, which remain in some degree notwithstanding all disease.

Res Non'-nătū'rāles. *Physiol.* Non-natural things; those principal things and substances which are necessary to the body's existence, viz., air, meat and drink, motion and rest, sleep and wakefulness; and, lastly, the *secreta* and *retenta.*

Re'sec'tion. (*Rĕsĕco,* to cut off.) *Surg.* A variety of amputation. *Rĕsectio, ōnis,* f.

Rĕsĭn'a, *æ,* f. (Ῥητίνη, from *ῥέω,* to flow.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for a vegetable, solid, inflammatory substance; the residuum of the turpentines of various species of *Pinus* and *Abies:* resin.

Rēsīn'a Al'ba. *M. Med.* White resin; obtained from various species of *Pinus;* the residuum of the distillation of turpentine in a particular state of purity. The resin is composed almost entirely of an acid which is isomeric with sylvic and pinic; it is named *pimaric acid.* See following.

Rēsīn'a Flāv'a. *M. Med.* Yellow resin, the residuum of the distillation of oil of turpentine. This resin consists of *pinic* and *sylvic* acids, which are *isomeric.*

Rēsīn'a Nig'ra. *Chem.* Black resin, the residuum after distilling off turpentine from common turpentine; also called *Colophonia.*

Rēsīnāt'us, *a, um.* (*Rēsīna.*) *Pharm.* Belonging to or having resin; resinated.

Rēsīn'ĭfĕrus *a, um.* (*Rēsīna; fĕro,* to bear.) Bearing, or affording resin; resiniferous.

Rēsīnĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Rēsīna; forma,* likeness.) Having the appearance of a resin: resiniform.

Rēsīn'oīd'ēs, adj. (*Rēsīna;* terminal *ōdes.*) *Pharm.* Resembling resin: resinoid.

Rēsīn'ous. (*Rēsīna,* terminal *ōsus.*) Having the qualities of resin. *Rēsīnōsus, a, um.*

Resis'tance. (*Rĕsisto,* to withstand.) *Nat. Philos.* In mechanics, the application of force, in instances where it cannot be balanced or overcome by employing another force for its displacement. *Rēsistantĭa, æ,* f.

Re'solut'ion. (*Rĕsolvo,* to undo.) *Pathol.* One of the terminations of inflammation, in which it gradually disappears without abscess, mortification, etc. *Rēsŏlūtio, ōnis,* f.

Re'sol'vent. (Same.) *Pharm.* Applied to substances that discuss inflammatory, or other tumours, discutient. *Resolvens, tis,* part.

Re'sŏnan'ce. (*Rĕsŏno,* to sound with an echo.) *Pathol.* A more than natural resounding of the voice.

Re'sor'ption. (*Rĕsorbeo,* to swallow again.) *Med.* Nearly synonymous with absorption; applied to that degeneration of an organ, or part, resulting in atrophy. *Resorptio, ōnis,* f.

Res'pĭrăb'ĭlis, *is, e.* (*Respīro,* to breathe again.) *Chem.* Applied to a gas fitted for respiration: respirable.

Res'pĭrăbĭl'ĭtas, *ātis,* f. (Same.) *Chem.* The quality of a gas proper for respiration: respirability.

Res'pĭrat'ion. (Same.) *Physiol.* The function of breathing, including both inspiration and expiration. *Respīrātio, ōnis,* f.

Res'pĭrat'ion, Bron'chial. *Pathol.* A sound of the air passing through the bronchial tubes without entering the minute air-cells.

Res'pĭrat'ion, Cav'ernous. *Pathol.* A sound of the air passing from the *bronchia* into large morbid cavities, instead of the air-cells.

Res'pĭrat'ion, Puer'ile. *Pathol.* A particular sound of the respiration, like that in infants.

Res'pĭr'atory. (*Respīro.*) *Physiol.* Belonging to respiration. *Respīrātōrius, a, um.*

Res'pĭrator'y Mur'mur. *Physiol.* The murmuring sound heard from the lungs of a healthy adult, produced by the air traversing the pulmonary tissue and its expulsion from it.

Res'tĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Restis,* a cord; *forma,* resemblance.) *Anat.* Having the appearance of a cord or rope; applied to two eminences on the *Medulla oblongata:* restiform. See *Corpora Restiformia.*

Rĕ'sŭpĭnāt'us, *a, um,* part. (*Rĕsŭpīno,* to turn upward.) *Bot.* Having the lower surface turned upward: resupinate.

Re'suscĭtat'ion. (*Rĕsuscito,* to raise up again.) *Med.* The restoring to life those apparently dead. *Rĕsuscĭtātio, ōnis,* f.

Rĕtar'dāt'io, *ōnis,* f. (*Rĕtardo,* to hinder.) *Obstet.* A stopping or hindering; applied to the slowness or delay of childbirth: retardation. See *Retention.*

Ret'ching. (Sax. *Hrœcan,* to strain.) *Med.* Continued involuntary efforts to vomit, without effect. *Vŏmĭtūrĭtio, ōnis,* f. See *Bocken.*

Rēt'e, *is,* n. } Anat. *Anat.*

Rēt'is, *is,* m. and f. } Any interlacement of fibres, nerves, or vessels, like net-work.

Ret'e Mal'pig'hii. See *Malpighii Rete.*

Rĕt'e Mīrăb'ĭle. *Comp. Anat.* The network of blood-vessels at the base of the brain of quadrupeds: the wonderful net.

Rĕt'e Mūcōs'um. *Anat.* The mucous net; a mucous substance between the *derma* and *epidermis*, which gives the colour to the skin; best demonstrated in the negro.

Rĕt'e Tes'tis. *Anat.* The tubular structure, or mingling of the *Tubuli recti*, on the back of the *Tunica albuginea testis*.

Rĕten'tion. (*Rĕtĭneo*, to retain.) *Pathol.* The keeping back, or stoppage, of any of the excretions; particularly the urine. *Rĕtentio, ōnis*, f.

Reten'tion of the Men'ses. *Pathol.* The state otherwise termed *Chlorosis* and *Emansio mensium*. See *Amenorrhœa*.

Retic'ŭlar. (*Rēte*, a net.) *Bot.* Belonging to, or like a net. *Rētĭcŭlāris, is, e.*

Retic'ŭlar Mem'brane. *Anat.* The cellular membrane, which secretes only a fine serous exhalation.

Rētĭc'ŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Rēte*, a net.) Having meshes like a net: reticulated.

Rētĭc'ŭlum, *i*, n. (Dim. *Rēte.*) A little net. *Zoöl.* The second stomach of the *Ruminantia*.

Rētĭf'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Rēte; fĕro*, to bear.) *Zool.* Marked with, or having lines like a net: retiferous.

Ret'iform. (*Rēte; forma*, likeness.) Formed like a net. *Rētiformis, is, e.*

Rĕt'ĭna, *æ*, f. (*Rēte.*) *Anat.* The innermost membrane of the eye; being an expansion of the optic nerve.

Rĕt'ĭnăc'ŭlum, *i*, n. (*Rĕtĭneo*, to hold back.) A stay, or tie. *Anat.* Applied to the *frænum*, or fold of membrane continued from each commissure of the ileo-cæcal and ilio-colic valves round on the inner side of the *cæcum*. *Bot.* A viscous globular corpuscle, to which is attached the small pedicle which sustains the masses of pollen in the *Orchideæ*. *Surg.* An instrument for keeping the bowels or other parts in their place in certain operations.

Rĕt'ĭner'vis, *is, e.* (*Rēte; nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Having nervures; reticulated: retinervine.

Rĕt'ĭnīt'is, *ĭdis*, f. (*Rĕtĭna*; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *retina*. See *Amphiblestroiditis*.

Rĕt'ĭpes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Rēte; pes*, a foot.) *Ornithol.* Having the skin of the legs divided, as it were, into small polygonous scales: retipede.

Re'tor't. (*Rĕtorqueo*, to bend back.) *Chem.* A vessel made of glass, earthenware, or iron, for the purpose of distillation. *Rĕtorta, æ*, f.

Re'tor't, Tub'ulated. *Chem.* A retort, having a small hole for a stopper in the roof.

Re'trac'tilis, *is, e.* (*Retrăho*, to draw back.) *Nat. Hist.* Applied to nails or claws when the phalanx which bears them is articulated in such a manner that, in repose, they are withdrawn to the superior part of the toe.

Re'trac'tĭlitas, *ātis*, f. (Same.) *Nat. Hist.* The quality of a part that is retractile: retractility.

Re'trac'tion. (Same.) *Surg. Pathol.* The shortening of a broken limb, from the contraction of the muscles forcing the broken ends of the bone to glide by each other, as in oblique fractures. *Retractio, ōnis*, f.

Re'trac'tus, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Drawn back: retracted.

Re'trăhen's, *tis*, part. (Same.) *Anat.* Drawing back: retrahent.

Re'troced'ent. (*Retrōcēdo*, to go back.) *Pathol.* Shifting from one part of the body to another, as gout, rheumatism, etc. *Retrōcēdens, tis*, part.

Ret'roflexio, *ōnis*, f. (*Retro*, backwards; *flecto*, to bend.) A bending backwards: retroflexion.

Ret'roflex'io Ut'ĕri. *Obstet.* A bending back of the womb, at the point where the neck and the body of the organ join; the *fundus* sinking down between the *cervix* and the *rectum*.

Ret'roflex'us, *a, um.* (*Retro; flecto*, to bend.) *Bot.* Abruptly changing direction, as if bent by force: retroflex.

Rĕt'rogrăd'us, *a, um.* (*Retrogrădior*, to go backward.) *Pathol.* Same as *Retrocedent*: retrograde.

Ret'rōver'sio, ōnis, f. (*Retro-; verto*, to turn.) *Surg. Pathol.* A turning back: retroversion; applied to the bladder, *uterus*, etc.

Ret'rōver'sio Ut'ĕri. *Obstet.* A displacement of the *uterus* in which the *fundus* is thrown downwards, below the promontory of the *sacrum*; while the *os* and *cervix* are forced upwards and forwards against or over the *Symphysis pubis*.

Rĕtŭs'us, a, um. (*Retundo*, to make blunt.) *Bot.* Blunted: retuse.

Rĕver'bĕrā'tio, ōnis, f. (*Rĕverbĕro*, to beat back again.) *Nat. Philos.* Reflection of light (also sound) and heat by a body that does not absorb them: reverberation.

Rĕver'bĕrātō'rium, ii, n. (*Rĕverbĕro*, to beat back again.) *Nat. Philos.* The metallic plate appended to lamps for the purpose of increasing the intensity of their light.

Reverbĕratō'ry Fur'nace. *Chem.* That which is adapted to the purposes of distillation, etc.; the flame or heated air being beaten back, or reverberated by its peculiar construction.

Rĕv'erie. (Fr. *Rêver*, to muse.) See *Aphelxia*.

Rĕ'vōlūtĭfō'lius, a, um. (*Rĕvolvo*, to roll back; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves rolled upon their borders: revolutifolious.

Rĕ'vōlū'tio, ōnis, f. (Same.) *Astron.* The space of time which a celestial body takes to turn round another, or on its own axis: a revolution.

Re'vōlūt'us, a, um. (Same.) *Bot.* Rolled back: revolute.

Re'vul'sant. (*Rĕvello*, to draw off.) *Med.* Drawing off; deriving. *Rĕvulsans, tis*, part. See *Derivative*.

Re'vul'sion. (Same.) *Med.* By the humoral pathologists this term is employed to express their theory of drawing the humours a contrary way. *Surg.* A pulling or drawing off, as the hair, teeth, etc. *Rĕvulsio, ōnis*, f.

Rhābar'bărum, i, n. (*Rha*, a river in Russia, the Wolga; *barbărus*, wild.) *Bot., M. Med.* Linnæus' name for *Rheum*.

Rhăc'hĭus, a, um. (Ῥάχις, the spine.) *Anat.* Belonging to the spine: rachieous.

Rhăc'hiăg'ra, æ, f. (Ῥάχις; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Pathol.* Gout or severe pain in the spinal region. Also spelt *Rachisagra*.

Rhăc'hial'gia, æ, f. (Ῥάχις; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain occurring in the spine, or vertebral column: rhachialgy.

Rhăc hialgĭt'ĭs, ĭdis, f. *Pathol.* Inflammatory *rhachialgia*.

Rhăc hias'mus, i, m. (Ῥάχις.) *Pathol.* Applied, by M. Hall, to the first symptoms of epilepsy, consisting in a spasmodic action of muscles at the back of the neck.

Rhăc'hio-. (Ῥάχις.) A prefix denoting relation to the spine or spinal column.

Rhăc'hiōcam'psis, is, or *eos*, f. (Ῥάχις; κάμψις, a bending.) *Surg. Pathol.* Curvature of the spine.

Rhăc'hiōc'hўsis, is, or *eos*, f. (Ῥάχις; χύσις, a pouring forth.) *Pathol.* Accumulation of water within the vertebral column. See *Hydrorrhachis*.

Rhăc'hiōcўphōs'is, is, or *eos*, f. (Ῥάχις; κύφωσις, a bowing.) *Surg. Pathol. Gibbus* or hump on the back.

Rhăc'hiōdўn'ia, æ, f. (Ῥάχις; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the back, spasmodic or hæmorrhoidal, but not purely nervous.

Rhăc'hiōmyĕlĭt'is, ĭdis, f. (Ῥάχις; *myĕlitis*.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the spinal marrow.

Rhăc'hiōmўĕlop'thĭsis, is, or *eos*, f. (Ῥάχις; μυελός, marrow; φθίσις, wasting.) *Pathol. Tabes dorsalis*.

Rhăc'hiōparăl'ўsis, is, or *eos*, f. (Ῥάχις; *parălўsis*.) *Pathol.* Paralysis of the spinal marrow.

Rhăc'hiorrheum'a, ătis, n. (Ῥάχις; ῥεῦμα, a flow.) *Pathol.* Dorsal rheumatism.

Rhăc'hioscōliōm'a, ătis, n. (Ῥάχις; σκολίωμα, a curve.) *Surg. Pathol.* Lateral curvature of the spine.

Rhăc'hioscōliōs'is, is, or *eos*, f. *Surg. Pathol.* The progress or formation of *Rhachioscolioma*.

Rhăc hiōtŏm'ia, æ, f. (Ῥάχις; τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat.* Dissection of the spine: rhachiotomy.

Rhăc'hiōtŏm'um, i, n. } (Same.)
Rhăc'hiōtŏm'us, i, m. } *Anat.*

An instrument for opening the spinal canal: a rachiotome.

Rhăc'his, *eos*, f. ('Ράχις.) *Anat.* The spine, or vertebral column. *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.

Rhac'hisăg'ra. See *Rhachiagra.*

Rhăc'hĭtis, *ĭdis*, f. ('Ράχις; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the spine; a disease peculiar to children, etc.; rickets; a genus, Ord. *Intumescentiæ*, Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Rhăc'ŏdēs, adj. (Ράκος, a ragged garment, in the pl. *ῥάκεα*, wrinkles; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Med.* Having or full of wrinkles: rhacous.

Rhăc'ōma, *ătis*, n. ('Ρακόω, to tear in strips.) *Surg. Pathol.* A lax or pendulous condition of the *scrotum*; also a rent or chapped portion of the skin.

Rhăc'ōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Same.) *Surg. Pathol.* The progress of *Rhacoma.*

Rhăg'ădes. (Pl. of 'Ραγὰς, a rent or chink.) The same as *Rhagadia.*

Rhăg'ădi'a. ('Ραγαδία, according to Celsus, *de Med.* vi. 187.) *Surg. Pathol.* Clefts, chaps, or excoriations of the skin, especially of the *anus.*

Rham'ni Suc'cus. *M. Med.* (B. P.) Buckthorn juice.

Ham'nus, *i*, n. ('Ράδαμνος, a young branch or sprout.) Name of the *Rhamnus catharticus.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*, Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Rhamneæ.*

Rham'nus Căthar'tĭcus. *M. Med.* The purging buckthorn.

Rhat'ănia, *æ*, f. *M. Med.* The root of the *Krameria triandra*: rhatany. See *Krameria Radix.*

Rheg'ma, *ătis*, n. ('Ρήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Surg. Pathol.* A rent, rupture, or puncture of a part, applied to the eyeball, bones, etc.; also the opening or bursting of an abscess: also termed *Rhexis.*

Rheg'mătōid'ēs, adj. ('Ρῆγμα, a rent; terminal *-ώδης. Pathol.* Having a, or full of rent, tear, or rupture: rhegmatous.

Rheg'mătoïd'ēs, adj. ('Ρῆγμα; terminal *-ῐ̈δης.*) *Pathol.* Resembling a *rhegma*, rent, or tear: rhegmatoid.

Rhein'. *Chem.* A substance obtained by treating rhubarb with ether. *Rheïna*, *æ*, f.

Rhē'ĭ Rad'ix. *M. Med.* (B. P.) See following.

Rhē'um, *i*, n. (*Rha*, the river Wolga.) Name of the root of the *Rheum palmatum* and *undulatum*; also the root of an undetermined species of *Rheum.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Enneandria*, Ord. *Trigynia.* Juss. *Polygoneæ.*

Rhē'um Pal'mātum. *M. Med.* The officinal rhubarb.

Rhē'um Rhāb'ăr'bărum. *M. Med.* Linnæan name for the *Rheum undulatum.*

Rhē'um Un'dŭlāt'um. *M. Med.* The Russian, Siberian, or undulated rhubarb.

Rheum'a, *ătis*, n. ('Ρεῦμα, from *ῥέω*, to flow.) *Pathol.* The discharge from the lungs or nostrils caused by cold: rheum.

Rheum'arthrōs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. ('Ρεῦμα; *ἄρθρον*, a joint.) *Pathol.* Rheumatism of the joints.

Rheum'ătal'gia, *æ*, f. ('Ρεῦμα; *ἄλγος*, pain.) *Pathol.* Chronic rheumatic pain.

Rheum'ătĭcus, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to rheumatism: rheumatic.

Rheum'atis'moid. (*Rheumătismus*; terminal *-ῐ̈dēs.*) *Pathol.* Resembling rheumatism. *Rheumătismoïdēs*, adj.

Rheum'atis'mus, *i*, m. ('Ρευματίζομαι, to be affected with a fluxion.) *Pathol.* A disease in which there are severe and fitfully shifting pains in the joints, and the muscles in connection; and considerable heat in the part, attended with *pyrexia*: rheumatism; a genus, Ord. *Phlegmasiæ*, Cl. *Pyrexiæ.*

Rheum'ătōdyn'ia, *æ*, f. ('Ρεῦμα; *ὀδύνη*, pain.) *Pathol.* Rheumatic pain: rheumatodyny.

Rheum'ătōp'yra, *æ*, f. ('Ρεῦμα; *πῦρ*, a fever.) *Pathol.* Rheumatic fever.

Rheum'ătospas'mus, *i*, m. ('Ρεῦμα; *σπασμὸς*, a convulsion.) *Pathol.* Rheumatic spasm or cramp: rheumatospasm.

Rhĭn'alg'ia, *æ*, f. ('Ρὶν, the nose; *ἄλγος*, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain of the nose: rhinalgy.

Rhĭn'encĕphăl'ĭcus, *a, um.* (Ῥίν; ἐγκέφαλος, that which is within the head.) *Anat.* Connected with the nose and brain, etc.: rhinencephalic.

Rhĭn'encĕp'hălus, *i,* m. (Ῥίν; ἐν, in; κεφαλή, the head.) *Pathol.* A monster-fœtus, having the nose prolonged in form of a proboscis.

Rhĭn'ĭtis, *ĭdis,* f. (Ῥίν; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the nose.

Rhĭn'o-. (Ῥίν.) A prefix denoting connection with the nose.

Rhĭn'ŏdўn'ĭa, *æ,* f. (Ῥίν; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain of the nose.

Rhĭn'ŏphōn'ĭa, *æ,* f. (Ῥίν; φωνή, the voice.) *Pathol.* The sound of the voice heard through the nose: rhinophony.

Rhĭn'oplas'tĭca, *æ,* f. (Ῥίν; πλάσσω, to fabricate.) *Surg.* Nose-making; the operation of forming a nose from the integuments of the forehead, otherwise termed the Taliacotian operation: rhinoplastics; rhinoplasty.

Rhĭn'oplas'tĭcus, *a, um. Surg.* Belonging to the operation of rhinoplasty. *Rhinoplasticus, a, um.*

Rhĭn'ŏpŏlў'pus, *i,* m. (Ῥίν; πόλυπους.) *Surg. Pathol.* Polypus of the nose or nostrils: a rhinopolyp.

Rhĭn'orrhăg'ĭa, *æ,* f. (Ῥίν; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Surg. Pathol.* Sudden and excessive bleeding from the nose. See *Epistaxis.*

Rhĭn'otrix, *ĭchos,* f. (Ῥίν; θρὶξ, a hair.) *Anat.* In pl., the *Vibrissæ,* or hairs of the nose.

Rhĭz'anthus, *a, um.* (Ῥίζα, a root; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers growing from the root: rhizanthous.

Rhĭz'o-. (Ῥίζα.) A prefix, denoting a root, or roots.

Rhĭz'ŏcar'pus, *a, um.* (Ῥίζα; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Applied to a Cl. (pl. m.) of mosses, having the fructification developed near the root: rhizocarpous.

Rhĭz'ŏdēs, adj. (Ῥίζα; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Bot.* Having, or full of roots: rhizous.

Rhĭz'ŏgĕnum, *i,* n. (Ῥίζα; γεννάω, to produce.) *Bot.* A peculiar organ of some *Algæ,* which increases and fixes itself by numerous roots: a rhizogen.

Rhĭz'ŏgŏn'ium, *ii,* n. (Ῥίζα; γονὴ, seed.) *Bot.* Applied to mosses with fructiferous roots: a rhizogon.

Rhĭz'ŏgrap'hĭa, *æ,* f. (Ῥίζα; γράφω, to write.) *Bot.* A description of roots: rhizography.

Rhĭz'ŏidēs, adj. (Ῥίζα; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling a root: rhizoid.

Rhĭz'ŏlŏg'ĭa, *æ,* f. (Ῥίζα; λόγος, a discourse.) A treatise on, or the doctrine of, roots: rhizology.

Rhĭz'ōma, *ătis,* n. (Ῥιζόω, to support by roots.) *Bot.* The subterraneous horizontal stem of a perennial plant: a rhizome.

Rhĭz ōmătoĭd'ēs, adj. } (*Rhīzō-*
Rhĭzōmătoĭdeus, *a, um.* } *ma;* terminal *-īdēs.*) *Bot.* Applied to roots that have a rhizome; by which is meant what is commonly called the pivot of the root: rhizomatoid.

Rhĭz'ŏmor'phus, *a, um.* (Ῥίζα; μορφὴ, form.) *Bot.* Having the form of, or bearing resemblance to, a root: rhizomorphous.

Rhĭz'ŏp'hōrus, *a, um.* (Ῥίζα; φέρω, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing or having roots: rhizophorous.

Rhĭz'ŏphyl'lus, *a, um.* (Ῥίζα; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves bearing roots: rhizophyllous.

Rhĭz'ŏpŏd'ĭs, *ĭs, e.* } (Ῥίζα;
Rhĭz'ŏpŏd'us, *a, um.* } πους, a foot.) *Bot.* Having the *stipes* supplied with roots, or the fructification near the roots: rhizopodous.

Rhĭz'ŭla, *æ,* f. (Dim. Ῥίζα.) *Bot.* The very fine roots of mushrooms: a rhizule.

Rhŏd'ĭco-. (*Rhŏdium;* terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* A prefix applied to double salts resulting from the combination of a rhodic with another salt, as *Rhodico-ammonicus.*

Rhŏd'ium, *ii,* n. (Ῥόδον, a rose.) *Chem.* A metal found among the grains of crude platina; named from the rose-colour of its compounds.

Rhŏd'ius, *a, um.* (Ῥόδον.) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Of a rose-colour.

Rhŏd'ŏcan'thus, *a, um.* (Ῥόδον; ἄκανθα, a spine.) *Bot.* Having rose-coloured spines: rhodocanthous.

Rhŏd'ŏden'dron, *i,* n. (Ῥόδον; δένδρον, a tree.) A Linn. genus, Cl.

Decandria, Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Ericaceæ*.

Rhŏd'ŏden'dron Chrys'an'thum. *M. Med.* The plant dwarf rose-bay, or yellow-flowered rhododendron.

Rhŏd'ŏgrap'hia, *æ*, f. (Ῥόδον, a rose; γράφω, to write.) *Bot.* A description of roses: rhodography.

Rhŏd'ŏlŏg'ia, *æ*, f. (Ῥόδον; λόγος, a discourse.) *Bot.* A treatise on roses: rhodology.

Rhŏd'osper'mus, *a, um.* (Ῥόδον; σπέρμα, seed.) *Bot.* Having seeds or *sporidia* of a rose-colour: rhodospermous.

Rhœ'adin', *Chem.* The colouring matter of the *Papaver rhœas*.

Rhœ'ados' Pet'ăla. *M. Med.* (B. P.) See following.

Rhœ'as, *ădos*, m. (Ῥέω, to flow.) *M. Med.* Name for the fresh petals of the *Papaver rhœas*; the *Rhœados petala*.

Rhom'bifol'ius, *a, um.* (Ῥόμβος, a figure of four sides, and four angles, two acute and two obtuse; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having rhombous leaves: rhombifoliate.

Rhom'bifor'mis, *is, e.* (Ῥόμβος; *forma*, shape.) *Geom.* Having the form of a rhomb: rhombiform.

Rhom'bip'ŏrus, *i*, m. (Ῥόμβος; *pŏrus*, a pore.) *Zoöl.* Having rhombiform pores: rhombiporous.

Rhom'bŏd'ĕs, adj. (Ῥόμβος; terminal *-ώδης*.) *Geom., Mineral.* Having or full of rhombs: rhombous.

Rhom'bohed'ral. } *Geom.* Be-
Rhom'bohed'rical. } longing to a rhombohedron. *Rhombŏhedrus, a, um.*

Rhom'bohed'ron. (Ῥόμβος; ἕδρα, a basis.) *Geom.* A solid figure of six rhomboid faces. *Rhombŏhedrum, i*, n.

Rhom'boïdăl'is, *is, e.* (*Rhomboïdes*, resembling a rhomb.) *Crystall., Geom., Mineral.* A superfluous form of *Rhomboides*, having the same application; its strict meaning would be pertaining to a rhomboid figure: rhomboidal.

Rhom'boïdĕs, adj. (Ῥόμβος; terminal *-ειδής*.) *Geom.* Resembling a rhomb: rhomboid.

Rhon'chus, *i*, m. (Ῥόγχος.) A rattling sound in the throat, or a very strong wheezing. See *Râle*.

Rhub'arb. (*Rha*, now the Wolga, a river in Russia; *barbărus*, wild.) *M. Med.* The genus *Rheum*.

Rhub'arb, Of'fic'inal. *M. Med.* The *Rheum palmatum*.

Rhub'arb, Rus'sian. } *M.*
Rhub'arb, siber'ian. } *Med.*
Rhub'arb, Un'dŭlat'ed. } The *Rheum Russicum*, or *undulatum*, the *R. rhabarbarum* of Linnæus.

Rhus, *rhois*, m. and f. (Ῥοῦς, a stream.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*, Ord. *Trigynia*. Juss. *Terebinthinaceæ*. The sumach tree. *Physiol.* A flow or discharge, as that of the *catamenia*.

Rhus Tŏx'ĭcŏden'dron. *M. Med.* Systematic name of the poison oak, or sumach.

Rhy'as, *ădis*, f. (Ῥέω, to flow.) *Surg. Pathol.* A disease of the eye; consisting in a decrease or defect of the *Caruncula lacrymalis*; congenital, accidental, or the result of excision, which induces an incurable *Epiphora*, or continual flow of tears.

Rhyn'chosporus, *a, um.* (Ῥύγχος; σπόρα, seed.) *Bot.* Having seeds prolonged in form of a beak, as the *Rondeletia*: rhynchosporous.

Rhyn'cŏlīt'es, *is*, or *æ*, m. (Ῥύγχος; λίθος, a stone.) *Geol.* A fossil beak: a rhyncolite.

Rhyt'hm. (Ῥυθμὸς, a measured movement.) *Physiol.* Applied to the order of the contractions of the different portions of the heart and lungs, their respective duration, succession, and relation to each other. *Rhythmus, i*, m.

Rib. See *Costa, Nervus*.

Rib'and-shap'ed. See *Ligulatus*.

Rib'bed. See *Costatus, Nervous*.

Rib'es, *is*, n. (Arab.) Applied to the currant and gooseberry tribe. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*, Ord. *Monogynia*. The currant-tree.

Rib'es Nig'rum. *Bot.* The black currant plant.

Rib'es Rub'rum. *Bot.* The red currant plant, of which the white currant tree is only a variety.

Rib'es'ius, *a, um. Bot.* Belonging to, or having arrangement of parts, as in the genus *Ribes*; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): ribesious.

Rib'less. See *Enervis, Enervius*.

Ric'e. (Teut. *Reiss.*) *Bot.* Common name for the *Oryza sativa.*

Ric'inat'e. (*Ricĭnĭcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of ricinic acid with a base. *Ricĭnas, ātis,* f.

Ric'inic'us, *a, um.* (*Ricĭnus.*) *Chem.* Applied to one of the three acids produced by the saponification of castor oil: ricinic.

Ric'inoid'ēs, adj. (*Ricĭnus;* terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling the *Ricinus*: ricinoid.

Ric'inus, *i,* m. (A vermin called a tick, which its seed resembles.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Monœcia,* Ord. *Monadelphia.* Juss. *Euphorbiaceæ.*

Ric'inus Com'mūn'is. *M. Med.* The castor oil plant.

Ric'inus Vulgār'is. *Bot.* Another name for the *Ricinus communis.*

Ric'kets. See *Rachitis.*

Ric'tus, *ūs,* m. (*Ringor,* to grin.) *Bot.* The opening between the lips of ringent, or personate flowers.

Rig'idifō'lius, *a, um.* (*Rigĭdus,* stiff; *fŏlium,* a leaf.) *Bot.* Having rigid leaves: rigidifolious.

Rig'idĭtas', *ātis,* f. (*Rigĭdus.*) *Pathol.* Stiffness or want of mobility: rigidity.

Rig'or, *ōris,* m. (Ῥιγέω, to be cold.) *Pathol.* A sudden shivering from cold or feverishness. See *Algor.*

Rim'a, *æ,* f. (*Rīmor,* to cleave as timber does in storms.) An opening, fissure, chap, cleft, or crack.

Rim'a Glŏt'tĭdis. *Anat.* The opening of the glottis, or rather of the larynx.

Rim'ōsus, *a, um.* (*Rīma;* terminal *-ōsus.*) Having or full of fissures, openings, or cracks; rimose; rimous.

Rim'ŭla, *æ,* f. (Dim. *Rīma.*) A small fissure, opening, chap, cleft, or crack: a rimule.

Ring. See *Annulus.*

Rin'gent. (*Ringor,* to grin.) *Bot.* Gaping; grinning. *Ringens, tis,* part.

Rin'gentifiōr'us, *a, um.* (*Ringens,* gaping; *flos,* a flower.) *Bot.* Applied to the *calathidium* and the disc in the *Synantherea,* when composed of ringent corols: ringentiflorous.

Rin'gentifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Ringens; forma,* shape.) *Bot.* Applied to corols that are nearly ringent: ringentiform.

Ring-like. See *Annularis, Cricoides.*

Rin'gworm of the Scal'p. *Pathol.* The disease *Porrigo scutulata.*

Rip'ples. *Pathol.* A popular term in Scotland for *Tabes dorsalis.*

Ris'us Can'inus. } See *Sardo-*
Ris'us Sardon'icus. } *nic Laugh.*

Rivin'ian Duc'ts. *Anat.* The excretory ducts of the *Glandulæ sublinguales,* first pointed out by Rivinus.

Roas'ting. (Germ. *Rosten,* to dress meat.) *Chem.* Process by which mineral substances become divided, by subjection to heat in crucibles.

Rob. (Arab.) A thicker syrup made from the juice of fruits with sugar, and raised to greater consistence by boiling.

Rōb'ŏran's, *tis,* part. (*Rōbŏro,* to make strong.) Making strong; strengthening: roborant.

Roc'cel'la. *M. Med.* The plant *litmus* or dyer's lichen. See *Lichen Roccella.*

Roc'cel'late. (*Roccellĭcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of roccellic acid with a base. *Roccellas, ātis,* f.

Roc'cel'lic, *a, um.* *Chem.* Applied to a peculiar acid discovered in the *Roccella tinctoria.*

Rochel'le Salt. *M. Med.* The *Tartras potassæ et sodæ,* or *Soda tartarizata.*

Rock Rut'ter. *Mineral.* Common name for the substance anciently termed *Alumen liquidum.*

Rock Oil. See *Petroleum.*

Rod-shap'ed. See *Virgatus.*

Rōd'ens, *tis,* part. (*Rōdo,* to gnaw.) *Zoöl.* Gnawing; applied to an Ord. (pl. n.) of *Mammalia,* characterised by two large incisor teeth in each jaw with which they gnaw their food.

Rhœ'ados Pet'ala. The fresh petals of *Papaver Rhœas.*

Rol'ler. (Teut. *Rollen,* to make up into a roll.) *Surg.* A band of required length and breadth, composed of linen, calico, or flannel, wound up from one or both ends.

Root. See *Radix.*

Rōr'ĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum. } (*Ros*, dew ;
Rōr'ĭfĕr'us, a, um. } *fĕro*, to bear.) Dew-bearing : roriferous.

Rōs'a, æ, f. ('Ρόδον, a rose.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Icosandria*, Ord. *Polygamia*. Juss. *Rosaceæ*. *Pathol.* Popular name for Saint Anthony's fire. *Erysipelas.*

Rōs'a Dam'ascēna. *Bot.* The *Rosa centifolia.*

Rōs'a Pal'lida. *Bot.* The *Rosa centifolia.*

Rōs'a Rub'ra. *Bot.* The *Rosa Gallica.*

Rōs'a Syl'ves'tris. *Bot.* The *Rosa canina.*

Rōsāc'eus, a, um. *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Rosa* ; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.) : rosaceous.

Rōsāc'ĭcus, a, um. *Chem.* Applied to a substance of a rose-colour, deposited by the urine on the access of intermittent fever, and termed rosacic acid by Prout.

Rōs'æ Can'inæ Fruc'tus. *M. Med.* (B. P.) Fruit of the dog-rose.

Rōs'æ Cen'tifoliæ Pet'ăla. *M. Med.* (B. P.) Cabbage-rose petals.

Rōs'æ Gal'licæ Pet'ăla. *M. Med.* (B. P.) Red-rose petals.

Ros'cĭdus, a, um. (*Ros*, dew.) Moistened with dew. See *Mel Roscidum.*

Rose. See *Rosa*.

Rose, Chris'tmas. *Bot.* The *Helleborus niger.*

Rōsel'la, æ, f. (Dim. *Rōsa.*) *Bot.* A mass of small leaves of various form and colour which terminates the stem of certain mosses : a rosette. See *Stellula.*

Ros'emary. *M. Med.* The plant *Rosmarinus officinalis.*

Rōs'eŏla, æ, f. (Dim. *Rōsa.*) *Pathol.* A rose-coloured rash, not contagious, and without *papulæ*, mostly symptomatic of different febrile diseases.

Ros'in. Properly, *Resin.*

Ros'mărīn'us, i, m., or *um, i*, n. (*Ros*, dew ; *mărīnus*, belonging to the sea.) Pharmacopœial name for the tops of *Rosmarinus officinalis* ; the *Rosmarina herba*, or rosemary. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Diandria*, Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Labiatæ.*

Ros'mărīnus Of'ficinā'lis. *M. Med.* The plant rosemary.

Ros'tellāt'us, a, um. (*Rostellum*, a little beak.) *Bot.* Prolonged into a small rigid and sometimes crooked point : rostellate.

Ros'tel'lum, i, n. (Dim. *Rostrum*, a beak.) *Bot.* A little beak ; applied to any such object.

Ros'trālis, is, e. *Entomol.* Belonging to a *rostrum* or beak : rostral.

Ros'trātus, a, um. (*Rostrum.*) *Bot.* Having an appearance like a beak ; beaked : rostrate.

Ros'trĭcor'nis, is, e. (*Rostrum ; cornu*, a horn.) *Entomol.* Having the *antennæ* upon a prolongation of the head : rostricornate.

Ros'trĭfor'mis, is, e. (*Rostrum ; forma*, resemblance.) Formed like a beak : rostriform.

Rōs'ŭlār'ius, a, um. (*Rŏsa.*) *Bot.* Having the form or disposition of the petals of a rose : rosularious.

Ros'y-drop. See *Acne.*

Rōt'acĭs'mus, i, m. ('Ρωτακισμός.) The harsh vibration of the letter *r*, common in the northern parts of England, called a burr.

Rōt'ātor, ōris, m. (*Rŏto*, to turn.) *Anat.* Applied to certain muscles employed in producing a circular movement.

Rōt'ātus, a, um. (*Rŏta*, a wheel.) *Bot.* Having wheels, or their form : rotate.

Rōt'heln. (*Bastard Measles.*) Name, applied to what is known as German measles. Generally considered a form of *rubeola ;* modified by the presence of some symptoms akin to scarlatina.

Rōt'ĭfĕrus', a, um. (*Rŏta ; fĕro*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Having, or bearing wheels : rotiferous.

Rōt'ĭfōrm'is, is, e. (*Rŏta ; forma*, likeness.) Having the form of a wheel : rotifŏrm.

Rōt'ŭla, æ, f. (Dim. *Rŏta.*) A little wheel. *Anat.* Another name for the knee-pan. See *Patella.*

Rot'ulad. *Anat.* Applied the same as *Rotular*, used adverbially.

Rot'ular. *Anat.* Belonging to the *Rotula ;* applied, by Dr. Barclay, as meaning—towards the *Rotula*, or *patella. Rŏtŭlāris, is, e.*

Rōt'ŭlātus, a, um. (*Rŏtŭla.*) *Conchol.* Having the form of little wheels : rotulate.

Rōt'ŭlōs'us, a, um. (*Rŏtŭla ;* ter-

minal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having or full of little wheels: rotulous.

Rŏt'undifŏl'ius, *a, um.* (*Rŏtundus,* round; *fŏlium,* a leaf.) *Bot.* Having round leaves: rotundifoliate.

Rouge. *Bot.* The dye prepared from *Carthæmus tinctorius.*

Rough. See *Asper, Scaber, Scabrideus.*

Roug'hness. See *Scabrities.*

Round Lig'ament. See *Ligamentum Teres.*

Roun'd-leav'ed. See *Rotundifolius.*

Royal Col'lege of Sur'geons. A society incorporated by Royal Charter, for examination of candidates for a *diploma,* by virtue of which they may practise the surgical art. There are three Royal Colleges of Surgeons in the United Kingdom—namely, the R.C.S. of England, the R.C.S. of Edinburgh, and the R.C.S. of Ireland. Of these three Royal Colleges, a peculiarity attaches to that of Edinburgh as to its local name, which ought to be R.C.S. of Scotland, Her Majesty's bestowal of that comprehensive title being certain, whenever requested by the Edinburgh Royal College of Surgeons and the Glasgow Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons conjointly, as expressed in Acts 21 and 22 Vict., c. 9, clause 50.

Royal Col'lege of Sur'geons, Ed'inburgh. *Rules for Licentiateship.*—Candidates must have studied in a University, or an Established School of Medicine—*i.e.,* in "those recognised schools of cities in Great Britain and Ireland, where diplomas in Surgery are granted." Candidates must have been engaged (during four years *after passing the enjoined preliminary examination*) in professional studies; which period shall include not less than four winter, or three winter and two summer sessions' attendance at a recognised Medical School. In fulfilment of the prescribed curriculum, the following courses of Lectures must have been attended, and certification, thereto, produced:—Anatomy and Practical Anatomy (*six months each course*) *during eighteen months*—*i.e.,* three courses of the two, conjointly; Chemistry, Practical and Analytical; Materia Medica; Physiology; Practice of Medicine; Clinical Medicine; Principles and Practice of Surgery—and Clinical Surgery;—Midwifery; Medical Jurisprudence. The courses of study in Scotland consist of not fewer than 100 lectures—excepting in respect of Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery, which have divided courses of fifty lectures each.

Royal Col'lege of Sur'geons, England. *Rules for Membership.*—Candidates commencing education *on* or after 1 Jan., 1861, must possess one of the following certificates:—1. Either of graduation in Arts, at any of the British Universities, or of *certain recognised* Universities on the Continent, etc. 2. Of having passed examination for Matriculation, or such other examination instead, as may be sanctioned by the College Council. 3. Evidence as to competent knowledge of Latin and Mathematics. [Some other branches of preliminary schooling are named in the statutes of this College; but which are so usually included in seminary-courses that a detail thereof seems unnecessary here—viz., Writing from Dictation, English Grammar, Geography, History, etc.] *Professional Education.*—Attendance on the practice of an Hospital, or other Practical Institution, recognised for that purpose. Instruction by a legally qualified Surgeon of an Hospital, Dispensary, or Workhouse, etc., etc. Attendance on Lectures on Anatomy, Physiology, or Chemistry, by Lecturers of this College. Before admission to the Primary Examination, Candidates must possess certificates as follows:—Anatomy and Dissections, two winter sessions each; Lectures on Anatomy and Physiology, Practical Anatomy and Physiology, one winter session each. The Pass Examination, on Surgical Anatomy, the Principles and Practice of Surgery and Medicine, depends on production of the following Certificates:—On Surgical Anatomy, and the Principles and Practice of Surgery and Medicine;

of being twenty-one years of age; of having subsequently been examined, and having afterwards (*for four years*) been engaged in the acquirement of professional knowledge.

Royal Col'lege of Sur'geons, Ir'eland. *Rules for Licentiateship.* —1. Candidates must be "registered (pupils) on the College Books, if the Council approve," etc. 2. If "*letters testimonial*" are desired, "registered pupils" may have a *special* or the *stated* examination by paying a conditional fee. 3. The *stated* (usual) examinations are held in April, July, and November. 4. The examinations, *preliminary and pass*, shall be conducted by *written*, partly by *oral* questions. "The Greek language enters as a compulsory subject" of inquiry on the occasion of preliminary competency. The Pass Examination requires previous attendance on and study of the following scientific departments of Medicine:—Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Botany, Histology, Theory and Practice of Surgery; Practice of Medicine; Midwifery; Operative Surgery and Appliances; Medical Jurisprudence. These studies—including Hospital experience of *three years*—to occupy six years altogether.

Rŭbĕd'o, *ĭnis*, f. (*Rŭber*, red.) *Med.* A diffused redness of the skin, as in blushing.

Rub'efăc'ient. (*Rŭbĕfăcio*, to make red.) *Med.* Applied to any substance which reddens without blistering the skin, and employed as a counter-irritant. *Rŭbĕf'ăciens, tis*, part.

Rŭbeō'la, æ, f. (*Rŭbeo*, to blush.) *Pathol.* The measles, a disease known by inflammatory fever, dry cough, sneezing, drowsiness, and an eruption of small red points, perceptible by the touch. A genus, Ord. *Exanthemata*, Cl. *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Rubeol'oid'. (*Rŭbĕŏla*; terminal *Pathol.* Resembling *Rubeola.*

ı, adj.

æ, f. (*Rŭber*, red.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Tetrandria*, Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Rubiaceæ. M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for the root of *Rubia tinctorum.*

Rŭb'ia Tin'ctōr'um. *M. Med.* Systematic name of the madder plant; the root is called *Radix rubra.*

Rŭb'iăc'eus, *a, um.* (*Rŭbia.*) *Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Rubia;* applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): rubiaceous.

Rŭb'ifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Rŭbus*, the raspberry; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Having the form of a raspberry: rubiform.

Rŭb'iginōs'us, *a, um.* (*Rŭbīgo*; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Chem., Nat. Philos.* Having, or of the colour of rust: rubiginous.

Rŭb'igo, *ĭnis*, f. (As if *Rōdīgo*, from *rodo*, to gnaw.) *Chem.* Rust.

Rub'ricaul'is, *is, e.* (*Rŭber*; *caulis*, a stem.) *Bot.* Having a red stem: rubricauline.

Rub'rifloōr'us, *a, um.* (*Rŭber*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having red flowers: rubriflorous.

Rŭb'ŭla, æ, f. (Dim. *Rŭbus.*) The specific name for the yaws in Good's Nosology. See *Anthracia Rubula.*

Rŭb'us, *i*, m. (*Rŭber*, red.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Icosandria*, Ord. *Polygynia.* Juss. *Rosaceæ.*

Rŭb'us Cæ'sius. *Bot.* The dewberry plant, or heath bramble, the fruit similar to the blackberry.

Rŭb'us Frŭt'icōs'us. *Bot.* The common bramble, which yields blackberries.

Rŭb'us Idæ'us. *Bot.* The raspberry plant.

Ruc'tatio. See *Ructus.*

Ruc'tuōs'us, *a, um.* (*Ructus*; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Med.* Having or full of eructation or belching: ructuous.

Ructus, *ûs*, m. (Ἐρυγμὸς, from ἐρεύγω, to belch.) An eructation, belching, or discharge of wind from the stomach: eructation.

Rud'dle. *Chem.* A kind of red chalk.

n. (*Rŭdis*, unfashioned.) That which forms the first condition or origin of a thing: rudimentary.

Rue. *M. Med.* The *Ruta graveolens.*

a, um.

ruddy; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Having fruit of a ruddy colour: ruficarpous.

Rūf'liner'vis, *is, e.* (*Rūfus; nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Having ruddy-coloured nervures: rufinervine.

Rūg'ifō'lius, *a, um.* (*Rūga*, a wrinkle; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having wrinkled leaves; rugifolious.

Rūg'ōsus, *a, um.* (*Rūgo*, to have wrinkles.) *Bot.* Rugged; wrinkled: rugose.

Rum. A well-known spirituous liquor obtained from the sugar-cane; Jamaica spirit. *Spīrĭtus Jămaicensis.*

Rŭm'ex, *ĭcis,* m. (A spear.) Pharmacopœial name of the leaves of the *Rumex acetosa.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Hexandria*, Ord. *Trigynia.* Juss. *Polygoneæ.* See *Lapathum.*

Rŭm'ex Ac'ētōs'a. *M. Med.* The common sorrel, or sour-dock.

Rūm'inan's, *tis*, part. (*Rūmĭno*, to chew the cud.) *Zoöl.* Chewing the cud: applied to an Ord. (pl. n.) of *Mammalia:* ruminating.

Rum'ināt'ion. (Same.) *Physiol.* Chewing the cud, or bringing up of the food, which has been swallowed, into the mouth again to be properly chewed. *Rūmĭnātio, ōnis*, f.

Run'cināt'us, *a, um.* (*Runcīna*, a saw.) *Bot.* Notched, like a saw; toothed: runcinate.

Run'ner. See *Sarmentum.*

Run'ning. *Pathol.* Popularly, any purulent matter when coming away from a diseased part; as the discharge in *gonorrhœa.*

Rupel'len'sis Sal. (*Rupella*, Rochelle.) *M. Med.* Rochelle salt; the *Soda tartarizata*, or *Sodæ potassiotartras.*

Rŭp'ia, *æ*, f. (Ῥύπος, sordes.) *Pathol.* An eruptive disease, in which there are broad flat vesicles; succeeded by an ill-conditioned discharge, which thickens into scabs, easily detached and immediately replaced by new ones.

Rup'tiner'vis, *is, e.* (*Ruptus*, broken; *nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves, the nervures of which, growing almost parallel, break from space to space, so as to form a kind of lash.

Rup'ture. (*Rumpo*, to break.) *Surg.* The disease *Hernia*; popular term. *Ruptūra, æ*, f.

a, um. (*Rus*, the country; *cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Zool.* Living in the country, or fields: ruricolous.

Rust. *Chem.* The powder, or crust, which grows on iron and other metals when long exposed to the air. *Ærūgo, ĭnis*, f.; *Rūbīgo, ĭnis*, f.

Rust of Iron. See *Ferrugo.*

Rus'tic'ōlus, *a, um.* (*Rus*, the country; *cŏlo*, to inhabit.) *Ornithol.* Living in fields or meadows: rusticolous.

Rŭt'a, *æ*, f. (Ῥύομαι, to protect.) Name for the leaves, and also the unripe fruit, of the *Ruta graveolens.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Decandria*, Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Rutaceæ.*

Rŭt'a Grăv'eōlen's. *M. Med.* The common rue plant.

Rūt'āceus, *a. um. Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the genus *Ruta*; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): rutaceous.

Rŭt'idōs'is, *is*, f. (Ῥυτὶς, a wrinkle.) *Pathol.* A drawing, shrinking, or puckering of the *cornea*, a certain sign of approaching death.

Ruys'chiăn'a, Mem'brān'a. *Anat.* The internal layer of the choroid coat of the eye: first particularised by Ruysch; also called *Tunica Ruyschiana.*

Ruys'chii, Tūn'ica Cel'lūlōs'a. *Anat.* The cellular coat of the intestines, described by Ruysch.

Rye. (Sax. *Ryge.*) A kind of bread corn of a coarse quality; also a kind of grass.

Rye, Er'got of. See *Ergota.*

Rye Plan't. *Bot.* The *Secale cereale.*

Rye, Spur'red. *Bot., Med.* The *Secale cornutum*, or ergot of rye.

Ryt'idōcar'pus, *a, um.* (Ῥυτὶς, a wrinkle; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Having wrinkled fruits: rytidocarpous.

S.

S. *Pharm.* For *Semissis* or half.

S.A. or **S.A.L.** For *Secundum artem* or *Secundum artis leges*—according to the rules of art.

S. Ac. *Chem.* For *Sine acido*, without acid.

S. Alk. } *Chem.* For *Sine alkali*,
S. K. } *Sine kali*, without alkali,

S. N. *Med.* For *Secundum naturam*, or according to the natural course.

ss. *Pharm.* For *Semissis.*

S. S. S. *Pharm.* For *Stratum super stratum*, layer upon layer.

Săb'ădil'la, æ, f. (Span. *Ceba* barley.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the dried fruit of *Asagræa officinalis.*

Sab'adillin'. *Chem.* An excessively acrid white substance obtained from the seeds of *Helonias officinalis* and *Veratrum sabadilla.* *Sabădillĭna,* æ, f.

Săbin'a, æ, f. Pharmacopœial name for the tops of *Juniperus sabina:* savin.

Săbin'æ Cac'umina. (B.P.) See foregoing.

Săb'ŭlĭcōl'us, *a, um.* (*Săbŭlum,* sand; *cŏlo,* to inhabit.) *Bot.* Growing or living in sand: sabulicolous.

Săb'ŭlōs'us, *a, um.* (*Săbŭlum*; terminal *-ōsus.*) Gritty; sandy; sabulous.

Săb'ur'ra, æ, f. (*Săbŭlum.*) *Med.* Foulness of the stomach; sordes.

Sac. See *Sacculus, Saccus.*

Saccāt'us, *a, um.* (*Saccus,* a bag.) Encysted, or contained in a membranous bag: saccated.

Sac'chărāt'us, *a, um.* (*Sacchărum,* sugar.) *Med.* Having or containing sugar: saccharated.

is, or *eos,* f. (*Sacchărum; ephidrōsis,* a sweating.) *Pathol.* A saccharine sweating.

Sac'chări Fæ'x. *M. Med.* Treacle, or molasses.

a, um. (*Sacchărum; fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Yielding sugar: sacchariferous.

Sac'chărĭf'ĭcāt'io, ōnis, f. (*Sacchărum,* sugar; *fio,* to become.) *Chem.* The conversion of a substance into sugar, as starch, when treated by sulphuric acid: saccharification.

Sac'chărĭf'ĭcāt'us, *a, um.* (Same.) *Chem.* Converted into sugar: saccharificated.

Sac'chărin'us, *a, um.* (*Sacchărum.*) Belonging to sugar: saccharine.

Sac'chăroid'ēs, adj. (*Sacchărum*; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) Resembling sugar: saccharoid.

Sac'chărŏlŏg'ia, æ, f. (*Sacchărum*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Chem.* A treatise on sugar: saccharology.

Sac'chărōm'ĕtrum, *i,* n. (*Sacchărum*; μέτρον, a measure.) An instrument for ascertaining the quantity of sugar in liquors, syrups, etc.: a saccharometer.

Sac'chărum, *i,* n. (Arab. *Saccharr.*) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Triandria,* Ord. *Digynia.* Juss. *Gramineæ.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of the prepared juice of the *Saccharum officinarum*; sugar.

Sac'chărum Acer'num. Sugar obtained from the *Acer saccharinum*; also called *Saccharum Canadense*; maple-sugar.

Sac'chărum Al'bum. White, or refined sugar; loaf-sugar.

Sac'chărum Canāden'se. *Bot.* The *Saccharum acernum,* or maple-sugar; Canadian sugar.

Sac'chărum Com'mūne. } *M.*
Sac'chărum Non-pūr'ĭfĭcāt'um. } *Med.* Systematic terms for moist sugar; otherwise termed Muscovado sugar.

Sac'chărum Lac'tis. (B. P.) *Sugar of Milk.*

Sac'chărum Offĭcĭnāl'e. } *M.*
Sac'chărum Offĭcĭnār'um. } *Med.* The sugar-cane.

Sac'chărum Pūrĭf'ĭcatum. (B. P.) *Refined Sugar.*

Sac'chărum Săt'ur'ni. *M. Med.* The *Acetas plumbi,* or sugar of lead.

Sac'cholac'tate. (*Sacchŏlactĭcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A

combination of saccholactic acid with a base. *Sacchŏlactas, ātis*, f.

Sac'cholac'tic Ac'id. Same as *Mucic acid. Sacchŏlactĭcum acidum.*

Sac'chŏlac'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Sacchărum; lac*, milk; terminal *-ĭcus.*) *Chem.* Applied to mucic acid, because first obtained from sugar of milk: saccholactic.

a, um. (*Saccus*, a sack; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing a sack: sacciferous.

Sac'cifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Saccus; forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Formed like a sack: sacciform.

Sac'cōd'ēs, adj. (*Saccus;* terminal *-ōdes.*) Having or full of sacks: saccous.

Sac'culat'ed. (*Sacculus*, a little bag.) Bagged, or pursed out in little expansions. *Sacculātus, a, um.*

Sac'cŭlōs'us, *a, um.* (*Sacculus;* terminal *-ōsus.*) Having or full of little sacs: sacculose.

Sac'cŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Saccus.*) A little bag, sac, or pouch: a saccule.

Sac'cŭlus Ad'ipōs'us. *Anat.* The *bursa mucosa* of a joint.

Sac'cŭlus Cor'dis. *Anat.* The *pericardium;* the bag of the heart.

Sac'cŭlus Lac'hrўmāl'is. *Anat.* The lachrymal sac, or bag.

Sac'cilifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Sacellus; forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of a little sack: sacelliform.

Sac'el'lus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Sacculus*, a little sack.) *Bot.* Applied to a monospermous root in which the seed is invested by a membranous envelope.

Săc'er Ig'nis. *Pathol.* A term for *Erysipelas;* also formerly applied to *Herpes exedens.*

Sac'er'bus. *Pathol.* An old epithet of epilepsy, from the vehemence of its attacks.

Sack. (Sax. *Sac.*) A wine formerly much used, said to be brought from the Canary Islands, and called *Canary;* also applied to a wine brought from Malaga in Spain.

Sac'rad. Applied the same as *Sacral*, used adverbially.

Sac'ral. *Anat.* Belonging to the *sacrum;* applied as meaning towards the *sacrum. Sacrālis, is, e.*

Sac'ro-. *Anat.* A prefix denoting connection with the *sacrum.*

Sac'rum, *i*, n. (*Săcer*, sacred.) *Anat.* The triangular bone wedged (as it were) between the *Ossa innominata* posteriorly, forming a considerable portion of the true pelvis.

Saf'ety Lam'p. *Chem., Nat. Phios.* Lamp invented by Sir H. Davy; consisting of a common oil-lamp, completely surrounded with a cage of fine wire-gauze; for the miners, to indicate the moment of danger from explosion of fire-damp.

Saff'ron. *M. Med.* The *Crocus sativus.*

Saff'ron, Mead'ow. *M. Med.* The *Colchicum autumnale.*

Săg'ăpēn'um, *i*, n. (Σαγάπηνον.) Name of the gum-resin of an uncertain plant, said to be a species of *Ferula*, formerly reputed as an antispasmodic, etc.

Săg'ittifō'lius, *a, um.* (*Sagitta*, *n.*) an arrow; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having arrow-shaped leaves: sagittifolious.

Sagit'tal. (*Săgitta.*) Belonging to, or shaped like an arrow. *Săgittālis, is, e.*

Sagit'tal Sut'ure. *Anat.* That uniting the parietal bones.

Săgittāt'us, *a, um.* (*Săgitta.*) *Bot.* Having the shape of an arrow: sagittate.

Săgittif'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Săgitta; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot., Conchol.* Bearing arrow-shaped objects: sagittiferous.

Sag'o. *M. Med.* Name for the *fecula* obtained from the pith of the *Sagus lævis;* of various species of *Palmaceæ*, and *Cycas;* of *Sagus Rumphii.*

Saim. (Ital. and Scot. *Saime.*) *M. Med.* The *Adeps suillus, Axungia porcina*, or hog's lard.

St. An'drew's Univer'sity, and Aberdeen' Univer'sity (*Marischal College.*) The degrees of M.B., C.M., and M.D., as well as degrees in arts, are granted by both these ancient Universities, on fulfilment of conditional regulations, analogous to those enjoined by the other two Universities of Scotland. The charter of foundation, relating to St. Andrew's University, bears

date 1413: it is therefore the oldest of all the Scottish Universities. Hitherto there has never been a complete medical school at St. Andrew's, candidates for its degrees being consequently expected to have *complied with its statutes*, and studied elsewhere. There is now an anxious expectation, however, that a great change will, ere long, be effected in the said important department, by institution of an organised adaptation of the already established hospital in the flourishing and almost adjacent town of Dundee, with its 120,000 of population, and its highly promising local facilities of every kind offered for the purposes in view; notably for becoming a tutorial scholastic ally of the University referred to. One gentleman has already guaranteed a princely contribution towards the undertaking here named. Aberdeen University, as is well known, has long been esteemed for its medical school and degrees, and its classical status.

St. An'thony's Fire. See *Anthony's Fire, St.; Erysipelas.*

St. Vit'us' Dan'ce. *Pathol.* The disease *Chorea.*

Sal, *sălis,* m. and sometimes n. (ἅλς, salt.) *Chem.* Salt; applied to a compound in definite proportions of an acid with an alkali, earth, or metallic oxide.

Sal Am'moniāc'um. See *Ammoniacum Sal.*

Sal Arg'ent'i. *Chem.* The nitrate of silver.

Sal Ben'zoïn'. *Chem.* Benzoic acid.

Sal Cāt'har'ticus Amār'us. } *M. Med.*
Sal Cāt'harticus' Ang'licān'us. } The sulphate of magnesia.

Sal Cāt'hart'icus Glaubĕr'i. *M. Med.* The sulphate of soda, or Glauber's salt.

Sal Chăl'ȳbis. *Chem.* The sulphate of iron.

Sal Commūn'is. *Chem.* The chloride of *sodium.*

Sal Cor'nu Cer'vi. *M. Med.* The subcarbonate of ammonia.

Sal Diūrĕt'icus. *M. Med.* The acetate of potash.

Sal Ep'somen'sis. *M. Med.* The sulphate of magnesia, or Epsom salts.

Sal Fos'silis. } *Chem.* Fossil or
Sal Gem'mæ. } rock salt; the chloride of *sodium,* or common salt. *Sal communis.*

Sal Glauber'i. See *Glauber's Salt.*

Sal Mīrăb'ilis Glaubĕr'i. See *Glauber's Salt.*

Sal Prunel'le. *Chem.* Nitre, saltpetre, or the nitrate of potass, fused and poured into moulds so as to form small balls.

Sal Rupel'len'sis. *Chem.* The potassio-tartrate of soda, or Rochelle salt.

Sal Sāturn'i. *Chem.* The acetate of lead.

Sal Vŏlāt'ilis. *M. Med.* The *Spiritus ammoniæ aromaticus;* also, the subcarbonate of ammonia.

Salac'ity. (*Sălax,* lustful.) Lechery; lust; orgasm. *Sălācĭtas, ātis,* f.

Sal'ep. A farinaceous powder made from the root of the *Orchis morio.*

Salicyl'ic Ac'id. (*Salis,* a salt—or having the properties of a salt.) *M. Med.* A product from *salicylol,* by oxidation; or from *Salicin,* with potassium hydrate. Used same as the following.

Sal'icin'. *Chem.* An extremely bitter, white substance obtained from the bark of at least twelve species of *Salix. Sălĭcīna, æ,* f.; often used as substitute for quinia.

Săl'icīn'eus, *a, um. Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the genus *Salix;* applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): salicineous.

Săl'ifĕrus, *a, um.* (*Sal,* a salt; *fĕro,* to bear.) *Chem.* Containing or bearing salt: saliferous.

Sal'ifiab'le. (*Sal; fio,* to be made.) *Chem.* Having the property of forming a salt, by combination with other substances. *Sălĭfiābilis, is, e.*

Sal'igenin'. (*Sălĭcīna; gĕno,* to be begotten.) *Chem.* A new substance, which, together with sugar, contains the elements of salicin; from which it is obtained. *Sălĭgĕnīna, æ,* f.

Sal'ine. (*Sal.*) *Chem.* Belonging to, or of the nature of a salt. *Sălīnus, a, um.*

Săliv'a, *æ,* f. *Physiol.* The fluid

secretion of the salivary glands; spittle.

Sal'iv'al. *Physiol.* Belonging to the *saliva.* *Sălivālis, is, e.*

Sălivan's, *antis,* adj. *Pharm.* Exciting an increased flow of the *saliva:* salivating or sali'vant.

Săl'ivăr'is, *is, e. Physiol.* Belonging to the *saliva:* salivary.

Sal'ivat'ion. *Med.* An increased flow of the *saliva,* produced by the exhibition of mercury, and some other medicines. *Sălivātio, ōnis,* f. See *Ptyalismus.*

Săl'ix, *ĭcis,* f. (*Sălio,* to spring out.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Diœcia,* Ord. *Diandria.* Juss. *Salicineæ. M. Med.* Name for the bark of *Salix alba, S. Caprea,* and *S. Fragilis.*

Săl'ix Al'ba. *M. Med.* The white willow.

Săl'ix Cap'rea. *M. Med.* The great round-leaved willow.

Săl'ix Frăg'ilis. *M. Med* The common crack willow.

Sal'pet'ra, *æ,* f. *Chem., M Med.* Nitre, or saltpetre.

Sal'pingīt'is, *ĭdis,* f. (*Salpinx;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Surg. Pathol.* Inflammation of the Eustachian tube.

Sal'pin'go-. (*Salpinx.*) *Anat.* A prefix denoting connection with the Eustachian tube.

Sal'pingys'tĕrŏcyēs'is, *is,* or *eos,* f. (*Salpingo-; hystĕra,* the womb; *cyēsis,* pregnancy.) *Obstet., Physiol.* Term for pregnancy or fœtation partly in the Fallopian tube and *uterus.*

Sal'pinx, *ingis,* f. (Σάλπιγξ, a tube.) *Anat.* The Eustachian tube.

Sal't. The *Chloridum sodii,* or *Murias sodæ;* common salt. *Sodii chloridum* (B. P.). *Chem.* A compound, in definite proportions, of an acid with an alkali, earth, or metallic oxide. *Sal, sălis,* m.

Sal't, Neut'ral. *Chem.* A combination of an acid with an alkali, earth, or metallic oxide, so proportioned that the resulting salt is neither acid nor alkaline.

Sal't of Lem'ons. *Chem.* A combination of oxalic acid with a small portion of potash, as found in wood-sorrel; also, crystallised citric acid.

Sal't of Tar'tar. *Chem.* A very pure carbonate of potass, prepared from the bitartrate of potass, or cream of tartar.

Sal'tātio, *ōnis,* f. (*Salto,* to dance.) *Med.* A dancing or leaping; synonymous with *Chorea:* saltation.

Sal'tātōr'ius, *a, um. (Salto.) Entomol.* Having the power of leaping: saltatory.

Sal'tīgrădus, *a, um. (Saltus,* a leap; *grădior,* to walk.) *Entomol.* Seizing their prey by leaping: saltigradous.

Sal'tpet're. *Chem., M. Med.* The nitrate of potass, or nitre. *Salpetra, æ,* f.

Sal'ts, Sec'ondary. *Chem.* Synonymous with neutral salts See *Salt, Neutral*

ius, m. (*Salto.*) *Med.* A springing or leaping; applied the same as *Subsultus tendinum.*

Sal'vātel'la. (*Sălus,* health.) *Anat.* A small vein from the little finger, which joins the basilic vein.

Sal've. See *Save, Unguentum.*

Săm'ăra, *æ,* f. (The seed of the elder-tree.) *Bot.* A dry, indehiscent pericarp which has one or two cells, and is dilated at the apex, or sides, into a kind of wing or membranous appendage.

Sam'bucin'. *Chem.* A vegeto-animal matter, found in the flowers of the *Sambucus nigra. Sambūcina, æ,* f.

Sam'bŭci Flor'es. (B. P.) See following.

Sam'bŭc'us, *i,* m. (*Sambūca,* a musical instrument.) Pharmacopœial name of the *Sambucus nigra.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria,* Ord. *Trigynia.* Juss. *Caprifoliaceæ.*

Sam'bŭc'us, Nig'ra. *M. Med.* The elder-tree. See foregoing.

Sānāt'io, *ōnis,* f. (*Sāno,* to heal.) *Med.* A healing, or restoring to health: sanation.

San'ative. (*Sāno.*) *Med.* Capable of healing diseases. *Sānātivus, a, um.*

San'ător'y. (*Sāno.*) *Med.* Having power to heal. *Sānātōrius, a, um.*

San'ctum Sĕm'en. *M. Med.* The seed of the *Artemisia Santonica.*

San'd. See *Arena.*

San'd Bath. See *Balneum Arenæ.*

San'dălifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Sandălium,* a sandal; *forma,* resemblance.)

Bot. Having the appearance of a sandal or slipper: sandaliform.

San'guif'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Sanguis,* blood; *fĕro,* to bear.) *Anat., Physiol.* Having, containing, or bearing blood: sanguiferous.

San'guifica'tion. (*Sanguis; făcio,* to make.) *Physiol.* The natural function by which the blood is formed from the chyle. *Sanguifĭcātio, ōnis,* f.

San'guin'e. (*Sanguĭs.*) *Physiol.* Abounding with blood; warm; ardent: sanguineous. *Sanguĭneus, a, um.*

San'guin'eous. (*Sanguis.*) Belonging to the blood; bloody. *Nat. Philos.* Of the colour of blood. *Pathol.* Applied to certain diseases, as sanguineous apoplexy, etc. *Physiol.* Applied to particular conditions of the body, as sanguineous, or sanguine temperament. *Sanguĭneus, a, um.* See *Sanguine.*

San'guiros'tris, *is, e.* (*Sanguis; rostrum,* a beak.) *Ornithol.* Having a blood-red beak: sanguinirostrate.

San'guinō̆len'tus, *a, um.* (*Sanguis.*) *Nat. Hist.* Of a blood-red colour; bloody: sanguinolent.

San'guis Drăcō̆n'is. See *Dragon's Blood.*

æ, f. (*Sanguis; sūgo,* to suck.) *Zoöl.* A blood-sucker; the leech, properly so called: a subdivision of the genus *Hirudo.*

San'guisūg'a Offic̆inăl'is. *M. Med.* The *Hirudo medicinalis.*

Sān'ies, *ēi,* f. (*Sanguis.*) *Surg. Pathol.* A thin, greenish, serous, fetid discharge from *fistulæ,* ulcers, etc., sometimes tinged with blood.

Sān'iōs'us, *a, um. Surg. Pathol.* Having or full of *sanies*: sanious.

San'itar'y. (*Sānĭtas,* health.) *Med.* Belonging to health; of a wholesome character. *Sānĭtārius, a, um.*

San'itar'y Author'ity. (See foregoing.) *Med.* By Act of Parliament, England is geographically mapped into districts; which, according to circumstances, are now designated—(1) "Urban sanitary districts"; and (2) "Rural sanitary districts."

(*Sanus,* probably from Ger. *saos, sŏs,* sound.) Name now [illegible] that can be invented for promotion of the public health, and prevention of epidemic and other diseases.

Sān'itas, *ātis,* f. (*Sānus,* sound.) *Physiol.* Health or soundness of mind and body: sanity.

San'talin'. *Chem.* The colouring principle of the wood of the *Pterocarpus santalinus,* or red sanders.

San'tălum' Rub'rum. *M. Med.* The wood of *Pterocarpus santalinus.*

San'tōn'ica, *æ,* f. (*Santŏnia,* its native place.) A species of southernwood. (B. P.) See *Artemisia.*

San'tōn'icum, *i,* n. (*Santŏnia.*) *Bot.* The specific term for *Artemisia santonica.*

San'tonin'um. (*Santŏnica.*) *Chem.* A crystalline neutral vegetable principle prepared from the foregoing. (B. P.)

Anat. The different small veins which pass through the *foramina* of the cranium, communicating between the sinuses of the *dura mater* and external veins of the head.

San'torin'us, Fis'sures of. *Anat.* Certain small fissures in the cartilaginous portions of the *Meatus auditorius externus.*

San'torin'us, Tub'ercles of. *Anat.* The small projections on the arytenoid cartilages which support the ligaments of the glottis.

Sap. (Sax. *Sæp.*) The juice of trees and plants. *Succus, ci,* m.

Sāp'hēnus, *a, um.* (Σαφής, manifest.) *Anat.* Applied to each (*Saphena vena*) of two large veins of the leg; internal and external.

Sap'id. (*Săpio,* to smell of.) Having a smell, or taste; savoury. *Săpĭdus, a, um.*

Sāp'o, *ōnis,* f. *Chem.* A compound of oils, fats, or resin, with a salifiable base, in definite proportions; soap. *M. Med.* Name for soap made with soda and olive oil. See *Smegma.*

Sāp'o Dūr'us. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for Spanish, or Castile soap.

Sāp'o Mol'lis. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for soap made with olive oil and potash.

Săp'o Vulgā'ris. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for soap made with soda and animal oil.

Sap'onac'eous. (*Săpo*, soap.) Of the nature or appearance of soap; soapy. *Săpōnăceus, a, um.*

Săp'ŏnifĭcā'tio, ōnis, f. (*Săpo; făcio*, to make.) *Chem.* The conversion of oils into soap by the action of alkalis: saponification.

Săp'ŏnifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Săpo; forma*, likeness.) *Chem.* Like soap in its unctuosity: saponiform.

Sap'onin'. *Chem.* The frothy extract of the *Saponaria officinalis. Săpōnīna, æ,* f.

Sap'onul'e. (Dim. *Săpo.*) *Chem.* A volatile or essential oil in combination with different bases. *Săpōnŭlus, i,* m.

Săp'orĭf'icus, *a, um.* (*Săpor*, taste; *făcio*, to make.) Creating or inducing taste: saporific.

Sap'phir'us, *i,* m. (Σάπφειρος.) *Geol.* A precious stone of a blue colour: a sapphire.

Sap'rostŏm'us, *a, um.* (Σαπρὸς, putrid; στόμα, a mouth.) *Med.* Having a foul or stinking breath: saprostomous.

Sar'cina, *æ,* f. (Σαρκικὸς, pertaining to flesh.) *Physiol.* Name given to a peculiar parasitic structure found in the contents of the stomach; also in form of four-cornered square plates, in pus from pulmonary abscess.

Sar'cina Ven'tric'ŭli. (See foregoing.) *Physiol., Pathol.* Name given to a microscopic *cryptogam*, found in the fluid of *pyrosis*, or water-brash.

Sar'cĭtis, *ĭdis,* f. (Σὰρξ, flesh; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Muscular inflammation; also, acute rheumatism.

Sar'co-. (Σὰρξ.) A prefix denoting flesh, or fleshy.

Sar'cŏcar'pium, *ii,* n.

Sarcŏcar'pus, *i,* m. (Σὰρξ; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* The fleshy, or pulpy substance between the *epicarpus*, or rind, and *endocarpus*, or membrane lining the seed-cavity of a pericarp; the juicy part of apples, pears, etc.: the sarcocarp.

Sar'cŏcar'pus, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Having the *peridium* membranous or fleshy, neither pulverulent nor filamentous in the interior: sarcocarpous.

Sarcŏcē'le, *es,* f. (Σὰρξ; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* A fleshy enlargement of the testicle. *Hernia carnosa:* sarcocele.

Sarcŏdes', adj. (Σὰρξ; terminal *-ĭdes.*) *Physiol.* Having or full of flesh; fleshy: sarcous.

Sar'coid'ēs, adj. (Σὰρξ; terminal *-ĭdes.*) *Bot.* Resembling flesh: sarcoid.

Sarcŏlē'ma, *ătis,* n. (Σὰρξ; , a covering.) *Anat.* An external, investing, tubular membrane by which each fibril of muscle is said to be covered: the sarcolemma.

Sar'col'ogy. (Σὰρξ; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat.* The doctrine, or history of the soft and fleshy parts. *Sarcŏlŏgia, æ,* f.

Sarcŏ'sis, n. (Σὰρξ.) *Bot.* Applied, by Link, to a fleshy part of variable form, which surrounds the ovary, or is situated upon it. *Surg. Pathol.* A fleshy tumour. A genus, Ord. *Tumores*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Sar'com'atous. (*Sarcōma;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Pathol.* Like, having, or of the nature of *sarcoma;* fleshy. *Sarcōmătōsus, a, um.*

Sar'cŏph'agus, *a, um.* (Σὰρξ; φάγω, to eat.) Eating, consuming, or living on flesh: sarcophagous.

Sar'cŏph'yma, *ătis,* n. (Σὰρξ; φῦμα, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* A fleshy tumour: a sarcophyme.

Sar'cōs'is, *is,* or *eos,* f. *Pathol., Surg.* The progress of *Sarcoma;* also, preternatural generation of

a, um.

seed.) *Bot.* Applied to a tribe (pl. m.) of *Dermatocarpeæ*, having fleshy capsules: sarcospermous.

Sarcōt'icus, *a, um.* (Σαρκόω, to make or produce flesh.) *Pharm.* Making or inducing the growth of flesh; applied to medicines: sarcotic. *Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Sarcoma.*

Sardon'ic Laugh. *Med. Pathol.* A singular convulsive grin, or laugh, first observed in those who had eaten the herb *Sardonia*, a kind of smallage; applied to a peculiar expression of countenance observed

in *Tetanus*, *Diaphragmitis*, etc.: also termed *Spasmus Cynicus*. *Risus Sardŏnicus*.

Sar'mentăc'eus, *a*, *um*. (*Sarmentum*.) *Bot.* Having twigs, or runners: sarmentaceous.

a, *um*. (*Sarmentum*; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing *sarmenta*: sarmentiferous.

Sar'mentōs'us, *a*, *um*. (*Sarmentum*; terminal *-ōsus*.) *Bot.* Full of runners: sarmentous.

Sar'mĕnt'um, *i*, n. (A branch or twig of the vine; particularly those supporting the clusters of grapes.) *Bot.* A twig; also, a runner.

Sar'sa (Jam'aicens'is). *M. Med.* Name for the root of *Smilax officinalis*; *Sarsaparilla radix*: sarsaparilla (Jamaica).

Sar săpăril'la, *æ*, f. (Span. *Sarca*, or *Sarza*, a thorn, or briar; *parilla*, a little vine.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for the root of *Smilax officinalis*, and other species of *Smilax*.

Sar'sæ Rad'ix. (Same.) Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for Jamaica sarsaparilla.

Sartōr'ius, *a*, *um*. (*Sartor*, a tailor.) Belonging to a tailor: sartorian. *Anat.* Applied to a muscle, the longest of the human body.

Sas'safras. *M. Med.* Name for the root of *Sassafras officinale*.

Sas'safras Rad'ix. (B. P.) See foregoing.

Sat'ellit'e. (*Sătăgo*, to be diligent. A guard.) *Astron.* The moons, or secondary planets which move about the primary ones. *Sătelles*, *ĭtis*, m.

Sătīv'us, *a*, *um*. (*Sĕro*, to plant.) *Bot.* That which grows in a garden.

Săt'ŭran's, *antis*, part. (*Sătŭro*, to fill.) Filling: saturating.

Sat'ŭrāt'ion. (Same.) *Chem.*, *Pharm.* The state of a liquid body, which has dissolved another to the greatest extent to which it has power to effect its solution. *Sătŭrātio*, *ōnis*, f.

Sāt'urnīn'us, *a*, *um*. (*Sāturnus*, Saturn; also, a term for lead.) *Astron.* Belonging to Saturn. *Chem.* Belonging to *Plumbum*, or lead: saturnine.

is, m. (Σάτυρος, a *Pathol.* Excessive desire for coition in men; incontinence in men. A genus, Ord. *Dysorexiæ*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. Also applied to a species of *Elephantiasis*, from its hideousness. See *Elephantiasis Græcorum*.

German name for cabbage preserved in brine; an article of food common in that country; like the pickled cabbage of this. See *Sour Crout*.

Saur'ius, *a*, *um*. (*Saura*, a lizard.) *Zool.* Belonging to a lizard: saurian.

Saur'ogrăph'ia, *æ*, f. (Σαῦρος, a lizard; γράφω, to write.) *Nat. Hist.* A description of the saurian reptiles: saurography.

Saur'oīd'ēs, adj. (*Saura*; terminal *-īdēs*.) *Nat. Hist.* Resembling a lizard: sauroid.

Saur'ŏlōg'ia, *æ*, f. (Σαῦρος; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Hist.* A treatise upon saurian reptiles: saurology.

Saur'op'hăgus, *a*, *um*. (φω, to eat.) *Ornithol.* Eating lizards and other reptiles: saurophagous.

Sav'an'nah. *Geol.* A term for the great marshes which exist in the plains of South America.

Sav'in. *M. Med.* The *Juniperus sabina*.

Saw. *Pharm.* The Scotch popular term for any salve, or ointment.

Scab. *Surg. Pathol.* A crust-like substance which forms on superficial ulcerations by concretion of the fluid matter discharged from them. *Crusta*, *æ*, f. Also the same as *Scabies*.

Scăb'er, *bra*, *brum*. (Σκάπτω, to dig.) *Bot.* Rough; rugged: scabrous.

Scăb'ies, *ēi*, f. (*Scăbo*, to scratch.) *Pathol.* The itch; otherwise termed *Psora*, the *Yeuk*, the *Scotch fiddle*. Also, a scab.

Scab'rifl'ōr'us, *a*, *um*. (*Scăber*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having *calyces* rough with hairs: scabriflorous.

Scab'rifōl'ius, *a*, *um*. (*Scăber*; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having rough leaves: scabrifolious.

Scab'risēt'us, *a*, *um*. (*Scăber*; *sēta*, a bristle.) *Bot.* Having peduncles rough to the touch: scabrisetous.

Scā'la, æ, f. A ladder, or staircase: a scale of steps.

Scā'la Tym'pāni. *Anat.* The superior of the *Scalæ* of the *Cochlea.*

Scā'la Vestib'ŭli. *Anat.* The inferior of the *Scalæ* of the *Cochlea.*

Scā'lāriform'mis, *is, e.* (*Scāla; forma,* likeness.) *Conchol.* Having the form of a ladder: scalariform.

Scal'd. (Ital. *Scaldare,* to heat.) *Surg. Pathol.* A lesion of some part, occasioned by the application of a hot fluid. *Ambustio, ōnis,* f.

Scal'd-head. *Pathol. Porrigo,* or ringworm of the scalp.

Scale. (Sax. *Scealu.*) *Pathol.* An opaque whitish *laminæ* of morbid cuticle, of small size, running into layers or crusts which fall off repeatedly and are soon reproduced. *Zool.* The small *laminæ* which cover most fishes, serpents, the legs and feet of birds, the wings of some insects, etc., and are called scales. *Squāma, æ,* f. See *Scala.*

Scal'ene. (Σκαληνὸς, unequal.) *Geom., Mineral.* A figure having unequal sides. *Scālēnum,* n. of *Scālēnus.*

Scā'lēnus, *a, um.* (Σκαληνὸς.) *Anat.* Name of a muscle at the side of the neck; variously divided by anatomists into from two to five muscles, distinguished according to their position.

Scal'p. (Ital. *Scalpio,* a husk.) *Anat.* The integuments of the skull. *Epicrānium, ii,* n.

Scal'pel. (*Scalpo,* to carve.) *Surg.* A common straight knife; a dissecting knife. *Scālpellum, i,* n.

Scal'prum, *i,* n. (*Scalpo,* to scrape.) *Surg.* A denticular raspatory, used in trepanning. See *Radula, Raspatorium.*

Scal'y. See *Squamous.*

Scam'mōnia, *æ,* f. *M. Med.* The scammony plant. See *Convolvulus Scammonia.*

Scam'mōniæ Rad'ix. (*Scammōniæ Resĭna.*) (B. P.) See foregoing, and the following. Scammony root.

Scam'mōniæ Rĕsĭn'a. (Same.) Resin of Scammony (B. P.)

Scam'mōnium, *ii,* n. (Arab. Corr. *Chamoza.*) *M. Med.* Scammony (B. P.)

Scam'mōnium Syriăc'um. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for the gum resin emitted from the cut root of the *Convolvulus scammonia.*

Scam'mony. *M. Med.* The powder of the root of *Convolvulus scammonia;* also, the plant itself. *Scammōnium,* n.

Scan'dens, *tis,* part. (*Scando,* to climb.) *Bot.* Climbing; attaching by tendrils or claspers.

Scan'sor, *ōris,* m. (*Scando.*) *Ornithol.* A climber; applied to an Ord. (pl.) in which the external toe is directed backwards like the thumb, whereby they are enabled to cling to and climb upon trees.

Scăph'ha, *æ,* f. (Σκάπτω, to dig.) A skiff or small boat. *Anat.* The depression or cavity of the external ear, otherwise called *Fossa navicularis.*

Scaph'hoid. (*Scăpha;* terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Anat.* Resembling a little boat; navicular. *Scăphoīdēs,* adj.

Scăph'iflŏr'us, *a, um.* (*Scăpus; flos,* a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers upon a *scapus:* scapiflorous.

Scăph'iform'mis, *is, e.* (*Scăpus; forma,* resemblance.) *Bot.* Formed like a scape: scapiform.

Scăph'iger, Scăph'ĭg ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Scăpus; gĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Having scape-like stems: scapigerous.

Scăp'ŭ la, *æ,* f. (Supposed Hebrew. Not satisfactorily ascertained.) *Anat.* The shoulder-blade; the blade-bone.

Scăp'ŭlal'gia, *æ,* f. (*Scăpŭla; ἄλγος,* pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the *scapula:* scapulalgy.

Scăp'ular. *Anat.* Belonging to the *scapula. Scăpŭlāris, is, e.*

Scăp'ŭlār'is, *is, e.* (*Scăpŭla.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the *scapula;* applied to arteries, veins, etc.: scapulary; scapular.

Scăp'us, *i,* m. (Σκῆπτρον, a sceptre.) *Bot.* A stalk which springs up from the root, bearing the flowers and fruit, but not the leaves, as in the cowslip: a scape.

Sca'r. See *Cicatrix.*

Scar'fskin. (Sax. *Sceorf,* clothing; skin.) *Anat.* The cuticle, or *epidermis.*

Scar'ĭfĭcāt'ion. (*Scărĭfico,* to make little incisions.) *Surg.* The operation of making small super-

ficial incisions or punctures with a lancet or scarificator, to arrest inflammation, etc. *Scărĭfĭcātio, ōnis,* f.

Scar'ĭfĭcāt'or. (Same.) *Surg.* An instrument used in the operation of cupping. Also, an instrument with a blunt edge, used in tooth-extraction for separating the gum. *Scărĭ-*
, ōris, m.

a, um. Bot. Small, dry, and semi-transparent; scarious.

Scar'lătĭn'a. (Fem. sing. of *Scarlatīnus, febris* being understood.) *Pathol.* Scarlet fever; a disease characterised 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, Ord. *Exanthemata*, Cl. *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Scar'lătĭn'a Mălig'na, *Pathol.* A species of *Scarlatina*, considered to be the same with *Cynanche maligna*, accompanied by a scarlet eruption.

Scar'latinin'. *Pathol.* Term proposed for the zymotic principle of scarlet fever. *Scarlātīnīna, æ,* f.

Scar'lătĭnoid'ēs, adj. (*Scarlātīnus*; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Pathol.* Resembling *scarlatina* (*febris*); of a scarlet colour: scarlatinoid.

Scar'lătĭn'us, *a, um.* (Ital. *Scarlatto*, a deep red.) Of a deep red or scarlet colour: scarlatine.

Scar'let Fev'er. See *Scarlatina.*

Scar'red. See *Cicatrisatus.*

Scĕl'ĕton, *i,* n. (Σκελετὸν, from *σκέλλω*, to dry.) *Anat.* A skeleton or dried preparation of the bones of an animal, connected naturally, or artificially, in their proper situation: usually spelt skeleton.

Scheel'e's Gree'n. *Chem.* A preparation of arsenite of copper.

Scher'lĭĕvo. *Surg. Pathol.* A disease in Illyria and Dalmatia of a syphilitic character.

to split into small pieces.) *Anat.* A variety of *Synarthrosis*, in which one bone is received into a slit in another, as the *vomer* into the sphenoid.

Schis't. (Σχίζω, to cleave.) *Geol.* A species of rock of a fissile structure. *Schista, æ,* f.

, fruit.) *Bot.* Having fissile fruit: schistocarpous.

adj. *Mineral.* Resembling schist: schistoid.

Schistŏr'rhăchis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Σχιστὸς, cloven; *ῥάχις*, the spine.) *Surg. Pathol.* Cloven spine, or a cleft in the spinal column.

Schis'tōsus, *a, um.* (Σχίζω; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Mineral.* Easily divided into parallel plates or *laminæ*: schistous.

Mem'brane. (*Schneider*, its describer.) *Anat.* The lining membrane of the nose. See *Pituitary Membrane.*

Sciăd'ŏphyl'lus, *a, um.* (Σκιὰς, a parasol; *φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves in the form of an umbrella or parasol: sciadophyllous.

Sciat'ĭc. (*Ischiăticus*, ischiatic.) *Anat.* Belonging to the *ischium. Sciătĭcus, a, um.* See *Ischiadic.*

Sciăt'ĭca, *æ,* f. (*Sciătĭcus*, belonging to the *ischium.*) *Entomol., Pathol.* A rheumatic affection of the hip joint, also called *Ischias.* Also, a neuralgic affection of the sacrosciatic nerve. See *Ischiagra.*

Scien'tia, *æ,* f. (*Scio*, to know.) Knowledge, learning, skill, or cunning: science.

Scil'la, *æ,* f. (Σκέλλω, to dry.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Hexandria*, Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Liliaceæ.* Pharmacopœial name (B.P.) for the bulb of the *Urginea scilla*; of the *Squilla maritima*; the *Scillæ maritimæ bulbus*; of the *Scilla maritima.* Squill.

Scil'la Mar'ĭt'ima. *M. Med.* The squill, or sea-onion.

Scil'lĭtin'. (*Scilla.*) *Chem.* The active principle of the squill. *Scillītina, æ, f.*

Scim'itar-shap'ed. See *Acinaciformis.*

Scin'tillat'ion. (*Scintillo*, to sparkle.) *Nat. Philos.* A sparkling, as of fire. *Scintillātio, ōnis,* f.

Sci'on. *Bot.* A young branch garnished with leaves. See *Surculus.*

Scir'rhoid'e. (Σκίῤῥος, a hard tumour; *εἶδος*, resemblance.) *Pathol.* The Fr. rendering of the name of a disease resembling *Cancer*; also termed *Cancroide* and *Keloide.*

Scir'rhōsa, *ātis,* n. (Σκιῤῥόω, to harden.) *Pathol.* The same as *Scirrhus.*

Scir'rhŏsăr'ca, *æ*, f. (*Scirrhus*; σὰρξ, flesh.) *Pathol.* The *Scleriasis neonatorum*, or scirrhous hardening in the flesh of new-born infants. See *Scleroma.*

Scir'rhōs'us, *a, um.* (*Scirrhus.*) *Pathol.* Having, or of the nature of *scirrhus:* scirrhous.

Scir'rhus, *i*, m. (Σκίῤῥος.) *Pathol.* A hard indolent tumour of a glandular part; an induration; but generally restricted to that which precedes cancer in the ulcerated state. A genus, Ord. *Tumores*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology. See *Scleriasis.*

Scis'sor-Legged Defor'mity. That example of distortion, which consists in the legs being twisted across each other *at*, or *opposite* the knees, and thus retained, owing to ankylosis of the hip-joints, on both sides; progression being thereby effected from the knees, as from a pivot.

Sclat'er. See *Slater.*

Sclēr'iāsis, *is*, f. (Σκληρὸς, hard.) *Pathol.* An induration, or hard tumour: a scirrhus.

Sclēr o-. (Σκληρὸς, hard.) A prefix denoting hardness.

Scler'ogen. *Bot.* An adaptation of *Sclerogenus* to the hardening matter of cells.

Sclēr'ŏgĕnus, *a, um.* (Σκληρὸς: γεννάω, to produce.) *Bot.* Making hard; hardening or thickening: sclerogenous.

Sclēr'ōma, *ătis*, n. (Σκληρόω, to harden.) *Pathol.* Term for an unnatural condition of the integuments, forming a hardening or hard tumour: a sclerome.

Sclēr'ōmĕnin'x, *gis*, f. (Same; μῆνιγξ, a membrane.) *Anat.* The *Dura mater.*

Sclēr'ŏphyl'lus, *a, um.* (Σκληρὸς; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having rigid or stiff leaves: sclerophyllous.

Sclēr'ŏpus, *a, um.* (Σκληρὸς; πούς, a foot.) *Bot.* Having the foot or *stipes* very hard: scleropous.

Sclēr'ōsarcōm'a, *ătis*, n. (Σκληρὸς; σάρκωμα, a fleshy tumour.) *Pathol.* A hard, fleshy excrescence.

Sclēr'ōsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. *Pathol.* The progress of *Scleroma.*

Scler'ōtal. (Σκληρὸς.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied, by Owen, to the cartilaginous or osseous parts of the sclerotic coat of the eye. *Sclērōtālis, is, e.*

Sclēr'ōtic. (Σκληρόω.) *Anat.* Hard; tough. *Sclērōticus, a, um.*

Sclēr'ōtic Coat. *Anat.* The external, dense, opaque, fibrous membrane of the eye. *Tŭnĭca Sclērōtica.*

Sclēr'ōtis, *is*, f. *Anat.* The *Tunica Sclerotica.*

Sclēr'ōtīt'is, *ĭdis*, f. (*Sclērōtica* tŭnĭca; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the sclerotic coat.

Scōb'ĭcŭlāt'us, *a, um.* (*Scobs*, dust.) The same as *Scobiformis:* scobiculate.

Scōb'ĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Scobs; forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Applied to seeds that are fine as sawdust from wood: scobiform.

Scōl'ĕcoīd'ēs, adj. (Σκώληξ, a worm; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) Resembling a worm; vermiform: scolecoid.

Scōl'ĕcōlōg'ĭa, *æ*, f. (Σκώληξ; λόγος, a discourse.) *Zoöl.* A treatise upon worms: scolecology.

Scōl'ĭōma, *ătis*, f. (Σκολίωμα.) *Surg. Pathol.* A bend or curve; applied to the spine.

Scōlĭōs'is, *is*, f. (Σκολίωσις.) *Surg. Pathol.* A distortion of the spine. The progress or formation of *Scoliōma.*

Scoliot'ic. *Surg. Pathol.* Belonging to *Scoliosis. Scŏlĭŏtĭcus, a, um.*

Scol'loped. See *Crenatus, Sinuatus.*

Schools of Med'icine. There are many and multiform instances of employing this title, in metropolitan and provincial districts, throughout the kingdom; and which, from their being unconnected with any particular University, or Royal College, it seems unnecessary here to enumerate. There can be no doubt of their convenience to some classes of students.

Scōpār'il Cacūm'ina. (B. P.) See following.

Scōpār'ium. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for the tops of *Sarothamnus scoparius.* Neut. of *Scōpārius, a, um. Spartium Scoparium.*

Scōpar'ius, *a, um.* (*Scōpa*, a broom.) Belonging to a broom, or -besom. See *Spartium Scoparium.*

Scŏr'ămis, *ĭdis*, f. (Σκὼρ, ordure.) *Med.* A night-stool, or night-chair.

Scorbŭt'us, *i*, m. (Germ. *Schorboet.*) *Pathol.* Disease characterised by heaviness, dejection of spirits, bloated countenance, livid spots on the skin, offensive breath, spongy gums, swelling of the legs, etc.; the scurvy. A genus, Ord. *Impetigines*, Cl. *Cachexiæ*; also termed *Porphyra.*

Scor'ia. See *Scoriæ.*

Scōrīāc'eus, *a, um. Mineral.* Having the appearance of *scoriæ*: scoriaceous.

Scōr'iæ. (Pl. of *Scōria, æ*, f., from σκὼρ, excrement.) The refuse, or useless part of any substance, thrown off in its preparation, or refining process: dross.

Scōr'iform mis, *is, e.* (*Scōriæ; forma*, likeness.) *Mineral.* Having the appearance of *scoriæ*: scoriform.

Scor'pioīdēs, adj. (Σκορπίος, a scorpion; terminal *-īdēs.*) Resembling a scorpion: scorpioid.

Scot'ch-fid'dle. *Pathol.* Popular term for *Scabies*, or *itch.*

Scrōb'ĭcŭlāt'us, *a, um.* (*Scrŏbĭcŭlus.*) *Bot.* Hollowed; having deep holes: scrobiculate.

Scrōb'ĭcŭlōs'us, *a, um.* (*Scrŏbĭcŭlus*; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Applied the same as *Scrobiculatus.*

Scrōbĭc'ŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Scrobs*, a ditch.) A little ditch: a hollow.

Scrōbĭc'ŭlus Cor'dis. *Anat.* The hollow part near the region of the heart, the pit of the stomach.

Scrōf'ula, *æ*, f. (*Scrōfa*, a sow.) *Pathol.* A disease characterised chiefly by chronic swelling of absorbent glands, particularly of the neck, behind the ears, and under the chin, tending slowly to imperfect suppuration; the king's evil. A genus, Ord. *Impetigines*, Cl. *Cachexiæ*; also termed *Struma.*

Scrōf ŭlōs'is, *is*, f. *Pathol.* The morbid condition or progress of *scrofula.*

Scrof'ulous. *Pathol.* Having, full of, or of the nature of *Scrofula. Scrōfŭlōsus, a, um.*

Scrōp'hŭla. Same as *Scrofula.*

Scrōp'hŭlōs'is. Same as *Scrofulosis.*

Scrot'al. *Anat.* Belonging to the *scrotum. Scrōtālis, is, e.*

Scrot'al Her'nia. *Surg.* The protrusion more or less of an abdominal viscus into the *Scrotum*; termed also *Oscheocele*, and *Scrotocele.*

Scrōt'iform'mis, *is, e.* (*Scrŏtum; forma.*) *Bot.* Having the appearance of a *scrotum*: scrotiform.

Scrōt'ŏcēl'ē, *es*, f. (*Scrŏtum*; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg.* Scrotal *hernia*, also called *Hernia oschealis*, and *Oscheocele*: scrotocele.

Scrōt'um, *i*, n. (*Scrotum*, the hide of a beast.) *Anat.* The common integuments which enclose the testicles as in a bag, or pouch.

Scrūp'ŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Scrūpus*, a little stone.) *Pharm.* A weight of twenty grains: a scruple. See *Gramma.*

Scur'f. (Sax. *Sceorfa.*) *Pathol.* Small exfoliations of the cuticle, or bran-like scales which occur in the scalp, and on the skin after some cutaneous eruptions; dandriff. *Furfur, ŭris*, m.

Scur'vy. See *Scorbutus.*

Scūtāt'us, *a, um.* (*Scūtum*, a shield.) Belonging to or having a shield: scutate. See *Peltalis.*

Scūt'ellāt'us, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a lichen that is covered with *scutella.* Having conceptacles formed like *scutella.*

Scūt'elliform'mis, *is, e.* (*Scūtellum; forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Formed like a buckler: scutelliform.

Scūt'elloīd'ēs, adj. (*Scūtellum*, a little shield; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling a *scutellum*: scutelloid.

Scūt'el'lum, *i*, n. (Dim. *Scūtum.*) A little dish, saucer, or platter. *Bot.* A species of fructification; orbicular, concave, and raised at the margin; as in some lichens. *Entomol.* A small triangular piece on the back of the *Mesothorax*, between the *elytra*, or the wings; a little shield or buckler.

Scūt'ibranchiāt'us, *a, um.* (*Scūtum; branchiātus.*) *Zoöl.* Applied to an Ord. (pl. n.) of *Gasteropoda*; in which the shell covers the animal, and particularly the *branchiæ*, like a shield: scutibranchiate.

Scūt'ifŏlĭāt'us, *a, um.* (*Scūtum; fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having peltate or shield-like leaves, as the *Nymphæa scutifoliata.*

Scut'iform. (*Scūtum; forma.*) Resembling a shield in form. *Scūtiformis, is, e.* See *Scutoides, Thyroid.*

Scūt'ipes, pĕdis, adj. (*Scūtum; pes,* a foot.) *Ornithol.* Having the fore part of the legs covered with unequal rings, ending on each side in a longitudinal ridge: scutipede.

Scū'toid'ēs, adj. (*Scūtum;* terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling a shield; peltoid; scutiform: scutoid.

Scȳb'ălum, *i,* m. (Σκύβαλον, ordure.) *Med.* Dry, hard excrement, that has formed into little rounded balls (nom. pl.) like sheep's dung, or somewhat larger.

Scȳp'hifer, *ĕra, ĕrum.* (Σκύφος, a cup or bowl; *fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Bowl, or cup-bearing; from the shape of the fructification in some lichens.

Scȳp'hiform'is, *is, e.* (Σκύφος; *forma,* resemblance.) *Bot.* Formed like a cup or goblet: scyphiform.

Scȳp'hoid'ēs, adj. } (Σκύφος;
Scȳp'hŏnoid'ēs, adj. } terminal *ĭdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling a cup: scyphonoid; scyphoid.

Scȳp'hŏp'hŏrus, *a, um.* (Σκύφος; *φέρω,* to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing cups, or cup-like formations: scyphophorous.

Scȳp'hŭlifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Scȳphŭlus; forma,* likeness.) *Bot.* Having the shape of a *scyphulus:* scyphuliform.

Scȳp'hŭlus, *i,* m. (Dim. Σκύφος, a cup.) *Bot.* An organ like a small funnel, the borders of which are set with tubercles, observed in many species of lichens: a scyphule.

Scyt'oblas'ta. See *Scytoblastema.*

Scȳt'oblastēm'a, *ătis,* n. (Σκῦτος, a skin; βλάστημα, a growth.) *Pathol., Physiol.* The organic growth or development of the skin; also of the *exanthemata.*

Scȳt'oblastēs'is, *is,* or *eos,* f. *Physiol.* The progress of *Scytoblastema.*

Se Defen'endo. *Med. Jur.* (In defending himself.) Applied to a species of *excusable* homicide, the consequence of a lawful act done upon the principle of self-preservation.

Sea-on'ion. *M. Med.* The *Scilla maritima,* or squill.

Sea-salt. *Chem.* The chloride of *sodium,* obtained from sea-water.

Seam. (Sax.) See *Sutura.*

Seat. See *Sedes.*

Sebac'eous. (*Sēbum,* or *sēvum,* suet.) Fatty; suety; applied to glands. *Sēbăceus, a, um.*

Sebac'ic. (*Sēbum;* terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Belonging to suet; applied to an acid obtained from it. *Sēbăcĭcus, a, um.*

Seb'ate. (*Sēbăcĭcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of sebacic acid with a base. *Sēbas, ātis,* f.

Sēb'if'erus, *a, um.* (*Sēbum; fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing fat or grease: sebiferous.

Seb'ip'arous. (*Sēbum; părio,* to beget.) *Physiol.* Producing, forming, or secreting fat. *Sēbĭpărus, a, um.*

Sēb'um, *i,* n. (As if *Suēbum,* from *sus,* a swine.) See *Sevum.*

Sĕc'ăle, *is,* n. (*Sĕco,* to cut.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Triandria,* Ord. *Digynia.* Juss. *Gramineæ.*

Sĕc'ăle Cĕrēăle. *M. Med.* The rye-plant.

Sĕcā'le Cor'nūt'um. *M. Med.* The horned, or spurred rye: a diseased growth, or excrescence on the *Secale cereale,* black and curved like the spur of a fowl; the ergot of rye. See *Ergota.* (B. P.)

Secalin'. *Bot., Chem.* The particular gluten of the *Secale cereale. Sĕcālīna, æ,* f.

Sĕc'ălin'us, *a, um. Bot.* Belonging to the *Secale cereale,* or to the *Secale cornutum:* secaline.

Sec'ant. (*Sĕco,* to cut.) Cutting. *Trigonom.* A right line reaching without the circle, from the centre through one end of a given arch to the extremity of the tangent, which it thus cuts. *Sĕcans, tis,* part.

Sec'er'ning. (*Sĕcerno,* to put aside.) Separating or dividing. *Physiol.* Secreting. *Sĕcernens, tis,* part.

Sec'ond In'ten'tion. *Surg.* Healing or closing of wounds by the second intention, means a cure by the process of suppuration, granulation, and cicatrization.

Sec'ondar'ies. *Astron.* Applied to the satellites, or moons, which move about certain of the planets; the earth having one, Jupiter four, Saturn seven, and Uranus (named,

until 1781, *Georgium Sidus*, and *Herschel*), six. *Ornithol.* Quills of the forearm; or second portion of the wing-bones. Pl. of *Sĕcundārius, a, um.*

Sec'ondar'y Fev'er. *Pathol.* A febrile condition ensuing after a crisis, or after the discharge of some morbid matter.

Secrē'ta. *Physiol.* Secretions, as milk, urine, etc. Pl. of *Secrētum, i*, n.

Secret'ion. (*Sĕcerno.*) *Physiol.* A natural function of the body by which the various fluids are separated from the blood, and their supply maintained; also the separated or secreted fluid itself. *Secrētio, ōnis*, f.

Secrē'tōr'ius, *a, um.* Same as *Secerning:* secretory.

Sec'til'e. (*Sĕco*, to cut.) Capable of being cut. *Sectilis, is, e.*

Sec'tio, *ōnis*, f. (*Sĕco.*) A cutting; dissection: a section.

Sec'tio Cădāv'ĕris. *Anat.* A dissection; section or cutting of a dead body; necrotomy.

Sec'tio Cæs'ărĕa. See *Cæsarean Section.*

Sĕc'undin'a, *æ*, f. (*Sĕcundus*, second.) *Bot., Obstet.* The second coat, or sac, which encloses the nucleus or basis of the future seed: the secundine. The chorion; applied in the pl. to the afterbirth, or the *secundines*, because expelled after the fœtus.

Sec'undin'es. See *Secundina.*

Sec'und'um Ar'tem. See *S.A.*

Sĕc'ūrĭf'erus, *a, um.* Same as *Securigerus.*

Sĕc'urifor'm. (*Sĕcūris*, an axe; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Like an axe in shape. *Sĕcūrĭformis, is, e.*

Sĕc'ūrig'erus, *a, um.* (*Sĕcūris; gĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing a hatchet: securigerous.

Sed'ative. (*Sĕdo*, to mitigate.) *Pharm.* Having power to mitigate pain; assuaging. *Sĕdātivus, a, um.*

Sĕd'entār'ia Os'sa. *Anat.* The bones on which we sit, the *Ischia* and *Os coccygis.*

Sed'iment. (*Sĕdeo*, to remain.) The particles in liquids which by their own weight fall to the bottom. *Sĕdimentum, i*, n.

Sed'litz Pow'der. *Med., Pharm.* A compound of Rochelle salt, carbonate of soda, and tartaric acid, which, dissolved in water, forms an effervescing aperient liquid in imitation of Bohemian mineral water.

See'd. See *Semen.*

See'd-bud. See *Germen.*

See'd-coat. See *Arillus.*

See'd-down. See *Pappus.*

See'd-lobe. See *Cotyledon.*

See'd-ves'sel. See *Pericarpium.*

See'ing. (Sax. *Seon*, to see.) *Physiol.* The sense by which we distinguish objects around us by their colour, figure, size, distance, etc.; sight; vision. *Visus, ūs*, m.

Seg'men'tum, *i*, n. (*Sĕco*, to cut.) A shred or slice; a part cut out of something: a segment.

Seg'rĕgāt'us, *a, um.* (*Segrĕgo*, to separate from the flock.) *Zool.* Separated; insulated: segregate.

Seid'litz Pow'der. See *Sedlitz Powder.*

Sel'en'iate. (*Sĕlēnĭcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of selenic acid with a base. *Sĕlēnias, ātis*, f.

Sel'en'ic, *Chem.* Belonging to *selenium;* applied to an acid obtained from it. *Sĕlēnĭcus, a, um.*

Sĕl'ĕnĭf'erus, *a, um.* (*Sĕlēnium; fĕro*, to bear.) *Chem.* Containing *selenium:* seleniferous.

Sĕl'ĕnĭōs'us, *a, um.* (*Sĕlēnium;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Chem.* Applied to an acid, the second degree of oxidation of *selenium;* selenious.

Sĕlēn'is, *ĭtis*, f. *Chem.* A combination of selenious acid with a base: a selenite.

Sĕlēn'ītes, *is*, m. *Mineral.* A species of *Lapis specularis*, with which windows were made.

Sĕlēn'ītĭcus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied to waters which hold in solution selenite, or sulphate of lime: selenitic.

Sĕlēn'ium, *ii*, n. (Σελήνη, the moon.) *Chem.* An elementary body extracted from the pyrites of fahlun.

Sĕlēn'ĭūrĕt'um, *i*, n. *Chem.* A combination of *selenium* with a body less electro-negative than it; in which the atomic relations are the same as in the base. Others intend by it every combination of *selenium* with a simple body: a seleniuret.

Sĕlēn'ogrăph'ia, *æ*, f. (Σελήνη; γράφω, to write.) *Astron.* A de-

scription of the moon: selenography.

Sĕlĕn'ŏtŏpŏgrăph'ĭca, æ, f. (Σελήνη; τόπος, a place; γράφω, to write.) *Astron.* A description of the surface of the moon: selenotopography.

Sel'la Tur'cica. (A Turkish saddle.) *Anat.* The small depression within the four clinoid processes of the sphenoid bone, on which the pituitary gland rests.

Sēm'eiŏgrăph'ĭa, æ, f. (Σημεῖον, a sign; γράφω, to write.) *Pathol.* A description of the signs of disease: semeiography.

Sēm'eiŏlŏg'ĭa, æ, f. (Σημεῖον; λόγος, a discourse.) *Pathol.* The doctrine of the signs or symptoms of disease; symptomatology; symbology: semeiology.

Sēm'eiŏs'ĭs, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Σημειόω, to mark.) *Pathol.* A marking or observing of the signs or symptoms of a disease; an observation of these; synonymous with *Semeiotice.*

Sem'eiot'ic. (*Sēmeiōtĭce.*) *Pathol.* Belonging to the signs, or symptoms of diseases. *Sēmeiōtĭcus, a, um.*

Sēm'eiōt'ĭca, æ, f. } (Σημειόω, to
Sēm'eiōt'ice, *es*, f. } sign.) *Med., Pathol.* That branch of medicine which treats of the signs or symptoms of diseases: semeiotics. See *Semeiosis.*

Sēm'en, *ĭnis*, n. (*Sĕro, sēvi*, to sow.) *Bot.* The seed, or nucleus formed in the germen. *Physiol.* The seminal liquor secreted in the testicles.

Sēm'en con'tra Ver'mes, *Pharm.* A substance kept in the shops on the Continent, as a vermifuge. It consists of unexpanded flowers of each species of *Artemisia*, mixed occasionally with seeds.

Sēm'en San'ctum. *Bot.* The seed of *Artemisia santonica.*

Sem'en, Slow Emis'sion of. See *Bradyspermatismus.*

Sēm'ĭs-. Indecl. (Ἡμισυς, the half.) A prefix denoting half.

Sem'icir'cular Can'als. *Anat.* Three canals, their form indicated by their name, in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and opening into the *vestibulum.*

Sēm'icăp'ĭum, *ii*, n. (*Sēmi-; cŭbo*, to lie down.) *Med.* A half-bath, or hip-bath.

Sem'ilun'ar. *Sēmi-; lūna*, the moon.) Resembling a half-moon. *Sēmilūnāris, is, e.*

Sem'ilun'ar Gan'glia. *Anat.* The *ganglia* formed on the sympathetic nerve as it enters the abdomen, from which nerves are distributed to the viscera; the abdominal *ganglia.*

Sem'ilun'ar Val'ves. *Anat.* The three valves at the commencement of the *aorta*; also, the same number at the beginning of the pulmonary artery.

Sēm'ĭmembrānōs'us, *a, um.* (*Sēmi-; membrāna*, a membrane.) *Anat.* Half-membranous: semimembranous.

Sem'inal Air. See *Aura Seminalis.*

Sēm'ĭnāl'ĭs, *is, e.* (*Sēmen*, a seed.) *Bot., Physiol.* Belonging to seed, or the *semen:* seminal.

Sēm'ĭnāt'io, *ōnis*, f. (*Sēmen*, the semen.) *Bot.* The natural dispersion of seeds. *Physiol.* The immission of the semen *in uterum:* semination.

Sēm'ĭnĭf'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Sēmen; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing seeds: seminiferous.

Sēm'ĭnĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Sēmen; forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of seed: seminiform.

Sēmĭn'ŭla, æ, f. (*Sēmen.*) *Bot.* Often applied to the reproductive corpuscles of cryptogamous plants: a seminule.

Sēmĭn'ŭlĭf'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Sēminŭla; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing seminules: seminuliferous.

Semis'sis, *is*, m. (or *Semis*, indecl.) Half.

Sĕnec'tus, *ūtis*, f. (*Sĕnex*, old.) *Physiol.* Old age; the period from fifty to sixty, according to the ancients.

Sĕn'ĕgæ' Rad'ix. (*Senegal.*) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the root of *Polygala Senega.*

Sen'egin'. *Chem.* An alkaline principle obtained from the root of *Polygala Senega.* *Sĕnĕgīna, æ*, f.

Sĕnĭl'is, *is, e.* (*Sĕnex*, an old man.) Belonging to age, as *Ætas senilis, Arcus senilis:* senile.

Sen'na, æ, f. (Arab. *Senna,*

acute.) *M. Med.* Name for the leaflets of *Cassia acutifolia, C. obovata*, and *C. elongata*. See *Cassia*.

Sen'na Alex'andrīn'a. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P. 1867) for the leaves of various species of *Cassia*. A name for the *Cassia fistula*, or purging cassia. Alexandrine senna.

Sen'na In'dĭca. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the leaves of the *Cassia elongata* or *C. officinalis*. East Indian senna.

Sĕn'ŏcŭlāt'us, *a, um.* (*Sēni*, six; *ocŭlus*, an eye.) Having six eyes: senoculate.

Sen'sat'ion. (*Sentio*, to feel.) *Physiol.* The consciousness of the approach of any foreign body, from its contact with the extremities of our nerves being communicated to the *sensorium*. *Sensātio, ōnis*, f.

Sense. (Same.) *Physiol.* A general term for the faculty by which a living being receives impressions caused by contact with external objects, according to the organ involved. *Sensus, ūs*, m.

Sen'sĭb'ĭlis, *is, e.* (Same.) That which is endowed with sensibility; also, that which seems to act upon some one of our senses.

Sen'sĭbĭl'ity. (Same.) *Physiol.* That faculty by which the brain perceives an impression received by it; the power by which living parts receive impressions from the different bodies placed in contact with them. The word *sensitivity* has, by some parties, been of late used in somewhat the same sense. *Sensĭbĭlĭtas, ātis*, f.

Sens'ĭtĭv'us, *a, um.* (Same.) *Physiol.* Having the power of sensation: sensitive.

Sen'sō'rĭal. (*Sensōrium*, the organ of the senses.) *Physiol.* Belonging to the *sensorium*. *Sensōrĭālis, is, e.*

Sensō'rĭum, *ii*, n. (*Sentio.*) *Physiol.* The organ which receives the impressions made on the senses; the brain.

Sensō'rĭum Commūne. *Physiol.* The common seat or centre of all the senses, where the nerves proper to their respective organs take their origin.

Sen'tient. (*Sentio.*) *Physiol.* That which is particularly susceptible of sensation, as the extremities of the nerves. *Sentiens, tis*, part.

Sen'timent'alism. See *Alusia Elatio*.

Sēpăl'oid'ēs adj. (*Sēpălum*; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) Resembling a sepal: sepaloid.

Sēpăl'um, n. (*Sēpar*, divided.) *Bot.* The separate parts or divisions of which the calyx consists: a sepal.

Sēpăr'ātōr'ĭum, *ii*, n. (*Sēpăro*, to separate.) *Chem.* A vessel used for separating liquors from the materials with which they may have been mixed; or the essential from the less important parts: a separatory. *Surg.* An instrument for separating the *pericranium* from the skull in *post-mortem* examination or dissection.

Sep'lum'bĭcus, *a, um.* (*Sex*, six; *plumbĭcus.*) *Chem.* Applied to salts, where the oxygen of the plumbic oxide is multiplied by six of that of the acid: seplumbic.

Sep'temangŭlātus, *a, um.* (*Septem*, seven; *angŭlus*, an angle.) *Bot.* Having seven prominent angles: septemangulate.

Sep'temdentāt'us, *a, um.* (*Septem; dentātus.*) *Zoöl.* Having seven teeth: septemdentate.

Sep'temdĭg'ĭtāt'us, *a, um.* (*Septem; dĭgĭtātus.*) *Bot.* Having seven folioles: septemdigitate.

Sep'temfŏl'ĭŏlāt'us, *a, um.* (*Septem; fŏlĭŏlātus.*) *Bot.* The same as *Septemdigitatus*.

Sep'temlōbāt'us, *a, um.* (*Septem; lŏbātus.*) *Bot.* Having seven lobes: septemlobate.

Sep'temner'vis, *is, e.* (*Septem; nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Having seven nerves: septemnervine.

Sep'tēnāt'us, *a, um.* (*Septem.*) *Bot.* Disposed in sevens: septenate.

Sep'tentrĭonāl'is, *is, e.* } (*Sep-*
Sep'tentrĭonār'ius, *a, um.* } *tentrio*, the north.) *Bot., Zoöl.* That which grows in or inhabits the north; northern: septentrional.

Sep'tfoil. See *Tormentilla*.

Sep'tic. (Σήπω, to putrefy.) Pertaining to putrefaction: causing to putrefy. *Septĭcus, a, um.*

Sep'tĭcæ'mia, or **Sep'tæ'mia.**

(Σηπτὸς, putrid ; αἷμα, blood.) Morbid, or poisoned condition of the blood ; from septic ingesta.

Sep'ticid'al. (*Septum*, a partition ; *cædo*, to cut.) *Bot.* Applied to dehiscence when the pericarp bursts vertically through the *septa* or sides of the carpels. *Septicīdus, a, um.*

Sep'tĭf'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Septum ; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing *septa :* septiferous.

Sep'tĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Septum ; forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Formed like a *septum :* septiform.

Septĭf'răgus, *a, um.* (*Septum ; frango*, to break.) *Bot.* Applied to valvar dehiscence when the rupture occurs at the anterior border of the *septa :* septifragous.

Sep'tĭl'is, *is, e.* (*Septum.*) *Bot.* Applied to the *placentarium* when attached to the *septa :* septile.

Sep'tŭlāt'us, *a, um.* (*Septŭlum.*) *Bot.* Having *septula :* septulate.

Sep'tŭl'ifer, *ĕra, ĕrum.* (*Septŭlum ; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing *septula :* septuliferous.

Sep'tŭlum, *i*, n. (Dim. *Septum.*) *Bot.* A small *septum ;* applied to a *lamina* which divides the anther of the *Orchideæ* into two cavities : a septule.

Sep'tum, *i*, n. (*Sēpio*, to hem in.) *Anat., Bot.* A partition ; applied to bones, cartilages, membranes, etc., where one or more cells are formed therefrom.

Sep'tum Cĕr'ĕbel'li. *Anat.* The process of the *Dura mater* dividing the *Cerebellum* perpendicularly into symmetrical halves.

Sep'tum Cĕr'ĕbri. *Anat.* The falciform process of the *Dura mater.*

Sep'tum Cor'dis. *Anat.* The partition between the ventricles of the heart.

Sep'tum Lūc'ĭdum. *Anat.* A thin triangular partition between the lateral ventricles of the brain.

Sep'tum Nār'ium. *Anat.* The partition between the nostrils.

Sep'tum Pec'tĭnĭfor'me. *Anat.* The comb-like partition ; an imperfect tendinous *septum* separating the *crura penis.*

Sĕq'uēla, æ, f. (*Sĕquor*, to follow.) A consequence or sequel. *Pathol. Sequelæ* are morbid affections which succeed to diseases when the latter have abated.

Sĕq'ues'trum, *i*, n. (*Sĕquestro*, to separate from.) *Surg.* Any dead portion of bone within a wound, abscess, or ulcer, likely to be cast off by *necrosis.*

Sĕr'iāl'is, *is, e.* (*Sĕries*, succession.) Following in a determinate order, or by distinct rows : serial.

Sēr'ĭc'eus, *a, um.* (*Serĭcum*, silk.) *Bot.* Having an appearance like silk : sericeous.

Sērĭc'ifŏl'ius, *a, um.* (*Sērĭcum ; fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having silken leaves ; sericifolious.

Sēr'ĭcum, *i*, n. (Σηρικὸν.) Silk. *Bot.* Applied to a kind of soft, hairy pubescence, of a white, shining, silky appearance. *Nat. Hist.* Silk, the product of several animals, but chiefly of *Bombyx mori*, or the silkworm.

Ser'olin'. (*Sĕrum*, whey ; *oleum*, oil.) *Chem.* A fatty matter discovered in the blood. *Sĕrŏlīna*, æ, f.

Ser'ŏs'ity. (*Sĕrum.*) *Physiol.* The *serum* of the blood, or the whey of milk. *Sĕrōsĭtas, ātis*, f.

Sērōt'inus, *a, um.* (*Sĕrus*, late.) Late ; lateward ; late in the evening. See *Membrana Serotina.*

Ser'ous. (*Sĕrum.*) *Physiol.* Having, or full of *serum. Sĕrōsus, a, um.*

Ser'pentār'ia Radix. (*Serpens*, a serpent.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the root of *Aristolochia serpentaria*, and of several other species of the *Aristolochiaceæ.*

Ser'pentār'ia Vir'gĭnĭān'a. *Bot.* The same.

Ser'pentĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Serpens*, a serpent ; *forma*, likeness.) *Zoöl.* Having the form of a serpent : serpentiform.

Ser'pĕnt'ine. Winding about like the folds of a serpent. *Serpentīnus, a, um.* See *Repandus.*

Ser'pĭgĭnōs'us, *a, um. Pathol.* Having or full of *Serpigo :* serpiginous.

Ser'pĭgo, *ĭnis*, f. (*Serpo*, to creep ; terminal *-igo.*) *Pathol.* Ringworm, or tetter. See *Herpes.*

Ser'ra'fŏl'ius, *a, um.* (*Serra*, a saw ; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having

dentated or notched leaves: serratifolious.

Ser'rāticor'nis. Same as *Serricornis.*

Ser'rātifō'liātus. Same as *Serræfolius.*

Ser'rātifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Serra; forma,* likeness.) Having the appearance of a saw: serratiform.

Ser'rātistip'ŭlāt'us, *a, um.* (*Serrātus; stīpŭlātus.*) *Bot.* Having stipules denticulated like a saw: serratistipulate.

Ser'rāt'us, *a, um.* (*Serra.*) Toothed like a saw: serrated.

Ser'rig'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Serra; gĕro,* to carry.) *Bot.* Having ribs denticulated like a saw: serrigerous.

Ser'rŭlāt'us, *a, um.* (*Serrŭla,* a little saw.) *Bot.* Minutely serrated: serrulate.

Ser'tŭlif'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Sertŭlum,* a bouquet; *fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing bundles or bouquets: sertuliferous.

Ser'tŭlum, *i,* n. (Dim. *Sertum,* a garland of flowers.) *Bot.* A simple umbel, or assemblage of flowers proceeding from a single point; a bouquet: a sertule.

Sĕr'um, *i,* n. (*Sĕrus,* late.) *Physiol.* The greenish-yellow fluid which separates from the blood when cold and at rest; the *liquor sanguinis* deprived of its fibrin or coagulable matter; serosity. Also, the whey of milk. See *Serosity.*

Sĕr'um Lac'tis. The *serum* of milk; whey.

Ses'amoid'. (Σήσαμον, a grain of Indian corn; terminal *-ides.*) *Anat.* Resembling a grain of Indian corn. *Sĕsămoīdes,* adj.

Ses'qui-. Indecl. (*Semis,* half of; *que,* also.) *Chem.* Having an equivalent and a half of one ingredient combined with one of another, as *Sesqui-carbonate,* etc. *Pharm. One and a half* of any measure, number, or weight, as *Sesqui-granum,* a grain and a half, etc.

Ses'silifŏr'us, *a, um.* (*Sessilis; flos,* a flower.) *Bot.* Having sessile flowers: sessiliflorous.

Ses'silifōliāt'us, *a, um.* } (*Sessi-*
Ses'silifōli'us, *a, um.* } *lis; fŏlium,* a leaf.) *Bot.* Having sessile leaves: sessilifoliate; sessilifolious.

Ses'silis, *is, e.* (*Sĕdeo,* to sit.) *Bot.* Sitting close to the stem, without a footstalk: sessile.

Set'a, *æ,* f. A bristle. *Bot.* A species of pubescence covering certain plants. *Zoöl.* The stiff *setæ* (pl.) that issue from certain of the *Articulata annulata* are either simple or in *fasciculi,* which serve in lieu of feet.

Sēt'ăc'eum, *i,* n. (*Sēta.*) *Surg.* A small canal or artificial passage made under the skin by means of an instrument called a seton needle, and maintained by drawing through it daily several threads of silk, cotton, or other suitable material, in order to keep up a degree of irritation and discharge: a seton.

Sēt'ăceus, *a, um.* (*Sēta.*) *Bot.* Having bristles: setaceous.

Sēt'i-. (*Sēta,* a bristle.) *Bot., Zoöl.* A prefix denoting the existence of bristles, or objects like them.

Sēt'ĭfĕrus, *a, um.* (*Sēti-; fĕro,* to bring.) *Bot., Zoöl.* Same as *Setiger:* setiferous.

Sēt'ifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Sēti-; forma,* likeness.) *Bot.* Formed like a bristle: setiform.

Sēt'iger, *ĕra, ĕrum.* } (*Sēti-; gĕro,*
Sēt'ig'ĕrus, *a, um.* } to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing bristles: setigerous.

Sēt'ipes, *pĕdis,* adj. (*Sēti-; pes,* a foot.) *Bot.* Applied to a mushroom with a long filiform pedicle: setipede.

Set'on. See *Setaceum.*

Sētōs'us, *a, um.* (*Sēta; terminal -ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having, or full of bristles; bristly: setose.

Sēv'um, *i,* n. (As if *Suevum,* from *sus,* a swine or hog.) *M. Med.* Name for the prepared fat of the *Ovis aries,* the *Adeps ovilli.* Tallow; suet; fat; also termed *Sebum.* See *Adeps, Axungia.*

Sēv'um Cēt'i. *M. Med.* The fat of the whale; spermaceti, obtained from the *Physeter macrocephalus.*

Sēv'um Ovil'lum. *M. Med.* Mutton-suet.

Sēv'um Præpărāt'um. Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for Prepared Lard. See *Sevum.*

Sew'erage. } (A. S. *séon,* to
Sew'age. } strain, or filter.) Forming of drains: also applied to their putrid contents.

Sew'er Fev'er. One of the names for low or typhoid fever.

Sex-. (*Sex*, six.) *Nat. Hist.* A prefix denoting six.

Sex'fid'us, *a, um.* (*Sex-; findo*, to cleave.) *Bot.* Divided into six portions: sexfidous.

Sex flōr'us, *a, um.* (*Sex-; flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having six flowers: sexflorous.

Sex'ual. (*Sexus*, a kind, or sex.) Belonging to sex. *Sexuālis, is, e.*

Sex'ual Sys'tem. *Bot.* The system of plants invented by Linnæus.

Shaft. (Sax. *Sceaft*, an arrow.) See *Stylus.*

Shag'gy. (Sax. *Sceacged*, hairy.) See *Hirsutus.*

Shak'ing Pal'sy. *Pathol.* The *Synclonus ballismus.*

Shale. (Teut. *Schale*, the covering of nuts, and of stones in fruit.) *Geol.* A kind of slaty clay, laminated, and of tolerable consistence, common in many districts.

Shape. (Sax. *Sceapen*, to form.) Form, make. *Anat.* Popularly used in England for the *vulva.*

Shar'p. See *Acutus.*

Shar'p-poin'ted. See *Cuspidatus, Mucronatus.*

Shea'th. See *Spatha, Vagina.*

Sheat'hed. See *Vaginatus.*

Sheat'hing. See *Vaginans.*

Shed'ding. See *Caducus.*

Shell. *Zoöl.* The calcareous or horny substance that exudes between the skin and epidermis in the *Mollusca, Crustacea*, and *Insecta*; also termed *Crusta. Testa, æ*, f.

Sher'bet. (Arab.) A cooling summer drink much used in the East, made of the juice of fruits and water variously sweetened and flavoured. *Sorbēthum, i*, n. See *Sorbet.*

Sher'ry. (*Xeres*, a town of Spain.) *M. Med.* The *Vinum album*, or white wine; or *Vinum Xericum.* See *Xericus.*

Shiel'd, Hav'ing a. See *Peltatus Scutatus.*

Shiel'd-like. See *Peltalis, Peltoides, Scutoides, Thyroid.*

Shiel'd-like Car'tilage. *Anat.* The *Cartilago scutiformis*, or *C. thyroides.*

Shield-shap'ed. See *Peltatus, Scutiform, Thyroid.*

Shin. (Sax. *Scine*, the forepart of the leg.) *Anat.* The subcutaneous crest, or very prominent anterior ridge, or edge of the *tibia*, or the bone itself. *Anticnēmion, ii*, n.

Shin-bone. (*Scin-bân.*) *Anat.* The *tibia*, or large bone of the leg.

Shin'gles. (*Cingŭlum*, a girdle.) *Surg. Pathol.* Popular name for *Herpes Zoster.*

Shock. (Teut. a blow.) *Med.* The sensation of impulse or percussion, produced by the pulsation of the heart, as perceived on applying the ear and stethoscope.

Shoot. See *Surculus.*

Shor't-sigh'tedne's. See *Myopia.*

Shoul'der. See *Armus, Humerus.*

Shoul'der-blade. See *Scapula.*

Show. *Obstet.* Popularly, the red-coloured mucus discharged from the vagina shortly before childbirth; the "colours."

Shriv'elled. See *Corrugatus, Rugosus.*

Shrub. *Bot.* See *Frutex.* Also, a liquor made of acid fruits, sugar, and other substances to give a flavour, digested in rum or brandy.

Shrub-like. See *Fruticosus.*

Shut up. See *Occlusus.*

Siăl'ădĕn, *ĭnis*, m. (Σίαλον, the spittle; ἀδήν, a gland.) *Anat.* A salivary gland.

Siăl'ădĕnī'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Siălădĕn*; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of a salivary gland.

Siăl'ădĕnon'cus, *i*, m. (*Siălădĕn*; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Swelling of a salivary gland.

Siăl'ăgōg'us, *a, um.* (Σίαλον; ἄγω, to expel.) *Pharm.* Having power to increase the flow of the saliva: sialagogue.

Siăl'ĭna, *æ*, f. (Σίαλον.) *Chem., Physiol.* Term for the principle of the *saliva:* sialin.

Siăl'ĭnus, *a, um.* (Σίαλον.) *Med., Physiol.* Belonging to the *saliva* or spittle: sialine.

Siăl'ōdēs, adj. (Σίαλον; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Physiol.* Having, or full of *saliva:* sialous.

Siăl'oīd'ēs, adj. (Σίαλον; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Physiol.* Resembling *saliva:* sialoid.

Siăl'ŏlĭthiā'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f.

(Σίαλον; *lithiăsis.*) *Pathol.* The formation of salival *calculus.*

Siăl'ŏlĭt'hus, *i,* m. (Σίαλον; λίθος, a stone.) *Med. Pathol.* A salival *calculus:* a sialolith.

Siăl'ŏlŏg'ia, *æ,* f. (Σίαλον; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* The doctrine of the *saliva* or spittle: sialology.

Siăl'on'cus, *i,* m. (Σίαλον; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* A tumour under the tongue from obstruction to the flow of *saliva* by a salival *calculus.*

Siăl'orrhœ'a, *æ,* f. (Σίαλον; ῥέω, to flow.) *Physiol.* A flow of the *saliva.*

Sib'bens. (Sax. *Sib,* kindred.) A popular Scotch term for a disease resembling *syphilis.*

Sic'cans, *tis,* part. (*Sicco,* to dry.) Having power to dry; drying: siccant.

Sic'cifŏl'ius, *a, um.* (*Siccus,* dry; *fŏlium,* a leaf.) *Bot.* Having a dry leaf: siccifolious.

Sick. See *Æger.*

Sic'kness. (Σικχαίνω, to loathe, disgust.) *Pathol.* Any kind of ailment or disease; but particularly a nauseated state of the stomach, with or without retching and vomiting. *Morbus, i,* m.

Side. See *Latus.*

Sid'eral. (*Sīdus,* a star.) *Astron.* Belonging to the stars, or signs in the heavens. *Sidērālis, is, e.*

Sid'ĕrāt'io, *ōnis,* f. (*Sīdus.*) *Pathol.* Apoplexy, or *Paralysis;* also mortification, or *Sphacelus,* as if caused by planetary influence: sideration.

Sid'ĕrīt'es, *is,* m. (Σιδηρίτης.) *Nat. Philos.* The magnet or loadstone.

Sid'ĕrŏgrăp'hia, *æ,* f. (Σίδηρος, iron; γράφω, to write.) *Chem., Mineral.* A history of iron or steel: siderography.

Sid'ĕrŏtec'hnia, *æ,* f. (Σίδηρος; τέχνη, art.) *Chem., Mineral.* The art of treating minerals of iron: siderotechny.

Sieve. See *Colatorium.*

Sieve-like. See *Coliform, Cribriformis, Ethmoid.*

Sig'ail'tian Opera'tion. *Obstet., Surg.* The division of the *Symphysis pubis* in cases of impracticable labour from contraction or deformity, first performed by Sigault. See *Symphysotomia.*

Sigh. See *Suspirium.*

Sight. See *Seeing, Visus.*

Sight, Bad. See *Dysopia.*

Sight, Day. See *Hemeralopia.*

Sight, Dimness of. See *Caligo.*

Sight, Night. See *Nyctalopia.*

Sig'illāt'us, *a, um.* (*Sīgillum,* a seal.) Marked as if with a seal: sigillate.

Sig'moid', (Σ; terminal *-ĭdes.*) *Anat.* Resembling the Greek letter *Sigma* as anciently written, C. *Sigmoīdes,* adj.

Sig'moid Flex'ure. *Anat.* That portion of the *colon* between the descending portion and the *rectum.*

Sig'moid Val'ves. *Anat.* The semilunar valves of the *aorta* and of the pulmonary artery.

Sign. *Pathol.* Applied to what the educated judgment deduces from consideration of the causes, progress, and treatment of disease. *Pharm.* Applied to certain marks employed in *formulæ* and prescriptions: viz., ℔, for *Libra;* ʒ, for *Uncia;* ʒ, for *Drachma;* ℈, for *Scrupulus;* ♏, for *Minimum. Signum, i,* n. See *Abbreviation.*

Sig'na. (*Signo,* to mark out.) *Med.* "Mark," employed at the end of prescriptions to point out what directions are to be copied by the compounder for the guidance of the patient, or his attendant.

Sil'ex, *ĭcis,* m. and f. (Χάλιξ.) Flint.

Silexifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Silex; forma,* likeness.) *Chem.* Having the appearance of *silex* or flint: silexiform.

Sil'ica, *æ,* f. (*Silex.*) *Chem.* One of the primitive earths which enters into the composition of almost all compound earths, stones, and sand; also found in many plants, especially grasses, etc.

Sil'icat'e. (*Silicium* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of silicic acid with a base. *Silĭcas, ātis,* f.

Sil'ic'ic. *Chem.* Belonging to *silica;* applied to an acid. *Silĭcicus, a, um.*

Silicic'o-. (*Silĭcicus.*) *Chem.* A prefix applied to combinations of a

silicic with another salt, as *Silicico-ammonicus*, etc.

Sĭl'ĭcĭf'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Sĭlĭca; fĕro*, to bear.) *Chem.* Containing *silica*: siliciferous.

Sĭl'ĭcĭōs'us, *a, um.* (*Sĭlĭca;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Geol.* Having, or full of *silica*: silicious.

Sĭl'ĭcĭum', *ii*, n. *Chem.* The base of *silica.*

Sĭl'ĭcŭl'a, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Sĭlĭqua.*) *Bot.* A little pod: a silicule.

Sĭlĭf'ŭlfŏr'mis, *is, e. Bot.* Having the form of a *silicula*: siliculiform.

Sĭl'ĭcŭlōs'us, *a, um.* (*Sĭlĭcŭla;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having many silicules: siliculose.

Sĭl'ĭqua, *æ*, f. (Συλικὸς, a nut.) *Bot.* A long, dry, bivalve *pericarpium*, in which the seeds are fixed alternately to each edge forming the suture: a pod.

Sĭl'ĭquĭfŏr'mis, *is, e. Bot.* Having the form of a *siliqua*: siliquiform.

Sĭl'ĭquōs'us, *a, um.* (*Sĭlĭqua;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having numerous pods: siliquose.

Sĭl'kworm, Ac'id of. *Chem.* Bombic acid.

Sĭl'ŭr'ĭan. (*Sĭlŭres*, the ancient people of South Wales.) *Geol.* A system of rock found specially in South Wales. *Silŭriānus, a, um.*

Sĭl'ver. See *Argentum.*

Sĭl'ver, Ful'minating. *Chem.* See *Argentate of Ammonia.*

Sĭl'ver, Nĭt'rate of. See *Argenti Nitras.*

Sĭm'ărūb'a, *æ*, f. (A patronymic of America.) Name for the root of *Simaruba officinalis; Simaruba amara;* and *Simarubæ Cortex;* also called *Quassia Simaruba.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Decandria;* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Simarubeæ.*

Sĭm'ărūb'a Amār'a. *M. Med.* The plant (Pharm. E.) which affords simaruba-root bark.

Sĭm'ărūb'a Officĭnāl'is. *M. Med.* The plant which affords simaruba-root bark.

Sĭm'ple. *Med.* The opposite of compound; uncompounded; unadulterated; pure. *Simplex, ĭcis*, adj.

Sĭm'ple Affĭn'ity. See *Attraction, Simple Elective.*

Sĭm'plĭcĭcaul'is, *is, e.* (*Simplex; caulis*, a stem.). *Bot.* Having a simple stem: simplicauline.

Sĭm'plĭcĭfō'lĭus, *a, um.* (*Simplex; fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having simple leaves: simplifolious.

Sĭm'ŭlāt'ĭo, *ōnis*, f. (*Sĭmŭlo*, to feign.) *Med. Jur.* A counterfeiting, or pretending to be suffering under disease; malingering: simulation.

Sĭm'ŭlāt'ĭo Lāt'ens. *Med. Jur.* Simulation in which disease is actually present; but where the symptoms are falsely aggravated, and greater sickness pretended than really exists.

Sĭnăp'ĭ, *eos*, n. } (Σίνηπι, or Σί-
Sĭnăp'y, *yos*, n. } νανι.) Pharma-
Sĭnăp'is, *is*, f. } copœial name (B. P.) of the flour of the seeds of *Sinapis nigra*, and *S. Alba*, is *Sinapis;* it is *Sinapi:* the *Sinapis semina.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Tetradynamia;* Ord. *Siliquosa.* Juss. *Cruciferæ.* Mustard.

Sĭnăp'is Al'ba. *M. Med.* The plant which affords white mustard.

Sĭnăp'is Nig'ra. *M. Med.* The plant which yields black mustard.

Sĭnăpĭs'mus, *i*, m. (*Sĭnāpis.*) *Pharm.* A plaster or poultice made of mustard, linseed meal, and vinegar: a sinapism.

Sĭn'cĭpĭtāl'is, *is, e.* (*Sinciput.*) *Anat.* Pertaining to the *sinciput:* sincipital.

Sĭn'cĭput', *ĭtis*, n. *Anat.* The fore and upper part of the head. See *Bregma.*

Sĭne. *Geom.* A right line drawn from one extremity of an arch perpendicular to the diameter passing through the other extremity. *Sĭnus, ūs*, m.

Sĭn'gle Affĭn'ity. See *Attraction, Simple Elective.*

Sĭn'gul'tus, *ūs*, m. (Σὺν, with; *gŭla*, the throat.) *Pathol.* A convulsive motion of the diaphragm and neighbouring parts; popularly named hiccough or hiccup.

Sĭn'ĭstrāl'is, *is, e.* (*Sĭnister*, the left.) Belonging to, or situated on the left: sinistral.

Sĭnuāt'us, *a, um.* (*Sĭnus.*) *Bot.* Hollowed; scalloped: sinuated.

Sĭn'uōs'us, *a, um.* (*Sĭnus;* terminal *-ōsus.*) Having, or full of sinuses: sinuous.

Sin'us, ūs, m. (*Cingo*, to compass about.) A cavity, hollow, or depression; may be called a minute *tunnel*. *Geom.* A *Sine*, which see. *Surg. Pathol.* The foul hollow part of an imposthume or sore; a long narrow hollow track leading from some abscess, diseased bone, or the like: a sinus.

Sin'us Caver'nus. See *Cavernous Sinus*.

Sin'us, Infer'ior Lon'gitud'inal. See *Longitudinal Sinus, Inferior*.

Sin'us, Lon'gitud'inal. See *Longitudinal Sinus*.

Sin'us, Maxil'lary. See *Highmorianum Antrum*.

Sin'us Măl'iebr'is. The *Vagina*.

Sin'us Pōc'ŭlār'is. *Anat.* The cup-like *sinus*. A large *lacuna* in the centre of the *Verumontanum*.

Sin'uses, Lat'eral. See *Lateral Sinuses*.

Sin'uses of Mor'gāg'ni. See *Morgagni, Sinuses of*.

Sip'ho, ōnis, m. } (Σίφων, a
Sip'hŏn, ōnis, m. } tube.) *Chem.* A bent tube of glass for drawing liquors from one vessel into another without disturbing the sediment.

Sip'hŏnif'ĕrus, a, um. (*Siphŏn; fĕro*, to bear.) Bearing siphons: siphoniferous.

Sip'hŏnōbran'chiāt'us, a, um. (Σίφων; βράγχια, the *branchiæ*.) *Zoöl.* Provided with a canal, more or less elongated, which borders upon a cavity containing the *branchiæ*.

Sip'hŏnos'tŏmus, a, um. (Σίφων; στόμα, a mouth.) *Zoöl.* Having a siphon-like mouth: siphonostomous.

Sir'on, ōnis, f. *Entomol.* A minute insect. See *Acarus*.

Sitiol'ogy. (Σίτος, aliment; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* The doctrine or consideration of aliments: dietetics. *Sītiŏlŏgia, æ*, f.

Siz'y. (Ital. *Siza*, size.) Like glue or size. *Pathol.* Applied to the blood, when after coagulation it exhibits the buffy coat.

Skel'eton. See *Sceleton*.

Skill'ed Wit'nesses. *Med. Jur.* In this capacity, medical men may be necessarily subpœnaed, to give evidence in the High Court of Parliament; in the criminal, the coroner's, or the ecclesiastical courts, touching matters of serious import; the results of which depend, more or less, on professional testimony and honour.

Skin. (Dan. *Skind.*) *Anat.* The skin, as commonly regarded, is composed of three membranes: the outermost is the scarf-skin, cuticle, or *epidermis;* the middle, the *rete mucosum;* and the innermost, the true skin, *cutis vera* or *derma*.

Skin-bound. *Pathol.* A peculiar condition of infants in which the skin becomes tense, and as if too tight for the body, which is swelled and hard beneath its surface.

Skull. See *Cranium*.

Slag. (Teut. *Schlacke.*) *Chem.* The dross of iron or other metal.

Slav'ering. See *Drivelling*.

Sleep. (Sax. *Slæp.*) *Physiol.* 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.

Sleep of Plan'ts. A phenomenon connected with the irritability of plants. *In most of these—light* acts as a stimulus, essential to vegetation. It is natural to suppose that the *closing*, or *wrapping up* of their leaves, is as necessary an operation as is sleep to animals, for maintenance of healthy existence.

Sleep, Ind'uc'ing. See *Hypnoticus*.

Sleep-wal'king. *Pathol.* The affection *Oneirodynia activa*.

Sleep'lĕssnes's. See *Agrypnia*.

Sleep'y. See *Somnolentus*.

Slip. }
Slit. } See *Talea*.

Slough. (Sax. *Luh*, a lake.) *Surg. Pathol.* A part in the course of *sphacelus*, generally of a dark brown or black colour, devoid of circulation, sensibility, and natural heat, and eventually separating from the rest.

Smal'lpox. See *Variola*.

Smal'lpox of the Cam'el. See *Photo-Shootur*.

Smeg'ma, ătis, n. (Σμῆγμα, soap.) *Physiol.* The offensive soap-like substance produced from the sebaceous secretion around the *glans penis* and prepuce.

Smell'ing. (Dutch, *Smallen.*) *Physiol.* That sense by which we perceive and appreciate the odours which escape from almost every body in nature. *Olfactus, ûs,* m.

Smil'ax, *ăcis,* f. (*σμίλαξ,* bindweed.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Diœcia,* Ord. *Hexandria.* Juss. *Smilaceæ.*

Smil'lax Sar'săpăril'la. *M. Med.* The plant *Sarza* or *Sarsaparilla.*

Snak'e, Spec'tacled. *Zoöl.* The *Naja vulgaris,* or *Cobra de capello.*

Snak'e-root, Virgin'ian. *M. Med.* The *Aristolochia serpentaria.*

Sneez'ing. (Sax. *Niesan,* to sneeze.) *Physiol.* A convulsive motion of the respiratory organs, caused by irritation of the nostrils: sternutation. *Sternŭtātio, ōnis,* f.

Snor'ing. } (Dan. *Schnorker,* to
Snor'ting. } make a noise in sleep.) See *Stertor.*

Snout. *Comp. Anat.* The prolonged nose of the hog and the mole, etc.

Soap, Castil'ian. } *M. Med.* The
Soap, Span'ish. } *Sapo Durus.*

Sŏb'ŏles, *is,* f. *Bot.* Any rudiment of a new branch, or of a new root: a sobole.

Sŏb'ŏlif'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Sŏbŏles; fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing soboles: soboliferous.

Societ'y of Apothecaries, Ireland. By charter, dated 1791, this Corporation entitles those possessing its Licences to practise Medicine and Pharmacy, as a full qualification, in the Medical Department of the Army, Navy, and under the Poor Law Boards in England and in Ireland.

Societ'y of Apothecaries, London. This ancient Corporation (chartered in 1616) enjoins a curriculum of study equal to that for University or College Degrees and Diplomas. Its "Licence to Practise" Medicine has long been held essential over "England and Wales."

Soc'otrin'e Al'oes. See *Aloe Perfoliata, A. Spicata.*

Sōd'a, *æ,* f. (Arab.) *M. Med.* The mineral alkali.

Sōd'a Hispān'ica. *Chem.* Impure soda, or the impure mineral alkali of commerce.

Sod'a, Mur'iate of. *M. Med.* The chloride of *Sodium.*

Sod'a, Sul'phate of. *M. Med.* Glauber's salt.

Sod'a, Tar'tarised. *Chem.* The *Potassio-tartras sodæ.*

Sōd'æ Arsen'ias. (B. P.) *Arseniate of Soda.*

Sod'il Chlor'idum. (B. P.) *Common Salt.*

Sōd'ico-. *Chem.* A prefix applied to double salts, resulting from combination of a sodic with another salt, as *Sodico-ammonicus.*

Sōd'icus, *a, um.* (*Sōdium;* terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Applied to the second degree of oxidation of *sodium,* or sodic oxide, etc.: sodic.

Sōd'ium, *ii,* n. *Chem.* The metallic base of soda.

Soem'merin'g, Spot of. *Anat.* The *Punctum aureum* on the internal surface of the *retina.*

Soft'ening. See *Ramollissement.*

Sōl'ānāc'eus, *a, um.* } *Bot.* Ap-
Sōl'āneus', *a, um.* } plied to a Family (pl. f.) having the *Solanum* for their type: solanaceous.

Sol'anin'. (*Sōlānum.*) *Chem.* An alkali obtained, when pure, in the form of a white, opaque, and sometimes pearly powder, chiefly from the *Solanum dulcamara. Sōlānīna, æ,* f.

Sōl'ānum, *i,* n. (*Sōlor,* to ease.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria,* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Solaneæ.*

Sōl'ānum Dul'cămăr'a. *M. Med.* The plant woody nightshade.

Sōl'ānum Fœt'idum. *Bot.* The *Datura stramonium,* or thorn-apple.

Sōl'ānum Lēthāl'e. *Bot.* The *Atropa belladonna,* or deadly nightshade.

Sōl'ānum Lig'nos'um. *Bot.* The *S. dulcamara,* or woody nightshade.

Sōl'ānum Tŭbĕrōs'um, Sōl'ānum Esculen'tum. *Bot.* Systematic name of the potato plant; the root of which is in general use throughout most parts of Europe.

Sol'ar Cy'cle. *Astron.* See *Cycle.*

Sol'ar Plex'us. See *Centrum Commune.*

Sol'ar Sys'tem. *Astron.* That arrangement of planets and comets, which, in their orbits, circle around the sun, is denominated our *solar* or *planetary system.*

Sole of the Foot. *Anat.* See *Solea.*

Sōl'ea, æ, f. (*Sŏlum*, that which sustains a thing.) *Anat.* The sole of the foot. See *Planta*, *Solum*, *Thenar*.

Sōl'en-. (Σωλὴν, a canal.) A prefix denoting reference to a canal, or tube.

Sōl'eus, *a*, *um*. (*Sŏlea*, the sole fish.) *Anat.* Belonging to the sole; applied to a muscle having resemblance to it.

Sol'id. *Nat. Philos.* Applied to bodies the particles of which adhere together so firmly that they cannot be separated without some degree of force. *Sŏlĭdus*, *a*, *um*.

Sol'id'ific at'ion. *Med. Pathol.* Applied to pathological conditions of the lungs.

Sol'ids. (*Sŏlĭdus*.) *Anat.* Applied to the bones, ligaments, muscles, membranes, nerves, and vessels.

Sŏlĭdun'gŭlus, *a*, *um*. (*Sŏlĭdus*; *ungŭla*, a hoof.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (pl. n.) of *Mammifera*, having only one hoof to each foot.

Sōl'ipes', *pĕdis*, adj. (*Sŏlus*, alone; *pes*, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a Family (pl. f.) of *Mammalia Pachydermata*, having a single hoof to each foot, the only genus known being that of the horse: solipĕd.

Sōl'ium, *ii*, m. (*Sŏlus*, alone.) *Zoöl.* A species of tape-worm. See *Tænia Solium*.

Sol'stic'e. (*Sol*, the sun; *sto*, to stand.) *Astron.* The time when the sun, having reached either of the tropical points, or got farthest from the equator, seems for some days to be at a stand, which occurs twice a year—the *summer solstice* and *winter solstice*. *Solstĭtium*, *ii*, n.

Sol'stit'ial. *Astron.* Belonging to the solstice. *Solstĭtiālis*, *is*, *e*.

Sōl'ūbil'is, *is*, *e*. (*Solvo*, to loose.) *Chem.* Susceptible of dissolving in a *menstruum*: soluble.

Sōl'um, *i*, n. *Anat.* Same as *Solea*.

Solut'ion. (*Solvo*, to dissolve.) *Chem.*, *Pharm.* The state of a solid body dissolved in a fluid. *Sŏlūtio*, *ōnis*, *f*.

Solut'ion of Con'tinuit'y. *Surg. Pathol.* The breaking down, or division of the skin or other textures by a blow, a cutting instrument, or from ulceration.

Sol'vent. (*Solvo*.) *Chem.* Applied to any liquor capable of dissolving bodies. *Solvens*, *tis*, part.

Sōm'ātōtōm'ia, æ, f. (Σῶμα, the body; τέμνω, to cut.) Same as *Anatomia*: somatotomy.

Som'nam'bulis'm. (*Somnus*, sleep; *ambŭlo*, to walk.) *Med.* Walking in one's sleep; sleep-walking. Though the term refers solely to *locomotion during sleep*, that condition is attended by much more wonderful characteristics. In nearly every case, persons so affected evince semi-consciousness, or perception of danger. *Somnambulismus*, *i*, m.

Som'nif'erous. (*Somnus*; *fĕro*, to bring.) *Med.* Bringing on, or inducing sleep; hypnotic. *Somnifĕrus*, *a*, *um*. See *Soporiferous*.

Som'nōlen'tia, æ, f. (*Somnus*.) *Med.* Sleepiness: somnolence, or somnolency.

Som'nōlent'us, *a*, *um*. (*Somnus*.) *Med.* Sleepy; drowsy: somnolent.

Som'nolis'm. (*Somnus*.) The somnolent state induced by the manipulations termed animal magnetism.

Sŏn'ĭtus, *ûs*, m. (*Sŏno*, to sound.) *Pathol.* A sounding, as in the ears. See *Tinnitus*.

Son'om'eter. (*Sŏnus*, sound; μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument for finding the relation of harmonic intervals. *Sŏnŏmĕtrum*, *i*, n.

Soot'-wart. *Surg. Pathol.* Chimney-sweeper's cancer.

Soot'y. See *Fuliginosus*.

Sop'histicat'ion. (Σοφιστικὸς, deceitful.) *Chem.*, *Pharm.* Adulteration of any substance. *Sŏphisticātio*, *ōnis*, f.

Sōp'iens, *ĭis*, part. (*Sōpio*, to set at rest.) *Pharm.* Assuaging; anodyne: sopient.

Sōp'or, *ōris*, m. (*Somnus*.) *Physiol.* Deep or profound sleep.

Sop'orif'erous. (*Sŏpor*; *fĕro*, to bring.) *Med.* Inducing sound or deep sleep. *Sŏpōrĭfĕrus*, *a*, *um*. See *Somniferous*.

Sōp'ōrĭf'icus, *a*, *um*. (*Sŏpor*; *făcio*, to make.) Causing or inducing sleep: soporific.

Sōp'ōrōs'us, *a*, *um*. } (*Sŏpor*;
Sōp'ōrus, *a*, *um*. } terminal

sōnus.) *Med.* Having, or full of profound sleep; narcotic: soporous, or soporose.

Sor'bate. (*Sorbicum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of sorbic acid with a base. Same as *Malate.* *Sorbas, ātis,* f.

Sor'bet. A potion common among the Egyptians, made of sugar, lime-juice, musk, amber, and rose-water; the French term for *Sherbet.* *Sorbētum, i,* n.

Sor'bic. (*Sorbus,* the mountain ash; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Belonging to the *Sorbus;* applied to pure malic acid, because obtained in the greatest purity from its berries. *Sorbicus, a, um.*

Sor'des, *is,* f. (Not satisfactorily ascertained.) *Surg.* The matter discharged from ulcers, when fœtid, glutinous, and like the grounds of coffee, or clotted blood mingled with water; also, any excreted uncleanness, and particularly the dark encrusted matter about the teeth, gums, and lips in fever, etc.; filth.

Sor'e-throat. See *Cynanche.*

Sor'injan Sheer'un. } *Bot.*
Sor'injan, Sweet. } Indian
Sor'injan Tulk. } names

for a species of colchicum bulb, resembling the *cormus* of the *Colchicum autumnale.*

Sōrōs'is, *is,* f. (Σωρὸς, a collection.) *Bot.* Applied to the pine-apple, because it consists of several fruits growing together into a thick fleshy substance; also to the mulberry.

Sor'rel. (Sax. *Sure.*) *M. Med.* The *Rumex acetosa.*

Soul. See *Anima, Animus.*

Sound. (*Sŏno,* to make a noise.) *Physiol.* The effect produced on the organ of hearing by the vibrations of the air under certain circumstances. *Sŏnus, i,* m. (Fr. *Sonder,* to try the depth of the sea.) *Surg.* An instrument for introduction through the *urethra* into the bladder, to ascertain whether a *calculus* be present.

Sour Crout. English spelling for *Sauer Kraut.* See *Brassica acidulata.*

Sour-dock. *M. Med.* The *Rumex acetosa.*

Sour Milk. See *Lac Acetosum, Oxygala.*

Sout'hern Wood, Tarta'rian. *M. Med.* The *Artemisia santonica.*

Sp. For *Spiritus,* in the nominative or some other case of this word.

Spa. A town in Germany. Applied to any mineral spring.

Spād'ix, *ĭcis,* m. (Σπάδιξ, a date tree.) *Bot.* An elongated *receptaculum;* a peduncle proceeding from a *spatha.*

Spain, Pel'litory of. See *Pellitory of Spain.*

Spal'ter. See *Speltrum.*

Span'ish Fly. See *Cantharis.*

Span'ish Liq'uorice. The extract from *Glycyrrhiza glabra.*

Spar'siflōr'us, *a, um.* (*Sparsus,* scattered; *flos,* a flower.) *Bot.* Having scattered flowers, or in small number: sparsiflorous.

Spar'sifŏlĭāt'us, *a, um.* (*Sparsus,* scattered; *fŏlium,* a leaf.) *Bot.* Having scattered leaves: sparsifoliate.

Spar'tium, *ii,* n. (Σπάρτη, a rope.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Diadelphia,* Ord. *Decandria.* Juss. *Leguminosæ.*

Spar'tium Scōp'ārʹium. *M. Med.* The former systematic name of the common broom plant; now the *Sarothamnus Scoparius.* (B. P.)

Spasm. See *Spasma, Spasmus.*

Spas'ma, *ātis,* n. (Σπάω, to draw.) *Pathol.* A convulsion or spasm, but more particularly voluntary straining or violent exertion. Also cramp, or spasm.

Spas'mat'ic. (*Spasma.*) *Pathol.* Applied, by M. Hall, to a patient affected with convulsive disease when in the condition of excitement, as distinguished from that of his being *un*excited, or *Spasmatode.* Same as *Spasmodicus. Spasmătĭcus, a, um.*

Spas'matod'e. (*Spasma;* terminal *-ode.*) *Pathol.* Applied, by M. Hall, to a patient affected with convulsive disease when in the condition of *excitability,* or *un*excited, in distinction from that of his being *excited,* or *spasmatic. Spasmătōdes,* adj.

Spas'mi. (Nom. pl. f. of *Spasmus.*) *Med.* Spasmodic diseases; applied to an Ord. of the Cl. *Neuroses* of Cullen's Nosology.

Spas'mo-. (*Spasmus.*) *Pathol.* A prefix denoting relation to, or connection with, convulsion or spasm.

Spas'mŏdēs, adj. (Σπασμός, a spasm; terminal -ώδης.) *Pathol.* Having or full of spasm or convulsion: spasmous.

Spas'mod'ic. (*Spasmus.*) *Pathol.* Belonging to convulsion or spasm. *Spasmŏdĭcus, a, um.* See *Spasmaticus.*

Spas'mŏd'ỹspnœ'a, æ, f. (*Spasmus; dyspnœa.*) *Pathol.* Convulsive *dyspnœa* or difficulty of breathing.

Spas'mol'ogy. (Σπασμός; λόγος, a discourse.) *Pathol.* The doctrine or consideration of spasms, or convulsions; their character and causes. *Spasmŏlŏgia, æ,* f.

Spas'mus, *i,* m. (Σπάω, to draw.) *Pathol.* The sudden, involuntary contraction of muscles, or of muscular fibres; a convulsion, cramp, or spasm.

Spas'mus Cănīn'us. } *Med. Pa-*
Spas'mus Cỹn'icus. } *thol.* The *Risus Sardonĭcus.* See *Sardonic Laugh.*

Spas'tic. (Σπάω.) *Pathol.* Drawing to, or from; applied to the contraction of muscles, etc., from disease. *Spastĭcus, a, um.*

Spăt'ha, æ, f. (Σπάθη.) *Bot.* A sheath which completely encloses the flowers before their expansion, and bursts longitudinally to let them forth.

Spăt'hăceus, *a, um. Bot.* Having a *spatha,* or its form: spathaceous.

Spăt'hĭcus, *a, um. Bot.* Belonging to a *spatha:* spathic.

Spăt'hĭflōr'us, *a, um.* (*Spătha; flos,* a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers surrounded by a *spatha:* spathiflorous.

Spat'hula. See *Spatula.*

Spat'hulatus. See *Spatulatus.*

Spăt'ŭla, æ, f. (Dim. *Spătha.*) *Pharm.* A broad instrument like a knife with blunt edges, for spreading ointments, etc.

Spăt'ŭlāt'us, *a, um. Bot.* Shaped like a *spatula:* spatulate.

Spear'-mint. See *Mentha Sativa* or *Viridis.*

Spear'-shaped. See *Hastatus, Lanceolatus.*

Spĕc'ies, *ēi, f.* (*Spĕcio,* to behold.) *Nat. Hist.* Applied to individual objects descended from each other, or from common parents, or from such as strongly resemble them.

Spec'ific. (*Spĕcies; făcio,* to make.) *Med.* Applied to a medicine of infallible efficacy in the cure of particular diseases, if such may be said to exist; or which acts on a particular organ, as the *Secale cornutum* on the *uterus,* etc. *Spĕcif'icus, a, um.*

Specif'ic Grav'ity. *Nat. Philos.* The weight of an equal bulk of different substances compared with some standard of comparison; density.

Spĕcil'lum, *i,* n. (*Spĕcio,* to behold.) *Surg.* A probe.

Spec'tacled Snake. *Zoöl.* The *Naja vulgaris,* or *Cobra de capello.*

Spec'trum, *i,* n. (*Specto,* to behold.) A figure seen or imagined; a spectre. *Nat. Philos.* The coloured rays produced by decomposing light; when it is made to pass through a prism.

Spec'ular. Belonging to the *Speculum. Spĕcŭlāris, is, e.*

Spĕc'ŭlum, *i,* n. (*Spĕcio,* to behold.) *Ornithol.* A brilliant coloured mark, forming the anterior borders of the *tectrices* when of a different colour. *Surg.* An internally polished instrument for widening natural openings of passages, or keeping parts separate, so as to obtain a view of what is within.

Speec'hlessnes's. See *Aphonia.*

Spel'trum, *i,* n. *Chem.* Spelter, or native impure zinc.

Sper'm. (Σπέρμα, seed.) See *Sperma.*

Sper'm-cell. *Physiol.* That cell in which the fertilising matter is contained.

Sper'ma, *ătis,* n. (Σπέρμα.) *Physiol.* The fecundating liquor in animals; seed: sperm.

Sper'macet'i. (Σπέρμα; κῆτος, the whale.) *M. Med.* The substance *Cetaceum.* See *Cetin.*

Sper'malŏg'ia. See *Spermatologia.*

Sper'măthēc'a, æ, f. (Σπέρμα; θήκη, a shrine.) *Entomol.* A repository in the upper part of the ovi-

duct in female insects for receiving the seminal fluid of the male.

Sper'mat'ic. (Σπέρμα.) *Anat.* Belonging to the *semen*, or seed. *Spermăticus, a, um.*

Sper'matin'. (Σπέρμα.) *Chem.* A substance obtained from the male seminal fluid of animals. *Spermătīna, æ*, f.

Sper'mătis'mus, *i*, m. (Σπερματίζω, to sow.) *Physiol.* The *emissio seminis*: spermatism. See *Spermobole.*

Sper'măto-. (Σπέρμα.) A prefix denoting reference to seed or *semen.*

Sper'mătŏcēl'e, *es*, f. (Σπέρμα; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* A swelling of the testicle, or *epididymis*, from an accumulation of *semen.*

Sper'matoclem'ma, *ătis*, n. (Σπέρμα; κλέπτω, to steal.) *Pathol. Pollutio diurna*, or involuntary escape of *semen* in the daytime.

Sper'mătŏder'ma, *ătis*, n. (Σπέρμα; δέρμα, the skin.) *Bot.* The immediate covering of a seed; originally the *primine* of the ovule: the spermatoderm.

Sper'mătŏgŏn'ia, *æ*, f. (Σπέρμα; γονή, generation.) *Physiol.* Secretion of *semen*: spermatogony.

Sper'mătograph'ia, *æ*, f. (Σπέρμα; γραφω, to write.) *Bot.* A description of seeds: spermatography.

Sper'mătŏlŏg'ia, *æ*, f. (Σπέρμα; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* A treatise on the secretion and quality of the *semen*: spermatology.

Sper'mătopŏēt'icus, *a, um.* } (Σπέρμα; ποιέω, to make.)
Sper'mătopœ'us, *a, um.* } *Physiol.*

Making or promoting the secretion of *semen*: spermatopoëtic.

Sper'matorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Σπέρμα; ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* A flowing of semen; *gonorrhœa* in the strict sense.

Sper'mătoschĕs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Σπέρμα; σχέσις, a checking.) *Pathol.* Want or suppression of *semen.*

Sper'mătozēm'ia, *æ*, f. (Σπέρμα; ζημία, loss.) *Pathol.* Cessation of the seminal secretion.

Sper'mătozŏ'on, *i*, n. (Σπέρμα; ζῶον, an animal.) *Physiol.* Applied to the numerous minute infusorial animalcules (pl.) discovered in the *semen.*

Sper'mŏbol'e, *es*, f. (Σπέρμα; βάλλω, to cast.) *Physiol.* Same as *Spermatismus.*

Sper'mŏder'ma, *ătis*, n. } (Σπέρμα; δέρμα, the skin.)
Sper'mŏder'mis, *ĭdis*, f. }

Bot. The whole integuments proper to the seed.

Sper'mogon'ia. See *Spermatogonia.*

Sper'mŏlīt'hus, *i*, m. (Σπέρμα; λίθος, a stone.) *Pathol.* An indurated concretion in the *vesiculæ seminales.*

Sper'mon'cus, *i*, m. (Σπέρμα; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Bot.* Swelling of a seed.

Sphăc'ĕlātus, *a, um.* (*Sphăcĕlus.*) *Bot.* Applied to a part, the black, morbid appearance of which causes it to be supposed dead. *Pathol.* Belonging to, or in the state of *sphăcelus*: sphacelated.

Sphăc'ĕlis'mus, *i*, m. (Σφακελίζω, to suffer under gangrene.) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the brain; also, mortification of some part.

Sphăc'ĕlōd'ēs, adj. (*Sphăcĕlus*; terminal *-ōdēs.*) *Pathol.* Having or full of *sphacelus*: sphacelous.

Sphăc'ĕloid'ēs, adj. (*Sphăcĕlus*; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Pathol.* Resembling *sphacelus*: sphaceloid.

Sphăc'ĕlus, *i*, m. (Σφάζω, to destroy.) *Surg. Pathol.* The complete death of a part; complete mortification. See *Sideratio.*

Sphæ'ren'chyma, *ătis*, n. (Σφαῖρα, a globe; ἔγχυμα, tissue.) *Bot. Parenchyma*, formed of spherical cells.

Sphæ'ricar'pus, *a, um.* (Σφαῖρα; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Having spherical fruit: sphericarpous.

Sphæ'ricŭlāt'us, *a, um.* (Σφαῖρα.) *Bot.* Approaching the form of a globe or sphere: sphericulate.

Sphæ'roidāl'is, *is, e.* (*Sphæroīdes*, resembling a sphere.) *Geol.* Applied to the structure of a rock when its parts are arranged spherically: spheroidal.

Sphæ'roid'ēs, adj. (Σφαῖρα; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) Resembling a sphere or globe: spheroid.

Sphæ'rōm'a, *ătis*, n. (Σφαῖρα.) *Surg. Pathol.* Term for a globular fleshy protuberance.

Sphæ'rōmĕt'rum, *i*, n. (Σφαῖρα; μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument for measuring the

curvature of a surface; chiefly that of optical glasses: a spherometer.

Sphæ'rosper'mus, *a, um.* (Σφαῖρα; σπέρμα, seed.) *Bot.* Having round seeds: spherospermous.

Sphæ'rŭla, *æ,* f. (Dim. Σφαῖρα.) *Bot.* A round, oblong, or conical conceptacle opening at the top by slits or pores: a spherule.

Sphăg'las'mus, *i,* m. (Φλέβες σφαγιτίδες, the jugular veins.) *Pathol., Physiol.* Applied, by M. Hall, to the first symptom of epilepsy.

Sphal'ĕrŏcar'pum, *i,* n. (Σφαλερός, deceitful; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* An indehiscent, monospermous fruit covered by the calyx; which has the appearance of a berry or fleshy pericarp: a sphalerocarp.

Sphĕn'o-. *Anat.* A prefix denoting attachment to, or connection with, the sphenoid bone.

Sphĕn'oïdāl'is, *is, e.* (*Sphēnoïdēs os,* the sphenoid bone.) *Anat.* Belonging to the sphenoid bone: sphenoidal.

Sphĕn'oïd'ēs, adj. (Σφήν, a wedge; terminal *-īdēs.*) *Anat.* Resembling a wedge; cuneiform: sphenoid.

Sphĕn'op'tĕrus, *a, um.* (Σφήν, a wedge; πτερόν, a wing.) *Bot.* Having wings like a wedge: sphenopterous.

Sphere. (Σφαῖρα, a globe.) *Astron., Geog.* See *Globe. Geom.* A solid formed by the rotation of a semicircle about its diameter. *Sphæra, æ,* f.

Spher'ical. (Σφαῖρα.) Formed like a globe; round-shaped; globular. *Sphæricālis, is, e.*

Sphĭn'cter, *ēris,* m. (Σφίγγω, to squeeze.) *Anat.* A circular muscle which contracts round the aperture to which it is attached.

Sphўg'mĭcus, *a, um.* (Σφυγμός, the pulse.) *Med.* Belonging to the pulse: sphygmical.

Sphyg'mŏdēs, adj. (Σφυγμός; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Med.* Having a pulse: sphygmous.

Sphyg'mograph. (See following.) *Physiol.* An instrument wherewith to reckon the force of the pulse. See also *Sphygmometrum.*

Sphyg'mŏgrăph'ĭa, *æ,* f. (Σφυγμός; γράφω, to write.) *Physiol.* A description of the pulse, its nature and causes: sphygmography.

Sphyg'moïd'ēs, adj. (Σφυγμός; terminal *-ῖδης.*) *Med.* Resembling the pulse: sphygmoid.

Sphyg'mŏlŏg'ĭa, *æ,* f. (Σφυγμός; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* The doctrine of the pulse: sphygmology.

Sphyg'mŏm'ĕtrum, *i,* n. (Σφυγμός; μέτρον, a measure.) *Physiol.* An instrument for reckoning the frequency of the pulse: a sphygmometer.

Sphyg'mŏs'cōpe, *es,* f. } (Σφυγ-
Sphyg'mos'cŏp'ĭa, *æ,* f. } μός; σκοπέω, to see.) *Physiol.* An exploration or examination of pulses: sphygmoscopy.

Sphyg'moscŏp'ium, *ii,* n. (Same.) *Physiol.* Similar to *Sphygmometrum:* a sphygmoscope.

Sphyg'mŏtec'hne, *es,* f. (Σφυγμός; τέχνη, an art.) *Med., Physiol.* The art of examining and judging of the pulse: sphygmotechny.

Spīc'a, *æ,* f. *Bot.* A species of inflorescence, with numerous flowers that have no or very small partial stalks: a spike; also, an ear of corn. *Surg.* A bandage somewhat like an ear of corn in shape.

Spīcāt'us, *a, um.* (*Spīca.*) *Bot.* Having spikes, or a spiked appearance.

Spīc'ĭflōr'us, *a, um.* (*Spīca; flos,* a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers disposed in spikes: spiciflorous.

Spīc'ĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Spīca; forma,* likeness.) *Bot.* Having the form of an ear or spike: spiciform.

Spīc'ĭgĕrus, *a, um.* (*Spīca; gĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing ears or spikes: spicigerous.

Spīc'ŭla, *æ,* f. (Dim. *Spīca.*) *Bot.* A little spike; a spikelet: a spicule. See *Acicula.*

Spīc'ŭlar. (*Spīcŭla.*) *Bot.* Belonging to a spikelet: synonymous with *Acicular. Spīcŭlāris, is, e.*

Spīc'ŭlĭf'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Spīcŭla; fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Having flowers disposed in *spiculæ:* spiculiferous.

Spīgē'lĭa, *æ,* f. (*Spīgēlius,* a botanist.) Name for the root of *Spigelia Marilandica.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria,* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Gentianæ,* or *Gentianaceæ.*

Spīgē'lĭa Mărĭlan'dĭca. *M. Med.* The Indian, or Carolina pink; also called *Spigelia lonicera.*

Spīgē'lĭăc'eus, *a, um.* *Bot.* Ap-

plied to a Family (pl. f.) of the *Gentianæ*, because containing the *Spigelia*.

Spigel'ian Lobe. *Anat.* The middle lobe of the liver, first particularised by Spigelius.

Spike'let. See *Acicula*, *Spicula*.

Spike-stalk. *Bot.* The receptacle of the florets, in spikelets of grasses; or of the spikelets themselves. *Rhăchis, eos*, f.

Spīlōm'a, *ătis*, n. (Σπῖλος, a stain.) *Physiol.* A *nævus maternus*.

Spīn'a, *æ*, f. *Anat.* The dorsal spine, or backbone; the vertebral column. *Bot.* A thorn, or rigid prickle proceeding from the woody part of the plant: a spine.

Spīn'a Bif'ĭda. *Surg. Pathol.* The disease *Hydrorrhachitis*.

Spīn'a Ven'tōsa. *Surg. Pathol.* A disease in which matter is formed in a bone, expands its walls, and makes its way outward; sometimes insinuating itself into the cellular substance so as to render it soft and flabby, as if filled with air. See *Arthrocace*.

Spīn'al. (*Spīna.*) *Anat.* Belonging to the spine, or backbone. *Spīnālis, is, e.*

Spīn'ăl Cen'tre. *Physiol.* Applied, by M. Hall, to the spinal marrow, as distinct from its exodic and esodic nerves.

Spīn'al Chord. *Anat.* The *Spinal Marrow*.

Spīn'al Col'umn. See *Columna Vertebralis*.

Spīn'al Mar'row. *Anat.* The *Medulla spinalis*, or medullary substance contained in the spinal or vertebral column; the spinal chord.

Spīn'al Sys'tem. *Med., Physiol.* Applied, by M. Hall, to the spinal marrow and its spinal, incident, and reflex nerves; as distinct from the cerebral and ganglionic systems.

Spīn'al Sys'tem of Nerves. *Med., Physiol.* Those which convey irritating impressions on, or irritation of the surface of the body, or mucous surfaces, to the true spinal marrow, called Incident—and those that convey motor *phœnomena* from it, named reflex spinal nerves.

Spīn'ātus, *a, um.* (*Spīna*, a thorn.) *Bot.* Having thorns: spinate.

Spīn'dle-shap'ed. See *Fusiform*.

Spīn'e. See *Acantha*, *Columna Vertebralis*, *Spina*.

Spīn'esc'ens, *tis*, part. (*Spīna.*) *Bot.* Becoming hard and thorny: spinescent.

Spīn'escen'tia, *æ*, f. (*Spīna*, a thorn.) *Bot.* The state of a surface covered with thorns: spinescence.

Spīn'if'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Spīna; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot., Entomol.* Bearing spines: spiniferous. See *Spinigerus*.

Spīn'ifō'lĭāt'us, *a, um.* (*Spīna; fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having spinous leaves: spinifolious.

Spīn'ifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Spīna; forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the form of spines: spiniform.

Spīn'ig'erus, *a, um.* (*Spīna; gĕro*, to bear.) Same as *Spiniferus*: spinigerous.

Spīn'neret's. (Sax. *Spinnan*, to make yarn.) *Zoöl.* The minute teats or *mammillæ* of the *Arachnides*.

Spīn'nerul'es. (Same.) *Zoöl.* Innumerable minute tubes with which each spinneret of the *Arachnides* is studded, every one of which emits a thread of inconceivable fineness.

Spīn'ōcar'pus, *a, um.* (*Spīna;* καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Having spinous fruit: spinocarpous.

Spīn'ōs'us, *a, um.* (*Spīna*; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Anat., Nat. Hist.* Having or full of thorns, spines, or objects resembling them: spinous.

Spīn'thĕrīs'mus, *i*, m. (Σπινθηρίζω, to emit sparks.) *Pathol.* The sensation of an issuing of sparks from the eyes. *Nat. Philos.* The same as *Scintillation:* spintherism.

Spīn'thĕrōm'ĕtrum, *i*, n. (Σπινθήρ, a spark; μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument for determining the intensity, power, and shock of electrical sparks: a spintherometer.

Spīn'thĕrōp'ia, *æ*, f. (Σπινθήρ; ὤψ, ὠπός, the eye.) *Pathol.* A depraved state of vision in which fiery scintillations are present: spintheropy.

Spīn'ŭlif'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Spīnŭla*, a little spine; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Having very small spines: spinuliferous.

Spīn'ŭlifŏr'us, *a, um.* (*Spīnŭla;*

flos, a flower.) *Bot.* Having the sepals of the calyx mucronated, or sharp-pointed: spinuliflorous.

Spīn'ŭlifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Spīnŭla; forma*, likeness.) Having the appearance of little spines: spinuliform.

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νον; σκελετὸν, a skeleton.) *Comp. Anat.* That category of bones to which the heart-bone of the ruminants, and the hard jaw-like pieces supporting the teeth of the stomach of the lobster, belong; the visceral skeleton. *Splanchno-scéleton, i,* n.

Splan'chnōsympăt'hia, *æ,* f. (Σπλάγχνον; συμπάθεια, fellow-feeling.) *Med.* The sympathy of the *viscera* among themselves, or of a *viscus* with other parts: splanchnosympathy.

Splan'chnŏtŏm'ia, *æ,* f. (Σπλάγχνον; τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat.* Dissection of the *viscera:* splanchnotomy.

Spleen. (Σπλὴν.) *Anat.* A purple, or livid-coloured, imperfectly oval viscus in the left hypochondriac region; whose function is not yet positively ascertained. *Splēn, ēnis,* f.; *Lien, ēnis,* m. *Pathol.* The *Spleen* is a popular name for *Hypochondriasis,* or a state of mental depression or melancholy, as if dependent on disease of the organ itself.

(Σπλὴν, the spleen.) A prefix denoting reference to the spleen.

æ, f. (Σπλὴν; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the region of the spleen: splenalgy.

Splēn'aux'e, *es,* f. (Σπλὴν; αὐξὴ, increase.) *Pathol.* Enlargement of the spleen.

æ, f. (Σπλὴν; ἐκ, out; τόπος, a place.) *Anat.* Dislocation or displacement of the spleen.

is, or *eos,* f. (Σπλὴν; ἕλκωσις, ulceration.) *Pathol.* Ulceration of the spleen.

Splēn'el'cus, *ĕris,* n. (Σπλὴν; ἕλκος, an ulcer.) *Pathol.* An ulcer of the spleen.

is, or *eos,* f. ξις, obstruction.) *Patnol.* Obstruction or congestion of the spleen.

Splen'etic. *Anat.* Belonging to the spleen; splenic. *Splēnēticus, a, um.* See *Splenicus.*

Splen'ial. (*Splēnium,* a splint.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied to the *operculaire* of Cuvier, a subdivision of the mandible in cold-blooded vertebrates. *Splēniālis, is, e.*

) *Anat.* Belonging to the spleen: splenic. See *Splenetic.*

ōnis, f. (Σπλὴν; *făcio,* to make.) *Pathol.* The conversion of the lung or liver, etc., into a substance like that of the spleen: splenification.

Splēn'ītis, *ĭdis,* f. (Σπλὴν; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the spleen. A genus, Ord. *Phlegmasiæ,* Cl. *Pyrexiæ,* of Cullen's Nosology.

Splēn'ius, *a, um.* (Σπλὴν.) *Anat.* Pertaining to the spleen: splenious.

Splen'izat'ion. (Σπλὴν.) *Pathol.* Applied to the state of the lungs in one of the stages of *pneumonia. Splēnisātio, ōnis,* f.

Splēn'o-. Same as *Splen.*

Splēn'ōdēs, adj. (Σπλὴν; terminal *-ώδης.*) *Physiol.* Having or full of, *i.e.* of the nature of, the spleen: splenous.

Splēn'ŏdўn'ia, *æ,* f. (Σπλὴν; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain of the spleen: splenodyny.

Splēn'ogrăp'hia, *æ,* f. (Σπλὴν; γράφω, to write.) *Anat.* A description of the spleen: splenography.

Splēn'ōhæ'mia, *æ,* f. (Σπλὴν; αἷμα, blood.) *Pathol.* Sanguineous congestion, or *hyperæmia* of the spleen.

adj. (Σπλὴν; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Med.* Resembling the spleen: splenoid.

Splēn'ŏlŏg'ia, *æ,* f. (Σπλὴν; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat.* The doctrine of the spleen: splenology.

ătis, n. (Σπλὴν; *ŭs, i,* m. ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Pathol.* Tumour of the spleen.

æ, f. (Σπλὴν; softness.) *Pathol.* Softening of the spleen.

æ f. , to cut.) *Anat.* Dissection of the spleen: splenotomy.

, *æ,* f. (Σπλὴν; *hypertrŏphia.*) *Pathol.* Hypertrophy, or morbid enlargement of the spleen; similar to *Splenoncus.*

Splint. (Teut. *Splyten,* to split.) *Surg.* A thin piece of wood, tin, zinc, or pasteboard, for retaining fractured bones in apposition, during the process of reunion. *nium, ii,* n.

Spon'dȳlal'gia, æ, f. (Σπόνδυλος, a *vertebra*; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in a *vertebra*: spondylalgy.

Spon'dȳlarthrīt'is, *idis*, f. (Same; *arthrītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of an articulation of the *vertebræ.*

Spon'dȳlarthrŏc'ăce, *es*, f. (Same; *arthrŏcăce.*) *Pathol. Caries* of a *vertebra.*

Spon'dȳlexarthrōs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Same; *exarthrōsis.*) *Pathol.* Dislocation of a *vertebra.*

Spon'dȳlīt'is, *ītidis*, f. (Same; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of a *vertebra.*

Spon'dȳlōdȳn'ia, æ, f. (Same; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the body of a *vertebra*: spondylodyny.

Spon'dȳlōpyō'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Same: *pyōsis.*) *Pathol.* Formation of *pus* in a *vertebra.*

Spon'ge-tent. *Pharm., Surg.* The *Spongia præparata.*

Spon'gia, æ, f. (Σπόγγος, or σφόγγος.) Name for *Spongia officinalis.*

Spon'gia Officinā'lis. *M. Med.* The marine production sponge.

Spon'gia Præpărāt'a. *Pharm., Surg.* Sponge dipped in hot *emplastrum cereæ compositum* and pressed between iron plates; when cold, cut in pieces of any shape; formerly resorted to for dilating small openings, the wax melting by the heat of the part, allowing the sponge to expand; not now employed: sponge-tent.

Spon'gia Us'ta, Pul'vis. *Pharm.* Formerly much used for purposes to which iodine is now employed. Still held in favourable estimation on the Continent.

Spon'giformis, *is, e.* (*Spongia; forma*, likeness.) *Zoöl.* Having the appearance of sponge: spongiform.

Spon'giōd'es. Same as *Spongiosus.*

Spon'giole. (Dim. *Spongia.*) *Bot.* An expansion of the cellular tissue in the extremity of each radicle, terminating the root. *Spongiŏlum, i*, n.

Spon'giōs'us, *a, um.* (*Spongia*; terminal *-ōsus.*) Having or full of pores like sponge; spongy: spongiose.

Spon'goïd'ēs, adj. (Σπόγγος; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) Resembling sponge: spongoid.

Spon'taneous Com'bŭst'ion. See *Preternatural Combustion.*

Spŏr'a, æ, f. (Σπορὰ, that which becomes generated.) *Bot.* A detached *gemma*, or bud of the *Algæ*, which is really the germ cell: a spore.

Spŏr'ădi'cus, *a, um.* (Σπείρω, to saw.) *Pathol.* Applied to diseases that are not epidemic, but seize only a few persons at a time; from causes peculiar to each: sporadic.

Spŏr'angid'ium, *ii*, n. (Dim. *Spŏrangium.*) *Bot.* A little seed-vessel; also the *columnella* of mosses.

Spŏr'ăngiōlif'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Spŏrangiŏlum; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing sporangioles: sporangioliferous.

Spŏr'angiōl'um, *i*, n. (Dim. *Spŏrangium.*) *Bot.* A small capsule containing a certain number of spores in a *sporangium*: a sporangiole.

Spŏr'angium, *ii*, n. (Σπορὰ; ἀγγεῖον, a vessel.) *Bot.* A seed-vessel or membranous capsule containing the spores of cryptogamous plants.

Spŏr'idif'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Spŏrĭdium; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing *sporidia*: sporidiferous.

Spŏr'idium, *ii*, n. (*Spŏra.*) *Bot.* Applied to the reproductive corpuscles of mushrooms, when it is uncertain whether they are spores, gongyles, *sporangia*, or *gongylangia.*

Spŏr'ŏph'ōrum, *i*, n. (Σπορὰ; φέρω, to bear.) *Bot.* The organ otherwise called *Trophospermium.*

Spŏr ŏph'ōrus, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Bearing or containing seed: sporophorous.

Spŏr'ŭla, æ, f. (Dim. *Spŏra.*) *Bot.* The small body developed in ferns, heaths, mosses, etc.: a sporule.

Spŏr'ŭlif'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Spŏrula; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Containing sporules or seminules: sporuliferous.

Spŏr'ŭlig'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Spŏrula; gĕro*, to bear.) Same as *Sporuliferus.*

Spŏr'ŭlōs'us, *a, um.* (*Spŏrŭla*; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having or full of sporules: sporulous.

Sprain. (Properly *Strain*, from the old Fr. *espreindre*, to press or force out.) *Surg.* The sudden shift-

ing of a joint farther than the natural conformation; producing injury to the bones and ligaments; yet not so as to produce dislocation; as often called a strain. *Subluxātio, ōnis,* f.

Spread'ing. See *Diffusus, Patens.*

Spruce Fir. *M. Med.* The *Pinus abies.*

Spurge Olive. *Bot.* The *Daphne mezereum.*

Spūt'um, *i,* n. (*Spuo,* to spit.) *Physiol. Saliva;* also an expectoration, or what is coughed up from the chest.

Squāl'or, *ōris,* m. Uncleanness, or an appearance of dejection and disorder, as from sickness or confinement.

Squām'ātus, *a, um.* (*Squāma,* a scale.) *Bot.* Having scales; scaly.

Squām'ĭfĕrus, *a, um.* (*Squāma; fĕro,* to bear.) Bearing, or covered with scales: squamiferous.

Squām'ĭfŏl'ĭus, *a, um.* (*Squāma; fŏlium,* a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves in form of imbricated scales: squamifolious.

Squām'ĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Squāma; forma,* resemblance.) Having the appearance of scales: squamiform. See *Lepidoides.*

Squām'ĭgĕrus, *a, um.* (*Squāma; gĕro,* to bear.) Same as *Squamiferus.*

Squam'osal. (*Squāmōsa pars,* the squamous portion.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied, by Owen, to the homologues of the squamous portion of the temporal bone. *Squāmōsus, a, um.*

Squam'ose. } (*Squāma;* terminal
Squam'ous. } *-ōsus.*) Having, or belonging to scales; scaly. *Squāmōsus, a, um.* See *Squamosal.*

Squām'ŭla, *æ,* f. (Dim. *Squāma.*) A small scale: a squamule.

Squām'ŭlōs'us, *a, um.* (*Squāmŭla;* terminal *-ōsus.*) Covered with small scales: squamulous.

Squill. *M. Med.* The *Scilla maritima,* or sea-onion. *Squilla, æ,* f.

Squin'ting. See *Strabismus.*

Squir'ting Cucumber. See *Ecballii Fructus.*

Staff. (Sax. *Stæf.*) *Surg.* A curved and grooved steel instrument introduced through the *urethra* into the bladder for the operation of lithotomy.

Stălac'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Σταλάζω, to flow by drops.) Belonging to a drop; flowing or oozing by drops: stalactic.

Stălac'tītes, *is,* or *æ,* m. (Same.) *Geol.* 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 impregnated: a stalactite.

Stălac'tĭtĭcus, *a, um.* *Geol.* Of the nature or appearance of *Stalactites:* stalactitic.

Stălag'mītes, *is,* or *æ,* m. (*Stalagmus,* a distillation.) *Geol.* A collection of superfluous calcareous deposit dropped on the ground from stalactites: a stalagmite.

Stălag'mus, *i,* m. (Σταλάζω, to distil.) *Chem.* A distillation. *Med.* Formerly applied to distillation from the head.

Stām'en, *ĭnis,* n. (Στήμων, from ἵστημι, to stand.) *Bot.* The filament sustaining the anther, being the male genital organ of plants.

Stām'ĭna. (Pl. of *Stāmen.*) *Physiol.* Vigour of constitution; also the force inherent in any substance.

Stām'ĭnāl'is, *is, e.* *Bot.* Belonging to the stamen: staminal.

Stām'ĭn'eus, *a, um.* (*Stāmen.*) *Bot.* Having stamens: stamineous.

Stam'ĭnĭf'erous. (*Stāmen; fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing, or having stamens, without pistils. *Stāmĭnĭfĕrus, a, um.*

Stām'ĭnōs'us, *a, um.* (*Stāmen;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having, or full of stamens: staminous.

Stam'mering. (Sax. *Stamor,* one who speaks with difficulty.) *Physiol.* Alteration or interruption of the acts combined in the function of articulation; first and chiefly by emotion, and secondly by excited reflex action. *Balbūties, ēi,* f.; *Blæsĭtas, ātis,* f.; *Psellismus, i,* m.

Stan'dard. (Fr. *Etendard.*) *Bot.* The *vexillum,* or upright petal of a papilionaceous flower. *Chem.* The standard of comparison for gases is atmospheric air; that for solids and liquids is water.

Stan'nate. (*Stannicum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of stannic acid with a base. *Stannas, ātis,* f.

Spon'dȳlal'gia, æ, f. (Σπόνδυλος, a *vertebra*; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in a *vertebra:* spondylalgy.

Spon'dȳlarthrīt'is, *ĭdis*, f. (Same; *arthrītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of an articulation of the *vertebræ.*

Spon'dȳlarthrŏc'ăce, *es*, f. (Same; *arthrŏcăce.*) *Pathol. Caries* of a *vertebra.*

Spon'dȳlexarthrōs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Same; *exarthrōsis.*) *Pathol.* Dislocation of a *vertebra.*

Spon'dȳlīt'is, *ĭdis*, f. (Same; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of a *vertebra.*

Spon'dȳlōdyn'ia, æ, f. (Same; ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the body of a *vertebra:* spondylodyny.

Spon'dȳlōpyō'sis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Same: *nyōsis.*) *Pathol.* Formation of *pus* i.. a *vertebra.*

Spon'ge-tent. *Pharm., Surg.* The *Spongia præparata.*

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Spon'gia Us'ta, Pul'vis. *Pharm.* Formerly much used for purposes to which iodine is now employed. Still held in favourable estimation on the Continent.

Spon'gĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Spongia; forma*, likeness.) *Zoöl.* Having the appearance of sponge: spongiform.

Spon'glōd'es. Same as *Spongiosus.*

Spon'gĭol'e. (Dim. *Spongia.*) *Bot.* An expansion of the cellular tissue in the extremity of each radicle, terminating the root. *Spongĭŏlum, i*, n.

Spon'gĭōs'us, *a, um.* (*Spongia;* terminal *-ōsus.*) Having or full of pores like sponge; spongy: spongiose.

Spon'goĭd'ēs, adj. (Σπόγγος; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) Resembling sponge: spongoid.

Spon'taneous Com'bŭst'ion. See *Preternatural Combustion.*

Spŏr'a, æ, f. (Σπορὰ, that which becomes generated.) *Bot.* A detached *gemma*, or bud of the *Algæ*, which is really the germ cell: a spore.

Spŏr'ăd'icus, *a, um.* (Σπείρω, to saw.) *Pathol.* Applied to diseases that are not epidemic, but seize only a few persons at a time; from causes peculiar to each: sporadic.

Spŏr'angid'ium, *ii*, n. (Dim. *Spŏrangium.*) *Bot.* A little seed-vessel; also the *columnella* of mosses.

Spŏr'ăngĭlĭf'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Spŏrangiŏlum; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing sporangioles: sporangioliferous.

Spŏr'angĭŏl'um, *i*, n. (Dim. *Spŏrangium.*) *Bot.* A small capsule containing a certain number of spores in a *sporangium:* a sporangiole.

Spŏr'angium, *ii*, n. (Σπορὰ; ἀγγεῖον, a vessel.) *Bot.* A seed-vessel or membranous capsule containing the spores of cryptogamous plants.

Spŏr'ĭdĭf'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Spŏrĭdium; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing *sporidia:* sporidiferous.

Spŏr'ĭdium, *ii*, n. (*Spŏra.*) *Bot.* Applied to the reproductive corpuscles of mushrooms, when it is uncertain whether they are spores, gongyles, *sporangia*, or *gongylangia.*

Spŏr'ŏp'hŏrum, *i*, n. (Σπορὰ; φέρω, to bear.) *Bot.* The organ otherwise called *Trophospermium.*

Spŏr ŏp'hŏrus, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Bearing or containing seed: sporophorous.

Spŏr'ŭla, æ, f. (Dim. *Spŏra.*) *Bot.* The small body developed in ferns, heaths, mosses, etc.: a sporule.

Spŏr'ŭlĭf'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Spŏrula; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Containing sporules or seminules: sporuliferous.

Spŏr'ŭlig'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Spŏrula; gĕro*, to bear.) Same as *Sporuliferus.*

Spŏr'ŭlōs'us, *a, um.* (*Spŏrŭla;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having or full of sporules: sporulous.

Sprain. (Properly *Strain*, from the old Fr. *espreindre*, to press or force out.) *Surg.* The sudden shift-

ing of a joint farther than the natural conformation; producing injury to the bones and ligaments; yet not so as to produce dislocation; as often called a strain. *Subluxātio, ōnis*, f.

Spread'ing. See *Diffusus, Patens.*

Spruce Fir. *M. Med.* The *Pinus abies.*

Spurge Ol'ive. *Bot.* The *Daphne mezereum.*

Spūt'um, *i*, n. (*Spuo*, to spit.) *Physiol. Saliva;* also an expectoration, or what is coughed up from the chest.

Squāl'or, *ōris*, m. Uncleanness, or an appearance of dejection and disorder, as from sickness or confinement.

Squām'ātus, *a, um.* (*Squāma*, a scale.) *Bot.* Having scales; scaly.

Squām'ĭf'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Squāma; fĕro*, to bear.) Bearing, or covered with scales: squamiferous.

Squām'ĭfŏl'ius, *a, um.* (*Squāma; fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves in form of imbricated scales: squamifolious.

Squām'ĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Squāma; forma*, resemblance.) Having the appearance of scales: squamiform. See *Lepidoides.*

Squām'ĭgĕrus, *a, um.* (*Squāma; gĕro*, to bear.) Same as *Squamiferus.*

Squam'osal. (*Squāmōsa pars*, the squamous portion.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied, by Owen, to the homologues of the squamous portion of the temporal bone. *Squāmōsus, a, um.*

Squam'ose. } (*Squāma*; terminal
Squam'ous. } *-ōsus.*) Having, or belonging to scales; scaly. *Squāmōsus, a, um.* See *Squamosal.*

Squām'ŭla, *æ*, f. (Dim. *Squāma.*) A small scale: a squamule.

Squām'ŭlōs'us, *a, um.* (*Squāmŭla*; terminal *-ōsus.*) Covered with small scales: squamulous.

Squill. *M. Med.* The *Scilla maritima*, or sea-onion. *Squilla, æ*, f.

Squin'ting. See *Strabismus.*

Squir'ting Cuc'umber. See *Ecbalii Fructus.*

Staff. (Sax. *Stæf.*) *Surg.* A curved and grooved steel instrument introduced through the *urethra* into the bladder for the operation of lithotomy.

Stălac'tĭcus, *a, um.* (Σταλάζω, to flow by drops.) Belonging to a drop; flowing or oozing by drops: stalactic.

Stălac'tītes, *is*, or *æ*, m. (Same.) *Geol.* 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 impregnated: a stalactite.

Stălac'tĭtĭcus, *a, um. Geol.* Of the nature or appearance of *Stalactites:* stalactitic.

Stălag'mītes, *is*, or *æ*, m. (*Stalagmus*, a distillation.) *Geol.* A collection of superfluous calcareous deposit dropped on the ground from stalactites: a stalagmite.

Stălag'mus, *i*, m. (Σταλάζω, to distil.) *Chem.* A distillation. *Med.* Formerly applied to distillation from the head.

Stām'en, *ĭnis*, n. (Στήμων, from ἵστημι, to stand.) *Bot.* The filament sustaining the anther, being the male genital organ of plants.

Stām'ĭna. (Pl. of *Stāmen.*) *Physiol.* Vigour of constitution; also the force inherent in any substance.

Stām'ĭnāl'is, *is, e. Bot.* Belonging to the stamen: staminal.

Stām'ĭn'eus, *a, um.* (*Stāmen.*) *Bot.* Having stamens: stamineous.

Stam'ĭnif'erous. (*Stāmen; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing, or having stamens, without pistils. *Stāmĭnifĕrus, a, um.*

Stām'ĭnōs'us, *a, um.* (*Stāmen*; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having, or full of stamens: staminous.

Stam'mering. (Sax. *Stamor*, one who speaks with difficulty.) *Physiol.* Alteration or interruption of the acts combined in the function of articulation; first and chiefly by emotion, and secondly by excited reflex action. *Balbūties, ēi*, f.; *Blæsĭtas, ātis*, f.; *Psellismus, i*, m.

Stan'dard. (Fr. *Etendard.*) *Bot.* The *vexillum*, or upright petal of a papilionaceous flower. *Chem.* The standard of comparison for gases is atmospheric air; that for solids and liquids is water.

Stan'nate. (*Stannicum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of stannic acid with a base. *Stannas, ātis*, f.

Stan'nic. (*Stannum*, tin; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Belonging to tin; applied to the peroxide of tin, as if it were an acid, because soluble in alkalis. *Stannicus, a, um.*

Stăn'nĭf'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Stannum; fĕro*, to bear.) *Chem.* Containing *stannum*, or tin: stanniferous.

Stan'num, *i*, n. *Chem.* Tin. *M. Med.* Name for powder or filings of tin.

Stăpĕd'ius, *a, um.* *Anat.* Belonging to the *stapes;* applied to a muscle. See following.

Stăp'es, *ĕdis*, m. (A stirrup.) *Anat.* One of the *ossicula* of the internal ear.

Stăp'hisag'ria, *æ*, f. (Σταφίς, a vine; ἄγριος, wild.) Name for the seeds of *Delphinium staphisagria.*

Stăp'hȳle, *es*, f. (Σταφυλή, a grape.) *Anat.* The *Uvula.*

Stăp'hȳlin'us, *a, um.* (*Stăphȳle.*) *Anat.* Belonging to the *uvula;* applied to a muscle, etc.: staphyline.

Stăp'hȳlĭt'is, *idis*, f. (*Stăphȳle;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *uvula.*

Stăp'hȳlœdēm'a, *ătis*, n. (*Stăphȳle; œdēma.*) *Surg. Pathol.* *Œdema*, or morbid enlargement of the *uvula.*

Stăp'hȳlōm'a, *ătis*, n. (Σταφυλή.) *Surg. Pathol.* A disease of the eyeball, in which the *cornea* loses its transparency, rises and even projects beyond the eyelids, like a pearl-coloured tumour.

Stăp'hȳloptōs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Stăphȳle; ptōsis*, a falling.) *Surg. Pathol.* A falling or elongation of the *uvula.*

Stăp'hȳlorrhăp'hia, *æ*, f. (Σταφυλή; ῥαφή, a suture.) *Surg.* The operation of securing by suture the lips of a cleft *uvula:* staphylorrhaphy.

Stăp'hȳlōs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. *Surg. Pathol.* The growth or progress of *Staphyloma.*

Stăp'hȳlŏtŏm'ia, *æ*, f. (*Stăphȳle; τέμνω*, to cut.) *Surg.* The cutting off a portion, shortening, or dissection of the *uvula:* staphylotomy.

Star. See *Stella.*

Star'-like. See *Asteroid.*

Stăs'is, *eos*, f. (Ἵστημι, to settle.) *Med.* A standing or settling in a place, or part, as the blood at death.

State Med'icin'e. Under this head are included all details set forth, *in extenso*, in Acts of Parliament, and their supplemental injunctions, "*to amend the Law relating to* PUBLIC HEALTH."

Stat'ic. (Ἵστημι, to give cause; to place.) Having the power of keeping in a stationary condition. *Stăticus, a, um.*

Stăt'ica, *æ*, f. (Same.) *Nat. Philos.* That part of mechanics that considers the relation of forces to each other, in size and direction; in order mutually to form an equilibrium: statics.

Staurŏp'hyl'lus, *a, um.* (Σταυρὸς, a cross; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves opposed crosswise: staurophyllous.

Stav'esacre. *Bot.* The *Delphinium staphisagria.*

Stĕar', *ătis*, n. Same as *Adeps, Axungia, Sevum.*

Stĕar'ate. (*Steărĭcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of stearic acid with a base. *Steărас, ătis*, f.

Stĕar'ic. (Στέαρ, fat; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Pertaining to fat; applied to an acid obtained from it. *Steărĭcus, a, um.* See *Steaticus.*

Stĕar'iform. (Στέαρ; *forma*, likeness.) Having the appearance of fat; fatty. *Steărĭformis, is, e.*

Stĕar'in'. (Στέαρ.) *Chem.* The fatty principle of fat. *Steărĭna, æ*, f. See *Steatin.*

Stĕăr'ŏcŏnot'um, *i*, n. (Στέαρ; κόνις, dust.) *Chem.* A peculiar yellow pulverulent fat, found in the brain mass.

Stĕăr'optĕn'um, *i*, n. (Στέαρ; πτηνὸς, volatile.) The concrete portion, or camphor of volatile oils.

Stĕar'oric'inate. (*Steărŏrĭcĭnĭcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of stearoricinic acid with a base. *Steărŏrĭcĭnas, ātis*, f.

Stĕăr'ŏrĭcĭn'icus, *a, um.* *Chem.* Applied to one of three acids produced during saponification of *oleum ricini:* stearoricinic.

Stĕat'as. Same as *Stearas.* See *Stearate.*

Stĕăt'icus. Same as *Stearicus.* See *Stearic.*

Stĕat'in. More correct for *Stearin.*

Steăt'inus, *a, um.* (*Stear.*) *Anat., Physiol.* Consisting of fat: steatine.

Steăt'ites, *is,* or *æ,* f. (*Stear.*) *Geol.* Steaschist, a kind of unctuous or fatty stone: steatite.

Steăt'ŏcēle, *es,* f. (Στέαρ; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* A fatty tumour in the *scrotum:* a steatocele.

Steăt'oconot'um. See *Stearoconotum.*

Steăt'ŏdēs, adj. (Στέαρ, fat; terminal -ώδης.) *Pathol.* Having, or full of fat: steatous.

Steăt'ŏma, *ătis,* n. (Στέαρ, fat.) *Surg. Pathol.* An encysted tumour, containing a fatty substance: a steatome.

Steat'om'atous. (*Steătōma;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Surg. Pathol.* Of the nature of, or belonging to, *Steatoma. Steătōmătōsus, a, um.*

Steăt'orrhœ'a, *æ,* f. (Στέαρ; ῥέω, to flow.) *Pathol.* A fatty dejection.

Steăt'ōsis, *is,* or *eos,* f. *Pathol.* The progress or formation of *Steatoma.*

Steel. (Sax. *Stel.*) *Chem.* The best, finest, hardest, and closest grained forged iron, when combined with carbon, by a particular process. *Chălybs, ȳbis,* m. See *Acies.*

Stel'la, *æ,* f. *Astron.* A star. *Bot.* Applied to the *rosettes* of mosses.

Stel'læform'is. See *Stelliformis.*

Stel'lāris, *is, e.* (*Stella.*) *Astron.* Belonging to a star: stellar.

Stel'lātus, *a, um.* (*Stella.*) Having stars: stellated. *Surg.* Applied to a bandage or roller wound crosswise on the back.

Stel'lif'erus, *a, um.* (*Stella; fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Having or bearing stars: stelliferous.

Stel'liform'is, *is, e.* (*Stella; forma,* likeness.) Having the form of a star: stelliform.

Stel'lig'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Stella; gĕro,* to bear.) Same as *Stelliferus.*

Stel'liner'vius, *a, um.* (*Stella; nervus,* a nerve.) *Bot.* Applied, by Mirbel, to leaves the nervures of which depart from the middle of the *lamina.* Having nervures diverging in rays towards the circumference.

Stel'lŭla, *æ,* f. (Dim. *Stella.*) *Bot.* A little star or foliaceous disc; which in certain mosses terminates the stems and contains the male flowers: a stellule. The same as *Rosella* and *Gemmula.*

Stel'lŭlāt'us, *a, um.* (*Stellŭla.*) *Bot.* Having leaves arranged in stars at the extremity of the branches: stellulate.

Stem. *Bot.* The stalk of an herb, flower, leaf, or fruit; the stock of a tree. See *Caulis, Stipes.*

Stem, Growing on the. See *Caulinus.*

Stem'less. *Bot.* Having no stem: without a stem. *Acaulis, is, e.*

Stem'ma, *ătis,* n. (Στέμμα, a chaplet.) *Entomol.* The slender eyes (pl.) on the heads of certain insects.

Stĕn'o-. (Στενός, strait.) A prefix denoting straitness or narrowness.

Sten'ocar'dia. (Same; καρδία, the heart.) *Med.* See *Angina Pectoris.*

Sten'o's Duct. *Anat.* A small white tube passing from the parotid gland, and opening in the mouth, discovered by Steno; the parotid duct.

Stĕn'ŏcar'pus, *a, um.* (Στενός, strait; καρπός, fruit.) *Bot.* Having fruits or urns remarkable for their straitness: stenocarpous.

Stĕn'ŏdon, *ontis,* adj. (Στενός; ὀδούς, a tooth.) *Bot.* Having narrow teeth: stenodontous.

Stĕn'ŏlŏbus, *a, um.* (Στενός; λόβος, a lobe.) *Bot.* Having narrow lobes: stenolobous.

Stĕn'ŏpĕt'ălus, *a, um.* (Στενός; πέταλον, a petal.) *Bot.* Having narrow or linear petals: stenopetalous.

Stĕn'ŏphyl'lus, *a, um.* (Στενός; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having narrow or linear leaves: stenophyllous.

Stĕn'ŏpŏd'ius, *a, um.* } (Στενός;
Stĕn'ŏpŏdus, *a, um.* } πούς, a foot.) *Bot.* Having the foot or *stipes* strait or slender relatively to its length: stenopodous.

Stĕn'op'tĕrus, *a, um.* (Στενός; πτερόν, a wing.) *Bot.* Having narrow wings: stenopterous.

Stĕn'ōsis, *is,* f. (Στενόω, to make strait.) *Pathol.* A contracted or ossified condition of a *viscus,* or vessel; as of the heart, or the larger vessels near it.

Stĕn'othōr'ax, *ăcis,* m. (Στενός;

θώραξ, the chest.) *Med.* Having a strait, short chest.

Step'pes. (Russ.) *Geol.* The extensive plains lying on the north-west of Asia; also the bare rocky inequalities beyond the valleys of the Alps, etc.

Ster'corac'eous. (*Stercus*, ordure.) *Med.* Applied to vomiting when fæces or alvine excrements are mingled with the *egesta*. *Stercŏrāceus, a, um.*

Ster'cŏrā'lis, is, e. } (*Stercus*,
Stercŏrārius, a, um. } excrement.) *Bot.* Applied to plants that grow upon excrements or dung.

Stĕr'eŏdȳnăm'ica, æ, f. (Στερεὸς, solid; δύναμις, power.) *Nat. Philos.* A branch of physics which explains the laws of the movement of solid bodies: stereodynamics.

Ster'eom'etry. (Στερεὸς, solid; μετρέω, to measure.) *Geom.* That branch by which solid bodies and their solid contents are measured. *Stĕreŏmĕtria, æ,* f.

Stĕr'eŏphyl'lus, a, um. (Στερεὸς; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having solid or firm leaves: stereophyllous.

Ster'eoscop'e. (Στερεὸς, solid; σκοπέω, to see.) *Med.* An instrument by which two monocular pictures are so disposed that the reflected images are seen severally and appear as one, in beautifully imposing relief. *Stĕreoscŏpium, ii,* n.

Stĕr'eostăt'ica, æ, f. (Στερεὸς; ἵστημι, to stand.) *Nat. Philos.* That part of physics which treats of the equilibrium of solid bodies: stereostatics.

Ster'illity. (*Stĕrilis.*) *Pathol., Physiol.* Inability, natural, or the result of disease, in the male to impregnate; or in the female to conceive offspring; in the latter case, synonymous with barrenness. *Stĕrilĭtas, ātis,* f.

Ster'nad. (*Sternum.*) *Anat.* Applied the same as *Sternal* used adverbially.

Ster'nal. *Anat., Physiol.* Belonging to the *sternum*; applied by Dr. Barclay as meaning towards the *sternum*. *Sternālis, is, e.*

Ster'nal'gia, æ, f. (*Sternum*; ἄλγος, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the *sternum*: sternalgy.

Ster'no-. (*Sternum.*) *Anat.* A prefix denoting connection with the *sternum*.

Ster'noid'ĕs, adj. (*Sternum*; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Anat.* Resembling the *sternum*: sternoid.

Ster'num, i, n. (Στέρνον.) *Anat.* The oblong, flat bone bounding the ribs at the fore part of the *thorax*: the breast-bone; also termed *Os pectoris. Entomol.* The median line of the *Pectus*, or inferior surface of the trunk.

Stern'ŭtămen'tum, i, n. } (*Ster-*
Stern'ŭtămen'tum, i, n. } *nuo*, to sneeze.) *Pharm.* A substance which causes sneezing; snuff; a sternutatory medicine; an errhine; more strictly, however, it means sneezing itself: a sternutament.

Ster'nŭtăt'io, ōnis, f. (*Sternūto*, to sneeze often.) *Pathol., Physiol.* The act of sneezing; more particularly frequent sneezing, which sometimes amounts to such excess as requires medical treatment: sternutation.

Ster'nŭt'atory. (Same.) *Pharm.* Causing to sneeze. *Sternūtātōrius, a, um.*

Ster'tor, *ōris,* m. (*Sterto*, to snore.) *Pathol.* The loud grating sound produced in the larynx, from the breathing being obstructed by accumulation of mucus in the air-passages, or otherwise. *Physiol.* The snoring in natural sleep caused by relaxation of the *Velum palati.*

Ster'torous. *Pathol.* Belonging to, or of the nature of stertor. *Stertōrōsus, a, um.*

Steth'om'eter. (Στῆθος, the breast; μέτρον, a measure.) *Med.* An instrument for measuring the amount of external movement in the walls of the chest, as a means of diagnosis in thoracic disease. *Stēthŏmētrum, i,* n.

Steth'oscop'e. (Στῆθος; σκοπέω, to examine.) *Med.* A tubular instrument of various size, form, and material; employed by placing one end to the ear of the listener, while the other end is retained on any suspected portion of a patient's chest, for ascertaining the state of the respiration; or of the heart's action, as affected by disease. *Stēthoscŏpium, ii,* n.

Sthen'ic. (Σθένος, strength.) *Med*

Having strength; applied to a full robustious condition of the body. *Sthĕnĭcus, a, um.*

Sthĕn'op'yra, æ, f. (Σθένος; πῦρ, a fever.) *Pathol.* Sthenic or synochic fever.

Stĭbiăl'is, *is, e.* (*Stĭbium*, antimony.) *Chem.* Belonging to antimony: stibial.

Stĭb'ĭc. (*Stĭbium*; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Belonging to antimony, applied to the yellow oxide of antimony, called Stibic acid. *Stĭbĭcus, a, um.*

Stĭb'ĭous. (*Stĭbium*; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Chem.* Pertaining to antimony; applied to white oxide of antimony, called Stibious acid. *Stĭbiōsus, a, um.*

Stĭb'ium, *ii*, n. (Στίβω, to make dense.) *Chem.* The old name for antimony, still often referred to.

Stĭc'ky. See *Viscosus.*

Stĭc'tac'ne, *es*, f. (Στικτὸς, punctated; *acne.*) *Pathol. Acne punctata* of Bateman; the *Punctæ mucosæ* of Darwin; the *Ionthus Varus punctatus* of Mason Good.

Stĭff'-joint. See *Ankylosis.*

Stĭg'ma, *ătis*, n. (Στίγμα, a goad.) *Bot.* That part of the pistil placed at the summit of the style. *Entomol.* The small points (pl.) which admit air to the *tracheæ* to be distributed through every part of the body. *Pathol.* A small red speck on the skin without elevation of the cuticle, as if caused by a pricking instrument. Also, a natural mark or spot.

Stĭg'măt'ĭcus, *a, um.* Belonging to a *stigma:* stigmatic.

Stĭg'măt'ĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Stigma; forma*, likeness.) Having the appearance of a *stigma:* stigmatiform.

Stĭl'ette. (Fr. *Stilet*, a small dagger.) *Surg.* A small sharp-pointed instrument enclosed in a *cannula* or sheath. Also, a wire, kept in the flexible catheter, to give it firmness and a proper degree of curvature.

Stĭl'lĭcĭd'ium, *ii*, n. (*Stilla*, a drop; *cădo*, to fall down.) *Pathol.* A dropping or trickling down; applied to the tears, the urine in strangury, stricture, etc.

Stĭm'ulant. (*Stĭmŭlo*, to incite.) Having power to excite, or rouse into exercise, the animal energies; applied to various substances termed stimulants. *Stĭmŭlans, antis*, part.

Stĭm'ŭlus, *i*, m. (Same.) *Bot.* A sting, or fine, sharp-pointed substance which easily penetrates the skin, introducing a poison into the part, as of the nettle. *Physiol.* That which rouses or excites the energy of a part.

Stĭp'es, *ĭtis*, m. (Στύπος, a trunk.) *Bot.* A stem or stipe of a fungus, fern, or palm.

Stĭp'ĭf'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Stipes; fĕro*, to bear.) Bearing *stipites:* stipiferous.

Stĭp'ĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Stipes; forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Having the appearance of a stipe: stipiform.

Stĭp'ĭtāt'us, *a, um.* (*Stipes.*) *Bot.* Having a stipe, stem, or foot-stalk: stipitate.

Stĭp'ŭla, æ, f. (*Stīpo*, to fill up.) *Bot.* A leafy appendage to the proper leaf, or its foot-stalk: a stipule.

Stĭp'ŭlār'is, *is, e.* (*Stĭpŭla.*) *Bot.* Belonging to a stipule: stipular.

Stĭp'ŭlāt'us, *a, um. Bot.* Having stipules: stipulate.

a, um. (*Stĭpŭla; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing stipules: stipuliferous.

Stĭtch. (Teut. *Stĭch.*) *Pathol.* An acute, sudden pain in the intercostal muscles. See *Pleurodynia.*

Stock. See *Talea.*

Stœ'chĭŏlŏg'ia, æ, f. (Στοιχεῖον, a first principle; Λόγος, a discourse.) *Chem.* Elementary knowledge: stechiology.

Stœ'chĭŏmĕt'ria, æ, f. (Μέτρον, to measure.) *Chem.* That department which inquires as to the relative quantities in which different substances combine with each other: stechiometry: somewhat akin to quantitative analysis.

Stŏl'o, *ōnis*, m. (Στέλλω, to put forth.) *Bot.* A shoot, twig, scion, or sucker See *Surculus.*

Stŏl'ŏnĭf'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Stŏlo; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing shoots or suckers: stoloniferous.

Stŏm'ăc'ăce, *es*, f. (Στόμα, a mouth; κακὸς, bad.) *Pathol.* The disease *Cancrum oris.*

Stom'ach. (Στόμα, a mouth.) *Anat.* The membranous bag, or receptacle of the food, between the *œsophagus* and *duodenum*.

Stom'achic. *Med.* Belonging to the stomach; gastric; also, that medicine which strengthens its healthy action. *Stŏmăchĭcus, a, um.*

Stŏm'ăp'ŏdus, *a, um.* (Στόμα, a mouth; πούς, a foot.) *Zoöl.* Having feet near the mouth: stomapodous.

Stŏm'ătīt'is, *ĭdis,* f. (Στόμα; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the mouth.

Stŏm'ăto-. (Στόμα.) A prefix denoting reference to the mouth.

Stom'atoplas'tic. *Surg.* Belonging to stomatoplasty. *Stŏmătoplastĭcus, a, um.* See following.

Stŏm'atoplas'ty. (Στόμα, a mouth; πλάσσω, to form.) *Surg.* The operation by which adhesions of the mouth are destroyed. *Stŏmătoplastia, æ,* f.

Stŏm'o-. Same as *Stomato-.*

Stone. See *Calculus, Lapis.*

Stool. (Sax. *Stól,* a thing to sit upon.) *Med.* The *fæces* discharged from the bowels; a dejection; an evacuation.

Strab'ismom'ĕter. (Same as following.) An instrument for calculating the linear divergence of eyes that squint.

Străbis'mus, *i,* m. (Στραβίζω, to squint.) *Pathol.* An affection of the eyes, giving them a distorted aspect; and in which objects are seen in an oblique manner; squinting; a genus, Ord. *Dyscinesiæ,* Cl. *Locales,* of Cullen's Nosology.

Străb'ŏtŏm'ia, *æ,* f. (Στραβός, squinting; τομή, a cutting.) *Surg.* Operation for *Strabismus:* strabotomy.

Strad'dling. See *Divaricatus.*

Straight. See *Rectus, Strictus.*

Strain. See *Sprain.*

Strain'er. See *Colatorium.*

Strain'ing. See *Spasma.*

Străm'ŏnii Fo'lia. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for leaves of *Datura stramonium.*

Străm'ŏnii Sem'ina. (B. P.) Stramonium seeds.

Străm'ŏnium, *ii,* m. (*Strāmen,* straw.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for the herb *Datura stramonium.*

Stran'gulat'ed. (*Strangŭlo,* to choke.) *Surg.* Choked; applied to irreducible *hernia. Strangŭlātus, a, um.*

Stran'gulat'ion. (*Strangŭlo,* to choke.) *Med.* The state of choking. *Surg.* Constriction of a part from the presence of a stricture. *Strangŭlātio, ōnis,* f.

Stran'gury. (Στραγξ, a drop; οὖρον, the urine.) *Pathol.* A painful difficulty in passing water, which can be discharged only by drops. *Strangūria, æ,* f. See *Guttatim.*

Strap-shaped. See *Ligulatus, Linearis.*

Strat'ificat'ion. (*Stratum,* a layer; *făcio,* to make.) *Chem.* The placing of layer upon layer of different substances in a crucible, to calcine a metal, etc. *Geol.* The natural state of many *strata* placed one upon another. *Strātifĭcātio, ōnis,* f.

Străt'ificāt'us, *a, um.* (Same.) *Geol.* Applied to a rock having parallel fissures, and divided into beds or layers one upon another.

Străt'iformis, *is, e.* (*Strātum; forma,* likeness.) *Mineral.* Having the appearance of layers: stratiform.

Străt'oïd'ēs, adj. (*Strātum;* terminal *-īdēs.*) *Geol.* Resembling *strata* or layers: stratoid.

Străt'ŏmĕt'rum, *i,* n. (*Strātum;* μέτρον, a measure.) *Geol.* An instrument for determining in what manner the layers press upon each other: a stratometer.

Străt'um, *i,* n. (*Sterno,* to spread.) *Geol.* A layer of matter of a series of which the earth, stratified rocks, etc., are composed.

Straw'berry. (Sax. *Strawberje.*) *Bot.* The fruit of the *Fragaria vesca.*

Streak'ed. See *Lineatus.*

Strep'tŏpus, *a, um.* (Στρεπτός, twisted; πούς, a foot.) *Bot.* Having the foot or *stipes* twisted: streptopous.

Strĭāt'us, *a, um.* (*Strio,* to make furrows.) *Bot.* Grooved; furrowed: striated.

Stric'ture. (*Stringo,* to bind.) *Surg. Pathol.* Term for a contraction in a canal, tube, or duct, as in the *œsophagus, urethra,* etc. *Strictūra, æ,* f.

Strĭdor Den'tium. *Pathol.* Grinding of the teeth; the grating

noise produced by powerful attrition of the teeth of the lower jaw on those of the upper. Frequently symptomatic of abdominal irritation, especially in children.

Strĭd'ŭlus, *a, um.* (*Strīdeo,* to crash.) *Pathol.* Creaking; crashing: stridulous. See *Cynanche Stridula.*

Strĭg'ōsus, *a, um.* (*Striga,* a small stiff hair.) *Bot.* Having *strigæ:* strigose, or strigous.

Strĭlĭflŏr'us, *a, um.* (*Stria; flos,* a flower.) Having the tube of the corol striated: striiflorous.

Strŏb'ĭlăc'eus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to a plant with flowers disposed in a kind of *amentum;* strobilaceous.

Strŏb'ĭlif'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Strŏbilus; fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Having flowers disposed in spikes and furnished with large *bracteæ;* so that the whole imitates more or less perfectly a cone or *strobilus,* as the *Flemingia strobilifera:* strobiliferous.

Strŏb'ĭlifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Strŏbilus; forma,* likeness.) *Bot.* Resembling a cone: strobiliform.

Strŏb'ĭlinus, *a, um.* (*Strŏbilus.*) *Bot.* Having the appearance of a pine or fir-cone: strobiline.

Strŏb'ĭlites, *is,* or *æ,* m. (*Strŏbilus;* λίθος, a stone.) Fossil fruit of a cone-like appearance.

Strŏb'ĭlus, *i,* m. (Στρόβος, the crown or top.) *Bot.* A species of pericarp formed from an *amentum,* as the cone of the pine tree.

Stroke of the Sun. See *Coup de Soleil.*

Stroke of the Wind. See *Coup de Vent.*

Strōm'a, *ătis,* n. (Στρῶμα, any outmost garment.) *Anat., Phy.* The covering of the *parenchyma* of organs.

Strom'bŭlifor'mis, *is, e.* (*Strombŭlus; forma,* likeness.) *Bot.* Contorted like a screw, or spirally: strombuliform.

Stron'gȳlus, *i,* m. (Στρογγύλος, globose.) *Zoöl.* A kind of entozoön, or species of *Ascaris* found in the heart: a strongyle.

——— gylus Gig'as. *Zoöl.* A species found in the human kidney.

Stron'tiāna, *æ,* f. (*Strontian,* in Argyleshire.) *Mineral.* One of the primitive earths found in combination with carbonic acid in strontianite: strontian.

Stron'tiān'ĭcus, *a, um. Mineral.* Belonging to *Strontiana:* strontianic.

Stron'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Strontium;* terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Belonging to *Strontium:* strontic.

Stron'tium, *ii,* n. *Chem.* The metallic base of *Strontiana.*

Strŏp'henchȳm'a, *ătis,* n. (Στροφή, a turning; ἐν, into; χύμα, a fluid.) *Bot., Physiol.* The convoluted cellular tissue of plants.

Strŏp'hĭŏlum, *i,* n. (Dim. *Strŏphium,* a woman's parti-coloured neckerchief.) *Bot.* A small curved protuberance near the scar, or base of some seeds: a strophiole.

Strŏp'hŭlus, *i,* m. *Pathol.* A papular eruption of various species and form, peculiar to the early months of infancy; owing to the comparatively greater vascularity and irritability of the skin at that period of life.

Strŏp'hŭlus Al'bĭdus. *Pathol.* The *white gum,* a name for a variety of *Strophulus intertinctus.*

Strŏp'hŭlus Can'dĭdus. *Pathol.* A variety in which the *papulæ* are larger, have no inflammation, but a smooth, shining surface, which gives them a lighter colour than the cuticle near them.

Strŏp'hŭlus Confer'tus. *Pathol.* A variety in which numerous *papillæ,* varying in size, appear on different parts of the body in infants during dentition, and is therefore called *tooth-rash.*

Strŏp'hŭlus Inter'tin'ctus. *Pathol.* A variety of *Strophulus,* in which the child's skin appears like printed cotton, from the various disposition of the characteristic *papulæ;* or seems covered with a red gummy exudation, therefore vulgarly termed red-gown, and red-gum.

Strŏp'hŭlus Vŏlāt'ĭcus. *Pathol.* Wildfire-rash, a species having small circular patches or clusters of *papulæ* arising successively on different parts of the body.

Struc'tūra, *æ,* f. (*Struo,* to build.) *Geŏl., Mineral.* The disposition of the joints of separation of parts,

from which necessarily results their form. *Bot., Geol.* The arrangement of the organic tissues or elements of living bodies: structure.

Strūm'a, æ, f. *Pathol.* A scrofulous swelling, or tumour; also, the constitutional disease *scrofula* itself: likewise applied to *Bronchocele.*

Strūmif'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Strūma; fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing a tumour, fancifully viewed as resembling a scrofulous swelling: strumiferous.

Strum'ous. (*Strūma.*) *Pathol.* Having or full of *scrofula:* scrofulous. *Strūmōsus, a, um.*

Stryc'hnas, *ātis,* f. *Chem.* A strychnic salt: a strychnate.

Stryc'hnicus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied to salts of which strychnine forms the base: strychnic.

Stryc'hnia, æ, f. *Pharm.* A peculiar proximate principle of an alkaline nature obtained from the kernel of the fruit of *Nux vomica:* strychnin. (B. P.)

Stryc'hnos, *i,* m. (Στρύχνος, a species of nightshade.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria,* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Apocyneæ.*

Stryc'hnos Nux Vŏm'ica. *M. Med.* The tree which yields the *Nux Metella, Nux Vomica,* poison-nut, or rat's bane.

Stryc'hnos Tieuté. See *Upas Tieuté.*

Stul'tit'ia, æ, f. (*Stultus,* foolish.) *Pathol.* Foolishness: folly, or more or less dulness of mind; formerly used the same as *Stolidĭtas.*

Stŭp'a, æ, f. (Στύφω, to steep wool.) *Pharm.* A fomentation: a stupe.

Stup'éfac'ient. (*Stŭpĕfăcio,* to render stupid.) Having power to stupefy. *Pharm.* Formerly used the same as *Narcotic. Stŭpĕfăciens, tis,* part.

Stŭp'or, ōris, m. (*Stŭpo,* to be stupefied.) A state of unconsciousness; senselessness; stupefaction: insensibility.

(*Stupa,* æ, vel *Stuppa,* vel *Stypa,* the coarse parts of flax.) *Bot.* Having a hair-like tuft.

Stut'tering. (Teut. *Stottern,* to speak brokenly.) *Med.* A severely marked degree of stammering. See

Sty. } (Sax. *Stigan,* to spring up.)
Stye. } *Surg. Pathol.* The disease *Hordeolum.*

, *a, um.* (*Stȳlus.*) *Bot.* Having a style: stylate.

is, e. (*Stȳlus; forma,* resemblance.) Resembling a style, or bodkin; styloid: styliform.

, *i,* m. (*Stȳlus.*) *Surg.* A tent in form of a bodkin; same as *Priapiscus.*

Stȳl'o-. *Anat.* A prefix denoting attachment to, or connection with the styloid process of the temporal bone.

a, um. Bot. Applied, by Wachendorff, to plants provided with styles: stylodeous.

Styl'ohyal'. (*Stȳlōides; hyōides,* hyoid.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied, by Owen, to the homologues of the styloid process of the temporal bone. *Stȳlōhyālis, is, e.*

Stȳl'oid. (*Stȳlus;* terminal *īdēs*) Resembling a style, pen, or bodkin; styliform. *Anat.* Applied to a process of the temporal bone, etc. *Stȳlōīdēs,* adj.

Styl'us, *i,* m. (Στῦλος, a column, pen, or style.) *Bot.* That part of the pistil which raises the *stigma* from the germen; the shaft, or style of a flower. *Entomol.* The filament of the *halteres* of the *Diptera. Surg.* A probe.

Stȳm'ătōsis, *is,* f. (Στύω, to make stiff.) *Pathol.* Violent erection of the *penis,* with bloody discharge.

Stȳp'tic. (Στύφω, to constrict by astringency.) *Med.* Having the power of stopping hæmorrhages, through an inherent astringent quality; hæmostatic. *Stypticus, a, um.*

Stȳr'ax, Præp'arāt'us. (Στύραξ, a reed.) Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) of a liquid balsam obtained from the bark of *Liquidambar orientale.*

Sub-. (Latin prep.) *Anat., Zool.* A prefix signifying under, or beneath; also, defective.

Sub'acĕt'as Cup'ri. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for *Ærugo æris,* verdigris, or the commercial diacetate of copper.

Sub'car'bonate. (*Sub-; Carbōnicum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of carbonic acid with

a salifiable base, but in which there is an excess of the latter. *Subcarbōnas, ātis*, f.

Sub'ĕrate. (*Subĕricum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of suberic acid with a base. *Sŭbĕras, ātis*, f.

Sub'eric. (*Sūber*, cork; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Belonging to cork; applied to a white crystalline acid, obtained from it. *Sŭbĕrĭcus, a, um.*

Sub'erin'. *Chem.* A substance which remains after cork has been exhausted by solvents. *Sŭbĕrīna, æ*, f.

Sŭb'ĕrōs'us, *a, um.* (*Suber*, cork; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having or full of (*i.e.* of the nature of) cork: suberous. This must be distinguished from *Sub-erosus*, slightly gnawed: suberose.

Sub'ject. (*Subjĭcio*, to lay under.) *Anat.* A body for dissection: *cadaver.*

Sub'jec'tive. (Same.) *Med.* Applied to symptoms noticed by the patient. *Subjectīvus, a, um.*

Sub'ligām'en, *ĭnis*, n. (*Subligo*, to under-bind.) *Surg.* That which is applied to overcome a *hernia*; a kind of truss.

Sub'limate. *Chem.* The product of sublimation. *Sublimātum, i*, n.

Sub'limate, Corros'ive. See *Corrosive Sublimate.*

Sub'limat'ion. (*Sublimo*, to set on high.) *Chem.* The process of raising solid volatile substances by heat, and again condensing; the product being called a sublimate when concreted in a hard mass; and flowers, when feathery, or powder-like: for example, *Sulphur. Sublimātio, ōnis*, f.

Sub'luxat'ion. (*Sub-; luxo*, to loosen.) *Surg. Pathol.* A sprain, or strain; a partial dislocation. *Subluxātio, ōnis*, f.

Sub'mer'sio, *ōnis*, f. (*Sub-; mergo*, to sink.) *Pathol.* Drowning; one of the causes producing *Asphyxia suffocationis:* submersion.

Sub'mer'sus, *a, um.* (*Submergo*, to put under water.) *Bot.* Under the surface of water: submersed.

Sub'mur'iate. (*Sub-; mūriātĭcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of muriatic or hydrochloric acid with a base, having a deficiency of the former. *Submūrias ātis*, f.

Sub'ŏper'cular. (*Subŏpercŭlum.*) *Comp. Anat.* Applied, by Owen, to that of the four opercular bones which is below the *interopercular* and *preopercular. Subŏpercŭlāris, is, e.*

Sub'ŏper'cŭlum, *i*, n. (*Sub-; operculum*, a lid.) *Ichthyol.* A bony formation with which the *operculum* and *interoperculum* compose a sort of lid for the gills.

Sub'scăpŭlār'is, *is, e.* (*Sub-; scăpŭla*, the shoulder-blade.) *Anat.* Under the *scapula*, or shoulder-blade: subscapular; applied to a muscle beneath the *scapula*; same as *Infrascapularis.*

Sub'sĭden'tia, *æ*, f. (*Subsīdo*, to rest.) *Med.* Applied to the sediment of the urine, etc.: subsidence. See *Hypostasis.*

Sub'stantive. (*Substantia*, that which stands by itself.) *Chem.* Applied to those colouring matters which have a strong attraction for cloth, without the aid of a mordant. *Substantīvus, a, um.*

Sub'sul'tus, *ūs*, m. (*Subsulto*, to leap.) A morbid action or jump. See following.

Sub'sultus Ten'dĭnum. *Med. Pathol.* Convulsive twitchings of the tendons of the hands or feet, common in low nervous and typhus fevers.

Sub'tense. (*Subtendo*, to extend.) *Geom.* A right line connecting the extremities of an arch; a chord. *Subtensa, æ*, f.

Sub'tĭlifō'lius, *a, um.* (*Subtĭlis*, delicate; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having linear leaves or folioles: subtilifolious.

Sŭb'ŭlāt'us, *a, um.* (*Sŭbŭla*, an awl.) *Bot.* Having likeness to an awl: subulate.

Sŭb'ŭlif'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Sŭbŭla; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing objects like awls: subuliferous.

a, um. (*Sŭbŭla; fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having subulate leaves: subulifolious.

Sŭb'ŭlifor'mis, *is, e.* Same as *Subulatus.*

Sŭb'ŭlipes, *pĕdis*, adj. (*Sŭbŭla; pes*, a foot.) *Bot.* Having the *stipes* long and slender: subulipede.

Suc'cēdān'eum. (*Succēdo*, to come in place of.) *Med.* A substitute; applied to various medicines, etc. Neut. of *Succēdāneus, a, um.*

Suc'cinate. (*Succīnicum* acidum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of succinic acid with a base. *Succīnas, ātis,* f.

Suc'cin'ic. (*Succīnum*, amber; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Belonging to amber; applied to an acid obtained from it. *Succīnicus, a, um.*

Suc'cinum, *i*, n. (*Succus*, juice.) *M. Med.* Name for amber.

Suc'civōrus, *a, um.* (*Succus; vŏro*, to devour.) *Zoöl.* Feeding on juice: succivorous.

Suc'cŭlens, *tis*, adj. } (*Succus.*)
Suc'cŭlen'tus, *a, um.* } *Bot.* Juicy; full of juice: succulent.

Suc'cus, *i*, m. (*Sūgo*, to suck.) *Bot.* The juice of fruits, plants, roots, etc.: sap.

Suc'cus Cōn'ii. (B. P.) *Juice of Hemlock.*

Suc'cus Scopār'ii. (B. P.) *Juice of Broom.*

Suc'cus Tarax'āci. (B. P.) *Juice of Dandelion.*

Suc'cus Gas'tricus. See *Gastric Juice.*

Suc'cus'sion. (*Succŭtior*, to be shaken.) *Med.* Giving the trunk abrupt rapid shakes, to detect fluctuation of a liquid suspected to exist within the chest or abdomen, and ascertain its quantity. *Succussio, ōnis*, f.

Suc'ker. See *Stolo.*

Suc'tōrius, *a, um.* (*Sūgo*, to suck.) Having the power of sucking: suctorious.

Sūd'āmen, *ĭnis*, n. (*Sūdo*, to sweat.) *Pathol.* A vesicle like a millet-seed; appearing in numbers, suddenly and unattended by fever, after great sweating from hard labour.

Sūd'ātio, *ōnis*, f. (*Sūdo.*) *Med.* A sweating: a sudation.

Sūd'ātōr'ia, *æ*, f. (*Sūdo.*) *Pathol.* A morbid sweating. The same as *Ephidrosis, Idrosis.*

Sūd'ātōr'ium, *ii*, n. (*Sūdo.*) *Med.* A sweating-bath, or sweating-room.

Sūd'ātōr'ius, *a, um.* (*Sūdo.*) Belonging to perspiration, or sweat: sudatory.

Sūd'or, *ōris*, m. (*Ὑδωρ*, moisture.) *Physiol.* Sweat, or sensible perspiration; a sweating; diaphoresis. See *Sweat.*

Sūd'or An'glicān'us. } *Pathol.*
Sūd'or An'glicus. } The English sweating; a disease of an extraordinary character which appeared at five several periods in England during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

Sud'orif'erous. (*Sūdor*, sweat; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Physiol.* Bearing sweat; sweat-carrying. *Sūdorĭfĕrus, a, um.*

Sūd'orif'icus, *a, um.* (*Sūdor; făcio*, to make.) *Med.* Inducing or causing sweat; diaphoretic: sudorific.

Sud'orip'arous. (*Sūdor; părio*, to produce.) *Physiol.* Producing or secreting sweat. *Sūdorĭpărus, a, um.*

Su'et. See *Sevum.*

Suf'fimen'tum, *i*, n. (*Suffio*, to perfume.) A perfume of any pleasant kind that is burned or smoked: a suffiment.

Suf'fōcāt'io, *ōnis*, f. (*Suffōco*, to stop the breath.) *Med.* Cessation or stoppage of the breath: suffocation.

Suf'fōcātio Hys'tĕrica. } *Med.*
Suf'fōcātio Utĕr'ina. } The *Globus hystericus:* hysterical or uterine suffocation.

Suf'frūtes'cens, *tis*, adj. *Bot.* Of the nature of an under-shrub: suffrutescent.

Suf'frūticōs'us, *a, um.* (*Suffrŭtex*; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Somewhat woody, or almost of the nature of a shrub: suffruticose.

Suf'fūmigāt'io, *ōnis*, f. (*Suffūmĭgo*, to make smoke underneath.) *Med.* The placing of fumes below a part: a suffumigation.

Suf'fus'ion. (*Suffundo*, to pour down.) *Surg. Pathol.* Cataract; a suffusion, or extravasation of some humour, as of blood, on the eye, termed *bloodshot. Suffūsio, ōnis*, f.

Sug'ar. See *Saccharum.*

Sug'ar, Ac'id of. } *Chem.* The
Sug'ar, Es'sence of. } *Acidum oxalicum.*

Sug'ar of Lead. *M. Med.* The *Plumbi acetas.*

Sug'ar of Milk. *Chem.* Sugar obtained from the serum of milk

by evaporation; the grand vehicle and very general *succedaneum* of homœopathists.

Sug'gillat'ion. (*Sūgillo*, to make black and blue.) *Surg.* The mark left by a leech, or cupping-glass; also, livid spots of various size noticed on dead bodies. *Sūgillātio, ōnis*, f.

Sūg'illāt'us, *a, um.* (Same.) *Med.* Having or pertaining to suggillation: suggillated.

Suic'ide. (*Sui*, of himself; *cædo*, to kill.) *Med. Jur.* The voluntary terminating of existence by one's own hand; being of age and discretion, and *compos mentis*, according to Hale; self-murder. *Suicīdium, ii*, n.

Sul'cāt'us, *a, um.* (*Sulco*, to furrow.) *Bot.* Having deep lines lengthways; furrowed; grooved: sulcated.

Sul'cif'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Sulcus; fĕro*, to bear.) *Zoöl.* Bearing grooves or furrows: sulciferous.

Sul'cus, *i*, m. (Ὁλκὸς, from ἕλκω, to draw.) *Anat., Bot.* A groove, furrow, or trench.

Sul'ph-. Same as *Sulpho-*.

Sul'phate. (*Sulphŭrĭcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of sulphuric acid with a base. *Sulphas, ātis*, f.

Sul'phāt'us, *a, um. Mineral.* Converted into salts by combination with sulphuric acid: sulphated.

Sul'phide. *Chem.* A combination of sulphur with the electro-negative metals. *Sulphis, ĭdis*, f.

Sul'phide of Iron. Used as a test (B. P.) See the foregoing definition.

Sul'phite. (*Sulphŭrōsum* acĭdum; terminal *-ite.*) *Chem.* A combination of sulphurous acid with a base. *Sulphis, ītis*, f.

Sul'pho-. *Chem.* A prefix denoting the presence of sulphuric acid.

Sul'pho-salts. *Chem.* Those compounds, both elements of which contain *Sulphur*, forming with one an acid, with the other a base. Pl. of *Sulphōsal, ālis*, m.

Sul'phur Præcipitat'um, and **S. Sublimatum.** (*Sal*, or *Sul*, a salt; πῦρ, fire.) *Chem.* Brimstone: the only simple combustible substance found in nature pure and abundant. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial names (B. P.) for sulphur.

Sul'phur, Flow'ers of. See *Flowers of Sulphur.*

Sul'phŭris Iodĭdum. (B. P.) *Iodide of Sulphur.*

Sul'phur Lōt'um. *Chem.* Washed sulphur, obtained by pouring boiling water on sublimed sulphur.

Sul'phur, Milk of. See *Milk of Sulphur.*

Sul'phŭrāt'io, *ōnis*, f. *Chem.* The state of a simple substance combined with sulphur: sulphuration.

Sul'phŭrāt'us, *a, um. Chem.* Applied to a simple body combined with sulphur: sulphurated. *Mineral.* Applied to a metal that is mineralised by sulphur.

Sul'phur'eous. (*Sulphur.*) *Chem., Nat. Hist.* Belonging to, or of the colour of, sulphur. *Sulphŭreus, a, um.*

Sul'phuret'. (*Sulphur;* terminal *-ūret.*) *Chem.* A combination of sulphur with an alkali, earth, or metal. *Sulphūrētum, i*, n.

Sul'phuret'ed. Made into a sulphuret. *Sulphūrētus, a, um.*

Sul'phuric. (*Sulphur;* terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Belonging to sulphur; applied to an acid obtained from it, termed vitriol, oil of vitriol, or vitriolic acid. *Sulphŭricus, a, um.*

Sulphŭrĭf'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Sulphur; fĕro*, to bear.) *Mineral.* Bearing or containing sulphur: sulphurifercus.

Sul'phurous. (*Sulphur;* terminal *-ous.*) *Chem.* Belonging to sulphur; applied to an acid obtained from it. *Sulphŭrōsus, a, um.*

Sul'phurous Ac'id. *Chem.* Acĭdum sulphurosum (B. P.)

Sum'bul Rād'ix. (B. P.) *Sumbul root.* Transverse sections formed of the roots; the tree grows in Russia and India, but is not yet well known. Sumbul root.

Sun-bur'ning. See *Æstates.*

Sun Fev'er. Distinctive name, given to severe fever incident to tropical regions.

Sun'stroke. Fr. *Coup de soleil:* which see. *Pathol.* Meningitis, from exposure of the head to the torrid rays of the sun. *Ictus solis*, etc.

Sŭp'er-. (Ὑπὲρ, above.) Above, or upon. *Chem., Pharm.* A prefix denoting excess or addition to.

Sŭp'erciliā'ris, *is, e.* *Anat.* Belonging to the *Supercilium:* superciliary.

Sŭp'ercil'ium, *ii,* n. (*Sŭper; cĭlium,* the eyelid.) *Anat.* The eyebrow.

Sŭp'erfœ'cundā'tio, *ōnis,* f. (*Sŭper; fœcundus,* fruitful.) Same as *Superfœtatio:* superfœcundation.

Sŭp'erfœtā'tio, *ōnis,* f. (*Sŭper,* added to; *fœtus.*) *Physiol.* A second impregnation taking place before the first has run its course; while denied by obstetricians generally, it is maintained by many physiologists: superfœtation. See *Superfœcundatio, Superimpregnatio.*

Sŭp'erimpreg'nā'tio, *ōnis,* f. (*Sŭper; impregnātio,* a conception.) Same as *Superfœtatio:* superimpregnation.

Sup'ernat'ant. (*Sŭper; năto,* to swim.) *Chem.* Floating above or upon the surface. *Sŭpernātans, tis,* part.

Sup'ersalt. *Chem.* A salt having the acid in excess. *Supersal, ălis,* m.

Sup'ĭnat'ion. (*Sŭpīno,* to lie with the face upwards.) *Anat.* The act of turning the palm of the hand upwards. *Med.* Lying on the back. *Sŭpīnātio, ōnis,* f.

Sŭp'ĭnā'tor, *ōris,* f. (*Sŭpīno.*) *Anat.* Applied to a muscle that effects supination.

Sup'plement. (*Suppleo,* to fill up.) *Geom.* The difference of an arch from 180°, or a semicircle. *Supplementum, i,* n.

Sup'posĭtor'ĭa. (See the following.) The suppositories contained in the B. P. are:—S. Acidi Carbolici cum Sapone, S. Morphiæ cum Sapone, S. Acidi Tannici c. Sapone.

Sup'pŏsĭtŏr'ium, *ii,* n. (*Sub,* under; *pōno,* to place.) *Med.* A substance put in the *rectum,* and to be retained there till gradually dissolved: a suppository.

Sup'pres'sio, *ōnis,* f. (*Supprĭmo,* to put a stop to.) *Pathol.* Complete stoppage, or non-secretion.

Sup'pres'sio Men'sium. *Pathol.* Suppression of the *catamenia.* See *Amenorrhœa, Menostasia.*

Sup'pūran's, *antis,* part. (*Suppūro,* to fester.) *Pathol.* Festering: suppurating.

Sup'purat'ion. (*Suppūro.*) *Pathol.* One of the terminations of inflammation by which pus is formed; a gathering of matter; a festering. *Suppūrātio, ōnis,* f. See *Beelin'.*

Sup'ra-. *Anat.* A prefix denoting above, or superior to.

Sup'rajūras'sicus, *a, um.* (*Supra-; jūrassĭcus.*) *Geol.* Applied to a group of sedimentous pelagic earths, comprehending the superior jurassic.

Sup'ra-occip'ital. (*Supra; occipĭtālis os.*) *Comp. Anat.* Proposed by Owen for the large upper part of the occipital bone. *Supraoccipĭtālis, is, e.*

Sup'ra-orbĭtā'lis, *is, e.* (*Supra-; orbĭta.*) *Anat.* Above the orbit: supra-orbital: supra-orbitary.

Sup'rarĕnā'lis, *is, e.* (*Supra-; ren,* the kidney.) *Anat.* Above the kidney: suprarenal.

Sup'rascăpŭlā'ris, *is, e.* (*Supra-; scăpŭla.*) *Anat.* Above the *scapula,* or shoulder-blade: suprascapular.

Sup'raspĭnā'lis, *is, e.* } (*Su-*
Sup'raspĭnā'tus, *a, um.* } *pra-; spīna.*) *Anat.* Above or upon the spine of the back; also above the spine of the *scapula;* applied to a muscle, *fossa,* etc.: supraspinal.

Sur'cŭlus, *i,* m. (As if *Surgŭlus,* from *surgo,* to arise.) *Bot.* A scion, or young branch; the stalk, or branch of mosses; the shoot bearing the leaves; a twig: a surcule. See *Stolo.*

Sur'dĭtas, *ātis,* f. (*Surdus,* deaf.) *Pathol.* Deafness; dulness of hearing.

Sur'dŏmūtĭt'as, *ātis,* f. (*Surdus; mūtus,* dumb.) *Pathol.* The state of deafness and dumbness.

Sur'felt. (Fr. *Surfait.*) A sense of fulness and consequent nausea; oppression of the stomach, with impeded perspiration and sometimes eruptions on the skin.

Sur'geon. (Χειρουργὸς, from χεὶρ, the hand; ἔργον, a work.) *Med.* A practitioner in surgery. *Chīrurgus, i,* m. See *Royal College of Surgeons.*

Surg'eon-Apoth'ecary. See *General Practitioner.* One who possesses a Surgical diploma, together with an Apothecary's licence.

Sur'gery. (See *Surgeon.*) *Med.* That branch which teaches the

proper employment of operations by the hands, and by instruments; for the preservation or restoration of health. Also the apartment or place where medicines are prepared and operations performed. *Chirurgia, æ*, f.

Sus, *suis*, m. and f. (ὗς.) *Zoöl.* A genus of animals, Cl. *Mammalia*, Ord. *Pachydermata*. The hog.

Sus Scrōf'a. *Zool.* Systematic name of the hog, the fat of which affords *lard*. See *Porcus*.

Sus'pended Animat'ion. See *Asphyxia*.

Suspen'sio, *ōnis*, f. (*Suspendo*, to hang up.) *Chem.* The state of particles that do not dissolve, but are borne up generally through a fluid. *Pathol.* Hanging; one of the causes producing *Asphyxia suffocationis:* suspension.

Suspen'sōrium, *ii*, n. (*Suspendo.*) *Surg.* A bag, or bandage to allow a part to hang in; a suspensory bag, or bandage.

Suspen'sōrium Hēpāt'itis. *Anat.* The broad ligament of the liver.

Suspensōrius, *a, um.* (*Suspendo*, to hang.) Suspending: suspensory; applied to the cremaster muscle, etc.

Suspen'sōrius Tes'tis. *Anat.* The *Cremaster* muscle.

Suspir'ious. (*Suspīro*, to sigh.) *Med.* Of the nature of sighing. *Suspīriōsus, a, um.*

Sūsur'rus, *i*, m. (*Sūsuro*, to whisper.) *Med.* Low muttering; a whisper.

Sūtūr'a, *æ*, f. (*Suo*, to sew together.) *Anat.* The union of flat bones by their margins. *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 by sewing: a suture.

Sūtūrā'lis, *is, e.* (*Sūtūra.*) *Anat., Surg.* Belonging to a suture: sutural.

Sut'ure, Dry. *Surg.* The application of a piece of adhesive plaster, having a selvage, along each side of a wound, particularly of the face (the selvages opposing each other), and then drawing them together by sewing, with a common needle.

Sut'ure, Glov'er's. *Surg.* The introducing a needle and thread into one lip of the wound from within outwards; then into the other in the same way. It is now abandoned as unsuitable.

Sut'ure, Interrup'ted. } *Surg.*
Sut'ure, Knot'ted. } A number of stitches tied separately at short distances from each other, to keep together the lips of a wound.

Sut'ure, Twis'ted. *Surg.* The winding of a ligature in the form of the figure 8 round the ends of a pin inserted through both lips of a wound.

Swal'lowing, Dif'ficulty of. See *Dysphagia*.

Sweat. (Sax. *Swát.*) *Physiol.* Moisture perspired through the pores of the skin; perspiration, but rather the effect of hard exercise, mental excitement, or medicinal application, than the natural perspiration of health. *Sūdor, ōris*, m.

Sweat'ing. See *Sudatio*.

Sweat'ing Fev'er. *Pathol.* The *Sudor Anglicanus*.

Sweat'ing, Mor'bid. See *Ephidrosis*.

Sweat'ing Sick'ness. *Pathol.* The *Sudor Anglicanus*.

Sweet Bay. See *Lauris Nobilis*.

Sweet-bread. *Anat.* The *Pancreas*.

Sweet Spir'it of Nit're. *M. Med.* The *Spiritus ætheris nitrici*, or *nitrosi*.

Sweet-scen'ted Flag. *M. Med.* The *Acorus calamus*.

Swine-pox. *Pathol.* A species of *Varicella*, in which the vesicles are pointed and the fluid clear throughout.

Swin'ging. See *Æora*.

Swoon'ing. See *Deliquium Animi, Leipothymia, Syncope*.

Swor'd-shaped. See *Ensatus, Ensiformis, Gladiatus, Xiphoid*.

Sȳcōm'a. (*Sȳcōmōrus, i*, f., a wild fig.) *Surg. Pathol.* Term for a wart, or warty excrescence, somewhat like a fig, on the eyelid, *anus*, or other part of the body.

Sȳcōsis, *is*, f. *Pathol.* The growth or formation of *Sycoma;* more particularly an eruptive disease, in which there are inflamed and somewhat hard tubercles clus-

tering together in irregular patches about the beard, and on the scalp.

Sylvāt'ĭcus, *a, um.* Same as *Sylvestris.*

Sylves'tris, *is, e.* (*Sylva,* a wood.) *Bot., Zoöl.* Growing or living in woods or forests.

Sylvĭc'ŏlus, *a, um.* (*Sylva; cŏlo,* to inhabit.) Living in woods or forests: sylvicolous.

Syl'vii, Aquæduc'tus. *Anat.* See *Sylvestris.* The *Iter ad quartum ventriculum.*

Syl'vii, Fis'sūra Mag'na. *Anat.* The cleft between the anterior and middle lobe of either hemisphere of the brain.

Syl'vii, Mas'sa Car'nea Jacŏb'i. *Anat.* The *Musculus accessorius digitorum pedis.*

Sym-. (Σὺν.) A prefix signifying *with,* or together.

Sym'blĕp'hăron. } (Σὺν, to-
Sym'blĕp'hărum, *i,* n. } gether; βλέφαρον, the eyelid.) *Surg.* Adhesion of the eyelid, chiefly the upper, to the eyeball.

Sym'bol. (Συμβάλλω, to interpret.) *Med.* A figure, letter, or character, denoting something; for example, the different *figures* or *letters* employed in denoting weights and measures, on written prescriptions from medical men.

Sym'met'rical. (*Symmetria.*) Belonging to symmetry. *Symmetrĭcus, a, um.*

Sym'metrŏcar'pus, *a, um.* (*Symmetria; καρπὸς,* fruit.) *Bot.* Separable into halves exactly alike: symmetrocarpous.

Sym'metry. (Σὺν, together; μετρέω, to measure.) The due correspondence and exact proportion of one thing to another in respect of the whole. *Symmetria, æ,* f.

Sym'pathet'ic. (*Sympăthia.*) Belonging to sympathy. *Sympăthētĭcus, a, um.*

Sym'pathet'ic Ac'tions. *Physiol.* See *Reflex Actions.*

Sym'pathet'ic Bub'o. *Surg. Pathol.* Inflammation of a gland arising from mere irritation, not from *syphilis,* nor *gonorrhœa.*

Sym'pathet'ic Nerves. *Anat.* Two nervous cords, or chains of ganglions descending from the base of the *cranium,* through the neck and thorax, along the lumbar *vertebræ,* into the *pelvis* close to the *sacrum,* down to the *coccyx,* and terminating in the *Ganglion impar.*

Sym'păt'hĭcus, *a, um. Anat., Pathol.* Belonging to *sympathy;* applied to certain nerves the same as *Sympatheticus:* sympathic.

Sym'păthy. (Συμπαθέω, to suffer with.) *Physiol.* That intimate relation between one part of the body and the rest, constituting a general sensitivity. *Sympăthia, æ,* f.

Sym'phŏrĭcar'pus, *a, um.* (Σὺν; φέρω, to bear; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Bearing fruit clustered together: symphoricarpous.

Sym'phўsis, *is,* f. (Σὺν; φύω, to produce.) *Anat.* The natural union of bones by means of an intervening substance; a variety of *Synarthrosis.*

Sym'phўsŏtŏm'ia, *æ,* f. (*Symphysis* pubis; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* The operation of cutting or dividing the *symphysis pubis;* otherwise termed the Sigaultian operation: symphysotomy.

Sym'plĕs'is, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Σὺν; πίεσις, a pressing.) *Med.* A pressing or squeezing together.

Sym'plĕsŏmĕt'rum, *i,* n. (*Sympiĕsis; μέτρον,* a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument by which to ascertain the degree of pressure of the atmosphere; a barometer, or measurer of pressure: a sympiesometer.

Sym'ptom. (Σύμπτωμα, a hap, or chance.) *Pathol.* A circumstance happening simultaneously with the disease; and appreciably serving to point out its nature, character, and seat. *Symptōma, ātis,* n.

Sym'ptŏmătogrăph'ia, *æ,* f. (Same; γράφω, to write.) *Med.* A description of the signs or symptoms of disease: symptomatography.

Sym'ptomatol'ogy. (Same; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med.* The doctrine or consideration of symptoms or signs; semeiology. *Symptŏmătŏlŏgia, æ,* f. See *Symptom.*

Syn-. Same as *Sym-.*

Syn'anthĕr'eus, *a, um.* (Σὺν, together; ἀνθηρὸς, flowery.) *Bot.* Having stamens joined together by anthers, and forming a tube round the style: synantherous.

Syn'aptas'e. (Συνάπτει, he condenses.) *Chem.* The substance otherwise called Emulsin.

Syn'arthrōd'ia, *æ*, f. Same as *Synarthrosis.*

Syn'arthrōdial'is, *is, e. Anat.* Belonging to *Synarthrodia:* synarthrodial.

Syn'arthrōs'is, *is*, f. (Σὺν; ἄρθρον, a joint.) *Anat.* An immovable joint, applied to a Class of articulations, having three varieties—*Sutura, Gomphosis,* and *Symphysis.*

Syn'car'pum, *i*, n. } (Σὺν; καρπὸς,
Syn'car'pus, *i*, m. } fruit.) *Bot.* A compound fruit accruing from many ovaries become fleshy, and joined together: a syncarp.

Syn'chondrōs'is, *is*, f. (Σὺν, together; χόνδρος, a cartilage.) *Anat.* A union of bones by intervening cartilage; a species of *Symphysis,* as of the *pubes.*

Syn'chondrot'omy. (*Synchondrōsis; τέμνω*, to cut.) *Surg.* The operation of dividing a cartilaginous union of bones; applied particularly to the division of the *Symphysis pubis. Synchondrōtomia, æ*, f.

Syn'chrōnous. (Σὺν, together; χρόνος, time.) Happening at the same time; isochronous. *Synchrōnus, a, um.*

Syn'chўsis, *is*, f. (Συγχέω, to confound.) *Pathol.* A mingling, or confounding of the humours of the eye, in consequence of the rupture of the internal membrane and capsule by a blow; also, a dissolution of the vitreous humour, or destruction of its consistence.

Syn'chўsis, Spar'kling. *Pathol.* A species of the foregoing, in which sparks flash before the eyes.

Syn'clinal. (Σὺν; *clīno*, to bend.) Bending together. *Synclīnus, a, um.*

Syn'clinal Ax'is. See *Axis, Synclinal.*

Syn'clōnus, *i*, m. (Σὺν, together; κλόνος, tumultuous motion.) *Pathol.* A genus comprising diseases characterised by tremulous, and simultaneous, clonic agitation of the muscles; more particularly when exerted under influence of the will: synclonous.

Syn'clōnus Ballis'mus. *Pathol.* The shaking palsy; the *Scelotyrbe festinans* of De Sauvages.

Syn'cōpe, *es*, f. (Συλκόπτω, to faint.) *Pathol.* The state termed *Deliquium animi,* being a suspension of respiration and the heart's action, complete or partial; swooning; fainting. A genus, Ord. *Adynamia,* Cl. *Neuroses,* of Cullen's Nosology.

Syncop'tĭcus, *a, um.* (*Syncōpe.*) *Pathol.* Belonging to, also causing *syncope:* syncoptic.

Syndĕsmlt'is, *ĭdis*, f. (Σύνδεσμος, a ligament; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the ligaments.

Syndes'mograp'hia, *æ*, f. (Σύνδεσμος; γράφω, to write.) *Anat.* A description of the ligaments: syndesmography.

Syndes'mŏlŏg'ia, *æ*, f. (Σύνδεσμος; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat.* Doctrine or consideration of the ligaments: syndesmology.

Syndes'mōsis, *is*, f. (Σύνδεσμος.) *Anat.* Union of bones by ligament, as of *Radius* and *Ulna;* a species of *Symphysis.*

Syndes'mŏtŏm'ia, *æ*, f. (Σύνδεσμος; *τέμνω*, to cut.) *Anat.* Cutting or dissection of the articular ligaments: syndesmotomy.

Sўnĕc'hia, *æ*, f. (Συνέχεια, continuity.) *Surg. Pathol.* Adhesion of the *Iris* to the *Cornea,* or *S. anterior;* also, of the *Uvea* to the capsule of the lens, or *S. posterior.*

Syner'gic. *Physiol.* Belonging to synergy. *Synergĭcus, a, um.*

Syner'gy. (Σὺν; ἔργον, a work.) *Physiol.* Combined action of every organ directed to one end; where several are so engaged, as in digestion. *Synergia, æ*, f.

Syngĕnĕs'ius, *a, um.* (Σὺν; γένεσις, generation.) *Bot.* Having anthers united into a tube; the filaments on which they are supported being mostly separate and distinct; syngenesious.

Synizĕs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Συνιζάνω, to collapse.) *Surg. Pathol.* A perfect concretion and coarctation of the pupil, known by its absence, and the total loss of vision.

Syn'ĕurōs'is, *is*, f. (Σὺν; νευρόω, to nerve.) *Anat.* Union of bones by intervening membrane; a species of *Symphysis.*

Syn'ŏcha, *æ*, f. (Σύνοχος, uninterrupted.) *Pathol.* Pure inflam-

matory fever; a genus, Ord. *Febres*, Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Syn'ŏchus, *a, um.* (Σύνοχος.) *Pathol.* Applied, in the masculine, to mixed fever; a genus, Ord. *Febres*, Cl. *Pyrexia*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Synod'ical. (Σύνοδος, a meeting.) *Astron.* Applied to a month; or the time between two conjunctions of the sun and moon; consisting of 29 days 12 hours and about 44 minutes. *Synŏdĭcus, a, um.*

Synorhiz'us, *a, um.* (Σὺν; ῥιζόω, causing to take root together.) *Bot.* Taking root; applied to plants in which the radicle is incorporated in a pecular manner with the albumen: synorhizous.

Synosteŏgrăp'hia, *æ*, f. (Σὺν; ὀστέον, a bone; γράφω, to write.) *Anat.* A description of the joints: synosteography.

Sȳnosteŏlŏg'ia, *æ*, f. (Σὺν; ὀστέον; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat.* The doctrine of joints: synosteology.

Synosteŏp'hytum, *i*, n. (Σὺν; ὀστέον; φυτὸν, a plant.) *Surg. Pathol.* Congenital osseous growth: a synostɔophyte.

Synosteŏs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Σὺν; ὀστέον, a bone.) *Physiol.* Union of bones by ossific deposit.

Synosteŏtŏm'ia, *æ*, f. (Σὺν; ὀστέον; τέμνω, to cut.) *Anat.* Dissection of the joints: synosteotomy.

Synŏv'ia, *æ*, f. (Σὺν; ὠὸν, an egg.) *Anat.* The unctuous, fluid secretion of certain glands in the joints; with which, normally, the cartilaginous surfaces of the articulating heads of bones are lubricated and their motions facilitated.

Synov'ial. *Anat.* Belonging to the *synovia*. *Synŏviālis, is, e.*

Synŏv'itis, *ĭtidis.* (*Synoviālis*; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of a synovial membrane.

Syntĕnŏs'is, *is*, f. (Σὺν; τένων, a tendon.) *Anat.* A kind of articulation in which the bones are connected by tendons.

Synther'mal. (Σὺν, together with; θέρμη, heat.) Of equal heat or temperature. *Synthermus, a, um.*

Syn'thĕsis, *is*, f. (Συντίθημι, to place together.) *Chem.* Combination or imitative forming of separate substances into a compound; the opposite of *Analysis*.

Synthet'ic. *Chem.* Belonging to *Synthesis*. *Synthĕticus, a, um.*

Syp'hilel'cos. } (*Syphĭlis*;
Syp'hilel'cus, *i*, m. } ἕλκος, a sore.) *Surg. Pathol.* A venereal, or, more properly, syphilitic ulcer; a chancre.

Syp'hilelcŏs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Syphilelcos.*) *Surg. Pathol.* The growth or progress of syphilitic ulcer, or *chancre*.

Syphil'ides. (F. pl. of *syphĭlis.*) *Pathol.* Skin diseases arising from *syphilis*.

Syp'hilidoc'hthus, *i*, m. (*Syphĭlis*; ὄχθη, a rising ground.) *Surg. Pathol.* A syphilitic tubercle.

Syp'hilidŏcolpīt'is, *ĭdis*, f. (*Syphĭlis; colpītis*, inflammation of the *vagina*.) *Surg. Pathol.* Syphilitic inflammation of the *vagina*.

Syp'hilidŏgrăp'hia, *æ*, f. (*Syphĭlis*; γράφω, to write.) *Pathol.* A history of *syphilis*: syphilidography.

Sȳp'hilidŏlŏg'ia, *æ*, f. (*Syphĭlis*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Surg. Pathol.* The doctrine of *syphilis* and its treatment: syphilidology.

Syp'hilidophthăl'mia, *æ*, f. (*Syphĭlis; ophthalmia.*) *Surg. Pathol.* Syphilitic ophthalmy.

Syp'hilon'thus, *i*, m. (*Syphĭlis*; ἴονθος, an eruption on the face.) *Pathol.* Copper-coloured scaly eruption, or patches the effect of *syphilis*.

Sȳp'hilis, *ĭdis*, f. (Σὺν, together; φιλέω, to love.) *Surg. Pathol.* The true venereal disease, otherwise termed *Lues venerea*, and *Morbus Gallicus*. A genus, Ord. *Impetigines*, Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Syp'hilis, Constitut'ional. *Med.* Secondary symptoms, etc.

Syp'hilisat'ion. (*Syphĭlis.*) *Pathol.* Applied to the condition induced by the successive inoculation of animals with syphilitic poison. *Syphilisātio, ōnis*, f.

Sȳp'hilŏcēl'is, *is*, f. (*Syphĭlis*; κηλὶς, a stain or spot.) *Pathol.* Syphilitic patches on the skin. See *Syphilionthus*.

Syp'hiloid'. (*Syphĭlis*; terminal

-ĭdēs.) *Pathol.* Resembling *syphilis*. *Syphiloïdēs*, adj.

Syp'hĭlŏl'ĕpis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Syphĭlis*; λεπίς, a scale.) *Pathol.* Syphilitic scale, or scaly eruption.

Syp'hĭlŏp'hlўsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Syphĭlis*; φλύσις, an eruption.) *Pathol.* Syphilitic eruption.

Syr. *Pharm.* For *syrupus*, a syrup; or some oblique case of this word.

Sўrĭn'goïd'ēs, adj. (*Sŭrinx*: terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Med.* Resembling a pipe or tube: syringoid.

Syr'ĭngŏtŏm'ĭa, *æ*, f. (*Syrinx*; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* Operation of laying open a *fistula*: syringotomy.

Sўrĭn'gŏt'ŏmum, *i*, n. (Same.) *Surg.* An instrument for cutting *fistulæ*: a syringotome.

Sўr'ĭnx, *gis*, f. (Σῦριγξ.) *Surg.* A pipe or *fistula*; a syringe.

Sўrŭp'us, *i*, m. (Arab. *Sherab*, a potion.) *Pharm.* Syrup; sugar dissolved in water; distinctively termed *Syrupus simplex*, or simple syrup; more generally, any composition of the juice of herbs, flowers, or fruits, boiled with sugar to a thick consistence.

Sys'arcŏs'ĭs, *is*, f. (Σὺν, together; σαρκόω, to make strong.) *Anat.* Union of bones by connecting muscle.

Sys'tem. (Σύστημα, from σύνιστημι, to place together.) A collection, or composition, or classification of many things together. *Systēma*, *ătis*, n.

Sys'tēmăt'ĭcus, *a*, *um.* (*Systēma.*) Belonging to system or regular arrangement: systematic.

Systēmătŏlŏg'ĭa, *æ*, f. (*Systēma*; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Hist.* The doctrine of systems or arrangements in branches of science: systematology.

Systēm'ĭcus, *a*, *um.* *Physiol.* Pertaining to the system or general arrangement of the body: systemic.

Sys'tŏle, *es*, f. (Συστέλλω, to draw together.) *Physiol.* The contraction of the heart; by which, along with its alternate dilatation (*diastole*), the circulation of the blood is maintained.

Sys'tŏl'ĭcus, *a*, *um.* *Physiol.* Belonging to *Systole*: systolic.

Sys'trem'ma, *ătis*, n. (Σύστρεμμα, a swelling.) *Med.* Cramp in the muscles, or the calf of the leg.

Sys'tўl'us, *a*, *um.* (Σὺν, together; στῦλος, a style.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant the styles of which are joined into a single column: systylous.

Syzўg'ĭa, *æ*, f. (Σὺν; ζυγὸν, a yoke.) *Astron.* Each of the two points of the moon's orbit where this satellite is found either in opposition to, or in conjunction with, the sun.

T.

T-ban dage. *Surg.* Calico rollers arranged somewhat like the letter T, for supporting dressings in diseases of the *anus*, groin, perineum, etc.

Tab'ăci Fol'ĭa. (B. P.) Same as the following.

Tăb'ăcum, *i*, n. (*Tobago.*) Pharmacopœial name for the dried leaves of *Nicotiana tabacum*: tobacco.

Tăb'es, *is*, f. *Pathol.* Consumption or wasting of the body; a genus, Ord. *Marcores*, Cl. *Cachexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Tăb'es Coxār'ĭa. *Surg. Pathol.* A wasting of the thigh and leg, from abscess in the hip.

Tăb'es Dorsāl'ĭs. *Pathol.* A disorder of the spinal marrow, consequent on venereal excesses. See *Ripples*.

Tăb'es Mĕsentĕr'ĭca. *Pathol.* The *Tabes scrofulosa*.

Tăb'es Pulmōnāl'ĭs. *Pathol.* *Phthisis pulmonalis*, or consumption.

Tăb'es Scrōf'ŭlōs'a. *Pathol.* A species consisting in a scrofulous affection of the mesenteric glands; connected, however, with a morbid condition of one or more of the organs of nutrition, including those of digestion and assimilation; the *Tabes mesenterica*.

Tac'tus, *ūs*, m. (*Tango*, to touch.)

Physiol. The nice sense of touch; the feeling communicated by coming in contact, in a gentle degree, with other bodies: tact.

Tac'tus Erŭdīt'us. *Med.* The instructed faculty of properly interpreting impressions received by the sense of touch.

Tac'tus Exper'tus. *Med.* That fine delicacy of touch capable of very nicely feeling and discriminating between impressions acquired by mere experience.

Tæn'ia, æ, f. (Ταινία, a fillet.) *Zoöl., Pathol.* The tape-worm; a genus of intestinal worms, having long, flat, and jointed bodies.

Tæ'nia Hippŏcam'pi. *Anat.* The *Corpus fimbriatum.*

Tæ'nia Os'cŭlis Marginālī'bus. *Zoöl.* The long tapeworm, or *Tænia solium.*

Tæ'nia Sĕmĭcĭrcŭlā'ris. *Anat.* A narrow, fibrous, semi-transparent band situated in the groove between the optic *thalamus* and *corpus striatum.*

Tæ'nia Sŏli'um. *Zoöl.* The long tapeworm; also called *Tænia osculis marginalibus.*

Tæ'nioid'ēs, adj. (*Tænia,* a riband; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Ichthyol.* Resembling a riband: tænioid.

Tal'cum, *i,* n. *Geol.* Talc; a gritless stone, unctuous, cutting and scraping easily, opaque, yet generally very glossy, and not of a stony, but of an earthy appearance.

Tăl'ea, æ, f. (Θαλλὸς, a young shoot.) *Bot.* A young and small branch, which, cut off or not and set in fat ground, shoots forth roots, and thus produces a new individual; a graft, cutting, shoot, slip, slit, or stock.

Tal'iacot'ian Operat'ion. *Surg.* That process by which, in deformity or deficiency of the nose, a new one is formed by turning down a flap from the forehead, or other part of the face; first practised by *Taliacotius.* Also named Rhinoplastic operation.

Tăl'ipes', *pĕdis,* m. (*Tălus,* the ankle; *pes,* the foot.) *Surg.* Applied to various kinds of the distortion commonly called club-foot.

Tăl'ipes' Equi'nus. *Surg.* Club-foot from simple retraction of the heel.

Tăl'ipes' Val'gus. *Surg.* Club-foot with distortion outwards, or eversion.

Tăl'ipes' Vār'us. *Surg.* Club-foot, with distortion inwards.

Tămărin'dus, *i,* m. (*Tamar,* or *tamarindi,* the date.) Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the pulp of the pods of the *Tamarindus Indica:* the *leguminis pulpa;* tamarind pulp. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Monadelphia,* Ord. *Triandria.* Juss. *Leguminosæ.*

Tămărin'dus In'dica. *M. Med.* The tamarind-tree. See foregoing.

Tam'pon. (Fr. A bung.) *Obstet.* A less inelegant term for *plug;* whether made up of portions of rag, sponge, or a silk handkerchief.

Tănăcēt'um, *i,* n. (Not satisfactorily ascertained.) Tansy. A Linn. genus, Cl. *Syngenesia,* Ord. *Polygamia superflua.* Juss. *Compositæ. M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for the *Tanacetum vulgare.*

Tănăcēt'um Vulgā're. *M. Med.* The common tansy plant; also called *Tanasia.*

Tănăs'ia, æ, f. *Bot.* Name for *Tanacetum vulgare.*

Tan'gent. (*Tango,* to touch.) *Geom.* A right line touching the circle in one extremity of an arc, drawn from thence till it meets a right line passage through the centre and the other extremity.

Tan'nate. (*Tannīnum;* terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* Term for a combination of tannic acid with a base. *Tannas, ātis,* f.

Tan'nic Ac'id. *Chem.* Acidum tannicum (B. P.)

Tan'nin'. (From its use in tanning.) *Chem.* The peculiar principle in numerous vegetable substances, on which their astringency depends. *Tannīnum, i,* n.

Tan'sy. See *Tanacetum vulgare. Tanasia.*

Tap'er. } See *Acuminatus,*
Tap'ering. } *Conicus.*

Tăpēt'um, *i,* n. (*Tăpes,* tapestry.) *Anat.* The coloured layer of the *Tunica choroides.*

Tap'eworm. See *Tænia.*

Tap'eworm, Long. *Zoöl.* The

Tænia osculis marginalibus, or *T. solium*.

Tap'ping. See *Paracentesis*.

Tar. *M. Med.* The *Pix liquida*.

Tar, Barbād'oes. See *Petroleum Barbadense*.

Tărantis'mus, *i*, m. (*Tărantŭla*, a peculiar venomous spider; terminal *-ismus*.) *Pathol.* The morbid desire of excessive motion, or dancing, excited by music in those affected by the bite of the *tarantula*: tarantism.

Tarax'ăcĕl Rad'ix. (B. P.) See the following.

Tărax'ăcum, *i*, n. (Ταράσσω, to change.) Pharmacopœial name for the root of the *Leontodon taraxacum*; the dandelion.

Tărax'ăcum Dens-leōn'is. *M. Med.* The dandelion. Same as foregoing.

Tardiflōr'us, *a, um.* (*Tardus*, slow; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* That which flourishes slowly: tardiflorous.

Tardig'rădus, *a, um.* (*Tardus: grădus*, a step.) *Zool.* Moving slowly; applied to certain animals (pl. n.) which from their peculiar construction move with excessive slowness, and with seeming difficulty, as the sloth: tardigrade.

Tar'get-shap'ed. See *Peltatus*, *Scutiform*, *Thyroid*.

Tar'sal. (*Tarsus.*) *Anat.* Belonging to the *tarsus*, or to the cartilage of the eyelid. *Tarsālis*, *is*, *e*.

Tar'sal Car'tilages. *Anat.* The thin elastic plates which give shape to the eyelids.

Tar'sŏphўm'a, *ătis*, n. (*Tarsus*; φῦμα, a growth.) *Surg. Pathol.* A morbid growth or tumour of the *tarsus*.

Tarsor'rhăp'hia, *æ*, f. (*Tarsus*; ῥαφή, a suture.) *Surg.* The uniting by suture any wound of the eyelids near the *tarsus*: tarsorrhaphy.

Tarsŏtŏm'ia, *æ*, f. (*Tarsus*; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* A cutting of the *tarsus*, or cartilage of the eyelid: tarsotomy.

Tar'sus, *i*, m. (Ταρσὸς, the instep.) *Anat.* That portion of the foot between the proximal articulation of 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.) *Chem.* The crust found on the inside of wine-casks: the impure supertartrate of potass. *Physiol.* An earthy-like substance deposited from the saliva, which becomes incrusted on the human teeth about the age of puberty and afterwards. *Tartărum*, *i*, n., or *Tartărus*, *i*, m. See *Tophus*.

Tar'tar, Cream of. *M. Med.* The bitartrate of potass. See *Potassæ Tartras Acida*.

Tar'tar Emet'ic. *M. Med.* The potassio-tartrate of antimony, or *Antimonium tartarizatum*.

Tartar'ic. (*Tartărum*, tartar; terminal *-ic*.) *Chem.* Belonging to tartar; applied to an acid obtained from it; in which it is combined with potash. *Tartărĭcus*, *a, um*.

Tar'trate. (*Tartărĭcum* acidum; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* A combination of tartaric acid with a base. *Tartras*, *ātis*, f.

Tas'te. (Belg. *Tast.*) *Physiol.* That sense by which we perceive the savours of certain bodies, sour, sapid, or otherwise, upon the tongue, which is its *principal* organ; the lips, the inside of the cheeks; the palate, teeth, *Velum pendulum palati*, pharynx, œsophagus, and even the stomach being susceptible of impressions by contact with the same bodies, which are termed sapid bodies. *Gustus*, *ûs*, m.

Tas'teless Ag'ue-drop. *Med.* An arsenical solution, formerly in great repute, for which Fowler's solution, or the *Liquor arsenicalis*, is now substituted.

Tas'teless Salt. *M. Med.* The *Phosphas sodæ*.

Taurin'. (Ταῦρος, a bull.) *Chem.* A particular animal substance in bile, first discovered in ox-gall. *Taurīna*, *æ*, f.

Taxider'mic. *Nat. Hist.* Belonging to taxidermy. *Taxidermĭcus*, *a, um*.

Taxider'my. (Τάξις, arrangement; δέρμα, a skin.) *Nat. Hist.* The art of stuffing and preserving the skins of animals and filling them with tow, sawdust, etc.; to represent their appearance, habits,

and attitudes in life. *Taxidermia*, æ, f.

Tax'is, *is*, f. (Τάσσω, to put right.) *Surg.* The operation of adroitly replacing by the hand, without instruments, any parts which have quitted their natural situation; as in the reduction of *hernia*, etc.

Tax'ŏnŏm'ia, æ, f. (Τάξις; νόμος, a law.) The theory of classifications, the laws which preside at their construction: taxonomy.

Tay'ŭya. *Bot.* A plant, known in some parts of Brazil, as a specific for *lues venerea*. It seems to have been in use for a long period; although only known in Europe for a short time. The above is the local name—the producing plant being *Dermophylla pendŭlina*.

Tea. See *Thea*.

Techničaus'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Τέχνη, art; καῦσις, a burning.) *Surg.* Artificial burning, or application of the *moxa*, hot iron, etc.

Tec'hnŏlŏg'ia, æ, f. (Τέχνη; λόγος, a discourse.) A treatise on, or description of, art: technology.

Tec'noctŏn'ia, æ, f. (Τέκνον, a child; κτείνω, to kill.) *Med.* Child-murder, or infanticide.

Tec'tibrăn'chiāt'us, *a, um.* (*Tectus*, covered; *branchiātus*, having *branchiæ*.) *Zoöl.* Having *branchiæ* more or less covered by the mantle: tectibranchiate.

Tec'trix, *icis*, adj. (*Tĕgo*, to cover.) *Ornithol.* Covering or hiding; applied to the plumes which cover the feathers of the wings and the tail, termed *plumæ tectrices*, or simply *tectrices*.

Teeth. (Sax. *Tóth*, pl. *Téth*.) *Anat.* The small, hard, white bones fixed in the *alveoli* of the jaws, generally 16 in each jaw at maturity: viz., 10 *Molares*, 2 *Cuspidati*, and 4 *Incisores*. *Dentes*, pl. of *Dens*, *dentis*, m.

Teeth, Grin'ding of. See *Stridor Dentium*.

Teeth, Milk. } *Anat.*,
Teeth, Tem'porar'y. } *Physiol.* These are 20 in number, so named because they are shed between the ages of 7 and 14, and their places supplied by the permanent or adult teeth. *Dentes Dĕcĭdua*.

Teeth, Per'manent. *Anat.* & *Physiol.* These are 32 in number, 6 being added to each jaw. *Dentes Permănentes*.

Teet'hing. *Physiol.* Cutting of the teeth, or dentition.

Teg'men, *inis*, n. } (*Tĕgo*, to
Teg'men'tum, *i*, n. } cover.) *Bot.* A delicate membrane or envelope of fruit, flowers, etc. *Entomol.* Applied to the superior wings when coriaceous or pergamentaceous, and supplied with nervures, as in the *Orthoptera*.

Teg'mināt'us, *a, um.* *Bot.* Enveloped in a *tegmen*: tegminate.

Teg'ument. (*Tĕgo*, to cover.) *Anat.* Same as *Integument*. *Bot.* A membrane which covers the *sori* of ferns (the *inducium*, *involucrum*, or *perisporangium* of other authors). *Tĕgŭmentum*, *i*, n.

Tĕlan'gĭectăs'ia, æ, f. } (Τέλος,
Tĕlan'gĭec'tăsis, *is*, or *eos*, f. } the end; ἀγγεῖον, a blood-vessel; ἔκτασις, extension.) *Anat.*, *Surg. Pathol.* An extension of the vessels: telangiectasy.

Tĕlan'gĭŏs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Τέλος; ἀγγεῖον.) *Surg. Pathol.* Disease of the capillary vessels.

Tel'eol'ogy. (Τέλεος, absolute; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* The doctrine of man being possessed of an inherent power to act with a definite purpose. *Tĕleŏlŏgia*, æ, f.

Tĕlĕscōp'ium, *ii*, n. (Τῆλε, far off; σκοπέω, to see.) *Nat. Philos.* Applied sometimes to any optical glass, capable of bringing nearer and enlarging distant objects; but more particularly to those which contain reflecting mirrors, and serve the same purpose: a telescope.

Tellur'ate. (*Tellūricum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate*.) *Chem.* See *Telluric*.

Tellūrāt'us, *a, um.* *Chem.* Applied to a gas which holds *tellurium* in solution, as the *Gas hydrogeneratum telluratum*: tellurated.

Tellur'ic. (*Tellūrium*; terminal *-ic*.) *Chem.* Belonging to *Tellurium*; applied to the peroxide of *Tellurium*, called telluric acid, and combines with many of the metallic oxides, producing a class of compounds called *Tellurates*. *Tellūricus*, *a, um.*

Tem'pĕrament'. (*Tempĕro*, to

mingle in order to measure.) *Physiol.* The proportionate mixture, or peculiar constitution of the body. *Temperāmentum, i,* n.

Tem'pĕrat'e. (*Tempĕro.*) Moderate; without excess; tempered. *Temperātus, a, um.*

Tem'pĕratur'e. (*Tempĕro. Nat. Philos.* The condition of heat, or coldness, ascertained to be present in solids or fluids.) A certain degree of sensible heat, as it becomes denoted by the thermometer. *Temperātūra, æ,* f.

Tem'ple. (*Tempus,* time.) *Anat.* The flat portion at either side of the head, above the ears. *Entomol.* The part from each side of the posterior half of the eyes between the forehead and the *vertex. Ornithol., Zoöl.* The lateral region of the head, between the eyes and ears. *Tempus, ŏris,* n.

Tem'pŏrāl'is, *is, e. Anat.* Belonging to the *Tempora* or temples: temporal.

Tĕn'ăcĭtas', *ātis,* f. (*Tĕnax,* tenacious.) *Nat. Philos.* The native power of resistance by which bodies withstand efforts to break them; either by shock, pressure, or traction: tenacity.

Tĕnăc'ŭlum, *i,* n. (*Tĕneo,* to hold fast.) *Surg.* A small hook-shaped instrument for taking up divided vessels.

Ten'do, *ĭnis,* or *ōnis,* m. (*Tendo,* to stretch out.) *Anat.* The smooth, white, shining extremity of a muscle: a tendon; vulgarly, a guider.

Ten'do Achil'lis. See *Achillis Tendo.*

Ten'dril. See *Cirrus.*

Tĕnes'mus, *i,* m. (Τείνω, to bind together.) *Pathol.* A constant desire to go to stool, with great straining, but no discharge.

Tĕn'ontŏgrăp'hia, *æ,* f. (Τένων, a tendon; γράφω, to write.) *Anat.* A description (and delineation) of the tendons: tenontography.

Tĕn'ontŏlŏg'ia, *æ,* f. (Τένων; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat.* The doctrine of the tendons: tenontology.

Tĕn'ŏtŏm'ia, *æ,* f. (Τένων; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* The remedying of certain muscular contractions by subcutaneous section of tendons of the muscles involved: tenotomy.

Ten'sio, *ōnis,* f. (*Tendo,* to stretch.) The act or state of stretching or straining: tension.

Ten'sor, *ōris,* m. (Same.) *Anat.* An extender, or stretcher; applied to muscles.

Tent. (Same.) *Surg.* A roll of lint, or piece of prepared sponge, for keeping open, or dilating sores, sinuses, etc. *Līnāmentum, i,* n.; *Pēnicillum, i,* n., or *us, i,* m.; *Tenta, æ,* f.

Tent, Sponge. See *Sponge Tent.*

Ten'tăcŭlāt'us, *a, um.* (*Tentăcŭlum.*) *Bot., Zoöl.* Having the appearance of *tentacula:* tentaculate.

Ten'tăc'ŭlum, *i,* n. (*Tento,* to feel often.) *Zoöl.* The fleshy, sometimes articulated organs (pl.) of the *Articulata Annulata,* being the principal organs of the sense of touch, etc.; a feeler: a tentacle.

Tentōr'ium, *ii,* n. (*Tendo,* to stretch.) *Anat.* The horizontal process of the *Dura mater* between the *Cerebrum* and *Cerebellum.*

Tĕn'uicostāt'us, *a, um.* (*Tĕnuis,* slender; *costa,* a rib.) *Bot.* Having slender ribs: tenuicostate.

Tĕnuiflōr'us, *a, um.* (*Tĕnuis; flos,* a flower.) *Bot.* Having slender flowers: tenuiflorous.

Tĕnuifōl'ius, *a, um.* (*Tĕnuis; fŏlium,* a leaf.) *Bot.* Having linear leaves, fololes, or divisions of leaves: tenuifolious.

Tĕnuisĭliquāt'us, *a, um.* (*Tĕnuis; sĭliqua,* a pod.) *Bot.* Having slender pods: tenuisiliquate.

Ter-. (*Thrice.*) *Chem.* A prefix to names of salts, denoting that three atoms of acid are combined with one of base.

Teratol'ogy. (Τέρας, a monster; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* The study or consideration of monsters, or anomalies of organisation. *Tĕrătŏlŏgia, æ,* f.

Tĕrĕbel'la, *æ,* f. (Dim. *Tĕrebra,* a gimlet.) *Entomol.* A kind of instrument with which the posterior part of a great number of insects is provided; serving to pierce the *epidermis* of vegetables or the skin of animals, in order to deposit their eggs. *Surg.* An old name for the trepan.

Tĕrĕbin'thina Cănăden'sis. (Τερέβινθος, the turpentine tree.) *M.*

Med. Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for *Balsamum Canadense*, obtained from the stem of *Abies balsamea*. Canada Balsam.

Tĕrĕbin'thina Amĕr'ĭcāna. *M. Med.* Name for an oleo-resin from the *Pinus palustris* and *P. tœda*.

Tĕrĕbin'thina Chi'a. *M. Med.* Name for the *Chio*, *Chian*, or Cyprian turpentine.

Tĕrĕbin'thina Vĕn'ĕt'a. *M. Med.* Name for Venice turpentine, obtained from *Pinus larix*.

Tĕrĕbin'thina Vulgā'ris. *M. Med.* Common turpentine, obtained from *Pinus sylvestris*.

Tĕrĕbin'thinæ Ol'eum. *M. Med.* Name for the volatile oil, from various species of *Pinus* and *Abies*.

Tĕr'ĕbinthināt'us, *a, um.* Having, or of the nature of turpentine: terebinthinate.

Tĕr'ĕticaul'is, *is, e.* (*Tĕres*, fine, round; *caulis*, a stem.) *Bot.* Having a fine rounded stem: tereticauline.

Tĕrĕtifō'lius, *a, um.* (*Tĕres; fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves straight or linear: teretifoliate.

Ter'gĕm'inus, *a, um.* (*Ter*, thrice; *gĕminus*, double.) *Bot.* Three times double: tergeminal.

Ter'gisper'mus, *a, um.* (*Tergum*, the back; σπέρμα, seed.) *Bot.* Bearing reproductive corpuscles on the back of the leaves: tergispermous.

Ter'minal. (*Termino*, to end.) Belonging to the end; often applied substantively to the terminating syllable or syllables of a compound term; as *-ate* in Sulphate, *-ides* in *Conoides*.

Terminol'ogy. (*Terminus*, a term; λόγος, a discourse.) *Anat., Physiol.*, etc. A treatise on, or the consideration of, a system of names or terms. *Terminŏlŏgia, æ*, f.

Ter'nary. (*Ter.*) *Chem.* Belonging to the number three; containing three units. *Ternārius, a, um.*

Ter'nāt'us, *a, um.* (*Ter.*) *Bot.* Composed of three: ternate.

Terniflōr'us, *a, um.* (*Ternus*, by threes; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers disposed three by three: terniflorous.

Ter'nifō'lius, *a, um.* (*Ternus; fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having verticillated leaves, three by three; ternifolious.

Ter'nispīn'us, *a, um.* (*Ternus; spīna*, a thorn.) *Bot.* Bearing spines in threes: ternispinous.

Ter'ra, *æ*, f. (Ἔρα, earth; probably allied also to Heb. *erets.*) *Chem.* An earth. See *Earth, Geog., Geol.* The earth or land.

Ter'ra Japon'ica. See *Catechu.*

Ter'ra Orellān'a. } The sub-
Ter'ra Orleān'a. } stance annotto.

Ter'ra Pon'deros'a. See *Baryta.*

Ter'ræ Ol'eum. A name for *Petroleum.*

Ter'raq'ueus, *a, um.* (*Terra; aqua*, water.) *Geog.* Pertaining to land and water: terraqueous.

Terrēnus, *a, um.* (*Terra.*) Belonging to the earth; terrestrial: terrene.

Ter'reus, *a, um.* (*Terra.*) *Chem.* Of the nature of earth; earthy: terreous.

Terrig'enous. (*Terra*; γεννάω, to generate.) *Chem.* Applied to metals which with oxygen form earths. *Terrigĕnus, a, um.*

Ter'riv'ŏmus, *a, um.* (*Terra; vŏmo*, to vomit.) *Nat. Philos.* Applied to hollow mountains, from the funnels in which a semi-liquid mud bubbles up, and quantities of dirt and stone are sent forth: terrivomous.

Ter'rōs'us, *a, um.* (*Terra*; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Geol.* Having or full of earth: terrous.

Ter'tiān'us, *a, um.* (*Ter*, thrice.) *Pathol.* Applied to a kind of intermittent fever in which the intermission lasts about 48 hours, and thus the paroxysm returns every third day; a genus, Ord. *Febris*, Cl. *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Ter'tiary. (*Tertius*, third.) *Bot., Geol.* Applied collectively to all soils found above the limestone, although they may not all be of the same age. *Tertiārius, a, um.*

Tes'sellāt'us, *a, um.* (*Tessĕra*, a square.) Having square figures; chequered: tessellated.

Tes'sular. (*Tessŭla*; dim. *tessĕra.*) *Crystall.* Applied to a system derived from the hexahedron.

Test. *Tests.* The latest edition of the B. P. gives formulæ of the

following articles, as tests:—Alcohol; Benzol; Boracic Acid; Chloride of Barium; Copper Foil; Gold, fine; Hyposulphite of Soda; Indigo; Isinglass; Litmus; Litmus Paper, Blue; Litmus Paper, Red; Litmus Tincture; Oxalic Acid of Commerce; Oxalic Acid, Purified; Oxalate of Ammonia; Plaster of Paris; Platinum, Black; Platinum Foil; Red Prussiate of Potash; Subacetate of Copper of Commerce; Sulphate of Copper, Anhydrous; Sulphide of Iron; Sulphuretted Hydrogen; Tin, Granulated; Turmeric; Turmeric Paper. As *Test Solutions*. The same edition of the B. P. gives formulæ for the following:—Solution of Acetate of Copper; S. of Acetate of Potash; S. of Acetate of Soda; S. of Albumen; S. of Ammonio-nitrate of Silver; S. of Ammonio-sulphate of Copper; S. of Ammonio-sulphate of Magnesia; S. of Boracic Acid; S. of Bromine; S. of Carbonate of Ammonia; S. of Chloride of Ammonium; S. of Chloride of Barium; S. of Chloride of Calcium; S. (saturated) of Chloride of Calcium; S. of Chloride of Gold; S. of Chloride of Tin; S. of Gelatine; S. of Iodate of Potash; S. of Iodide of Potassium; S. of Oxalate of Ammonia; S. of Perchloride of Platinum; S. of Phosphate of Soda; S. of Red Prussiate of Potash; S. of Sulphate of Indigo; S. of Sulphate of Iron; S. of Sulphate of Lime; S. of Sulphide of Ammonium; S. of Tartaric Acid; S. of Yellow Prussiate of Potash. See also, *Volumetric Estimations*.

Tes'ta, æ, f. (A shell.) *Bot.* The covering or skin within which all the parts of a seed are contained; the spermatoderm. *Ichthyol.* The shell of a molluscous animal.

Tes'tăcelfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Testa; forma,* likeness.) Having the form of a kind of shell: testaceiform.

Tes'tăceŏgrăp'hia, æ, f. (*Testăceus; γράφω,* to write.) *Zoöl.* A description of the *Testacea:* testaceography.

Tes'tăceŏlŏg'ia, æ, f. (*Testăceus; λόγος,* a discourse.) *Zoöl.* A treatise on the *Testacea:* testaceology.

Testăc'eus, *a, um.* (*Testa.*) Belonging to, or of the nature of a shell: testaceous.

Tes'tes Cĕr'ĕbri. *Anat.* The two inferior and posterior of the *Tubercula quadrigemina.* See *Didymia.*

Tes'ticle. See *Testiculus, Testis.*

Tes'ticle, Inflam'ed. } See *Or-*
Tes'ticle, Swel'led. } *chitis.*

Tes'ticŭlāt'us, *a, um.* (*Testiculus.*) *Bot.* Having an appearance of small testicles: testiculate.

Tes'tĭc'ŭlus, *i,* m. (Dim. *Testis.*) A small testicle.

Tes'tis, *is,* m. (A witness, because evidence of virility.) *Anat.* The testicle, a small oval body; two such are within the *Scrotum;* and more immediately covered by a strong white and dense coat called *Tunica albuginea.*

Testĭt'is, *ĭdis,* f. (*Testis;* terminal *-itis.*) *Surg. Pathol.* Same as *Orchitis.* See *Hernia Humoralis.*

Testūd'o, *ĭnis,* f. (*Testa,* because covered with shell.) *Surg. Pathol.* Applied to a melicerous tumour of the scalp, supposed to be like a tortoise. *Zoöl.* A genus, Ord. *Chelonia.* The tortoise.

Tetan'ic. *Pathol.* Belonging to *tetanus;* also applied to a patient affected with *tetanus,* when in the *excited* condition. *Tĕtănĭcus, a, um.*

Tet'anod'e. (*Tĕtănus;* terminal *-ode.*) *Pathol.* Applied to a patient affected with *tetanus,* when in the state of *excitability,* or *un*excited, as distinguished from his being *excited* or *tetanic.* M. Hall. *Tĕtănŏdēs,* adj.

Tet'anoid'. (*Tĕtănus;* terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Pathol.* Resembling *tetanus. Tĕtănoīdēs,* adj.

Tĕt'anus, *i,* m. (*Τείνω,* to stretch.) *Pathol.* A disease in which there is a spasmodic contraction in certain of the muscles of voluntary motion; with tension and rigidity of the parts affected; spasm and rigidity. A genus, Ord. *Spasmi,* Cl. *Neuroses,* of Cullen's Nosology.

Tĕt'ănus Complĕt'us. *Pathol.* A variety of *tetanus,* consisting in the spasmodic and rigid contraction of the greater number of the voluntary muscles, which thus antagonise and counteract one another.

Tĕt'ănus Em'prosthŏt'ŏnos. *Pathol.* Term for a variety of *tetanus;* consisting in violent spasmodic con-

traction of certain muscles, so as to bend the body forwards.

Tĕt'ănus Op'isthŏt'ŏnos. *Pathol.* A variety of *tetanus*, consisting in the violent spasmodic contraction of certain muscles so as to bend the body backwards.

Tĕt'ănus Pleur'ŏthŏt'ŏnos. *Pathol.* A variety of *tetanus*, consisting in violent spasmodic contraction of certain muscles, so as to bend the body to one side.

Tĕt'ănus Tris'mus. *Pathol.* A variety of *tetanus*, consisting in spastic rigidity of the muscles of the lower jaw; locked jaw.

Tet'ra-. (Τέτρα, for τέσσερα, four.) A prefix denoting the number four.

Tet'răcan'thus, *a, um.* (Τέτρα; ἄκανθα, a thorn.) *Bot.* Having four spines: tetracanthous.

Tet'răchŏt'ŏmus, *a, um.* (Τέτραχα, in four parts; τέμνω, to cut.) *Bot.* Cut or divided into fours: tetrachotomous.

Tet'rădȳnăm'ĭus, *a, um.* (Τέτρα; δύναμις, power.) *Bot.* Having four powers; applied to a Linn. Class (pl. n.): tetradynamious, or tetradynamous.

Tet'răfŏl'ĭātus, *a, um.* (Τέτρα; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having bijugate leaves: tetrafoliate.

Tet'răgon'. (Τέτρα; γωνία, an angle.) *Geom.* A figure of four angles and sides; a square, or quadrangle. *Tetrăgŏnum, i,* n.

Tet'rag'onal. *Geom.* Belonging to a tetragon. *Tetrăgŏnus, a, um.*

Tet'răgȳn'ĭus, *a, um.* (Τέτρα; γυνή, a woman, the female.) *Bot.* Having four pistils; applied to a Linn. Ord.: tetragynious.

Tet'răhĕd'rĭcus, *a, um.* *Geom.* Belonging to a tetrahedron: tetrahedrical.

Tet'rahed'ron. (Τέτρα; ἕδρα, a basis.) *Geom.* A solid figure consisting of four equal sides. *Tetrăhĕdrum, i,* n.

Tetran'drius, *a, um.* (Τέτρα; ἀνήρ, a man.) *Bot.* Having four stamens; applied to a Linn. Class (pl. n.): tetrandrious or tetrandrous.

Tetrăphyl'lus, *a, um.* (Τέτρα; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having four leaves: tetraphyllous.

Tetrăp'ŏdus, *a, um.* (Τέτρα; πούς, a foot.) Having four feet: tetrapodous.

Tetrap'tĕrus, *a, um.* (Τέτρα; πτερόν, a wing.) *Bot.* Having four wings: tetrapterous.

Tet'răsĕp'ălus, *a, um.* (Τέτρα; *sĕpălus.*) *Bot.* Having four sepals: tetrasepalous.

Tet'rasper'mătus, *a, um.* (Τέτρα; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having four seeds: tetraspermatous.

Tet'rastĕm'ŏnis, *is, e.* (Τέτρα; στήμων, a stamen.) *Bot.* Having four stamens.

Tet'ras'tĭchus, *a, um.* (Τέτρα; στίχος, a row.) *Bot.* Disposed in four rows: tetrastichous.

Tet'rastȳl'us, *a, um.* (Τέτρα; στῦλος, a pillar.) *Bot.* Having four styles: tetrastylous.

Tet'ter. See *Psoriasis.*

Tet'ter, Moist. } *Pathol.*
Tet'ter, Run'ning. } The affection *Impetigo.*

Textĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Textum*, a web; *forma*, resemblance.) *Bot.* Formed like a tissue or network: textiform.

Tex'ture. (*Texo*, to weave.) *Physiol.* Applied generally to the organised substances of which the body is composed—viz., bone, muscular fibre, cellular tissue, etc. *Textūra, æ,* f.

Thăl'ămiflōr'us, *a, um.* (*Thălămus; flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having the sexual organs attached to the receptacle: thalamiflorous.

Thăl'ăm'ium, *ii,* n. (Θάλαμος, a bed.) *Bot.* Term for sessile and spherical *apotheciæ* placed in the substance of the *thallus* of certain lichens.

Thălămostĕm'ŏnis, *is, e.* (*Thălămus; stămen.*) *Bot.* Having anthers or stamens proceeding from the *thalamus.*

Thăl'ămus, *i,* m. (Θάλαμος, a bed.) *Anat.* Applied to a body of white substance at the base of each lateral ventricle of the brain, which in part gives origin to the optic nerve. *Bot.* A term for the *Receptaculum.*

Thăl'as'sĭcus, *a, um.* (Θάλασσα, the sea.) *Geol.* Applied to the *strata* of superior sediment, *i.e.*, from the surface of the earth to the limestone, exclusively: thalassic.

Thălas'siŏp'hўtus, *a, um.* (Θάλασσα; φυτὸν, a plant.) *Bot.* Applied to the marine *Algæ* (pl. f.) : thalassiophytous.

Thal'logen'. *Bot.* A thallogenous plant.

Thal'lŏg'ĕnus, *a, um.* (*Thallus;* γεννάω, to produce.) *Bot.* Producing *thalli:* thallogenous.

Thal'lŏp'hўtum, *i,* n. (*Thallus;* φυτὸν, a shrub.) *Bot.* Same as *Thallogen.*

Thal'lus, *i,* m. (Θάλλω, to be verdant.) *Bot.* An olive bud or green bough. Applied to the frond or foliage of a lichen, whether fibrous, leafy, or crustaceous.

Thăn'ătōd'ēs, adj. (Θάνατος, death; terminal -ωδης.) *Pathol.* Having or full of death; lethal: thanatous; mortal; deadly.

Thăn'ătoïd'ēs, adj. (Θάνατος; terminal -*ĭdēs.*) *Pathol.* Resembling death: thanatoid.

Thăn'ătophid'ia. (Θάνατος; ὄφις, εως, a snake, a serpent.) A description of serpents. The title of a late splendid work on "The Snakes of India."

Thē'a, æ, f. (Chinese *tcha;* Span. *te;* Fr. *thé.*) The tea shrub, of which there are several species: tea.

Thea Nig'ra. *Bot.* Black tea, or Bohea.

Thebes'ii, Fōrā̆m'ina. *Anat.* Certain small orifices on the right auricle of the heart, first described by Thebesius.

Thēc'a, æ, f. (Θήκη, a sheath, or scabbard.) *Anat.* The investing membranous covering or sheath of the spinal cord and nerves. *Bot.* The urn of mosses. See *Sporangiolum.*

Thēc'a Ver'tebrā'lis. *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.

Thēcăp'hŏrum, *i,* n. (Θήκη; φέρω, to bear.) *Bot.* Synonymous with *Gynaphorum.*

Thēc'ŏdus. (Θήκη; ὀδοὺς, ὀδόντος, a tooth.) *Zoöl.* A covered or sheathed tooth.

Theïn'. (*Thea,* the tea plant.) *Chem.* A substance found in the tea shrub, assuming the form of beautiful crystals having a large amount of nitrogen in their composition; also found in coffee, and called caffein. *Theina,* æ, f.

Thēlit'is, *ĭdis,* f. (Θηλὴ, a nipple; terminal -*ītis.*) *Surg. Pathol.* Inflammation of the nipples.

Then'ad. *Anat.* Applied the same as *Thenal,* used adverbially.

Then'al. (*Thĕnar.*) *Anat.* Belonging to the palm of the hand; applied as meaning towards the palm of the hand.

Thĕn'ar, *ăris;* n. (Θέναρ.) *Anat.* The palm of the hand; also the sole of the foot.

Theŏmăn'ia, æ, f. (Θεὸς, God; μανία, madness.) *Pathol.* Religious madness or melancholy.

Theŏmănīăc'us, *a, um. Pathol.* Belonging to *Theomania:* theomaniacal.

Theor'em. (Θεωρέω, to investigate accurately.) *Geom.* Something established as a principle; and proposed to be demonstrated. *Theŏrēma, ătis;* n.

Thĕr'ăpeu'ic. } (*Thĕrăpeu-*
Ther'apeut'ical. } *tica.*) *Med.* Belonging to therapeutics. *Thĕrăpeuticus, a, um.*

Ther'apeut'ics. (Θεραπεύω, to cure.) *Med.* That branch which treats of the application of remedies, and the means used for the cure of diseases. *Thĕrăpeutice, es,* f.; *Thĕrăpeutica,* æ, f.

Thēr'iăc'a, æ, f. (Θὴρ, a wild animal.) *Pharm.* An antidote to poisons, or the bites of venomous animals; also a (B. P.) term for molasses or treacle: theriac.

Thēr'iocătar'rhus, *i,* m. (Θέρος, summer; *cătarrhus.*) *Pathol.* Summer catarrh, or hay-fever; hay-asthma.

Thēr'iŏt'ŏme. } (Θηρίον, a
Thēriŏt'ŏm'ia, æ, f. } beast; τέμνω, to cut.) *Comp. Anat.* Same as *Zoötomia;* dissection of the lower animals: theriotomy.

Ther'mālis, *is, e.* (Θερμὴ, heat.) Belonging to warmth or heat, or to hot springs: thermal.

Ther'mo-. (Θερμὴ.) A prefix indicating relation to, or connection with, heat or warmth.

Ther'mŏgĕn'ium, *ii*, n. (Θερμὴ; γεννάω, to generate.) *Chem.* The principle or origin of the formation of heat: thermogen.

Ther'mŏlŏg'ia, *æ*, f. (Θερμὴ; λόγος, a discourse.) *Chem.* A treatise on heat: thermology.

Ther'mom'eter. (Θερμὴ; μέτρον, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument for measuring, or ascertaining and demonstrating the degrees of temperature of the air at all seasons. *Thermŏmĕtrum, i*, n.

Ther'mom'eter, Differen'tial. *Nat. Philos.* That which indicates the difference of temperature between two portions of air.

Ther'moscōp'ium, *ii*, n. (Θερμὴ; σκοπέω, to see.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument for measuring the difference of temperature: a thermoscope.

Thes'is. (Θέσις, from τιθέναι, to lay down as a proposition.) *Med.* Title applied to the dissertation, or preliminary essay, which Universities enjoin for composition—on the part of candidates for a degree.

Thigh. See *Femur, Femen.*

Thigh-bone. *Anat.* The *os femoris.*

Thirst. (Sax. *Thurst.*) *Physiol.* An internal sensation prompting to drink; consisting in dryness, heat, and constriction in the back of the mouth, pharynx, œsophagus, and, in extreme cases, the stomach; all, however, modified by circumstances and individuals. *Pathol.* A morbid condition, in which it is excessive or deficient, and the signs of its existence are proportionally exaggerated, or altogether absent. *Sitis, is*, f. See *Dipsosis, Polydipsia.*

Thorac'ic. *Anat.* Belonging to the thorax. *Thōrăcĭcus, a, um.*

Thorac'ic Duct. *Anat.* The principal trunk of the absorbent vessels lying upon the dorsal *vertebræ. Ductus Thōrăcĭcus.*

Thōrăc'ŏcentēs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Thōrax*; κέντησις, a pricking.) *Surg.* A piercing of the *thorax*, as in the operation for *empyema.*

Thōrăc'ŏdyn'e, *es*, f. } (*Thōrax*;
Thōrăc'ŏdyn'ia, *æ*, f. } ὀδύνη, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the chest: thoracodyny.

Thōrăc'ŏmyŏd'ynia, *æ*, f. (*Thōrax*; *myŏdynia*, pain of a muscle.) *Pathol.* Muscular pain of the chest: thoracomyodyny.

Thōrăc'ostĕnōs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (*Thōrax*; στένω, to straiten.) *Med.* Coarctation, or contraction of the chest.

Thōr'ax, *ăcis*, f. (Θώραξ.) *Anat.* The chest, or that part of the body between the neck and diaphragm. *Entomol.* The trunk, or intermediate portion of the body of insects which bears the legs.

Thorn. See *Spina.*

Thorn-apple. See *Datura stramonium.*

Thorn, Egyp'tian. *Bot.* The *Acacia vera.*

Thread. See *Filamen, Filum.*

Thread-like. See *Filiformis.*

Three-cor'nered. See *Triangularis, Trigonal, Triquetrus.*

Three-fib'red. See *Trinervis.*

Three-leav'ed. See *Trifoliatus, Triphyllus.*

Three-lob'ed. See *Trilobatus, Trilobus.*

Three-ner'ved. } See *Trinervis,*
Three-rib'bed. } *Triplinervis.*

Three-seed'ed. See *Trispermatus.*

Three-sid'ed. See *Three-cornered.*

Three-wing'ed. See *Tripinnatus, Tripterus.*

Threp'sŏlŏg'ia, *æ*, f. (*Threpsis*, nutrition; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* The doctrine of nutrition: threpsology.

Thrid'ach. (Θριδαξ, the lettuce.) *M. Med.* The substance *Lactucarium. Thrīdăcium, ii*, n.

Throat. See *Gula, Guttur, Jugulum.*

Thrombōd'ēs, adj. (*Thrombus*; terminal *-ōdēs.*) *Surg. Pathol.* Having or full of *thrombi:* thrombous.

Thrombōid'ēs, adj. (*Thrombus*; terminal *īdēs.*) *Surg. Pathol.* Resembling a *thrombus:* thromboid.

Thrombōs'is. *Pathol.* The formation or progress of *thrombus.*

Throm'bus, *i*, m. (Θρόμβος, a clot of blood.) *Surg. Pathol.* A small tumour of extravasated blood after bleeding or contusion.

Thrush. *Pathol.* Popular term for *aphthæ* on the tongue, lining membrane of the mouth, fauces, etc., of infants. See *Aphtha.*

Thumb. (Sax. *Thuma.*) *Anat.* The first, or greatest of the fingers, also of the toes; in the latter, the great toe. *Ornithol.* A small bone of the *hand*, or third portion of the anterior extremity; also, the shortest toe, which has only two phalanges. *Zoöl.* The first finger of the forefoot of certain *Reptilia. Pollex, ĭcis,* m.

Thun'dĕrbol't. *Geol.* The *Belemnites.*

Thūrĭf'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Thus; fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing or producing incense: thuriferous.

Thus Americā'num. (Θύω, to sacrifice.) *M. Med.* (B. P.) Name for turpentine exuded from the bark of *Pinus tæda* and *Pinus palustris,* and hardened by exposure to the air.

Thym'ic. *Anat.* Belonging to the *Thymus* gland. *Thȳmĭcus, a, um.*

Thym'iflŏr'us, *a, um.* (*Thȳmus; flos,* a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers like those of thyme: thymiflorous.

Thȳmĭt'ĭs, *ĭdis,* f. (*Thȳmus;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *thymus* gland.

Thȳm'us, *i,* m. (Θύω, to sacrifice.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Didynamia,* Ord. *Gymnospermia.* Thyme. *Anat.* The *thymus gland.*

Thym'us Gland. *Anat.* Situated in the neck of the *fœtus,* disappearing after birth as a gland.

Thȳr'eo-. Same as *Thyro-.*

Thȳr'eŏcĕl'e, *es,* f. (Θυρεὸς, an oblong shield; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Tumour or swelling of the thyroid gland. See *Thyreoncus, Thyreophyma.*

Thȳr'eon'cus, *i,* m. (Θυρεὸς; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* A tumour of the thyroid gland. Same as *Thyreocele.*

Thȳr'eŏphȳm'a, *ătis,* n. (Θυρεὸς; φύμα, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* An enlargement of the thyroid gland. Similar to *Thyreocele.*

Thȳr'o-. *Anat.* A prefix denoting connection with the thyroid cartilage.

Thyr'ohyal'. (*Thyro-; hyoïdēs os,* the hyoid bone.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied, by Owen, to the homologues of the lateral lingual bone, or larger horn of the hyoid bone. *Thȳróhyălis, is, e.*

Thyroid'. (Θυρεὸς, a shield; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) Resembling a shield. *Thȳroīdēs,* adj. See *Scutiform.*

Thyr'oid Car'tilage. *Anat.* The largest of the cartilages of the larynx, forming the *Pomum Adami.*

Thyr'oid Gland. *Anat.* Situated on the cricoid cartilage, *trachea,* and horns of the thyroid cartilage.

Thyrsif'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Thyrsus; fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Having or bearing *thyrsi:* thyrsiferous.

Thyrs'iflŏr'us, *a, um.* (*Thyrsus; flos,* a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers disposed in *thyrsi:* thyrsiflorous.

Thyr'sus, *i,* m. (Θυρσὸς.) *Bot.* A sprout, or spike like a pine cone.

Tĭb'ia, *æ,* f. (A pipe.) *Anat.* The largest bone of the leg: the shin-bone.

Tĭb'ial. *Anat.* Applied the same as *Tibial* used adverbially.

Tibiæ'us. Same as *Tibialis.*

Tĭb'ial. *Anat.* Belonging to the *tibia.* Applied as meaning towards the *tibia. Tibiālis, is, e.*

Tic Doul'oureux'. (Fr.) *Pathol.* Severe pain affecting the nerves of the face, especially the *infra-orbitary* branches of the fifth pair.

Tick. The genus *Acarus.*

Tick, Domes'tic. The *Acarus domesticus.*

Tick, Itch. The *Acarus scabiei.*

Tieuté. See *Upas Tieuté.*

Tigel'la, *æ,* f. (Dim. *Tignum,* a rafter.) *Bot.* That part of the embryo which unites the radicle to the cotyledon.

Tig'ellāt'us, *a, um. Bot.* Supplied with a *tigella:* tigellate.

Tig'lii, Grān'a. *Bot.* The seeds of the *Croton tiglium.*

Tig'lium, *ii,* n. *M. Med.* Specific name of the *Croton tiglium.*

Til'ed. See *Imbricatus.*

Tim'bre. (Fr. *Timbre de la voix,* sound of the voice.) *Med.* Name applied by stethoscopists to the individual character of chest-sounds; the conditions of which are influenced by *functional* and *structural* causes.

Tin, (Dan.) *Chem.* A compara-

tively rare, yellowish-white metal, harder than lead, and very malleable, though not very tenacious. *Stannum, i,* n.

Tinca, *æ,* f. (As if *Tincta,* dyed: from its colour.) *Anat., Ichthyol.* The tench fish. See *Os Tincæ.*

Tinct. *Pharm.* For *Tinctura,* a tincture.

Tinctūr'a, *æ,* f. (*Tingo,* to dye.) *Pharm.* A solution, or extract of any substance, in or by means of spirit of wine: a tincture. The B. P. directs the following tinctures to be employed:—Tr. Aconiti; Tr. Aloes; Tr. Arnicæ; Tr. Assafœtidæ; Tr. Aurantii Recentis; Tr. Belladonnæ; Tr. Benzoini Composita; Tr. Buchu; Tr. Calumbæ; Tr. Camphoræ Composita; Tr. Cannabis Indicæ; Tr. Cantharidis; Tr. Capsici; Tr. Cardamomi Composita; Tr. Cascarillæ; Tr. Castorei; Tr. Catechu; Tr. Chiratæ; Tr. Chloroformi Composita; Tr. Cinchonæ Composita; Tr. Cinchonæ Flavæ; Tr. Cinnamomi; Tr. Cocci; Tr. Colchici Seminum; Tr. Conii; Tr. Croci; Tr. Cubebæ; Tr. Digitalis; Tr. Ergotæ; Tr. Ferri Acetatis; Tr. Ferri Perchloridi; Tr. Gallæ; Tr. Gentianæ Composita; Tr. Guaiaci Ammoniata; Tr. Hyoscyami; Tr. Iodi; Tr. Jalapæ; Tr. Kino; Tr. Krameriæ; Tr. Laricis; Tr. Lavandulæ Composita; Tr. Limonis; Tr. Lobeliæ; Tr. Lobeliæ Ætheria; Tr. Lupuli; Tr. Myrrhæ; Tr. Nucis Vomicæ; Tr. Opii; Tr. Opii Ammoniata; Tr. Pyrethri; Tr. Quassiæ; Tr. Quiniæ Ammoniata; Tr. Rhei; Tr. Sabinæ; Tr. Scillæ; Tr. Senegæ; Tr. Sennæ; Tr. Serpentariæ; Tr. Stramonii; Tr. Sumbul; Tr. Tolutana; Tr. Valerianæ; Tr. Valerianæ Ammoniata; Tr. Veratri Viridis; Tr. Zingiberis; Tr. Zingiberis Fortior.

Tinea, *æ,* f. (*Tĕneo,* to continue.) *Pathol.* Scaldhead; a genus, Ord. *Dialyses,* Cl. *Locales,* of Cullen's Nosology; also termed *Favus, Porrigo.*

Tin'nitus, *ûs,* m. (*Tinnio,* to ring.) A ringing, or tinkling.

Tin'nitus Aur'ium. *Pathol.* Ringing in the ears, a symptom in many kinds and states of disease.

Tis'ane. (Πτισάνη, barley water.) *Med.* A decoction, or infusion of slightly medicinal substances, much employed in France. See *Ptisan.*

Tis'sue. (Fr. *Tissu.*) *Anat.* Applied to the different animal textures. See *Membrana, Texture.*

Titubat'ion. (*Titŭbo,* to stagger.) *Pathol.* A staggering, or stumbling gait, dependent on disease of the spinal system. *Titŭbātio, ōnis,* f.

Toad'-stone. See *Batrachites.*

Tobacco. The *Nicotiana tabacum.*

Tobac'co Virgin'ian. *M. Med.* The *Nicotiana tabacum.*

Tocol'ogy. (Τόκος, child-birth; λόγος, a discourse.) *Obstet.* The doctrine or consideration of parturition, and the interference necessary. *Tŏcŏlŏgia, æ,* f.

Toe. See *Digitus Pedis.*

Toffān'ia Aqua. *Pharm.* The poison *Aquetta;* from the woman Toffana, or Tophana, who prepared it.

Toise. A French measure equal to six feet English, or two yards.

Tŏlulif'ĕra, *æ,* f. (*Tŏlu; fĕro,* to bear.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Decandria,* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Leguminosæ.*

Tŏlulif'ĕra Bal'sămum. *M. Med.* The tree which affords *Balsamum Tolutanum.*

Tŏlulif'ĕrus, *a, um. Bot.* Bearing Tolu balsam: toluiferous.

Tŏm'entōs'us, *a, um.* (*Tŏmentum;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Covered with a whitish down like wool: tomentous, or tomentose.

Tŏm'ent'um, *i,* n. (Τομή, a small cutting.) A flock of wool. *Anat.* Certain small vessels appearing like wool on the surface of the brain. *Bot.* A species of pubescence, woolly or downy, covering the surface of certain plants.

Tŏm'ent'um Cĕr'ĕbri. *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.

Tŏmŏmān'ia, *æ,* f. (Τέμνω, to cut; μανία, madness.) *Surg.* The cutting mania of certain surgeons, or the rage for using the knife in operations.

Tōn'ga. A vegetable product, native to Fiji. It was brought lately to England. The Fijians use it as a remedy for *neuralgia*. Its employment by medical men of our own country has, in many cases, proved rapidly successful. The specimens as yet obtained, however, have been, for some purpose, so broken up as to defy botanical examination.

Tongue. (Sax. *Tunge.*) *Anat.* The chief organ of taste, and of speech. *Glōssa, æ,* f.; *Lingua, æ,* f.

Tongue-shaped. See *Linguiformis, Lingulatus.*

Tongue-tied. *Surg.* See *Ancyloglossum.*

Ton'ic. (Τείνω, to draw.) *Pathol.* Applied to rigid contraction of muscles without relaxation, termed tonic spasm. *Pharm.* Increasing the tone of muscular fibre. *Tŏnĭcus, a, um.*

Ton'ic Pow'er. See *Irritability.*

Tonic'ity. (Τείνω, to stretch.) *Physiol.* The quality of muscular fibre in a state of action. *Tonicĭtas, ātis,* f.

Ton'sil. (Unascertained.) *Anat.* A small oval, almond-shaped gland in the recess between the pillars or arches of the fauces. *Tonsilla, æ,* f.

Ton'sillit'is, *ĭdis,* f. (*Tonsilla*; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the tonsils, a species of sore-throat.

Tooth. See *Dens, Teeth.*

Tooth-ache. See *Odontagra, Odontalgia.*

Tooth-rash. *Pathol.* The disease *Strophulus confertus.*

Toot'hed. See *Dentatus, Serrulatus.*

Tophăc'eus, *a, um.* (*Tophus,* a sand-stone.) Of a sandy, or hard, gritty nature: tophaceous.

Top'hus, *i,* m. (Heb. *Toph.*) *Chem.* A hard calcareous matter, which subsides and accretes in vessels in which water is boiled. *Med.* The concreted matter in the joints of the gouty; also, in the kidneys and bladder; also, the tartar on the teeth. *Surg.* A swelling particularly affecting a bone, or the *periosteum:* a toph.

Top'ical. (Τόπος, a place.) *Med.* Pertaining to a particular part or situation of the body. *Tŏpĭcus, a, um.* See *Localis.*

Töp'ogräph'ia, *æ,* f. (Τόπος; γράφω, to write.) A description or history of places: topography.

Tor'cŭlar, *ăris,* n. (*Torqueo,* to torture.) A wine-press. *Surg.* Applied to the tourniquet. See *Herophili Torcular; Tourniquet.*

Tor'men, *ĭnis,* n. } (*Torqueo.*)
Tor'men'tum, *i,* n. } *Pathol.* A racking pain; applied to ileac passion, from its severity: torment.

Tor'mentill'la, *æ,* f. (*Tormentum.*) Name for the rhizome of the *Potentilla tormentilla.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Icosandria,* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Rosaceæ.*

Tor'mentill'la Erec'ta. *M. Med.* Former name for *Potentilla tormentilla.*

Tor'mina. (Pl. of *Tormen.*) *Pathol.* Severe griping or wringing pains in the bowels.

Tor'minăl'is, *is, e.* (*Tormen.*) *Pathol.* Belonging to *tormina:* torminal.

Tōrōs'us, *a, um.* (*Tōrus.*) *Bot.* Applied to a swelling of a part; brawny: torose.

Tor'pidus, *a, um.* (*Torpeo,* to be numbed.) *Med.* In a state of torpor or numbness: torpid.

Tor'por, *ōris,* m. (*Torpeo.*) *Med.* Deficient sensation; numbness; torpidity: torpor.

Tor'rĕfac'tio, *ōnis,* f. (*Torrĭdus; făcio,* to make.) The act of drying or roasting: torrefaction.

Tor'ricel'lian Vac'uum. (*Torricelli,* inventor of the mercurial barometer.) *Nat. Philos.* The space left in a long tube closed at one end and filled with mercury, when inverted in the same fluid, which still remains in the tube to the height of 30 inches, thus leaving a *vacuum.*

Tor'rid. (*Torreo,* to burn.) Parched, burned, scorched. *Torrĭdus, a, um.*

Tor'rid Zone. *Astron., Geog.* All that space between the Tropics; so called from the scorching heat which prevails there.

Tor'sio, *ōnis,* f. (*Torqueo,* to twist.) A twisting: torsion. *Surg.* Torsion of the arteries, an expedient resorted to for arresting or preventing hæmorrhage.

Tor'ticol'lis, *is*, m. (*Torqueo; collum*, the neck.) *Pathol.* The muscular affection wry-neck.

Tor'tipes', *pĕdis*, adj. (*Tortus*, twisted; *pes*, a foot.) *Bot.* Having the foot or pedicle much twisted: tortipede.

Tor'tuālis, *is, e.* (*Torqueo.*) *Pathol.* Tormented; suffering; applied to the cadaverous countenance of the sick: tortual.

Tor'tuōs'us, *a, um.* (*Torqueo;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Nat. Hist.* Winding; twisted: tortuous.

Tōr'ŭlōs'us, *a, um.* (*Tŏrŭlus.*) *Bot., Zoöl.* Swelled, or bulged out in a slight degree here and there, like knotted cord: torulous.

Tōr'ŭlus, *i*, m. (Dim. *Tŏrus.*) *Entomol.* The cavity in which is implanted the base of each *antenna.*

Tōr'us, *i*, m. (A bed, or bolster.) *Anat.* The brawn, or thick part of the arm or leg. *Bot.* The receptacle.

Touch. (Fr. *Toucher*, to touch.) *Obstet.* Examination-touch of the womb, or mouth and neck of the womb; by introducing one or two fingers *per vaginam. Physiol.* That sense by which we know the physical properties of bodies. *Tactus, ūs*, m.

Touch-me-not. The disease *Noli me tangere.*

Touc'her. (Fr. verb, to touch.) *Obstet.* Uterine examination with the fingers. See *Touch.*

Tour'niquet. (Fr. *Tourner*, to turn.) *Surg.* An instrument or appliance for compressing the principal blood-vessels, to prevent hæmorrhage in amputations, wounds, etc. See *Torcular.*

Toxæ'mia, *æ*, f. (Τοξικὸν, a poison; αἷμα, blood.) *Pathol.* A contaminated state of the blood; poisoned blood: toxemy.

Tŏx'icŏden'drum, *i*, n. (Τοξικὸν; δένδρον, a tree.) *M. Med.* Name for the leaves of *Rhus toxicodendron.*

Tox'icŏder'matitis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Toxicum; derma*, the skin; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Term for inflammation of the skin through contact with some acrid poison. Should be *Toxicodermatitis.*

Tŏx'icŏhæ'mia. Same as *Toxæmia.*

Tox'icol'ŏgy. (Τοξικὸν; λόγος, a discourse.) *Med.* The doctrine or consideration of poisons, their nature and effects. *Toxicŏlŏgia, æ, f.*

Tox'ĭfĕrus, *a, um.* (*Toxicum; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing poison: toxiferous.

Tox'ophyl'lus, *a, um.* (Τόξον, a bow and arrows; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves like arrows: toxophyllous.

Trăc'hēa, *æ*, f. (Τραχεῖα.) *Anat.* The cartilaginous and membranous canal in front of the *œsophagus*, extending from the larynx to the lungs; to and from which it conveys the air; the windpipe.

Trac'hēal'. *Anat.* Belonging to the *trachea. Trăchēālis, is, e.*

Trăchēār'ius, *a, um. Zoöl.* Having *tracheæ*: trachearious.

Trăchelī'tis, *ĭdis*, f. (*Trăchēa;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *trachea;* another name for *Croup.*

Trăchēl'ăgra, *æ*, f. (Τράχηλος, the neck; ἄγρα, a seizure.) *Pathol.* Gout, or rather rheumatism in the neck.

Trăchēlis'mus, *i*, m. (Τράχηλος; terminal *-ismus.*) *Pathol.* A bending back of the neck. Proposed by M. Hall, as designating the first symptoms of *Epilepsy*, consisting in contraction of the muscles of the neck, the consequent distension of the veins causing cerebral congestion: trachelism.

Trachelī'tis. See *Tracheitis.*

Trăchēl'ō-. (Τράχηλος.) *Anat.* A prefix denoting connection with the neck, or the throat.

Trăchen'chўma, *ătis*, n. (*Trăchēa;* ἔγχυμα, tissue.) *Bot.* Tissue formed of spiral tubes or vessels like *tracheæ.*

Trăchēo-. *Anat.* A prefix denoting connection with the *trachea.*

Tracheot'ome. (*Trăchēa;* τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* An instrument for performing tracheotomy. *Trăchēŏtŏmus, i*, m.

Tracheot'omy. (Same.) *Surg.* The operation of cutting into or opening the *trachea. Trăchēŏtŏmia, æ*, f. See *Bronchotomy.*

Trăchōm'a, *ătis*, n. (Τραχὺς, rough.) *Pathol.* Roughness on the internal surface of the eyelid, caus-

ing violent *Ophthalmia* and severe pain on moving the eyelid. See *Trachysma.*

Trăchȳcar'pus, *a, um.* (Τραχὺς; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Having rough fruit: trachycarpous.

Trăc'hȳphōn'ia, *æ,* f. (Τραχὺς; φωνὴ, the voice.) *Physiol.* Roughness of the voice.

Trăc'hȳphyl'lus, *a, um.* (Τραχὺς; φύλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having rough leaves: trachyphyllous.

Trăc'hys'ma. Same as *Trachoma.*

Trăchysper'mus, *a, um.* (Τραχὺς; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having rough fruits: trachyspermous.

Trăc'hystac'hyus, *a, um.* (Τραχὺς; στάχυς, an ear.) *Bot.* Having spikes rough with hairs: trachystachyous.

Trăc'hȳt'ĭcus, *a, um.* (Τραχύτης, roughness.) *Geol.* Applied to a group of plutonic earths having a rough appearance.

Trăc'hȳtŏp'hytum, *i,* n. (Τραχύτης; φυτὸν, a plant.) *Bot.* A plant having leaves rough to the touch: a trachytophyte.

Trac'tus Op'tĭcus. *Anat.* The circular tract, or course of the optic nerve from its origin round the *Crus cerebri.*

Trăgăcan'tha, *æ,* f. (Τράγος, a goat; ἄκανθα, a thorn.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the concrete juice of the *Astragalus verus:* tragacanth.

Tragacănt'hin. *Chem.* A substance found to compose the whole of gum tragacanth; also, but incorrectly, called *Adraganthin.*

Trăg'ĭcus, *a, um. Anat.* Belonging to the *tragus.*

Trăg'us, *i,* m. (Τράγος, a goat.) *Anat.* The small cartilaginous eminence of the external ear. See *Antilobium.*

Trail'ing. See *Procumbens.*

Tran'ce. (Fr. *Transe,* agony.) *Pathol.* A rapture, or transport of mind; ecstasy. See *Catalepsia.*

Tran'scenden'tal. (*Trans,* beyond; *scando,* to climb.) That which goes beyond the results of actual experience. *Transcendentālis, is, e.*

Transfŏrmāt'ion. (*Trans; formo,* to make.) *Pathol.* A morbid change in a part, consisting in the conversion of its texture into one of a different kind, as of the soft parts into bone or cartilage. *Transformātio, ōnis,* f.

Transfus'ion. (*Transfundo,* to pour from one vessel into another.) *Surg.* The introducing of venous blood immediately taken from one living animal into the veins of another; also the introduction of other fluids than blood. *Transfūsio, ōnis,* f.

Tran'sit. (*Transeo,* to pass over.) *Astron.* The passing of a planet by, or over a fixed star, or the sun's disc; or the moon's passing by, or covering any other planet.

Tran'sluc'id. (*Trans; lūceo,* to shine.) *Nat. Philos.* Penetrable by luminous rays, but too slightly for a clear perception of objects, even confusedly. *Translūcidus, a, um.*

Trans'mūtāt'ion. (Name employed in reference to the delusive, but, at one time, alluring doctrine of *Alchemy;* by which Geber, the "*Arabian Magician*" and *Philosopher,* with his followers, in the 8th century, propagated the notion of possessing the *art* of converting all the baser metals into pure gold! And to effect this grand purpose, the proximate *agency* of "*that miracle of art, the Philosopher's Stone,*" was *all* that was reckoned essential. It has been supposed that constant study and experimenting—though exhausted in vain, in search of the said "Stone"—led to accidental discoveries of varied character; some of which are said to have been—the material composing the Dresden Porcelain ware, by Böttecher; the properties of gunpowder, by Roger Bacon; the purging salts named after their discoverer, Dr. Glauber, etc.) *Med.* Anciently, *a tincture,* or *decoction,* connected with alchemic discoveries, termed "*Elixir of Life,*" was said to have been famous as "a universal *solvent.*" Supposing this to have been its chief quality, however, its employment, *under careful* application, ought to have been estimated in the *subjugation* of *corns,* or other cutaneous indurations—if in nothing more!

Tran'spar'ent. (*Transpāreo,* to

appear through.) *Nat. Philos.* Allowing not only the passage of the rays of light, but vision of outward objects: diaphanous. *Transpārens, entis*, part.

Tran'spirat'ion. (*Trans; spīro*, to breathe.) *Physiol.* Emission of vapour through the skin; or insensible perspiration. *Transpīrātio, ōnis*, f.

Tran'sudat'ion. (*Trans; sūdo*, to sweat.) *Pathol.* The passing or oozing of blood, or other fluid, unaltered, through the pores of the skin, or membranes; and thus distinguished from *perspiration*, which implies that the perspired fluid is secreted from the blood. *Transūdātio, ōnis*, f.

Tran'sversāl'is, *is, e.* (*Transverto*, to turn aside.) *Anat.* Directed crosswise; transverse: transversal.

Tran'sver'se Sut'ure. *Anat.* That which passes across the face, joining the bones of the skull to those of the face.

Tran'sver'sus, *a, um.* (*Transverto*, to turn aside.) *Anat.* Placed athwart or crosswise; transverse: applied to muscles.

Trap. (Swed. *Trappa*, a stair.) *Geol.* Certain volcanic rocks; formed in large tabular masses, one upon another.

Trăpez'ifŏl'ius, *a, um.* (Τράπεζα, a square table; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having rhomboid leaves: trapezifolious.

Trapez'iform'. (*Trăpezium; forma*, resemblance.) Having the form of a *trapezium*. *Trăpezĭformis, is, e.*

Trăpez'ium, *ii*, n. (Τραπέζιον.) *Anat.* The first bone of the second row of the *Carpus*. *Geom.* A four-sided figure different from a parallelogram, square, or *rhombus*.

Trăpez'ius, *a, um.* Belonging to a *trapezium*. *Anat.* Applied to a muscle of the posterior part of the neck and back; also termed *Cucullaris*.

Trăp'ĕzoid'ĕs, adj. (Τράπεζα; terminal *-ĭdēs*.) Resembling a *trapezium:* trapezoid.

Traumăt'ic. (Τραῦμα, a wound.) *Surg.* Belonging to a wound; vulnerary. *Traumăticus, a, um.*

Traumătyp'hus, *i*, m. (Τραῦμα, a wound; *tȳphus*.) *Surg. Pathol.* Eisenmann's term for *hospital gangrene*.

Treac'le. (Fr. *Thériaque*.) *M. Med.* The *Sacchari fæx*.

Tree-like. See *Arboreus, Dendroides*.

Tref'oil.
Tref'oil, Marsh.
Tref'oil, Water.
(*Tres*, three; *fŏlium*, a leaf.) *M. Med.* The *Menyanthes trifoliata*, or buck bean.

Trem'bles. *Pathol.* Popular term for *mercurial tremor*.

Trĕm'ens, *tis*, part. (*Trĕmo*, to tremble.) *Pathol.* Shaking; trembling. See *Delirium Tremens*.

Trĕm'or, *ōris*, m. (*Trĕmo*.) *Med.* An involuntary trembling: tremor.

Trĕp'an'. (Τρύπανον, a piercer.) *Surg.* Instrument by which *trepanning* is performed, or a circular portion of bone removed from the skull. *Trĕpănum, i*, n. See *Terebella*.

Trĕp'ănāt'io, *ōnis*, f. (*Trĕpănum*.) *Surg.* Operation with the trepan: trepanation.

Trep'hine. (Τρέπω, to turn often.) *Surg.* Modern instrument for perforating, or removing circular pieces of bone from the skull. *Trĕphīna, æ*, f.

Tri-. (Τρεῖς, or *tres*, three.) A prefix denoting the number three.

Triăcan'thus, *a, um.* (Τρεῖς, three; ἄκανθα, a spine.) *Bot.* Having spines disposed in threes: triacanthous.

Triădel'phus, *a, um.* (Τρεῖς; ἀδελφός, a brother.) *Bot.* Presenting three *androphora*, each having many anthers: triadelphous.

Trian'drius, *a, um.* (Τρεῖς; ἀνὴρ, a man.) *Bot.* Having three stamens; applied to a Linn. Class (pl. n.): triandrious, or triandrous.

Trian'thus, *a, um.* (*Tri-*; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Applied to a plant, the peduncles of which bear three flowers: trianthous.

Trias'sĭcus, *a, um.* (Τριάς, a triad.) *Geol.* The upper New Red Sandstone, because composed of three divisions: triassic.

Tribas'ic. (*Tri-; băsis*, a base.) *Chem.* Having three bases; as salts formed of citric, cyanic, and other acids. *Tribăsicus, a, um.*

Tricapsŭlār'is, *is, e.* (*Tri-; capsŭla.*) *Bot.* Applied to fruits formed by the union of three capsules: tricapsular.

Tricar'pus, *a, um.* (*Tri-; καρπὸς,* fruit.) *Bot.* Applied to fruit composed of three carpels: tricarpous.

Tricĕp'hălus, *a, um.* (*Tri-; κεφαλὴ,* the head.) *Bot.* Applied to a fruit coming from an ovary that has three organic heads: tricephalous.

Tricep's, *ĭpĭtis,* adj. (*Tri-; căput,* the head.) *Anat.* Having three heads; applied to certain muscles having three origins.

Trichan'thus, *a, um.* (Θρὶξ, animal hair; ἄνθος, a flower.) *Bot.* Having capillary flowers: trichanthous.

Tric'hia, *æ,* f. } (Θρὶξ.) *Pa-*
Trichiăs'is, *is,* f. } *thol.* A disease in which the eyelashes are turned in towards the eyeball.

Trichin'a. (Θρὶξ.)

Trichin'a Spiral'is. (Θρὶξ; *σπείρα,* a winding line, like that presented by the movements of an eel or adder.) *Entomol., Pathol.* A genus or species infesting voluntary muscles. Supposed to find admission thereto from certain (especially *raw*) articles of flesh-meat, *viâ* the stomach. See *Allantotoxicum.*

Trichis'mus, *i,* m. (Θρὶξ.) *Surg. Pathol.* A fracture like a hair, and scarcely perceptible: a trichisn.

Tric'hŏcălȳcĭn'us, *a, um.* (Θρὶξ; *καλὺξ,* a calyx.) *Bot.* Having the calyx covered with hair: trichocalycine.

Trichŏcar'pus, *a, um.* (Θρὶξ; *καρπὸς,* fruit.) *Bot.* Having hairy fruit: trichocarpous.

Trichŏcaul'us, *a, um.* (Θρὶξ; *καυλὸς,* a stem.) *Bot.* Having a hairy stem: trichocaulous.

Trichoid'ēs, adj. (Θρὶξ, hair; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) Resembling hair: trichoid.

Trichol'ogy. (Θρὶξ; λόγος, a discourse.) *Physiol.* The doctrine of the hair. *Trichŏlŏgia, æ,* f.

Trichōm'a, *ătis,* n. (Θρὶξ.) *Pathol. Plica,* or plaited hair; also termed *Trichia* and *Trichiasis.* A genus, Ord. *Impetigines,* Cl. *Cachexiæ,* of Cullen's Nosology.

Trichŏp'hŏrus, *i,* m. (Θρὶξ; *φέρω,* to bear.) *Bot.* The filamentous base of mushrooms, when the filaments, by their agglutination, form a kind of membrane: a trichophore.

Trichŏphyl'lus, *a, um.* (Θρὶξ; *φύλλον,* a leaf.) *Bot.* Having hairy leaves: trichophyllous.

Trichŏpŏd'us, *a, um.* (Θρὶξ; *πούς,* a foot.) *Bot.* Having hairy feet or petioles: trichopodous.

Trichostēm'on, *ŏnis,* adj. (Θρὶξ; *στήμων,* a stamen.) *Bot.* Having hairy stamens: trichostemonine.

Trichot'ŏmous. (Τρίχα, threefold; *τέμνω,* to cut.) *Nat. Hist.* Divided into threes. *Trichŏtŏmus, a, um.*

Trichrŏis'mus, *i,* m. (*Tri-; χρόα,* colour.) *Nat. Philos.* The phenomenon of a body seeming to be of three different colours, according to the way in which the luminous rays traverse it: trichroism.

Trichūr'is, *ĭdis,* f. (Θρὶξ, a hair.) *Zoöl.* The long hair-worm.

Tricoc'cous. (*Tri-; κόκκος,* a grain.) *Bot.* Having three seeds or grains. *Tricoccus, a, um.*

Tricus'pid. (*Tri-; cuspis,* a point.) Having three points. *Anat.* Applied to the right auriculo-ventricular valve of the heart. *Tricuspis, ĭdis,* adj.

Tricus'pidat'e. (Same.) *Bot.* Having three points. *Tricuspidatus, a, um.*

Triencĕp'hălus, *a, um.* (*Tri-; ἐγκέφαλον,* the brain.) *Physiol.* Applied to a Class of monsters deprived of three organs of sense—smell, hearing, and sight.

Trifac'ial. (*Tri-; făcies,* the face.) *Anat.* Applied to the fifth pair of nerves, their three divisions being distributed on the face. *Trifăcĭālis, is, e.*

Trif'idus, *a, um.* (*Tri-; findo,* to cleave.) Having three clefts or separations: trifid.

Trifŏlĭāt'us, *a, um.* (*Tri-; folium,* a leaf.) *Bot.* Having three leaves: trifoliate.

Trigĕm'inus, *a, um.* (*Tri-; gĕminus,* double.) *Anat.* Applied to the fifth pair of nerves (pl. m.) which divide into three branches.

Trig'on. (Τρεῖς, three; *γωνία,* an angle.) *Anat.* See *Trigone. Geom.*

A figure of three equal angles; a triangle. *Trigōnum, i,* n.

Trigōn'al. *Geom.* Belonging to a trigon or triangle. *Trigōnus, a, um.*

Trig'ōne. (*Trigōnum.*) *Anat.* The small triangular space on the lining membrane of the bladder, denoted by imaginary lines from the orifice of the *urethra*, to and between the orifices of the ureters. *Trigōnus, i,* m.

Trigōnōcar'pus, *a, um.* (*Trigōnus; καρπὸς,* fruit.) *Bot.* Having trigonal fruit: trigonocarpous.

Trigōn'ōmet'rical. Belonging to trigonometry. *Trigōnōmĕtrĭcus, a, um.*

Trigonom'etry. (Τρίγωνον, a triangle; *μετρέω*, to measure.) *Geom.* That art by which, having given three parts of a triangle (except the three angles), the rest are determined. *Trigōnōmĕtria, æ,* f.

Trigȳn'ius, *a, um.* (*Tri-; γυνὴ*, a woman.) *Bot.* Having three pistils; applied to a Linn. Ord. (pl. n.): trigynious.

Trihed'rious, *a, um.* } (*Tri-; ἕδ-*
Trihedrus, *a, um.* } *ρα*, a base.) Having three bases or faces; trihedrical: trihedrous.

Trihil'at'us, *a, um.* (*Tri-; hĭlum*, the scar of a seed.) *Bot.* Having three *hila;* applied to an Ord. (pl. f.) in Linnæus' *Fragments of a Nat. Meth.*

Trilab'e. (*Tri-; λαβεῖν*, to lay hold on often.) *Surg.* An instrument for extracting foreign bodies from the bladder through the *urethra.*

Triœ'cious, *a, um.* (*Tri-; οἶκος*, a house.) *Bot.* Applied to a Linn. Ord. (pl. n.) containing plants, of which one bears hermaphrodite, another male, a third female flowers: tricœcious.

Triphyl'lus, *a, um.* (*Tri-; φύλλον*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having three leaves: triphyllous.

Triplĭner'vis, *is, e.* (*Triplus*, triple; *nervus*, a nerve.) *Bot.* Triple-nerved; triple-ribbed; triplinervine.

Triplŏp'ia, *æ,* f. (Τρεῖς, three; *ὄπτομαι*, to see.) *Pathol.* Disordered vision in which objects are tripled. See *Visus Triplex.*

Triquĕt'rus, *a, um.* (*Triquĕtra*, a triangle.) Triangular: triquetrous.

Tris-. (Τρεῖς, three.) *Chem.* A prefix denoting that one atom of acid is combined with three of base.

Tris'al, *ălis,* m. *Chem.* A salt containing three times as much acid to the same quantity of base; or three times as much base to the same quantity of acid, as the corresponding neutral salt.

Tris'mus, *i,* m. (Τρίζω, to gnash.) *Pathol.* Lock-jaw or locked-jaw. See *Tetanus Trismus.*

Tris'mus Nascen'tium. *Pathol.* Locked-jaw of infants, occurring usually within two weeks from their birth.

Tris'mus Traumăt'icus. *Pathol.* Traumatic locked-jaw, from cold or a wound.

Tris'plan'chnia, *æ,* f. *Pathol.* Pinel's term for an affection of the trisplanchnic or great sympathetic nerve; applied to Oriental cholera.

Tris'plan'chnicus, *a, um.* (*Tri-; σπλάγχνον*, a *viscus.*) *Anat.* Applied to the sympathetic nerve, because it is connected with the *viscera* of the three great cavities of the body: trisplanchnic.

Trit'icin'. *Chem.* See following. The gluten of wheat. *Trĭtĭcīna, æ,* f.

Trit'icum, *i,* n. (*Tĕro*, to thresh from the husk.) A Linn. genus, Cl. *Triandria*, Ord. *Digynia.* Juss. *Gramineæ.*

Trit'icum Æstīv'um. *M. Med.* The wheat plant.

Trit'icum Vulgāre. *M. Med.* The wheat plant.

Tritox'ide. (*Tri-; oxȳdum*, an oxide.) *Chem.* Applied to substances susceptible of several stages of oxidisement, to express the third stage. *Trĭtŏxȳdum, i,* n.

Trītūrāt'io, *ōnis,* f. (*Tĕro*, to crumble in pieces.) The process of reducing solid bodies to powder by continued rubbing: trituration.

Triv'ial. (*Trivium*, a place where three ways meet, and so, common.) *Bot.* Used synonymously with *specific*, and added to the generic name to distinguish the particular species, as *Rosa*, a genus whose trivial names are *Canina, Centifolia, Gallica*, etc. *Trivĭālis, is, e.* Not often employed.

Trĕcar'. (*Trois quart—three-quarters*, from its three-sided point.) *Surg.* A sharp-pointed instrument for the operation of tapping, or *Paracentesis.*

Troch, or **Troche.** See *Trochiscus.*

Trŏchan'ter, *ēris*, m. (Τροχάζω, to make haste.) *Anat.* Applied to two processes of the *femur*, major and minor. *Entomol.* The second joint of the hind leg. *Zoöl.* The second piece of the simple limb of the *Crustaceæ.*

Trŏchidifor'mis, *is, e.* } (Τροχὸς,
Trŏchiformis, *is, e.* } a wheel; *forma*, likeness.) Resembling a wheel: trochidiform; trochiform.

Troc'hlaus, *i*, m. (Τροχὸς.) *Anat.* Chaussier's term for the smaller of two superior eminences of the *Os humeri.*

Trŏchis'cus, *i*, m. (Dim. Τροχὸς.) *Pharm.* A small round tablet; a troch or troche. A lozenge.

Troc'hiter, *ēris*, m. *Anat.* The larger of the two eminences mentioned under *Trochinus.*

Troc'hlea, æ, f. (Τροχὸς.) *Anat.* The fibro-cartilaginous pulley near the internal angular process of the frontal bone, through which the tendon of the *Obliquus superior* muscle passes.

Trŏc'hleăr'is, *is, e. Anat.* Belonging to the *trochlea:* trochlear.

Trŏc'hleāt'or, *ōris*, m. *Anat.* Applied to the fourth pair of nerves (pl.) because distributed to the *trochlearis* muscle. See *Pathetic Nerves.*

Trŏc'hoid'ēs, adj. (Τροχὸς; terminal *-idēs.*) Resembling a wheel; trochoid. *Anat.* Applied to a movable connection of bones in which one rotates upon another.

Trop'hic. (Τροφὴ, nourishment.) Relating to the function of digestion, and the assimilation of nourishment.

Trŏp'hŏneurōs'is, *is*, f. (Τροφὴ; *neurōsis.*) *Pathol.* A species of fatal atrophy; in which the process of nutrition suffers from diminished nervous influence.

Trŏp'hosper'mum, *ii*, n. (Τροφὸς, a nurse; σπέρμα, seed.) *Bot.* A thickening of cellular tissue found within a carpel, or folded leaf, where its margins unite; also termed *Placenta:* a trophosperm.

Trop'ics. (Τροπικὸς, pertaining to a turning.) *Astron.* Conversational term for the two circles parallel to the equator, at 23½ degrees' distance from it: the northern, the tropic of Cancer; the southern, of Capricorn. *Trŏpici*, pl. m. of *Trŏpicus, a, um.*

Trough, Pneumat'ic. See *Pneumatic Trough.*

Trow'el-shap'ed. See *Deltoides.*

True Ribs. *Anat.* The seven superior, or the sternal ribs attached to the *sternum* by distinct cartilages.

True Skin. See *Cutis Vera.*

True Spin'al Mar'row. *Physiol.* The spinal cord.

Trun'cāt'us, *a, um.* (*Truncus*, the trunk of a tree.) *Bot.* Deprived of or without branches: truncated.

Trun'cus, *i*, m. (*Trunco*, to cut shorter.) *Anat.* The body, exclusive of head and extremities. *Bot.* The stem of a tree or shrub, from its root to its division into boughs or branches. The *trunk.*

Truss. (Fr. *Trousse.*) *Surg.* A support or spring-bandage of peculiar construction adapted to several kinds of *hernia. Brăchĕrium, ii*, n.

Tub'a Eus'tachiān'a. See *Eustachian Tube.*

Tub'a Fal'lopiān'a. See *Fallopian Tubes.*

Tūbæfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Tūba*, a trumpet; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Formed like a trumpet or tube enlarged at one of its extremities: tubeform.

Tūb'er, *ĕris*, n. (*Tŭmeo*, to grow big.) A knob or excrescence: a tuber. *Anat.* Applied to any enlarged or rounded part. *Bot.* A round swollen-out root, as the turnip, potato, etc. *Surg.* A knot, enlargement, or swelling of any part.

Tub'er Annŭlār'e. See *Varolii Pons.*

Tūber'cŭla. (Pl. of *Tŭbercŭlum, i*, n., a tubercle or little knob.) An Ord. in cutaneous diseases; comprising defined, small, hard, prominent and circumscribed tumours, permanent or partially suppurating.

Tŭber'cŭla Quad'rigĕm'ina. *Anat.* Four oval-shaped bodies situated below the posterior commissure of the brain; also termed *Nates* and *Testes* from their appearance and relative position; likewise *Corpora quadrigemina*, and *Eminentiæ quadrigeminæ*.

Tuber'cular. (*Tŭbercŭlum.*) Having tubercles: tubercled. *Tŭbercŭlaris, is, e.*

Tŭber'cŭlif'erus, *a, um.* (*Tŭbercŭlum; fero,* to bear.) Bearing tubercles: tuberculiferous.

Tŭber'cŭlōs'is, *is,* f. *Pathol.* The formation of tubercle, or tuberculous disease.

Tŭber'cŭlum, *i,* n. (Dim. *Tŭber,* a knob or swelling.) *Anat.* A small elevation or swelling: a tubercle. *Pathol.* A peculiar morbid product occurring in various textures of the body in connection with scrofulous, strumous, or, as now called, tubercular diathesis. *Tŭbercŭlum, i,* n.

Tuber'culum An'nŭlar'e. See *Varolii Pons.*

Tuberculum Low'eri. See *Loweri Tuberculum.*

Tŭber'if'erus, *a, um.* (*Tŭber; fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot., Entomol., Zoöl.* Bearing or having tubers. See *Tuberosus.*

Tŭbĕr'ōs'us, *a, um.* (Same; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having numerous fleshy knobs connected by stalks or fibres: tuberose; tuberous.

Tŭbic'ŏlus, *a, um.* (*Tŭbus,* a pipe; *cŏlo,* to inhabit.) *Zoöl.* Forming and inhabiting calcareous, homogeneous tubes or pipes.

Tŭbif'erus, *a, um.* (*Tŭbus; fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing tubes: tubiferous.

Tŭbiflŏr'us, *a, um.* (*Tŭbus; flos,* a flower.) *Bot.* Having the tube of the corol very long, or having a tubulous corol: tubiflorous.

Tŭbiform'is, *is, e.* (*Tŭbus; forma.*) Formed like a tube: tubiform.

Tŭbispăth'us, *a, um.* (*Tŭbus; spatha.*) *Bot.* Having a tubulous spath or perianth: a tubispath.

Tub'ular. (*Tŭbŭlus,* a little tube.) Belonging to a little tube. *Tŭbŭlāris, is, e.*

Tŭb'ŭlāt'us, *a, um.* (*Tŭbŭlus.*) *Bot.* Having tubes: tubulous; tubulated.

Tŭb'ŭli. (Nom. pl. of *Tŭbŭlus.*) *Anat.* Applied to several minute vessels in different situations of the body: tubules or small tubes.

Tŭb'ŭli Rec'ti. *Anat.* Twelve to twenty small tubes which pass in parallel lines to the back and upper part of the testicle, forming there the *Corpus Highmorianum.*

Tŭb'ŭli Sĕmînif'ĕri. *Anat.* The small, fine, tubular threads about a two-hundredth of an inch in diameter; which, placed in packets, or *fasciculi,* compose the substance of the testicle.

Tŭb'ŭli Urînif'ĕri. *Anat.* The small 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.

Tŭb'ŭlibran'chiāt'us, *a, um.* (*Tŭbŭlus; branchiātus.*) *Zoöl.* Having a tubular shell for the *branchiæ:* tubulibranchiate.

Tŭb'ŭlic'ŏlus. Similar to *Tubicolus.*

Tŭb'ŭlif'erus, *a, um.* (*Tŭbŭlus; fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing little tubes: tubuliferous.

Tŭb'ŭliflŏr'us, *a, um.* (*Tŭbŭlus; flos,* a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers with tubulous corols: tubuliflorous.

Tŭb'ŭliform'is, *is, e. Bot.* Formed like a small tube: tubuliform.

Tŭb'ŭlōs'us, *a, um.* (*Tŭbŭlus;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having, or full of little tubes: tubulous.

Tŭb'ŭlus, *i,* m. (Dim. *Tŭbus,* a tube.) A little tube: a tubule.

Tŭb'us, *i,* m. A tube or hollow cylinder. *Bot.* The inferior and indivisible part of a calyx, a corol, or a perigon, the different pieces of which are joined together.

Tuft. See *Cyma.*

Tŭlipif'erus, *a, um.* (*Tŭlipa; fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing flowers like the tulip: tulipiferous.

Tul'pii Val've. *Anat.* The valve of the *ileum,* or of the *cæcum.*

Tŭmĕfac'tion. (*Tŭmĕfăcio,* to make to swell.) *Pathol.* A swelling or enlargement, the result of inflammation from whatever cause. *Tŭmĕfactio, ōnis,* f.

Tŭmes'cen'tia, æ, f. (*Tŭmesco*, to swell.) Same as *Tumefaction*: a tumescence.

Tum'our. (*Tŭmeo*, to swell.) *Surg.* A morbid enlargement *on* or *in* any part, from whatever cause. More strictly, a permanent swelling or enlargement. *Tŭmor, ōris*, m.

Tun'gstate. (*Tungsticum* acidum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of tungstic acid with a base. *Tungstas, ātis*, f.

Tun'gstic'us, *a, um.* (*Tungstĕnium*; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Belonging to tungsten; applied to an oxide the first, and to an acid the second, degree of oxidation of *tungsten:* tungstic.

Tūn'ica, æ, f. (*Tueor*, to preserve.) *Anat.* A coat, covering, or membrane: a tunic. *Bot.* See *Arillus.*

Tūn'ica Adnāt'a. *Anat.* That part of the *conjunctiva* in contact with the eyeball.

Tūn'ica Albūgin'ea Oc'ŭli. *Anat.* The tendinous expansions of the muscles that move the eye.

Tūn'ica Albūgin'ea Tes'tis. *Anat.* A strong, white, dense membrane forming the immediate covering of the testicle.

Tūn'ica Arachnoid'ēs. *Anat.* The fine, thin membrane of the brain, situated between the *Dura mater* and *Pia mater.*

Tūn'ica Choroid'es. See *Choroid Membrane.*

Tūn'ica Commūn'is. *Anat.* A tunic surrounding the spermatic cord and testicle, composed of the expanded fibres of the cremaster muscle and fine connecting cellular membrane.

Tūn'ica Dēcid'ua Reflex'a. *Physiol.* The membrane reflected on the *Tunica decidua uteri*, and separable from it in the early months of utero-gestation; but after the fourth or fifth month becoming identified with it.

Tūn'ica Dēcid'ua Ut'ĕri. *Med., Physiol.* The thick membrane in contact with the internal surface of the *uterus* after impregnation, being merely the ordinary mucous membrane of the *uterus* considerably developed, and consisting essentially of enlarged uterine follicles and their blood-vessels, together with an unusually large quantity of secretion which these have poured out.

Tūn'ica Rĕt'ina. *Anat.* The *Retina*, or innermost membrane of the eye.

Tūnicāt'us, *a, um.* (*Tūnica.*) *Bot.* Covered; coated: tunicate.

Tur'beth, Min'eral. *Chem.* The *Hydrargyri subsulphas flavus*, or yellow subsulphate of mercury. *Turpēthum Mĭnĕrāle.*

Tur'beth Plant. *Bot.* The *Convolvulus turpethum.*

Tur'binal. (*Turbĭnātum os.*) *Comp. Anat.* Proposed, by Owen, for the homologues of the inferior turbinated or spongy bone. *Turbĭnālis, is, e.*

Tur'bināt'ed. (*Turbĭno*, to make like a top.) Formed like a top, broad above and small downwards. *Turbĭnātus, a, um.*

Turbiniflōr'us, *a, um.* (*Turbo*, a whirligig; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having turbinated flowers: turbiniflorous.

Turbiniform'is, *is, e.* (*Turbo*; *forma.*) *Bot.* Same as *Turbinated:* turbiniform.

Turb'ith. See *Turbeth Mineral, Turbeth Plant.*

Turfāc'eus, *a, um. Bot.* Growing among turf or peat: turfaceous.

Tūr'io, ōnis, f. (*Tyro*, a young beginner.) *Bot.* The young bud growing from the upper part of the root; an unexpanded shoot.

Tūr'iōnif'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Tūrio; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Producing *turiones:* turioniferous.

Tur'key Rhub'arb. *M. Med.* The *Rheum palmatum.*

Tur'meric. *M. Med.* The root of *Curcuma longa.*

Turn of Life. *Med.* Popularly the constitutional disturbance frequently attendant on the cessation of the *catamenia*; also termed *change of life.*

Tur'ner's Cer'ate. *M. Med.* The *Ceratum Calaminæ, Unguentum Calaminæ.*

Tur'pentin'e. See *Terebinthina.*

Tur'pentin'e, Chi'an. See *Terebinthina Chia.*

Tur'pentin'e, Common. See *Terebinthina Vulgaris.*

Tur'pentin'e, Cyp'rian. See *Terebinthina Chia.*

Tur'pentin'e, Oil of. See *Terebinthina Oleum.*

Tur'pentin'e, Ven'ice. See *Terebinthina Veneta.*

Tur'peth. See *Turbeth.*

Tur'pethum Mineral'e. See *Turbeth Mineral.*

Tur'pĕthum Nig'rum. *Chem.* The *Hydrargyri oxydum.*

Tŭrun'da, æ, f. (As if *Tĕrenda,* from *tĕro,* to rub down.) *Surg.* A tent or suppository.

Tus'hy-stone. See *Tutia.*

Tus'sis, *is,* f. (*Tussio,* to cough.) *Pathol.* A cough.

Tus'sis Convulsiv'a. } *Pathol.*
Tus'sis Fĕrin'a. } The disease *Pertussis,* hooping-cough or chin-cough.

Tut'ia, æ, f. (Pers.) *Chem.* A grey oxide of zinc, vulgarly called tushy-stone : tutty

Twin-for'ked. See *Bigeminatus.*

Twin'ing. See *Volubilis.*

Twin'kling. (Sax. *Twinclian,* to sparkle.) *Astron.* The rapid appearance and seeming disappearance of the fixed stars, supposed to be caused by the unequal refraction of light in consequence of inequalities and undulation in the atmosphere.

Twis'ted. See *Contortus.*

Two-edged. See *Anceps, Ancipitius.*

Two-ran'ked. See *Distichus.*

Tydŏlŏg'ia, æ, f. (*Tide ; λόγος,* a discourse.) *Nat. Philos.* That branch which embraces the entire facts and calculations relative to tides : tydology.

Tylos'is. (Τύλος, callosity, thickened state.) *Pathol.* A swelled and hardened condition of the eyelids at their margins.

Tylostĕr'is, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Τύλος, a *callus ; στέρησις,* privation.) *Surg.* Extirpation or removal of a callus.

Tym'pănal'. *Anat., Zoöl.* Belonging to the *Tympanum. Tympănālis, is, e.*

Tym'păn'ic. (*Tympănum,* the drum of the ear.) *Comp. Anat.* Pertaining to the *tympanum ;* applied, by Owen, to the homologues of the external auditory process of the temporal bone. *Tympănĭcus, a, um.*

Tym'păn'ic Ped'icle. *Comp. Anat.* The long pedicle supporting the mandible in fishes, subdivided into sometimes two or three, commonly into four pieces, named *Epitympanic, Mesotympanic, Pretympanic,* and *Hypotympanic,* according to position respectively.

Tym'pănit'es, æ, m. (*Tympănum.*) *Pathol.* The disease drumbelly ; tympany ; a genus, Ord. *Intumescentia,* Cl. *Cachexiæ,* of Cullen's Nosology. See *Hydrops Siccus.*

Tym'pănum', *i,* n. (Τύμπανον, a drum.) *Anat.* The drum or hollow part of the *middle ear,* containing the *ossicula.*

Typ'e. See *Typus.*

Typhōd'es, adj. (*Typhus ;* terminal *-ōdes.*) *Pathol.* Having, full of, or pertaining to *typhus :* typhous.

Typhoid'. (*Typhus ;* terminal *-īdes.*) *Pathol.* Resembling typhus. *Typhoīdes,* adj.

Typhoid' Fev'er. *Pathol.* Applied to a fever distinguished from *Typhus* by a lesion of the intestines ; but in other respects resembling, and by many thought to be only typhus—thus complicated. *Febris typhoīdes.*

Typhŏmăn'ia, æ, f. (Τῦφος, stupor ; *μανία,* madness.) *Pathol.* A low, lethargic state, complicated with muttering delirium, characterising typhus fever.

Typhos'us. Same as *Typhodes.*

Typ'hus', *i,* m. (Τυφὸς, a heavy stupor.) *Pathol.* A kind of continued fever ; in which are observed the ordinary symptoms ; with great debility in the nervous and vascular systems, tendency to putrefaction in the fluids, and vitiation of secretions ; putrid fever ; a genus, Ord. *Febres,* Cl. *Pyrexiæ,* of Cullen's Nosology.

Typ'hus' Car'cĕrum. *Pathol.* The gaol fever ; a name for *Typhus gravior ; Febris carcerum.*

Typhus' Castren'sis. *Pathol.* The camp-fever ; a name for *Typhus gravior ; Febris castrensis.*

Typhus' Grăv'ior. *Pathol.* The malignant form of typhus ; also called, according to circumstances, *Febris carcerum, F. castrensis, F. maligna, F. petechialis, F. putrida.*

Typhus' Mit'ior. *Pathol.* The

milder form of typhus, or low fever; slow fever; also called *Febris lenta, F. nervosa.*

Tȳphus' Nervō'sus. *Pathol.* Name for *Typhus mitior; Febris nervosa.*

Tȳphus' Pĕtechiāl'is. *Pathol.* Typhus with purple spots; a name for *Typhus gravior; Febris petechialis.*

Tȳpŏl'ithus, *i*, m. (*Tȳpus*; λίθος, a stone.) *Geol.* A stone with impressions of organic, vegetable, or animal bodies: a typolith.

Tȳpus', *i*, m. (Τύπτω, to strike.) *Pathol.* Applied to the form, order, and progress of fevers, etc.: a type.

Tyrein'a, *æ*, f. (Τυρὸς, cheese.) *Chem.* Same as *Casein*: tyrein.

Tȳrĕm'ĕsis Infan'tium. (Τυρὸς; ἔμεσις, a vomiting.) *Physiol.* The caseous vomiting of infants.

Tysōn'i Glan'dŭlæ. *Anat.* The *Glandulæ odoriferæ*, small sebaceous glands around the *Corona glandis penis*, and on the *Labia pudendi* and *Nymphæ.*

U.

-ŭl'a. Same as *-ulus.*

Ulæ'morrhăg'ia, *æ*, f. (Οὖλον, the gum; *hæmorrhăgia.*) *Surg. Pathol.* Bleeding from the gums: ulemorrhage.

Ul'cer. *Pathol.* A solution of continuity in any soft parts by ulceration on some internal or external surface. *Ulcus, ĕris*, n.

Ulcĕrāt'ed. (*Ulcĕro*, to make full of sores.) *Surg. Pathol.* Breaking out in ulcers; having ulcers. *Ulcĕrātus, a, um.*

Ulcĕrāt'ion. (Same.) *Surg. Pathol.* Process by which ulcers are formed, induced by the old particles (of the textures affected) being taken up by the absorbents more rapidly than new particles are supplied by the secerning arteries. *Ulcĕrātio, ōnis*, f.

Ulcĕrōs'us, *a, um.* (*Ulcus*; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Surg. Pathol.* Having, or full of ulcers: ulcerous.

Uligĭnōs'us, *a, um.* (*Ulīgo*, moisture of the earth; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot., Zoöl.* Growing or living in moist and marshy meadows: uliginous.

Ulit'is, *ĭdis*, f. (Οὖλον, the gum; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the gums.

Ul'mic. (*Ulmus*; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Belonging to the elm; applied to an acid obtained from it. *Ulmicus, a, um.*

Ulmin'. (*Ulmus.*) *Bot.* A peculiar vegetable principle which exudes spontaneously from the trunk of a species of elm, supposed to be the *Ulmus nigra.*

Ulm'us, *i*, m. *M. Med.* Name for the interior bark of *Ulmus campestris*; of *Ulmus fulva.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*, Ord. *Digynia*; Juss. *Ulmaceæ.*

Ulm'us Campes'tris. *M. Med.* The common elm-tree.

Ulm'i Cor'tex. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for Ulmus. See the foregoing.

Ul'na, *æ*, f. (Ὠλένη, the *ulna* or cubit.) *Anat.* The larger bone of the forearm; also termed *Cubitus.*

Ul'nad'. *Anat.* Applied the same as *Ulna* used adverbially.

Ul'nar'. (*Ulna.*) *Anat.* Belonging to the *ulna* or cubit; applied as meaning towards the *ulna. Ulnāris, is, e.*

Ulōcar'cinōm'a, *ătis*, m. (Οὖλον, the gum; *carcinoma.*) *Pathol.* Cancer of the gums, or *alveolæ.*

Ulon'cus, *a, um.* (Οὖλον; ὄγκος, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* A tumour, or swelling of the gum.

Ulorrhăg'ia, *æ*, f. (Οὖλον; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Surg. Pathol.* A sudden discharge from the gum; but intended to imply that of blood.

Ulorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (Οὖλον; ῥέω, to flow.) *Surg. Pathol.* An oozing (of blood) from the gums.

Ul'timāte El'ements. } *Chem.*
Ul'timāte Prin'ciples. } Those which compose proximate principles; as the last to which we can trace the constitution of substances. See *Proximate Principles.*

-ŭl'us. A terminal signifying diminution.

Um'bel'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; a rundel: an umbel.

Um'bellif'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Umbella; fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing umbels: umbelliferous.

Um'bel'lŭla, *æ,* f. (Dim. *Umbella.*) *Bot.* A little or partial umbel; a rundlet: an umbellule.

Um'bilical. *Anat., Surg.* Belonging to the *Umbilicus. Umbĭlicālis, is, e.*

Um'bilical Cor'd. *Obstet.* The navel-string. *Fūnis Umbilīcālis.*

Um'bilical Reg'ion. *Anat.* That portion of the abdomen about two inches above, below, and on each side of the umbilicus. See *Mesogastrium.*

Um'bilical Ves'icle. See *Blastodermic Vesicle.*

Um'bilicāt'us, *a, um.* (*Umbĭlicus.*) *Nat. Hist.* Having a depression like the *umbilicus,* or navel; dimpled: umbilicate.

Um'bilic'us, *i,* m. (*Umbo,* the boss of a buckler; *ilia,* the small intestines.) *Anat.* The navel.

Um'brăculif'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Umbrăculum,* a parasol; *fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Formed like a parasol: umbraculiferous.

Unabran'chius, *a, um.* (*Unus,* one; βράγχια, the *branchiæ.*) *Zoöl.* Having *branchia* only on one side of the body.

Un'cia, *æ,* f. (Οὐγγία, the twelfth part of the whole.) *Pharm.* A weight containing eight drachms; an ounce; the twelfth part of a pound.

Un'cināt'us, *a, um.* (*Uncus,* a hook.) *Bot.* Hooked at the end: uncinate.

Undŭlāt'us, *a, um.* (*Undŭla,* a little wave.) *Bot.* Waved: undulated.

Unfruit'fulness'. See *Barrenness.*

Un'guen'tum, *i,* n. (*Unguo,* to anoint.) *Pharm.* An ointment, usually of the consistence of butter; a salve: an unguent.

Un'guic'ŭlāt'us, *a, um.* (*Unguis,* a claw.) *Bot.* Having or resembling claws; clawed: unguiculate.

Un'gual. (*Unguis.*) *Anat., Zoöl.* Belonging to the nails, or to claws or talons. *Ungualis, is, e.*

Un'guis, *is,* m. (Ὄνυξ, a claw or talon.) *Anat.* The nail of a finger or toe; also, the lachrymal bone. *Bot.* The thin part of the petal of a polypetalous *corolla. Surg.* A collection of pus in the eye. *Zoöl.* The claw of certain *Crustacea,* etc.; the talon or claw of birds.

Un'gŭlāt'us, *a, um.* (*Ungŭla,* a hoof.) Having the form of a hoof; hoof-shaped: ungulate.

Un'i-. (*Unus,* one.) A prefix denoting one subject of the kind indicated.

Uniflōrig'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Uni-; flos,* a flower; *gĕro,* to carry.) Same as *Uniflorus.*

Uniflōr'us, *a, um.* (*Uni-; flos.*) *Bot.* Bearing one flower: uniflorate.

Unifŏl'ius, *a, um.* (*Uni-; fŏlium,* a leaf.) *Bot.* Having one leaf: unifolious.

Uniloc'ular. (*Uni-; lŏculus,* a little place.) *Bot.* Having only one cell: one-celled. *Unilŏcŭlāris, is, e.*

Un'ion by First Inten'tion. See *First Intention, Union by.*

Un'ion by Second Inten'tion. See *Second Intention, Union by.*

Unip'arous. (*Unus,* one; *părio,* to bring forth.) *Obstet.* Having only one at a birth. *Unipărus, a, um.*

Univer'sity. (*Universitas, atis;* which, in its legitimate sense, embraces the entire range of creation, as one great system.) In educational phraseology, the name *university* belongs of right, and is acknowledged, as if descriptive of a finishing school, where courses of prelections on the branches of highest learning are guaranteed under royal authority. These branches are divided into four distinct departments, or "faculties": namely, *theology, medicine, law, arts and sciences.* The Universities thus accredited have sole power; and constitute the fountains whence degrees (classified degrees) are obtainable by meritorious *alumni.* It appears pretty certain that universities originated in the twelfth or thirteenth century; and that the

schools connected with some, at least, of the then existing abbeys and lesser monasteries were accepted as models, many features of whose organisation were followed, and are adhered to, by several of the universities which are still flourishing. For a considerable period, the characterising term *studium*, or *studium generale*, was bestowed on such institutions. It may here be remarked that subordinate "corporations" and "fraternities" had preceded the faculties alluded to; those who had obtained degrees being eligible towards election as *members of senatus*, etc. The status of Doctor conferred the right to teach or lecture *ex cathedrâ*, and everywhere; that fact being occasionally expressed on the face of the written Degree. Historically, the most ancient universities on record, in Europe, are undoubtedly those of Paris and Bologna. Next to these in point of antiquity are: In England four—two ancient, Oxford and Cambridge; and two modern, London and Durham (*see the latter, under "Newcastle-on-Tyne,"* page 279). In Scotland four—St. Andrew's, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh. In Ireland, Trinity College, Dublin, and the Queen's University, consisting of its three affiliated colleges. Circumstances incident to differences in nationality have, of course, affected the constitution of the various Universities of Europe, although in aspect the *object* intended by their foundation is the same. Taken altogether, Europe can boast of about 100 Universities at this date. In spite of the lapse of seven centuries, characterised by revolutions, and the decadence of empires, monastic and many other institutions, Universities would seem to be gifted with perennial existence. It need hardly be stated that what is here, and under respective headings of this volume, given, has reference merely to medical science, and is a digest of the curriculum enjoined by the latest statutes, for each of the British Universities and Royal Colleges respectively. Of Bologna University, above alluded to, it is interesting to know that its name and fame are persistent to the present date, as that magnificent shrine to learning, which in 1262 had attracted from all parts of Europe 10,000 students of the various departments. This large number is said to have required special professors from each country represented. The University and the city of Bologna are beautifully situated on a rich plateau under the sloping Apennines. The former is said to have originated in the fifth century; its successive founders were Theodosius II., Charlemagne, and Wernerius. Bologna had the merit of being the earliest University for instructing in practical anatomy.

Up'as. A name given in Java to several deadly poisons, the most remarkable of which are the *Bohun upas* and *Upas tieuté*, belonging to different *genera*. See *Bohun Upas*.

Up'as Tieuté. A poison the produce of the *Strychnos tieuté*, which owes its deadly power to *Strychnia*.

Ur'achus, *i*, m. (Οὖρον, urine.) *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.

Uracrās'ia, *æ*, f. (Οὖρον; ἀκρασία, ill-temperature.) *Pathol.* A bad quality of the urine.

Uracrăt'ia, *æ*, f. (Οὖρον; ἀκρατία, debility.) *Pathol.* Same as *Enuresis*.

Uræ'mia, *æ*, f. (*Ŭrĕa*, a constituent of urine; αἷμα, blood.) *Pathol.* The presence of *urea* in the blood: uræmy.

Urăniscoplas'tice, *es*, f. (*Ŭrăniscus*, the palate; πλάσσω, to form.) *Surg.* The (artificial) formation of a palate.

Urăn'iscorrhăp'hia, *æ*, f. (*Ŭrăniscus*; ῥαφή, a seam.) *Anat.* Suture of the palate: uraniscorrhaphy.

Uran'ite. *Chem., Mineral.* See *Uranium*.

Urăn'ŏgrăphia, *æ*, f. (Οὐρανός, heaven; γράφω, to write.) *Astron.* A description of the heavens: uranography.

Urăn'ŏlŏg'ia, *æ*, f. (Οὐρανός;

λόγος, a discourse.) *Astron.* A treatise on the heavens: uranology.

Urarin'. *Chem.* An organic alkali found in *urari*, a poison with which the savages of America empoison the iron points of their arrows. *Urarina, æ*, f. See *Woorara.*

Ur'ate. (*Urĭcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of uric or lithic acid with a base. *Uras, ātis*, f.

Ur'ceiför'mis, *is, e.* (*Urceus*, a vase; *forma*, likeness.) *Zoöl.* Formed like a vase: urceiform.

Ur'ceŏlār'is, *is, e.* Same as *Urceolatus.*

Ur'ceŏlāt'us, *a, um.* (*Urceŏlus*, a little vase.) *Bot.* Swelling out like a water-pitcher; ventricose: urceolate.

Ur'ceŏlif'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Urceŏlus; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Having small *calyces* like little goblets: urceoliferous.

Urĕa', *æ*, f. (*Urīna.*) *Chem.* A principal constituent of the urine.

Urĕd'o, *ĭnis*, f. (*Uro*, to burn.) *Pathol.* An itching or burning sensation of the skin which accompanies many diseases; also applied to *Urticaria*, or nettle-rash.

-ūr'et. (*Uro*, to burn.) *Chem.* A terminal denoting combination of simple inflammable bodies with each other, or with metals.

Urĕt'er, *ēris*, m. (Οὐρέω, to pass urine.) *Anat.* The membranous tube through which the urine is conveyed from the kidney to the urinary bladder.

Urĕt'ĕral'gia, *æ*, f. (*Urēter; ἄλγος*, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the ureters: ureteralgy.

Urĕt'ĕrīt'is, *ĭdis*, f. (*Urēter*; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the ureter.

Urĕt'hra, *æ*, f. (Οὐρέω, to pass urine.) *Anat.* The membranous canal continued from the neck of the bladder through the extent of the *penis.* The female *urethra* does not exceed two inches in length, and is of much larger calibre than the male.

Urĕt'hral'gia, *æ*, f. (*Urēthra; ἄλγος*, pain.) *Pathol.* Pain in the *urethra:* urethralgy.

Urĕt'hrāl'is, *is, e.* *Anat.* Belonging to the *urethra:* urethral.

Urĕt'hrīt'is, *ĭdis*, f. (*Urēthra*; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation in the *urethra.*

Urĕt'hrīt'is Vĕnĕr'ea. *Pathol.* The disease erroneously designated *Gonorrhœa.* See *Baptorrhœa.*

Uret'hroplas'tic. *Surg.* Belonging to urethroplasty. *Urēthroplasticus, a, um.*

Uret'hroplas'ty. (*Urēthra*; πλάσσω, to form.) *Surg.* An operation by which a new *urethra* is stated to have been formed (by Ricord) in the male; applicable to the repair of a lesion of any portion of the *urethra*, by supplying the deficiency from the healthy parts.

Urĕt'hrorrhag'ia, *æ*, f. (*Urēthra; ῥήγνυμι*, to burst forth.) *Surg. Pathol.* Sudden discharge (of blood) from the *urethra:* urethrorrhage.

Urĕt'hrorrhœ'a, *æ*, f. (*Urēthra; ῥέω*, to flow.) *Surg. Pathol.* A flow, as of mucus, pus, semen, etc., from the *urethra.*

Uret'hrot'omy. (*Urēthra; τέμνω*, to cut.) *Surg.* The division, by a cutting instrument, of urethral stricture. *Urethrŏtŏmia, æ*, f.

Ur'ic. (Οὖρον, urine; terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Belonging to the urine; applied to an acid, otherwise called *Lithic acid*, obtained from urine. *Uricus, a, um.*

Urĭdrōs'is, *is*, or *eos*, f. (Οὖρον; ἱδρώς, sweat.) *Pathol.* Urinous sweat.

Urīn'a, *æ*, f. (Οὖρον.) *Physiol.* The saline secretion of the kidneys which proceeds from them through the ureters, *guttatim*, into the urinary bladder: urine.

Urīn'æ, Ar'dor. See *Ardor Urinæ.*

Urīn'al. (*Urīna*, urine.) *Med.* A vessel to receive urine. See *Urodochium.*

Urinar'y. *Physiol.* Belonging to the urine. *Urīnārius, a, um.*

Urinar'y Blad'der. *Anat.* A capacious membranous bag situated immediately behind the *Symphysis pubis;* of a flattened, triangular form when contracted, of an oval figure when distended; composed of four coats: the peritoneal, muscular, cellular, and mucous; the serous

being but partial. *Vēsĭca Urīnāria.*

Urĭn'e, Difficult Discharge of. See *Dysuria.*

Ur'ine, Suppression of. See *Ischuria.*

Urĭnĭf'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Urīna; fĕro,* to bear.) *Anat., Physiol.* Bearing, or yielding urine: uriniferous.

Urĭnōs'us, *a, um.* (*Urīna;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Med.* Having or full of urine: urinous.

Urnig'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Urna,* an urn; *gĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing capsules like urns: urnigerous.

Urŏcēl'e, *es,* f. (Οὖρον; κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* Urinous *œdema* of the *scrotum.* See *Uroscheocele.*

Uroc'hĕras, *ădis,* f. (Οὖρον, urine; χεράς, sand.) *Med.* The *sabulum,* sand, or sediment of the urine. See *Uropsammus.*

Urŏcys'tis, *ĭdis,* f. (Οὖρον; κύστις, a bag.) *Anat.* The urinary bladder.

Urŏcystĭt'is, *ĭdis,* f. (*Urŏcystis;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the urinary bladder.

Urŏdiăl'ysis, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Οὖρον; διάλυσις, a cessation.) *Pathol.* A ceasing or interruption in the secretion of urine.

Urodoc'hium, *ii,* n. (Οὖρον; δέχομαι, to receive.) *Med.* A chamber-pot. See *Urinal.*

Urœdēm'a, *ătis,* n. (Οὖρον; οἴδημα, a swelling.) *Pathol.* Urinous swelling.

Urŏerўthrin'. (Οὖρον; ἐρυθρὸς, red.) *Chem.* A dark red precipitate deposited by the urine. *Urŏerўthrīna, æ,* f.

Urohyal'. (Οὐρὰ, a tail; *hyoīdēs,* hyoid.) *Comp. Anat.* Applied to a long, slender, and pointed bone, articulated with the posterior end of the basihyal. *Urohyālis, is, e.*

Urŏlĭt'hicus, *a, um.* (*Urŏlithus.*) *Chem.* Belonging to urinary *calculus;* applied to an acid obtained from it: urolithic.

Urŏl'ithus, *i,* m. (Οὖρον; λίθος, a stone.) *Pathol.* A urinary *calculus:* a urolith.

Urŏpoēs'is, *is,* or *eos,* f. (Οὖρον; ποιέω, to make.) *Physiol.* Secretion of the urine.

Urop'sam'mus, *i,* m. (Οὖρον; ψάμμος, sand.) *Pathol.* Sand of the urine. See *Urocheras.*

Uror'rhăg'ia, *æ,* f. (Οὖρον; ῥήγνυμι, to burst forth.) *Pathol. Diabetes:* urorrhagy.

Uror'rhœ'a, *æ,* f. (Οὖρον; ῥέω, to flow.) *Med.* A flow of urine without difficulty; *Enuresis.*

Uror'rhörrhœ'a, *æ,* f. (Οὖρον; *orrhorrhœa,* a flow of serum.) *Pathol.* Excretion of serum (or albumen) with the urine, or albuminous urine, constituting the *Morbus Brightii.*

Uros'cheŏc'ĕle, *es,* f. (Οὖρον; *oscheŏcēle.*) *Surg. Pathol.* Same as *Urocele.*

Urōs'es, pl. f. (Οὖρον.) *Pathol.* Diseases of the urinary organs.

Uros'tealith'. (Οὖρον; στέαρ, fat; λίθος, a stone.) *Chem., Pathol.* A new constituent of urinary *calculi. Urosteălithus, i,* m.

Ur'ous. *Chem.* Belonging to the urine; applied to an oxide or substance forming a rare ingredient in vesical *calculi. Urōsus, a, um.*

Urticăr'ia, *æ,* f. (*Urtīca,* a nettle.) *Pathol.* An exanthematous fever characterised by an eruption like elevations produced on the skin by the sting of a nettle; the nettle-rash; a genus, Ord. *Exanthemata,* Cl. *Pyrexiæ,* of Cullen's Nosology. See *Uredo.*

Urtication. (*Urtīca.*) *Med.* Whipping of a part (as a paralytic limb) with nettles, with the view of restoring sensation. *Urtĭcātio, ōnis,* f.

Us'nea, *æ,* f. (Arab.) *Bot.* A kind of moss or lichen, particularly that found adhering to the human skull, when exposed to the air in damp places; the *Lichen saxatilis,* or *Usnea cranii humani.*

Us'nea Crān'ii Hūmān'i. *Bot.* Formerly believed to possess extraordinary anti-epileptic and anti-hæmorrhagic virtues.

Usq'uĕbaugh'. (Irish, *Uisge,* water; *bĕatha,* life.) The Irish name for *Aqua vitæ,* or whisky.

Us'tio, *ōnis,* f. (*Uro,* to burn.) A burning. *Chem.* Formerly used for *Incineration* and (applied to metals) *Crematio;* also for *Combustion. Surg.* Used for *Cauterization.*

Us'tus, *a, um.* (*Uro.*) Burnt.

Chem. The same as *Calcinatus*; calcined, or dried by fire.

Utĕrīn'e. *Anat., Obstet.* Belonging to the *uterus*. *Utĕrīnus, a, um.*

Utĕrīn'e Gestat'ion. *Obstet., Physiol.* The time from impregnation till delivery.

Uterin'e Mad'ness. See *Furor Uterinus, Nymphomania.*

Utĕrīt'is, *ĭdis,* f. (*Utĕrus*; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the womb; also called *Metritis*, and *Hysteritis.*

Uterŏt'ŏmy. (*Utĕrus*; τέμνω, to cut.) *Surg.* The cutting into the *uterus*, as when the lips have become united by adhesive inflammation. *Utĕrŏtŏmĭa, æ,* f. See *Hysterotomy.*

Utĕr'us, *i,* m. (Ὑστέρα, the womb.) *Anat.* A spongy, fleshy body about three inches in length, two inches in breadth at the *fundus*, and one at the *cervix*, shaped like a flattened pear; *Matrix* and *Metra*, the womb. See *Hystera.*

Utĕr'us, Inver'sion of the. *Obstet.* The state of the womb when turned inside out, by violently drawing away the *placenta* before it is detached by the natural process of labour.

Uter'us, Retrover'sion of. See *Retroversio uteri.*

Ut'ricle. (Dim. *Uter*, a bottle.) *Bot.* A minute cell or vesicle. *Utrĭcŭlus* or *Utrĭcŭlus, i,* m.

Utrĭcŭlār'is, *is, e. Bot.* Belonging to or like a utricle: utricular.

Utrĭcŭlāt'us, *a, um.* (*Utrĭcŭlus.*) *Bot.* Having utricles: utriculate.

Utrĭcŭlĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Utrĭcŭlus*; *forma*, likeness.) Having the form of a utricle: utriculiform.

Utrĭcŭlōs'us, *a, um.* (*Utrĭcŭlus*; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having or full of utricles: utriculous.

Utrĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Uter*; *forma*, shape.) *Bot.* Having the form of a bottle: utriform.

Utrĭg'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Uter*; *gĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing objects like bottles: utrigerous.

Uv'a, *æ,* f. (A grape.) *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the dried fruit of the *Vitis vinifera*; the raisin.

Uv'æ. (B. P.) See following.

Uv'a Pas'sa. } *M. Med.* Name
Uv'æ Pas'sæ. } for the raisin. See *Uva.*

Uv'æ Ur'si Fol'ia. *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the leaves of *Arctostaphylos Uva Ursi.*

Uv'ea, *æ,* f. (*Uva.*) *Anat.* The posterior surface of the *Iris* within the eye.

Uv'eīt'is, *ĭdis,* f. (*Uvea*; terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *uvea.*

Uvĭf'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Uva*; *fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot.* Having fruits like the grape: uviferous.

Uvĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Uva*; *forma*, likeness.) *Bot.* Formed like the grape: uviform.

Uv'ŭla, *æ,* f. (Dim. *Uva.*) *Anat.* The small fleshy body hanging from the *Velum pendulum palati*; above the root of the tongue.

Uv'ŭla Vēsic'æ. *Anat.* The small eminence forming the apex of the *trigone.*

Uvŭlār'is, *is, e. Anat.* Belonging to the *uvula*: uvular.

V.

Vac'cin'a, *æ,* f. (*Vacca*, a cow.) *Pathol.* Cow-pox; also called *Variola vaccina.*

Vac'cinat'ion. (*Vacca.*) *Surg.* The minor operation of inserting vaccine lymph or matter, for the production of cow-pox. *Vaccinātio, ōnis,* f.

Văcil'lan's, *antis,* part. (*Văcillo*, to shake.) *Bot.* Applied to anthers when oblong, attached by the middle, and mobile: vacillant.

Văgin'a, *æ,* f. (A scabbard, sheath, or case.) *Anat.* The canal extending from the external orifice immediately below the *Meatus urinarius* of the female to the *uterus*; in common language, the womb-passage.

Vagin'al. (*Văgina.*) *Anat.* Belonging to the *vagina. Bot.* Belonging to a sheath. *Văgĭnālis, is, e.*

Văginan's, *tis,* part. (*Văgino*, to

sheathe.) *Bot.* Encasing; sheathing: vaginant.

Vāgĭnāt'us, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Cased; sheathed: vaginate.

Vāgĭner'vius, *a, um.* (*Vāgus; nervus,* a nerve.) *Bot.* Having leaves the nervures of which run in all directions.

Vāgĭnĭf'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Vāgīna; fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing one or more sheaths: vaginiferous.

Vāgĭnĭt'is, *ĭdis,* f. (*Vāgīna;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *vagina.*

Vāgĭt'us, *ūs,* m. (*Vāgio,* to cry as an infant.) The crying of infants.

Vāgĭt'us Utĕrĭn'us. *Obstet.* The sound of the child heard, or supposed to have been heard, while yet in the passages: uterine crying.

Vāg'us, *a, um.* (*Vāgo,* to wander.) *Anat.* Wandering; applied to the pneumogastric nerve, or *Nervus vagus,* and to the eighth pair, or *Par vagum.*

Vălĕrĭān'a, *æ,* f. (*Vălĕrius,* who first described it.) Name for the root of *Valeriana officinalis.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Triandria,* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Valerianeæ.*

Vălĕrĭān'a Officĭnăl'is. *M. Med.* The wild valerian plant. (B. P.)

Valĕr'ĭan'ĭc Rad'ix. (B. P.) See foregoing.

Valer'ĭanat'e. (*Vălĕrĭānĭcum* acidum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of valerianic acid with a base. *Vălĕrĭānas, ātis,* f.

Valer'ĭanate of Sod'a. (B. P.)

Valer'ĭan'ic. (*Vălĕrĭāna;* terminal *-ic.*) *Chem.* Belonging to valerian; applied to an acid obtained from it. *Vălĕrĭānĭcus, a, um.*

Val'gus, *a, um.* (Unascertained.) Having legs bent outward; crooked; awry.

Val'va, *æ,* f. (*Volvo,* to fold.) *Anat.* A fold or elongation of the lining membrane of canals, preventing the reflux of their contents: a valve. *Bot.* Pl., the pieces into which a dehiscent pericarp divides, when its seeds escape.

Valvăc'eus, *a, um. Bot.* Applied to indehiscent fruits formed of valves with distinct sutures: valvaceous.

Valvār'is, *is, e.* (*Valva.*) Belonging to a valve: valvar.

Valvāt'us, *a, um.* (*Valva.*) *Bot.* Having the likeness of valves: valvated.

Valvĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Valva; forma,* likeness.) Formed like valves: valviform.

Val'vŭla, *æ,* f. (Dim. *Valva.*) *Anat.* A little valve: a valvule.

Val'vŭlæ Conmĭven'tes. *Anat.* The semilunar folds formed by the mucous lining of the *duodenum, jejunum,* and *ileum* intestines.

Vane-like. See *Versatilis.*

Văp'or, usually *vapour.* (Span. *vapor,* n., probably allied to the Sans. *va,* to blow.) *Chem.* The exhalation or gas into which most liquids and solids are convertible by the aid of heat. The B. P. gives formulæ for several such gases, to be used medicinally as "*inhalations,*" thus: Vapor Acidi Hydrocyanici, Vapor Chloroi, Vapor Coniæ, Vapor Creasoti, Vapor Iodi.

Văpōrār'ĭum, *ĭi,* n. (*Văpōro,* to smoke.) *Med.* A vapour-bath.

Vaporizat'ion. (Same.) *Chem.* The rapid conversion of a fluid into vapour by heat. *Văpōrīzātio, ōnis,* f.

Văr'ĭcel'la, *æ,* f. (Dim. *Vărĭŏla,* small-pox.) *Pathol.* A disease characterised by an eruption of smooth, transparent, lentil-shaped, or irregular circular vesicles; chickenpox; a genus, Ord. *Exanthemata,* Cl. *Pyrexiæ,* of Cullen's Nosology.

Văr'ĭcĭfor'mis, *is, e. (Vărix,* a swelled vein; and *forma,* resemblance.) *Pathol.* Resembling a *varix:* variciform.

Văr'ĭcŏcēl'e, *es,* f. (*Vărix;* κήλη, a tumour.) *Surg. Pathol.* A swelling of the veins of the *scrotum,* or of the spermatic cord: varicocele.

Văr'ĭcos'e. (*Vărix;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Surg. Pathol.* Applied to veins in a state of permanent dilatation, with accumulation of dark-coloured blood; the circulation of which is materially retarded in the affected vessel, being irregular, knotted, and winding in a variety of ways. *Vărĭcōsus, a, um.*

Var'ĭcos'e An'eurĭs'm. See *Aneurismal varix.*

Var'ĭet'y. (*Vărius,* of divers colours.) *Nat. Hist.* Differing from

others of the same species, though not so essentially as to be reckoned a different species. *Văriĕtas, ātis*, f.

Vărĭfŏl'ĭus, *a, um.* (*Vărius; fŏlium*, a leaf.) *Bot.* Having leaves not all of the same form. See *Diversifolius.*

Vărĭŏl'a, *æ, f.* (*Vărius*, spotted.) *Pathol.* The highly contagious disease characterised 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: small-pox. A genus, Ord. *Exanthemata*, Cl. *Pyrexiæ*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Vărĭŏlār'ĭs, *is, e.* (*Vărĭŏla.*) *Pathol.* Pertaining to *Variola:* variolar.

Vărĭŏlāt'us, *a, um.* (*Vărĭŏla.*) Charged with small eminences like the pustules of small-pox: variolate.

Vărĭŏlōd'ēs, adj. (*Vărĭŏla;* terminal *-ōdes.*) *Pathol.* Having or full of small-pox: variolous.

Vărĭŏloĭd'ēs, adj. (*Vărĭŏla;* terminal *-ĭdes.*) *Pathol.* Resembling *variola:* varioloid.

Vărĭŏlŏĭs', *ĭdis*, f. (Dim. *Variola.*) *Pathol.* A modified *variola* through previous vaccination.

Vărĭosper'mus, *a, um.* (*Vărius; σπέρμα*, seed.) *Bot.* Having seeds of different sizes: variospermous.

Vărix', *ĭcis*, m. (*Vărus*, crooked.) *Surg. Pathol.* The dilatation of a vein, generally becoming knotted and winding in its course; a dilated vein; a genus, Ord. *Tumores*, Cl. *Locales*, of Cullen's Nosology.

Varŏl'ĭi, Pons. *Anat.* The square portion of medullary substance connected with, and indeed common to the *Cerebrum, Cerebellum*, and *Medulla oblongata*, first described by Varolius; otherwise termed the *Corpus annulare, Processus annularis, Tuber annulare*, and *Tuberculum annulare.*

Vār'us, *i*, m. *Pathol.* A spot or pimple on the face.

Vār'us, *a, um.* (Not satisfactorily ascertained.) Crooked; ill-shaped. *Surg.* Applied to a variety of the deformity called *Talipes*, or club-foot.

Vār'us Punctāt'us. *Pathol.* The pimple so common in the skin of the face; particularly of young persons, and called maggot pimple, because a worm-like sebaceous substance may be pressed out of it.

Vas, *vāsis*, n. *Anat.* A vessel through which a fluid or secretion, necessary to the well-being of the economy, is conducted.

Vas Dĕf'erens. *Anat.* The duct conveying the *semen* secreted in the testicle; being a continuation of the *Epididymis*, and terminating in the ejaculatory duct.

Vās'a Brĕv'ĭa. *Anat.* The small branches of the splenic artery which anastomose with others of the gastric artery, distributed on the large arch of the stomach.

Vās'a Caprĕŏlār'ĭa. *Anat.* The spermatic vessels, from their tortuous course. See *Capreŏlāris.*

Vās'a Effĕren'tia. *Anat.* Applied generally to vessels that go out from a gland; but specially to five or six tortuous vessels which ascend obliquely backwards from the *testis.*

Vās'a Inffĕren'tia. *Anat.* Applied to vessels which enter a gland.

Vās'a Vāsōr'um. *Anat., Physiol.* The very minute arteries and veins by which the substance of larger vessels is supplied with nourishment.

Vās'a Vortĭcōs'a. *Anat.* Applied to the fine vascular ramifications principally connected with the veins on the external surface of the choroid coat of the eye.

Vas'cular. (*Vāsculum*, a little vessel.) *Anat., Bot.* Having, or belonging to vessels. *Vascŭlāris, is, e.*

Vas'cular Tis'sue. *Bot.* That membrane of which the solid portion of vegetables is found to consist; composed of *fasciculi* of fine vessels or tubes, formed by membrane rolled up into a cylindrical cavity.

Vascŭlar'ity. (*Vascŭlum.*) *Anat., Bot.* The state of having numerous, or being full of, little vessels. *Vascŭlāritas, ātis*, f.

Vaul'ted. See *Forniciform.*

Vec'tis, *is*, m. (*Vĕho*, to bear.) The lever. *Obstet.* A lever-instrument employed in certain cases of preternatural labour.

Veg'etable. (*Vĕgeo*, to grow.)

Bot. An organised body partly or wholly fixed within the earth, and deriving its nourishment by vessels on its roots. *Vēgētābilis, is, e.*

Veg'etable Econ'omy. *Nat. Hist.* The orderly arrangement of the parts of living plants or vegetables. *Œcŏnŏmia Vēgētābilis.*

Vegetat'ion. (*Vēgēto,* to make strong.) *Bot.* The growing, or state of a living vegetable. *Vēgētātio, ōnis,* f.

Vēgētātīv'us, *a, um.* (Same.) *Bot.* Capable of growing; applied to organic functions, *i.e.* nutrition and reproduction: vegetative.

Vĕg'eto-anĭmāl'is, *is, e. Bot.* Applied to substances strongly analogous to the albumen and fibrin of animal liquors, as gluten, vegetable albumen: vegeto-animal.

Vĕg'eto-mĭnĕrāl'is, *is, e. Chem., Pharm.* Pertaining to vegetable and mineral substances: vegeto-mineral.

Vĕg'eto-sulphŭr'icus, *a, um. Chem.* Applied to an acid formed by the action of sulphuric acid on sawdust of wood, or linen rags.

Vĕhĭc'ŭlum, *i,* n. (*Vĕho,* to carry in any manner.) *Pharm.* A liquor, or substance, in which active medicine is rendered of more easy exhibition: a vehicle. See *Excipient.*

Veil. *Anat.* See *Velum. Bot.* See *Calyptra.*

Vein. See *Vena.*

Vein'ed. *Bot.* Having veins, ribs, or nerves. *Vēnōsus, a, um.*

Vein'less. See *Avenius.*

Vĕl'licat'ion. (*Vellico,* to pluck, twitch.) *Pathol.* The spasmodic motion observed in muscular fibre, especially of the face. See *Tic.*

Vĕl'um, *i,* n. (*Vĕlo,* to hide.) A veil. *Anat.* Applied to several objects like a veil or screen.

Vĕl um Interpōs'ĭtum. *Anat.* The choroid membrane of the brain situated beneath the *fornix* and above the optic *thalami.*

Vĕlum Pen'dŭlum Pălāt'i. *Anat.* Applied to the posterior part of the palate, which forms two arches, fixed laterally to the tongue and pharynx.

Vĕl'um Pūpil'læ. *Anat.* The *Membrana pupillaris.*

Vĕl'um Vĕsăl'æ Ūrĭnār'iæ. *Anat,* The *Trigone.*

Vĕn'a, *æ,* f. (*Vĕnio,* to come.) *Anat.* A non-pulsating vessel; carrying the blood, or waste portion of it, back to the heart after it has been distributed to the system by the arteries; and has given off its nutritious properties to the various organs and tissues of the body: a vein. See *Circulation.*

Vĕn'a Por'tæ. *Anat.* The large vein at the entrance of the liver, by which the blood is carried into its substance.

Vem'æ Alār'es. See *Alares Venæ.*

Vĕn'æ Cāv'æ. *Anat.* The two large terminating trunks of the veins, *Vena cava superior,* and *V. c. inferior.*

Vĕn'æ-sec'tio, *ōnis,* f. (*Vĕna; sĕco,* to cut.) *Surg.* The operation of opening a vein with a lancet; formerly called *Phlebotomy;* a bleeding or blood-letting: venesection.

Vĕnĕnĭf'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Vĕnēnum; fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing poison: veneniferous.

Venĕr'eal. (*Vĕnus,* venery.) *Med.* Belonging to sexual intercourse or venery. *Vĕnĕreus, a, um.*

Venĕr'eal Dis'ease. *Med.* A general term for baptorrhœal as well as syphilitic affections, connected only with regard to their actual origin; popularly termed—bad disorder.

Venĕr'eal Dis'ease, True. *Surg. Pathol. Syphilis* or *Lues venerea.*

Vĕnōs'us, *a, um.* (*Vĕna;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Anat.* Having, or full of veins: venous.

Ven'tilat'ion. (*Ventus,* wind.) The displacing of foul, mephitic odours, or *miasmata;* by removal of every probable cause, arising from filth, sewage, etc.; at the same time arranging for access of pure water, and currents of free air into all *situations* so affected—sewers included.

Ven'tral. (*Venter,* the belly.) Belonging to the belly; abdominal. *Ventrālis, is, e.*

Ven'tricle. (Dim. *Venter.*) *Anat.* Applied to certain cavities of the brain and of the heart. *Ventrĭcŭlus, i,* m.

Ven'tricōs'us, *a, um.* (*Venter;*

terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having a swelled out appearance like a belly; bellied; distended: ventricose. See *Urceolatus.*

Ventrĭlŏquis'mus. (*Venter*, the belly; *lŏquor*, to speak.) *Physiol.* The utterance of voice, in such manner within the mouth and throat that, by varying its tones in imitation of the voices of others, and according to supposed distances of the speakers, but without perceptible motion of the lips, perfect illusion is produced; also called gastroloquism.

Ventrōs'us, *a, um.* (*Venter*; terminal *-ōsus.*) Having a belly, or swellings like the belly: ventrose. See *Gastrodes.*

Vēn'ŭla, *æ,* f. (Dim. *Vēna.*) *Anat.* A little vein.

Verat'ria, *æ,* f. (B. P.) Same as the following.

Vērat'ria, *æ,* f. } (*Vēratrum.*)
Vēratrin'a, *æ,* f. } *M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for a vegetable alkali obtained from *Cevadilla:* veratria.

Verat'ri Vĭr'idis Rad'ix. *M. Med.* (B. P.) Green hellebore root.

Vērāt'ricus, *a, um. Chem.* Belonging to veratrin: veratric.

Vērat'rum, *i,* n. *M. Med.* Name for the root of *Veratrum album. Bot.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Polygamia,* Ord. *Monœcia.* Juss. *Melanthaceæ.*

Vērat'rum Al'bum. *Bot., M. Med. Veratrum,* or white hellebore; also termed *Helleborus albus.*

Vērat'rum Săbădil'la. *M. Med.* Name of one of the plants which afford *sabadilla,* or caustic barley.

Ver'di'gris'. (Fr. *Verdet,* the green of copper.) See *Ærugo.*

Ver'juice. (Fr. *Verjus.*) *M. Med.* The juice of unripe grapes, crab-apples, etc.

Ver'mĭcŭlār'is, *is, e.* (*Vermis,* a worm.) *Nat. Hist.* Having the appearance or manner of progression of a worm: vermicular.

Ver'mĭcŭlāt'io, *ōnis,* f. (*Vermis.*) *Med.* A peculiar motion in certain parts like the progression of a worm: vermiculation.

Ver'mĭcŭlāt'us, *a, um.* (*Vermis.*) Having lengthened elevations round and differently directed: vermiculate.

Ver'mĭcŭlōs'us, *a, um.* (*Vermis*; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Zoöl.* Having, or full of worms: vermiculose, or vermiculous.

Ver'mĭfor'm. (*Vermis*; *forma,* likeness.) Formed like a worm; wormlike. *Vermĭformis, is, e.* See *Scolecoides.*

Ver'mĭfor'm Proc'ess. *Anat.* Applied to the process connecting the two hemispheres of the *cerebellum,* like an earthworm rolled up. *Prŏcessus Vermĭformis.*

Ver'mĭfŭg'e. (*Vermis*; *fŭgo,* to drive away.) *Med.* Having power to expel worms; anthelmintic. *Vermĭfŭgus, a, um.* See *Antiscolic.*

Vermil'ion. *Chem.* Factitious cinnabar, or bisulphuret of mercury. *Vermĭlium, ii,* n.

Ver'mĭnāt'io, *ōnis,* f. (*Vermis.*) *Pathol.* Worm-disease: verminations.

Vermĭv'ŏrus, *a, um.* (*Vermis*; *vŏro,* to devour.) *Ornithol.* Living on worms and insects: vermivorous.

Vernac'ŭlus, *a, um.* (*Verna,* a bondman.) *Med.* That which begins in our own house or country: vernacular.

Vernat'ion. (*Ver,* the spring.) *Bot.* The expanding of the leaves in spring as they unfold from their wrapped up state in the bud. *Vernātio, ōnis,* f.

Vĕrōn'ica, *æ,* f. *Bot.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Diandria,* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Pediculares.*

Vĕrōn'ica Aquāt'ica. *Bot.* Name for *Veronica beccabunga.*

Vĕrōn'ic'a Beccăbun'ga. *M. Med.* Systematic name of the plant brooklime, or water-pimpernel.

Ver'rūc'a, *æ,* f. *Bot.* A little tough knob, occurring on the under surface of *fungi. Anat., Pathol.* A hardening of the cuticle; of various appearance; a wart. A genus, Ord. *Tumores,* Cl. *Locales,* Cullen's Nosology.

Ver'rūcĭfor'mis, *is, e.* (*Verrūca*; *forma,* resemblance.) *Bot.* Having the form of a wart: verruciform.

Ver'rūcōs'us, *a, um.* (*Verrūca*; terminal *-ōsus.*) *Bot.* Having knots of tubercles: verrucous or verrucose.

Ver'rūcŭlōs'us, *a, um.* (*Verrūcŭla,* a little wart; terminal *-ōsus.*)

Bot. Having, or full of small warts: verruculous.

Versātĭl'is, *is, e.* (*Verso*, to turn often.) *Bot.* Vanelike: versatile.

Versĭc'ŏlor, *ōris,* adj. (*Versus*, changed; *color.*) *Nat. Hist.* Changing colour, or having many tints: versicoloured.

Ver'tebra, *æ,* f. (*Verto*, to turn.) *Anat.* A peculiarly-shaped, irregular bone, twenty-four of which compose the spine or vertebral column and canal containing the spinal marrow.

Ver'tebra Dentāt'a. *Anat.* The *Axis*, or second cervical *vertebra.*

Ver'tebral'. *Anat.* Belonging to the *vertebræ*, or bones of the spine. *Vertebrālis, is, e.*

Ver'tebrāt'us, *a, um. Zoöl.* Having *vertebræ*; applied to the first great division (pl. n.) of the animal kingdom; having a spine formed of *vertebræ* movable on each other, and each perforated by an annular opening.

Ver'tex, *ĭcis,* m. (*Verto.*) *Anat.* The top or crown of the head.

Ver'tical'. (*Vertex.*) Belonging to the *vertex*; perpendicular. *Verticālis, is, e.*

Ver'tĭcillāt'us, *a, um. Bot.* Disposed in *verticilli*: verticillate.

Ver'tĭcillĭflŏr'us, *a, um.* (*Verticillus*; *flos*, a flower.) *Bot.* Having spikes composed of *verticilli*: verticilliflorous.

Vertĭcill'us, *i,* m. (*Verto.*) *Anat.* The same as *Vertebra. Bot.* A species of inflorescence in which the flowers surround the stem like a wheel; a whorl.

Vertĭg'o, *ĭnis,* f. (*Verto*; terminal *-igo.*) *Pathol.* Dizziness, with a fear of falling; swimming of the head; giddiness.

Vĕrŭm'ontān'um, *i,* n. (*Vĕrus*, true; *mons*, a mountain.) See *Caput Gallinaginis.*

Vēs'ica, *æ,* f. (*Vas*, a vessel.) A bladder. *Anat.* In ordinary acceptation, the *Vesica urinaria*, or urinary bladder.

Vēs'ica Fel'lis. *Anat.* The gall-bladder.

Vēs'ica Nātātōr'ia. *Ichthyol.* The air-bladder.

Vēsĭcāl'is, *is, e.* (*Vēsica.*) *Anat.* Having the appearance of a bladder: vesical.

Vēs'ican's, *antis,* adj. (*Vēsica.*) Same as *Vesicatorius*: vesicating.

Vēs'icātōr'ius, *a, um.* (*Vēsica.*) *Med.* Having the property of raising blisters; blistering: vesicatory.

Vēs'ic'ŭla, *æ,* f. (Dim. *Vēsica.*) A small bladder or elevation of the cuticle; containing a clear watery fluid: a vesicle. *Anat., Physiol.* Applied (pl.) to certain little receptacles, etc.

Vēs'icŭl'a Fel'lis. *Anat.* The gall-bladder.

Ves'iculæ' Graafian'æ. See *Graafianæ, Vesiculæ.*

Ves'iculæ' Naboth'i. See *Nabothi Vesiculæ.*

Vēs'icŭl'æ Sēmĭnāl'ēs. *Anat.* The two reservoirs or receptacles of the *semen*; situated on the back and lower part of the urinary bladder.

Ves'ic'ular. (*Vēsīcŭla.*) Belonging to or having vesicles. *Vēsīcŭlāris, is, e.*

Vēs'icŭlĭf'ĕrus, *a, um. Vēsīcŭla*; *fĕro*, to bear.) Bearing vesicles: vesiculiferous.

Vēs'icŭlōs'us, *a, um.* (*Vēsīcŭla*, a vesicle; terminal *-ōsus.*) Having or full of vesicles: vesiculous.

Ves'sel. (Fr. *Vaisselle.*) *Anat.* A canal or conduit by which blood, chyle, etc., are conveyed through the body and organs. See *Vas.*

Vestĭb'ŭlum, *i,* n. (*Vestio*, to cover.) *Anat.* The small elliptical cavity of the internal ear, behind the *cochlea*, and in front of the semicircular canals: the vestibule.

Vet'erinār'y. (*Vĕho*, to journey or travel.) Belonging to beasts of burden; applied to that art which cures diseases in horses, cattle, etc., anciently called *Mulo-medicina. Vĕtĕrīnārius, a, um.*

Vexĭl'lār'is, *is, e.* (*Vexillum.*) *Bot.* Applied to *estivation* (see *Æstivatio*) when the *vexillum* embraces the other petals: vexillary.

Vexĭl'lāt'us, *a, um.* (*Vexillum.*) *Bot.* Applied to a leguminous plant. Having a *vexillum*: vexillate.

Vexĭl'lum, *i,* n. (*Vĕho*, to carry.) A standard or ensign. *Bot.* The upright petal of a papilionaceous flower.

Viab'le. (Fr. *Vie*, life.) *Med. Jur.* Likely to live; applied to the

completed condition of a child at birth.

Vi'al. See *Phiala.*

Vible'es. (Pl. of *Vibex.*) *Pathol.* Large purple spots which appear beneath the skin in certain malignant fevers.

Vibrātil'is, *is, e.* (*Vibro,* to shake.) *Zoöl.* Susceptible of moving, by interrupted vibrations: vibratile.

Vibrāt'io, ōnis, f. (Same.) *Nat. Philos.* A very rapid movement which an elastic and rigid rod fixed at one of its extremities, or a cord stretched at the two ends, executes in oscillating: vibration.

Vibrātōr'ius, *a, um.* Similar to *Vibratilis:* vibratory.

Vib'rio, ōnis, f. (Same.) *Physiol.* Name given to minute animalcules (pl.) occasionally developed in urine.

Vibris'sæ, *ārum,* f., and *i, ōrum,* m. (Same.) *Anat.* The stiff hairs in the nostrils. See *Rhinotrix.*

Vicq d'Az'yr, Cen'trum Ovāl'ia of. *Anat.* The white substance surrounded by the grey portion of the hemispheres of the *cerebrum,* seen when the upper parts are sliced off nearly on a level with the *Corpus callosum.*

Vid'ian Ner've. *Anat.* The third or posterior branch of the sphenopalatine.

Vieus'sens, Cen'trum Ovāl'e of. *Anat.* The white substance surrounded by the grey or cortical portion of the *cerebrum,* brought into view when both hemispheres are sliced off, quite on a level with the *Corpus callosum.*

Vigilian'ce. See *Pervigilium.*

Villif'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Villus; fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Bearing long hairs: villiferous.

Vil'lous. (*Villus;* terminal *-ōsus.*) *Anat.* Having or like the pile of velvet, or nap of cloth. Covered with soft hairs; applied to stems, etc. *Villosus, a, um.*

Vil'lus, *i,* m. (*Vellus,* a fleece of wool.) *Anat.* Applied to the small conical projections (pl.) on the *Valvulæ conniventes,* having small pores which are the mouths of the absorbent vessels. *Bot.* A hairy pubescence composed of very short, slender and soft, hair-like filaments.

Vin'ĕgar. See *Acetum.*

Vinif'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Vinum,* wine; *fĕro,* to bear.) *Bot.* Wine-bearing or wine-yielding: viniferous. See *Vitis Vinifera.*

Vin'ous. (*Vinum,* wine; terminal *-ōsus.*) Having, full of, or belonging to wine. *Vinōsus, a, um.*

Vin'um Al'bum. See *Vinum Xericum.*

Vin'um Xĕr'icum. Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for sherry wine; *Vinum album; Vinum album Hispanum.* The B. P. gives formulæ for preparation of the following medicated wines:—Vinum Aloes; Vinum Antimoniale; Vinum Aurantii; Vinum Colchici; Vinum Ferri; Vinum Citratis Ferri; Vinum Ipecacuanhæ; Vinum Opii; Vinum Quinæ; Vinum Rhei.

Vīōl'a, *æ,* f. (Ἴον, a violet.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria,* Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Violaceæ* or *Violareæ.* The sweet violet. See *Ion. M. Med.* Name for the flowers of the sweet violet; recent petals of the *Viola odorata;* the herb of *Viola pedata.*

Vīōl'a Odōrāt'a. *M. Med.* The sweet violet.

Vīōlāc'eus, *a, um.* Having the colour or smell of the *Viola odorata. Bot.* Having an arrangement like that of the *Viola;* applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.): violaceous.

Viol'et, Sweet. The *Viola odorata.*

Virgāt'us, *a, um.* (*Virga,* a rod.) *Bot.* Having the form of a rod: virgate.

Virginā'le Claus'trum. The *Hymen.*

Virgin'ian Snak'eroot. The *Aristolochia serpentaria.*

Virgul'tum, *i,* m. (*Virga,* a rod.) *Bot.* The tender, young, or elongated branch of a tree or shrub.

Vir'ide Æ'ris. *Chem.* Same as *Ærugo.*

Vir'idiflōr'us, *a, um.* (*Viridis* green; *flos,* a flower.) *Bot.* Having flowers of a green colour.

Virid'in'. (*Viridis.*) *Bot., Chem.* Proposed, by De Candolle, for *Chlorophyl,* which he afterwards called *Chromule. Viridina, æ,* f.

Viril'e, Mem'brum. See *Membrum Virile.*

Virīl'is, *is, e.* (*Vir*, a man.) Belonging to a man; peculiar to man: virile.

Virīl'is Æ'tas. See *Ætas Virilis.*

Virīl'ity. (*Virīlis*, proper to man.) *Physiol.* Manhood; more particularly the generative power of man. *Virīlĭtas, ātis*, f.

Vīr'ŭlen'tus, *a, um.* (*Vīrus*, a poison.) *Med.* Belonging to poison; poisonous: virulent.

Vīr'us, *i*, n. (*Virus*, foul, poisonous moisture.) Any foul or contagious matter, produced by disease; and capable of propagating that disease by inoculation or insertion beneath the cuticle of a person in health.

Vis a Ter'go. *Med.* Any impelling power.

Vis Conservat'rix. } *Med.*
Vis Mĕdĭcat'rix Nātūr'æ. } The preserving or healing power of nature.

Vis Vīt'æ. } *Physiol.* Vital
Vis Vītāl'is. } power or force. See *Irritability.*

Viscĕrāl'is, *is, e.* (*Viscus.*) *Anat.* Belonging to the *viscera:* visceral. See *Splanchnic.*

Vis'cid. (*Viscum*, the mistletoe.) Of a ropy, adhesive consistence. *Viscĭdus, a, um.*

Viscid'ity. } (*Viscum.*) The pro-
Viscos'ity. } perty of adhesiveness; stickiness or clàmminess. *Viscĭdĭtas, ātis*, f. *Viscōsĭtas, ātis*, f.

Viscoid'ēs, adj. (*Viscum;* terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Bot.* Resembling the mistletoe: viscoid.

Viscō'sus, *a, um.* (*Viscum;* terminal *-ōsus.*) Very glutinous: viscous.

Vis'cum, *i*, n. } Ἰξός, or Æol.
Vis'cus, *i*, m. } βισκὸς.) The fruit of the mistletoe, or *Viscum album. Bot.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Dicœcia*, Ord. *Tetrandria.*

Vis'cum Al'bum. } *Bot.* The
Vis'cus Quer'cus. } mistletoe, a parasitical plant which commonly grows on apple, hawthorn, hazel, maple, ash, elm, lime, oak, pear, service, and willow trees, etc.

Vis'cus, *ĕris*, n. (*Vescor*, to feed.) *Anat.* Any organ or part having an appropriate use, as the *viscera* of the abdomen, or thorax. See *Splanchnon.*

Vis'ion. The capability, and the act, of seeing. See *Visus.*

Vis'ion, Defect'ive. See *Dysopia.*

Vis'ion, Deprav'ed. See *Dysopia.*

Vis'ion, Distort'ed. See *Metamorphopsia.*

Vis'ion, Doub'le. See *Diplopia.*

Vis'ion, Sin'gle. See *Monoblepsis.*

Vis'ion, Treb'le. See *Triplopia.*

Vis'us, *ūs*, m. (*Video.*) *Physiol.* The faculty of sight: vision.

Vis'us Trip'lex. Same as *Triplopia.*

Vīt'a, æ, f. (Βιοτὴ.) *Physiol.* The state of existence or being; life.

Vīt'al. (*Vīta.*) Belonging or essential to life. *Vītālis, is, e.*

Vīt'al Air. *Chem.* Oxygen gas.

Vīt'al Prin'ciple. *Physiol.* That on which life depends; the unknown cause of life.

Vital'ity. (*Vīta.*) *Physiol.* The principle of life; vital action or movement.

Vīt'al Statis'tics. All matters relating to the increase and decrease of a population. Specifically, the attested data derived from the Registrar-General's Roll, of parochial marriages, births, and deaths, as occurring in the United Kingdom.

Vitellif'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Vītellus; fĕro*, to bear.) *Bot., Physiol.* Provided with a *vitellus:* vitelliferous.

Vitel'lin'. (*Vita.*) *Physiol.* Elementary substance mingled with *albumen*, in the yelk of egg; it is applied to *casein.* See following.

Vitel'lus, *i*, m. (*Vīta.*) *Physiol.* The yelk, yoke, or yolk of the bird's egg; also, the yolk of the *ovum*, afterwards to become the *Vesicula umbilicalis. Bot.* A similar body which sometimes surrounds the *embryo*, and is supposed to be formed of the quintine of the ovule.

Vitilig'o, *ĭnis*, f. (*Vĭtŭlus*, a calf; terminal *-igo.*) *Pathol.* A skin disease characterised by white, glistening tubercles about the ears, neck, or face, or over the whole body; mingled with shining *papulæ.*

Vit'iligoid'ēs, adj. (*Vĭtĭligo;* terminal *-ĭdēs.*) *Pathol.* Resembling *Vitiligo:* vitiligoid.

Vīt'is, *is*, f. (As if *Viētis*, from *vieo*, to bind with twigs; from its

numerous tendrils.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Pentandria*, Ord. *Monogynia*. Juss. *Viniferæ*.

Vit'is Vinif'ĕra. *M. Med.* Systematic name of the wine-bearing, or grape-tree, the dried fruit being the *Uva passa major*, *Passula major*, or raisin.

Vit'reous. (*Vitrum*, glass.) Belonging to glass; glassy. *Vitreus, a, um.*

Vit'reous Bod'y. } *Anat.* A
Vit'reous Hum'our. } perfectly transparent fluid enclosed in the cells of the hyaloid membrane.

Vitrifica'tion. (*Vitrum*, glass; *făcio*, to make.) *Chem.* The conversion into glass. *Vitrifĭcātio, ōnis*, f.

Vit'riol. (*Vitrum*, glass.) *M. Med.* The sulphates of iron, copper, and zinc, are so named; and commercially known by their respective colours; as green, blue, and white vitriol;—also, the popular term for sulphuric acid. *Vitriŏlum, i*, n.

Vit'riol, Ac'id of. *Chem., M. Med.* Sulphuric or vitriolic acid.

Vit'riol, Blue. *M. Med.* The *Sulphas cupri. Vitriŏlum Cærŭleum.*

Vit'riol, Green. *M. Med.* The *Sulphas ferri. Vitriŏlum Vĭride.*

Vit'riol, Oil of. *M. Med.* Sulphuric acid.

Vit'riol, White. *M. Med.* The common term for *Sulphas zinci. Vitriŏlum Album.*

Vit'riol'ic Acid. *Chem.* Sulphuric acid.

Vit'riolum'. See *Vitriol.*

Vitrōs'us, *a, um.* (*Vitrum*; terminal *-ōsus*.) *Mineral.* Shining like glass, as the silicated, vitrified stones or rocks. Also, the same as *Vitreus.*

Vitus's Dance, Saint. See *Chorea.*

Vivip'arous. (*Vīvus*, alive; *pārio*, to bring forth.) *Bot.* Producing bulbs or buds capable of vegetation. *Physiol.* Bringing forth young alive and complete. *Vivipărus, a, um.*

Vivipăt'ion. (Same.) *Physiol.* The mode of generation, consisting in the *ovum*, separated from the ovary, becoming attached to the maternal organs, and deriving its nourishment from them until birth. *Vivipātio, ōnis*, f.

Vivisec'tio, *ōnis*, f. (*Vivus*; *sĕco*, to cut.) *Surg.* The cutting into living animals: vivisection.

Voice. *Physiol.* The sound produced in the larynx when traversed by the air as it passes out of the *trachea. Vox, vōcis*, f.

Vŏlāt'icus, *a, um.* (*Vŏlo*, to fly.) *Pathol.* Flying; flitting: volatic.

Vol'atil'e. (*Vŏlo.*) *Chem.* Evaporating: flying off. *Vŏlātĭlis, is, e.*

Vol'atil'e Al'kali. } The *Sub-*
Volatile Salt. } *carbonas ammoniæ.*

Vŏl'ātilisāt'io, *ōnis*, f. (*Vŏlātĭlis.*) *Chem.* The transformation of a solid body into gas or vapour: volatilisation.

Vol'atil'ity. (*Vŏlātĭlis.*) *Chem.* That property by which certain bodies assume the elastic state. *Vŏlātĭlitas, ātis*, f.

Vol'can'o. (*Vulcānus*, the god of fire.) *Nat. Philos.* An opening in the surface of the globe, from which there issue from time to time jets of burning substances, and currents of gases, and melted matter. *Volcānius, ii*, m.

Volsel'la, *æ*, f. (*Vello*, to pull or take up.) *Surg.* An instrument for removing bodies sticking in the throat; forceps; also spelt *Vulsellæ*. Sometimes improperly named *Volsellum.*

Voltaic'. Applied to a galvanic apparatus or battery invented by *Volta.*

Voltaism. *Nat. Philos. Galvanism*, as produced by Volta's apparatus. *Voltaismus, i*, m.

Vol'tamĕt'rum, *i*, n. (*Volta*; *μέτρον*, a measure.) *Nat. Philos.* An instrument for indicating the amount of voltaic electricity passing through it in a given time: a voltameter.

Vŏlūb'ilis, *is, e.* (*Volvo*, to roll.) *Bot.* Turning round; spiral: voluble.

Vol'ume. (*Volvo.*) A book or bundle. *Chem.* The bulk or measure of gases. *Vŏlūmen, ĭnis*, n.

Vŏlūmet'ric Anal'ysis. *Chem.* Name applied to the method of estimating *quantities* of consti-

tuents in compounds by means of an exact volume of a reagent (or reagents) of ascertained strength.

Vol'ŭmet'rĭc Es'timat'ions. Test Solutions of this class are: V. S. of Bichromate of Potash; V. S. of Hyposulphite of Soda; V. S. of Iodine; V. S. of Nitrate of Silver; V. S. of Oxalic Acid; V. S. of Soda. See *Tests.*

Vol'ŭmet'rĭc Ap'paratus. *For preparation and use of Solutions, in testing.* 1. Flask, marked to hold exactly 10,000 grs. of distilled water at 60°. 2. Graduated cylindrical jar, marked to hold 10,000 grs. distilled water; and divided into 100 equal parts. 3. Burette. A graduated glass tube; to contain (when quite filled to O.) 1000 grs. distilled water, and divided into 100 equal parts. *For Metrical Weights and Measures.* 1. Glass flask, marked to contain 1 litre, or 1000 cubic centimetres. 2. Graduated cylindrical jar, marked to contain 1 litre (1000 cubic centimetres) and divided into 100 equal parts. 3. Burette; a graduated tube marked (by O.) to hold 100 cubic centimetres; and divided into 100 equal parts.

Vol'va, æ, f. (*Volvo.*) *Bot.* The membranous covering or wrapper of *Fungi*, hiding the parts of fructification, till bursting all round it forms a ring on the stalk.

Volvāt'us, *a, um. Bot.* Provided with a *volva:* volvate.

Vol'vŭlus, *i,* m. (*Volvo.*) *Pathol.* The disease otherwise called *Ileac passion.*

Vŏm'er, *ĕris,* m. (A ploughshare.) *Anat.* A thin bone in the median line, forming the posterior and principal portion of the *Septum narium.*

Vŏm'ĭca, æ, f. (*Vŏmo,* to spue.) *Pathol.* Abscess of the lungs; resolution of tubercles.

Vom'it. (*Vŏmo.*) *Med.* An emetic draught or powder; also the matter rejected by vomiting. *Vŏmĭtus, ûs,* m. See *Emeticus, Vomiting.*

Vom'iting. (*Vŏmo.*) *Med.* The forcible ejection of the contents of the stomach through the *œsophagus* and mouth; vomition; emesis. *Vŏmĭtio, ōnis,* f.

Vom'iting of Blood. See *Hæmatemesis.*

Vom'iting, Stercorac'eous. See *Stercoraceous, Copremesis.*

Vomit'ion. See *Vomiting.*

Vom'ito Nig'ro. *Pathol.* A name for yellow fever.

Vŏmĭtōr'ĭus, *a, um.* (*Vŏmo.*) *Med.* Causing vomiting; emetic: vomitory. See *Emetic.*

Vŏm'ĭtus Cruen'tus. *Pathol.* A bloody vomit. See *Hæmatemesis.*

Vorac'ious. (*Vŏro,* to eat greedily.) Devouring; ravenous. *Vŏrax, ācis,* adj.

Vorac'ious Ap'petit'e. } (*Vŏro.*)
Vorăc'iousness. } *Pathol.*
Vorac'ity. } The disease *Bulimia.* See *Addephagia.*

V. O. S. In prescriptions, for *vitello ovis solutus,* dissolved in yolk of egg.

Vox. See *Voice.*

Vox Cholĕr'ica. See *Cholerophone.*

Vulnĕrār'ia Aqua. *Pharm., Surg.* Vulnerary water; water which promotes the healing of wounds.

Vulnĕrār'ius, *a, um.* (*Vulnus,* a wound.) *Bot.* Belonging to wounds: vulnerary. See *Traumatic.*

Vul'nĕrar'y. *Pharm.* Anything found useful in healing wounds.

Vul'va, æ, f. (As if *Valva,* a door or entrance.) *Anat.* The fissure in the external parts of generation in the female; extending from the *mons veneris* to within an inch of the *anus.* See *Hystera, Shape.*

Vulvĭt'is, *ĭdis,* f. (*Vulva;* terminal *-ītis.*) *Pathol.* Inflammation of the *vulva.*

Vulvĭt'is Blen'norrhăg'ica. *Pathol.* A muco-purulent discharge from the mucous membrane of the *vulva;* from sexual intercourse.

Vul'vo-Vagin'al Gland. *Anat.* A small gland at each side of the junction of the *vulva* with the *vagina.*

W.

Wacke. (Germ.) *Geol.* A substance somewhat between basalt and a soft clay.

Waist'coat, Strait. *M. Med.* A valuable contrivance to secure maniacs, and restrain their violent movements.

Wak'efulness. See *Agrypnia.*

Wart. *Verruca.*

War'ty. *Bot.* See *Verrucosus.*

Was'ting. (*Vasto*, to spoil or destroy.) See *Consumption, Emaciation, Leanness, Tabes.*

Watch'fulness. See *Agrypnia.*

Wat'ching. See *Pervigilium.*

Wat'er-brash. *Pathol.* The disorder *Pyrosis.*

Wat'er-cure. The system called *Hydropathy.*

Wat'er-dock. *M. Med.* The *Rumex aquaticus* or *R. Britannica hydrolapathum.*

Wat'er-Tomes. *Pathol.* The disorder *Pyrosis.*

Wat'er of Crys'tallisat'ion. *Chem.* The combining of water with salts whilst crystallising.

Wat'ers, Green. See *Green Waters.*

Wat'ers, The. *Obstet.* The *Liquor amnii.* See *Primitiæ.*

Wav'ed. See *Undulatus.*

Wax. See *Cera, Cerumen.*

Wax-ker'nels. Popular name for irritated submaxillary glands.

Wean'ing. See *Ablactation.*

Wear'iness. See *Defectio Virium.*

Wed'ge-shaped. See *Cuneiformis.*

Weights. See *Medical Weights and Measures.*

Wharton'ian Duct. *Anat.* The excretory duct of the submaxillary gland, discovered by Wharton.

Wheal. *Pathol.* An elevation of the skin, as if produced by a stroke from a cane. See *Whelk.*

Wheat. (Sax. *Hwate.*) *M. Med.* The seeds of the plant *Triticum hybernum.*

Wheel'-shaped. See *Rotatus, Trochoides.*

Wheez'ing. See *Cerchnus, Rhonchus.*

Whelk. *Pathol.* Similar to *Wheal*; also name of a small tubercle usually situated on the face, otherwise called *Ionthus.*

Whis'ky. (Ir. *Uisge*, water; as if water of life.) A dilute alcohol obtained by distilling from malt. See *Usquebaugh.*

White Gum. *Pathol.* The *Strophulus albidus.*

White Lead. See *Cerussa.*

White Leg. *Pathol.* The affection *Phlegmasia dolens.*

White Precip'itate. *Chem.* The *Hydrargyri ammonio-chloridum, Submurias hydrargyri ammoniatum,* or *Hydrargyrum præcipitatum album.*

White Swel'ling. *Pathol.* The affection *Hydarthrus.*

White Vit'riol. *Chem.* The *Sulphas zinci.*

Whit'ening. See *Blanching, Candication. Chem.* The carbonate of lime. See *Chalk.*

Whites. See *Leucorrhœa.*

Whit'low. See *Onychia, Paronychia.*

Whorl. See *Verticillus.*

Wild Cuc'umber. See *Momordica elaterium.*

Wild'fire Rash. *Pathol.* The *Strophulus volaticus.*

Will-o'-the-Wisp. See *Ignis fatuus.*

Will'is, Chords of. *Anat.* Small, white, fibrous bands which cross the superior longitudinal sinus in many places. *Chordæ Willisii.*

Will'is, Cir'cle of. *Anat.* The square, rather than circle, formed by the anterior cerebral arteries or branches of the internal carotid; the posterior cerebral arteries, or branches of the basilar; and the posterior communicating artery on each side. *Circŭlum Willisii.*

Will'ow. See *Salix.*

Will'ow, Crack. See *Salix Fragilis.*

Will'ow, Great Round-leaved. See *Salix Caprea.*

Will'ow, White. See *Salix Alba.*

Wind. See *Flatulence.*

Wind-blast. See *Coup de Vent.*

Win'dpipe. *Anat.* The *Trachea.*

Wine. Any liquor become spirituous by fermentation. *Vinum*, *i*, n.

Wine-bear'ing Vine. The *Vitis vinifera.*

Wine-mad'ness. See *Œnomania.*

Wing. See *Ala*, *Penna*, *Pinna.*

Wing-like Bones. *Anat.* See *Alaria Ossa.*

Wing-like Veins. *Anat.* See *Alares Venæ.*

Wing-shap'ed. See *Alæformis*, *Alaris*, *Pterygoides.*

Wing'ed. See *Alatus*, *Pinnatus.*

Win'slow, Foram'en of. *Anat.* A somewhat oval opening, through which the cavity of the *omentum* communicates with the general peritoneal cavity.

Win'slow, Lig'ament of. *Anat.* The external process of the tendon of the *unimembranosus* muscle.

Win'slow, Poster'ior Lig'ament of. *Anat.* Irregular bands passing obliquely over the back part of the capsular ligament of the knee-joint.

Win'ter's Bark. *M. Med.* The bark of the *Drimys aromatica*, or *Drimys Winteri*, formerly termed *Wintera aromatica.*

Win'ter-green. *M. Med.* The *Pyrola umbellata*, *Chimaphila corymbosa* or *umbellata.*

Win'tĕra, æ, f. (Capt. Winter.) *Bot.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Polyandria*, Ord. *Trigynia.* Juss. *Magnoliaceus. M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name for the *Wintera aromatica.*

Win'tĕra Arōmăt'ica. The Winter's bark-tree, now named *Drimys aromatica*, or *Drimys Winteri*, assigned to the Linn. Cl. *Polyandria*, Ord. *Tetragynia.* Juss. *Winteraceæ.*

Wintĕrăc'eus, *a*, *um. Bot.* Having an arrangement as in the *Wintera aromatica*; applied to a Juss. Ord. (pl. f.) : winteraceous.

Wintĕrăn'a Cănel'la. A name for *Canella alba.*

Winteran'us. Same as *Winteraceus.*

Wintĕrăn'us Cor'tex. *Bot.* The *Winter's bark*, which see.

Wir'tsung, Duct of. *Anat.* The pancreatic duct.

Wis'dom-teeth. *pientiæ.*

Wither'ing. See *Marcescens.*

Wit'ness. (Sax. *Witnesse.*) *Med. Jur.* Medical men are often called on to give evidence in Courts of Law. They may be examined either as *skilled witnesses*, or as *common witnesses*, or as both. See *Skilled.*

Wolf's-bane. See *Aconitum Napellus.*

Womb. See *Hystera*, *Matrix*, *ætra*, *Uterus.*

Womb, Cut'ting into the. See *Cæsarean Operation*, *Gastro-Metrotomia*, *Hysterotomy.*

Womb, Inflam'mat'ion of. See *Hysteritis*, *Metritis*, *Uteritis.*

Womb, Inflam'mat'ion of the Lining Membrane of. See *Endometritis*, *Endo-uteritis.*

Womb-pas'sage. *Anat.* The *Vagina.*

Womb, Retroflex'ion of. See *Retroflexio Uteri.*

Womb, Retrover'sion of. See *Retroversio Uteri.*

Wood. (Sax. *Wudu*, timber.) *Bot.* The hard fibrous substance of which trunks and branches of trees are chiefly composed. *Lignum*, *i*, n.

Wood'sor'rel. *Med.* The *Oxalis acetosella.*

Woody Nightshād'e. *M. Med.* The *Solanum dulcamara.*

Woolfe, Ap'părāt'us of. *Chem.* A series of glass receivers used in distillation, where it is desired to condense separately the products which come over.

Wool'ly. See *Lanatus*, *Tomentosus.*

Woorar'a. (*Ourari*, the word as used by the natives.) A very powerful poison obtained from a source not yet known, in Guiana, but containing a portion of strychnin.

Wor'mii, Os'sa. *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.

Worm'seed, Tartar'ian. *M. Med.* The seeds of *Artemisia santonica.*

Worm'wood. *M. Med.* The *Artemisia absinthium.*

Wort. (Sax. *Wyrt.*) An infusion of malt.

Wound. *Surg.* A solution of

continuity by external violence sustained in any of the soft parts of the body; it may be *contused, incised, lacerated, punctured,* or *poisoned. Vulnus, ĕris,* n.

Wrap'per. (Sax. *Wreohan,* to close in.) See *Volva.*

Wrin'kled. See *Rugosus.*

Wris'berg, Nerves of. *Anat.* The cutaneous nerves of the arm, derived from the second and third dorsal nerves; first particularised by Wrisberg.

Wrist. *Anat.* The *Carpus.*

Wrist-drop. *Pathol.* Paralysis of the extensor muscles of the hands from the poisonous (local) action of lead.

Wry Neck. *Surg.* An involuntary fixed inclination of the head towards one of the shoulders; otherwise termed *Torticollis.*

X.

Xanthæ'mătĭn'a, æ, f. (Ξανθὸς, yellow; *hæmătīna,* the colouring matter of logwood.) *Chem.* A yellow, bitter substance, found by dissolving hematin in weak nitric acid: xanthematin.

Xan'thate. (*Xanthĭcum* acĭdum; terminal *-ate.*) *Chem.* A combination of xanthic acid with a base. *Xanthas, ātis,* f.

Xan'thic. (Ξανθὸς.) *Chem.* Belonging to a yellow colour; yellowish; applied to an oxide sometimes found in urine; supposed connected with *hæmapheina,* or the yellow colouring matter of that secretion; also termed *Uric,* and *Urous oxide. Xanthĭcus, a, um.*

Xanthin'. (Ξανθὸς.) *Chem.* The colouring matter of madder. *Xanthīna,* æ, f.

Xan'tho-. (Ξανθὸς.) A prefix denoting a yellow colour.

Xant'hŏcăr'pus, *a, um.* (Ξανθὸς; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Having yellow fruit: xanthocarpous.

Xant'hŏcĕp'hălus, *a, um.* (Ξανθὸς; κεφαλὴ, a head.) *Nat. Hist.* Applied to a mushroom the *capitulum* of which is yellow; to a mammifer and a bird each having a yellow head.

Xan'thŏdon', *ontis,* adj. (Ξανθὸς; ὀδοὺς, a tooth.) *Bot.* Having yellow teeth; xanthodontous.

Xan'thogĕn'ium, *ii,* n. (Ξανθὸς; γεννάω, to generate.) *Chem.* A variety of the colouring matter of vegetables, or chromogen, producing a yellow colour with alkalis. *Xanthŏgĕnium, ii,* n.

Xant'hophyl'lum, *i,* n. (Ξανθὸς; φύλλον, a plant.) *Chem.* The yellow colouring matter of plants: xanthophylle.

Xan'thŏpŏd'ous, *a, um.* (Ξανθὸς; πούς, a foot.) *Bot.* Having a yellow *stipes:* xanthopous.

Xan'thŏs'is, *is,* f. (Ξανθὸς.) *Pathol.* A colouring matter or yellow pigment found in irregular spots of little extent, presenting sometimes a saffron, at others an orange tint, in *cancer.*

Xan'thŏsper'mus, *a, um.* (Ξανθὸς; σπέρμα, a seed.) *Bot.* Having yellow seeds: xanthospermous.

Xant'hoxyl'eus. *leus.*

Xant'hūrĕt'um, *i,* n. terminal *-ūret.*) *Chem.* A combination of xanthogen with a metal: a xanthuret.

Xĕrŏdĕr'ma, *ătis,* n. (Ξηρὸς, dry; δέρμα, the skin.) *Pathol.* A dryness and harshness of the skin, the consequence of diminished function of the sebiparous glands.

Xe'rŏm'a, Xĕrŏp'thalmi'a, Xe'rōsis. (Ξηρὸς, dry.) *Pathol.* Dry condition of the eye, either lachrymal or conjunctival.

Xĭphĭfŏl'ius, *a, um.* (Ξίφος, a sword; *fŏlium,* a leaf.) *Bot.* Having sword-shaped leaves: xiphiifolious. See *Xiphophyllus.*

Xĭp'hoid. (Ξίφος; terminal *-ĭdēs.*) Resembling a sword: ensiform. *Xĭphoīdēs,* adj. See *Acinaciformis.*

Xĭp'hoid Car'tilage. *Anat.* A cartilaginous *epiphysis* forming the termination of the inferior extremity of the *sternum;* the ensiform cartilage. *Cartilāgo Xĭphoīdēs.*

Xĭp'hoidiăn'us, *a, um.* (*Xĭphoīdēs cartilāgo.*) *Anat.* Of or belonging to the xiphoid cartilage: xiphoidian.

φύλλον, a leaf.) Same as *Xiphiifolius*: xiphophyllous.

Xȳl'o-. (Ξύλον, wood.) A prefix denoting the presence of wood.

Xȳl'ōcar'pus, *a, um.* (Ξύλον; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Bot.* Having woody fruit: xylocarpous.

Xȳl'oīd'ēs, adj. (Ξύλον; terminal *-īdēs.*) Resembling wood: xyloid. See *Ligniformis.*

Xȳl'oīdin'. (Same.) *Chem.* A particular substance produced by the action of nitric acid upon the *fecula* of the potato, etc.; because partaking slightly of the appearance and properties of wood. *Xȳloīdina, æ,* f.

Xȳlŏp'hilus, *a, um.* (Ξύλον; φιλέω, to love.) *Bot., Entomol.* Growing upon, or living in, decayed wood: xylophilous.

Y.

Yawn'ing. See *Ringent, Pandiculation.*

Yaws. The disease *Frambœsia.*

Yeast. See *Fermentum Cerevisiæ.*

Yelk. *Physiol.* The yellow granular mass in the eggs of birds: also, the corresponding and strictly analogous portion of the human *ovum*; also called *Yolk. Vitellus, i,* m.

Yel'low. See *Flavus, Luteus, Ochraceus.*

Yel'low Fev'er. *Pathol.* A remittent fever, characterised by yellow skin, from disorder of the hepatic system; termed also *Typhus icterodes* and *Synochus icterodes, Bukam* fever, *Vomito Nigro.*

Yel'low Wash. *Pharm.* A lotion formed of two grains oxymuriate of mercury to an ounce of lime water.

Yeuk. Same as *Youk.*

Yok'ed. See *Conjugatus.*

Yolk. See *Yelk.*

Youk. (Germ. *Jücken,* to itch.) *Pathol.* Popular (Scotch) term for *Scabies*; also vulgarly, in some districts, *Yuck.*

Yt'tria, *æ,* f. (*Ytterberg,* in Sweden.) *Chem.* One of the primitive earths.

Yt'trico-ammōn'icus, *a, um.**Yt'trico-potas'sicus,** *a, um.* } *Chem.*

Applied to combinations of an *yttric* with an *ammonic,* and a *potassic* salt.

Yt'tricus, *a, um. Chem.* Belonging to Yttrium: yttric.

Yt'trĭf'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Yttria; fĕro,* to bear.) *Mineral.* Accidentally containing *yttria*: yttriferous.

Yt'trium, *ii,* n. *Chem.* The metallic base of *Yttria.*

Z.

Zant'hic Ox'ide. See *Zanthin.*

Zanthin'. *Chem.* A peculiar organic substance sometimes forming a species of urinary *calculus*; also called zanthic, or uric oxide, and urinous acid. *Zanthīna, æ,* f.

Zĕa Mays. *Bot.* Systematic name of the Indian wheat, maize, or Indian corn plant.

Zen'ith. (Arab.) *Astron., Geog.* That point in the heavens directly over our heads, and so opposed to the *nadir.*

Zer'o. (Arab.) *Nat. Philos.* 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 at which it stands, when immersed in a mixture of snow and common salt. Celsius's and Reaumur's thermometers have their zero at the freezing point of water.

Zig'-zag. See *Flexuosus.*

Zin'ci Ac'ĕtas. *Acetate of Zinc.* (B. P.)

Zin'ci Chlor'idum. *Chem.* (B.P.) *Chloride of Zinc.*

Zin'ci Valerīān'as. *Chem.* (B.P.) *Valerianate of Zinc.*

Zin'cicus, *a, um. Chem.* Belonging to *Zincum*: zincic.

Zincif'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Zincum;*

fĕro, to bear.) *Mineral.* Containing zinc accidentally: zinciferous.

Zincoid'ēs, adj. (*Zincum:* terminal *-ĭdēs.*) Resembling zinc: zincoid.

Zin'cum, *i*, n. (Germ.) *Chem., M. Med.* Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for zinc.

Zin'cum Grān'ŭlāt'um. (B. P.) *Granulated Zinc.*

Zin'gĭber, *ĕris*, n. (Ζιγγίβερ, *vel -ι, vel -ις;* from the Arabic.) Pharmacopœial name (B. P.) for the root of the *Zingiber officinale. Bot.* A Linn. genus, Cl. *Monandria*, Ord. *Monogynia.* Juss. *Scitamineæ. Ginger.*

Zin'gĭber Offĭcĭnāl'e. *M. Med.* The ginger plant. See *Amomum Zingiber.*

Zinn, Zon'ule of. *Anat.* A little zone on the vitreous humour, for receiving the crystalline lens; first particularised by Zinn.

Zir'cōn'ia, æ, f. *Chem.* Zircon, one of the primitive earths.

Zir'cōniān'us, *a, um. Mineral.* Containing *zircon:* zirconian.

Zir'cōnico-amamōn'icus, *a, um.*
Zir'cōnico-potas'sicus, *a, um.*
} *Chem.*

Combinations of a *zirconic* with an *ammonic*, and *potassic* salts.

Zir'cōnicus, *a, um. Chem.* Belonging to *zirconium:* zirconic.

Zir'cōnium, *ii*, n. *Chem.* The metallic base of *zirconia.*

Zod'iac. (Ζώδιον; dim. ζῶον, an animal.) *Astron.* An imaginary broad circle surrounding the heavens, extending about 8° on each side of the ecliptic, in which the planets constantly revolve. *Zōdiăcus*, *i*, m.

Zōiat'rica, æ, f. (Ζῶον; ἰατρεία, medical treatment.) Veterinary art or veterinary medicine: zoiatrics.

Zōis'mus, *i*, m. (Ζῶον; terminal *-ισμὸς.*) *Physiol.* The process of animal life: zoism.

Zom'idin'. (Ζωμὸς, broth or juice from meat.) *Chem.* A constituent of the extract of flesh. *Zomidina*, æ, f.

Zōn'a, æ, f. (Ζωννυμι, to gird.) A zone or girdle. *Pathol.* The shingles; a popular term for *Herpes zoster.*

Zōn'a Pellūc'ida. *Physiol.* The broad transparent ring which surrounds the yelk or yolk in the centre of the ovum.

Zon'ule. (Dim. *Zōna.*) A little zone or girdle. *Zōnŭlus*, *i*, m.

Zōō-. (Ζῶον.) A prefix denoting reference to an animal.

Zōōbiōtis'mus, *i*, m. (Ζῶον; βίος, life; terminal *-ισμὸς.*) *Physiol.* The condition of animals: zoöbiotism.

Zōōcam'bium, *ii*, n. (Ζῶον; *cambium*, exchange.) *Physiol.* The vital juices of animals, in which the blood-cells are formed; the *liquor sanguinis.*

Zōōcar'peus, *a, um.* (Ζῶον; καρπὸς, fruit.) *Zoöl.* Applied to a tribe (f. pl.) of *Arthroidæ* which, during part of their existence, produce in place of *gemmæ*, animalcules that in turn lengthen into vegetating filaments.

Zōōcar'pum, *i*, n. (Same.) *Zoöl.* The *gemma*, or animalcule produced by the *Zōōcarpeus.*

Zōōchēm'ia, æ, f. (Ζῶον; χυμία, chemistry.) *Chem.* Animal chemistry, or the chemical analysis of animal substances: zoöchemy.

Zōōchem'ical. *Chem.* Belonging to *zōochemia. Zōōchēmĭcus*, *a, um.*

Zōōgĕn'ĕsis, *is*, f.
Zōōgĕn'ia, æ, f.
} (Ζῶον; γενν-νάω, to be born.) *Physiol.* The generating or breeding of animals: zoögeny.

Zōōgōn'ia, æ, f. (Ζῶον; γονὴ, a race.) *Physiol.* The bearing or producing of living young: zoögony.

Zōōg'ōnōlōg'ia, æ, f. (*Zōōgŏnia;* λόγος.) *Physiol.* The doctrine of the springing or development of animal life: zoögonology.

Zōōg'ōnus, *a, um.* (Same as *Zōōgŏnia.*) *Physiol.* Bearing living young, as opposed to *Oviparus.* See *Viviparous.*

Zōōgrăph'ia, æ, f. (Ζῶον; γράφω, to write.) *Nat. Hist.* A description of animals: zoögraphy.

Zōōlīt'e. (Ζῶον; λίθος, a stone.) *Geol.* Any specimen or part of a fossil or petrified animal. *Zōōlīthus*, *i*, m.

Zōōlīt'h. Same as *Zoölite.*

Zōōlīthaif'ĕrus, *a, um.* (*Zōōlithus; fĕro*, to bear.) *Geol.* Containing fossil *débris* of animals.

Zŏŏl'ogy. (Ζῶον; λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Hist.* That branch which treats of animals, their form, nature, and habits. *Zŏŏlŏgia, æ,* f.

Zŏŏnŏm'ia, *æ,* f. (Ζῶον; νόμος, a law.) *Physiol.* The consideration of the laws of animal organic life: zoönomy.

Zŏŏp'hăgus, *a, um.* (Ζῶον; φάγω, to eat.) *Zoöl.* Living on animal nourishment: zoöphagous.

Zŏŏp'hyt'e. (Ζῶον; φύτον, a plant.) *Nat. Hist.* An animal plant, or body apparently combining the animal and vegetable in its nature; and being supposed to partake of both; but incorrectly; it is certainly an animal. *Zŏŏphÿtum, i,* n.

Zŏŏphÿt'ogrăp'hia, *æ,* f. (*Zŏŏphÿtum;* γράφω, to write.) *Nat. Hist.* A description of zoöphytes: zöophytography.

Zŏŏphÿt'ŏlŏg'ia, *æ,* f. (*Zŏŏphÿtum;* λόγος, a discourse.) *Nat. Hist.* That branch which treats specially of the history of zoöphytes: zoöphytology.

Zŏŏp'sÿchŏlŏg'ia, *æ,* f. (Ζῶον; *psychŏlŏgia.*) *Zoöl.* Doctrine of the existence of mind, in brute animals: zoöpsychology.

Zŏŏspor'es. *Bot.* Detached *gemmæ,* set free by the inferior *Algæ. Zŏŏspŏrus, i,* m.

Zŏŏt'icus, *a, um.* (Ζῶον.) *Geognos.* Applied to a rock or soil containing the *débris* of organised bodies: zoötic.

Zŏŏt'omy. (Ζῶον; τέμνω, to cut.) Dissection of the lower animals, as distinguished from human anatomy, or the dissection of man. *Zŏŏtŏmia, æ,* f.

Zost'ĕr, *ĕris,* m. (Ζώννυμι, to gird.) *Pathol.* A species of erysipelas, which extends round the trunk like a zone or girdle. See *Herpes Zoster.*

Zygŏm'a, *ătis,* n. (Ζύγωμα, the zygomatic arch.) *Anat.* The *os jugale, os malæ,* or cheekbone.

Zygŏmăt'icus, *a, um. Anat.* Belonging to the *Zygoma:* zygomatic.

Zygŏphyl'lum, *i,* n. (Ζυγὸς, a yoke; φυλλον, a leaf.) *Bot.* Applied to leaves composed of a pair of leaflets as if yoked together.

Zymol'ogy. (Ζύμη, ferment; λόγος, a discourse.) *Chem., Pathol.* History or consideration of fermentation; or of the morbid action of *miasmata* and poisonous substances on the animal economy. *Zÿmŏlŏgia, æ,* f.

Zÿmŏm'a, *ătis,* n. (Ζυμόω, to ferment.) *Chem.* Ferment: a fermented mixture.

Zÿmŏsiŏm'ĕt'rum, *i,* n. (*Zÿmŏsis;* μέτρον, a measure.) *Chem.* An instrument for ascertaining degrees of fermentation: a zymosiometer.

Zÿmōs'is, *is,* f. (Ζυμόω, to ferment.) *Pathol.* Applied to those diseases (pl.) depending on *miasmata* for their origin, and called endemic, epidemic, contagious, etc., as expressing also the mode in which morbid poisons act on the animal economy; fermentation; the progress of *Zymoma.*

Zymot'ic. *Pathol.* Belonging to *zymosis.* Zymotic disease theoretically includes several orders of exciting or originating causes—the accession of which may thus be designated as *enthetic, parasitic,* etc. *Zÿmŏticus, a, um.*

[CATALOGUE C]

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